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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 10; Agra, December 8; Calcutta, December 7; and Madras, December 6.

THE one salient topic of the week in India was the tremendous wigging administered by the Viceroy in Council to nearly all the engineers concerned in the erection of certain military buildings at Allahabad. Last June a part of the new Gun Carriage Factory fell in, with a loss of several native lives. The press took up the matter, Lord Mayo's attention was drawn to the statements made in the papers—such is his own confession—and forthwith a Committee of Inquiry was ordered to report, not only on the ruined building, but on the new barracks in the same place. For one of the consequent General Orders we must make room next week; the other will appear, if possible, in an early issue. In these two documents the Press of India may find some reward for their long warfare against the Public Works Department. From the Committee's report it appears that the failure of the centre wall in the factory building was mainly due to the worthless mortar which had been used throughout all the block of buildings. The mortar contained only six per cent. of lime, and was largely composed of alkaline salts. Lord Mayo, guided by the report, proceeds to deal out his censures to the several culprits. Supervisor Bartram is to be removed from the department, as "thoroughly unfit for the place he holds." The same punishment is dealt out to Major Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been found "wanting in the qualities essential" for the post of a directing engineer, "particularly in energy and power of control." He trusted, moreover, too much to his subordinates, and seems to have shown "ignorance of the elementary principles of carpentering." Mr. Clarke, the present engineer in charge, is warned to be more careful in future, on pain of losing his appointment. The Superintending Engineers under whom the works in question went forward, Major Cobbe and Colonel Rose, are "replaced at the disposal of the Military Department," as having more or less signally failed in the work of supervision. The long services of Colonel Rose would have pleaded more strongly in his favour, but for "two other serious instances of failure in duty" lately brought to the notice of the Indian Government. Colonel Alexander, like the last-named officer, tries in vain to screen his neglect of du y under the plea of having been required to make only "a form l inspection." He has therefore been "placed in a grade lower than that in which he would otherwise have appeared." Colonel Hodgson's duties were "mainly administrative," but he too never used his eyes, or else he must have discovered for himself the bad quality of the mortar used. He also failed to secure efficient supervision of the work in hand, and to him is mainly due the blame of retaining in their posts officers who "were physically unfit for the proper discharge of their duties." Ready therefore as he is to appreciate Colonel Hodgson's many high merits during a long course of service in the Public Works Department, Lord Mayo cannot absolve him, as head of the department, from blame for a failure for which his subordinates have incurred so heavy a punishment. In a final paragraph his Excellency avows the great sorrow with which he has "reviewed this deplorable history of negligence, incapacity, and corruption." We need hardly add that the issuing of this stinging Resolution has caused a great stir throughout India.

THE other Resolution of the Indian Government deals with the Report of a Special Committee on the new barracks and officers' quarters at Allahabad. Seven kinds of flaws in these buildings were pointed out, all alike "discreditable to the officers" engaged on them, while in one instance, that of the verandah walls, the work was found radically defective. Besides leaky roofs, bad plaster, defective drainage, and other scamped work, the foundations were too shallow, and a bad settlement of the walls took place over a blind well. If some of the walls did not actually fall down—about which there are conflicting statements—they were taken down to prevent their falling. The officers' quarters were "run up hurriedly," and one of them will "probably have to be almost entirely rebuilt." In commenting on these things, the Viceroy in Council declares that his strictures on "the negligence and incapacity" of all concerned in the gun-carriage factory failure are "applicable, although perhaps in a somewhat less degree, to the case of the new barrack buildings." Among the culprits is Major Cobbe, who has already received his punishment. Another of them, Mr. Henessey, the executive engineer, has been reduced to a lower grade. Major Whish gets severely blamed for his great carelessness, and will have a mark against his name in the departmental lists. Colonel Rose appears as a delinquent on this scene also. Altogether, it is a very long time since two such outspoken manifestoes have been issued from the Viceregal council-room.

THE trial of Ensign Gilbert is so far ended that he has given in his defence, and the prosecutor his reply. What the finding of the Court will be we need not waste time in guessing; but one thing comes out in the evidence clearly enough. It is possible that Ensign Gilbert committed a gross breach of military discipline, for which he may have to suffer; but it is morally certain that his commanding officer deserves much the heavier punishment of the two. He seems to have a decided talent for provoking his men and officers into something next door to mutiny, not with coarse language, but with the finer weapons sanctioned by modern requirements. Your thorough-paced martinet, who worries his men with long drills and wounds sensitive young officers with

polished taunts conveyed in meaning tones, is the worst possible foe to true discipline. The only refuge from such tyranny consists in a habit of callous indifference which sensitive people, even privates, sometimes fail to acquire soon enough for their own good.

IN his letter of November 30 the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* quotes an important witness to the present state of popular feeling in India.

"A couple of days ago"—he writes—"a question worth mentioning was put to me by a very grave and serious man newly returned from a long tour inland. He said—'Supposing that we have a war with Russia, will the Indian Government retain the 3½ per cent. income-tax?' I replied that I supposed it would, as a 'war tax.' 'Then,' said he, 'you will have to take the consequences. I was here during the worst time of the Mutiny, and I saw a great deal not easy to forget; but I never knew the native feeling anything like as bitter as now.' I believe that this is correct, and it is just as well stated. If our rule here is rudely challenged, we shall need, as our second requirement, real statesmanship in finance."

According to the latest information from India there is every reason to believe that this particular source of ill-feeling will speedily be removed, or at least diminished, by the reduction of the income-tax to its old rate of one per cent. When the new financial arrangements first indicated by the *Times* telegram of last Tuesday come into play, we shall not be surprised if the question of an income-tax be left entirely in the hands of the local Governments, which have doubtless by this time learned how far the tax in question is suited to the habits and feelings of their native subjects.

AT the opium sale of December 5 the average price of Bahar opium was Rs. 1,178, and of Benares opium Rs. 1,140 a chest.

THE new financial scheme of the Indian Government is announced in a telegram of December 31, as already published in the *Government Gazette*. Henceforth the Local Governments are to be entrusted with the sole management, outlay included, of their own affairs in respect of jails, registration, police, education, the medical services, printing, roads, civil buildings, and other public works. The sum of £4,688,711 will be divided among them for this purpose from the Imperial Treasury. If more funds should be wanted by any of them, the balance will have to be raised by local taxation.

ACCORDING to latest telegraphic news Yakoob Khan was still a fugitive in Persian Seistan. Mr. Campbell's appointment to Bengal is said to have evoked no public expression of opinion.

A TELEGRAM of January from Lahore just received reports the sad intelligence of the death, on New Year's Day, of Sir Henry Durand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, by a fall from his elephant as he was riding along the Tank frontier of his province.

THE appointment of Mr. George Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, in succession to Sir W. Grey, is no more than a just tribute to the past services of a remarkably able, hardworking, active-minded, and hard-headed civil officer. It would be easy of course to make jocular allusions to the magic of a family name and to hint at motives which have probably had nothing whatever to do with the selection of a Campbell for one of the highest posts to which Anglo-Indians can usually aspire. But in the first place it must be remembered that the appointment in question rests with the Indian Viceroy, not with the Secretary of State, and in the second place we should be puzzled to pick out a fitter candidate for the post from among the names continually started in the Indian papers. In all his former appointments Mr. George Campbell has given abundant proofs of administrative talent, genuine statesmanship, and great capacity for the hard work of which, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he will certainly get his full share. He has always been something more than a mere Bengal Civilian, although most of his official services have been rendered to Bengal. Before the Punjab Campaign his letters as "Economist" advocated the policy of annexation which the issues of that last struggle with the Sikhs made inevitable. His work on "Modern India" increased his reputation for political breadth of view and close acquaintance with the working of our administrative systems. To him was afterwards entrusted by Lord Lawrence the difficult task of reporting on the great Orissa famine, a task fulfilled by him with thoroughgoing researchfulness and sound judgment. His labours as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces were cut short by ill health, which his subsequent stay in this country has, we trust, repaired, so far as to ensure him a fair chance of proving his entire capacity for the laborious duties of his new post.

MR. ABDOOLLAH has addressed to us another letter on the subject of English Education in India, in reply to Judge Banerjee's comments on a former essay of his, which appeared in our columns some months ago. Having already declined to give further space to a controversy which Mr. Abdoollah himself has set the example of carrying beyond seemly bounds, we see no reason to withdraw our refusal on behalf of a letter which mainly reiterates with fresh emphasis the old charge of literary theft against Muthura Prasad Misra, now Head Master of Benares College. Mr. Abdoollah again declares that twenty-five years ago Muthura Prasad, "in order to gain a pecuniary prize, copied, with some few verbal alterations, an entire page from Johnson's "Rambler," besides playing a similar trick with Paley's "Natural Theology." The passage from Paley may be seen, he says, in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces for 1845-6, "entered as the composition of Muthura Prasad Misra, and rewarded with a prize and scholarship." Mr. Lang, of the *Mofussilite*, exposed the theft in 1847, and the culprit's attempt to clear himself proved a signal failure. All this may be true, although we have heard from other quarters a different explanation of the alleged theft. But even on Mr. Abdoollah's showing we fail to see that Muthura Prasad palmed off the borrowed passages on his examiners as his own, or that merely by so doing he gained a prize which he did not deserve. That however has nothing to do with our correspondent's assertion that the present system of English education in India is not unjustly believed by all classes of society to have for its primary object the making of proselytes. Of the prevalence of such belief there is no sufficient evidence. It may to some extent prevail among the Mohammedans, who, like the Romanists in Ireland, look with an evil eye on all schemes of popular instruction that ignore the supreme authority of their own particular creed. But among the Hindoos in general such a belief, if it ever widely existed, must by this time be fast dying out. We know at any rate that numbers of Brahmin children sit in the Government schools side by side with children of other castes, that the number of pupils learning English increases markedly year by year in every province, and that in Bengal especially the one object, as a Director of Instruction reported some years ago, for which as a rule the people are willing to pay, is "to secure for their children a knowledge of our tongue." Does this look like the prevalence of a belief in the proselytising purposes of the Government? As for the alleged justice of such a belief, we deny it altogether. There is nothing whatever in the present system of Government and State-aided schools to warrant the suspicion of any secret design on the part of the Government against any of the popular religions. If some of the pupils fall away from their fathers' faith, that is their own business for which their consciences, not the Government, is answerable. To accuse them of wholesale infidelity is the last resource of religious fanaticism. Aspersions on their loyalty are equally out of place in view of the notorious fact that during the Mutiny, no native who had learned English in a Government school took part with the rebels, to whom indeed they were objects of little less dislike than the Feringhies themselves.

GUARDS.—It appearing that in some infantry regiments in this presidency the colour sergeants do not perform guard duties, the C. in C. in India directs the attention of commanding officers to paragraph 307 of the Queen's regulations, the provisions of which must be complied with in future.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. Giles, Commander of the *Planet*, floating light vessel, at Calcutta, Nov. 29; Mr. J. Nash, of the Military Department, at Calcutta, Nov. 25; Major James Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps, at Stoke, Devon, Dec. 26.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Henry Unwin, late Bengal C.S., at East Sheen, aged 60, Dec. 29.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Salsette, Dec. 27.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Walker, Mrs. Le Mesurier. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Eastlake, Mayhead, Aitkin, Michie, Lord Lascelles.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. R. O. de Montmorency, Capt. Wybrow, Miss Wybrow and five children, Mr. W. Potts, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mrs. Moriarty. From ADEN.—Mr. Bouverie. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Fowler. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Aird.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 3, 1871.

INDIA IN 1868-9.—II.

SINCE the discovery of the indigeneous tea-plant in Assam in 1830, the tea-culture of India has gradually spread from Assam to Cachar, Darjeeling, Kemaon, and Kangra. After some years of successful tea-growing in Kemaon, the Government in 1850 started two small nurseries in the Kangra Valley. Two years afterwards a larger plantation was authorised at Holta, which in 1860 yielded 29,312 lbs. of tea, at an average of 2s. per lb. by public auction, and 3s. 4½d. by private sale. In due time private enterprise took over the work which Government had thus prepared for it, and in 1868 as many as 2,635 acres on the lower slopes of the Chumba range were laid under tea, the yield of which in that year amounted to 241,332 lbs., fetching an average price of 2s. 2d. a-pound. The actual yield per acre averaged 91·6 lbs., but with skilful farming an acre of tea bushes could turn out 250 lbs. of tea. Some indeed of the plantations already yield about 200 lbs. to the acre, at a cost of a shilling a pound. Of the four markets for Kangra tea, the London market offers necessarily the smallest profits. Among the natives and the Anglo-Indian residents the demand is steadily increasing; but the Persian Gulf and Central Asia hold out the most alluring prospects to the Kangra planter. Plenty of labourers are at present to be had in the valley at the rate of four rupees a-month, and the Government is carrying "a difficult and costly road" through the tea-districts to the British frontier.

In the year under review more than two and a-half million Chinchona plants were growing on the Nilgherry Hills, nearly half of which were permanently planted out. Some of these had a girth of thirty-two inches near the ground, and were already twenty-four and a-half feet high. The highly-cultivated bark is evidently superior to the wild sorts, and its medicinal virtue increases up to a certain point with the growth of the plant. The red bark flourishes almost everywhere, and yields plenty of the febrifuge matter, whereas some other varieties, if richer in quinine, "require more special conditions for their development." Mr. Broughton has found it cheaper to extract the alkaloids from the green bark, and recommends the taking of the harvest between January and March, when the air on the hills is driest. In this year also the Government began to grow Ipecacuanha as a remedy for that other scourge of Indian climates, dysentery. The progress of the Forest Department was also very satisfactory, and the system of training young men for it by a course of two years in France and Germany will in due time furnish India with a band of experienced foresters equal to the growing capacities of a service which has to supply the railways with all their requisite timber.

The amount of coal yearly raised in India has increased steadily from 61½ lakhs of maunds in 1858 to 127¼ lakhs in 1868. The total yield for the latter year amounted in English measures to 547,971 tons, or about 30,000 tons in excess of the previous year.

During the year the Geological Survey pursued its researches into the Chanda coal-fields. It ascertained the general continuity of the coal in the lower sandstones, and in spite of its varying thickness the general result was satisfactory, some beds showing a thickness of forty-one feet seven inches. Another fruit of this year's surveying was the adoption of means for supplying the large station of Umballa with pure wholesome water from the lower ranges of the neighbouring hills. Further researches convinced Dr. Oldham that the great drainage basins of India date back beyond the first beginnings of the great plant-bearing series of beds. In Madras Mr. King completed his report on the area occupied by the quartzites, slates, limestones, &c., of Kuddapah and Kurnool, which, geologically isolated from the surrounding country, appear to represent in the south the older portion of the great Vindhyan series. On the Bombay side Kutch was thoroughly examined in 1869, and a map of the whole province along with a report embodying the latest researches has been prepared by Mr. Wynne, who has since gone to examine the geology of the Punjab. During the same period Mr. Theobald completed his survey of the Prome district up to the British frontier.

A full description of the great Vindhyan series in North-Western India appeared in the seventh volume of the Geological Survey's Memoirs. Stretching northwards from the Nerbudda Valley through the district of Jubbulpore, and forming the whole of Rewah north of the Sone, this great series spreads far into Bengal; the picturesque cliffs of the Rhotasgurh hills marking its limits on the left bank of the same river. Turning westward by Sasseram, Chunar, Mirzapore, and somewhat south of Allahabad, its outer line sweeps in a great curve southwards by Kirwee, Bijawar, across the Beas, whence it takes a northerly turn to Gwalior, Agra, and Futtehpore Sikri. From thence it again bears southward as far as Neemuch. A corresponding series covers a wide area in Madras and stretches into Berar and part of Hydrabad. These old and interesting rocks are divided into several groups, each marked by its own lithological features, but all alike displaying "a wonderful constancy of mineral composition."

The results of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey for this year comprised the measurement of a base line near Cape Comorin, of seventy-two principal triangles covering an area of 6,508 square miles, besides 6,615 covered by secondary triangles. Surveys were also carried out in Kattywar, Guzerat, and the districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal. Major Montgomerie's Pundits made large additions to our knowledge of the regions beyond the Himalayas. One of them made his way to Rudok, the capital of North-Western Tibe, about nine miles from the Pangong Lake. Thence going eastward, he crossed an immense plain, 15,000 feet above the sea, and of a dazzling whiteness from the salt that everywhere encrusted its surface. Borax was found in the greatest abundance. The Pundit afterwards took the bearings of Lake Mansarowar. Another Pundit got behind Mount Everest and surveyed 1,190 miles in that direction. On the North-Western frontier a Mohammedan gentleman, Mirza, whom Pottinger had once brought away with him from Herat, and who has since been employed in the British service, ascended from Badakshan along the Upper Oxus to Sirikul Lake. Thence he proceeded by Tashkurgan over the hills to Kashgar, but, baffled in his efforts to reach Khokan, he was obliged to make the best of his way home by Yarkand and the Karakorum Pass. His journey from Sirikul to Kashgar is altogether new in the history of modern explorations, and will probably throw some light on Marco Polo's journey from Europe to China.

According to the Revenue Survey returns for the year, 19,369

square miles were surveyed in the twelvemonth, at an average cost of £4. 10s. 3d. the square mile. In Oudh 1,181 square miles were surveyed, leaving 1,500 only to finish the work. The survey of Hazara was completed. Colonel Johnstone, who conducted this survey, explored some 400 square miles of hitherto unknown country during the three weeks of the Hazara campaign, and ascertained the true course of the Indus between Astoor and the Black Mountain. In Sindh an area of 5,891 square miles, mostly desert, was surveyed about Omerkote and in Thurr and Parkur. Lieutenant Barron's survey of Luckimpore on the Assam frontier was a work of no small labour. He had to cut through the thickest jungles and depend almost wholly on imported labour. He strongly urges the need of defining our boundary in this direction, with a view to keeping the peace between the native tribes who are always quarrelling with each other inside our own frontier.

The Topographical Survey aims at supplying data for fairly accurate maps, at a low price and on a moderate scale, of wild, hilly, unfruitful tracts within our own boundaries, and of the native States under our protection. In this way much useful information is quickly gathered and cheaply applied to purposes which under a costlier and more elaborate system it would take a century to carry out. Surveying parties were at work in Rajpootana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Lower Bengal, and Vizagapatam, on ground not hitherto fairly mapped, nor even generally known to Europeans. The 16,801 square miles surveyed in 1868-9 cost £2. 3s. 10½d. per square mile, or eight shillings a mile more than the average of the previous year. The quantity of fair mapping already done represents an area of 18,265 square miles, besides a somewhat larger amount of rough mapping. During the last quarter of a century nearly 600,000 square miles in all have been surveyed, an area nearly five times the size of the British Islands, more than twice and a-half that of France, and more than double that of Austria. Well may the Surveyor-general point to such an achievement as "worthy of comparison with similar undertakings in other European countries."

The study of Indian Archæology has of late years found an enlightened patron in the Indian Government. India is rich in architectural monuments of the four main religions which have there held sway—the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Jain, and the Mohammedan. Indian sculpture, especially the Buddhist, is worth studying for its illustrative richness, if not always for its artistic beauty. In this branch of art the Mohammedans naturally do not shine; but two specimens of Mohammedan sculpture have been recovered from the hiding-places where for some time they had been lost to sight. The Mohammedans on the other hand may claim all the honours of excellence in the use of glazed and coloured tiles and of inlaid marble-work on white and black grounds. Of old coins and monumental inscriptions India has enough to reward research. In 1867 Lord Lawrence urged on the local governments the importance of preserving and making known to the world the extant specimens of Indian archæology. His efforts in this direction have been studiously encouraged by the home authorities, who have proposed to carry out a regular archæological survey under one central head. With the help of such guides as General Cunningham, Colonel Meadows Taylor, and Mr. James Fergusson, such an enterprise cannot fail of success.

In the way of Sanskrit literature, the year under review shows some promising results. Dr. Bühler ascertained the richness of Guzerat in Sanskrit books, and himself managed to collect a good many old books and copies. His catalogues of existing libraries have also proved the existence of many rare Vedic manuscripts, and even of a few books of which no copies had hitherto been obtainable. Dr. Kielhorn's researches in the Southern Mahratta country have likewise borne fruit, although they have convinced him that not much of new learning is to be found in a country which has imported most of its Sanskrit books from Northern India for the last two centuries. He also regrets to find a marked decay of scholarship among the present race of *Shastris*, and suggests that the Government should try to collect and publish as much of the extant traditional Scholia on old Sanskrit writings as the best of the remaining Shastris can supply.

Correspondence.

THE CALCUTTA PANICS OF 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you oblige me by inserting in your journal the annexed copy of a letter, which I have addressed to the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, with reference to certain alleged "mis-statements" and "mis-representations" of the conduct of the European residents of Calcutta in May 1857, contained in the second volume of my "History of the Sepoy War?"—I am, yours faithfully,

J. W. KAYE.

THE ALLEGED CALCUTTA PANICS OF 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read, in the overland edition of the *Times of India* of December 3, the following paragraph containing a quotation from your paper:—

"Elsewhere we publish certain correspondence of interest regarding the days of '57 in Calcutta. Dr. Mouat corrects misapprehensions as to the extent of the panic that prevailed in Calcutta at that time. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—'The letter of Dr. Mouat has reference to an interesting period of the history of Calcutta, and it has some historic interest beyond what pertains to this city. Mr. Kaye will no doubt be looked upon as an authority in the future, and his mis-statements had better be corrected while there are living witnesses of what really took place. Dr. Mouat was in the city all the time, and was in a position to know the facts of the case, and the state of feeling both of the authorities and the public. Representations have been made as to the number of people who, during the alleged *panic*, took refuge on board ship. The number of these was so limited as to furnish presumptive evidence against the charge or imputation of general panic, whatever particular inferences may be drawn on individual cases. It is to be hoped that means may be taken to correct the errors or misrepresentations of Mr. Kaye in a form less fleeting than the columns of a newspaper. No one is better able to do this than Dr. Mouat, and we trust he will not lose sight of it.'"

The correspondence referred to is not in the paper from which this passage is taken, and I have not yet been able to obtain access to it. But I should be very much surprised if I were to learn that Dr. Mouat had accused me of mis-statements, for no one knows better than he the pains I have taken to possess myself of trustworthy information relating to the alleged "panics" in Calcutta. One of my principal informants is Dr. Mouat himself, who, at my request, some years ago, very kindly noted down his personal recollections, which I have now before me. And I hardly think, Sir, that if *you* had had before you my volume at the time of writing the remarks quoted above, you would have charged me with "mis-statements." My words are:—

"The panic in May has, perhaps, been overstated in the recital. But stories are still current of Christian families betaking themselves for safety to the ships in the river, or securing themselves within the ramparts of the fort, and of men staining their manhood by hiding themselves in dark places. But these manifestations of unmanly fear were principally among the Eurasians and Portuguese, or what are described as the 'lower order of European shopkeepers.' That some people left their homes in the suburbs, that some took their passages to England, that many bought guns and revolvers and lay down to rest full dressed and full armed is not to be questioned." [And to this a note is added, which contains an extract from the *Friend of India* of the 28th of May, stating that "the ships and steamers in the river had been crowded with families seeking refuge from the attack, &c., &c."]

If you will do me the favour to verify these quotations by a reference to my volume, I think you will acknowledge that the words "mis-statements" and "misrepresentations" are quite inapplicable to anything I have written. It might, perhaps, have been better if you had referred to the book *before* using such words in connection with the writings of one who owes any little reputation he may enjoy to a general belief in his sincere desire to speak the truth, and his laborious efforts to ascertain where it is to be found.

And here, Sir, I would ask your permission to observe that I withheld from publication in my second volume a chapter already in type, descriptive of the month of June in Calcutta, in order that I might institute further investigations into this very subject of the alleged panic, and especially of the famous "panic Sunday." These investigations I am now pursuing; and I shall esteem it a favour, if you will allow me to invite, through your columns, all who have any information to afford, to oblige me by forwarding it to me, to the care of my publishers, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London.—I am, yours faithfully,

Penge, Surrey, Dec. 30, 1870. J. W. KAYE.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO SURGEONS.—As the rates of grade pay laid down for medical officers include, in the case of surgeon or surgeon-major, allowance for one horse in addition to British pay and the Indian allowances of relative rank, it is notified that any extra horse allowance hitherto passed to such officers when attached to field artillery shall cease from Jan. 1, 1871.

Notices of Books.

A Manual of Hindoo Law for the Use of Students and Practitioners. By Standish Grove Grady, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Gravesend, Reader on Hindoo and Mahommedan Law, &c., to the Inns of Court. Wildy and Son, London ; Advertising and Printing Company Limited, Madras.

We are glad to find that the Reader on Hindoo Law, &c., to the Inns of Court has turned his attention to the long-felt want of a work specially prepared for the use of law students, vakeels, the Civil Service, District Moonsiffs, and Sudder Ameens, &c., in India, and has published an elementary work embodying the principles in a popular and concise form of the whole subject of Hindoo Law. Mr. Nelson, a member of the Madras Civil Service, in his report as examiner in Hindoo Law for the Special Test Examination held at Madras, deploring the want of an elementary work bringing the law down to the present date, says, "With regard to Hindoo Law, as great changes in what is so called have been introduced by the High Court during the last few years, and candidates must necessarily be much confused by these changes, I would suggest the advisability of examining in future in certain selected cases reported in the High Court Reports. Sir Thomas Strange's work is now well-nigh obsolete, and quite below the level of modern inquiry, and I cannot but think it unwise to hold it up to candidates as the be-all and end-all of Hindoo Law."

We think, and no doubt Mr. Grady thought so too, that it would not be productive of satisfactory results to adopt Mr. Nelson's suggestion of examining students in selected cases taken from the High Court Reports. Hence the publication of this Manual of Hindu Law.

In this little work, which is published at such a price as to bring it within the reach of all candidates for judicial appointments in India, our author has treated the whole of the subjects of Hindu Law, including the law of contract, with the Statute of Limitations, set out at length, in so full and succinct a manner as to bring within a bird's-eye view the whole scope of Hindu Law. He opens the subject with a chapter on the sources of the law, a reference to which he has facilitated by appending, in tabular form, the different schools and the works recognised in each of them ; and the work is crowned by a full and ample index, leaving out nothing likely to make it what it professes to be, a manual of Hindu Law, specially adapted for the use of those who require to learn the principles of the law, unencumbered either by vague generalities on the one hand, or too minute references to cases not involving principles on the other. The author has attempted to supply the place of Strange and MacNaughten, by preserving all therein that is truly law. He has pointed out those doctrines which are not supported by the authorities cited, and has added the principles of recent decisions without encumbering the work too much by reference to the names of cases, which often tends to perplex and distract the student. He has added a chapter on the Principles of Hindu Law of Contracts, including all the decisions to be found in the High Court Reports. We can say that the candidates who go up for the annual examinations held by the Government of India, for the office of Pleaders, Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and other judicial appointments, will find in this volume all that they may require. The judicial staff will also find it a valuable *vade mecum* in Court when deciding cases in which they require to refresh their memories by referring with rapidity to principles which are not so accessible in more copious works.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENT ACT.

The *Indian Daily News* is quite in accord with Mr. F. Stephen in his remarks on the freedom of the Press. But there is also another side to the question. We do not ask for privileges, but the fact that the press is a power in itself is no sufficient reason for denying to it that protection by the law which is given to all other classes of her Majesty's subjects. The press is a means of redressing many wrongs ; it ought not itself to be subject to exceptional wrongs from others, without a remedy being afforded, which we regret to see that Mr. Stephen has not attempted, at least publicly, to deal with. The fact of its being difficult does not remove the injustice of not doing it. The freedom of the press, says the learned gentleman, consists of saying whatever we like, so long as we do not violate the law. We accept this position, and ask for no exceptional privileges ; but we do claim rights that are not given to us. Mr. Stephen, replying to the remarks of the native press, said that the press in the Presidency towns is under English law, and people who want to know what they may do should read English newspapers. He referred to the income-tax, and what had been said of it by the English press in India ; and, seeing that Government had no objection to the criticisms passed and the opinions given, they will have no cause for alarm. The people may not say things the obvious intention of which is to produce a rebellion. It is difficult to define what is a man's intention ; but every man who writes or speaks is supposed to know what he intends, and any one who has no evil intention rarely or never mistakes himself. The hon. gentleman sought to illustrate this by referring to the familiarity of friendship, which we all understand and expect, and the familiarity which is intended as insult. This analogy and argument might hold good were the parties one and the same individual ; but in a mixed assembly it is not likely that the impressions would be as readily or as distinctly conveyed, as in the prompt understanding of friendship which is a second self. And as a rule, the Judge who presides at a criminal trial will not be a man who has heard the expression constituting the offence, and he may derive very different impressions from a second-hand delivery, through a third party, from those that the words would have originally conveyed. Then, again, when the words are written, "the familiarity of friendship" cannot well be distinguished from that of insult ; and some allowance must be made for the fact that all men who write are not such scribes as the accomplished journalist and legislator. In reply to the argument that no such law was required, Mr. Stephen said a man had been convicted for preaching a jehad, and it was not to be permitted that men should preach the duty and merit of war against the English Government. This was further shown in the case of the Wahabees. This had shown a defect in the law, and it was proper that the defect should be supplied. Altogether the hon. member made his case good, as against the objections urged against the measure.

The *Englishman* holds that in the Mofussil any over-zealous or ill-tempered magistrate will now be enabled to crush a vernacular paper, the tone of which happens to be disagreeable to him. The mere fact of the paper being viewed with disfavour by the great man will prevent the timid and the ignorant from subscribing to it —as under the late *regime* was the case in France—and the proprietors of vernacular journals are for the most part poor men, whose sole source of livelihood is the little sheet they not only write, but often print or lithograph with their own hands. To such men the frown of the magistrate is utter ruin. Only the other day the *Patriot* noticed an instance of the kind. Some ill-advised journalist had written some silly nonsense against the Government, but in a style that could have influenced neither sane man nor idiot, and yet the local demi-god had threatened to prosecute him with the utmost rigour of the law. True, Mr. Stephen tells us that the touchstone will be the "intention" of the writer, and nothing could be fairer if there were any means of discovering men's secret motives—but how is that to be done ? In the Mofussil a magistrate is virtually prosecutor, witness, and judge, and from his decision there is practically no appeal for a poor friendless man, unless the members of the Indian press unite and form an association for the purpose of mutual protection.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

The *Englishman* thinks it is always unfortunate in India when the English press is compelled to place itself in opposition to the Government. Its motives are sure to be misrepresented by the ruling classes, and misunderstood by the natives. This has been singularly illustrated in the agitation which has been raised from one end of India to the other on the subject of the income-tax. At first the Government boldly declared that the opposition to the tax was exclusively confined to the European portion of the community, and this monstrous falsehood—the product, we trust, of ignorance rather than of intention—was duly repeated by that portion of the English press which seems peculiarly susceptible to Simla inspirations. When, however, the universal discontent which was agitating the country could no longer be denied, it was asserted with an equal absence of truth, that the disaffection of the natives was stimulated and produced by the factious tone of the English press. Now we do not for a moment mean to deny that opposition to the Government in India is calculated to have a most mischievous impression upon native minds. Anything that lowers the prestige of the Government in the minds of its Indian subjects is of necessity to be deplored. They are not yet sufficiently advanced to understand constitutional opposition, and are apt to mistake the candid criticism of the acts of public men for absolute disloyalty to the State. It is this consideration that places an English journalist in an unfortunate dilemma. He has the alternative of choosing

between two evils. He must either lower the prestige of the Government, which he is most anxious to uphold, by denouncing a policy of which he cannot honestly approve, or he must tacitly acquiesce in the propriety of measures which the general voice of his fellow-countrymen condemn. If he adopts the former course he exposes himself to the charge of stirring up a factious opposition; if he chooses the latter he runs the risk of encouraging the Government to persevere in measures which may bring the country to ruin. There can, however, be no doubt which alternative it is his duty to elect. If the acts of an absolute Government are to be unquestioned they must likewise be unquestionable. We should utterly fail in our duty were we to neglect to point out the errors of our rulers. No journal in India ever willingly goes into opposition. The non-official portion of the community is too closely connected with the ruling classes, and too conservative in its political principles to tolerate any needless resistance to the Government. There is an instinctive feeling in every man's mind that it is our duty to hold together. It was to this feeling that Lord Mayo owed the generous and ungrudging support which he received on his first arrival in this country. We shut our ears to the unfavourable comments of the English press at home, and unreservedly gave our confidence to a nobleman whose private virtues were admitted, though his public career had exhibited but little capacity for rule. We generously gave him credit for the future vigour of his administration; and it was gratifying to observe that his Excellency appreciated this support. During the financial panic of 1869, when the income-tax was suddenly doubled in the middle of the year, the Viceroy repeatedly expressed his acknowledgments to the press for the support he had received in what was then supposed to be a trying crisis. It was only when the unreal nature of that panic was discovered, only when it was ascertained that the year had ended with a surplus, instead of a deficit, and that an odious tax was to be retained when the ostensible cause for its imposition had ceased; it was then, and only then, that the public grew alarmed, and refused to place any further confidence in Lord Mayo's administration. He let slip his opportunity, and he is now paying the penalty for the want of statesmanship he has displayed.

THE VICEROY AND THE P. W. D.

The *Englishman* hopes that the officers of the Public Works Department will lay to heart the severe reprimand addressed by his Excellency in Council to their colleagues at Allahabad. It should be all the more keenly felt in that it was well deserved, though the system, as generally happens, is quite as much in fault as the officers more directly concerned. It must still be within the recollection of our readers how a fatal accident occurred in June last in one of the buildings in course of construction at the Gun Carriage Factory at Allahabad. At the time of the accident—we quote from the Government Resolution published in Saturday's *Gazette*—"the west compartment had been roofed in; the centre compartment was about three-fourths covered; and the walls of the third compartment were finished, but the roofing of it had not been commenced. Twenty-two work-people were employed in terracing the centre compartment, when the whole roof of this compartment gave way, owing, it is supposed, to the failure of the centre wall, and eighteen out of twenty-two work-people who had been on the roof fell with it, and had to be extricated from the ruins. Of these eighteen, four were reported to have died by the 1st July, and seven others to have sustained serious injuries. *The walls of this building were begun in February* 1868, *and finished in September of the same year, but were left unroofed till February* 1870, *owing partly to delay in the supply of timber, and partly to the reduction made in the Public Works grant.*" The italics are our own. That brief sentence is an epitome of the manner in which this particular department usually conducts its business. Had the erection of this building been undertaken by a responsible firm, we may be sure that they would have taken care to have had the beams and rafters for the roof ready to be put up as soon as the walls were completed. The reduction in the grant did not take place until a year after the walls were finished, so that we are reduced to the conclusion that it takes the Public Works Department upwards of eighteen months to obtain timber for roofing a building 170 feet long by forty-five feet wide. That admission is the condemnation of the Department, without leaving the smallest loophole for mercy. The accident, however, is mainly attributed to the badness of the mortar, which not one of the four Superintending Military Engineers successively in charge of the Allahabad Circle appears ever to have inspected. This mortar was doubly bad; it was composed of kunkur burnt with cowdung cakes, *oopla*, and pounded brick, *soorkee*, in the proportion of one part of the lime to one part of the latter; but then the very lime was adulterated, being largely mixed with wood ashes, and the refuse of soap-boiling operations. Now let it be borne in mind that this abominable trash was used not for a few days, but for fully six months, and our readers will be able to appreciate at its true value the supervision that is exercised by the Superintending Military Engineers attached to this department.

DRESS.—It is notified that the helmet to be worn by officers of the Royal Engineers is that prescribed for infantry in G.O. 175 of 1870. The colour of the turban to be garter blue.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

INDORE, *Nov.* 24.—With the approach of the cold weather the summer birds have taken their flight and left us to

The noiseless tenour of our way.

The Agent returned a few days ago from Agra, whither he had gone to meet the Viceroy on his return from Rajpootana; and last week he started again on his annual tour. The Chief Engineer and the Controller, P. W. D., have also followed suit. The 2nd Assistant Agent, whose departure on leave I announced in one of my previous letters, returned about a fortnight ago, and immediately went into camp. Thus the only one left us is Captain Berkeley, the 1st Assistant Agent. The whole of the Railway staff has taken the field to select a new line. The line selected by Mr. Campbell, the Superintending Engineer, did not give, it appears, general satisfaction at headquarters, as some who think they know better are of opinion that an easier and cheaper route can be found. The line from Khundwa to the Nerbudda has been settled; but from the Nerbudda to Indore, owing to the ghauts, is the debateable ground. It appears that some years ago Engineers of the P. W. D. had surveyed for a road three lines—the *burra jam*, the *chota jam*, and the *mota jam*, and these are now to be re-examined. I have more than once had to notice a decrease in the staff, but this time I have to note an increase in the person of Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, from Simla. There is a bazaar report afloat, and I give it for what it is worth, that there has been a *fracas* at Mhow between some sepoys and the bazaar people. Probably your Mhow correspondent will be able to give you the correct version. The Maharaja of Gwalior's son has just passed through the station on his way to school at Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, *Nov.* 28.—The Chief and Judicial Commissioners have resolved to make a circuit over the provinces during the cold weather; there can be little doubt that much good will come out of their tours. Mr. Melville will, after personal inspection of the several courts, and after ascertaining their weak points, be able to give them the benefit of his experience in the Punjab. His long, searching rulings on points of law which have already been submitted for his decision, have made a very good impression on those who are concerned in having careful expositions of the laws furnished them without running the risk of being dubbed troublesome for making references, or of receiving a laconic reply by way of snub. Litigants seem satisfied that Mr. Melville is a patient man and will allow every appellant to have his say, and those who know the natives will readily understand how much they value this gift in a judicial officer. Colonel Keatinge has gone down to the Godavery district, accompanied by his able Secretary, Mr. W. B. Jones, to inquire into that tax business, regarding which the *Times of India* made so much by declaring that the income-tax had been stopped in the provinces, whereas the fact was that the collection of the tax was only stayed in one district. Telegrams were immediately sent off from Nagpúr contradicting the *Times*' version; and other papers were authorised to give the true story, and to tell the public that the Chief Commissioner was about to visit the Godavery district. The *Times of India* will doubtless now turn round and require Colonel Keatinge to follow up the true story with the whole truth about the suspension of the income-tax in the Godavery district. Leaving the Godavery district, Colonel Keatinge will go down to Cocanada and thence by steamer to Calcutta, to confer, it is said, with the Supreme Government on some important state questions. The conjectures as to what they may be, have led to many persons believing that local taxation and territorial distribution will form the principal if not the only topics. So that there seems a chance of Jabalpúr going back to the N.W.P. after all; and of Bombay absorbing Nágpúr. All this will of course result in the creation of a new Chief Commissionership for Chattisgarh and the certain districts on the eastern coast. So far as Jabulpúr is concerned, it is worthy of note that ever since the G.I.P. Railway has been opened, Nágpúr has been, postally, further removed from Jabalpúr; and whereas Jabalpúr can communicate with Allahabad in ten hours, a dák from Nágpúr is delivered at Jabalpúr on the third day. This may be remedied when the new railway arrangements come in force, *i.e.*, from the 1st proximo; for then the "Bombay" train will reach Jabalpúr at three P.M., and the Post-office must have an evening delivery. But that even will not be so convenient as the communication with Allahabad, the train from which will arrive at Jabalpúr in the morning, and for Allahabad leave in the afternoon of the same day. Yet I do not argue that territorial distribution hinges on this point alone; there are others, though, which tell in favour of a connection with the N. W. P. suitors, for instance, from Jabalpúr, Mundla, Dumoh, Sagar, and Nursingpore will find the Allahabad High Court nearer than Nágpúr. It is said, however, that the Government contemplate territorial redistribution on the score of economy more than with any other object. The idea is beyond my comprehension, so I will not go out of my depth. Travelling has apparently given Colonel Keatinge practical assurance of the necessity for village sanitation, for he has asked his district officers to give

their earnest attention to the matter during the marching season, and to enforce the rules which have been laid down for water supply and vaccination particularly. The provinces are very much indebted to Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner, for having brought forward the question of village water supply. He has insisted on one well for every 200 of the population for their drinking purposes. These wells are to be protected from all pollution; and, where wells do not exist, or, from the rocky nature of the ground, cannot be easily supplied, streams and other water-sources for drinking purposes are to be protected from pollution. Dr. Townsend has proved that cholera raged in its worst form just where the water supply was most neglected. The filthy habits of the natives in fouling ground in and around that village, and more especially in the vicinity of water supplies, are more to be blamed than anything else for the cholera and small-pox which recently scoured the country; and I fear nothing short of a Sanitation Act will meet the great difficulty which has to be combated in this respect. The simplest plan would probably be to throw on the shoulders of village headmen the responsibility of village sanitation in addition to their other existing responsibilities; and to empower local governments to quarter a Conservancy Establishment on villages which are recusant towards the sanitary law. If we can do this, by existing law, for the protection of property, surely the justification would be infinitely greater for the preservation of life.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, *Dec.* 2.—The cold weather has returned once again, the season for those noble sports that impart health and vigour to the body and generosity to the mind. Some years ago when out shooting in the hills I had a hard day's work in search of a bear with cubs. She had been seen for days in succession, but like many other things when sought for, cannot be found! Bhoop Sing, a paharee, reported to me that he had repeatedly seen lady bruin and her cubs, and that if I would only come and have a beat at her, I should in all probability kill her. Off I went. Every khud and precipice was beaten high and low, likely patches of jungle in which her ladyship and family might be enjoying their siesta were beaten, but in vain! So I returned to the village I intended passing the night at about sunset, very tired from a nine-mile walk from the station, besides being on my legs all day beating. I had scarcely reached the village, when up came one of the men, reporting that a cow had been killed by a leopard about midday, that they had kept watch over the kill to prevent it being eaten, and that the leopard would in all probability come at dusk to pitch into beefsteaks! Sitting up over a kill is generally a very certain and sure plan of obtaining a shot. I took a hasty meal from a basket of food which had accompanied me, changed my clothes, and set off to the spot where the cow was lying. Bhoop Sing accompanied me. As there were no trees at the place, a kind of hiding place had been hastily erected behind a rock some twenty paces from the cow. It was dusk when I got there. The cow was a white one, and showed well from the distance where I intended sitting. I must here mention that, owing to my having sent my battery of smooth-bore to a friend out tiger shooting in the Dhoon, I was compelled to borrow a gun, a double-barrel, a sixteen bore. I had never fired a shot with it. As was my custom for night shooting, I dropt two balls into each barrel, crept into our hiding place, and sat perfectly quiet. It was full moon, but I knew Luna would not rise until seven or eight o'clock, and until she topped a high hill behind us it would be at least ten or eleven o'clock before she would shine upon the carcass. We had scarcely sat a quarter of an hour when I saw something in a crouching posture, steadily creeping towards the cow! It was the leopard. I allowed it to begin eating, when I took a steady aim and fired, but off sprang the leopard apparently untouched. Loaded sharp and had just capped, when the beast returned, fired again and again, in succession eight times, missing every time she came; I could scarcely credit the brute returning so sharp and so frequently, but 'tis a fact that after the eighth shot she went off. We sat steadily until daybreak, and on going up to the carcass, found I had repeatedly struck the cow close to where the leopard had been tearing it. I was very much disgusted, and went back to the village. After making a cup of tea, &c., started for the station, leaving the gun and ammunition with Bhoop Sing, who was resolved to sit up again, as he made sure the leopard would return at sunset. I am at a loss to imagine how I missed so many shots. I've frequently killed leopards at night, but then I had my own guns, so attributed the many misses to my firing with a strange one. The following day, about twelve o'clock, one of the villagers arrived with the gun. The leopard again came at sunset, Bhoop Sing had fired twice at it, and missed both shots! He begged I would send one of my own guns. Luckily that morning they had been sent up from the Dhoon. I loaded with a heavy cartridge in each barrel, and sent the paharee off, wishing him luck. To my surprise the next day I spied four men carying a dead leopard slung upon a pole and Bhoop Sing strutting behind, proud as a peacock at having shot it! A female it proved to be. He told me that at sunset the beast came as usual, when he fired, killing it the first shot! The cartridge had taken effect on the neck and had lodged within the circumference of a tea cup. It was apparent that the leopard had a cub which was being suckled by mamma, and that was perhaps the reason of her being so voracious and returning so frequently to the carcass after being fired at. I've seldom seen or heard of a leopard or tiger standing more than one shot, scarcely ever two, but this animal was killed after the eleventh discharge! A few days after Bhoop Singh brought in the leopard cub, which had been killed with a large stone by one of the paharees of the village.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE REDUCED OVERLAND POSTAGE.—The reduction of postage on letters to England, *via* Brindisi, to eight annas (from ten annas eight pies), beginning with the present mail, has given much satisfaction.

ACCIDENTS.—Two accidents are reported from the Kangra Valley. Mr. Sparks, of the Soongal plantation, has broken his arm, his horse having fallen with him. Mr. John Mackay has been drowned in the river Beas.

THE CHIEF OF PUTTIALAH.—The Maharajah of Puttialah is expected in Calcutta very soon. A Chapter of the Star of India will be held on his arrival, to invest him with the Order which has already been conferred upon him.

RAILWAYS.—The Chord line of the East Indian Railway was to be opened for general traffic on the first of January. The advertisement mentions the distance (sixty-four miles) which will thenceforth be saved on the journey to Calcutta, but says nothing about the time. The Secretary of State is reported to have virtually left the railway gauge question to the decision of the Government of India.

RELIEF FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.—A large and influential meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held in Calcutta on the 28th November, the Hon. Bullen Smith in the chair, to consider the advisability of an appeal to the public for subscriptions in aid of the relief of the sick and wounded during the war, and of the widows and orphans of those lost in the *Captain*. A committee was appointed to superintend the working of both charities.

A PLENTIFUL HARVEST.—A letter from Sepree refers to the present condition of that part of the country, and the prospects of the future in respect of food for the people in the following terms:—"This district was swept by famine and cholera last year, and the effect upon the population and quantity of land under culture is most apparent, yet such a season of plenty as this has not been known in India for ten years. Jowari is so abundant wherever seed was dropt, that the cultivators, without railways, are unable to put it in a selling market. Wheat and gram will find their way, for Bunjarras crowd the road. Altogether the crops of this year will supply means for extending cultivation in the next. The dearth of cattle has been a heavy blow, but the bounty of the sun and soil has supplied every deficiency."—*Pioneer.*

LEGISLATIVE.—At a meeting of the Viceregal Council at Calcutta, on Dec. 2, Mr. Stephen introduced his new Bill to amend the law on limitation of suits, which was referred to a committee to report upon in two months. He also introduced the Bill for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs, which was also referred to a committee. Sir Richard Temple then introduced his Bill to transfer the surplus funds of the Small Cause Courts to the Imperial revenue, and an animated discussion followed, in which Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Bullen Smith opposed the principles of the Bill, and Mr. Stephen, Sir Richard Temple, and Lord Mayo supported them, and the Bill was ultimately referred to a committee. Mr. Chapman introduced a Bill to extend the Prisons' Act of 1870 to Coorg, and after Mr. Inglis, the new member of Council, had been added to the committees on several Bills, the Council adjourned till December 9.

TEMPLES AND TEMPLES.—In Sir Henry Bulwer's *Life of Lord Palmerston*, we learn that the greatest of the Temples refused the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. The reasons which he assigned are so appropriate to others in a like situation, yet so little likely to occur of their own accord, that we may be doing a service in reproducing them here:—"I own," wrote Lord Palmerston, "one's vanity and ambition would lead him to accept the brilliant offer; but it is throwing for a great stake, and where much is to be gained very much also may be lost, I have always thought it unfortunate for anyone * * to be put above his proper level, as he only rises to fall the lower. Now, I am quite without knowledge of finance." This is certainly unlike the language of certain Indian Chancellors; but then there are Temples and Temples.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.—Yakoob Khan, as we anticipated, has made for Seistan, but, contrary to our expectations, he appears to have with him a large body of troops. According to a deserter from his ranks he is accompanied in his flight by about "four or five thousand sowars and foot men, whom he has organised into one infantry and two cavalry regiments," the infantry being, all of them, deserters from the Ameer's forces. The last place of his encampment was Killa Mulkhan, about two stages from the frontier of the independent territory of Seistan, and he must, therefore, be in the close neighbourhood of the Persian forces. The Commissioners appointed by the British Government for the settlement of the Seistan dispute will, we suppose, be on the scene very soon, and Yakoob Khan may, therefore, find his aggressive policy opposed from an unexpected quarter.—*Pioneer.*

PERJURY.—As a sequel to Mr. Kirwan's trial and acquittal at Lahore, one of the chief witnesses, Hurree Mull, agent to Jumal Khan, the Chief of Leghari, has been committed to the sessions for perjury. The Chief himself and Nund Ram have been ordered by Government to remain at Lahore until further orders.

MORE REDUCTION IN THE P. W. D.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that a proposition has been made, probably by the energetic Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, to make some further reductions in the Department of Public Works. He appears to be of opinion that the number of executive engineers, assistant engineers, and subordinates in India is unusually high, and should be reduced by abolishing some of the divisional circles of public works. It has been proposed that where two circles are contiguous, one of them should be abolished. For instance, the Raneegunge Circle is so near to the Patna Circle that the executive engineers of the two circles frequently meet on their inspectional tours. The Financial Member of the Council, with some of his colleagues, has approved of the suggestion. But his Excellency his Viceroy, while concurring in the views expressed by the members of the Council, was of opinion that the Department of Public Works should be thoroughly remodelled, and intimation would be made to her Majesty's Secretary of State to that effect.

BURDWAN.—The Reverend R. P. Greaves, of the Church Mission Society, has died of fever, contracted whilst pursuing his duties at Burdwan. The progress and effects of the fever in Lower Bengal are fearful, if we may rely upon the accounts received respecting it. The following is from the *Mirror* :—"That prompt action is necessary to put a stop to the progress of the epidemic fever in Lower Bengal is evident from the following fact which has been placed at our disposal. Chokdigee is a flourishing village in the interior, lying some twenty miles to the east of Burdwan. This place boasts of a large school entirely supported by local contributions, and attended by upwards of 200 pupils, who flock to it from surrounding villages in the neighbourhood. Times are so far altered, however, and the locality so far affected by the epidemic of late, that no more than sixteen or twenty boys are found to attend the school. The entrance class has had to be done away with, and the instruction itself closed till the arrival of better days. This speaks for itself. We should seriously ask, how long will this state of things be allowed to continue ?"

THE FURLOUGH RULES.—The following military letter from the Secretary State for India is published in the *Gazette of India*. It is dated London, 26th October, 1870 :—I have considered your letter, No. 154, dated 10th June, 1870, forwarding an application from Lieutenant-Colonel ———, Bengal Infantry, which raises the question whether an officer who, up to his election of the Furlough Rules of 1868, had abided by those of 1796, can claim the benefit of clause 23 of the Rules of 1868, which allow a certain proportion of leave to count as service for pension. The clause in question certainly speaks of retaining a privilege heretofore granted, and officers under the Rules of 1796 had not the privilege referred to, but it was intended to lay down a general principle applicable to all officers accepting the new rules, as is shown by the Subsidiary Rule, section 34, page 3. Lieutenant-Colonel ——— therefore (who has, I observe, elected the 1868 Rules) will, on completing an "aggregate service" of twenty years, computed according to the method which has been adopted for counting service partly under one set of rules and partly under another, be entitled to count two years of leave taken *since* July, 1868, as service for pension.

THE CHUMBA STATE.—About a week ago we stated, on the authority of the *Indian Public Opinion*, that the subjects of the Chumba State were dissatisfied with the successor to the late Rajah. This we can now, on unexceptionable authority, assert is not the case ; nor is the new Rajah, Gopal Sing, the imbecile which our contemporary said he was, for, though, as we have said before, he is of indifferent intelligence, he can both read and write (no common accomplishments among Rajpoot Princes), and is wise enough to keep his money matters straight, and to avoid intrigues. His character is well known in Chumba, as also was the fact that he would, by the existing laws of succession, succeed in time to the *Guddee*, for the *sunnd* of the British Government, appointing "the brother nearest in age" to the late Rajah as his successor, is recorded in the Chumba archives. Nor has any discontent with this arrangement ever been manifested except by the other brother—Soochet Singh—a sulky and dangerous man, who has lived since 1860 on the bounty of the Cashmere Rajah, and steadily refused the allowance offered to him by the late ruler of Chumba, and who, on the death of his brother, attempted to stir up the nobles to dispute the succession. They, however, refused to do so, and Soochet Singh was compelled to retire to his sulky exile. The *Indian Public Opinion* in its issue, also publishes the above corrections, derived evidently from as authentic a source as our own.—*Pioneer*.

A NEW INDIAN MOVEMENT.—Our late visitor, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, seems to have been putting in practice some of his English experiences since his return to Calcutta. In company with some of his co-religionists, he has organised an "Indian Reform Association," for the promotion of the following objects :—1. Female Improvement ; 2 General and Technical Education ; 3. Cheap Literature for the Poor ; 4. Temperance ; and 5. Charity. Each of these sections is placed under separate managers, who also act in combination as a general committee, under the president of the society, Baboo K. C. Sen. The sections for Female Improvement and Cheap Literature have already commenced operations, and the new journal started by the latter section, the *Sulav Sumachar*, or *Cheap News*, is already a decided success. It is published weekly at one pice (less than a halfpenny), and "will contain, besides miscellaneous news, easy and short essays on moral, political, and social topics, and the biographies of great and good men." This journal is selling by thousands already. Morning and evening schools were shortly to be opened for the middle and labouring classes, where useful instruction of various kinds would be given. The prospectus is both practical and modest, and the scheme deserves the hearty sympathy of Englishmen. All persons who are interested in the objects of the society are eligible as members, irrespective of differences of race and creed, and we hope that some of our own countrymen in India may lend a helping hand to this praiseworthy undertaking.

OFFICIAL.—The *Pioneer* informs us that Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Under-Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, will succeed to the Deputy Commissionership of Customs, vacant by the death of Mr. Vere. It presumes also that it is intended that Mr. Batten should officiate for Mr. Hume, the Commissioner of Customs, now that the latter is acting for Mr. E. C. Bayley. In regard to Mr. Hume it remarks that "his elevation will occasion some surprise, if not consternation ; but he must be clever, thus to rise in spite of himself. It is never too late to mend, however ; and if Mr. Hume can be schooled into talking little and writing less, he may yet escape any grievous discredit to Lord Mayo's selection." The *Englishman* dubs the appointment of "an up-country civilian to take Mr. Bayley's seat at the Home Office," "another gigantic job —another insult to the Civil Service of Bengal." From the *Pioneer* we take the following :—"When a contemporary credited Mr. A. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Secretariat, with an ambition to succeed Mr. Eden, he was probably not aware that Mr. Mackenzie goes home in March next. Mr. Mackenzie might indulge in such an ambition with a very fair pretext, all the same." The *Indian Daily News* says, "Mr. T. H. Cowie, Advocate General, is expected at the Presidency at the end of this (last) week, when he will resume his post, Mr. J. Graham, who has so ably officiated as Advocate General during the learned gentleman's absence, will consequently resume his former post of Standing Counsel. Mr. G. C. Paul, who has during the same period held the acting appointment as Standing Counsel, takes his seat as Judge of the High Court. Mr. F. G. Marsden, barrister-at-law, will hold briefs temporarily for the Standing Counsel, until the return of Mr. Cowie."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ALLAHABAD PANIC.—An uneasy feeling sprang up about the middle of July, and originated chiefly in an anonymous letter addressed to the officer in command at the fort, warning him of an almost certain recurrence of the events of 1857. This, not much cared about at the time, was strengthened by a number of little incidents, which, trifling in themselves, indicated a feeling of intense discontent. Ladies were insulted by their servants, and so on ; and this in the midst of such a population as that of Allahabad, in a great part composed of Mahomedans, drawn from nobody knows where, or for what purpose, to this great central town, seems to have set rolling a ball which led to what everyone concerned must deplore. Finally a tradesman of Cannington (the European part of the town) waited on the General in command (Major-General Vaughan) and reported a circumstance which no officer would have been satisfied in disregarding. The tradesman's wife said that she had on the previous night overheard the servants discussing a plot to murder all the European men and reserve the women for a worse fate. This story was reported to both military and civil authorities. The servants had stated further in this conversation that nothing but rainy weather had prevented the plot from taking effect at an earlier period. Little importance, I am assured, was attached to the rumour by either the civil or military authority, but that part of the story I leave to the opinion of your readers. I fancy that it had a little effect. What is strict fact, however, is that Major-General Vaughan felt it his duty to take some military precautions, and the more so as both he and the magistrate seem to have been under the impression that the panic originated almost entirely in the withdrawal of the European Infantry from Allahabad, and in the fact that the European Artillery at the station was in such a position as to have no influence whatever on the bazaars or the native town ; in fact, the guns were scarcely ever seen. The General ordered that the field batteries should march out occasionally on to Cantonment-road, so that both the timid and ill-disposed might see that the station was not entirely denuded of European troops. Small bodies of cavalry also patrolled the town. This order, reasonable enough in itself, seems to have had exactly the opposite effect to the one desired. The people began at once to suspect that they were on the eve of the long expected outbreak. They assembled in each other's houses at midnight ; in some cases fled half dressed, and there was indeed a panic, which did not subside till Major-General Vaughan brought down a detachment of European troops from Cawnpore. I can say, also, that a place of refuge was provided by some one in command for the women and children ;

and certainly if there was not discontent among the soldiers, there was something very like it, as viewed by the peaceful, or, say, timid people of Cannington. The real evil was in leaving such a station, one of the most important in all India, without European troops. I certainly do not think there was anything like panic on the part of the General commanding or of the troops, though there certainly was an undue appearance of precaution, a too apparent belief that the danger was real, while there could not possibly have been too much real precaution. The troops were uneasy from various causes, and the people caught the contagion of fear; in neither case a thing pleasant to think of.—*Times* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 1. Water Witch, Combe, Mauritius.—2. Strs. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—3. Mystic Belle, Burnham, Swansea; Volney, David, Bourbon; City of Foochow, Tait, Bombay; Sutthoff, Nacoda, Jeddah.—4. Str. Rangoon, Smart, Akyab; Pendragon, Newton, Liverpool; Hippolyta, Hudson, Liverpool; Kingston, Norden, Liverpool; Astarte, Chester, Liverpool; str. Warrior, Thomas, London.—5. Royal Edward, Shaw, Liverpool; Lincoln, Wilks, London; Nimrod, Bulloch, Mauritius.—6. Ailsa, Rassel, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1. Monmouthshire.—2. Strs. Sattara, Blue Cross; Gainsborough.—3. Str. Asia; J. S. L. D., Meuzies.—4. Str. Arratoon Apcar; Morning Star, British Prince.—5. Hindostan, Oriana, Leopold et Marie.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.		Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾	Rs.	97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91		97 12 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91		97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108		Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114		113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104		106 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	Is. 10 11-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	Is. 10 15-16d. to Is. 11d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200	195 to 200
Bank of Bengal	1000	1445 to 1450
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	520 to 525
Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	60 to 65
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	170 to 175
E. B. Indigo Company	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	250 to —
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	238 to 239
Equitable Coal Company	250	238 to 240
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	167 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	500	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	117 to 118
Oriental Gas Company	10	13¾ to 14
Port Canning Land Company	1300	250 to 255
Punjab Bank	100	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500	570 to 575

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 2 6 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 5 0 Nominal.	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.—The market has gradually quieted since our last, and the tone at closing is dull. *Grey Shirtings:* Dealers have gradually withdrawn from the market, and now seem averse to do more than supply their immediate wants, feeling confident that they can, at any rate, supply themselves at any time on equal, if not more favourable, terms. *Madapollams* have been very quiet during the week. *T-Cloths* have been rather more inquired for, but we cannot note any improvement on late low rates. *Jaconets:* Medium makes of 39-inch continue in fair inquiry. *Mulls:* 44-inch are in demand and saleable, at a slight advance. *Bleached Goods* continue very inactive. *Twist* market is depressed all round.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.—*Saltpetre:* Since we last wrote we have heard of no transaction done in this article, owing to the advanced rates of freight. The stock is about 9,000 bags of Crude Saltpetre. *Rice:* A moderate business has transpired during the week in Table Rice at Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 3. In Ballam and Moonghey there is not much doing; we quote the price for the former Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-6, and for the latter Rs. 2-2-6 to Rs. 2-3 per maund. Karee Khearry and Kazlah we have heard nothing of. *Linseed:* The demand for shipments to America that we quoted last has abated, but the demand for England is still remaining in the market, and a moderate business has transpired during the week at Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 4-10, owing to scarcity of supplies from the interior. *Rapeseed:* Since we last wrote the inquiry for this article is very large, but owing to the paucity of stock we have heard of very little transaction done during the week for shipments. We quote the prices:—Yellow, Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5; Mixed, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12; Brown, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-10. *Poppyseed:* There is not much demand for this article, but the stock is large in the market. The holders are not accepting the prices that are offered by the buyers. *Teaseed:* Small transactions have been done for shipment since we last quoted. *Jute:* During the week the business transacted has been moderate, and the inquiry that prevailed before has lessened a little; prices for loose Jute are—Serajgunge, fine, Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 6; good, Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-8; middling, Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5; common, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-6. *Raw Silk:* During the week we have heard of no change to report. *Silk Piece Goods:* About 1,000 pieces of P.L.C. mark corahs have changed hands at Rs. 17 per corge.

Madras.

PONDICHERRY.

The public buildings in the town of Pondicherry are in an excellent state of preservation, and would form excellent barracks. As a military station, indeed, it would be unrivalled in this presidency. It has a circumference of about six kilometres, and is divided by a canal with spacious avenues into two distinct portions: La Ville Blanche, inhabited by the Europeans and Eurasians, and La Ville Noire, given up to the natives, and the establishment of the Roman Catholic mission, which with their numerous churches, colleges and schools form a prominent feature in the place. Whether viewed from the anchorage in the roads, or more nearly inspected, La Ville Blanche at once captivates the new arrival by the smiling aspect of its houses and gardens, by its half European half Oriental air, by the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, but above all by its complete separation from the native town, an arrangement quite exceptional in India, and which makes at once its beauty and salubrity. Sir C. Trevelyan said of Pondicherry—"It is more European than any Anglo-Indian place; it is like a small continental town transported to the shores of the Indian Ocean." The French territory reduced to the exact limits assigned by the treaties of 1815 has a superficial area of 29,122 hectares, and, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts; these are named respectively Pondicherry, Villenour, and Bahour, the last containing ninety-three villages, many of them lying detached in English ground. The fertility of the soil is great; cotton, indigo, gingelly seeds, and grain of all descriptions are cultivated assiduously. Until quite recently spinning and weaving by steam were carried on to a considerable extent, there being several large factories, which are now at a standstill. About two centuries ago it was discovered by the Dutch that a good many tools had to be done in the way of exporting dyed calicoes to the Spice Islands in the East, receiving their produce in exchange. The French improved upon this idea, and succeeded in establishing an extensive market for their percales in Africa, chiefly at Mozambique and Senegal, receiving ivory and gold dust in return. The inhabitants of these regions, like those on the Coromandel coast, seem to prefer the coarse heavy cloths of the native looms to the lighter and more elegant fabrics of Manchester. The Pondicherry blue is considered one of the fastest dyes known, which is owing to certain chemical properties in the water and the earth, which the manufacturers of Rouen or Belgium have not as yet been able to supersede.

As regards purity, the water supply is not only unrivalled in India, but could compare favourably with that of most other places in the world. It is a fact that strangers visiting Pondicherry generally drink it in preference to any other beverage. The source from which it is drawn is about three miles west of the town, close to a tank called Mouttirey Paleom, to which the following legend is attached:—Ages ago, King Kichenarayer was travelling during the night with his Prime Minister, Appaziayer, when he perceived the house of a nautch girl, Aye, splendidly illuminated. Believing that he was in front of a temple he fell down and worshipped, but soon perceiving his mistake, he gave orders to demolish the house and excavate a tank on the site, that of Mouttirey Paleom. At the pressing entreaties of the beautiful bayadere Aye, she was allowed to construct at her own expense a well, and to give it her name. Such is the story which is narrated in a Latin inscription on the fountain in the Place du Gouvernement. The water is without colour, limpid, inodorous, and can be kept for a long time without spoiling. A chemical analysis gives a saline deposit of 0·086. Now water is quite drinkable which contains 0·10 to 0·20 of salt per *litre*. Inside the town there are many wells, the water of which is quite brackish, and when drunk occasions bowel complaints, dysentery and other diseases. The want of a water-supply was first perceived by Governor Dupleix, who, in addition to being a warrior, financier, diplomatist, administrator, and mathematician, was a bit of a hygienist. Time did not allow him to carry out his project of bringing water from the dancing-girl's tank, but the idea was carried on by M. Law de Lauriston, by Le Gentil, next Admiral de Verninac, and again by M. Durand D'Ubraye, successive Governors of Pondicherry, until it fell to M. Bontemps to complete the task. This will give some idea of the difficulties which being surmounted gave the town the purest water-supply in India. It was during the governorship of Admiral de Verninac that the handsome fountain on the Place was built, which inspired Major Ottely, an English cavalry officer on furlough, with the following mot:—"Pondicherry is a singular town, where are to be seen a fountain without water, a mint without coin, and an ice-house without ice:" a good hit at the French character, which is too ready to abandon projects before completion.

Thanks to the cleanliness of the town, the excellent ventilation whereby the sea breeze penetrates into the remotest corners, and the purity of the drinking water, the public health is very good. Cholera is very rare among Europeans, and such isolated cases as occur may generally be traced to some imprudence in eating or drinking on the part of the subject. Dysentery is also extremely rare. Liver complaint is unknown. During the past nine years only one case of abscess of the liver is recorded, the patient being

a native. On the other hand, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds in the head, and pulmonary diseases are common among Europeans. The N. E. monsoon with its dry, cold sea breeze is not liked by the residents, who have a saying "vent du Nord—vent du mort." The pier and the beach promenade are deserted by pedestrians during its prevalence. The average number of rainy days during the year is seventy-two. Comparing this with other places it is found that in Senegal the number is thirty, at Bourbon 129, and at the Antilles 211. The cost of living is extremely moderate. The Governor expends about rupees four hundred per mensem, and other functionaries proportionally less. Should Pondicherry eventually become the head-quarters of an English force, the comfort and health of the British soldiers will be ensured. Private Jones will be enabled to marry, sign the pledge, keep a kitchen garden, and take in the *Madras Mail*, all upon his present pay.

Enough, we think, has been written to show that the overtures of the Provisional Government are well worthy of our consideration, irrespective of the inconvenience of having foreign Powers squatting in India. That France, for her part, does wisely in seeking to get rid of her possessions in the East and West Indies is beyond a doubt. For many a long day to come she must occupy herself in developing her internal resources, and can afford neither men nor money for her colonies, which, after all, never were worth much, either politically or commercially.—*Madras Mail.*

STATION TALK.

RANGOON, *Nov.* 22.—I have not written to you lately, for the simple reason that there has been nothing at all to write about. As usual at this season, when "the rains are over," we have had amateur theatricals, concerts, picnics, and such other indulgences to our feelings and passions as are permitted in polite society. The horizon, in Upper Burmah especially, begins to show indications of a coming storm, and the anti-King party are becoming sullen, and look as if they had determined on some stroke. Should an outbreak take place, and a conflict occur between the King's followers and those of the disaffected princes, I would not give much for the lives of British subjects at Mandalay. The Government is corrupt and rotten, and the Ministers are simply adventurers of the lowest grade, who would revenge themselves in the first place on the English, who have introduced the thin end of the wedge reform into their country, where till very lately duplicity and extortion reigned supreme, being freely practised by "Ministers," and winked at by the King, who thinks of nothing but the gratification of his sensual desires, and the acquisition of wealth by the power of tyranny from his over-taxed subjects. The priesthood are bitter against the English, in that some of the King's sons are sent to the S. P. G. school. Missionaries are often the pioneers of civilisation, but just as often they are the matches which light the torch of war and difficulties. The Shoay-Dagon Pagoda (the most revered in Burmah) is being re-gilded with gold leaf, and shines splendidly; the cost of gilding is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The top of the Pagoda is to be surmounted by a Tee of real gold, studded with jewels, which the King of Burmah presents. Above this is to be a wind vane, regarding the provision of which there is likely to be a row. The people of Pegu wish to put it up. The King of Upper Burmah desires to do the needful, while the Tahnies and Kalars are equally desirous of securing the honour, for whichever race puts up this indicator accounts itself the dominant or most powerful. I do not doubt that there will be a fight on the subject.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE HYDERABAD RAILWAY.—The object of the visit of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to Calcutta is to consult with the Viceroy on the vexed question of the Hydrabad Railway.

JUDICIAL.—Sir Colley Scotland, says a Madras paper of the 29th Nov., is improving, but intends to go for a short change to Bangalore before resuming his seat in the High Court. It is stated that Mr. Kindersley was to return permanently to the Bench of the Madras High Court last week, the local Government having represented to the Government of India that his services were urgently required at Madras, where the business of the Court had greatly increased.

MILITARY RED TAPE.—A curious illustration of the rigidity of martial law procedure is reported by the *Madras Times* as having occurred at the Gilbert court-martial on the 29th ult. "When four o'clock struck it was understood that only one question remained to be put to complete the evidence in the case; but the Court either could not or would not sit the extra five minutes necessary to enable it to be put. So a score or so of gentlemen will have to assemble in fort to-day to hear this question put, and then adjourn to give the prisoner time to prepare his defence. If the proceedings of a court-martial were not far above criticism, we might be tempted to call this absurd. Only fancy a civil court sacrificing to-morrow in order to rise five minutes earlier to-day!"

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27. Str. Meinam, —, Galle.—29. Gosforth, —, London.—Dec. 3. Str. Surat, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Green. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. C. Bayet, Mrs. Agathe. From PONDICHERRY.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hunter.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Col. Jones, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Minchin, Rev. and Mrs. Lys, Mr. H. Lamborde, Mr. and Mrs. Bluker, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, Miss Warren, Conductor Nutt, Messrs. E. Davis, Killog, Nobles, Kellor, Sheperd, Cooper, R. Nutt, Sanerbier, Fraser, Ganner, Murdock. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Skinner, Mr. Kavanagh, Dr. Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lockwood, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. J. B. Saunders, Mrs. G. B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Wetherall, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mrs. Field and infant, Mr. A. Mathews, Mr. J. Tyrie, Mr. J. Burgess, Dr. B. Simpson, Mrs. Pearce and child, Hon. E. S. Hewitt, Miss Diss, Mr. A. Day, Mr. R. G. Thoms, Mr. Williams.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—Dec. 3. Str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D Renton, Mr. R. Boyd, Major G. A. Defree.

Per str. Himalaya.—For RANGOON.—Ensign G. C. Fenwick, Major R. V. Handyside, Mrs. R. V. Handyside, Mrs. and Miss Lyster, Mrs. Lloyd and children, Lieut. col. F. T. Lister. For MASULIPATAM.—Capt. W. H. Hoskins, Mr. W. C. Shaw. For BIMLIPATAM.—Col. Saxton.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 6, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1 11
Credit to 6 months	...	1 10⅞ to ⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	1 10⅞
,, ,, at 3 months	...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	14 to 14¾ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	
Ditto	1835-36 ...	½ to 2½ dis.
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 10-12-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

A NATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.

Terribly abused in some quarters, outrageously praised in others, it may be admitted to be the truth that, whether good or evil, he was the most remarkable native prince in Western India. A nonentity in his State, like some Rajahs, he was not. He himself was the State, and, make or mar, he had his finger in everything, from the duties of the dewan to those of the humblest village havildar. Of want of energy he cannot be accused, nor of inattention to business—in fact, it was his meddling imperiousness which stood in the way of obtaining or employing a good minister, for no man of talent and self-respect would submit to be an absolute slave. This was the secret of his liking for Bhao Scindia, a quick, sharp man, with no intellect but, much tact; no principle, but a good deal of good nature and pliability; no original ideas, but much common sense; no system of action, but much energy of execution—who formed a trusty, unhesitating tool, who lived but in his master's favour.

The principal accusations levelled against Khunderao have been those of cruelty, favoritism, sensuality, misgovernment, and, latterly, avarice. In each of these there is some, but not the whole, truth. Cruel by nature Khunderao was not, as any one who has any personal knowledge of him will declare, but recklessly severe against what he thought proved guilt, and unscrupulously revengeful when his passions were excited, he was . . . .

His sensuality was not sensuality properly so called. Abstemious in his private habits, hating the very name of spirituous liquors, addicted to violent exercise, he had yet a sort of passion for what we may call the refinement of sexual indulgence—the theatricism of obscenity by others, not himself. It was perhaps the worst feature in his character, and drew upon him criticisms he did not personally merit. His misgovernment, such as it was, was not the result of imbecility—but of design. A clue to all his public actions is to be found in a notorious speech he once made. "I am childless," said he—"when I die, my State will either go to my brother, who has twice intrigued to dethrone me, or to the English, the natural foes of native princes. Well! I will use my power so as to leave a name behind me for magnificence, and bequeath my territories in the con-

dition of a squeezed lemon." It was the same with his avarice. He oppressed and robbed his subjects, not for hoarding, but to squander their wealth in the splendid pageantries, unheard-of gifts and ostentatious pomp by which he tried, as he phrased to "*nam bunnana.*" But beyond this intense desire to acquire and spend every rupee in his dominions, he did not neglect to do what he thought good for his people's welfare. . . .

He has been accused of a leaning to Mahommedanism. The truth is, that he was of no religion at all. He had no more regard for the real doctrines of Mahommedanism than he had for the higher mathematics when he extorted a fresh lakh of rupees. "A son! A son! A son! will *any* God grant me a son?"—was his cry. "I will profess any religion by offerings to the Deity of which I may get a son." This idea that anything might be gained by propitiating Heaven with offerings was his pet superstition, and as the Mahommedan Soonee creed was the one which upheld it most strongly, he felt drawn towards it by sympathy. So far did he carry this preference, that while himself a nominal Hindoo, he persecuted the rival Mussulman sects of Wahabees and Sheeas.

Like many other able princes, both of East and West, he was strongly superstitious on certain points, while sceptical on most others. Like the King of Prussia, he believed himself the especial favourite of Heaven. "Assassinate *me*"? he would say; "if I was to drink poison, God would render it harmless." Nevertheless, he was suspicious, and believed in magic and omens implicitly. His weak point was his conceit. No flattery was too gross for him. He believed that he could rule better, prescribe medicine better, drill troops better, fence better, draw better, compose poetry better, criticise literature better, fight cocks better, tame elephants better; in fact, do everything better than any man in the universe, though he was slightly educated and had no extensive reading. It is said that on one occasion, when a shoemaker presented him a fine pair of shoes, that he said—"They were very good, but nothing like he could make if he tried." Physically, he was indeed pre-eminent in some respects. He was a superb rider, a beautiful shot, a good wrestler, after the Indian fashion. He was also a very good judge of Indian singing and dancing, and of all native arts, sciences, and manufactures. . . .

To the British Government he was uniformly loyal—not from love, but from a conviction that its star was in the ascendant, and that under its skirts was safety. At the same time he was terribly resentful of any interference by it in the affairs of his State. With that Government his well-known fidelity covered a multitude of sins, and it preferred to pass by many of his most reprehensible actions to undermining his attachment by encountering his passionate obstinacy.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

Miscellaneous.

SCARCITY IN PERSIA.—It is reported that there is at present great scarcity of various articles of provision in Persia, particularly at Yazd and Kheir, where the Persian Parsees are residing, and that consequently a large number of Parsees have left those places.

LEGAL.—Mr. John Duncan Inverarity (son of Mr. Inverarity, formerly a member of the Legislative Council) has been admitted as an Advocate in the Bombay High Court, by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.

STEAM TO MAURITIUS.—The British India Steam Navigation Company is about to commence running a regular monthly line of steamers between Mauritius, Galle, and Bombay. Captain Beyts left on the 1st Dec. to take up the appointment of agent at Mauritius.

POONAH.—The investigation with regard to excessive expenditure in the Public Works Department is still going on at Poonah. On December 5 five persons were arrested at the Kurruckwasla water-works by the police, under warrants from Mr. Pritchard, amongst them being two Brahmin overseers and three contractors.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE.—A public meeting has been held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Bombay, "to give expression to the grief felt by all classes of the people at the sudden and untimely death of the amiable and accomplished Rajah of Kolapore at Florence, on his way home, and to consider the best means of perpetuating his Highness's memory in the city of Bombay."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Several months ago the committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, in consideration of the present small staff of teachers, resolved to send home for additional aid, and we are now gratified to learn that a second master and mistress have been selected in Scotland. The teachers appointed are Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, and they are expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of January. Mr. Lumsden was for some time classical and mathematical assistant to the rector of Montrose Academy, and was afterwards appointed master of the Free Church School at Liberton, near Edinburgh. For the past year or so, since the second school was opened, which has proved so great a success, at Byculla, the strain upon the energies of the present staff must have been great; and we are glad to know that in the course of a few weeks each of the schools will have to itself a first-class master and mistress, besides the necessary assistants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CLERICAL.—The Bishop of Calcutta left Bombay for Calcutta on December 6.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Of the thirteen candidates who presented themselves for the LL.B. examination in connection with the Bombay University, all have passed successfully:—I. Division.—Mahadew Chimnajee Aptay, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal and Sudashew Wishwanath Dhurundhur. II. Division.—Gujanund Krishna Bhatwadeykur, Chundoolal Mathooradas Dowlutjada, Janardhun Succaram Gadgil, Ardaseer Framjee Ghaswalla, Gunputrao Mankur, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Nanavuttee, Nagurdass Narotumdas Nanavutte, Goculdas Kahandas Paruck, Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, and Maneksha Jehangirsha Talleyarkha. All the above candidates belong to the Government law class. Of the four candidates who presented themselves for the M.A. examination, two have passed. The names of the successful candidates are Yeshwunt Wassoodew Athlay and Hormusjee Jehanghier Bhabha. The candidates belonged to the Elphinstone College.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 10.

VERNACULAR SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Bishop of Calcutta preached on Sunday forenoon in St. John's Church, Colaba, and in the afternoon to a congregation of about 150 native Christians in Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. Mr. Reynell's. His Lordship, who addressed them in Hindustani, took for his text John chap. xvii. verse 6—"Main ne tere nám ko unadmión par jinhen tu ne dunyá men se mujhe diyá, zahir kiya hai: we tere the, aur túne unhen mujhe diya hai, aur unhon ne tere kalam par amal kiya hai." His Lordship impressed upon them the duty of manifesting to the world by a consistent walk and conduct that holy name and profession which they had taken upon them, and their duty to keep the word of Christ as having been given to Him out of the world. The discourse, which occupied more than half an hour, was listened to with marked attention, and at the close an offertory was taken on behalf of the Mission. The Revs. G. Ledgard and A. Bapoojee, the pastors of the congregation, were present. His Lordship preached in the evening in the Cathedral.

THE CLIMBING TIGRESS.—We append a letter anent the account we recently published of a tigress being shot down twice from the branches of a tall tree:—To the Editor of the *South of India Observer.*—Sir,—As I learn that various sportsmen wish the tiger story, quoted in your paper on the 10th November, authenticated, I have the pleasure to inform all it may concern that I shot the tigress in the way described. I may also say that I furnished the particulars of the account. The tigress went up a tree twice, once badly wounded. On the second occasion I saw it go up. My companion, who examined the tree with me afterwards, was of opinion that the height of the branch from which the tigress fell was forty feet, and not thirty, as I wrote, which makes the matter even more wonderful. The tree was perpendicular, about a foot in diameter, and with no branches for about twenty-five feet. Two active boys tried to climb it, and failed. I am not surprised at sportsmen wishing the story authenticated, as the tigress' performances were most marvellous. I have known tigers go up trees before, but never such a tree as the one described. I am now more than ever convinced that a tiger is nothing more nor less than a huge cat, and can, no doubt, do anything a cat can do. The tree in question will doubtless retain the double set of claw marks for years to come, so any curious or dubious gentleman may go and look at it—near Peermund. In fact, if very curious, he might endeavour to imitate the tiger's performances as to climbing and falling without the bore of being fired at. The length of the tigress was about nine feet six inches. Three or four days afterwards we shot another one, larger if anything.—Yours faithfully, H. L. CHRISTIE, Lieut.-Colonel. Club, Ooty, 1st December, 1870.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Bussorah; str. Malta, Baker, Sydney; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Cochin; J. P. Smith, Hutchinson, Rangoon; Don Quixote, Nelson, Calcutta; New Margaret, Wight, Rangoon.—4. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez; str. Deccan, Renoldson, Calcutta; str. Timsha, Hogg, Liverpool.—5. Wennington, Davies, Liverpool; Tangier, Meckabb, Rangoon.—6. Str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cochin; Chatham, Roe, Hong Kong.—7. Str. Delaware, Fisher, Shanghai; Cannanore, Patromellans, Calcutta; Vigilatine, Whitmon, Sunderland; Hoogbly, Moreland, Calcutta; Nicobar, Foster, Calcutta; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon.—8. Str. Arabia, Crocco, Genoa; Duncairn, Finlay, Calcutta; Canning, Ernest, London.—9. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Heard and child, Mr. G. Handy, Mr. W. Dawson, Mrs. S. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Hare, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Col. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Eddis, Miss Milman, Mrs. W. Ainslie, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder, Mrs. O'Donel, Mrs. H. J. Tempier, Capt. Giles, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. J. G. Griffith, Miss Agnes Beaufort, two Misses Pollard, Col. C. W. Hutchinson, Mr. F. Hutchinson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. Leacock, Col. and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. R. M. Lang, Rev. Mr. Squires, Rev. Mr. Squires, jun., Rev. Mr. Grisdale, Mr. W. Standen, Mrs. Furnivall, Miss Westmoreland, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Shuttleworth and infant, Mr. J. F. Clinton, Mrs. E. Warner and two children, Capt. Gatacre, Miss Maitland, Mrs. Vibart, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Col. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Shipp, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Husband, Miss Kirk, Mr. Heron, Mr. Knowlys, Miss Thorpe, Col. Kempster, Miss Duncan, Miss M. Farrant, Mr. G. Palmer, Mrs. A. G. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Rev. Mr. Cummings, Asst. surg. Reid, Asst. surg. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Green. From MALTA.—Mrs. Stacey and two children. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Boulnois, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. R. V. Hearn, Mr. W. Prescott, Mr. S. Hudson, Mr. F. S. Child, Miss Liddiard, Mr. R. C. Cooke, Mr. Pittar, Mr. J. Jack, Mr. F. Sanquet, Mr. W. Doirr, Mr. Garben, Miss Scott, Miss De Bodisco, Miss O. De Bodisco, Miss Stoss. From ADEN.—Major Shewell, Mr. G. Robertson, Mrs. Dunsterville.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3. Str. Baroda, Hall, Aden and Suez.—4. Michael Angelo, Luckie, Galle; James Rowen, Webster, Callao.—5. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Koina, Profumo, Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodoodah.—6. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence, Stabb, Galle; Waterloo, Kelly, Diamond Island; str. North Tyne, Richardson, Liverpool via Canal.—7. Omer Pasha, Costa, Calcutta.—8. Str. Malacca, Bernard, China, &c.—10. Hindustan, Curling, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindustan.—For BRINDISI.—Col. J. T. Walker, R.E., Mr. J. Walker. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Potts, Capt. and Mrs. Whybrow, Miss Whybrow and five children, Mrs. M. Moriarty, Mr. Stamvix, Col. R. Campbell, Mr. Rynsey and child, Mr. H. F. Whitty, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. J. Henderson. For SUEZ.—Capt. and Mrs. W. R. M. Holroyd and two children, Dr. D. O'Callaghan, Mr. J. C. Glover, Mr. R. Aitken. For ADEN.—Mr. E. A. Emmerton.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11 1-16d.	
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 15-16d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs.	10-7-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100	210
Mexican Dollars	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silv r, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-1
Sycee Silver		108-8
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English		16
Ditto Pekin		16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾		
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14		
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...)		
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...)	,, 97 15-16	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...)		16
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106¾		
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113 13-16 to ⅞		

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 12s. 6d to 15s.
To London—Cotton, £1. 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—The market generally has throughout been dull, and a decline in *Grey Goods* has again to be reported. The stocks in the hands of first holders and in the bazaar are believed to be considerable, and the inquiry for the interior has again been limited. *Bleached Goods* were more active in the early part of the fortnight, but have latterly been again dull, with little or no change in prices. *Dyed and Printed Goods* have continued dull, with a decline of 1 anna per piece. The sales which have taken place are as follows, viz.:—About 1,900 pieces Orange Cambrics, at Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 2-14; about 500 pieces Black and White Prints, at Rs. 2-13; about 500 pieces Blue Orange and White Prints, at Rs. 4-6; a similar quantity of Blue and Green Prints, at Rs. 4-11; about 700 pieces Black Prints, at Rs. 2-14; and about 1,800 pieces Orange Prints, at Rs. 3-7 to Rs. 3-11. *Turkey Red Goods*: The undermentioned sales have transpired during the fortnight, viz.:—About 6,000 pieces 7-8th Cambrics, at Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 5-6; about 7,000 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 3-13; and about 1,400 pieces Chintz, at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 6-1. *Grey Yarns*: In the early part of the fortnight the market was more active, with an advance of ¼ anna per lb., but it has again been dull during the week just closing, and a decline of ¼ to ⅜ anna from the highest point has taken place. *Metals*: This market was also more active in the early part of the fortnight, with an advance of 6 to 12 annas per cwt., but it has latterly been again dull, and prices have declined 4 to 8 annas from the highest point. We have to report the following sales, viz.:—About 200 cwt. Copper Sheathers, at Rs. 41¼; about 300 cwt. Yellow Metal Bronzers, at Rs. 35-12; a similar quantity of Spelter Foreign, at Rs. 11-8; about 200 cwt. Spelter English, at Rs. 9-6; about 275 candies Iron Swedish Bar, at Rs. 41-4; and about 2,200 tubs Steel, at Rs. 7-12.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—*Cotton*: According to the telegrams received during the fortnight the price of Fair Dholleras in Liverpool continued pretty steady at 6¾d. down to 30th November, after which dull and depressed markets set in, the quotation gradually declining to 6 9-16d. The business done here has again been very small, but the advance, upon our quotations of 26th November, of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy, which ruled in the first week of the fortnight, has generally been maintained. The total purchases in Bombay for export in the whole fortnight amount to about 3,200 candies, among which were 1,200 candies of Dholleras and Bhownuggur at prices ranging according to quality, between Rs. 184 and Rs. 207; 525 candies of Dharwar, sawginned, at Rs. 208 to Rs. 210; 250 candies of Veravul, at Rs. 175 to Rs. 183; 235 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 185 to 186; 175 candies of Cutch and Joria, at Rs. 178 to Rs. 187; 175 candies of Ahmedabad, at Rs. 179 to Rs. 195; and 150 candies of Surat, at Rs. 205. The market closes quiet. New Crop: A few bales only have yet come from the interior. New Oomrawuttee and New Khamgaum, full-pressed, laid down in Bombay, are, however, offering at Rs. 210 per candy, less 5½ per cent. discount, and Hinguughat at Rs. 220.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BATTEN—BELL.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Bengal C.S., on leave, is apptd. dep. comr. of inland customs, v. Mr. F. W. Vere, dec. Mr. W. O. Bell, coll. of customs at Agra, to offic. as dep. comr. of inland customs, during the absence of Mr. Batten. Nov. 22.

BIGSBY, Lieut. G. G. C., R.E., employed as exec. eng., 3rd grade, in charge of P.W. of Bhurtpore State, servs. are placed at disp. of P.W. dept. from date on which he reptd. himself to that dept. Lieut. Bigsby is transfd. to Hyderabad. Nov. 18.

BISSET, Lieut. W. S. S., R.E., asst. eng., 1st grade, is transfd. tempy. to Central India for employment on Indore State Railway.

BLEWITT, W. T., coll. of customs, Hissar, returned from leave of absence granted him on May 13, and assumed charge of Delhi div. of customs on Nov. 2.

BROWN, Capt. J., exec. eng., Dalhousie dist., is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Dalhousie municipality during the absence of the asst. comr. No. 1,622. Nov. 17.

BUCKLAND.—The undermentioned gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., has reptd. his arrival on Nov. 22—Mr. C. E. Buckland.

CAMPBELL—DE WOLSKI.—Mr. A. D. Campbell, exec. eng., 2nd grade, P.W., has been permitted by H.M.'s Sec. of State to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. Lieut. F. R. De Wolski, R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab; servs. are placed at disp.

CRAWFORD, J. A., exec. eng., 4th grade, who retd. from extension of leave granted him on Oct. 27, is transfd. from Salt Branch survey div. to Rawalpindi Extension survey div., No. 1.

CRAWLEY, J. J., member of the Delhi municipal committee, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of Delhi municipality, for the purpose of enforcing the municipal bye laws. No. 1,639, Nov. 17.

DAVEY, N. T., dep. supt. of revenue survey, 2nd grade, reported his return to duty on Nov. 11, from furlough, and was directed to do duty in the head quarters' office.

DOUGLAS, E. R., offic. chief insp. of post offices, Central Provinces, made over charge of his office to W. A. Hoghton, offic. chief insp., and proceeded on priv. leave on Nov. 7. No. 495.

DUNDAS, Lieut. J., v.c., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, having returned from furlough to Europe, is appt. to offic. as asst. to chief engr., and asst. secy. in this dept., and joined the above appt. on Nov. 25.

ELLIS, W., M.A., asst. professor, offic. as professor of English literature in the Delhi College, from July 1 to July 30, 1870, both days inclusive. No. 630.

ERSKINE, Capt. G. E., offic. settlement officer, Fyzabad, in Oudh, is transf. in the same capacity to the Attrowla Tehseel settlement, in the dist. of Gondah. Nov. 29.

FERRIS, Lieut. col. R. J. D., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Multan.

FIELD, C. D., M.A., LL.D., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. J. F. Browne. Nov. 26.

FOURACRES, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is promoted to be exec. engr., 4th grade; with reference also to above notification, he is posted to Dehree workshop div., Soane Circle. Nov. 28.

GRANT, C., comr. of the Chattisgarh div., assumed charge of his office from Major A. B. Cumberlege, offic. comr., on Nov. 10.

HARVEY, W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from Bengal to Punjab for employment in railway branch. Nov.

HORNBY, J., extra asst. comnr., transfd. to Wardha, was relieved of his duties in the Upper Godavari dist. on Nov. 2. No. 496.

HUME, A. O., C.B., comnr. of Inland Customs, to offic. as secy. to the Govt. of India in the home dept., during the abs. of Bayley on leave. Mr. Hume will continue to conduct the duties of comnr. of Inland Customs. Nov. 30.

JOHNSTON, J. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sarun, during the abs., on leave, of Ramsay. Nov. 28.

KINDERSLEY.—The services of J. B. Kindersley are placed at the disposal of the home dept. Nov. 22.

LARGE, P. T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Rawalpindi extension survey div., No. 1, to Jhelum bridge div. of the Juch dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

LAYARD, Col. F. P., staff corps, suptg. engr., 2nd grade, lately retired from special duty in Europe; servs. having been replaced by foreign dept. at disp. of Govt. of India in this dept., he is reposted to Bengal. Nov. 28.

LOW, M., comnr., Narbada div., rejoined from priv. leave, and resu. charge of his office from Dennys, offictg. comnr., on Nov. 15. No. 503.

LUDLOW, E., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Mysore, is reinstated in his former position of asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 7.

MARTIN, E. J., member of the Delhi municipal committee, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Delhi municipality, for the purpose of enforcing the municipal bye-laws. No. 1,638, Nov. 17.

MELVILL—SHORT.—Mr. R. G. Melvill, asst. comnr., is transfd. from Rohtak to Sirsa. No. 2,047, Nov. 17. Major G. J. G. G. Shortt, deputy comnr., from the Multan to the Kohat dist. No. 2,048, Nov. 17.

MONTGOMERIE, Major T. G., R.E., to offic. as supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, during the abs. on furl. of Walker. Nov. 22.

MORROW, R. B., asst. conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Jabalpur on Nov. 2. Mr. Morrow is posted to the Northern div. No. 504.

MURRAY—CAPPEL.—Major R. Murray, R.A., dep. director gen. of telegraphs in India, will offic. as director gen. during abs. of Col. D. G. Robinson. A. Cappel, director of traffic, Telegraph dept., will offic. as dep. director gen., in add. to his other duties, v. Maj. Murray. Nov. 22.

NAYLOR, F. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, Nagpur, rejoined from priv. leave on Nov. 5. No. 498.

PAUL, G. C., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the abs. of the Hon. W. Markby.

POLLOCK, Major F. T., exec. engr., 3rd grade, resumed charge of Lower Assam div. on return from priv. leave on Nov. 16.

PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comnr., Chanda, rejoined from priv. leave and assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 7—unexpired portion of his leave is canc. at his own request.

RIDSDALE, R. H. C., asst. superint. of police, Patna, is transf. to Gya, with effect from Oct. 4.

SMITH, R. T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Dinapore div. on Nov. 21. No. 373.

TAYLOR, J. W., to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Cuttack, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class. Nov. 29.

TEMPLE, Lieut. J. A., asst. comnr., assumed charge of his duties at Rajpur on Nov. 14.

WILLIAMS, Capt. J. M., Madras Inf., exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of Ajmere Irrigation div. from C. H. Croudace, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Nov. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal estab., have reported their arrival on Nov. 22 :—

Messrs. J. A. Bourdillon, D. O. Meiklejohn, A. O. Brown, F. H. B. Skeine, A. W. Paul, R. Cornish, G. L. Weidemann, C. E. Buckland, and F. S. Bullock.

The undermentioned gentlemen are app. to be assts. to mags. and colls. of the districts mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class :—

Messrs. J. A. Bourdillon, 24-Pergunnahs ; D. O. Meiklejohn, Hooghly ; F. H. B. Skrine, Rajshahye ; A. W. Paul, Dacca ; and R. Cornish, Mymensing.

APPOINTMENTS.—OUDE COMMISSION—BERARS.

The officers named below, who have been offics. as asst. comrs. in Oude Commission, are app. permanently to that commission as supernum. asst. comrs., 3rd grade, from Sept. 29 :—

Capts. C. L. Prendergast and T. R. Cowie ; Lieut. F. Barrow.

The following temporary promotions are made in commissioners of the Berars, consequent on the departure of C. Hordern on furl., from Sept. 4 :

Capt. H. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. R. H. Salkeld, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to hold charge of Bassim district.

Mr. A. Elliott, offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, DELHI.

The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Municipal Committee at Delhi :—

Mr. J. J. Crawley, v. Mr. Marshall, resigned.

Mr. E. J. Martin, exec. engr., Rajpootana State Railway, v. Dunn, res.

Mr. R. G. Melvill, asst. comr., is transfd. from Rohtak to Sirsa.

Major G. J. G. G. Shortt, dep. comr., is transfd. from Mootan to Kohat district.

Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Mooltan.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS, DELHI.

Capt. J. Brown, exec. engr., Dalhousie dist., is vested with powers of a sub mag., 2nd class, to be exercised within limits of Dalhousie Municipality during abs. of asst. comr.

Mr. E. J. Martin, member of Delhi Municipal Committee, is vested with powers of a sub mag., 2nd class, to be exercised within limits of Delhi Municipality, for the purpose of enforcing municipal bye-laws.

Mr. J. J. Crawley, member of Delhi Municipal Committee, is vested with powers of a sub mag., 2nd class, to be exercised within limits of Delhi Municipality, for the purpose of enforcing municipal bye-laws.

INSPECTORSHIP, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following promotions of inspectors are ordered from Dec. 1 :—

Mr. Lima, 3rd class, Chanda dist., to 2nd class, v. Mr. Staubrough, app. superint. of Nagpur Central Jail.

Mr. Ruth, 4th class, Upper Godavery dist., to 3rd class, v. Lima.

Mr. Jones, 5th class, Hoshungabad dist., to 4th class, v. Ruth.

Asst. Comr. J. P. Goodridge received charge of registrar's office, Seoni dist., Seoni, from Maulvi Ali Hasan Khan, extra asst. comr., on Nov. 19.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate W. Robinson, C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. Nov. 22.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate D. Cowie to be additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. Dec. 3.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements have been made :—

Mr. R. S. Dodsworth, sub asst. conservator of forests in Punjab, is app. asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from Nov. 25, and is transfd. to Oudh, v. Capt. C. W. Losack.

Mr. E. Ludlow, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Mysore, is reinstated in former position of asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 7.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS, PUNJAB.

The following railway arrangements have been made by the Lieut. governor of the Punjab :—

Mr. A. Hall, draftsman, 10th grade, on probation, is prom. to 7th grade, at Rs. 50 per mensem, with effect from Nov. 1.

Lieut. J. M. Morgan, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Indus Valley to Punjab Northern (State) Railway, and posted to Ravi Bridge div.

Mr. T. T. Ryan, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Kharian div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, to Rohree dist., Indus Valley (State) Railway, and posted to 3rd or Khampore div.

Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from 3rd, or Khanpore, to 4th or Upper Scinde div., Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. C. Bull, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Ravi Bridge to Kharian div. of Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. S. W. Bowen is app. sub engr., 2nd grade, on temp. estab., and posted to Kharian div. of the Juch dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from Nov. 10.

Capt. M. G. Clerk, asst. engr., transfd. from Rawulpindi Survey div., No. 2, joined his appt. at Rawulpindi on Oct. 18.

Mr. W. Wiseman, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from 2nd or Bhawalpore div. to office of superint. engr., Mooltan dist., Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from Nov. 1.

The undermentioned individuals are nominated, on probation, to store dept. of Punjab Northern (State) Railway :—

Mr. J. B. Gillmore, as sub storekeeper, 1st grade.

Mr. C. Janson, as sub storekeeper, 1st grade.

Mr. J. C. N. Vyall, as sub storekeeper, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. T. Victor, as sub storekeeper, 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt. A. D., staff corps, is transfd., at his own request, from 4th to 23rd N.I., for duty. Dec. 1.

BAMFIELD—FENWICK.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of the regiments specified :—Capt. J. H. Bamfield, to 2nd batt. 11th foot ; Ensign N. E. DeB. Fenwick, to 1st batt. 60th foot.

BERESFORD, Lieut. F., R.A., to have the local rank of capt. from Dec. 23, 1869. Dec. 1.

BERESFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 17, app. Lieut. G. W. Beresford, offic. qrmr. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as adjt. to 43rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 16 last, v. Capt. G. H. Jackson, there being no other officer available.

BIRCH.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated Nov. 12, app. Capt. H. B. Birch, 27th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer during abs., on inspection duty, of Capt. A. R. Loughnan, brigade major.

BRADISH—SEWELL—WAY.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service on the pension of his rank, from Nov. 5, of Major J. Bradish, 105th foot, and is pleased to make the following promotions :—Capt. F. W. J. Sewell to be major, v. Bradish, who retires. Lieut. E. D. Way to be capt., v. Sewell, prom. Dated Nov. 6.

BRYDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 4, app. Lieut. W. Brydon, 2nd wing subaltern, 42nd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. and qrmr. A. K. Abbott.

BYERS, Lieut. col. C. H., S.C., late offic. commandant 11th N.I., is posted to Dum-Dum for general duty. Dec. 1.

COLLETTE.—Dugshaie order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Ensign C. H. Collette, 85th foot, to take over the duties of station staff officer from Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st foot, with effect from Nov. 1.

CURRIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 24, app. Lieut. A. D. Currie, 41st foot, tempy. to act as interpreter, with effect from Dec. 22, vice Capt. G. R. Miller, no other qualified officer being available.

DICKINS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Major F. A. Dickins, wing officer 2nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. W. B. Shawe, on sick leave.

FIELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 21 last, app. Lieut. G. L. Field, 1st battn. 17th foot, tempy. to act as interpreter to the battn., with effect from Dec. 5, no qualified officer being available.

FORREST.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, app. Ensign R. H. Forrest to offic. as qrmr. to 62nd foot, v. Qrmr. J. Gamble, on leave.

FRASER.—Jhansie station order confd., dated Nov. 4, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. G. W. Fraser, 39th N.I., with effect from Dec. 2, v. Major and brevet lieut. col. G. F. Berry, late 2nd battn. 1st foot, prom. to a half-pay lieut. colonelcy.

GARTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 18, app. Capt. W. H. Garton, 1st wing subalt. 14th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 15, during the abs. of Capt. H. Fellowes.

GORDON—AGLEN.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent appt., been posted to the batlns. of the regts. specified :—Capt. G. J. Gordon, 2nd bat. 12th foot. Capt. A. T. Aglen, 2nd bat. 17th foot. Nov. 30.

HARDY—CLARKE—TAYLOR.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service of Major and brev. lieut. col. E. A. Hardy, 21st hussars, on the pension of his rank, from Oct. 1, and is pleased to make the foll. proms. :—Capt. W. C. Clarke to be major, v. Hardy, who ret. Dated Oct. 2. Lieut. A. H. Taylor to be capt. v. Clarke, prom. Dated Oct. 2.

HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 12, apptg. Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qrmr. and offictg. adjt., to continue to offic. as qrmr. and adjt. to 20th N.I.

HURFORD.—The name of Capt. H. P. Hurford, 38th foot, to be struck out of G.O. dated Oct. 1, p. 475, detailing officers for duty with the depots of their regts.

MACFARLANE—STEDMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, making the foll. temp. arrangements, v. Major F. B. Norman, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, nominated to another appt. :—Capt. C. Macfarlane, wing officer 24th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. Lieut. E. Stedman, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

MURRAY.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Nov. 5, apptg. Capt. G. Murray, 21st Madras N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Forsyth, brig. major, proc. on inspection duty.

NELSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 5, apptg. Lieut. J. S. Nelson to offic. as asst. instr. of musky., 38th foot, with effect from the 1st idem.

PALMER, Lieut. col. C. O'B., Bengal inf., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for gen. duty. Dec. 1.

RANKIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, apptg. Capt. H. H. Rankin, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 25th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 8, during the absence on duty of Major N. Barton.

REMMINGTON—ABBOTT.—Lieut. F. A. Remmington, 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Holmes, apptd. 2nd squad. subalt. to the 16th Bengal cav. ; dated Nov. 18. Ensign H. A. Abbott, 37th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob., v. Remmington ; dated Nov. 18.

REMMINGTON—SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, appg. Lieut. F. A. Remmington, 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. R. Warburton. Dated Nov. 1, directing Capt. R. E. S. Smith to offic. as adj., on prob.

RIGBY, Col. H., R.E., is, at his own request, transfd. to Fort William for gen. duty. Dec. 1.

ROSE, Lieut. H. M., 2nd wing subalt., to be qrmr. 41st N.I., v. Teed, resigned. Dated Nov. 18.

SWETENHAM, Ensign H. H., 36th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 21st N.I., v. Harris, apptd. 1st wing subalt. Dated Nov. 18.

SYMONS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Lieut. H. C. Symons to offic. as instructor of musketry, to 105th foot, v. Lonsdale.

TYTLER—FADDY.—With the sanction of Govt., Major gen. J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., Bengal staff corps, is perm. to reside and draw his pay in the Lahore div. ; and Col. S. B. Faddy, Bengal inf., is perm. to reside and draw his pay in the Sirhind div. Nov. 24.

WACE.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Oct. 18, app. Lieut. R. Wace, R.A., to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from Oct. 19, during the absence of Capt. A. J. C. Birch, staff corps, brig. major, on inspection duty.

WALLER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, apptg. Lieut. R. J. Waller to be intrpr. to 107th foot.

WHIDBORNE—VAN HEYTHUYSEN.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective batts. without delay :—Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, 1st batt. 14th foot. Lieut. G. Van Heythuysen, 2nd batt. 14th foot. Nov. 30.

YOUNG.—Chunar garrison order confd., dated Oct. 26, apptg. Capt. W. S. Young, fort adjt., to the command of the garrison, and of the European invalid batt., in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Head Qtrs., Camp Delhi, Dec. 1.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of officers of the dep. judge advocate gen.'s dept. :—

Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulson, dep. judge advocate (on fur.), from the Gwalior and Saugor dists., to the Presy. and Eastern Frontier dists.

Major J. C. Horne, dep. judge advocate, from the Presy. and Eastern Frontier dists., to the Gwalior and Saugor dists.

Major C. Nedham, officg. dep. judge advocate, to continue to offic. in the Presy. and Eastern Frontier dists.

These arrangements to take effect from the date of Major Horne's arrival at Jubbulpore.

BREVET STAFF CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to rank of col. by brevet, from Nov. 20, under operation of Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. col. C. C. G. Ross, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. J. W. Sanders, Bengal inf.

The following brev. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Major G. R. Westmacott, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col. from July 25, in succession to Gen. R. Podmore, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, to be major, from July 25, in succession to Major G. R. Westmacott, prom.

Major T. S. Warden, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col. from Aug. 9, in succession to Major gen. J. Welchman, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Ensign H. C. Hogg, 2nd batt. 1st foot, candidate for Bombay staff corps—services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

1ST BENGAL CAVALRY.

The following orders have been confirmed in Bengal cavalry regiments, &c. :—

Regtl. order, dated Oct. 29, making the following arrangements, consequent on the arrival of Major Jenkins from furlough :—

Major R. Jenkins, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, to offic. as comdt.

Capt. G. C. Thomson, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. M. Clementi, 1st squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

2ND BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regtl. order, dated Oct. 23, app. Lieut. C. E. Salked to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. R. B. Bennett.

16TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regtl. order, dated Oct. 18, directing Lieut. C. A. Carthew, on giving over the adjutant's office to Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his duties as 1st squadron subalt.

Dated the 20th idem., making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the retention, on duty at Rawul Pindee, of Capt. A. G. Owen, 2nd in com. and squadron officer :—

Capt. G. C. Ross, offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer.

Lieut. C. A. Carthew, offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st squadron subalt.

Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

1ST GOORKHAS.

Regtl. order, dated Nov. 2, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, comdt., proceeding to Jullundhur, to appear before the standing medical committee :—

Major E. B. Clay, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Major R. S. Hill, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. P. Story, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

23RD PUNJAB PIONEERS.

Regtl. order, dated Nov. 4, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from Oct. 30, v. Lieut. col. C. F. E. Chamberlain, C.B., deceased :—

Major A. A. Currie, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Major J. H. Tyler, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. H. Woodhouse, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON—MORGAN—ADAMS.—The following orders are confirmed :—Jhelum div. order, dated Oct. 28, directing Asst. surg. J. Anderson, doing duty with B battery, 19th brigade R.A., at Campbellpore, to proceed to Peshawur, to take med. charge of A battery A brigade R.H.A. Dated Oct. 28, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D., att. to E battery 19th brigade R.A., to proceed to Campbellpore, to relieve Asst. surg. J. Anderson from the med. charge of the B battery 19th brigade R.A. Dated Oct. 28, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. Adams, M.D., on his arrival at Rawul Pindee with detach. of 36th foot, to take med. charge of E baty. 19th brig. R.A., v. Staff Asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D.

BUSTEED, Surg. H. E., is app. dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint, and Surg. P. F. Bellew dep. assay master of the Rombay Mint. Nov.

COGAN.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 12, directing Staff surg. Major F. Cogan, on sick leave at Nynee Tal, on expiration of his leave, to proc. to Lucknow, to appear before a special med. committee.

CURRIE, Surg. G. V., in civil med. charge of Syalkot, is temp. placed in exec. charge of gaol at that station, and is invested with powers of a mag., such powers to be exercised within precincts of gaol. Nov. 24.

GAFFNEY, Asst. surg. J. B., civil surg. of the Upper Godavery dist., rejoined from priv. leave on Nov. 2. No. 497, Nov. 14.

GRAHAM, Surg. H. W., resumed charge of paper currency dept. in Madras from Surg. P. F. Bellew on Nov. 15.

HALLEN, J. H. B., staff vet. surg., president of Cattle Plague Commission, services placed temp. at disposal of military dept. Nov.

LEES, Surg. L. H., M.D., officg. civil surg. of Ambala, is confd. in that appt., with effect from March 1. No. 923.

LLOYD—DEANE.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated Oct. 19, directing Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., doing duty with the 24th N.I., to do duty with the 23rd Punjab pioneers, in consequence of the departure of the former regt. from the station. Mecan Meer brig. order confd., dated Oct. 26, directing Asst. surg. A. Deane, attached to the 35th N.I., to proceed to Dhurmsala, and take med. charge of 1st Goorkhas, as a temp. measure.

LLOYD.—Brig. order, No. 305, dated Nov. 10, confd., directing Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., to assume med. charge of the 5th Goorkha regt. and Hazara mountain batt., v. Asst. surg. A. Skeen, M.B., apptd. to charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov.

MATHEW, Surg. T., M.D., to be civil surg. of Monghyr, but to continue to offic. as civil surg. of Darjeeling till the arrival of Surg. T. Duka. Nov. 24.

SMITH—COULTER.—Meerut div. order, dated Oct. 19, making the following med. arrangements :—Surg. D. S. Smith, 4th hussars, to proc. to Landour, on the 2nd idem, and relieve Staff surg. E. Y. Kellett of the med. charge of the convalescent depot, the latter officer's services being required with the time-expired men of the div. Staff asst. surg. J. R. R. Coulter, M.B., doing duty with the 4th hussars, to proc. to Agra, for duty with the time-expired men.

VEALE.—In supersession of *Punjab Gazette* order No. 692, dated Aug. 19, Surg. T. S. Veale is apptd. permanently to the civil med. charge of Jhelum, with effect from Sept. 1. No. 921.

WRIGHT.—The services of Asst. surg. R. T. Wright, M.D., lately officg. as civil asst. surg. of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept., with effect from Sept. 29. Asst. surg. Wright is apptd. to med. charge of Buxar stud temp., v. Asst. surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., and during absence on sick leave to Europe of Surg. H. Clark, M.D., or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

In modification of G.G.O. No. 1,030 of 1870, and in order to prevent any misapprehension, it is hereby notified that clause 4, paragraph 5 of that order, which lays down the circumstances under which a divisional command is considered vacant, is not intended to refer to leave taken by a general officer in India under the ordinary rules of the service, but only to the leave out of India or in India preparatory to such leave when in excess of the periods laid down in G.G.O. No. 952 of 1861.

APPLICATION OF THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES OF 1796.

Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated India-office, London, Oct. 26, 1870:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered your letter dated June 10, 1870, forwarding an application from Lieut. col. ——, Bengal infantry, which raises the question whether an officer who, up to his election of the furlough rules of 1868, had abided by those of 1796, can claim the benefit of clause 23 of the rules of 1868, which allows a certain proportion of leave to account as service for pension.

The clause in question certainly speaks of retaining a privilege heretofore granted, and officers under the rules of 1796 had not the privilege referred to, but it was intended to lay down a general principle applicable to all officers accepting the new rules, as is shown by the subsidiary rule, section 34, page 3. Lieut. col. ——, therefore (who has, I observe, elected the 1868 rules), will, on completing an "aggregate service" of twenty years, computed according to the method which has been adopted for counting service partly under one set of rules and partly under another, be entitled to count two years of leave taken *since* July, 1868, as service for pension. ARGYLL.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson is appointed to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Tirhoot, v. Rev. J. Greenfield, resigned. Mr. G. E. Porter is appointed to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Rungpore. Mr. J. Crawfurd is appointed to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Rungpore.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officer has passed examination:—J. S. Carey, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to Burrakur division, passed in colloquial Hindustani on Nov. 24. The subjoined have passed according to the departmental standard:—Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mecan Meer division; Mr. H. L. Monk, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in November), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. Hordern, officiating deputy commissioner in Hyderabad assigned districts, has furlough for one year; Mr. Hordern availed himself of preparatory leave on Sept. 3. Col. J. Liptrop, infantry, for two years. Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, Bengal staff corps, 3rd class deputy commissioner, Goojranwalla district, Punjab, for one year and twenty-six days, embarking at Bombay. Mr. W. Fernie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to 1st division, Grand Trunk Road, leave for fifteen months, under revised uncovenanted service absentee regulations; he is also allowed preparatory leave for thirty days. Mr. P. Broadway, assistant superintendent of police, Ferozepore, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, from Nov. 25. Lieut. J. S. Tait, district superintendent of police, Lahore, leave for one month, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, asst. conservator of forests, Lower Jhelum division, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Dec. 10. Capt. H. Howe, deputy master attendant, Calcutta, for thirteen months. Mr. F. Taylor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to Hidgellee division, two months, under revised uncovenanted serv. absentee regs., with effect from Nov. 10. Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., secy. to Government of India in home department, has obtained two months' privilege leave from Nov. 29. Mr. W. aC. Beadon, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hooghly, has leave of absence for two months. Mr. J. P. Armstrong., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is granted one year's furlough, from date on which he may avail himself of same. Mr. C. R. Thompson, executive engineer, Rohree district, Indus Valley (State) Railway, having returned from six months' leave granted him, on Nov. 15, the remaining portion of his leave is cancelled. Mr. P. J. Williams, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, is allowed sick leave for a period of four months, from Nov. 24, under provisions of Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules. Col. R. Ouseley, officiating commandant of Bhopal battalion, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, from Nov. 14. Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E., director-general of telegraphs in India, privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 19. Dr. S. Delpratt, civil surgeon of Hazareebaugh, for five weeks, from Dec. 7. Major F. W. Dunbar, district superintendent of police, Meerut, having returned from the leave granted him, dated Aug. 25, on Oct. 14 last, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. Turner, Bengal S.C., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson, Bengal S.C., 2nd in command and wing officer 38th (the Agra) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major C. M. Smith, medical department, for two years, on private affairs. Major A. H. B. Bruce, Bengal S.C., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. J. J. Clarke, medical department, in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D., medical department, in medical charge 19th (Punjab) N.I., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. W. M. Molyneux, general list, infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, general list, infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Captain R. H. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, Public Works, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Bibby, 4th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. H. Murray, 21st hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. W. Grant, M.B., 2nd bat. 1st foot, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 25, to Bombay. Capt. C. Spurgeon, 36th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. H. R. Skey, 38th foot, to Bombay, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. Lieut. H. Weatherby, to remain at Murree, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 7, in extension. Ens. L. Dening, 39th foot, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 8, in extension, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages. Major R. D. Astley, 49th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. and Lieut. col. F. R. Palmer, C.B., 2nd bat. 60th foot, from Nov. 12, for one month, to Bombay. Major A. W. Cameron, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. F. Wilson, 105th foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 9 to Jan. 8. Capt. G. T. Jones, late 35th N.I., attached to the 41st N.I., from Oct. 9 to Nov. 1, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. F. S. Sillifant, attached to the 14th N.I., from Sept. 21 to Oct. 30, to Simla. The leave to Bombay and England, granted Nov. 7, to Capt. and local major G. Sullivan, 109th foot, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. A. Morse, 18th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. Baird, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Calcutta, for fifteen days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. J. F. Morton, 55th foot, to remain in England, from Feb. 23 to May 1, 1871, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. and Brevet major H. G. Deedes, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Lucknow, from Nov. 6, 1870, to Jan. 31, 1871, on private affairs. Capt. P. Percival, 79th foot, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs, from March 15 to Sept. 15, 1871. Lieut. col. H. P. Tyacke, 106th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. B. Gardyne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, commandant 1st Goorkhas, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account. Capt. A. D. Butter, attached to the 43rd N.I., to remain at Shillong, from Oct. 15 to Dec 14. Staff asst. surg. H. Morgan, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieutenant A. Swinton, F battery F brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. T. Phillips, 18th hussars, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation. 2nd Capt. J. H. Alexander, A battery 16th brigade R.A., from May 25 to May 27, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. and adjt. E. C. Griffin, 25th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from Nov. 5. Surg. A. Maclean, 24th brigade R.A., to remain at Darjeeling, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in extension. Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard, C battery 16th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Jullunder. Major G. Rowland, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, to Bombay. Lieut. and local capt. C. C. B. Tribe, 1st battalion 19th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Major W. H. Carleton, 1st battalion 21st foot, from Sept. 17, 1870, to Jan. 31, in extension, to remain in England. Lieut. G. L. Leeds, 37th foot, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation for England, on private affairs. Capt. T. G. Cuthell, 38th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting his regt., and to England for 15 months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. H. H. Croft, 60th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Paymaster (honorary captain) F. F. Fereday, 83rd foot, to Eugland, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. P. W. Smith (attached to the 36th N.I.), to Bombay, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 26. Lieut. col. W. Forbes, Bengal infantry (doing duty at Benares), to Calcutta for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. The order granting Col. Hoseason thirty days' leave of absence from Dec. 2, or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on m.c., is confirmed. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. C. Plowden, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure for Europe, per *Deccan*, on Nov. 23. The order granting Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, Bengal staff corps, furlough to Europe for two years on m.c. is confirmed.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BOWEN, Major G. B., acting comnr. of police, to be a justice of the peace for the town of Madras.

BRADSHAW, J., B.A., to be head master of the provincial school at Mangalore, v. Mr. Ormsby. Nov. 29.

CADELL, W. M., to offic. as coll. and mag. and political agent in Tanjore during the employ. of Mr. Morris on other duty.

COOPER, Rev. W. W. G., M.A., to be joint chaplain of Bangalore.

DEANE, Rev. C. H., B.A., acting joint chaplain of Bangalore, to be chaplain of Mercara, to take effect from Dec. 1.

KINDERSLEY, J. R., offic. judicial comnr., Mysore, services tempy. replaced at the disp. of the Madras Govt.

LYS, Rev. F. G., M.A., junior chaplain of the Madras Establishment, reported his return to the Presidency on Dec. 3, per P. and O. str. *Surat*.

MACLEAN, Major J. N., resumed the com. of the Nair brigade of his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on Nov. 17.

McQUHAE, W., sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery dist., reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay per str. *Hindustan* Nov. 26; he is also to offic. as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Cadell on other duty, or until further orders; to join immediately.

MORRIS, G. L., to act as 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of G. Thornhill as 2nd member of the Board.

ROBINSON.—The services of W. Robinson, C.S.I., 2nd member of the Board of Revenue are temp. placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Nov. 29.

THORNHILL, G., to act as 2nd member of the Board of Revenue. Nov. 29.

WOODROFFE, F. H., to offic. as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, during the employment of Mr. Whiteside on other duty; to join on being relieved by Mr. Wilson. Nov. 29.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

Under the provisions of section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the Act for offences committed in the districts set opposite to their names (order dated Dec. 6):—

Lieut. D. Heming, acting superint. of police, Godavery.

Lieut. W. J. Pickance, acting superint. of police, Ganjam.

Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Vizagapatam.

Lieut. G. C. Cooper, acting asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, Chingleput.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, Dec. 6.—Mr. G. L. Morris, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. H. J. Stokes, the acting sub coll., on Dec. 2.

Mr. G. L. Morris, acting third member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on Dec. 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., to be chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut.

The Rev. B. O'M. Deane, B.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to be chaplain of Wellington.

The Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., to be chaplain of North Black Town.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, probationer for the Madras staff corp, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, during the absence on leave of Capt. Caulfeild.

Lieut. D. Heming, inf. gen. list, to act as superint. of police, 1st grade, in the Godavery district, during the employment of Capt. Robertson on other duty.

Lieut. G. C. Coopar, inf. gen. list, to act as asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty.

Lieut. W. J. Pickance, staff corps, to act as superint. of police, 2nd grade, in Ganjam, during the employment of Capt. Guthrie on other duty.

MILITARY.

ELLIOT, Dep. Insp. gen. R. C., to act as insp. gen., v. Hadaway, removed. Nov. 29.

JENNINGS, Capt. C. J., staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 3rd regt. L.I., to offic. as superint. of army schools during abs., on furl. to Europe, of Major H. L. Grove, or until further orders.

KETCHEN, Capt., cav. general list, to act as adjt. of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard. Dec. 6.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Lieut. col. J. W. Rutherford to act as comdt. of the Madras Volunteer Guards until further orders, during the abs. of Lieut. col. C. H. Drury.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The undermntd. officers, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from Sept. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. J. McK. MacDonald and J. Kelly, unattached.

Lieut. C. A. Creswell, R.A., 1st wing subalt., 12th regt. N.I., is admitted to the staff corps from Sept. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut. cols. from the date specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service:—Majors A. J. M. Rainey, Dec. 3; J. Michael, Dec. 10; A. R. Clephane and R. G. Lewis, Dec. 29.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service.—Capts. J. S. Steuert and W. Peyton, Dec. 9; J. A. Ellis, Dec. 19; H. E. Mottet and G. N. Stephens, Dec. 20.

To be Capts. from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.—Lieuts. H. S. Stewart, Dec. 4; W. Freeth, R. Bullock, E. S. Ludlow, H. Porteous, C. J. B. Harris, R. F. Doig, A. W. Foord, and H. A. Hammond, Dec. 11.

Lieut. W. Stenhouse, 32nd regt. N.I., having completed 12 years' service, is promd. to the rank of capt. by brevet from Dc. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FINAL EXAMINATION, COMMISSARIAT.

Capt. J. A. Richmond, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., on probation, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department in G.O.G.G. No. 531 of 1864, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 276, dated July 22, 1864.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. col. W. J. Jones, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 4th N.I., arrived at Madras on Dec. 3.

Capt. C. Mackenzie, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 3.

Capt. H. C. Stevens, cadre 4th light cav., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd light cav., arrived at Bombay on Dec. 1.

Surg. G. Robertson, M.D., med. dept., in med. charge 5th N.I., arrived at Madras on Nov. 8.

Major G. R. F. Bardin, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 20.

Capt. G. B. Leggett, staff corps, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 20.

Surg. W. R. Gryills, med. dept., arrived at Madras on Nov. 19.

TRANSFER OF SERVICE.

Subject to the approval of the Govt. of India, the services of Lieut. D. Cowie, Royal (Madras) art., a candidate for the Madras staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr., Mysore, for app. as a proby. asst. supt. in the Mysore revenue survey.

ADMISSION ON ESTABLISHMENT.

The date of admission on the Madras establishment of H.M.'s 89th foot is Oct. 30, and not Nov. 1, as notified in G.O.G. No. 313, dated Nov. 15.

POLITICAL.—Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple, Madras staff corps, to act as commandant of the Resident's escort, Travancore and Cochin, and assistant to the Resident during the absence on furlough of Capt. W. Hay.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained (in November) furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—With reference to G.O. by Government of Bombay, No. 704, of 1868, Surg. C. Robertson, M.D., is granted an extension of leave to Nov. 8, the date of his arrival at Madras. Lieut. col. G. P. B. Sherard, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Mysore division, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major T. R. Church, staff corps, acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. P. Burgess, staff corps, attached 33rd regiment N.I., six months, and to embark from Madras. Col. Rowlandson, acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines, priv. leave of sixty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. W. Murray, commandant, 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, one month's leave, to Bombay, in extension of the sick leave to Poona, granted in G.O. No. 192, of Sept. 26. Surg. major S. H. Fasson, M.D., 5th brig. R.A., from Sept. 28 to Nov. 15, in extension. Asst. surg. R. F. Buchanan, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to Madras, on private affairs, from Dec. 6 until the embarkation of H.M.'s 2nd batt. 10th foot for Burmah, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. P. Burgess, attached to 33rd N.I., from Nov. 16 or date of departure from Madras. Capt. C. G. Gunning, brigade major, northern district, privilege leave for thirty days, from Dec. 1, or date of departure. Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, 2nd in command and wing officer 38th N.I., from Dec. 15, or date of departure, to Penang, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence on m.c:—The Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, chief justice of Madras on Dec. 2. Lieut. col. R. G. F. Henegan, R.A., acting commissary of ordnance in charge of arsenal, Fort St. George, having resumed charge of grand arsenal from Dec. 2, the remaining portion of the privilege leave is cancelled from that date. Mr. R. A. Dalyell, collector and magistrate of the Chingleput district, subsidiary leave for ten days, in extension of the leave granted in the *Gazette* of Nov. 15. Mr. W. McQuhae, sub-collector and joint magistrate of the Godavery district, subsidiary leave from Nov. 27 to the date of rejoining his appointment. Mr. H. F. Winter, assistant conservator in charge of South Canara Forests, three months, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864. Mr. Francis Brandt, extension of leave for six months, under sanction of the Secretary of State for India, without prejudice to his appointment as under secretary to Government in the revenue department. The commissary of the diocese has granted the Rev. W. B. Powell, chaplain of Calicut, privilege leave for three months, from the 8th Dec. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, on Aug. 2 last, will be considered as cancelled from Aug. 25, and not from Aug. 13, as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 27. Mr. A. C. Burnell, acting civil and session judge of Cuddapah, having returned to Madras on the 7th Nov., the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in the *Gazette* of Sept. 11, 1868, is cancelled, and subsidiary leave granted to him instead from the 7th to the 18th Nov., the date on which he assumed charge of the court. Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, of the Staff Corps, executive engineer of the second grade, having returned to duty on the 15th Dec., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of Nov. 18 is cancelled. Col. W. Crewe, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, extension of leave up to Feb. 10.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, G. W., app. to act as 1st asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Khandeish dist. Nov. 30.

ASTON, H. F., C.S., has been placed under the political agent in Kattywar. Nov. 30.

JACOB, P., app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on Dec. 1.

MIDDLETON, J. R., has been app. supernumerary asst. to the coll. of Dharwar from Nov. 14.

STORY, J., has been app. gen. manager of the Govt. customs warehouse dept. at Bombay. Nov. 30.

WATSON, J. W., 3rd polit. asst. in Kattywar, retu. from furl. to Europe, and resu. charge of his duties on Nov. 17.

WORTHINGTON, R. B., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Sattara, v. Trevor, proc. on furl. to Europe. Dec. 5.

MILITARY.

CUNINGHAM—HOGG.—Capt. C. A. Cuningham, offic. wing subalt. 29th N.I., to offic. as adjt., with effect from Nov. 21, in add. to his own duties. Capt. A. Hogg, staff corps, to offic. as qrmr.

GIFFORD.—Under instructions from India head quarters, Ensign the Hon. E. Gifford, 83rd foot, is directed to proceed to England, for the purpose of going through a course of musketry instruction at Hythe.

HOLLAND—LUCAS.—The following apps. are made (Dec. 5), and will take effect from the date on which the late Col. Dunsterville embarked for England:—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. W. Holland, C.B., dep. comy. gen., to be comy. gen. of the army. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. W. Lucas, C.B., asst. comy. gen., to be dep. comy. gen. of the army.

MCCUDDEN, Ensign L. A. T., 1st batt. 7th foot, is admitted to the staff corps on probation. No. 789, Nov. 30.

RUSSELL.—The servs. of Major gen. Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., polit. resdt. at Aden, have been placed, at his own request, at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. Major gen. Sir E. Russell, to the divisional staff, v. Major gen. Tapp, C.B., whose tenure of office expired on Dec. 1. Major gen. Sir E. Russell is posted to the Northern div.

SCOTT—BATES.—Lieut. col. E. L. Scott, offic. 2nd in com., 12th N.I., to offic. as comdt., and Lieut. col. J. Bates, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., during the absence, on furl., of Lieut. col. Champion.

SETTLE—WHITEFORD.—Lieuts. H. H. Settle and W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., are apptd. doing duty officers, sappers and miners.

TREMENHEERE, Major gen. C. W., R.E., C.B., has been apptd. polit. resdt. at Aden. No. 810, Dec. 3.

WATTS, Capt. J. G., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 9th N.I.

YATES, Lieut. C. J. A., gen list, who has retd. to Bombay, is attached to do duty with the 21st regt. N.I. (marine batt.). Dec. 5.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following gentlemen obtained (in November) furlough and leave on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. M. Salmon, acting collector of Rutnagherry, to proceed for a period of six months, and preparatory leave for ten days. Mr. G. W. Anderson to act as first assistant to the collector of Khandeish, during the absence of Mr. Pritchard, on special duty. Mr. A. C. Trevor, acting first assistant collector, Sattara, for twenty months, from January next, and preparatory leave for thirty days. Mr. H. B. Boswell, collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry, having returned to Bombay on Nov. 20, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twenty months granted to him on Feb. 22, 1869, is cancelled. Mr. Boswell is allowed subsidiary leave to rejoin his appointment at Rutnagherry for a period not exceeding thirty days. Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., privilege leave for thirty days. The Rev. T. Watson, B.A., is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 27.

DEATHS OF TWO INDIAN PRINCES.—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces with deep regret the receipt of the intelligence of the death, on Nov. 28, of H.H. the Maharajah Khunderao Gaikwar, Sena Khaskel Shumser Bahadur, G.C.S.I. It is directed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that forty-two minute-guns, corresponding with the age of his Highness, be fired from the saluting battery. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council also announces the receipt of intelligence of the death of H.H. Rajaram Maharaj Chhutruputtee, the Rajah of Kolhapore, on Nov. 30, at Florence. It is observed of the latter, "The many amiable qualities of his Highness, his intelligence, and the desire he evinced to devote himself to secure the welfare of the people whom he was soon to be called on to govern, render his premature removal the greater loss both to his subjects and the Government. It is directed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased prince, that twenty minute-guns, corresponding with the age of his Highness, be fired from the saluting battery."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages set opposite their names:—Lieut. J. L. Fagan, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Mahratta country—Gujarathi. Mr. T. Taylor, assistant master, Diocesan High School; Mr. C. Paradise, deputy conservator of Forests, Khandeish; Mr. J. B. Morgan, supernumerary assistant superintendent revenue survey, Tanna and Rutnagherry—Marathi. Lieut. H. J. Rawle, supernumerary assistant superintendent revenue survey southern Mahratta country—Hindustani according to the higher standard. The undermentioned are reported to have passed examination in the native languages (Dec. 5):—Hindustani—higher standard: Ens. C. J. Dickson, 1st bat. 2nd foot; Ens. W. H. Lystér, 49th foot (2nd wing subalt., on probation, 26th N.I.); Ens. W. A. Wetherall, 49th foot (2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 22nd N.I.); Lieut. L. F. Heath, 83rd foot; Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy, general list infantry (attached 7th N.I.). Marathi: Asst. surg. C. T. Peters, Indian med. dept.; Serg. A. Lawson, P.W. department.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furlough granted by G.O. No. 796, Nov. 30, to Lieutenant colonel D. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, is under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Captain P. Smith, general list, Bengal Infantry, for two years. Captain E. P. Gurdon, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years. Lieutenant C. M. A. Morant, general list, Madras Cavalry, for two years. Lieutenant colonel D. Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps. Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., executive engineer, Delhi division. Lieut. col. H. A. Dwyer, Bengal S.C., for two years. Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, Bengal S.C., for two years. 2nd Capt. F. J. Mortimer (C baty. 18th brig. R.A.), from Nov. 17 to 22, in extension, on private affairs, to enable him to join. Riding master R. Butler (9th brig.), to Mount Aboo, from Dec. 1 to 31. Lieut. W. J. Morse, S.C., qrmr. 27th N.I., to Kurrachee for 30 days, from date of departure. Capt. H. F. Dent, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, on urgent private affairs. Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th brigade R.A., overland, from date of departure. Ens. E. Werge, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for two months, as a special case, to study the languages. Asst. surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., to Bombay, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, in extension.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AERS—At Byculla, Nov. 22, Mrs. T. G. Aers, son.

BETTS—At Ourungabad Factory, Moorshedabad, Nov. 30, wife of C. D. G. Betts, son.

BIGNELL—At Jullundur, Nov. 30, wife of W. Bignell, superint. Govt. telegraphs, son.

BOYCE—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, wife of Lieut. H. A. Boyce, R.A., son.

CAMPBELL—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Nov. 20, wife of W. Campbell, Rajkund Factory, daughter.

CLASS—At Byculla, Dec. 5, wife of George Class, daughter.

CLAGUE—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, wife of Philip E. Clague, son.

CORBETT—At Hurdah, Dec. 4, wife of J. H. Corbett, resident engr. G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

COURT—At Madras, Nov. 24, wife of John H. Court, son.

CRADDOCK—At Calcutta, Dec. 5, wife of John Craddock, daughter.

DALZELL—At Bellevue, Nynee Tal, Nov. 23, wife of — Dalzell, Dumlote, Kumaon, son. [daughter.

GARNETT—At Muttra, Dec. 1, wife of Capt. Garnett, 11th hussars,

GLASFURD—At Baitool, Central Provinces, Dec. 4, wife of Major Glasfurd, deputy comr., son.

GREEN—At Kamptee, Central Provinces, wife of John Green, master sailmaker, dockyard, Bombay, son.

GUEST—At Neemuch, Nov. 28, wife of E. Guest, Bombay subordinate medical dept., daughter.

HASHMAN—At Agra, Nov. 29, wife of H. J. Hashman, son.

HOWARD—At Ghazepore, Nov. 23, wife of W. C. Howard, Inland Customs, daughter.

JACKSON—At Alipore, Dec. 3, wife of Elphinstone Jackson, B.C.S., son.

JONES—At Mirzapore, Dec. 5, wife of F. W. Jones, E.I.R., daughter.

LETCHFORD—At Kidderpore, wife of Capt. W. Letchford, I.G.S.N. Co., Ld., daughter.

LEWIS—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, Mrs. John Lewis, son.

LUCAS—At Barisaul, Oct. 16, wife of L. T. Lucas, son.

MACDONALD—At Madras, Dec. 2, wife of Lt. col. R. M. Macdonald, daughter.

MACRAE—At Madras, Nov. 25, wife of Asst. surg. W. Macrae, son.

MCMURRAY—At Vizagapatam, Nov. 24, wife of J. W. McMurray, son.

MOLE—At Delhi, Nov. 28, wife of Sub Conductor J. Mole, sub. engr., P.W.D., daughter. [twin daughters.

NELSON—At Peshawar, Nov. 30, wife of Lieut. J. S. Nelson, 38th regt.,

PEDDIE—At Allahabad, Dec. 5, wife of G. Peddie, C.E., daughter.

RICHTER—At Mercara, Nov. 28, wife of Rev. G. Richter, son.

ST. JOHN—At Rangoon, Dec. 3, wife of Capt. F. C. St. John, 30th regt. N.I., daughter.

STEWART—At Madras, Nov. 29, wife of J. Stewart, telegraph master, son.

STIFFE—At Kurrachee, Nov. 29, wife of Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, Bombay marine, daughter.

WARD—At Manora, Nov. 29, wife of T. Ward, daughter.

WEHLISCH—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, wife of R. Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Department, daughter. [pean Telegraph, daughter.

WITTKUGEL—At Kurrachee, Nov. 27, wife of H. Wittkugel, Indo-Euro-

WOODWARD—At Lahore, Nov. 27, wife of J. Woodward, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROADBENT—WILLIAMS.—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, the Rev. J. Broadbent, Wesleyan chaplain, Lucknow, to Frances, daughter of W. Williams.

CECIL—D'SOUZA.—At Simla, Nov. 26, Adolphus F. Cecil to Maria A., daughter of J. A. D'Souza, chief clerk, office of the inspector general, British medical dept., India.

COURT—SPRY.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Allahabad, Dec. 18, Frederick W., son of M. H. Court, C.S., to Matilda C., daughter of the late Rev. A. B. Spry.

CUMMINS—DIMOND.—At Mercara, Coorg, Nov. 26, Capt. B. Cummins, Madras S.C., to Katharina M., daughter of the late C. P. Dimond.

DEEDES—BARROW.—At Christ Church, Lucknow, Dec. 3, Herbert G. Deedes, major, 60th Rifles, to Rose E., daughter of Major gen. Barrow, C.B., financial comr. of Oude.

GREGORY—ALEXANDER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 16, Jeremiah Gregory, to Melvina H. Alexander.

GRIGG—DEAS-THOMPSON.—At St. Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, Nov. 30, Henry B. Grigg, Madras C.S., to Elizabeth L., daughter of Edward D. Thomson, C.B., of Barham, Sydney, N.S.W.

HARRISON—WESTMORLAND.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Dec. 6, Charles V. Harrison, of Jubbulpore, to Annie, daughter of the late J. W. Westmorland.

JUDAH—D'ROZARIO.—At Purneah, Nov. 28, James H. Judah to Cecil H. D'Rozario.

LANGLEY—HEWITT.—At Byculla Church, Dec. 5, Charles A. Langley, of Bombay, to Sarah E., daughter of Lieut.-col. W. S. Hewitt, Bombay S.C.

LITKE—BROADLY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Dec. 8, L. G. de Litke to E. Broadly, both of Bombay.

MARK—BUNCOMBE.—At St. John's Church, Dec. 5, Edwin W. Mark to Mary E., daughter of the late Robert Buncombe.

OLLIVANT—EDDIS.—At the Cathedral, Dec. 6, E. C. K. Ollivant, Bombay C.S., to Lucy C., daughter of A. S. Eddis, Q.C.

PETERS—RODGERS.—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Vizagapatam, Nov. 19, William B. Peters, of Coconada, to Catherine A., daughter of the late Patrick Rodgers, of Vizagapatam.

SCOTT—FARRANT.—At Byculla Church, Dec. 6, Alfred B. Scott, of Bombay, to Marie H., daughter of the late George Farrant.

SCUTT—WILSON.—At Lahore, Nov. 23, William H. Scutt to Catherine B., daughter of the late William Wilson, of Meean Meer.

SMITH—SMITH.—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, Robert N. Smith to Laura F., daughter of the late Francis W. Smith, attorney at law, of Moulmein.

WOOLIAM—NETTLESHIP.—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, William D. Wooliam, supt. of the Foreign Office Press, to Sophia E., daughter of the late William Nettleship.

DEATHS.

DUNSTERVILLE—At sea, between Bombay and Aden, Nov. 17, Col. James B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., comsy. gen. Bombay army, aged 49.

GILES—At Calcutta, Nov. 29, Capt. R. Giles, comdr. *Planet*, floating light vessel, aged 44. [cary, Madras Army, aged 31.

HAMILTON—At Secunderabad, Nov. 26, Richard Hamilton, asst. apothe-

NASH—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, John Nash, Military Dept., aged 70.

NESBITT—At Allahabad, Dec. 3, wife of H. K. Nesbitt, aged 26.

NICHOLLS—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, Agnes E., wife of William Nicholls, agent, Bank of Bengal, Akyab, aged 31.

ORTON—At Peshawur, Nov. 15, Edith M., daughter of the Rev. F. Orton, chaplain, aged 13 months.

RICHARDSON—At Madras, Nov. 23, John Richardson, aged 64.

SULLIVAN—At Bombay, Capt. Owen Sullivan, comdr. ship *Omar Pasha*, aged 35.

YETTIE—At Lahore, Nov. 6, Francis A. Yettie, Punjab Railway, formerly Bombay Secretariat, aged 38.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was held on the afternoon of Dec. 6, for the purpose, it was intended, of receiving the final report of the liquidators and passing a resolution as to the disposal of the books, accounts and documents of the company. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell presided, and there were only a very few shareholders present. The chairman explained that the deeds had not yet been returned, and so the only thing to be done was to adjourn the meeting. The meeting accordingly adjourned until the 10th January.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MAILS BY FRENCH PACKETS.—Information has been received from the French Post-Office that the Mails passing through France are at present liable to considerable delay, and that it is necessary, therefore, to despatch from London some days in advance of the usual time all correspondence intended for conveyance by French Packet from Marseilles, Bordeaux, or St. Nazaire. Under these circumstances, the public are recommended to post, at least a week in advance of the usual time, all letters for Mauritius, China, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, &c., intended for conveyance by the French Packets. The Mail for Mauritius will, this month, be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, the 14th January, instead of on the 18th, so as to ensure, as far as possible, its arrival at Marseilles in time for the Packet. During the present uncertain state of the route through France, no correspondence, excepting that for Mauritius, will be forwarded by French Packet, unless specially addressed to be so sent.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report of the East Indian Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th June last has been issued. The gross earnings of the main-line in that period have been £1,438,055. 19s. 2d., against £1,356,194. 17s. 11d. in the corresponding half-year; and the net earnings have been £865,873. 11s. 4d., as compared with £832,481. 0s. 1d. After providing for the guaranteed interest, a surplus is left of £146,903 for division between the Company and the Government. Pending an adjustment of certain differences between the Secretary of State and the Company relative to the actual amount of surplus profits, the directors have received authority to draw £65,047, which will enable them to recommend a dividend of 5s. 9d. per cent., in addition to the usual guaranteed interest. The traffic in the first nineteen weeks of the present half-year shows, it is stated, an increase of £63,387 over the receipts of the same number of weeks in the corresponding half-year. With respect to the Jubbulpore line, it is stated that the gross earnings of the half-year have been £69,464. 5s. 8d., against £54,810. 7s. 6d. in the corresponding half-year. In addition to the agreement previously concluded with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for through traffic between Calcutta and Bombay, through booking arrangements have now been made with the Scinde and Punjab Company between Calcutta and Mooltan, and also with the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company.

Home.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—We are informed that the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company have already paid £870,000 to the credit of the Secretary of State for India on account of deposit and payments in anticipation of calls in respect of the £2,000,000 additional capital issued a few days since.

MANSION FOR AN INDIAN PRINCE.—A new mansion erected for his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elveden, near Thetford, Norfolk, is nearly completed. His Highness has already taken up his residence in the southern portion of it. It is in the Indian style of architecture, and the internal decorations are very elaborate and costly. The entrance, also Oriental in its character, is magnificent.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—We draw attention to the recommendations of this well-known school, ostensibly for the naval service, but also affording high-class education, qualifying its pupils for any pursuit in life. The Lords of the Admiralty annually grant nominations for the navy. The Principal is the Rev. C. B. Slater, M.A. The advantages of the school have lately been thrown open to the sons of officers in the army and civil servants of the Crown.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The following reports the completion of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company's line:—"I have the pleasure to inform you that a telegram has just arrived reporting the successful laying of the cable of this company between Singapore and Madras. This cable completes the telegraphic submarine chain from England as far as Batavia.—Yours truly, T. G. Glover, Colonel R.E., Managing Director. British Indian Extension Telegraph Company (Limited), 66, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Dec. 30."

BANKRUPTCY.—An approximate statement of the affairs of Messrs. Pike Pittar and Co. was this day laid before a meeting of their creditors by Messrs. Harding, Whinney, Gibbons, and Co. The liquidation, it was stated, would prove favourable, but there was a probability of its being affected by the position of Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co., the correspondents in Calcutta. It was unanimously agreed that the meeting should be adjourned for further information as to that estate, and that Mr. C. J. Leaf and Mr. C. A. Stewart should act as inspectors in the meantime.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It has been decided that the mounted batteries of the Royal Artillery are to consist of 16 batteries of horse artillery and 40 field batteries, being an increase of six of the former and 20 of the latter. The increase in the field batteries will be carried out by the conversion of 20 garrison batteries, and the latter, we presume, will be filled up again by recruiting. The sufficiency of the augmented force may be a fair subject for discussion, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of having each battery fully horsed. It is all very well in filing past after a review to take the horses from the cannon which have gone by the saluting point and hurry them into the rear to do duty over again, but this stage manœuvre might be found inconvenient in case of actual warfare.—*Broad Arrow.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The *Serapis*, Indian relief troop steamship, Captain Grant, arrived at Portsmouth on Dec. 27, with troops and other military and naval passengers on board, from India, Aden, and Malta. The *Serapis* experienced fine weather as far as Gibraltar after leaving Alexandria on her homeward voyage. Since leaving Gibraltar she had to contend with head winds, and in crossing the Bay of Biscay met with a confused and heavy sea. The ship is said to have been greatly improved of late upon her old rolling propensities. The 1st Battalion of the 7th, on disembarking from the *Serapis*, marched into quarters in the Anglesea Barracks, Portsea. The order for the Borderers to proceed to Dover has been cancelled, and the regiment has gone to Portsdown-hill, where it will take possession of the line of forts along the hill's crest.

SUEZ CANAL.—Sir Daniel A. Lange sends the following relative to the Suez Canal:—"I enclose a telegram just received from Ismailia, with reference to the passage of ships. The receipts of the Suez Canal continue to average £20,000 per month. M. de Lesseps and the personnel of the Canal Company have, unfortunately, allowed themselves to be shut up in Paris. I have letters from him by balloon post till December 19. The letters sent *viâ* Marseilles, per pigeon post, had not reached him, as they are not alluded to.—I am, &c., yours very truly, DANIEL A. LANGE.—London, Dec. 28.—'Ismaila, Décembre 20, 5h. 4s. soir.—Ont passé le Canal de Suez depuis le 14 Décembre: Vers Suez: st. Beyrouth, st. Sinope, st. angl. Collingwood, allant de Londres à Bombay: st. angl. City of Brussels, de Londres à Calcutta; Lynx, Izzedan, Ismail, Ferragi, Trébizonde, Medani, Tewfack (?), Cara Elisa, Cerebus, Abyssinia. Vers Port Said: Stowell, st. angl., allant de Calcutta à Dundee; Sarthe, transport à vapeur du Gouvernement Français, venant de Cochinchin, allant à Toulon'; Dhelli; Euphrates, st. angl., de Bombay à Liverpool; Diamond; Saska, corvette Egyptienne, Atholl, st. angl. de Calcutta a Londres; Austria, st. postal du Lloyd autrichien.—Sir Daniel A. Lange, London.'"

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—Warrants for the half-year's interest on the stock of the Great Southern of India Railway Company have been forwarded to the proprietors, and are payable at the Union Bank of London on and after Monday. The interest on the mortgage bonds of the company is also payable on Monday, on presentation of the coupons.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Indian troop relief steamship *Crocodile*, Captain P. Parkyn, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday for Alexandria (not to call at Malta) with the following officers and troops for Bombay:—Royal Artillery.—Captain Stuart, Lieutenants Grigg, Curtis, Fenton, Quayle, Robertson, Spencer, and Martin; Captain Woodward, Surgeon-Major Carr, and Surgeon Glover; Captain Barrett. 3rd Hussars, and wife; Lieutenant Godbould, 2nd battalion 12th Foot, and wife; Lieutenant Hely, 2nd battalion 12th Foot; Captain Longfield, 1st battalion 3rd Regiment; Captain Cameron, 2nd battalion 25th Foot; Cornet Douglas, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant Gardo, 92nd Foot; Captain Scott, 62nd Foot, and wife; Lieutenant Stevenson, 49th Foot; Lieutenant Maxwell, 36th Foot; Captain Foster, 58th Foot; Lieutenant Archibald, 58th Foot; Captain Nicholson and Lieutenant Dyke, 108th Foot; Captain Gillies, 55th Foot; Captain Alleyne, 37th Foot, wife, child, and servant; Lieutenant Goslin, 37th Foot; Lieutenant Marriott, 83rd Foot; Major and Brevet-Colonel Prettejohn, C.B., 18th Hussars; Brevet-Major Hay, 62nd Foot, and wife; Major Gillespie, 106th Foot, wife, child, and servant; Surgeon Ogilvy, staff (in medical charge of the troops on board), and wife; Assistant-Surgeon Taylor, M.D., staff, wife, child, and female servant; Assistant-Surgeon Churchill, staff, and wife; Ensign Baugh, 2nd battalion 12th Foot; Ensign Libeund, 2nd battalion 24th Foot; Lieutenant Kirk, 104th Foot; Lieutenant Aldworth, 49th Regiment; Ridingmaster Germany, 21st Hussars; Captain Harrison, 107th Foot; Lieutenant Kyle, 45th Foot; Lieutenant Trotter, 2nd battalion, 19th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Thomson, Staff; Assistant Surgeon Maclachlan, staff; Assistant Surgeon Scott, staff; Lieutenant Bird, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant Hempsted, 109th Foot; Lieutenant Brooks, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Clayton, Royal Engineers, and wife; Paymaster Anderson, 89th Foot, wife, and child; Captain Brind, 1st battalion 17th Foot; Lieutenant Younghusband, 2nd battalion 24th Foot; Honorary Lieutenant Vint, Indian Army, and wife; Acting Surgeon C. Phillips, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant H. C. Seton, Royal Artillery; and Assistant-Surgeon Gerard, staff; 1,018 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to various corps serving in India, with 108 women and 118 children. The only officer who left Chatham on Saturday with the draught from the depot of the 83rd Regiment to proceed to Portsmouth to embark in the *Crocodile* was Lieutenant W. F. Marriott, the order for Lieutenant G. N. Stevenson to join the service companies with this draught having been countermanded. Lieutenant Stevenson has been granted leave till February 7.

India Office.

December 31, 1870.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Sub Conductor R. W. Sadleir; Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. S. Hogge, Staff Corps; Capt. P. Smith, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Sub Conductor R. Barton, Staff Corps; Col. J. H. Champion, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. Aislabie, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. W. F. Shaw, Staff Corps, 1 week; Surg. major J. Squire, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, 2 mo.; Surg. E. McKellar, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. F. Litchfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Conductor W. H. Butler, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. H. Yates, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Staff Corps; Capt. A. Tulloch, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Hamilton, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Tierney, Art.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Smith, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. Y. Smith; Asst. surg. W. Dymock.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ACTOR—The wife of Lieut. col. Hampton Actor, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Dublin, Dec. 24.

GOODEVE—The wife of Lieut. Henry H. Goodeve, R.A., of a son, at Cook's Folly, near Bristol, Dec. 23.

GRANT-DUFF—The wife of Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff, M.P., of a daughter, at 4, Queen's-gate-gardens, Dec. 25.

HOME—The wife of Capt. Robert Home, Royal Bengal Engineers, of a daughter, at Brighton, Dec. 17.

LLOYD—The wife of Commander C. Lloyd, late Indian Navy, of a daughter, Dec. 22.

MACPHERSON—The wife of Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 35, Albany-street, W., Dec. 17.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—RUSSELL.—Capt. F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to Jessie, daughter of Andrew Russell, at Cheltenham, Dec. 27.

DEATHS.

AGG—Francis, infant son of Col. Agg, at Cheltenham, aged 2 months Dec. 18.

MACPHERSON—Louisa M., wife of Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, at 35, Albany-street, W., Dec. 17.

TOVEY—Major James Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps, at Stoke, Devon, Dec. 26.

UNWIN—Henry Unwin, late Bengal C.S., at East Sheen, Surrey, aged 60, Dec. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Cordillera, Rangoon.—24. Bryn Ivor, Manila; Oceana, Batavia; Camelot, Rangoon.—25. Prudhoe, Bimlipatam; Isabella, Penang; Mersa, Manila.—26. Benefactress, Bombay.—30. Star of Brunswick, Rangoon.—31. Belle Alliance, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. Star of Persia, Calcutta; Centaur, Calcutta; str. Cordova, Calcutta, &c —23. Art Union, Batavia, &c.; Durham, Madras; Cornelia, Batavia, &c.; Rotterdam, Batavia, &c.; Zoemster, Point de Galle; Kulodyn, Calcutta.—24. Str. Leith Penang, &c.; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Sumatra, Calcutta; Panic, Singapore; Boyne-Colombo; Prince Oscar, Bombay; Ironside, Cardiff and Singapore; Aboyne, Galle; Dorothea, Singapore; Pasithea, Madras; Compta, Bombay; Sir Charles Napier, Bombay; British Peer, Calcutta.—26. Cymbeline, Singapore; str. Said, Penang, &c.; Blencathra, Singapore.—28. Lena, Newcastle and Madras.—30. Str. Odessa, Calcutta.—31. City of Seringapatam, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Dec. 31.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Keating, Mr. F. Breffault, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Hoare, Col. Maclean, Col. and Mrs. R. Unwin, Miss Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laurence and two children, Major C. H. C. Simpson, Mr. A. Latham, Lieut. W. Marshall, Mrs. Blair, Col. Henning, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. W. B. Blackie, Mr. Eyers, Mr. G. F. Rennington, Mr. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wooley, Mr. E. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darraugh and infant. For ADEN.—Major and Mrs. des Vœux. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Eccles, Capt. Robinson.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. T. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Gouraback and three children, and Mrs. Stuart.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. W. and Mrs. Arbuthnott and four children, Mr. C. and Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Branson.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. A. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. A. Raikes, Mrs. W. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Neele, Col. A. B. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Blew, Mr. C. Smith, Major and Mrs. R. Maxwell and child, Major A. Plomer, Mrs. White and child, Miss Alone, Mrs. G. P. M'Leod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Dr. Colum, Mr. C. Shaw, and Mr. L. O'Callaghan.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, and Col. and Mrs. Hopkinson.

SOUTHAMPTON to COCHIN.—Capt. and Mrs. Davidson and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—Mr. Degently.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Halliday.

MALTA to CEYLON.—Mr. H. B. Christie.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Boyd.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. L. Porteous.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. C. L. Buxton, and Mr. Hammond.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Darwall.

JANUARY 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Gabb, Lieut. Shepherd, Colonel C. H. Brownlow, Major and Mrs. Newmarch and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Johnson, Mr. McHinch, Mrs. Carter, Miss Mackenzie, two Misses Maidment, Miss Coke, Capt. Hawkins, and Miss McGregor.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. G. Farrell, and the Rev. J. R. Baldwin.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Right Hon. Sir H. Bulwer.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Countess Stackpoole and child, Mrs. Torin, and Mr. L. Torin.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Healey, and Miss Wootton.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

LOCALISATION OF INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the finances of India, with exceptions so insignificant as not to require notice, have been controlled exclusively by the Supreme Government. The whole of a revenue which now ranks among the very largest in the world is carried to the credit of the Central Government of India, and disbursed to the provincial authorities in such proportions as it may determine, and under such rules as it may prescribe. The branch of the Indian Civil Service which has the finances for its special department is attached, not to the Government of the province in which its members may be on duty, but to the Government of the Governor-General, wherever he may be. When the period of the annual Budget approaches, each Provincial Government sends up a statement of its prospective requirements for the coming year, and the Central Government allots to each a share of the expected revenue, according to the state of its own resources and the exigency of the provincial demand. And in that great department of Indian

expenditure which is concerned with the construction of Public Works, the detailed plan of the road, bridge, or building to be constructed at State expense must be so far submitted to the Central Government as to admit of its being scrutinised and criticised from the financial point of view. Such a system bears on its face the stamp of its origin. It was, of course, devised to secure economy. Yet the reproach which of late years has been most frequently brought against it is that it is wasteful. The Provincial Government collects the revenue, but it does not spend what it collects. There is no necessary or tangible relation between the money which it pays to the credit of the Supreme Government and the money which it obtains for expenditure on its own objects. Thus it is alleged that the motives to economy are doubly diminished, and the springs of thrift doubly weakened. The Provincial Government derives no advantage, beyond the satisfaction of its sense of public duty, in collecting the largest possible revenue; while, on the other hand, it gains a palpable advantage in popularity and prestige by squeezing out of the Central Government, by every sort of importunity, the means of providing liberal administration and splendid public works. The telegraphic intelligence of the change intended to be made purports to be founded on some unofficial communication to the Correspondent of the *Times*. It describes the new scheme as "giving to the local (*i.e.* the provincial) Governments full control over education, gaols, civil buildings, roads, and police," and as assigning permanently for these purposes from Imperial (*i.e.* central) revenues a total sum, which the telegraph has possibly misreported, but which is stated to amount to nearly five millions sterling. This sum is further mentioned as less by about £400,000 than the last annual assignment for the same objects. The meaning of the proceeding is that the Supreme Government of India strikes off certain entries from both sides of its ledger. It will no longer require the Provincial Governments to account to it for a certain portion of the revenues collected by them. On the other hand, it proposes to receive no demands from these Governments in future for funds to be expended on public education, on the construction of roads or gaols, and on the maintenance of police. They will pay for these objects as best they can out of the permanent allotment, but in case they cannot make this sufficient they are to be allowed to supplement it through the exercise of new powers of taxation. This fiscal reform will probably be thought by most persons in this country to be recommended by reasons too obvious for it to require express justification. The motives to economy appear to be at once restored. The Provincial Governments acquire an interest in collecting the largest amount of revenue, since the allotment made to them is probably so adjusted (though this is not clearly stated in the telegram) as to depend for its exact figures in some way on the aggregate of their total collections. At all events, they have the strongest interest in husbanding the permanent assignment and in its thrifty disbursement. Either it must be made to suffice, or it must be eked out by new taxes, very difficult to discover in India, very much disliked by the rulers as well as by the people, and in this case involving the provincial authorities in the unpopularity which has hitherto been a monopoly of the Central Government.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, January 7 and 21, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, January 14 and 28, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

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Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	90½ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		90½ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		9½ ¾
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	90½ ¼
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		99 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		105½ 106½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝ d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½ d.
Madras	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅝ d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½ d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		110½ ex div.
	India 4 per cent.		100¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90¼
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98¼
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		101½ to 100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¼
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 100⅞
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s to 27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. to 27s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	104¾
20	Do. issued 12s. prem.	2.8.0	¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	102½ to 103½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	103 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	40½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	115 to 120
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6¾ to 6¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6 to 5½ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	8¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	2½ to 2 dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	6	3½ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	4 to 2 dis.

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, with the view of partially meeting the expectations of Engineering Students who, under the arrangements hitherto in force, have been endeavouring to qualify themselves to compete for direct admission into the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, but who will, on 1st August next, have passed the limit of age at which Candidates are eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College—a SPECIAL EXAMINATION will be held in the month of JULY NEXT of such CANDIDATES as may have complied with the hitherto prescribed conditions, and who, on 1st August next, may be between the ages of Twenty and Twenty-four years.

At that Examination, Twenty Probationary Appointments in the Public Works Department in India will be offered for competition.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained on application personally, or by letter, at the Public Works Department of this Office.

N.B.—The Examination announced above must be understood to be the last of the kind.

(Signed) W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, December 15, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE FOREST SERVICE OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, 15th December, 1870.

THE EXAMINATION for the THREE APPOINTMENTS for FRENCH TRAINING, advertised on the 18th of October last, will commence on the 20th of March, 1871.

Application for Particulars of Appointments and Notice of Intention to become Candidates to be made to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department of the India Office. Testimonials and Certificates must be sent in before the last day of February.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, November, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing a Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, and on being found qualified, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
English: Composition ... ... 500 } History and Literature ... 500 }	1,000
Mathematics, pure and mixed ...	2,000
Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
French	750
German	750
Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following Branches—viz. (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing ...	500
Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing	500

The Charge made to Students at the College will be at the rate of £150 per annum.

For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

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The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. "That this Meeting receive and adopt the Report and Accounts of the Directors."

2. "That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair this day."

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London,
23rd December, 1870.

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 17; Agra, December 15; Calcutta, December 14; and Madras, December 13.

THE Indian authorities are following up their raid against the Public Works Department by prosecutions of defaulting contractors and overseers. At Poonah it is an inspector, Mr. Sharman, who is to be tried for alleged misappropriation of money with reference to the Government House at Ganesh Kind. At Allahabad a contractor, Narain Dass by name, is prosecuted for his share in the downfall of the Gun Carriage Factory at that station. The latter has been admitted to bail for a week, and the Bombay High Court is discussing the former's claim to a like indulgence.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Legislative Council on the 9th December, Mr. F. Stephen introduced a Bill to amend and abridge the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the course of his speech he expressed some natural doubts as to the successful working of the jury system in India. Sir R. Temple spoke on behalf of his Bill regarding the Government Paper Currency. In answer to Mr. Bullen's criticisms, he held out a prospect of introducing five-rupee notes, and declared that the means of coining five and ten-rupee gold pieces were all completed at the Mint.

LADY MAYO reached Bombay on the 13th December, accompanied by the Earl of Wicklow. After a rest of two or three days in Government House her ladyship was to start again for Calcutta. Sir S. Fitzgerald had already been absent some days on his tour through Kutch and Kattywar. From the 5th to the 10th his Excellency saw all the sights and shared in the amusements of Kutch, under the guidance of its hospitable Rao. His subsequent visit to Nowanuggar gave the Jam of that place a well-used opportunity of playing the magnificent host. On the 13th a hundred and twenty-five Chiefs followed him in state on his entrance into Rajkote, the capital of Kattywar. What with their elephants and bodyguards and the march of an English field battery, they formed a procession which local pride considered unsurpassable.

THERE is just a chance that poor Mulhar Rao may not after all succeed his brother as Gaikwar of Baroda. Formal notice of the pregnancy of Khandi Rao's widow has been given to the Bombay Government. It is just possible that a lady who had for years been childless may have suddenly taken a more prolific turn; but the coincidence of the alleged fact with the claims of a detested heir to her husband's throne must not be overlooked. The late Gaikwar by the way appears to have been a shocking spendthrift, who has died several millions in debt.

LORD NAPIER seems to have gone thoroughly into the work of inspecting the stations and troops upon his way down country. His ride from Simla to Mussoorie across the hills led him to the new station of Chakrata, where room can be found for two or three regiments at a height of 8,400 feet above the sea. One regiment already occupies this confessedly "charming" spot, whose selection was mainly owing to Lord Mayo. Another new hill-station, Raneekhet, lies on the road from Nynee Tal to Almorah, at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea, with one of the finest views of the Snowy Range in the background. In this place, which Lord Napier duly visited, there is said to be room for two regiments, if not more; most likely more, since there was for a time some talk of its supplanting Simlah as the summer seat of the Indian Government. It need hardly be added that wherever he went, the Commander-in-Chief turned a microscopic eye on all that concerned the well-being, physical and mental, of his troops.

WE observe that two-hundred and forty-one members of the Bengal Civil Service have petitioned the Viceroy to restore the rates of acting allowances to the proportion assigned by the Furlough Rules of 1868, and to fix the lowest furlough allowance at £500 a-year. If this latter concession cannot be granted, the petitioners pray that at least all those who entered the service before 1868 may enjoy the minimum of £500 fixed by the old rules. They further ask for what they consider their lawful share in the administration of the new Regulation Provinces, and for a larger share of political appointments than has of late years fallen to their lot. Another grievance springs from the new rules about privilege leave before furlough, which rules ought in their opinion to be modified. Some of these requests sound reasonable enough. In view for instance of the increased allowances granted to military officers on furlough and of the diminishing value of money both here and in India, it does seem hard that the old rate of allowance for civil servants should have been reduced in any item.

THE fortunes of Yakoob Khan are at their lowest ebb. To-day's telegram from Calcutta describe him as virtually throwing himself at his father's feet, if only he may be allowed to return in peace to Cabul. Shere Ali has agreed to pardon him on conditions whose fulfilment is not yet reported; but everything looked well for a final reconciliation.

WE learn by telegram that Mr. R. Davies, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, succeeds Sir H. Durand in the Government of the Punjab. Mr. Davies has for some time made an efficient Chief Commissioner, and his name has continually been brought forward in the local papers as that of a likely candidate for a lieutenant-governorship. His successor in Oudh is General Barrow.

No particulars have yet come to hand touching Sir Henry Durand's untimely death. It is supposed however that as the elephant he was riding passed under an archway, the howdah being too high was swept aside, and Sir Henry fell with fatal force to the ground. According to the telegrams he lingered through the night of the 31st ult. till the evening of the 1st January, rallying a little in the morning, but only for a short time. Sir Henry had for some weeks been travelling through his province, inspecting the frontier posts one by one, with the intention of spending New Year's Day at Peshawar. He was buried on the 4th with all honours at Dehra Ismael Khan, about seven months after he had been publicly greeted by Lord Mayo as Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab.

SIR HENRY DURAND passed through Addiscombe into the Bengal Engineers in 1828. His first step of rank was not gained till 1835. Four years later Lieutenant Durand threw up a good civil appointment to join the Army of the Indus and share the triumphs of Lord Keane's Afghan campaign. He made one of the little party who blew in with powderbags the gate of Ghuznee. Ill health drove him to England before the subsequent disasters of 1841. Returning to India in the following year, he became private secretary to the new Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. Thenceforth, except in the Gwalior Campaign, the Second Sikh War, and the Mutiny, his career was altogether civil. In Tenasserim, Gwalior, Bhopal, Captain Durand proved himself always an able and upright officer. At the time of the Mutiny, Lieut.-Colonel Durand was acting as political agent at Indore. After presenting a bold front to the mutineers from Mhow, Durand and his small party had to make the best of their way towards Bombay. It was not long before he returned in command of the relieving column that scattered the rebels at Mundisore and captured the stronghold of Dhar. For his efforts in defence of Holkar's dominions he was made a C.B. in 1858. Besides his Cabul Medal he had already won like decorations for Maharajpore, Chilianwalla and Goojerat. To these were now added the Indian Medal for the Mutiny. When Sir Robert Hamilton went back to Indore, Colonel Durand was taken under Lord Canning's care. During his stay in England, whither he had been sent by the Viceroy to confer with the Home authorities about the reconstruction of the Indian Army, he was invited by Lord Stanley to enter the Council of India. Two years afterwards, in 1861, Colonel Durand generously resigned his seat in order that it might be filled by Sir James Outram. He returned to India however as Lord Canning's Foreign Secretary, a post never before held by a soldier. From thence in 1865 he rose to a seat in the Viceregal Council, which he retained until his last promotion to the government of the Punjab. A more manly-minded, honest, independent councillor Lord Lawrence did not possess, and the knighthood of the Star of India bestowed on him in 1867 did no more than justice to his great deserts. The same year saw him promoted to Major-General. His appointment in May last to succeed the widely-popular Sir D. Macleod in a post always reserved for the best men, was hailed throughout the country with ready approval. It was felt that none of the rival candidates came up to Sir Henry in special fitness for the task of governing a great frontier province with the firm hand of a soldier who was also a statesman; and to him had been entrusted the important process of welding the Punjab and Sindh into one government. With his premature death the old Indian Services have lost one more of their finest ornaments, and British India one of her ablest and most deserving statesmen.

THE financial reform announced in the *Gazette of India* carries us a long step forward in the direction indicated years ago by Mr. Bright. Henceforth the Local Governments will be empowered to spend in any way they please the money assigned them from the Imperial Exchequer for certain purposes hitherto defined and supervised by the Central Government. In respect of jails, schools, police, roads, civil buildings, and such like works, they are to be their own masters; making up if they please by local rates for any outlay in excess of the sums placed by the Central Government at their disposal. That this is anyhow a great improvement on the previous system, we have no doubt whatever. Nothing could well be worse than the principle of referring to one central department all questions of outlay for local purposes. Hitherto no local governor could hire a fresh chuprassie or peon for a few rupees a month, or lay out a few hundred rupees on a new building without the sanction of the Viceroy in Council. On works already sanctioned he might on the other hand spend practically as much as he pleased without formal reference to Calcutta. The new system will relieve the Central Government of all responsibility for matters of purely local expenditure, by leaving the local authorities to make the best use they can of the funds reserved to them for local requirements. The power that raises the money will henceforth be responsible for its employment. For what are strictly Imperial purposes, such as the army and the post-office, the Imperial Government will of course continue to provide. Local interests will no longer be hampered by any other conditions than the productive powers of the local treasuries, and a direct motive for economy will thus be applied to the provincial governors, whose taste for spending will necessarily be checked by the difficulties in the way of new taxation. For the fear expressed in some quarters, lest the new powers entrusted to the Local Governments should tend to promote extravagance rather than economy, we can see no sufficient grounds. On the contrary, they will more than ever be bound to cut their coat according to their cloth, for the possible extent of that cloth must always be better appreciated by masters living on the spot than by those who form their estimates hundreds of miles away. If any of them should happen to run into debt, they will do so at their own risk, with full knowledge of the difficulty of raising new taxes or borrowing loans to meet their shortcomings. The Imperial credit cannot be endangered by a due extension of local responsibilities, and there is after all no good reason why a local government should not go into the loan market on its own account, if the securities it can offer are such as capitalists would readily accept.

AN officer of the old Indian Artillery, writing to the *Times*, complains that, in spite of Colonel Sykes's successful motion on the Bonus Question, six months have passed without any sign of the promised result. We fear that the officer in question and his fellow-sufferers are too sanguine. They had better plead their cause again next Session.

IT is some months since we heard of a Thompson's road-steamer being sent out to India for trial over all sorts of ground. The great excellence of this particular kind of traction engine lies in the india-rubber tires fitted to the wheels, and protected with steel plates an inch and a-half apart from each other. The wheels can thus get a firm grasp of the ground, however soft, without sticking fast in ruts of their own making. For military purposes the invention, if it really answers, will be invaluable. It will solve the ever-recurring problem of dragging heavy field-pieces—guns of position, as we believe they are called—over any sort of country. In Indian warfare this kind of work has hitherto been done with the aid of elephants, costly animals, that need a large amount of provender. Of their great hauling power there is no question. One or two of them used to make nothing of a 24-pounder of the old pattern, and the fire of our 18 and 24-pounders at Goojrat told terribly on the Sikh ranks. Steam however, under proper conditions, may prove a cheaper agent than the elephant, even for India, while in Europe it has all the field to itself. The experiments made in this country with Thompson's road-steamer have already encouraged the War Office to institute further trials on its own account over Shooter's-hill. At Edinburgh in June last one of these engines drew two guns of fifty cwt. each in one hour over the six miles from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, and wheeled on a circle only eight yards in diameter. A few week's ago, at Lincoln, the road-steamer drew two omnibus-loads of passengers up and down a hill for several miles, turning short round, and stopping at a moment's notice on its way downhill. It drew a load of ten tons with perfect case over a hilly turnpike-road, and on ground that was both soft and slippery it sped along at a pace never slower than seven minutes to the mile. Its powers of easy turning were abundantly proved. At Woolwich Arsenal a paid instructor is daily employed in teaching soldiers how to handle the one machine which the War Office has already purchased for experimental purposes. In strength, combined with simplicity of construction and ease of handling, this road steamer is said to surpass all existing rivals.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Surg. G. E. Gains, 2nd Battalion 6th Royal Regt., at Buttevant, Dec. 28; Major Colin Mackenzie, Royal Engineers, at Bath, Dec. 24; Sir Henry C. R. Chamberlain, Bart., late Captain H.M.'s 23rd Foot, at Bruges, Dec. 30.

BENGAL.—Major Gen. Sir Henry Marion Durand, Bart., K.C.S.I., at Tonk, Punjab Frontier, Jan. 1; Major F. M. H. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, at Jullundur, Dec. 3; John Lewis, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Torquay, Dec. 31.
MADRAS.—Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, Madras Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, and Colonel Madras Volunteers, at Madras, Dec. 24.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From SHANGHAI.—His Excellency M. Silk. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Formded. From HONG KONG.—Mr. T. R. Smerdon.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Peru, Jan. 14.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Scott and three children, Mrs. Medlecott and child, Lieut. W. Bridge. From HONG KONG.—Capt. J. H. Raby, R.N., Commander F. C. B. Robinson, Mr. G. M. Blyth, R.N., Mr. R. M. Reid, Mr. C. G. Le Coutier.

Allen's Indian Mail is now published every TUESDAY. To insure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 10, 1871.

RETROSPECT OF 1870.

IN times of unusual eventfulness, when new incidents are continually replacing the memory of the old, it needs no little effort of the mind to win back the recent past to its proper place in the sequence of events. It seems already an age since the Irish Land Bill became law, and Prince Alfred's visit to India appears like a remote tradition. Yet the former happened but a few months ago, and the latter occupied the first months of last year. Landing at Calcutta on the 22nd December, 1869, his Royal Highness went through a round of sight-seeing and public ceremonial, which ended at Madras on March 27, the day of his final departure for Ceylon. His welcome everywhere was worthy of the occasion. The great Calcutta Durbar, at which he was invested with the Star of India, brought together a most picturesque and splendid array of Native princes and English officials. He was royally feasted by the native gentry of Calcutta. The Rajah of Burdwan got up for him a hunting-party on a princely scale. Pig-sticking at Burdwan was exchanged for tiger-shooting and sight-seeing at Benares. The erewhile capital of Jehangheer gave him in its turn a brilliant greeting. More sport awaited him with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The city of the Moguls and the capital of Runjit Singh displayed their best in his honour. On the 19th February he was received with gorgeous state by the Talookdars of Lucknow, who passed him forward to the care of Jung Bahadoor and the charms of elephant-hunting in Nepal. On March 7 the Prince played his part in the public opening of the railway through Jubbulpore. From the 12th to the 19th he was enjoying at Bombay hospitalities and shows unsurpassed by its Eastern rival. Nor was Madras at all behindhand in her efforts to honour and amuse the Prince during the last five days of his Indian tour, in commemoration of which the leading natives throughout the country have since vied with each other in the splendour or the usefulness of their public offerings.

Unluckily for the hopes engendered among the natives by the Prince's visit and Lord Mayo's financial retrenchments, Sir R. Temple's Budget Statement, delivered on the 2nd April, disclosed a deficit for the past year and announced an income-tax of 3⅓ per cent. for the year then beginning. The wrath aroused by the latter statement spread from one class of taxpayers to another; the haste with which the income-tax Bill was passed by a reluctant Council added fuel to the general bitterness; and the measures subsequently taken to enforce the law evoked a storm of murmurs and remonstrances whose echoes have not yet died away. Lord Mayo shared the unpopularity of his finance minister. Meetings in protest were held in nearly all the chief towns and stations of India; petition after petition was sent up by the Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies representing European or native interests in the three Presidencies; and the papers teemed with arguments, appeals, predictions; with angry demands for Sir R. Temple's recal, and earnest prayers for an early remission of the tax; with instances often but too well grounded of the hardship or the extortion involved in the collecting of it. But the Indian Government declined to remove or lighten the obnoxious impost, even after it was ascertained that the expected deficit had become an actual surplus. Their refusal provoked fresh outbursts of popular feeling, and the progress of this quarrel between the rulers and the ruled may be said to have formed the distinctive feature of the year in British India. But for this quarrel the year would have flowed away in perfect peace and unbroken attention to peaceful pursuits. There was no little war on any part of the frontier; no collision between the Government and any native prince, except the Rajah of Jodhpore, whose peevish insolence at the late Ajmere Durbar was at least sufficiently punished by Lord Mayo. Even the panic at Allahabad, to which an inventive telegram gave for the moment an alarming significance, proved to be no better founded than panics usually are. It lacked even the excuse of a clear connection with any popular grievance, and its only use was to draw from Lord Napier an unqualified denial of the mutinous movement alleged in its defence.

The nearest approach to a political disturbance in the past year was caused by a quarrel in the petty outlying State of Jinjeera between its Hubshie, or chief, and his discontented Sirdars, who, in his absence at Bombay, set up his son to reign over them. The quarrel however was peacefully adjusted in the middle of the year by the Bombay Government. Equal insignificance may be claimed for the plottings of Mahommedan Wahabis. Some arrests were made in various places, and a prisoner or two were tried and convicted of conspiring against the Queen. The prolonged detention of two other Mahommedan gentlemen without warrant or trial by the Government gave Mr. Chisholm Anstey an opportunity for pleading their right to the Englishman's privilege of *Habeas Corpus* before the High Court of Calcutta, and the question of law there decided against him will soon be argued over again before an English Court of Appeal. On the Hazara frontier the cause of peace and order has been strengthened by the act of tardy justice which reinstated Atta Mohammed Khan in his lands and chiefship of Agrore. The Wazeeries of Bunnoo indulged in one or two small raids on our outpost parties; but no serious outrage was recorded or avenged. In the Persian Gulf there have been disturbances which have no direct bearing on the peace of India. Some of the Bahrein peacebreakers were finally lodged in an Indian prison. At Muscat the year closed with a partially successful attempt of Sayad Turki, uncle of the late Imam, to drive the energetic Azan bin Ghez from the throne his arms had but lately won.

For a moment in the autumn a dark cloud seemed to hang over British India. When Russia formally repudiated an important clause in the Treaty of 1856, opinion in England spoke out in angry and defiant tones. Cooler-headed diplomacy however took up the matter, and the danger involved in a sudden burst of popular feeling has passed away, let us hope, for a very long season. Another cloud which threatened India's financial weal appears to have blown over; the opium revenue for the past year has given a handsome excess over the estimates. Trade, recovering steadily from its former depression, has felt a temporary check from the War in Europe; the looms of Cashmere for instance having been brought to a standstill by the siege of Paris. On the whole however India has prospered commercially and industrially during the year. Even of indigo there has been a fair outturn. The cotton crop of the past year was generally good, and the reports of the growing staple at the year's end were full of promise for the next har-

vest. Of wheat and most other grains there was a plentiful yield. The export trade in jute flourishes in spite of the War. Even the rice trade of Burmah has borne up fairly against the enhanced duty and the competition of neighbouring markets. Large crops of tea were promised from Darjeeling, and the tea-culture of Assam, Kangra, and Kemaon keeps steadily increasing. The coffee trade on the other hand has suffered from the reduction of English duties on its favoured rival, tea.

The principle of local taxation for local needs was extended last year to Bengal Proper by an order from the India Office, sanctioning local cesses for the maintenance of roads and schools in that province. As a sop to the recalcitrant zemindars, it has been arranged that the school cesses shall be levied on all classes connected with the land. A still more important step in this direction marks the close of the past year. It has been officially announced that henceforth the Local Governments will be empowered to spend at their own discretion a certain proportion of their respective revenues on roads, schools, jails, police, civil buildings, the medical services, registration, and several other items, hitherto supervised wholly or in part by officers of the Central Government. This new arrangement, which relieves the Imperial Treasury of a serious burden by enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments, and so furnishes the latter with the best possible incentive to a careful economy, will come into force at the beginning of the next official year. To each government will be assigned its share of a total sum of more than four-and-a-half millions. For any outlay beyond that share it must look to recoup itself by local rates.

In his parliamentary statement on Indian Finance the Secretary of State pronounced a formal condemnation of that ill-considered scheme which has saddled India with heavy expenses for the building of huge two-storied barracks, with slated roofs that draw the heat, which their thick walls carefully retain throughout the hot weather. At his command the building of these palatial sun-traps has been discontinued in Upper India, where they were found to be sometimes ten degrees hotter than the barracks they replaced, besides proving, as at Allahabad, occasional hotbeds of disease. A special enquiry ordered by Lord Mayo into the state of the barracks and other public buildings at Allahabad has since ended in the passing of a severe censure by the Viceroy in Council on nearly all the Public Works officers concerned in the shameful oversights and failures brought out by the inquiry. In the presence of disclosures proving a sad dearth of competent men in the Public Works Department, the establishment of a Civil Engineering College in this country, under the able governance of Colonel Chesney, is an opportune effort to keep pace with the growing requirements of an important service. Young men from seventeen to twenty-one years old may there in three years or less receive a thorough training for the work of a civil engineer in India, with the certainty of good pay, gradual promotion, and a fair provision for their old age.

In the two great lines of public works, railways and canals, steady progress has been made during the year. In March the opening of the Jubbulpore line closed up the last gap in the chain of railway from Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta. The first of the new State lines, the Khangaum Railway, which connects Bombay with the Berar cotton-fields, was opened by Lord Mayo three days before. By the year's end the Great Indian and Madras Railways had drawn so near each other that Bombay and Madras will be joined by links of iron in the spring of this year; only the Kistna river then remaining unspanned. By the opening of the great Sutlej Railway Bridge in October, the longest bridge but one in the world, the last link was completed in the line of rail from Bombay through Allahabad to Lahore. The line from Mooltan to Roree on the Indus is steadily advancing. The completion of the Chord Line on the East Indian Railway has shortened by several hours the journey from Calcutta to Bombay. A good deal of ground has been broken already on the State line from Lahore to Peshawar, and the railway from Indore across the Nerbudda to Mhow has at least been marked out by the surveyors. New works of irrigation have been pushed forward in Oudh, Bengal, Madras, and North-Western India. Lord Mayo's visit to the salt mines of Pindadun Khan in April bore swift fruit in an order for the laying of a tramway from the mines to Jhelum.

A month earlier his indefatigable Lordship had formally opened the newly-discovered coal-fields at Chanda, which promise in due time to supply half the Indian railways with cheap and good fuel. The full value of the bargain he struck with the Rajah of Jodhpore for a perpetual lease of the Sambhur Salt Lake to the Indian Government, will be realised as soon as the projected railways connect Rajpootana with the rest of India. Not less creditable to his diplomacy were the concessions won from the ruler of Cashmere in the interests of British trade with Central Asia. With regard to Mr. Forsyth's mission to Yarkand not much is certain except his failure to see the Atalik Ghazi, who had been detained by a war upon his further frontiers. As a commercial and scientific enterprise it is declared to have been a success. Mr. Forsyth's party suffered much on their wild way over bare mountain passes; but they all returned home safe. Mr. Hayward was less fortunate in his yet more venturous attempt to reach the Pamir Steppes. He was foully murdered not far beyond the borders of Cashmere.

The legislation of the year deserves some notice. The Punjab Tenancy Act, as sanctioned by the Duke of Argyll, defined the rights of occupiers which had been called in question by Mr. Prinsep's settlement. The Cotton Frauds Bill of the Bombay Government was opportunely vetoed by the Government of India. The Hindoo Wills Act, framed by Mr. Stephen for the suppression of perpetuities, became law in September. A general Act for the prevention of infanticide promises to deal yet more searchingly with a practice already grown less frequent. Another useful measure was Colonel Strachey's Bill for regulating the management of canal and drainage works in Northern India. In his Penal Code Amendment Bill Mr. Stephen assimilated the law of India touching sedition to that of his own country. An attempt to substitute a uniform metric system for the present varieties of Indian weights and measures has resulted in the adoption of the reform in public offices and on railways. At home the Indian Minister carried a Bill which empowers the Viceroy to legislate at need without his Council and to defy at pleasure a majority in his Council, and opens the Civil Service of India without an examination to any native selected by the Indian Government. A different fate befel the Lord Chancellor's scheme for strengthening the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the cost of the Indian revenue. The claims of Indian officers to bonus compensation were supported in the House of Commons by a clear majority, but nothing has yet been done towards executing its decree. The long-pending dispute between the India Office and General Whitlocke's troops touching a certain portion of the Kirwee booty was decided by Parliament against the latter.

An unusual number of high offices changed incumbents during the year. At the head of the Indian Army Sir W. Mansfield was succeeded early in the year by Lord Napier of Magdala. In May Sir Donald Macleod retired full of years and widely regretted from the post which his worthy successor, Sir H. Durand, was destined, alas! to fill for little more than seven months. Colonel Keatinge, our able Resident in Rajpootana, took the place of Mr. Morris as Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces. General Norman succeeded Sir H. Durand in the Calcutta Council; his own place of Military Secretary being filled by Colonel Burke. Sir Barnes Peacock, editor of the Indian Penal Code, ablest and most respected of High Court Judges, gave place to Sir Richard Couch, after many years of eminent service both in the Council and on the Bench. In the last days of the year Mr. George Campbell succeeded Sir W. Grey in the well-earned post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Colonel Daly was appointed to Gwalior, and Colonel Meade to Mysore. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, received the reward of past service in his preferment to a new post—the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture.

Not less was the year remarkable for the deaths of natives of

rank and note. In Rajah Deo Narain Singh of Benares, the English lost a loyal and powerful friend in need. Two native Hindoo princes, the Rajah of Kapurthalla and the Rajah of Kolapore, were carried off by a strange fatality, the former dying on his way to England, the latter on his way home to Bombay. They were the first two Hindoos of high rank who had dared to cross the "dark water" in defiance of old traditional rules. The one died in the fulness of honours received for loyal service to India; the other in the first years of a very promising manhood. The death of the Gaikwar of Baroda removed a prince whose loyalty was tempered with a good deal of self-will and more of vicious self-indulgence. A word is also due to the memory of Lalla Jotee Persad, the great contractor, who fed Lord Gough's armies during several campaigns, often for the time at his own expense.

Keshub Chunder Sen's visit to England marks a new stage in the spiritual progress both of England and India. The warm reception of the young Brahmo reformer by Englishmen of all sects attests the growth of religious charity among ourselves, while the movement led by the Bengali Baboo forms part of a much wider effort to shake off the worst traditions of a debased Brahmanism. The trials at Bombay on account of the *Aurora* frauds show, on the other hand, the dark side both of English and Indian morals. It is pleasanter to look at the fruits of commercial enterprise as evinced in the successful laying and working of the submarine cable which binds England to the East, and in the virtual completion of the tunnel through Mont Cenis. The fortune of war has lately decided the future of the Overland Route to India. With the adoption of Brindisi as the port of departure for the English mails, the rates of letter postage were reduced to a shilling the half-ounce. Sir G. Pollock's promotion to Field-Marshal, Colonel Goldsmid's mission as umpire between Persia and Afghanistan, the establishment of State Savings-banks in India, certain reductions in the armies of India, the excellence of the Indian art-works in the Working Men's Exhibition, Lord Lawrence's selection for the Chairmanship of the London School Board, the launch of ironclads for Indian harbours, the collapse of the commercial treaty with China, are all incidents bearing more or less significantly on the history of the past year in British India. Nor must we omit to mention the deaths of such Anglo-Indian worthies as Sir Herbert Maddock, once Governor of Bengal, and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, the young and gifted Foreign Secretary of Lord Lawrence.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The *Englishman* points out that the assessments are made on the information of the chowkeedar, or some equally reliable individual, and the assessor in five cases out of ten never troubles himself personally to enquire into the circumstances of the people whom he chooses to consider liable to the tax. The consequence is that the poorer classes have been assessed wholesale. The great object of the assessors is to raise money; and they are perfectly unscrupulous as to the means. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that no amount of over zeal will bring them into trouble; but that low assessments and small collections will inevitably lose them the favour of Government. It is much to be regretted that the Government have taken no steps to discourage this idea. Though several cases of gross misconduct have been brought to their notice, we believe that in only one instance has an assessor been dismissed. There seems to be a painfully immoral tone about all income-tax proceedings. An unjust judge who gave an unjust judgment would be dismissed without a moment's hesitation; but no particular culpability seems to attach to a man for making an unjust assessment. But where is the difference between the two cases? The assessor, equally with the judge, has a judicial duty to perform; he has to determine, after suitable inquiry, the amount of a man's income; and if he makes an assessment without due inquiry, he is in a moral point of view as guilty as a judge who decides a case without taking the trouble to look at the evidence. The only difference between the two cases consists in the treatment which the respective offenders receive. The unjust judge is cashiered with ignominy and disgrace, while the unscrupulous assessor is pretty sure to be rewarded with a post upon the permanent establishment. These things ought not to be. No doubt the position of an assessor is in many respects an exceedingly unpleasant one; and the Government naturally feels that it is bound to support a man who has a disagreeable duty to perform. But such support ought not to be indiscriminately given; the interests of the public must equally be considered. The Government that refuses to punish an assessor who recklessly assesses the people right and left, rich and poor, without proof, and even without inquiry, simply makes itself a partaker in the assessor's evil deeds. It neglects its first duty of protecting the people. Had the Government at the commencement of the year made one or two conspicuous examples when acts of misconduct had been brought to their notice, we should have heard of fewer complaints of the iniquitous extortions committed under the name of the income-tax. In some parts of the country the people have been described as being in a state of actual despair. The very poorest have been assessed, and their household property, when sold to pay the tax, has barely realised the expenses of the execution. It is upon these poor people that the reckless proceedings of the assessors have pressed so heavily. Unfortunately the law has been so framed as to debar them from all hopes of redress. When prosecuted before the magistrate for non-payment of the tax, they are not permitted to plead their poverty, and however indignant the magistrate may believe them to be, he has no power either to remit the tax, or to excuse them the heavy penalty which the law awards on default of payment. These considerations should make the Government exceedingly cautious in the matter of these prosecutions. The rigour of the law can only be moderated by the action of the executive authorities. Before punishing a man the magistrate ought to be satisfied that the assessor had reasonable grounds for making the assessment. Half the oppression carried on under the name of the income-tax would be stopped if, before instituting a prosecution, the Revenue authorities were compelled to certify that the assessment had been made after personal enquiry by the assessor himself.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The *Delhi Gazette* thinks that as continual dripping of water wears away a stone, so constant exposure of injustice may ultimately make an impression on the inflictors thereof. We therefore again refer to some of the grievances under which the medical service groans. Paragraph 2 of the Furlough Rules of 1868 distinctly states, "Leave taken under the rules now presented will not involve forfeiture of appointment." Paragraph 5 states, "An officer proceeding on furlough will be allowed to draw fifty per cent. of his salary." Paragraph 34 states, "Officers of the Indian military and medical services will notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough." Nothing indeed could appear more plain and straightforward than the above, but the Indian Government cruelly issues after-orders, debarring medical officers from participation in the advantages of the furlough rules as above referred. G. O. Military Department, No. 5, of 1869, states, regimental appointments are not considered appointments, in the sense of the clauses quoted in the furlough regulations; consequently medical officers holding such charges have no claim to any portion of the allowance when absent on furlough to Europe, nor any lien on the appointment after departure from India. And a more recent order places civil medical officers in a similar position with regard to claim to re-appointment to their station. Again in the matter of privilege leave, medical officers as compared with all other classes are most disadvantageously placed and most unjustly treated. Any staff allowance is, during such leave, cut from the pay of the medical officer; the same being granted to every other class in the service of Government. And yet as regards privilege leave the former are under exactly the same rules as the latter. They have to provide a substitute, and to make a declaration that they have no intention of taking any other leave during the ensuing six months, but all staff allowances are nevertheless deducted from the salary. For instance, if the Civil Surgeon of a station drawing, we will say, an extra allowance for the medical charge of a jail, and another officer drawing an extra allowance for the administrative charge of such an institution, or for any other work, both take privilege leave, the medical officer's pay is mulcted, the other officer receives his pay in full! And the futile reason given for this cruel distinction is, that the medical officers' allowances are called "extras," while other officers' allowances are not distinguished by that extraordinary title. Every officer, civil and military, enjoys his privilege leave without any sacrifice, excepting the medical officer. Every military officer enjoys the advantages of the military furlough rules, excepting the medical officer. The medical officer is alone treated in the unjust manner as above detailed. But we have not yet stated all the principal grievances under which the medical service labours. The Secretary of State's Despatch, published as G.G.O. No. 507 of June 20, 1864, para. 10, lays down the rate of pay of rank for the several grades. But that pay of rank thus guaranteed has never been issued; G.G.O. No. 269 of April 17, 1867, fixes the pay of upwards of two-thirds of all appointments civil and military which can be held by medical officers, at a less figure than the pay of their rank!—a flagrant violation of guarantee, promise and agreement, which perpetrated by a private firm on their employes would be distinguished by no milder terms than robbery and rascality.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

Jhansie, *Nov.* 29.—Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., has just paid us a visit; he inspected the troops and was apparently much pleased with the appearance of the Jhansie force. Referring to the battery, he said "that though it was weak in men on parade it was in excellent order, and did great credit to its commanding officer," he "would not wish to have a better with him on service." To the 2nd battalion 1st Royals he expressed his personal regret at losing their services, and said he was sorry to notice that there were too many instances of insubordination, a crime through which one of the best armies has just gone to the dogs. He complimented the 39th N.I., and said that they appeared "in good order." He wound up by saying that he hoped to see the force again before long. It is rumoured that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be here at the beginning of next month. His Excellency, it is said, is coming to inspect and communicate to the Indian Government the utility or otherwise of keeping up the European troops at Jhansie. Lord Napier will find on reference to the statistical report that this is one of the healthiest places in the North-West Provinces; the only thing I presume that his lordship will have to look to is the locality of the troops. Great dissatisfaction prevails with respect to the way in which the income-tax is collected. The officer who makes the assessment also acts as collector, and hears petitions of objection against his own assessments; this, of course, is not right. Again, the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to hear petitions of appeal, (instead of petitions of objection), thus the hearing of appeals by the Revenue Commissioner of the division, as laid down in Section XXVII. of Act 16 of 1870, is done away with. The tax itself is universally hated, but what is worse, for its collection officers of little or no experience are appointed, and hence the feeling of dissatisfaction is on the increase. The 106th L.I. arrived here on the morning of the 26th and the 2nd Battalion 1st Royals left this morning. We are glad to have the 106th, they have a first class band, and the officers are a set of jolly good fellows.

Morar, Gwalior, *Dec.* 5.—We have amongst us one, I am sure, that all your readers will be glad to know is well, and that one is our popular Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala. He arrived here from Agra this morning at seven A.M., and was announced to the residents by a salute from the grand old fortress at Lushkur. His Excellency seems in first-rate health and spirits, and as fit to undertake another campaign, if such an emergency should require his services in this land, as that in which he played such a noble part in the wilds of Abyssinia. He is the guest of Colonel Hutchinson, the Political Agent, and I am sure his Lordship has not found in his tour of inspection a more kind and genial host and hostess. He dines with them this evening. After dinner the Political Agent gives an evening entertainment to the residents; the band of H.M.'s 6th Regiment N.I. will attend. To-morrow he reviews Scindiah's army, followed by a full-dress durbar for the reception of his Highness by the Commander-in-Chief, which will, of course, be attended by the *elite* of the station. In the evening he dines with General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., the General Commanding, and to make up a good day his Excellency will favour with his presence a grand ball to be given, I suppose, in his honour by the officers of the Royal Artillery. On Wednesday his Highness the Maharajah entertains his Lordship at a grand banquet at one of his palaces at Lushkur.

Jabalpur, *Dec.* 6.—A short time back an order was issued that the great gun at Asirgurh should be removed to England to be placed in the Woolwich museum. A few particulars of this curious monster may be interesting in these warlike times. It was made at Burhanpore in 1663 of a peculiar gun metal composed chiefly of copper. The casting is described to have been made on a hollow core of iron welded in ribands, which now forms the bore of the piece. From muzzle to breech it is 12 feet 9 inches; girth at breech, 8 feet 2½ inches; girth at muzzle, 5 feet 7 inches; and the diameter of its bore, 8½ inches, being therefore of a larger calibre than the British sixty-eight pounders. The Persian inscription on it is "when the sparks of sorrow issue from me, life deserts the body as grief falls on the world when flames issue from the fiery zone." Aurungzebe's seal is impressed on it, and it is called 'Mulk Haibats' (terror of the country). An iron shot fitting the bore would weigh 70lbs. The rest camp at Jabalpur is again empty after one month's constant occupation, but one European regiment must surely pass up yet, either from the Bombay Presidency or from England, for the two corps which have passed down. Dr. Duke, of the artillery at Jabalpur, who suffered a severe injury of the right hand by a fall from his horse, is recovering slowly but favourably, and now there is no fear of amputation. Dr. Sinclair, of the 2-12th, has returned from Mussoorie, where he does not seem to have kept his health at all. The 2-12th are to march from Jabalpur in February. At last the Roman Catholic Chapel building has been commenced at this station. There are no professional highly-paid engineers employed in its construction, and it will therefore be my pleasant duty to report a few months hence —not that another sacred edifice has tumbled down, but that Jabalpur now boasts of another handsome, substantial building in the Roman Catholic Chapel. It is rising up in the immediate neighbourhood of that church which had to be knocked down because engineering skill failed to blow it up, and of those artillery barracks of which you have already heard too much. The wea her keeps bracing cold, and it is hoped the stations of Jabalpur and Sagar will be entertained with some soldiers' games during the Christmas vacations; in return for which the station should at least give the soldiers' children Christmas spreads under the "canopy of heaven," or huge Christmas trees to scramble.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Earthquake.—Darjeeling was visited by an earthquake at 8.30 A.M. of the 2nd Dec.

Public Works Department.—Colonel R. Strachey, of the Public Works Department, arrived at Bombay by the mail steamer on Dec. 10, and has gone to Calcutta.

International Exhibition.—The Hon. F. S. Chapman and Mr. A. P. Howell, have been appointed by the Viceroy to be Members of the Central Committee for the London International Exhibition of 1871, in addition to those already nominated.

Bank of Bengal.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held at Calcutta on Monday, Dec. 12, Messrs. E. C. Morgan and M. Henderson were elected directors in the room of Messrs. H. Dundas and J. J. Guise, who went out by rotation.

Military.—The *Pioneer* hears on good authority that Major-General Fordyce, Commanding the Sirehind division, proposes visiting Europe next March. "This move will afford an opportunity of doing justice to the claims of Major-General Beatson, and will place the uncoveted command of the Allahabad division at the disposal of the authorities."

A Moot Question.—Do snakes hiss? Dr. Fayrer, in continuing his experiments with snake poison, says, that on taking up a small *echis* or viper, it hissed loudly, as he thought at the time, but that he subsequently discovered that the sound was not hissing, but was caused by friction of the lateral scales. Is this the case with all snakes?

Suspension of Payment.—Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co., of Calcutta, suspended payment on Dec. 5. The firm had, it is said, large dealings with the Continent in a wholesale way, in addition to the special trade in connection with which its name has long been familiar to Anglo-Indians, and probably the war has brought the present suspension. A meeting of creditors was to take place in Calcutta on Dec. 10.

Colonel Keatinge.—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will shortly leave Chanda for Sironcha, the head-quarters of the Deputy-Commissioner of the Upper Godavery District. Sironcha is close to the "third barrier" of the Godavery Navigation Works, and here it is expected that Colonel Keatinge will decide on certain important points connected with that important, because terribly costly, undertaking. From Sironcha the party proceeds to Coconada, and from thence to Calcutta, where we hope Colonel Keatinge will open his mind to the Viceroy. From Calcutta, the East Indian Railway will carry the Chief Commissioner back to his dominions, where, we are told, he intends to visit Chutteesghur, a district which was never visited by Mr. Morris, because (possibly) it particularly required visiting.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 14.

Civil Service.—A petition, signed by 241 members of the Bengal Civil Service, has been presented to the Viceroy, praying as follows:—1. To restore the rate of acting allowances to 30 per cent., as provided in the rules of 1868. 2. To fix the minimum furlough allowance at £500 per annum. 3. If this (2) be impossible, to restore the rules of 1868 as regards minimum furlough allowance; £500 per annum being the minimum for those who were members of the Civil Service when the rules were made. 4. To restore to the service its undoubted right to appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces, so far as may be possible without injury to vested interests, and to re-open to it political appointments of all grades, from the majority of which it has of late years been excluded. 5. To modify the order relating to privilege leave before furlough.

Deadly Snakes.—Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., has, we are glad to observe, resumed his interesting experiments with the deadly snakes of India. The last paper in which the results are given introduces us to two new enemies—the grass-green Trimeasuri and the Echis. The first of these are semi-arboreal, but bring forth their young or lay their eggs (for it is still undecided whether they are oviparous or viviparous), and from their colour are therefore more dangerous than the actual strength of their venom would justify. The *Echis Carionatus* is, we are told, a beautiful little viper, and apparently very fierce, for it hissed loudly when disturbed, and drew back its head in the attitude to strike. Nor was the menace without meaning, for a fowl bitten by it died in four minutes, and a dog in ten hours. The specimen experimented with was received by Dr. Fayrer from the Deputy-Commissioner of Delhi.—*Pioneer*.

MEDICAL.—Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has come, in the course of his official tour, to Allahabad. Dr. Cunningham has completed his visitation of Moradabad, Kumaon, Rohilkund, and Oudh.

HORSES AND HORSE DEALERS FROM YARKUND.—This week two very large kafilas of horses arrived in Lahore from Cabul, and are now resting in Sultan Serai. The horses have been collected from great distances—from Bokhara, Turkistan, Herat, and Afghanistan. Some of them are very good animals, and the owners ask enormous prices. There are a good many very fair ponies, among whom some wretched cow-like Yarkund animals cut a very poor figure. The men are remarkably tall, stout fellows, but are indescribably filthy, and so free of tongue as to seem even cheeky. For example, the sahib examining a horse says, "I wanted a horse, but this is more like an ass." "You are wrong, sahib, this is neither a horse nor ass; this is an elephant." "How much do you ask for it?" "Nine hundred rupees." "Why do you waste time in asking so much?" "How much do you offer, sahib?" "Two hundred." "Why do you waste time by offering so little?"—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MR. R. CARNAC.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac has come under the displeasure of the *Englishman* in common with every one under the sun save the Bengal civilians. We do not share Mr. Rivett-Carnac's views as to the omnipotence of cotton in promoting the country's welfare, nor are we enthusiastic about the Great Exhibition. Yet we do the Cotton Commissioner the credit to say that he thoroughly believes in both, and acts accordingly. It is as true that Mr. Rivett-Carnac was at Simla a few months back (as that he is in Calcutta now. But if memory serves us rightly, he did not quit his post in the plains until the rains set in, and he could be of use on the spot no longer; while the object of his present visit to Calcutta, in furtherance of his duties as Secretary to the Indian Branch of the Exhibition, has been notified by the Calcutta papers already. Should the Cotton Commissioner commence his annual tour through the cotton districts during next month, he will be past praying for.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 10.

BALM FOR SIR RICHARD.—The *Umritu Bazar Putrika* contains, in a late issue, a mock memorial from "the poor people of Bengal whose incomes fall below Rs. 500," thanking Sir Richard Temple for having fixed the assessable incomes at that figure. "We owe," it says, "to you a debt of immense gratitude. What, if you had made a slight error, and made the 500, 200! A five and a two only differ in the twist of their tails, and yet, thanks to the care of yourself and your secretary, no mistake was made. We hear, "it continues, "all around us bewailing; we see people going to gaol to satisfy your demand —is it then a wonder that we thank you for having been so careful in the matter of the twist to the tail of the 5? You are at present the most and best abused man in the country, and we congratulate you. Nothing like persecution. Be persecuted; it will do good to you, and wean you from the vanities of this vale of sorrows. We, as your friends, would go further, and would wish you to be actually punished, for it will do you good to be chastened. But if you long for the maximum amount, then you must seek martyrdom. 'Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you' (for 3½ income-tax's sake)—Matthew v. 11." There is, to our thinking, in this quotation from our Scriptures something which gives a bitterness to the banter which precedes it.—*Pioneer.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Lord Napier of Magdala likes to be in the saddle. And he has had abundant opportunity of gratifying that soldierly taste during the tour of inspection upon which he is still engaged. His Excellency was last heard of at Nowgong, on the 11th Dec., *en route* for Banda and Cawnpore. A brief *resume* of his tour will not be uninteresting. Starting from Simla on the 2nd of November, accompanied by Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary, Colonel Thesiger, Adjutant-General, Colonel Lumsden, Quarter-master General, Colonel Biddulph, Adjutant-General of Artillery, and Captain FitzGeorge, A.D.C., his Excellency kept along the hill road between Simla and Mussoorie, riding thirty miles, in order to reach the new hill station, Chukrata (8,400 feet above the sea), which has been occupied and so far built upon by the 55th Regiment under Colonel Hume. Chukrata was found to be a most charming place, with room for two or three regiments. From Chukrata they hurried through the Dhoon to Deyrah, where the 2nd Goorkhas are stationed; thence to Meerut, on to Moradabad, Bareilly, and Nynee Tal. Thence his Excellency diverged to the new hill station of Ranee Khet, at one time said to be likely to supplant Simla in vice-regal favour. This station is 6,000 feet above the sea, and would accommodate two regiments well, and a little world besides. Thence the route lay to Almorah, where the 3rd Goorkhas are quartered, back to Nynee Tal, Moradabad, and Meerut. Next, with but short interval for rest, they hurried on to Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, Morar, Jhansi, and Nowgong, where, as we have said, they were on the 11th Dec., having ridden, from Morar, some seventy miles. From Nowkong to Banda they would also be in the saddle, also most of the way to Cawnpore. Lord Napier has been enthusiastically received everywhere, and from the minuteness of his inspection into all that relates to the discipline, comfort, and health of the army, much good is certain to follow from it.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THIBET.—A little more than three years ago, on a representation addressed to our resident at Nepal, an effort was made through that officer, and through the British Envoy at Peking, to initiate measures for alleviating the hard condition of the Roman Catholic missionaries in Thibet. After considerable difficulty and delay, means were found for transmitting a communication to these reverend fathers, but owing to a detention caused by the Chinese Umbah at Lhassa this did not reach its destination for some eighteen months after the date of its despatch. The reply to this letter, which is dated March 18, 1869, hopes that the missionaries' "lively thanks may be known to her Britannic Majesty's Viceroy at Calcutta, who has" (we quote the letter) "been so kind as to view our position with so lively a commisseration and to do so much to protect some poor unknown strangers. We are very glad to acknowledge that it is owing to his Excellency and your own (Colonel Lawrence, through whom the letter was sent), and the Maharajah's (Jung Bahadoor's) very seasonable interference, that the Chinese and Thibetans did not more mischief to us, but, to be true, we must add that, up to this time, they could not be brought as yet to any sense of justice. Some days ago, the Chinese and Thibetan mandarins, who had to judge our case, were gathered at Patang, but the Chinese mandarins have been bribed with 10,000 ounces of silver (Rs. 32,000) by the Lamas and some native chiefs. Nothing at all has been done. They are now gone back to their own stations. It would be most pleasing and profitable to us to have a periodical correspondence with your Excellency, because the authorities of the country, being aware of our relations, would fear to treat us harshly; but from what has happened the first time, it is to be feared that correspondence, *via* Lhasse, is almost impossible, because we are entirely dependent upon the ill-will of the Chinese authorities; *via* Shanghai there is no difficult whatever. From Ta-tsien-lon to Katmandoo it requires only five months. We have been told that, last year, a party of English travellers, coming from Assam through the wild tribe of the Mechemees, had reached the Thibetan district of Dzayul, but they had been turned back by the local authorities. . . . In order to show our gratitude to the English Government for this kindness to us, should some English gentlemen come to this part of the world, we will help them heartily." To this an answer was sent by the Government of India, assuring the Missionaries of our sympathy and good-will, and stating the pleasure with which any further communications from them would be received. A letter has now arrived at the Foreign Office, dated June 27th, 1870, signed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Chauveau, "Bishop of Sebastapolis and Vicar Apostolic of Lhassa," acknowledging, in an earnest and touching manner, the great pleasure and satisfaction which the little community under his care had derived from the friendly "assurances of the British Government."—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; str. Thales, Lamont, Hong Kong; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Pooree; Vile de Marseille, Lot, Bourbon.—8. Str. Surat, Western, Suez; J. M. Teixera, Nacoda, ——; Naturalist, Gregory, Liverpool.—9. Pleiades, Pierce, Liverpool.—10. Amicus, Dolbel, Bombay.—11. Str. Burmah, McCallum, Moulmein.—12. City of Delhi, Gordon, Glasgow.—13. Lightning, Husband, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Str. Simla; Czarewitch, Eaton Hall, Alice Davies.—8. Locksley Hall.—9. Strs. Cashmere and Moulmein.—10. Str. Scotia; Candahar.—11. Strs. Penang and Neera; Rescue.—12. Str. Statesman.—13. Cavalier and Aminta.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 14, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.		Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs.	97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...		97 12 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...		97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...		Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...		113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...		106 8 to 106 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.		Quoted at Rs.		
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	...	95	to	96
Assam Tea Company	200	...	202½	to	205
Bank of Bengal	1000	...	1445	to	1450
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	...	62	to	63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	...	525	to	530
Cachar Tea Company	200	...	80	to	85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	...	—	to	—
Calcutta Docking Company	700	...	250	to	300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	...	—	to	—
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	...	37	to	38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	...	55	to	58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr.	540	to	550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	...	170	to	175
E. B. Indigo Company	100	...	35	to	36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	...	250	to	—
East India Tea Company	100	...	25	to	26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	...	238	to	239

Equitable Coal Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	232	to	235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	160	to	162½
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	190	to	200
India General Steam Navigation Company					...	1000	...	350	to	355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...			...	...	...	500	...	600	to	700
National Bank of India (Limited)...					...	£12½	...	116	to	117
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	13⅜	to	14
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	...	...	...	1300	...	250	to	252
Punjab Bank	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	80	to	—
Simla Bank	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	570	to	575
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	52	to	54
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	...	...	...	£10	...	7	to	—

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £2 5 0 to £2 7 6 ...	£1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	... 5 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	... 3 12 6 Nominal. ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.—We have on the whole had a very quiet market during the week, this remark applying more particularly to *Shirtings*, transactions in which have been on a very limited scale. *Grey Jaconets*: Low to medium makes of 39-inch have been in good demand during the week, and 44-inch goods have also been more inquired for, both widths marking an advance of an anna per piece since last mail. *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* continue quiet. *Grey Mulls* have been in steady demand during the week, at last mail's quotations. *White Mulls*: 44-inch are in fair demand, at rather better prices, and other widths are saleable at former prices. Other *Bleached Goods* are unchanged. The *Twist* market remains very depressed.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.—*Saltpetre*: Nothing has been done since we last wrote; stock is about 10,000 bags of all sorts. *Rice*: A small transaction has been done in Table rice at our last quotations; there is some inquiry for Ballam and Moonghy kinds, and some transactions have been done at our last prices. *Linseed*: Nothing has been done for shipment to America, but we have heard of some business having been done for Great Britain at our last quotations. The stock is not much in the market. *Rapeseed*: There is an active demand for this article, but we have heard of no change to report, owing to the scarcity of supplies from the interior. *Jute*: Since we last wrote the prices for this article have declined, and moderate transactions have taken place. *Raw Silk*: Since last report we have heard of no transactions.

Madras.

CAPTAIN FURLONG.—We are sorry to learn from the Rangoon papers that Captain Furlong continues in a very dangerous condition in consequence of his late accident, and that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

PRIZE FOR DESIGN OF NEW MARKET.—Mr. R. R. Bayne, of Calcutta, has gained the first prize of 1,000 rupees which was offered for a design for the new General Market at Madras, and the second prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

THE CONVICT TURNBULL.—It will be remembered that some six months ago a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment and ten thousand rupees fine was passed upon this man by the Acting Session Judge of Tellicherry, for breach of trust while employed as an overseer in the Forest Department. Against this sentence the prisoner appealed, and it has now been reduced by the High Court to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years.—*Madras Paper.*

A SUPERSTITIOUS TRIBE.—The *Neilgherry Excelsior* says:—"Of all the superstitious-ridden people in this country, the tribes of the Neilgherries are perhaps the most to be pitied. To their dread of the Kurumbers we have more than once alluded, but it was only the other day we learnt that the latter carry their terrifying influence to such an extent as to walk into Badaga villages, and take therefrom the choicest young women from their husbands and parents! A Badaga who was asked by a friend recently to go into a valley, and bring up something that he wanted from it, positively declined to do so. Pointing to a Kurumber in the valley, he said—'Do you see him? He'll blow a leaf at me and kill me.'"

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Electricity is advancing with rapid strides in the Madras Presidency. The hour gun at Fort St. George is fired by electricity. It seldom goes off, it is very true, and when it does, it is at the wrong time; but, except for this, the electricity system as practised in Madras is a great success. Not long ago the clumsy old-fashioned habit, still in vogue in remote provincial towns, of firing the gun by hand, was in vogue at Madras, but the Presidency shot ahead of such old-world expedients. "Fire me yon gun by electricity," cried the Napier, and science, with her battery of appliances, stepped forth, and now from the Government Observatory—no less than three miles distant—the Fort gun is fired by electricity. Only, as we said before, it doesn't go off. That is, however, the gun's business.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Government, we understand, have already appointed a committee of engineer officers to inquire into the cause of the accident to the Cheyar bridge. It will be seen from the remarks which appear in another column, that Sir John Rennie long ago put his finger, as it were, on the weak point in the bridge. So far back as February 1865, Sir John said, "Before determining the depth to which these foundations should be sunk, it was necessary to ascertain the usual changes of the river; for unless the foundations were sunk below the actual depth of the river, which was changing, there could be no security." The all-important question then which the committee has to decide is, whether the foundations were or were not deep enough. There can be little doubt, we imagine, as to the conclusion they must arrive at.—*Madras Mail.*

JUDICIAL.—It is understood that Mr. Justice Kindersley's appointment to the Bench of the Madras High Court is likely to become permanent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BODDAM, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed a roving agriculturist on Rs. 400 a month staff salary, and travelling allowances, in order that he may "improve the breed of cattle in Mysore." The gallant colonel is already favourably known to the Madras world for having improved the breed of cauliflowers, but this could hardly, we imagine, have prompted the present appointment. It requires something more than manure and mallies to improve breeds of cattle. Nobody knows how Colonel Boddam is going to set about it, and more, nobody can even guess. He is not, it is certain, going to do it by importing better animals, and, as he has only a year given him for the job, he cannot be going to do it by "model farming." If Colonel Boddam will take advice, proffered with all courtesy, he will try—education. Nothing like hulkabundi schools for "improving."—*Pioneer.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—A trifling incident occurred at the levee held by the Viceroy during his recent short stay at Benares, which, although it attracted our notice at the moment, escaped our memory when, later, we might have fittingly recalled it. After the Maharajah of Vizianagram had paid his respects to his Excellency on the occasion in question, and was about to resume his usual place on the right of, and immediately below, the Maharajah of Benares, the Viceroy took him by the hand and placed him on his own immediate left. We hope that this small, yet prized, distinction, is but the straw which indicates the direction of the current, and that the concession which the Vizianagram Chief has so long sought may soon follow in its course. We do not uphold the ostensible acquisition of public honours by marvels of public liberality, nor equally do we favour the too nice analysis of any man's motives in such a matter; it may suffice in most cases, and certainly in this, to judge the fruits alone. The Maharajah of Vizianagram is widely known as a courteous, kindly gentleman; but the better part of him—his more than princely patronage of benevolent objects of every class—is less notorious, as such generosity may fitly be. Now for some years he has sought from Government an extension of the honours paid him in British territory; he is accustomed to receive a salute upon entering the Bengal Presidency; he seeks to receive it also on entering each town. We believe the case is precisely this, but whether more or less—if less it can be—the public would hear of its being conceded with universal satisfaction. The surprise, to those who know the feelings of native gentlemen on such points, is not that the concession is desired, but that it should be for a moment withheld.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Bombay and Southern Ports.—7. Str. Punjaub, ——, Calcutta.—10. Str. Simla, Woolcott, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Punjaub.—Capt. Rundle, Mr. R. S. Bough, Mrs. Brodie, Capt. Godfrey, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. Sewell, Miss Hayne, Mrs. Hadden and infant, Capt. Robertson, Mr. W. Cames. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Grant.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Tait. For SUEZ.—Major gen. Vaughan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Calcutta.—8. Str. Punjaub, ——, Bombay.—9. Rajah of Cochin, ——, London.—10. P. and O. str. Simla, Woolcott, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—For GOPALPORE.—Mr. Pickance. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. McMurray. For BIMLIPATAM.—Mrs. Minchin. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Scott and two children, Mrs. Middlecoat and child.

Bombay.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—Dr. Bhau Dajee, the well-known Hindoo, who has once already held the office, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1871.

ABOUT A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—The following extraordinary statement appeared in the columns of the *Times of India* apropos of the French man-of-war *Marceau*:—"In connection with this, it may not be out of place to mention, what some of our readers may have themselves seen stated in the *Spectator*, that Prussia and France agreed, some time ago, to neutralise the whole of the East. Consequently, the shipping of either nation would not be molested east of Suez by the cruisers of the other." In itself most unlikely, whether stated in the *Spectator* or not, we have the best authority for saying that no official notification of the agreement has been received in Bombay. An agreement of that kind would not be kept secret, nor would its announcement be made only in the *Spectator*. We trust no German vessels in the East will be drawn into a trap by the paragraph which our contemporary has been misled into publishing. Does it, by the way, look like neutrality in the East, when German merchants at Saigon are ordered by the French authorities to leave?—*Bombay Gazette.*

MILITARY.—The 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers were to embark at Bombay for England on the 3rd January, and their departure is the subject of a general order published by the Government of India. They quit India for the first time after a service in this country of more than two centuries, first as a regiment sent from England to take possession of the new settlement of Bombay in 1662, and subsequently as the Bombay European Regiment, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and then as her Majesty's 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers. The list of their services forms a noble record, and we are glad to read that during the last two or three years, which have been spent in the Bengal Presidency, they have "upheld, under all circumstances, their former high reputation."

JACOBABAD.—The Political Superintendent at Jacobabad, who left last month on a political tour, with a strong escort of nearly one thousand men, for the hills, visited the Bhoogtees in their fastnesses, and, after holding a consultation with their head men, he proceeded with them towards the camp of the Murrees. He halted about thirty miles from it, where he located his escort, he himself going to the hills, in company with thirty sowars of the Jaikranee tribe belonging to the Jacobabad police. The head men of the Murrees received him very cordially. His stay there did not extend beyond two days. On the first day of his arrival a large concourse of the people gathered around him, when he distributed about Rs. 500 among them. He effected a reconciliation between the Murrees and the Bhoogtees. There is every reason to believe that differences will not be long in breaking out again, and that the Murrees will be once more at their old game. The Political Superintendent returned to Jacobabad twenty-five days after leaving it.—*Sindian*, Dec. 10.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.—DHARWAR, *Dec.* 14.—The latest news we have of the Liverpool cotton market is to 9th instant, quoting Fair Dhollera at 6 9-16d. per lb. We are still enabled to report the total absence of any inquiry on native account, the business during the fortnight having been confined entirely to the execution of European orders, and as there has been very little competition, dealers have not been able to sustain the prices we quoted last. Purchases above Ghaut amount to five hundred candies Sawginned, at prices varying from Rs. 205-10, and fifty candies Compta at Rs. 185. On the coast about three hundred candies Sawginned and fifty candies Compta have been purchased at about the same figures as those paid here, and all on European account also. We quote Sawginned Rs. 205, Compta Rs. 185, all December shipment, or to 10th January for and quantity, from Carwar, usual terms. Coast prices, immediate shipment, we quote Rs. 5 higher than the above. It is reported that sales of Sawginned, purchased on the coast, have been made in Bombay at Rs. 193-5; but these, if true, must have been entirely on speculation, as no purchases have been made either at Carwar or Compta at rates that could possibly admit of *bona fide* sales on these terms, even by waiving usual commissions. With regard to the new crop we have nothing of fresh interest to report.

WHAT A "DITCHER" THINKS OF BOMBAY.—A correspondent, "who has just left Calcutta for Bombay," writes from the latter place as follows to the *Indian Daily News*:—"Bombay is far in advance of Calcutta in its bustle and activity, in its police and municipal arrangements, and in the European activity of native inhabitants. Omnibuses crowded with passengers inside and out—cabs on stands sharp in attracting passengers—second and third editions of newspapers hawked about in the streets, and all the ethnology of Asia in the most picturesque variety moving along in ceaseless activity, fully realising the great material fact of the age that—time is money—almost makes me forget that this is India. There is nothing about it Asiatic in character but the blazing sun, the everlasting toddy-palm, the brown-leafed plantain tree, and the marvellous monuments of drapery erected on the heads of the wearers in the shape of turbans of every variety and form. Even the women partake of the general activity, convert the petticoat into a dhotee, and carry on their business with an activity refreshing to witness. The public buildings which are gradually rising up are handsome stone structures, in which the meretricious defects of Indian architecture are carefully avoided. They are correct in their proportions, magnificent in their general effect, well situated, and would not disgrace even the Queen of Cities, which is now beleaguered by the descendants of the Hun and the Goth. I have driven several times through the main streets of the Bazaar, which are almost as picturesque as those of the cities of Rajpootana, without the smallest offence to the sense of smell. The handsome lamps which adorn the intersections of the main lines of communication, the drinking fountains, and, above all, the magnificent market, which bears the name of Crawford, show at a glance that Bombay is ruled by brains, and that the native of India is not slow to appreciate the advantages of Western civilisation when presented in a plain, practical form."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 10. Str. Busheer, Sharp, Kurrachee; str. Orestes, Marivonich, Trieste; Hydree, Nacoda, Calcutta; str. Ellora, Hector, Suez.—13. str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Cochin; str. Tagus, Gray, London, via Suez Canal.—14. Str. Blythwood, Miller, Liverpool; Humber, Atkin, Shields; str. Arabia, Mathews, Glasgow.—16. Khimjee Oodhowjee, Sewell, Liverpool; Great Australia, Smith, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Col. Stephens, Mr. Booth, Mr. East, Col. Bagot, Major and Mrs. Fairlie, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mrs. Diver and two children, Capt. Slater, Col. and Mrs. Finch and infant, Mr. Jones, Mr. Unsworth, Mrs. McMahon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Beck, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Butler, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Loya, Mr. Phillips, Major Mallaby, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Henty, Mr. Barrow, Mrs. Lugara and two children, Col. Chalmers, Mr. Hinks, Mr. Martin, Mr. Strothoff, Mr. Phillippi, Mr. Davies, Lieut. J. Hay, Col. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. Pope, Mr. Wright, Mr. Velasto, Mr. and Mrs. Velasto, Mrs. Negropanti and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Parker, Capt. Downing, Capt. Macartney, Capt. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Andreades and child, M. Georgiades, M. Costanza, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hay, Mr. Hardie, Miss Bertram. From MALTA.—Major Crawford. From ADEN.—Col. Strachey, Mr. Freidrechsen.

Per str. Oreste.—From TRIESTE.—Col. Rae, Col. Travers, Col. and Mrs. Ryder, Capt. and Mrs. Hancock, Captain MacTier, Mr. and Mrs. Doering, Miss Orr, Mr. Mull, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Siede and child, Miss Mitchell, Dr. Trumpp, Dr. Wagen, Mr. Knaust, Mr. Alsen, Mr. Riebe, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, three "Sisters," and four students. American Missionaries: Mr. and Mrs. Brodhead and son, Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. Seeley, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Seiler, Miss Craig, Miss Dickey. For American Zenana Mission, Calcutta: Miss Brittan, Miss Chase, Miss Butler, Miss Ward, Miss Blathrop. German Missionaries: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Mohle, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Gerloff. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Marschel.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10. Str. Hindostan, Curling, Aden and Suez; The Foundling, Varian, Liverpool.—12. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—14. Indian Merchant, Mills, Calcutta; Augusta May, Clark, Galle; Pegasus, Powell, Akyab; Salus, Poland, Rangoon.—15. City of Manchester, Naughton, Tuticorin; Gertrude, Dewar, Rangoon; H.M.'s str. Forte, Fairlax, Trincomalee.—17. Mail str. Malta, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Bower, Capt. and Mrs. W. Manson, Capt. H. C. Marsh, Mr. R. Roberts, Capt. R. O. de Montmorency. For ADEN.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Dumaresq, General and Miss Tremenheere.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 16, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... ... 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 15-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... ... 1s. 11d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1900 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100 210
Mexican Dollars	Do. 230
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	105-10
Spree Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-8½
Gold Bars, English	—
Ditto Pekin	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...			Rs. 97⅞
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		,, 97⅞
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			,, 106¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.			,, 113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 12s. 6d to 15s.
To London—Cotton, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—The dulness noticed in our last report continues, and the business doing is on an extremely limited scale. The inquiry for the interior, such as it was, has fallen off, and, owing to the war between France and Germany, and the unsettled state of Europe generally, the dealers show no dis position to enter the market.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—*Cotton:* The unfavourable tenour of the home telegrams, and more especially the heavy receipts reported at the American ports, has induced a very dull feeling, and only a small business has been done for export, prices at the close showing a decline of Rs. 5 per candy. The entire purchases reported during the fortnight on European account amount to about 10,000 bales as against arrivals from up-country of 16,336 bales during the same period, while the clearances from 1st January to date show a deficiency of 157,832 bales as compared with the same period last year. Parcels of new Hingunghaut and Oomrawuttee are now arriving, and sales have been effected of the former at Rs. 225, and of the latter at Rs. 205 to Rs. 210 per candy, but the quality so far is by no means good; nearly the whole of the samples showing black leaf and yellow stain, while the staple is also inferior. In other articles of export there is no change worthy of note

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ARNOTT, Lieut. N., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the South-Eastern circle. Dec. 7.

ATKINSON, E. F. T., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd class at Jounpore. No. 4,893A, Nov. 23.

BAMBER—LACEY.—The promotions of the following dist. superints. of police are sanctioned :—H. W. J. Bamber to the 3rd grade; D. Lacey, on leave, to the 4th grade. Dec. 9.

BEDDY, J. F., asst. comr., app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Bilaspur, assumed charge of his duties from Capt. W. L. Noverre, asst. comr., on Dec. 12. No. 512.

BEVERLEY, H., M.A., to offic. as junior secy. to the board of revenue, Lower Provinces, during the abs. on leave of Mr. D. J. McNeile. Dec. 3.

BUCKLAND, C. E., B.A., to be an asst. to the mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah. Dec. 1.

BULLER, Lieut. F. W., dep. asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, offic. as dist. superint. of police, Azimgurh, from Aug. 13 to Sept. 24 last. No. 1,387A.

BULLOCK, F. S., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal Estab., has reported his arrival on Dec. 7. Mr. Bullock, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of this Govt. as an asst. to the Bareilly dist., is to be invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll.

BURDETT.—The servs. of the Rev. W. J. Burdett, B.A., chaplain of Chunar, are placed at the disp. of the Chief Comr. of British Burmah. No. 4,952A, Nov. 25. [Nov. 25 last.

BURNE, K. G., offic. as dist. superint. of police, Nuddea, from Oct. 6 to

CADELL, Capt. T., v.c., offic. political agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana, to be political agent at Ulwur. No. 2,039P, Nov. 28.

CAMPBELL, W. N., extra asst. comr., to have charge of the sub div. of Pachumba, during the absence on special deputation of Capt. W. L. Samuells. Dec. 2.

CAREY, Lieut. H. R. Le M., 1st batt. 6th foot, is apptd. to the P.W. dept. as asst. eng., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment in the irrigation branch. Dec. 1.

CHATTERTON, Capt. F. W., offictg. asst. comr. of Kumaon, offic. as asst. comr. of Nynee Tal, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. J. Liston, from Sept. 15 last. No. 4,974A.

COWPER, Lieut. H. H. P., of the gen. list, cav., asst. pay dept., is apptd. to offic. as dep. paymr. Presy. Circle, during the absence on fur. to Europe of Lieut. col. C. L. Brown. Dec. 5.

CRAIG, R., supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals div., is transfd. from the local to the imperial estab., and posted to the Nuddea div.

CUMBERLEGE, Major A. B., dep. comr., Sambalpur, is transfd. to Narsinghpur, with effect from Nov. 10, the date on which he made over charge of the Chhattisgarh div. to Mr. C. Grant, comr. No. 507, Nov. 22.

DAVIS, C. L., exec. eng., 3rd grade, joined the Cossye div. on Nov. 21.

DAUKES, F. C., asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Allahabad. No. 4,989A, Nov. 29.

DEMPSTER, J., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. eng., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Punjab in the irrigation branch. Dec. 1.

EDWARDS, R. M., to offic. as comr. of the Jhansie div., during the deputation of Ricketts. No. 1,602A, Dec. 1.

ELLIOT, R., asst. eng., 1st grade, buildings and roads branch, is transfd. to the Rajpootana State Railway. No. 2,596A, Nov. 19.

ELLISTON, E. C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, rejoined the Mohanuddy div. on the afternoon of Oct. 17.

FISHER, F. H., C.S., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., as an asst. to the Jounpore dist., is to be invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. No. 4,900A, dated Nov. 23.

GAIRDNER.—The servs. of Lieut. A. W. Gairdner, 109th regt., temp. asst. engr., irrigation branch, Punjab, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept. Nov. 29.

GALBRAITH, A. C., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Dinapore to the Ramghur div. No. 397.

GRAHAM.—The Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to accept the resig. tendered by Mr. J. Graham of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. Gov. for making laws and regulations. Dec. 9.

HALLEN.—The servs. of J. H. B. Hallen, staff vet. surgn., President of the Cattle Plague Commission, are placed temp. at the disp. of the mily. dept. No. 5,223, Nov. 30. Notification dated Nov. 30, placing the servs. of J. H. B. Hallen temp. at the disp. of the mily. dept., is canc. Dec. 10.

HARVEY, J. D. F., offictg. sub registrar of Bhaugulpore, to be special sub registrar of Howrah and Serampore. Dec. 7.

HINDE, H. M., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Purulia. Dec. 8.

HOWE, W. A., offictd. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore from Oct. 6 to Nov. 9 last. No. 4,891A.

JAMES, S. H., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal estabt., has rep. his arrival on Oct. 30.

KINDERSLEY.—The services of J. R. Kindersley, offic. judicial comnr. of Mysore, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George. Dec. 1.

KING, H. O., to be special sub registrar of Gya, but to continue to offic. as registrar of the Behar dist. Dec. 7.

LAYARD.—The services of Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps, having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, P.W.D., with a view to his employment on special duty with H.H. the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, and the Right Hon. the Sec. of State having now intimated the resignation by Lieut. col. Layard of his app. with the Nawab Nazim, Lieut. col. Layard's services are hereby placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. No. 2,081P, Nov. 30. Col. F. P. Layard, superint. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Behar circle. Dec. 7.

LEWIS, G., B.A., offic. extra asst. comnr., from Amritsar to Jhung, v. Manohar Lal, who will revert to his substantive app. Nov. 26.

MACKEY, J., offic. dep. accountant gen., Bombay, is app. to offic. in 2nd class of financial dept., from Sept. 27.

MCEWEN—SCONCE.—R. S. T. McEwen to be a judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes ; G. C. Sconce to be clerk of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

MACKINNON.—The resignation of his app. by R. L. Mackinnon, tempy. supervisor, 2nd grade, Bundelkhund irrigation survey, from Oct. 4, is accepted. No. 1,996I.

MAITLAND—FISHER.—The following officers of Assam are vested with the powers of a moonsiff, viz. :—Lieut. W. G. Maitland, asst. comr., Seebsaugor. Mr. R. A. Fisher, offic. extra asst. comr., Durrung. Dec. 5.

MARSDEN, D. W., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal Estab., has reported his arrival on Nov. 29. Mr. Marsden to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack. Dec. 5.

MAYNE, F. O., C.B., to offic. as a member of the board of revenue, N.W.P., as a tempy. measure, during the abs. of the Hon. J. F. D. Inglis. No. 1,600A, Nov. 29.

MORTON, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 22. No. 4,691E-I.

PARKINSON, T. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the 3rd Presidency div. No. 398, Dec. 13.

PERRY, R. C. P., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Rampore Beauleah, having its headqrs. at the Sudder station of the dist. of Rajshahye. Dec. 12.

PHELAN, A. B., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 27.

PORCH, R., to offic. tempy. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan, in the 2nd grade, from Dec. 3, in add. to his own duties as offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Dec. 7.

POWLETT, Capt. P. W., asst. agent to the Governor gen. for the States of Rajpootana, is app. to offic. as political agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana, during the abs. on leave of Capt. C. K. M. Walter. Dec. 1.

PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comr., Chanda, rejoined from priv. leave and assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 7. The unexpired portion of Mr. Prior's leave is canc. at his own request. No. 514.

RATTRAY, W., to offic. as special sub-registrar of Gya during absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. O. King. Dec. 7.

RICKETTS, G. H. M., C.B., to offic. as comr. of the Allahabad div. during the deputation of Mr. Mayne. No. 1,601A, Dec. 7.

SHEKLETON, Surgeon major J. F., received charge of the office of assay master of the Calcutta Mint from Dr. Busteed; and Dr. Busteed received charge of the office of deputy assay master from Asst. surg. E. Sexton on Nov. 24, from which date the services of Dr. Sexton are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of Bombay.

STURT, J. V., offic. asst. comr., Jhansie, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. No. 1,527A, Nov. 25. [tack. Dec. 7.

TAYLOR, J. W., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Cut-

TAYLOR, R., made over charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bengal, on Oct. 4. No. 3,560, Dec. 1.

TRAGIAH, D., is app. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen., Madras, and Mr. G. H. R. Hart to offic. as asst. to the comptroller gen. of accts. Dec. 7.

THOMSON, J. B., C.B., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt., as an asst. to Benares dist., is to be invested with the powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. No. 4,906A, Dec. 1.

TWEEDIE, Major W., 1st asst. to Resident at Hyderabad, to be asst. gen. superint. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the Southern div. of the dominious of H.H. the Nizam. Dec. 1.

UNKLES, R. N., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Barrackpore div., having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 8.

WACE, Capt. E. G., to offic. as dep. comr., Goojerat, during the absence of Capt. Ommanney, in addition to his other duties. Dec. 7.

WARDE-JONES, A. H., special sub registrar of Gya, to be special sub registrar of Mozufferpore. Dec. 7.

WATTS, Capt. J. L., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, asst. to the chief eng. and asst. sec. in this dept., rejd. his appt. in this office on Dec. 12. No. 399.

WESTLAND, J., is confd. in the office of under sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept. Dec. 5.

WILSON, R. H. W., B.A., offictg. registrar of the Presy. dist., to offic., in addition to his present duties, as registrar gen. of assurances, Lower Provs., during the absence, on deputation, of Beverley. Dec. 3.

WINDLE—ROBERTS.—Mr. J. A. Windle, exec. eng., Circular and Eastern Canals div., offic. as exec. eng. of the Barrackpore div., in addition to his own duties, from Aug. 26 to Nov. 17. Mr. L. R. Roberts, exec. eng., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the 2nd Presy. div. on Oct. 31.

WINTER, C. D. C., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the subdiv. of Kendraparah. Dec. 7.

WOLLASTON, A. W., sub. judge, Allahabad, is invested with the powers of a monsiff, under Sec. 16 of Act. XVI. of 1868, to be exercised in the Trans-Gangetic Pergunnahs, viz., Pergunnahs Jhosee, Meh, Rewaie, Sikundra, Mirzapore, Chowharie, Nawabgunge, and Soraon, of the Allahabad dist. No. 522A, Nov. 23.

WOOD, C. C., to be special sub registrar of Midnapore, but to continue to offic. as extra asst. comr., Rajmehal, until further orders. Dec. 7.

WYNCH.—The following gentleman to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Purneah:—Major H. P. W. Wynch.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpore, Dec. 5.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. R. Logan, asst. comr., from Hoshangabad to Nagpur.

Mr. F. H. Prior, extra asst. comr., from Chanda to Wardha.

Mr. J. Hornby, extra asst. comr., from Wardha to Chanda.

Proby. asst. engr. H. P. Crane, is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Eastern div.

Mr. W. R. Barker, asst. engr., attach to the Sagar road div., P.W.D., Central Provs., has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES, BENGAL.

Dec. 5.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following result of the half-yearly examinations held in November, 1870, is published for general information:—

I.—Second or Higher Standard.

The following judicial officer has passed in all subjects:—Mr. J. White.

The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz.:—

(A) Judicial.—Messrs. H. J. S. Cotton, in Revenue; R. M. Waller, B.A., in Revenue and Urdu; J. Whitmore, in Revenue and Urdu; J. E. A. Eyre, in Bengali; A. Forbes, in Bengali and Urdu; C. E. Bailey, in Bengali; J. Crawfurd, B.A., in Bengali and Urdu; W. G. Black, in Judicial and Revenue; W. N. Campbell, in Bengali; H. W. Mackenzie, in Urdu.

(B) Police.—Messrs. T. G. Charles, in Urdu; F. Graves, in Urdu; S. J. Kilby, in Urdu; A. Kuyvett, in Bengali; and Lieut. W. F. Trotter, in Bengali.

The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz.:—

(A) Judicial.—Messrs. J. F. Needham, in Urdu; C. D. C. Winter, in Revenue; A. A. Wace, in Urdu; W. H. Page, in Revenue; T. J. C. Plowden, in Bengali and Urdu; J. R. Hand, in Urdu; H. Mosley, in Bengali; C. F. Magrath, B.A., in Bengali and Urdu; J. E. B. Jeffrey, in Bengali; W. B. Martin, in Revenue and Bengali; A. W. Cochran, in Bengali and Urdu; J. Kelleher, in Judicial and Urdu; E. A. Bradbury, in Revenue and Urdu; J. F. Harrison, in Bengali and Urdu; L. B. Roberts, in Revenue and Bengali; W. Fiddian, B.A., in Revenue and Urdu; L. R. Forbes, in Revenue and Bengali; C. J. Cowie, in Judicial, Bengali, and Assamese; Captains W. L. Samuels, in Bengali; W. Hopkinson, in Revenue, Bengali, and Urdu; and W. E. Rutherfurd, in Bengali.

(B) Police.—Messrs. H. Munro, in Bengali; W. L. H. Forbes, in Bengali; F. A. Dawson, in Bengali.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

The following officers have passed in all subjects, viz.:—

(A) Judicial.—Mr. R. H. Greaves.

(B) Police.—Mr. C. Raban.

The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz.:—

(A) Judicial.—Mr. A. M. Broadley, in Bengali; Mr. J. Posford, in Revenue; Mr. G. G. Dey, in Judicial and Revenue; Mr. H. B. Beames, in Revenue; R. A. Fisher, in Judicial and Revenue; and Lieut. W. G. Maitland, in Judicial.

(B) Police.—Mr. W. F. Smith, in Bengali.

The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz.:—

(A) Judicial.—Messrs. E. R. Middleton, in Revenue and Bengali; H. G. Cooke, in Revenue; F. W. Badcock, in Judicial; F. H. Barrow, in Revenue and Bengali; J. Pratt, in Revenue; H. W. W. Ellis, in Bengali; C. R. S. Maddock, in Revenue and Urdu; C. A. Samuells, in Revenue and Urdu; C. C. Wood, in Revenue and Bengali; J. W. Taylor, in Revenue; and R. E. Grey, in Assamese or Bengali.

(B) Police.—Mr. R. H. Boddam, in Bengali.

Capt. A. H. Eckford has passed in Bengali by the second standard.

TRANSFERS.—REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 5.—The following transfers are made from this date:—

Mr. N. T. Davey, dep. supt., 2nd grade, doing duty in the head qrs.'s office, to the 4th div., Lower Provinces.

Capt. W. J. Stewart, dep. supt., 3rd grade, 4th div., Lower Provinces, to the head qrs.'s office.

Mr. A. D. Smart, revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, doing duty in the head qrs.'s office, to the 4th div., Lower Provinces, from Dec. 1.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, BRITISH BURMAH.

The G.G. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the police dept. of British Burmah:—

Capt. C. A. Munro, supt. of police, 2nd class, to offic. as supt. of police, 1st class, with effect from May 31.

Major J. C. Middleton, supt. of police, 3rd class, to offic. as supt. of police, 2nd class, with effect from July 31.

Major W. G. Groves, supt. of police, 4th class, offictg. 3rd class, offictd. as supt. of police, 2nd class, from June 1 to July 30.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, supt. of police, 5th class, offictg. 4th class, offictd. as supt. of police, 3rd class, from June 1 to July 30.

Mr. F. D. Jamieson, asst. supt. of police, and offictg. supt., 5th class, offictd. as supt. of police, 4th class, from June 1 to July 30.

Mr. M. McLeod, offictg. supt. of police, 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. supt. of police, with effect from July 31.

BENGAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 18.—Major W. R. Gordon to be dist. supt. of police, Singbhoom, but to continue to offic. as a dep. inspr. gen. of police, during the abs., on deputation, of Lieut. col. H. Raban.

Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., to be dist. supt. of police, Lohardaggah.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to be dist. supt. of police, Gya.

Mr. E. A. Vines to be dist. supt. of police, Bograh.

Mr. H. N. Harris to offic., temp., as dist. supt. of police, Jessore.

Mr. R. W. King to be dist. supt. of police, Howrah.

MILITARY.

ANSON—MONTGOMERY.—The undermntd. officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right. Hon. the Secy. of State for India (order dated Nov. 23):—Ensign G. W. Anson, 92nd foot, 2nd wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, June 29, 1869; Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, 92nd foot, asst. comr., Punjab, Oct. 9, 1869; No. 1,089. The undermntd. officer, admitted to the Bengal staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 1,089 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps:—Ensign G. W. Anson, of the 92nd foot, 2nd wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, Nov. 29; No. 1,090.

BERESFORD, Lieut. G. W., offic. qrmr. and offic. wing officer 43rd N.I., to offic. as adj. in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 16 last, v. Capt. G. H. Jackson, there being no other officer available.

BOILEAU.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 29, directing Lieut. H. Boileau, 2nd squad. subalt., 11th Bengal cav., appd. offic. 3rd squad. officer by G.O.C.C., dated Sept. 9, page 430, to offic. in that app., in add. to his other duties.

BRERETON, Major J. A., staff corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for gen. duty. Dec. 2.

BRIDGES—HARE—MEACHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11, making the following temp. arrangements, in consequence of Lieut. Bridges, 22nd N.I., having rejoined from furlough:—Lieut. and adj. C. H. Bridges, to offic. as wing officer 22nd N.I., v. Major B. T. Stafford, Lieut. and qrmr. G. J. Hare, to offic. as adj. Lieut. W. M. Meacham, 2ng wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

CABELL—CARRUTHERS — DYCE — HARRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 5, making the following temp. arrangements, v. Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 21st N.I., employed on special duty at Rawul Pindee:—Major W. Cabell, offictg. wing officer 21st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adj., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qrmr., to offic. as adj. Ensign W. Harris, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

COGHLAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 4, appg. Lieut. H. Coghlan to offic. as qrmr. to 21st hussars, during the abs. on sick leave of Qrmr. H. Marray, or until further orders.

CURRIE.—The foll. prom. is made from the date specified:—Brevet—To be capt.:—Lieut. F. Currie, late 1st Europ. L.C., Nov. 20. No. 1,095.

CURTIS.—Order confd. dated Nov. 8, apptg. Lieut. W. A. Curtis to act as adjt. to 19th foot, with effect from the 9th idem, v. Sharpe.

DICK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, apptg. Ens. J. R. Dick, temp. to act as interp. to 103rd foot, v. Stoddart, in the abs. of any qualified officer.

ELLES.—Punjab frontier force, No. 3 horse light field baty.—Lieut. E. R. Elles, offictg. 2nd subalt., Peshawur mountain baty., to be subalt., v. Rivaz, app. a prob. for the staff corps.

GERARD.—Lieut. M. G. Gerard, R.A., a cand. for the Bengal staff corps, is app. to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. in the 2nd regt. of Central India horse, v. Watts, of the 1st foot, app. 2nd squad. subalt. of the 1st Punjab cav. No. 246M.

HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14, apptg. Ens. W. Hill, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., on prob., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Bergman, vacated.

MCNAIR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 7, directing Capt. and adjt. J. McNair, rejoined from detachment duty, to offic. as wing officer of 11th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Wheler, offic. wing officer, on sick leave.

MITFORD—GYLL.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. B. E. Mitford, 1st foot, from 1st to 2nd batt.; Lieut. E. G. Gyll, 1st foot, from 2nd to 1st batt.

RYVES, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. H., Bengal staff corps, comdt. 5th Bengal cav., is app. to brig. staff of army, with rank of brig. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. H. J. Stannus, C.B., who vacates on retiring to Europe.

SHARPE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 24 last, app. Lieut. G. Sharpe to act as adjt. to 2nd batt. 19th foot, from Nov. 25, v. Colclough, proceeded to join depot companies.

TWYSDEN, Lieut. col. H. D., Bengal inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to do general duty at Fort William. Dec. 2.

WATSON—ARMSTRONG—INGLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, making the following tempy. apps., v. Major Watson, 45th N.I., rejoined:—Major J. T. Watson to offic. as commandant 45th N.I. Capt. F. M. Armstrong, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

WHEELER, Lieut. C. E., offic. adjt. of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be adjt. of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, v. Gowan. No. 244M, Nov. 30.

WILSON, Ens. E. H., 49th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 20th regt. Bombay N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C. He will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from July 13, 1869.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

No. 1,094.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., of the Bengal S.C.—date of arrival at Madras, Sept. 22.

Major H. Biden, of the Madras S.C., comdt. No. 3 horse light field baty. Hyderabad contingent—date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 22.

Major gen. D. Pott, of the Bengal S.C.; Lieut. col. C. O'B. Palmer, of inf., and Col. H. Forbes, of the Bengal S.C., comdt., Bhopal batt.; Major R. Barter, of the Bengal S.C., comdt., 15th (the Loodianah) regt. of N.I.; Capts. F. W. Grant, of the Bengal S.C., asst. comr., Hyderabad, and E. G. Newnham, of the gen. list, inf., 3rd squad officer, 17th Bengal cav.; Surgs. A. F. Richmond, of the med. dept., and H. W. Graham, of the med. dept., assay master, Madras Mint; Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. J. S. Gough, V.C., of the late 5th European light cav., comdt., 5th Bengal cav.; Lieuts. J. M. Sym, of the Bengal S.C., adjt., 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Gookha batt.), and C. H. Bridges, of the Bengal S.C., adjt., 22nd (Punjab) regt. of N.I.—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 5.

Capt. B. Williams, of the Bengal S.C., adjt., 6th Bengal cav.—date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 19.

CADRE PROMOTIONS.

Fort William, Nov. 28.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of the late 1st European light cav., lieut. F. Currie to be capt. from Sept. 14, v. Capt. C. J. Prinsep (lieut. in 19th hussars), retired, as notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 13.

Cadre of the late 27th N.I., Lieut. (capt. in S.C.) H. H. Birch to be capt., from Oct. 1, v. Capt. J. R. Pearson (S.C.), exc. to the 95th foot.

The G.G.O. No. 1,095 of Nov. 24, promg. Lieut. F. Currie to the rank of capt. by brevet from Nov. 20, is hereby canc.

MEDICAL.

BROWNE, Supernumy. surg. J., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. Dec. 7.

COATES, Surg. J. M., M.D., superint. of jails, Hazareebaugh, to offic. as civil surg. of that dist., in add. to his own duties, during the abs. on leave of Dr. S. Delpratt. Dec. 7.

HOSKINS, Dr. E. J., to be civil asst. surg. of Ranchee. Dec. 7.

JACKSON, N., superint. of jails, Midnapore, having returned to duty on Nov. 22, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Aug. 23 last is cancelled.

MEDICAL POSTINGS, BENGAL.

The following asst. surgeons, lately arrived from England, are posted tempy. to the Presidency General Hospital:—

Asst. surgs. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., Joseph O'Brien, J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D.

ADJUTANTS.—The Government of India have ruled that if, in the absence of a qualified subaltern a captain is appointed to act temporarily as adjutant of a native regiment, he is to draw the staff salary attached to the post.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Bengal Committee of the London International Exhibition of 1871, in addition to those already appointed:—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., Mr. H. H. Locke, and Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—The following gentlemen are appointed (December), under section 3, Act II. of 1869, to be justices of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. governor's control:—Messrs. R. H. Greaves, A. M. Broadley, J. Posford, G. G. Dey, and Lieut. W. G. Maitland.

CONSULAR.—The *India Gazette* (Dec. 7) states that the appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee as vice consul general for the United States of America at Calcutta, v. Mr. C. H. Bayley, is recognised, subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—It has been decided that general officers appointed to the staff in India are to be considered as travelling on duty from the port of debarkation to their place of final destination, and to receive free passage under the regulations which rule the grant of free passage to those so travelling.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the medical department:—Deputy inspector general of hospitals J. C. Brown, C.B., honorary surgeon to her Majesty, to be inspector general of hospitals, Indian medical service, in succession to Inspector general of hospitals J. Murray, M.D., who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. G. Dubern, No. 17, Hills-lane, Calcutta, for improved machinery for working punkhas, and improved means of transmitting motion to them. Mr. H. Baines, of Normanton, in the county of York, England, engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for repairing railway rails.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Pushtoo on Nov. 15 last:—Mr. H. Priestley, assistant commissioner; Lieut. V. Rivaz, 4th Punjab inf.; Capt. F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh inf.; Lieut. E. Molloy, 5th Goorkha regt. Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., assistant engineer first grade, railway department, passed the departmental standard examination in the native languages on Nov. 30 last.

NOTICE.—Certain effects belonging to the late Mr. E. Wilson, who died at No. 16, Pipalpati-road, in Bhowanipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, on Nov. 12, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same.—F. BEAUFORT, Judge.

FINANCIAL.—Capt. N. Lowis, assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hazareebaugh treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Asst. coll. Mr. F. H. Barrow has been placed in charge of the Pubna treasury. Mr. W. R. Davies, deputy collector, has been placed in charge of the Julpigoree treasury. Mr. J. W. Taylor, deputy collector, has been put in charge of the Cuttack treasury from the 26th Nov. Mr. R. A. Fisher, extra assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Durrung treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Mr. R. E. Grey, extra assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Kamroop treasury.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained (in November) furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Dumbleton, cavalry, executive engineer, Upper Sirhind division, P.W.D., Punjab, for two years. Major J. A. M. Biggs, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years. Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, leave for one month, from Jan. 15, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate. The three months' leave to Mussoorie, on private affairs, granted to Maj. J. Bradish, 105th foot, by G.O.C.C. of Oct. 29, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. Fullerton, Bengal staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Sirhind division, for two years, on private affairs. embarking at Bombay. Major R. Y. Chambers, Bengal, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Dinning, Bengal S.C., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. P. Waterman, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. (local maj.) J. Fulton, R.A., exec. engr, 1st grade, P.W.D., two years, embarking at Bombay. Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 4th hussars, to Calcutta, on private affairs, from Dec. 14 to Jan. 17. Col. H. J. Stannus, C.B., 20th hussars, to England, from date of embarkation. Major W. A. King, 1st bat. 17th foot, to remain in England, from Feb. 9 to May 9, in extension, on private affairs. Col. S. Henning, 26th foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 31. Capt. R. K. Taylor, 85th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. H. A. B. Moorhouse, 106th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. P. G. Scott, commandant 36th N.I., to Murree, from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11. Lieut. col. W. Forbes, doing duty at Benares, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving station. [This cancels the leave granted Nov. 21.]

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in November), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. Marriott, assistant district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, fifteen months, with effect from Sept. 10. Preparatory leave for one month has been granted to Lieut. M. F. Coussmaker, assistant superintendent, Mysore revenue survey, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe. Lord H. U. Browne, commissioner of Chittagong, for a period not exceeding thirty days. Surg. major J. T. C. Ross, of the medical department, secretary to the inspector general of hospitals' Indian medical department, on private affairs, for two years. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C.S., canal revenue superintendent, Bengal, privilege leave for one month, under financial department notification No. 533, dated June 16, 1868, with effect from Jan. 1, 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Hon. asst. surg. J. A. Cooper, in civil medical charge, Hissar, having reported his return to duty on Nov. 21, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence dated Oct. 31 is cancelled. Mr. W. Irvine, joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of Kusya, in the Goruckpore district, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same. Mr. R. F. Saunders, mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, for nine months, with effect from Feb. 15, or subsequent date, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. W. B. Joyce, deputy magistrate and collector of Moradabad, privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from Nov. 25. Lieut. T. J. Baynes, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, in the commission of British Burmah, has passed the examination in Indian history, political economy, and jurisprudence, prescribed for officers in civil employment. Mr. F. J. Dickens, assistant superintendent of police, Tirhoot, leave for six months, under para. 12 clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from Jan. 15. Lieut. J. Dundas, V.C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, officiating assistant to the chief engineer, and assistant secretary in the P.W.D., preparatory leave from the date of his arrival at Bombay to the date on which he joined his appointment. The preparatory leave granted to Lieut. T. S. Tait, district superintendent of police, Lahore, by Punjab order No. 3,152 of 21st inst., is allowed under the provisions of financial resolution No. 101, of April 24; Lieut. Tait will draw full, and not furlough pay, prior to embarkation. The Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Sabathu, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 28, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. E. Perkins, deputy commissioner, Hushiarpore, furlough to Europe for eighteen months and twenty-five days, with the usual preparatory leave, with effect from April 16 next. Mr. W. Williams, assistant superintendent 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months from Dec. 1 last. Mr. J. F. Harrison, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Jugutsingpore, in Cuttack, leave for one month from Jan. 20. Mr. F. J. Dickens, assistant superintendent of police, Tirhoot, leave for six months from Jan. 15. Dr. J. G. G. Grant, medical inspector of labourers, and superintendent of labour transport, Kooshtea, leave for three months, under the financial notification No. 3,622, dated Dec. 22, 1865, with effect from Nov. 16 last. Mr. H. S. Thompson, first subordinate judge of Hooghly, leave for six months, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the uncovenanted

service absentee rules, from Jan. 15 next. Mr. W. H. Payne, assistant commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year (1871).

HOLLOWAY, the Hon. W., to offic. as chief justice of the High Court of Judicature, during absence of Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, Knt. Dec. 6.

KINDERSLEY, J. R., Madras civil service, is app. to offic. as judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, during the absence of the Hon. C. Collett on leave, or until further orders. Hon. J. R. Kindersley, assumed his seat on Dec. 6.

MALTBY, T. J., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ganjam. Dec. 7.

MORRIS, G. L., acting member of the board of revenue, to be in charge of the Inam dept. during the absence of the Hon. W. Robinson, or until further orders.

THOMAS, T. E., acting asst. superint. of police, Tanjore, having assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 23, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him is cancelled.

WALKER.—The charge of Lieut. C. J. Walker, dep. conservator of forests, Madura and Tinnevelly, is extended to the adjoining dists. of Tanjore and Trichinopoly for purposes connected with the establishment of fuel reserves in those districts. Dec. 7.

MILITARY.

CAREY—DUNN.—The undermentioned officers are posted, on their recent promotion, to the battalions specified opposite their names:—Capt. W. N. Carey, to 1st batt. 21st foot; Lieut. A. C. Dunn, to 2nd batt. 21st foot. Nov. 25.

CARR, Capt. W. G., is removed from offic. qrmr. 9th N.I. to "attached" 9th N.I., with effect from date of relief by Lieut. Cooke. Dec. 7.

UNDERWOOD, W. G., asst. to coll. and mag. of the dist. of Coimbatore, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class. Dec. 13.

TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Dec. 1.—*No.* 133.—The C. in C. will proceed, on Dec. 2, on a tour of inspection to Kamptee, accompanied by the adjutant general, the military secretary, and one aide-de-camp.

Correspondence to be directed to the head-quarter offices at Madras.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS, &c.

Head Quarters, Madras, Nov. 28.—The following removals, appointments, and postings are ordered:—

Capt. G. E. Martin, from 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I., v. Foord, who vacates.

Capt. F. G. Rideout, from offic. extra wing subalt. 7th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I., v. Foord, who vacates.

Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, from attached 7th N.I. to extra wing subalt. 7th N.I., v. Foord, who vacates.

Capt. D. W. Williams, from attached 9th N.I. to att. 19th N.I., to join.

Surg. W. R. Grylls, M.D., 16th N.I., v. Dr. Summerhayes.

Nov. 30.—The following appointments, postings, and removals are ordered:—

Capt. H. R. E. Wellesley, from offic. 1st squad. 2nd L.C. to 1st squad. subalt. 2nd L.C.

Capt. (brevet major) S. W. Lennox, cadre 23rd L.I., to do gen. duty at Madras.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) F. H. Tyrell, from 2nd wing subalt. 3rd L.I. to 1st wing subalt. 3rd L.I., v. Jennings, but will continue to offic. as qrmr.

Lieut. F. A. Weatherall, general list, from attached 26th N.I. to 2nd wing subaltern 26th N.I.

Asst. Apothy. J. N. Hesterlow, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presidency Circle, to depot P.M.O. British troops, Rangoon, per steamer of Dec. 3.

Lieut. col. F. T. Lyster, 2nd batt. 21st foot, having arrived at Madras, will proc. to join his batt. in Rangoon on duty at the public expense.

Staff Asst. surg. F. Pout, recently arrived from England, is directed to do duty under the orders of the dep. insp. gen., Presidency Circle.

Lieut. col. J. R. Boswell, from general duty, Bellary, to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 38th N.I., v. Coote, proceeding to Europe, to join on arrival of regiment at Trichinopoly.

Capt. E. G. Borrogh, staff corps, attached 38th N.I.

Capt. H. C. Stevens, att. 3rd L.C., to 3rd squad. officer 3rd L.C.

Capt. R. J. Callwell, 45th foot, dist. insp. of musketry, chief inspector of musketry, Madras Presy., with effect from Dec. 1, v. Saunders, whose period of staff service has expired.

Capt. A. Borthwick, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, dist. instructor of musketry, 2nd district, with effect from Dec. 1, v. Saunders, whose period of staff service has expired.

Nov. 25.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion to the battalions specified opposite their names:—

21st Foot.—Capt. W. N. Carey, to 1st batt.; Lieut. A. C. Dunn, to 2nd batt.

MEDICAL.

O'LEARY, in med. charge of the D brig. R.H.A., to act as dep. insp. gen., Presidency Circle, with effect from the date he assumed charge of the office, v. Elliot.

THOMAS, Asst. surg. J. B., to be a member of the committee for the management of the Langherkhana at Palamcottah, in the dist. of Tinnevelly. Dec. 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surgeon-Major S. H. Fasson, M.D., 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from Sept. 28 to Nov. 15, 1870, in extension. Assistant-Surgeon R. F. Buchanan, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, privilege leave from Dec. 6, 1870, until the embarkation of H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, for Burmah—to Madras on private affairs, in extension. Capt. P. Burgess, Attached 33rd N.I., from Nov. 16, or date of departure, to Madras. Capt. C. G. Gunning, brig. maj., Northern dist., priv. leave for 30 days from Dec. 1, or date of departure. Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, 2nd in command and wing officer 38th N.I., from Dec. 15, or date of departure, to Penang, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following gentlemen obtained (in November) furlough and leave on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. Thornhill, acting second member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for three months. Mr. G. H. Ellis, acting collector and magistrate of Ganjam, privilege leave for two months on or after Dec. 26. Mr. W. H. Comyn, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot, for two years, to Europe, from Feb. next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. T. Knox, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, privilege leave for two months. The privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days granted to Mr. J. B. Spedding, acting senior assistant collector of Ganjam, Oct. 11, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. H. W. Wood, R.E., executive engineer of the second grade, privilege leave for one month.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

AWDRY, Lieut. A., R.E., has passed the departmental examination laid down in para. 12, chap. I., of the P.W. code. Dec. 14.

BLUNT, Rev. J. H., is confd. as chaplain of Kurrachee. Dec. 14.

CANTEM, A. M., delivered over charge of the office of 1st class sub. judge at Rutnagherry on Dec. 1.

CUMMINS, Rev. W. H., chaplain at Aden, having retd. to his station on Nov. 26, the unexpired portion of his leave announced in notific. of April 25 is canc. Mr. Cummins is apptd. to do duty at the Presy. Dec. 14.

DALZELL.—The following arrangement has been made during the absence of Mr. W. H. Payne, asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, on three months' privilege leave:—Mr. A. M. Dalzell to act as extra asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium. Dec. 13.

FORMAN, W. S., dep. coll., Larkhana, acted as 1st class dep. coll. of Shikarpoor from Oct. 8 to Oct. 25, both days inclusive.

GILES, R., supy. dep. coll. in the Shikarpoor dist., is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist., and with powers to commit to a session court. Dec. 14.

HANCOCK, Capt. H. F., R.E., dep. consulting engr. of railways, having ret. to India from the furl. granted to him in G.O. No. 872 of 1869, resu. charge of his appt. on Dec. 10.

KIRK, Rev. C., is confirmed as chaplain of Aden. Dec. 10.

LA TOUCHE, Major C. D'U., is app. to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. Dec. 14.

MIDDLETON, J. R., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar during the abs. of Stewart. Dec. 15.

ORMISTON, T., to be a member of the Bombay harbour and pilotage board, v. Aitken, resigned. Dec. 14.

PEARSON, E., is app. to act for Hughes as cotton inspr. in Sind. Dec. 10.

SPRING.—The undermntd. asst. to the comnr. of customs, salt, and opium, has passed the deptl. exam. according to the standard set opposite his name:—G. B. Spring, 2nd standard.

STEELE, C. S. E., supy. dep. coll. in the Shikarpoor dist., is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist., and with powers to commit to a session court. Dec. 14.

STEWART, T. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum dur. the abs. of Salmon on furl. Dec. 14.

MILITARY.

BLACK, Lieut. W. C., R.A., supernum. asst. superint., Revenue Survey, having applied for admission to the staff corps, is app. to the Bombay staff corps from Dec. 4, 1869, the date specified opposite his name.

FRAMPTON—RYVES.—Mhow div. order confd., dated Nov. 21, directing Capt. Frampton, 59th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, Mhow, during abs. of asst. adjt. gen. on duty. Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, directing Lieut. and Adjt. Ryves, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., to perform the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own, with effect from Nov. 28, v. Capt. James, and until the arrival of Lieut. Bulkley.

GILLMOR.—Kutch district order confd., dated Nov. 22, app. Capt. J. G. Gillmor, adjt. 26th N.I., station staff officer at Bhooj, v. Capt. Jacob.

NIMMO.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, directing Major T. R. Nimmo, wing officer 28th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. J. C. D. S. Moray, qrmr., as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Major Robertson, proceeded on leave.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Col. H. W. Holland, C.B., staff corps, dep. comsy. gen., Nov. 5.

Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, general list, Nov. 26.

Lieut. col. H. E. Jacob, staff corps; Capt. J. Gatacre, staff corps; Capt. F. S. Leacock, general list, Dec. 4.

Capt. J. G. E. McRae, staff corps; Capt. De L. McD. Gleig, invalid estab.; Asst. comsy. and honorary Lieut. J. Barnard, barrack dept., Dec. 1.

REMOUNT COMMITTEE.

No. 762.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 982, Oct. 25, 1869, the committee for the purchase of remounts this season will be composed as follows:—

Col. Gaye, R.H.A.
Lieut. Davison, 15th hussars.
Veterinary surg. Duck, 18th brigade R.A.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 793.—Consequent on the return of Col. H. W. Holland, C.B., dep. comsy. gen., from furlough, the following reversions are made in the commissariat dept., from Nov. 5:—

Col. A. W. Lucas, C.B., acting dep. comsy. gen., to revert to the grade of asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Major C. F. Keays, acting asst. comsy. gen. 1st class, to revert to the grade of asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. B. Fenwick, acting asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

MEDICAL.

CRUICKSHANK, Surg. J., M.D., is app. superint. of Mahabuleshwur, from date of expiry of Surg. Cates's tenure of office. Dec. 13.

HUNTER, Staff asst. surg. J. H., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from Oct. 2.

JOHNSON, Surg. C., to the offictg. med. charge of 3rd regt. N.I., v. Gilbert. Surg. Johnson will travel. No. 750.

PETERSON, Asst. surg. R. A., M.D., is brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab., from Nov. 22, the date of his arrival at Bombay. Asst. surg. Peterson is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. No. 811.

SEXTON.—The Govt. of India have replaced the services of Asst. surg. E. Sexton, M.D., at the disposal of the Govt. Asst. surg. E. Sexton, Bombay med. estab., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, commencing from or about the 15th inst., under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

No. 790.—The following med. officers are brought on the strength of the British troops in this presidency, from Nov. 8, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Staff surg. T. K. Birnie, M.D.
Staff asst. surg. W. E. Dudley.

No. 791.—The undermntd. officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab., from Nov. 7, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Asst. surg. F. Jones.
Asst. surg. T. S. Weir.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGH RULES.

The Government of India has ruled that an officer taking leave on private affairs, or sick leave in India, for any period for three years consecutively, will, under Rule XXV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, be liable to forfeiture of his appointment.

GENERAL OFFICERS TRAVELLING.

No. 812.—The Government of India have ruled that general officers appointed to the staff in India are to be considered as travelling on duty from the port of debarkation to their place of final destination, and to receive free passage under the regulations which rule the grant of free passage to those so travelling.

STAFF SALARIES.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 13.—*No.* 825.—Under instructions from the Government of India the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules now in force be strictly applied to all officers holding staff appointments, whether permanently or as officiating, from and after the 1st inst.

2. All staff salaries attaching to staff situations are in addition to staff corps pay, whether the incumbents belong to the staff corps or not, and this applies in the case of appointments or salaries sanctioned subsequently to the promulgation of G.G.O. No. 552 of Nov. 4, 1863, in which the rule was originally prescribed. In cases where officers of the local service holding staff appointments are entitled to their local pay and allowances, a corresponding reduction is made from the staff salary of the appointment in order to equalise their aggregate receipts with those of staff corps officers occupying the same position.

3. The only exceptions to the above are as follows:—

1st. Officers of the local service in command of native regiments under the new organisation, and regimental colonels in command of brigades. These draw specially the old rate of allowance for regimental and brigade command, in addition to the regimental pay and allowances of their rank.

2nd. Officers of the royal artillery holding the appointments of deputy adjutant general, royal artillery, in Bengal, assistant adjutant general royal artillery, in Madras and Bombay, inspector of royal artillery, brigade major to inspector, and appointments in the Ordnance Departments. These draw the staff salaries of their appointments in addition to their regimental pay and allowances.

3rd. Regimental officers commanding stations or convalescent depots, station staff officers, staff officers of convalescent depots, commandants of depots (for recruits or men going home), sub assistant commissary generals of the third class, barrack masters, pension paymasters in Madras and Bombay, and probationers in the Stud Department, Bengal, similarly draw the staff salaries of these appointments in addition to their regimental pay and allowances. Probationary officers in the Pay Department, so long as they do not obtain any acting or permanent appointment in the department, are permitted to draw the regimental pay of their rank in addition to the staff salary awarded to them.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—Mr. S. J. Lawson, 2nd officer of H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, to be acting 1st officer of that vessel from May 27 to Aug. 16, v. Day. Mr. G. Johnstone, 1st officer H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on m.c., for a period of 15 months. Lieut. J. Brebner, late Indian navy, superintendent of hulks and vessels in ordinary and assistant dock master, is allowed leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., for a period of 12 months.

INVALID TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 520 of Sept. 3, the invalids and others ordered to embark in her Majesty's Indian troopships *Euphrates* and *Malabar*, on February 22 and March 2, 1871, respectively, will, under order of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, embark in the *Jumna* and *Euphrates* on January 12 and February 22, 1871, respectively. Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, starting on March 2 direct from England, via the Suez Canal, will, therefore, unless otherwise required, proceed empty.

OFFICERS' FAMILY REMITTANCES.—We extract the following paragraph from a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated Oct. 20:—"I have had under my consideration in council the question of the extent to which officers who are in receipt of good service or wound pensions, or other special allowances, shall be permitted to increase their family remittances to this country by drawing those allowances in England, and I have determined that the pay as aide-de camp to the Queen may be considered exceptional, as an English payment, to be issued in this country if the officer desire it, without reference to the amount which he may be entitled to remit; but that in all other cases in which authority may be given for the payment of special pensions or allowances in England, the amount which each officer is allowed to remit shall be reduced to a corresponding extent."

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, held at Meean Meer on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870, Gunner Arthur Stevens, 4th baty., 22nd brig., R.A., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Mean Meer, on Oct. 5, 1870, while a prisoner undergoing sentence in the garrison prison, struck with his clenched fist Acting bombardier Joseph Darby, one of the provost assistants of the garrison prison, Meean Meer, the said Acting bombardier Joseph Darby being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court finds that the prisoner, No. 1,050, Gunner Arthur Stevens, 4th baty. 22nd brig. R.A., is guilty of the charge. Sentenced to penal servitude for the term of fifteen years; the Court further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C.

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS.—The following decision of the Government of India is published:—"In reply to your letter, No. 678G, dated July 29, I am directed to acquaint you that the rule laid down in the letter from this department, No. 559, dated June 28, under which a captain, who is a squadron or wing subaltern, is required to vacate his appointment on being nominated to act in any non-regimental staff appointment or in a higher regimental appointment in another corps, is not intended to apply to captains holding the appointment of regimental adjutants or quartermasters, as such officers may often be required to fill temporarily the posts of brigade major or station staff, and it would be impossible to select them for these posts were they to be obliged to forfeit their regimental appointment. But I am to add that it has been decided by the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council that the limit of such tenure is to be six months, after which period the officers in question should either vacate their temporary appointments, or the adjutancy or quartermastership of their regiment."

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth, Royal (Bombay) engineers, deputy superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is permitted to proceed to sea and colonies, with leave for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1796. Major gen. C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B., will, on receiving charge of the office of political resident at Aden, assume command of the garrison, pending further orders. The furlough granted to Capt. E. B. Holland, dated Nov. 23, is to have effect from date of departure in the current month. The furlough granted by G.O. No. 728, dated Nov. 2 last, to Lieut. H. C. McDiarmid, R.E., is to commence from Sept. 15, the date of his departure for Europe. Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, general list, Bengal cav., for one year. Mr. J. Crowley, acting 2nd extra assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. A. Flood, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to Poorundhur, from Dec. 15 to Jan. 14, in extension.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 3.

21*st Hussars.*—The second Christian name of Riding master Germany is Blinkhorn.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. N. M'I. Mackay to be col., v. H. F. Strange, C.B., deceased; Dec. 17, 1870. Capt. and brevet col. H. P. Yates, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Mackay; 2nd Capt. R. L. Tottenham to be capt., v. Brevet col. Yates, C.B.; Lieut. G. J. Gillies to be second capt., v. Tottenham; Jan. 4. 2nd Capt. P. F. Gallwey to be

adjt., v. F. G. Baylay, who resigns the adjutancy only; Nov. 15, 1870. Staff surgeon E. J. Hopwood to be surgeon, v. W. Y. Jeeves, placed on half pay from Oct. 28 last.; Jan. 4. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants, viz. :—J. J. Swinton, v. H. G. Young, promoted; J. R. J. Jocelyn, v. J. Waterhouse, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; N. P. Fowell, v. J. E. Alexander, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; G. R. Price, v. H. Cotton, prom.; W. L. Alves, v. L. R. Coussmaker, dec.; H. P. P. Leigh, v. J. Charles, prom.; M. Wynell-Mayow, v. E. H. Steel, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; H. P. Dawson, v. J. D. Tyzack, resigned; H. W. Brackenbury, v. H. G. Palmer, placed on temporary half pay.; R. W. P. Robertson, v. B. A. Ogle, dec.; E. O. Sullivan, v. C. E. Hanbury, prom.; H. V. Hunt, v. F. T. Lloyd, prom.; W. H. Newton, v. R. H. F. Rennick, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; W. G. Lowther, v. W. I. Le Breton, transferred to the Bombay staff corps; L. E. Coker, v. A. G. Alexander, seconded; T. J. Roch, v. W. R. C. Brougn, prom.; A. N. Rochfort, v. C. M. H. Hallett, resigned; C. J. Freeth, v. F. W. M. Spring, prom.; J. H. Rosseter, v. H. L. Williams, dec.; W. H. Frith, v. E. St. C. Wray, dec.; G. Bourke, v. D'A. B. East, superseded for absence without leave; F. A. Davenport, v. S. Hopkins, seconded; Jan. 4.

19*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. M. Jenkins has been permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transf. to the Indian S.C.; H. E. Haldane, gent., to be ens., by purc., v. C. L. Hornby, promd. by purc. in the 58th foot; Jan. 4.

21*st Foot.*—R. C. Temple, gent., to be ens., by purc., v. H. F. Allin, who ret.; Jan. 4.

58*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. Bowling to be capt., by purc., v. M. Murphy, who ret.; Ens. C. L. Hornby, from 19th foot, to be lieut., by purc., v. Bowling; Jan. 4.

60*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. F. Terry to be capt., by purc., v. S. Mortimer, who ret.: Ens. H. S. H. Riddell to be lieut., by purc., v. Terry; Jan. 4.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. H. S. G. S. Knight, 19th foot, to be instr. of musky., v. Capt. W. A. Smyth, 11th foot, who proceeds to join his batt.; Dec. 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Qrmr. serg. F. D. Hamilton, R.E., to be apoth. to the forces, v. E. Rickards, dec.; Jan. 4.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officer, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz. :—Lieut. col. R. H. Currie, 39th foot; Dec. 19, 1870.

Jan. 6.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. W. J. Williams to be lieut. col., v. Calvert, ret. upon half-pay; Second capt. R. O'Hara to be capt., v. Williams; Lieut. G. C. Strahan, on the seconded list, to be second capt.; Lieut. H. St. J. V. Le M. T. Le Marchant to be second capt., v. O'Hara; Jan. 7.

The dates of prom. of the undernntd. officers to be altered as follows, viz. :—Lieut. col. C. H. Ingilby and Capt. M. Tweedie, to Dec. 17; Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. P. Yates, C.B., Capt. R. L. Tottenham, and Second capt. G. J. Gillies, to Dec. 24.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. R. H. Sankey (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. J. C. Anderson, dec.; Second capt. J. O. Hasted (late Madras) to be capt., v. Sankey; Lieut. C. A. Sim (late Madras), to be second capt., v. Hasted; Oct. 15.

The prom. of the following officers (late Madras), which appeared in the Gazette of Nov. 4 last, to be antedated to Oct. 13, viz. :—Lieut. col. R. A. Roberts, Capt. H. Tulloch, Second capt. J. Pennycuick.

The undernntd. gent. cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts., with temp. rank, viz. :—P. Cardew, L. Darwin, R. da C. Porter, M. W. Skinner, W. T. Shone, W. H. White, J. M. T. Badgley, H. W. Duperier, F. W. Bennett, A. Heathcote, A. Hildebrand, R. Thompson, E. J. T. Ross (of Bladensburg), S. M. Maycock, E. J. Dewing, H. H. Kitchener, C. F. Cooke; Jan. 4.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—At Falkland-road, Dec. 12, wife of P. N. Abraham, B.E.S. Press, daughter.

BARLOW—At Monghyr, Dec. 4, wife of G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., son.

BROMHEAD—At Agra, Dec. 5, wife of Lieut. Sir B. Bromhead, adjt. 40th N.I., daughter.

BROOKES—At Trichinopoly, Dec. 8, wife of Mat Brookes, telegraph master, Govt. tel. dept., Tellicherry, son.

CONNELL—At Byculla, Dec. 14, wife of G. L. F. Connell, daughter.

CROSS—At Negapatam, Dec. 3, wife of Maurice Cross, daughter.

DALY—At Simla, Dec. 7, wife of O. A. Daly, daughter.

DAVIS—At Lahore, Dec. 3, wife of Major W. G. Davis, daughter.

DEACON—At Sylhet, Dec. 4, wife of Robert Deacon, civil asst. surgeon, daughter.

DE VERINE—At Jessore, Dec. 4, wife of J. S. De Verine, son.

EARLE—At Bareilly, Dec. 4, wife of Lieut. col. W. H. S. Earle, dist. supt. of police, daughter.

FERGUSON—At Calicut, Dec. 6, wife of J. Ferguson, forest dept., son.

GASPAR—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, wife of Nicholas M. Gasper, daughter.

GORDON—At Landour, Dec. 8, Mrs. Theo. Gordon, son.

GRAHAM—At Dera Ismail Khan, wife of Lieut. col. Graham, offictg. commissioner, Derajat, son.

GUBBAY—At Calcutta, Dec. 13, wife of R. Gubbay, son.

HARRISON—At Calcutta, Dec. 13, wife of E. F. Harrison, son.

HUDSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, wife of E. F. Hudson, daughter.

HUEY—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, wife of E. A. Huey, son.

LAUGHTON—At Port Blair, Nov. 15, wife of Capt. A. F. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, son, prematurely.

LEE—At Rampore, Dec. 8, wife of Joseph Lee, Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, daughter.

MADGE—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, wife of W. C. Madge, son.

MASON—At Belgaum, Dec. 7, wife of Major W. H. Mason, Cantonment Magistrate, son.

MENEZES—At Mount Road, Dec. 13, wife of F. C. F. de Menezes, son.

MIGNON—At Hyderabad, Dec. 4, wife of Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, staff officer, son.

NIEL—At Sudaon, Dec. 3, wife of H. S. Niel, son.

OATES—At Mysore, Nov. 25, wife of George Oates, Mech. Eng., daughter.

OLLIVER—At Jounpore, Dec. 8, wife of Chas. Olliver, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, son.

PITCHER—At Lucknow, Dec. 6, wife of Duncan Pitcher, asst. comr., son.

PUNDT—At Calcutta, Dec. 7, wife of C. W. Pundt, asst. harbour-master, daughter.

ROSS—At Kilpauk, Madras, Dec. 13, wife of G. H. Ross, daughter.

SCOTT—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, wife of G. J. Scott, son.

SCULTHORPE—At Agra, Dec. 9, wife of William Sculthorpe, daughter.

SINCLAIR—At Toondla, Dec. 11, wife of W. Sinclair, D.P.W., daughter.

STEEL—At Dalhousie, Dec. 10, Mrs. H. W. Steel, daughter.

WATTS—At Howrah, Nov. 22, wife of George Watts, out-door inspector E. I. Railway, son.

WRIGHT—At Raneegunge, Nov. 27, wife of A. C. Wright, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTCHER—MALPAS.—At Madras, Dec. 12, Emily C. U., daughter of Rev. H. Malpas, to L. H. Butcher, C.E., Sholapoor.

COURT—SPRY.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Allahabad, Dec. 1, Frederick W., son of M. H. Court, C.S., to Matilda C., daughter of the late Rev. A. B. Spry.

DUNBAR—MAXWELL.—At Christ Church, Cawnpore, Nov. 26, J. MacD. Dunbar to Charlotte J., daughter of H. Maxwell, Cawnpore.

FERRAR—O'DONNELL.—At the Church of All Souls, Seetapore, Nov. 10, M. L. Ferrar, C.S., to Rosa M., daughter of T. W. O'Donnell.

FORBES—AUGIER.—Dec. 5, John C. M., son of the Hon. R. Forbes, to Ellen F. Augier.

ORCHARD—WOODS.—At the Church of St. Thomas, Saharunpore, Dec. 10, Major M. Orchard, Bengal S.C., to Mary J., daughter of J. S. Woods, V.S., stud dept.

RYVES—HIRD.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Dec. 8, C. M. Ryves, lieut., Bombay army, to Frances M., daughter of F. Hird, M.D.

STEVENSON—MULLALY.—At the Fort Chapel, Dec. 12, A. Stevenson, contractor, to E., widow of the late Mr. Mullaly, acct., Aden.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN—At Chinchpoogly Hill, Dec. 13, Marion W. C., infant daughter of J. W. Balmain, C.E.

BERRY—At Umballa, Dec. 4, Florence S., daughter of Mr. Berry, aged 9.

CLIFFORD—At Grant Buildings, Colaba, Dec. 9, Elizabeth Clifford, aged 68.

ELDRIDGE—At Subathoo, Dec. 1, Sub-Conductor H. Eldridge, Army Commissariat Dep.

FORBES—At Jullundur, Dec. 3, Major F. M. H. Forbes, Bengal S.C., aged 41.

HOUGHTON—At Mirzapore, Dec. 11, J. D. L. Houghton.

JACKSON—At Palkote, Godavery dist., Dec. 7, Jane, wife of D. Jackson, D.P.W., aged 28.

JACOB—Nov. 30, Eliza A. Jacob, granddaughter of the late Johanness M. Zechariah, aged 65.

KELLY—At Loodianah, Dec. 4, G. L. Kelly, dist. supt. of police, aged 32.

LAUGHTON—At Port Blair, Nov. 15, Alfred, son of Capt. A. F. Laughton, Madras S.C., aged a few hours.

MCDONALD—At Calcutta, Dec. 5, Cecilia McDonald, widow of the late Daniel McDonald, Calcutta, aged 59.

MACKAY—Below the city of Mundi, on the Beas River, D. Mackay, forest department.

MENESSE—At Bandora, Dec. 13, Ellen, wife of C. Menesse, aged 34.

NAHER—At Allahabad, Dec. 7, Ella L., daughter of S. J. Naher, extra asst. comnr., Sultanpore, Oude.

NELSON—At Peshawur, Dec. 6, Margaret E., wife of Lieut. J. S. Nelson, 38th regiment, aged 22. [aged 1 year.

ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, Charles S. B., son of J. S. Robertson,

SHORT—At Woodlands, Shevaroys, Dec. 1, Isabella M., daughter of Capt. E. H. Short, aged 5 months.

VAILLANT—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, Henry E., infant son of P. Vaillant.

WALLIS—On board the P. and O. S. S. *Columbian*, Dec. 10, John Wallis, Purser's storekeeper, aged 24.

Official Papers.

THE ALLAHABAD BARRACKS.

The following is the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the defects in the new barracks and other buildings at Allahabad. This is better than nothing, but where is the report itself :—

Read—Public Works Department letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 686B-M, dated July 7, 1870.

Public Works Department letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 705B-M, dated July 12, 1870.

Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 356, dated July 18, 1870.

Public Works Department endorsement to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, No. 744B-M, dated July 18, 1870.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 2,408A, dated Aug. 30, 1870, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 2,474A, dated Aug. 18, 1870, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the circumstances relating to the fall of the store-room in the gun-carriage factory at Allahabad, were requested to examine and report upon the condition of the soldiers' barracks lately erected in the new cantonment, and after a careful inspection of the several buildings have brought to notice defects in the following instances :—

1. Insecurity of the planks of the ceiling of the barracks.
2. Leaky condition of roofs, particularly the terraced ones of the upper verandahs of barracks.
3. Want of sufficient connection between the verandah and main walls of barracks.
4. Variable quality of the mortar and plaster used in the construction of the buildings generally.
5. Defective drainage of the ground in the neighbourhood of the barracks.
6. Doubts as to the sufficiency of the foundations of the barracks.
7. Inferior style of construction of officers' quarters, particularly in respect to one of the double-storeyed buildings, which will probably have to be rebuilt.

With regard to the barracks, the committee only lay stress on point No. 3 ; they remark—"This is, in fact, almost the only point of any importance that has come under our notice ;" and the Local Government observes that, whilst there are many defects in the workmanship which are very discreditable to the officers who have been connected with them, no radical defects of construction appear to exist, or only such as admit of being remedied at no very large outlay.

1. *Ceilings.*—The half-inch planks, of which the ceilings are formed, not having been properly fastened, have started under the influence of the alternations of temperature and moisture of the atmosphere. Very simple measures are necessary to make these quite secure, and the committee express the opinion that "the defects might easily have been rectified by the executive engineer, or at all events by the superintending engineer on his own responsibility." The Local Government remarks that "it was through error of judgment on the part of the executive engineer that what is required had not already been carried out." Measures have been taken by the Local Government for effecting the necessary repairs, and probably the work has been done by this time.

2. *Leakage of Verandah Roofs.*—This is partly due to cracks in the terrace covering, which ought to have been long ago closed up by the executive engineer, but mainly to an insufficient number of pipes for the rapid discharge of the rain water. It is proposed to supply an additional number of pipes ; but, in view to avoid the risk of leakage into the walls, it is a matter for further consideration whether it will not be the best plan to dispense with pipes altogether, and to allow the water to pass freely over the eaves, or to discharge by numerous spouts.

3. *Insufficient Connection between Verandah and Main Walls.*—The arcaded verandah walls are slight, and the committee think that they discovered signs of their having been thrust outward by the roof. The evidence is not very positive, but the committee very properly recommend the precaution of improving the connection between the main and the tops of the verandah walls by a few iron tie-rods. Orders, which are approved by the Governor-General in Council, have been given by the local government to carry out this precautionary measure.

4. *Variable Quality of Mortar and Plaster.*—The committee consider that "the whole of the brickwork, as regards the quality of bricks and setting, is altogether unexceptionable ; the bricks have been burnt in the Government yards, and are as good as any we have ever seen, and the joints of the work are remarkably close and true. We cannot, however, say that the mortar is generally of equally good quality. Both as regards the pointing and the plaster, we find that, in some places, the mortar is particularly good, and in others of inferior quality, and in many of the wards, particularly with regard to the plaster, decidedly bad." The security of the buildings does not appear in any way to be affected by the quality of the mortar ; but the bad plaster will, of course, involve heavy expense in the annual repairs. The committee would not permit the use of oopla-burnt kunkur lime ; but such lime can be obtained of excellent quality if ordinary care be taken in its preparation, and on economical grounds it would be very undesirable to prohibit the use of lime thus burnt.

5. *Defective Drainage.*—The committee draw attention to this, and particularly urge that arrangements be made to prevent stagnation of water near the foundations of the buildings.

The Chief Engineer explains that projects for the complete drainage of the lines have been approved, and that, for the most part, the necessary drainage channels have been cut. The ground in the neighbourhood of the barracks has, however, been lately ploughed up in view to its being purified by cultivation ; some of the surface drains have consequently been choked, and water lies about in various places. A few cuts would have disposed of this water, and the Executive Engineer is justly blamed for not having taken the necessary measures to ensure their being carried out. The report brings to light a want of forethought and consideration in this very simple matter, which it is painful to be obliged to notice, and H.E. the Governor-General in Council desires that this question of drainage may continue to receive the most careful consideration of the Chief Engineer.

6. *Insufficiency of Foundations.*—The attention of the committee was drawn to this point in consequence of some slight cracks in the infantry hospital walls. The committee remark—"Though to all appearance they are quite insignificant, we feel bound to notice them, owing to the fact that, whilst two of the men's hospital ranges were under construction, a portion of one of them fell twice, and an angle of the other three times, and were again rebuilt on the old foundations after they had been protected by a layer of concrete in front. The foundations are carried to a depth of only two and a-half feet below the ground level.

Colonel Hodgson explains that the committee have not been correctly informed about this point. No portions of the buildings ever fell. Cracks appeared in the corner arches, caused, not by any yielding of foundations, but from want of sufficient strength in the supporting end piers. These portions were taken down and rebuilt. A worse settlement occurred over a blind well ; the injured portion of wall was taken down and rebuilt, and precautions were taken to secure the foundations.

The committee would have preferred deeper foundations generally for all the buildings ; but these buildings have been more or less completed for two or three years, and there are no manifest signs of settlement. The chief precaution to be taken is to prevent the lodgment of water near the foundations, and to this the Governor-General in Council would enjoin the strictest attention.

7. *Officers' Quarters.*—These were not commenced until the barracks were nearly ready for occupation. They were, therefore, run up hurriedly, so that they might be ready for the officers when the men were moved into the barracks ; but this is no valid excuse for the very bad quality of work that has been executed. All authorities admit that the construction of these quarters is far inferior to that of the barracks. One of the buildings has settled so seriously that it will probably have to be almost entirely rebuilt. The cause of settlement has not yet been ascertained, but it is being inquired into, and a further report is promised. This should be submitted with the least practicable delay.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that most of the defects above noticed, and many others in connection with the minor buildings, were reported to the Government of India by the Quarter-master general in January last, and that the representations of the military authorities were sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, on Feb. 9, 1870, with instructions to furnish, on an early date, detailed explanation in regard to each of the defects brought to notice. Orders were also given to the effect that the remedial measures that might seem urgently necessary in the opinion of the Lieutenant-governor should at once be set in hand. The instructions of the Government of India appear to have been overlooked by the Local Government, for no report beyond that now under consideration has ever reached the Government of India. The comprehensive report called for should, however, be submitted without further delay, as it ought to embrace points not touched upon in these papers.

In respect to the blame to be attached to the officers of the department for the defects that have been brought to notice, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hennessey, one of the executive engineers, is directly responsible for the bad work in the officers' quarters, which were nearly all built by him. For this, and for other shortcomings, he has lately been reduced to the grade of assistant engineer.

The present executive engineer, Major Whish, had nothing to do with the construction of any of the buildings ; but the Local Government holds him to blame for slackness of duty in respect to his failure to remedy the defective drainage, and to carry into execution the necessary repairs of the barracks. Had he attended properly to the condition of the ceilings and the roofs, many of the defects now complained of would have had no existence. It is said of him—"There has been a want of promptness of action which should not have occurred in an officer of his long experience."

The remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on this officer are fully concurred in by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and he should be told that this instance of failure on his part will be recorded against him in the promotion rolls.

It is said of Major Cobbe, superintending engineer, that he was of little or no assistance to the Government at the time when work was being pressed forward, and that he failed altogether to notice and check the inferior work in the officers' quarters. His case has been dealt with in the resolution regarding the accident to the store-room in the gun-carriage factory.

Nothing has been said of Colonel Rose, superintending engineer ; but he was in charge for 2½ months after the representations of the local military authorities, above alluded to, had been pointed out to the Government, North-Western Provinces. The orders of the Government of India must have been passed on to him, and he ought to have paid particular attention to remedying many of the defects that had been so prominently brought to notice, and for which Major Whish has alone been held to blame by the Local Government.

Fort and Government House.—It does not seem necessary to record any remarks on this part of the committee's proceedings. The suggestions of the committee may be left to be dealt with by the local government.

H.E. the Governor-General in Council desires to record, in conclusion, that the strictures conveyed in the resolution Nos. 1,294-5, dated Nov. 30, on the fall of the store room of the gun carriage factory, in regard to the negligence and incapacity displayed by all the officers concerned, are applicable, although perhaps in a somewhat less degree, to the case of the new barrack buildings.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the public works department, with a special injunction that the measures (which have already been too long delayed) for placing the buildings in question in perfectly efficient condition may be speedily and thoroughly carried into effect.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the military department for information.

Home.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

The Committee of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters have t length published their reply to the strictures of Sir Robert nstruther and the Rev. S. Jenner. With regard to the alleged ostliness of the education supplied in this school, they show, by a omparison of the whole yearly outlay at Bath, that the actual cost f maintaining and educating seventy girls amounts to no more than £47 a head, or if the year's repairs be excluded, to less than £43. This they consider "no unreasonable amount for superior tuition in English, French, and German, in music and drawing, as well as in needlework." Possibly not, if the tuition be superior, and the figures of the committee trustworthy. Cookery, which many people regard as an important branch of feminine study, is not taught because no facilities for teaching it are afforded by "the gas and steam arrangements of a large public institution." This excuse will hardly satisfy the friends of culinary progress. To the untutored masculine mind it would seem that a good large kitchen range furnishes the best school for instruction in an art too much neglected by English housewives of every degree. Music and German are good things, but a little knowledge of practical cookery would never come amiss even to English gentlewomen. This question apart, however, the committee fairly enough maintain that the daughters of gentlemen should be lodged and educated accordingly. Every girl in the school —and fifty of them are fifteen years old and upwards—has a small sleeping apartment. Seventy girls being considered quite enough for one person to look after, a separate place has been found for the youngest children, twenty in number, who as they grow up are transferred to the elder school.

In dealing with the question of excessive outlay on buildings and improvements, the committee go in detail over each instance of alleged extravagance. The cost of the new well did greatly exceed the estimate, but the excess, which fell considerably short of the figure named by the hon. secretaries, was fully justified by the results. It had been alleged that the building of a new wing to the school cost £2,411. 18s. 6d. for what consisted of little but outside walls. In point of fact, it cost only £1,400, and comprised a solid stone staircase, a lavatory, closets, and several other rooms. Some people, however, may still find a curious disproportion between the work done in these two cases and the money spent upon it. But Sir R. Anstruther, urge the committee, never once in his seven years of office complained about the expenditure, nor did he pay even one visit to the school at Bath. As to Mr. Jenner's efforts to check extravagance, his first complaint, made in 1867, was at once investigated by the committee, who declared themselves satisfied with the explanations given. The committee end by appealing to the public for their continued support of an institution which in five years has increased from twenty-five to ninety girls. Twenty more will be taken in after the Christmas holidays, and it is hoped that ere long the whole number will be raised to a hundred and twenty. On the whole, it may be said that the committee, if only partially successful in rebutting the charge of extravagance, have succeeded in proving the extravagance of Mr. Jenner's charges. If that gentleman, moreover, mixed up in his reckonings capital account with current expenses, as the committee say he did, his mistake in that direction might tend to vitiate the bulk of his detailed conclusions. After all, forty-seven pounds a-head does not seem a very extravagant sum for the purposes to which it has been applied. There are schools, of course, where girls may be ill-fed and worse educated for half that cost; but these are not schools for gentlefolk's daughters. —*Home News.*

Miscellaneous.

INDIA MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to the Museum at the India Office in December last was 5,566; total number of visitors since the opening in April, 34,030.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Information has been received by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company that a further reduction of 1½d. per ton has been made in the harbour dues at Aden. Vessels calling merely to deliver telegrams are not subjected to any harbour tariff.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £370,000, and to Bombay £30,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 10¼d., will receive about 61 per cent., on Bombay at that price in full.

THE NEW RIFLE.—Notwithstanding repeated statements to the contrary made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we appear to have been rightly informed when mentioning that the Martini-Henry rifle was selected by Government. We now learn from the *Irish Times*, a journal generally well informed on such subjects, that it has been notified at Irish Head-Quarters that this is the weapon that has been adopted, and that an issue would be made immediately to the troops in Ireland. We also observe that Mr. Cardwell, when addressing his constituents at Oxford, speaks of the "Martini-Henry as being the new arm." Under these circumstances our contemporary affords another instance of the inaccuracy of his information on certain points, and of the difficulty that exists in convincing him of his error.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

IN MEMORIAM.—The Duke of Argyll has addressed a letter to the Governor-General of India in reference to the death of Sir Henry Durand. His Grace says:—"I have received with the deepest regret telegraphic intelligence of the melancholy death by an accident of Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. By this sad calamity the Government of India at home and abroad has been deprived of the services of one of its best officers in the performance of his public duties, at a time when he had just entered on a new career of utility, for which he was eminently fitted. Having entered the Indian army in one of the scientific branches of the service, he distinguished himself at an early period by his gallantry in the field, and subsequently by his ability and independence of character in different high civil and political appointments, and as a member of the Supreme Government won for himself the confidence of successive Governors-General, until he was selected by your Excellency to fill the high office in which his distinguished career has been so suddenly brought to a close. The life of such a man is an example to the service, and her Majesty's Government deeply deplores his death."

ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.—We understand that the special committee which was appointed some few months ago to consider the most suitable guns for Indian use has recommended the exclusive adoption of muzzle-loading guns of seven different calibres:—1. Wrought iron muzzle-loading 10-inch rifled guns, for turret ships. 2. Wrought-iron muzzle-loading 9-inch rifled guns, for coast defences. 3. Converted cast-iron Palliser guns, 68 or 56-pounders, converted to 80 or 64-pounders, rifled, for secondary coast defences. 4. Converted cast-iron Palliser guns, 24 and 18 pounders, converted to 40-pounders, rifled, for guns of position and siege trains. 5. 20-pounder guns (of bronze, if it be found possible to convert the existing 9-pounder 10 cwt. bronze smooth-bores), for heavy field batteries. 6. New 9-pounders (of bronze, if that material should ultimately prove satisfactory; if not, of wrought iron lined with steel), for field batteries and horse artillery. 7. 7-pounder guns (probably bronze) for mountain batteries. This system of guns and projectiles will be one which will combine efficiency with simplicity in a high degree; and it has this further to recommend it, that it can be introduced at a very inconsiderable expense and in a very short time, thanks to the facilities of production which Major Palliser's system of conversion affords. The carriages for these Palliser guns are also ready to hand. The ammunition will be obtained at Cossipore. It is contemplated, we believe, to withdraw any breech-loading guns which may have been supplied to India, and to replace them with muzzle-loading guns of one of the above mentioned calibres. Active measures are now being taken to press forward the Indian armaments.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The twenty-third half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held last Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair. The chairman expressed the peculiar satisfaction with which the directors now met the shareholders. It was now in their power to make an advance upon the five shillings' dividend which had been declared for the four preceding corresponding half-years. The dividend would have been still larger had it not been that the Secretary of State required a certain sum to be left on balance. A telegram had been received from the company's agents in Calcutta stating that the gross receipts on the working of the line for the half-year ending Saturday last were nearly £1,200,000, so that it might be hoped that the income would be sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. During the half-year the company had had no accident or casualty, or any of those numerous things which so largely interfered with the profits of railway companies in these days, and he had great satisfaction in bearing testimony on behalf of the directors to the zeal and ability of the officers who conducted the affairs of the company in India. The directors were enabled to point to the opening of the Chord line as an indication that the expenditure upon the capital account was very nearly closed. There were no heavy works in hand, and all that remained to be done were some minor works of stations, &c. The exigencies of the traffic might perhaps require some further accommodation in the shape of rails. When the accounts with the Jubbulpore line should be closed, the balance would be quite within the competence of the directors to raise, and he hoped it would be too insignificant to offer for rateable division among the shareholders. During the year 1870, accepting the telegram which had been received to be correct, the gross traffic amounted to £2,631,000, as against £2,478,000 in last year, and £2,154,000 in 1868. He moved the adoption of the report. Mr. J. C. Marshman seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted; as were also other resolutions authorising the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 5s. 9d. per cent. for the half-year, in addition to the usual guaranteed interest, and consolidating into stock all paid-up shares not already consolidated.

MILITARY.—The *Standard* has information that the Government has determined to increase the establishments of all branches of the military service to the extent of 20,000 men, in the following proportions:—Royal Horse Artillery, 787; Cavalry, 1,831; Royal Artillery, 4,467; Royal Engineers, 294; Foot Guards, 700; Infantry of the Line, 11,398; Army Service Corps, 470.—Experiments are to be made at Shooter's-hill in order to test the utility of Thomson's road steamer in drawing guns and other heavy loads up hill, over bad roads, or land where there is no road at all, with a view to its introduction into the Army Service Corps. One of the smaller engines has already been purchased, and is in use at the Royal Arsenal, where an instructor is daily employed teaching soldier artisans how to handle it. The 35-ton gun, which is still blocking the tramway leading to the proof butts, will be tried with the new pebble powder, recently approved by the committee on explosives. This description of powder, which resembles small black pebbles, being manufactured as fast as the resources of the establishment at Waltham will allow. This powder, as already reported, gives a greater velocity to the projectile, with less strain upon the gun than the ordinary powder in use, and it is understood that the maximum charges have been fixed by the committee as follows:—35-ton gun, 120 lbs.; 25-ton gun, 85 lbs.; 10-inch gun, 70 lbs.; 9-inch gun, 50 lbs.; and 7-inch gun, 30 lbs.—A reward for distinguished service has been awarded to Colonel C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B., 12th Brigade, Koyal Artillery, commanding Royal Artillery in the Southern District. Colonel D'Aguilar served in the Crimean campaign from September, 1854, to March, 1855, including the battle of Inkerman (where he had a horse shot under him) and siege of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardment of October 17, and for his services received the war medal with two clasps, a companionship of the Bath, the 5th class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and commanded the artillery of General Franks's Force at the action of Secundra, also commanded the Royal Horse Artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow, when he was three times mentioned in despatches, and was granted the brevet rank of colonel, and received the war medal.

REPORT ON EXPLOSIVES.—The Committee on Explosives have forwarded to the War-office reports on their progress of investigations at Woolwich. In the memorandum of instructions forwarded to the committee from the Secretary of State for War, their attention was especially directed "to the importance of an early determination of the description of gunpowder whose employment in large charges is attended with the least risk of overstraining the guns," and they were desired to report progress from time to time on this part of the question. It is stated their experiments hitherto have shown that there is no difficulty in producing a description of powder much better suited for use in guns in large calibre than the present service powders. From the numerous samples tried, five descriptions have been selected for illustration, viz., rifle large grain, pellet, Russian prismatic, Ritter prismatic, and pebble powder. The guns with which the tests have been made are 8-inch and 10-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron smooth-bores, which have been tapped in several places, and fitted with Rodman's pressure gauges, and a new "crusher" gauge, made in the Royal Gun Factories, these being both designed to ascertain the pressure caused by the explosion, and with Captain A. Noble's chronoscope and the Navez Leurs apparatus, to determine the velocity of the projectile. The results, as given in detail by the committee, are, so far as they have gone, favourable to a pebble powder having a density of 1·732, a single round (60lb.) of which gave forty feet more velocity than a like charge of the service rifle large-grain powder, with only two-fifths of the pressure. The committee intend to continue the experiments with rifled guns, and also to determine the proper charges for guns of various calibre, and, in the meantime, they recommend the adoption and manufacture of pebble powder, the production of which involves little departure from the existing system of manufacture, and that steps should be at once taken for acquiring further information on the subject. The attention of the committee has also been directed to gun-cotton; but their proceedings in this branch of the inquiry have been confined to a few tentative trials with gun-cotton cartridges, modified in various ways to obtain velocity and regularity equal to what are given by the service cartridge.

India Office.

January 9, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. L. C. Probyn and J. S. Drummond.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. de C. Williams (Uncov.); Lieut. J. Brebner (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. L. Brown, Staff Corps; Capt. E. C. Garstin, Staff Corps; Capt. E. P. Gordon, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. Campbell, Staff Corps; Surg. H. I. Beach; Capt. T. Lavie, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. S. Magan, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. O. Bradford (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. Stevens (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. F. Laycock (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. M. Macpherson, 1 mo.; Mr. W. G. Pedder, 6 mo.; Mr. H. Newton, 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Sage, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major F. Broughton, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. Campbell, W. S. Wells, F. J. Alexander, H. Muspratt, P. H. Egerton, R. F. Pughe (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. S. Foster and E. B. Foord.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. Norman, H. M. W. Daniell, W. J. Williamson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Howey, Infantry; Surg. major C. Johnson; Col. H. Hopkinson, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor A. Greer; Major P. Maxwell, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Atkins, Staff Corps; Capt. F. S. Shanton, Engrs.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Cook, Staff Corps; Capt. I. H. M. Barnett, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Balmer, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Justice, Staff Corps; Major H. H. Foord, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major W. B. Preston, Staff Corps; Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Scott, Staff Corps; Lieut. P. A. Browne, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—The wife of A. Oswald Brodie, late Ceylon C.S., of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Jan. 4.

ELSMIE—The wife of G. R. Elsmie, Bengal C.S., of a son, of 20, Redcliffe-road, S.W., Jan. 2.

MARRIAGES.

DONNELLY—DYKES—Capt. John F. D. Donnelly, R.E., to Adeliza, daughter of the late Freeheville L. B. Dykes, at Bridekirk, Cumberland, Jan. 5.

MACDOUGALL—FORSYTH.—Surgeon H. R. MacDougall, M.D., Bombay Army, to Caroline H., daughter of the late James Forsyth, at Edinburgh, Jan. 5.

WARDROPER—FRANCIS.—Alfred, son of Lieut. Col. Edward Wardroper, Indian Army, to Sarah V., daughter of T. Francis, at Mendlesham, Jan. 5.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—Edward, son of E. B. Harris, Dinapore, at Battersea, aged 11, Dec. 31.
LOWIS.—John Lowis, late Bengal C.S., at Torquay, Dec. 31.
RAYMOND—George Raymond, at Cheltenham, aged 78, Jan. 5.
SQUARIN—William B. Squarin, late P. and O. Co.'s Service, at 14, Randolph-road, aged 40, Dec. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1. Str. Great Victoria, Madras, via Suez Canal; Harwich, Batavia; Argo, Batavia; Emanuele, Rangoon; Oithona, Bombay.—2. Peruvian Congress, Bombay; Marmion, Calcutta.—3. Invincible, Manila; Asiatic, Bombay; The Douglas, Bombay; Melbourne, Bombay.—4. Royal Family, Bombay; Cameo, Moulmain; St. Mungo, Calcutta; British Constitution, Colombo; Sir Robert Seppings, Madras; Albatross, Surinam.—6. Conflict, Calcutta; Silome, Pondicherry; Kenilworth, Rangoon.—7. Erycena, Gopaulpore; Ellen Lamb, Sarawak.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Str. Said, Penang, via Suez Canal.—29. Thames, Singapore; Star of Brunswick, Rangoon; str. Sanspareil, Singapore, via Suez Canal; Zoroaster, Galle.—30. Salmon, East London; Tallula, Muscat.—31. City of Seringapatam, Bombay.—Jan. 2. Chimborazo, Aden.—3. Eleutheria, Galle; Hesperia, Mangalore; str. Lumley Castle, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal; City of Ningpo, Calcutta; str. Ganges, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Cherokee, Bombay.—4. Strathblane, Calcutta.—6. Lady Palmerston, Calcutta; Annie Inverdreuil, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 7.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips, Mr. W. A. Raikes, Mrs. W. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, Miss H. J. Neele, Col. A. B. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Blew, Mrs. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. P. Maxwell and child, Major E. Plower, Mrs. White and child, Miss Alone, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Dr. Collum, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. L. O. Callaghan, Miss Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Badham, Dr. J. Y. Smith, Capt. Bandry, Mr. M. C. Richardson. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Thomas. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock and three children, Col. and Mrs. Hildebrand and two infants, Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Capt. Sanders, Mr. L. Spottiswoode. For HONG KONG.—Capt. J. Roskill. For BATAVIA.—Mr. Dejentye. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. L. Porteous. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Halliday, Mr. H. B. Christie, Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. W. C. Vanderspar, Mr. W. Cooper. For COCHIN.—Capt. and Mrs. Davidson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Sharland, Mr. Breeden, Miss Jennens, Mr. D. J. Napier and son.

Per str. Salsette, Jan. 17.—From BRINDISI.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Shaw, Mr. F. Wienholt, Mr. W. Wienholt, Col. Low, Mr. H. M. Rogers. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Potter, Miss Broadbent, Hon. P. Stanhope, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Miss Adeane, Mr. R. Smith, Hon. A. Gordon, Mr. A. L. F. Gordon.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Melpomene, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 10; Portia, London to Calcutta, Oct. 30; Dover Castle, London to Calcutta, Nov. 17; Wm. Leavitt, London to Calcutta, Nov. 30; Sir Henry Lawrence, Calcutta to London, Dec. 12; Josephine, London to Kurrachee, Aug. 22; Star of India, Madras to London, Nov. 30.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Gabb, Lieut. Shepherd, Colonel C. H. Brownlow, Major and Mrs. Newmarch and child, Miss Johnson, Mr. McHinch, Mrs. Carter, Miss Mackenzie, two Misses Maidment, Miss Coke, Capt. Hawkins, Miss McGregor, Miss Atkinson, Rev. — Horsburgh, Capt. McGregor, Mrs. G. F. McLeod, and Rev. — Blumhardt.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. G. Farrell, and the Rev. J. R. Baldwin.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Right Hon. Sir H. Bulwer.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Countess Stackpoole and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Healey, Miss Wootton, Mr. Healy, and Major Irby.

JANUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks, Mr. F. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Park, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Mrs. Wyman, and Mrs. Moseley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Miss Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Smart, and Mrs. Gilliland.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Col. Hoste, Capt. Dyke, Colonel and Mrs. Lukin and infant, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. F. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nairne and two children, and Mr. A. Trotter.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. A. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Hay, and Mr. H. L. Harrison.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Crofton, and Miss Burke.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. M. FitzGerald.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Miss Cooke and Mrs. F. G. Hose and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Hon. H. Ayers, Mrs. Ayers, and two children, two Misses Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ayers, and Mr. A. E. Ayers.

BRINDISI to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. H. Carter.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. P. G. Moore, and Mr. Romilly.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mr. and Mrs. Montefiore, and Baron De Hirsch.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Chirnside and nephew.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. Lewis.

JANUARY 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Bannermann and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. H. M. Dennys, Miss Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Dallas and three children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Oliphant, Mr. R. Inglis, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. Gray, Miss Macdonald, Mr. J. Reed, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Capt. C. G. Cautley, Mrs. Peck, Col. and Mrs. Hathway, two Misses Hathway, and Mrs. Cousens.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Craster, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. G. A. Robertson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Price.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, January 21, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, January 14 and 28, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

HYDERABAD OR SECUNDERABAD FOR A TERMINUS?—The *Pioneer* discusses the question whether Hyderabad or Secunderabad shall be the terminus for the Hyderabad Railway. "Both have claims, but there ought to be no doubt as to which has the greater. Secunderabad is, of course, the English nominee, but if policy and, we may almost say, good faith are to have any weight in deciding the matter, Hyderabad should at once be declared as the terminus elect. Sir Salar Jung has done too much for us, yielded too much to us, to allow us to hesitate in complying with his natural wish that the capital of the State should be the terminus of the railway. We are sorry that the dispute ever began, and still more sorry that it was not crushed at the outset on the sole responsibility of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and without any trip to Calcutta to consult with the Viceroy."

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			95⅛
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking	90½ ⅜
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			90½ ⅜
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		Co.'s Rs.	90⅝ ⅜
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as	90¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equivalent to	92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		£100.	97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			98⅜ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			105⅛ 106⅛

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅜ 1d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½ d.
Madras	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Bombay...	1s. 10⅜ 1d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½ 1d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¾d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		110½
	India 4 per cent.		100⅛ to 101⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		90⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½ to 100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 100¾
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		26s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. to 27s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	101
20	Do. issued 12s. prem.	2.8.0	½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103⅜
Stock	East Indian	100	108 to 109
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105⅜ to 106⅜
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102 to 103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	100½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅛ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8⅛
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	40⅛
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	116 to 119
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6⅜
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅜ to 7
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	8¼
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	2¼ to 3 dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼
5	New	4	1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 2 dis.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 24; Agra, December 22; Calcutta, December 21; and Madras, December 22.

THESE dates have a certain significance. Hitherto Madras has generally been a day further from Bombay than Calcutta. Now the tables are turned with the development of railway lines across Southern India, and Madras sends us news a day later than that from Calcutta.

THE Indian papers contain no very important news. Lady Mayo rejoined her husband at Calcutta on the 19th December. The Viceroy was to hold a levee on the 27th, and her Ladyship a drawing-room on the 28th of the same month. Lord Napier and his staff reached Allahabad on the night of the 20th December, and Calcutta two or three days later. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald spent a week from the 14th to the 21st at Rajkote, amidst a goodly gathering of two hundred and sixty-two chiefs and gentry of Kattywar. His Excellency's Durbar on the 14th was thronged with brilliant costumes of every hue, set off with a dazzling halo of rich jewellery. After their reception the Rajah of Bhownuggur's minister read the Address, which congratulated Sir Seymour on the completion of the Rajkoomar College—first projected by Colonel Keatinge for the young princes and chiefs of Kattywar. The Governor's reply complimented his hearers on having been the first in India to come forward of their own free will and found a college for their children and children's children with their own purses. He urged them to carry the good work yet further, by seeing that their children were removed betimes to the healthy atmosphere of a public school from the enervating influences of the zenana and the unwholesome teaching of Court flatterers.

THE Rajkoomar College was opened on the 17th in great state by the Governor of Bombay. After an explanatory address from the Resident, Colonel Anderson, his Excellency enlarged to the assembled chiefs on the superior advantages of public to private schooling. The charge of the new college, which can only at present hold twenty-five boys, was then formally made over to Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, who accepted it in a long speech contrasting the past troubles with the present peacefulness of Kattywar. It is believed that the college will enter on its first term with fifteen pupils, including two apiece from Bhownuggar, Rajkote, Morvee and Limree. Mr. Chester Macnaghten, the chosen head of the college, was still on his way from Benares, but would probably arrive at Rajkote by the first week in January.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Indian Government has resolved to established an experimental sanitarium for the Central Provinces in the Puchmarrie Hills, on a spot selected last autumn. Huts for two hundred men are at once to be erected, so as to be ready for inhabiting in the next hot weather. The spot selected is only forty miles from the Bunkerry station of the G. I. P. Railway, and one hundred and twenty miles from Jubbulpore. Should it prove equal to present expectations, it could easily be made habitable for at least two regiments.

SIR W. GREY'S Committee appear to have decided the question of the new education cess with small regard for the interests of the class who are intended to reap most advantage from it. They propose to levy three-fourths of the cess—about 1§ per cent.—from the ryots, and only the remaining fourth from the zemindars, who, it is pleaded, have for the most part become "mere annuitants." The zemindars will also be empowered to recover the cess from the ryots, who by all accounts have already reached the condition of a dry sponge. The only member of the Committee who differed from his colleagues was Mr. Bell, Legal Remembrancer for Bengal, who considered that the cultivators "ought not to have been saddled with the greater portion of the rate."

A PUBLIC meeting, largely attended by natives of every class and race, has been held in Bombay, to discuss the raising of a fitting memorial to the widely lamented Maharajah of Kolapore. A Hindoo gentleman with the polysyllabic name of Venayekrao Jagannathjee Sunkersett took the chair, and Dr. Bhau Daji opened the subject in a Marâthi speech enlarging on the virtues and accomplishments of the dead prince, and embodying the regret felt by all around him at his untimely end. A committee of leading natives was finally appointed to collect subscriptions for a memorial to be raised in the city of Bombay.

ANOTHER of the old Company's European Regiments has just received its farewell commemoration from the Indian Government, before starting on its homeward voyage. The 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers was for nearly two centuries known in India as the Bombay European Regiment. A King's Regiment before 1662, it dates its long career of service under the Company from the first occupation of Bombay as an English settlement. From 1720 to the downfall of the Company's rule, the regiment saw much and varied service in many parts of India, now engaged in the storming of Surat in 1750, anon helping Clive to win Plassey, and again appearing among the conquerors of Seringapatam. Part of it fought against the French at Pondicherry and Mahe. It helped to rout the Mahrattas at Kirkee and the Arabs at Beni-boo-Ali. In the Punjab campaign, as the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, it gained fresh laurels at Moultan and Goojrat, and during the Mutiny it

helped to overawe revolt in the important stations of Mooltan and Ferozepore. With so long and brilliant a career indicated on its colours, the 103rd Fusiliers may well take its place beside the most distinguished regiments of the service to which it has of late years been restored.

DR. R. F. THOMPSON has again been urging the Agricultural Society in Calcutta to help him in his scheme for utilising the stalks of the cotton plant. As far back as 1863 he drew the Society's attention to the value and quality of the fibre obtained from these stalks by "the crude and simple process" which the natives employ in the manufacture of jute. He has now forwarded for their inspection a sample of the fibre and of the "gunny" cloth made therefrom in the Hooghly jail. This cloth he pronounces equal, both in texture and durability, to "the best cloth manufactured from fine jute." Each beegah of cotton would yield, he thinks, two maunds of fibre fit for turning into coarse cloth at a very trifling expense, while the net profit to the cultivator from utilising what is now burnt for manure would be very large. After removing the fibre the stalks could still be used for fuel. When cleaned, the fibre has a glossy appearance, and the Doctor is confident that a fair trial of its merits would ensure it a ready market in Manchester. With regard to the quality of the fibre submitted as a sample, a committee of the Society speak less approvingly than Dr. Thompson. One of the members considers it equal only to "a middling quality of jute," and ranks the gunny made from it with the cloth that might be made from jute fibre worth about Rs. 4-8 a maund. Another would rank the cotton-fibre with "very low quality jute," and both report of it as lacking the strength and colour of the finer kinds of jute. It appears that the question of utilising cotton-stalks has never been mooted in India except by Dr. Thompson. In America however it was taken up in 1854 by a Mr. Schaeffer, who, in spite of acknowledged hindrances to the making of fibre out of the hard and coarse cotton-bark, still thought it feasible to fall back upon it for "a partial supply of the commoner kinds of paper."

FROM the Trade, Navigation, and Customs' Returns of Bengal for 1869-70, it appears that the trade of that year fell off considerably on the whole from the figures of the year before. With America and the Mauritius the trade, both import and export, had declined, free imports from the former alone excepted. There was a marked decline in the import trade with Great Britain, France, the Mediterranean, China, and other parts of Asia. Both in exports and imports however Germany shows an advance. Australia imported more than ever to Calcutta, but the gain on that side was considerably qualified by the decline on the other. In manufactured cotton imports the trade of Bengal fell from £10,368,751 in 1868 to £8,701,288 in 1869. In flax there was a slight, in machines and machinery an important decline. The returns from jute, raw silk, gunny-bags, salt, and some other articles showed an improvement; while of opium exported the quantity was greater but the market value less than in the former year. The trade between Bengal and Bombay increased, while that of Bengal with Madras and British Burmah diminished during the year. The total value of the imports of goods and treasure fell from nearly 16 millions sterling to less than 13¾ millions. The exports on the other hand rose from a few thousands below to as many above nine millions. The Customs' export duty fell from £235,362 to £199,070, but the customs' import duty showed an advance of about £80,000 on the £3,136,131 of the year before. The salt-duties showed an increase of £177,171, which secured a balance of £31,834 on the right side of the Customs' sheet.

THERE appears to be every reason for expecting a handsome surplus in the revenue accounts for the current official year. At the end of the first six months of the year the receipts amounted to £22,358,943, or more than a million beyond those of the corresponding six months in 1869. The expenditure for the same period was only £18,369,556, or nearly a million less than the expenditure for the same period of 1869. There was thus a balance to the good of £2,146,583. Unless the accounts for the latter half of the year unexpectedly reverse the picture thus suggested, there ought to be a large surplus at the end of March, sufficient to justify the Indian Government in making a wise concession to the popular feeling against certain forms of taxation.

THE late Sir Henry Durand had so full a record to show of distinguished services, that there was no need to credit him with the exploits of other people. His share in the storming of Ghuznee was a little less than some of the obituary notices made it out. Lord Keane, in a letter to the *Times*, has plainly asserted—what he ought to know—that it was not Captain Durand but his senior officer, Colonel Thompson, who first conceived "the brilliant idea of blowing in the gate of Ghuznee." A reference to the histories of that time shows that the party told off to lay the powder-bags and blow up the gate was commanded by Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, with Durand and Macleod for his subalterns. To Durand was entrusted the perilous duty of firing the train, which he discharged, says Lord Keane, "with great coolness and self possession, being fully exposed to the enemy's fire from the ramparts while he applied the match to the hose, which he had some difficulty in getting alight." Lord Napier again was not quite accurate in saying, at the Lahore banquet of May last, that Durand "arrested the bugle which would have sounded the retreat." The retreat, it appears, was actually sounded by order of Captain Peat, who had been struck down and stunned into temporary bewilderment by the explosion. But Durand's promptitude soon remedied the mistake, and Dennie's bold stormers in another moment were inside the gate.

THE fortune of war has prevented M. Garcin de Tassy from delivering his usual address to his pupils in Paris. But it has not debarred him from taking his annual survey in forty-eight printed pages of all that concerns the Indian Languages and Literature during the past year. Several pages are rightly devoted to the progress of the Brahmo Somaj and the visit to England of its great leader, Keshub Chunder Sen. Other pages note the progress of the never-ending controversy between the friends of Urdu and Hindi. The Indian Government receives high praise for its resolve to encourage vernacular education in preference to English. Sir W. Muir and Bishop Milman are specially complimented for their facility in speaking good Hindustani. Everything noticeable in the literary history of the year in India finds its fitting place in the worthy French Professor's comprehensive survey. The same may be said of every event or movement bearing on the mental education of the people. We hope with him that the founding of an Oriental University in Lahore will not be delayed beyond the present year.

ANYTHING that Mr. I. T. Prichard may have specially to say about India ought to be worth hearing on one ground or another. We may therefore without further excuse or preface inform our readers that he proposes to give a lecture at the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street, at eight P.M. of the 23rd inst., on "The Commercial and Political Value to England of her Indian Empire."

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in December):—Captain L. Russell, S.C., political assistant, Kattywar, for two years. Captain S. S. Dalmahoy, general list, Bombay infantry, attached to the 7th Regiment N.I. Major A. W. Graham, S.C., examiner pay department, on private affairs for two years from Jan. 28. Lieut. col. H. W. H. Cox, Bengal S.C., for two years. Lieut. col. W. T. Bowen, staff corps, second in command 3rd Regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years from date of departure in March. Major J. T. Hill, staff corps, wing officer 14th Regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years from date of departure in March. Surgeon W. Niven, M.D., superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum, on private affairs, for two years from date of departure in March. Major C. E. Naylor, staff corps, is allowed leave of absence from Nov. 28 to Dec. 31 last.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major Gen. H. B. H. Rogers, at Exmouth, Jan. 7, aged 65; Col. W. Graham, formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regt., at Cheltenham, Jan. 6, aged 77.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. J. Shearman, at Edinburgh, Jan. 5, aged 84; Col. J. Watkins, H.M.I.A., at Edinburgh, Jan. 7; Mr. W. Johnson, inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, at Calcutta, Dec. 13; Capt. T. Baker, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and Justice of the Peace for Kent, at Cobham, Kent, Jan. 8, aged 78.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Salsette, Jan. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Kelway, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Holland, Capt. and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Elwes, Major Church, Mr. P. Pettar, Major and Mrs. Keogh and two children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Grosjean, Mr. E. Camoien, Mr. Shields.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, Jan. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. W. Molyneux, Mrs. Hay Forbes and five children, Major and Mrs. Bigge and two children, Lieut. A. Fawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Strafton and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Hay and five children, Mr. J. H. Smith. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Pode.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 17, 1871.

FANCY STATESMANSHIP.

The *Friend of India* has a delightfully offhand way of settling the gravest questions, without regard to surrounding possibilities. It is ready to take the field against Russia at a moment's warning. There is plenty of time between now and the spring to prepare a counter-stroke against Russian aggressiveness. Let us form "in the vicinity of Bombay" a camp of 50,000 men. We had the impression that the massing of so many troops near Bombay was about as feasible as a successful sortie of a hundred thousand men from any one point out of Paris. But our contemporary perhaps knows better. Then, with a force of 20,000 English and about 40,000 "northern sepoys, Sikhs, Pathans, and Goorkhas," and a British fleet to back them, Turkey would be enabled "to hold the frontier against long odds." The imagination can take long flights over all barriers of time and place; but this is a very long flight indeed. We are not told how these forty thousand sepoys would make their way to the Turkish frontier—possibly in balloons of the newest invention, which would take but a single bound from the Suliman range to the Balkan. The Turk, meanwhile, "must work, and fortify, and strengthen himself all this winter;" a piece of advice which ought to be despatched by special telegram to Constantinople, where the wily Russian is even now persuading the honest Turk to join him in settling the Black Sea Question between themselves alone. Then, "with Turkey intact, and the waters of the Baltic and Black Seas English ponds, the Russian would be foiled." No doubt he would, and we hope that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Mayo will at once take the necessary steps to carry out this formidable and well-considered programme. It would of course be quite easy to send off to the Balkan a third of our native army, properly equipped with Brown Besses and old smoothbore field-pieces, to teach the Russian how little he can gain by rousing the British Lion from his long slumber. And the final result of all these movements, the turning of the Black Sea into a British pond, would be an event which all right-minded statesmen should spare no effort to accomplish. Russia indeed might look on the naval occupation of the sea that washes her own shores as a standing insult to her national pride, and even Turkey might object to obliterate herself for our benefit. But trifles like these count for nothing beside the paramount duty of guarding our Eastern possessions by blocking up a road which cannot possibly lead a Muscovite foe to India.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

If any argument was needed to justify the establishment of a Civil Engineering College for recruiting the Public Works Department of India, it has been supplied in abundance by the results of Lord Mayo's inquiry into the misdeeds of that department at Allahabad. Nothing that was ever said against it by the Indian Press could be more damning than the two State papers in which the Government of India has exposed the rottenness of a system which entrusts important works to the charge of officers unqualified by scientific training or physical aptitudes to distinguish good work from bad, or to keep a tight hand on all employed in carrying out the works they were intended to oversee. It only needed these strong official censures to justify the charges repeatedly brought against the department by disinterested observers who chafed under the evils they saw but could not remedy. Some of our readers may have laughed over the satirical sketches of blundering, waste, and unlimited cheating drawn by the author of the Budgepore Chronicles. But his wildest-seeming caricatures hardly exceed the truth as conveyed to us in Lord Mayo's judicial manifesto. Of the many officers concerned with the public works of Allahabad hardly one escapes the censure due to neglect of duty, while several are convicted of utter incompetence, to the extent in one case of not knowing the simplest principles of carpentry. And if those at Allahabad are thus condemned, what reason is there to assume that similar shortcomings may not have occurred in many other stations? If such proofs of ignorance and peculation abound in the capital of the North-West Provinces, what chance is there of finding honesty and professional skill in the smaller stations? Surrounded by a swarm of cheating contractors and corrupt baboos, even the ablest and most upright of engineer officers will find himself hard bestead to do his duty and keep his place. If he is upright but incompetent, he becomes the easy tool of those around him. In a recent number of the *Friend of India* appears an extract from a letter written to a friend by a young Public Works officer. "I am dreadfully busy," he says, "letting contracts and settling things for the next year. I am surrounded by thieves. A system is being gradually unravelled which shows that bribery and extortion exist through all the native employés. I am sanguine of catching them. It is very sickening to know that those about you are thieves and rogues." The letter containing this passage bore signs, we are told, of having been opened. We greatly fear that the brave young writer is too sanguine. Before he succeeds in unravelling this web of corruption, he will probably find himself transferred under questionable circumstances to another subdivision. The thieves around him will hatch a plot for his removal, and he will be lucky if they should not carry their revenge to the length of swearing away his character for honesty and competent skill. It is not always easy to unmask corruption even in England, but in India the task becomes Herculean, and the victory in such a struggle too often rests with the wrong side. If a Metcalfe or an Outram gets nearly shipwrecked in exposing the misdeeds of native officialdom, what chance has a brave young Engineer in an outlying station of dealing successfully with so tough a Hydra? Let him learn of some easygoing senior to hold his tongue and close his eyes upon the surrounding rottenness, and all things will go well with him in his little world. His superiors will hear the best reports of him, he will rise from office to office with easy steps, and a crowd of sorrowing natives will stand beside his open grave, when he shall have passed away happy in the consciousness of never having made an enemy by an undue preference of his employers' interests to his own.

It is worth noting that most of the officers censured by Lord Mayo belong to the Staff Corps. How they all managed to pass through Roorkee, where the regular course includes a good deal of practical work, followed by a searching final examination, is a mystery which still remains to clear up. Some of them who might once have been fairly competent appear to have retained their post after age or ill-health had disqualified them for active work. But the whole number of staff corps

and regimental officers in the Public Works Department is now very small compared with that of the Civil Engineers, who have increased in twenty-five years from two or three to five hundred and thirty-three. Most of these have been added to the service since 1859, when the system of sending out certificated young men from England was first tried by Lord Stanley. That system however has proved an egregious failure. In spite of an easy examination few men as a rule competed, and the vacancies were usually in excess of the successful candidates. Last year, for instance, twenty-seven appointments out of forty were left unfilled, and twenty out of forty in 1869. Thirty-eight out of eighty lapsed in 1868, and nine out of twenty-five the year before. It is almost needless to add that even of the successful candidates a large proportion have never proved quite "worthy of their salt." Having once gone out to India, there they remain, hard bargains, on the hands of a Government which has not the heart to turn them adrift, even when it has the power. As for sending out older and more experienced engineers, who knew nothing of the country and would supersede younger men already rising in the department, that experiment was soon discontinued. Nothing therefore remained but the adoption of a system which, as Colonel Chesney has pointed out, involves a radical change less in the principal than the practical outcome of the system started in 1859. That system failed not so much from its inherent defects, though these were not small, as from its not being thoroughly carried out. The young men who passed at home were seldom if ever obliged to go through the prescribed examinations at Roorkee. Henceforth both the initial and final tests will be undergone in this country, tests so devised as to ensure India a regular supply of about fifty trained engineers yearly. In three years or less, according to circumstances, the students of the new Engineering College will have gone through a training, theoretic and practical, severe enough to meet all possible requirements, and more practically complete than the usual training of a civil engineer in England. This has hitherto been the only country in Europe where civil engineers receive no systematic training for the most useful of modern careers. The new College will combine the methods of the Continent with the practical cleverness gained at home. There is of course an outcry against establishing a Government College when several training colleges already exist; and this objection has once more been advanced by representatives of the London University. But the India Office will do well to disregard a groundless and misleading clamour.

That the new scheme will work well we have little doubt, provided that a sufficient number of qualified candidates yearly take their place in College. If the charges for instruction be found too high, it will be easy to readjust them at any time. If the present scale of Indian salaries fail to tempt young adventurers, it will not be hard to modify that also. But if only the scheme should work, we may well hope soon to hear the last of blundering and neglect of duty like that revealed by the Allahabad inquiries. Lord Mayo has done India a service which will go far to obliterate from many minds the dislike produced by his support of Sir Richard Temple. The new college will help to render similar miscarriages less possible in the future. But more yet is needed to secure the thorough efficiency of the Public Works Department. Much of what seems like neglect of duty may fairly be ascribed to overpressure of detailed work. A Public Works officer under existing rules is saddled with too many conflicting responsibilities. The same man is entrusted for instance with the supervision of field work and the keeping of accounts—an unwise arrangement which inevitably provokes miscarriage and shortcomings. If Lord Mayo would set the crown to his late achievements, he will insist on a thorough reorganisation of the department, in order that clerks' work may be done by clerks and secretaries, not by officers of engineers. Until this is done and the accounts specially supervised by well-paid officials, the old concert of cheating contractors and corrupt baboos will never receive its death blow.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The *Friend of India* holds that the Governor-General's condemnation of the Public Works Department officers at Allahabad is in reality addressed to the Department all over India, and is almost startling in its thoroughness. Eventually the Public Works Department will have to be reconstituted. There is no excuse in the world for such work as this, now once more before the public, with about as severe a reprimand as ever was given to any public department in India. It is pure nonsense to say that a building cannot be erected with absolute certainty of its stability, unless in case of earthquake or some other casualty beyond human control. A few good English builders could make every building secure; only the worst of it is that English workmen would not be three weeks in India without beginning to strut, and forget how to use tools. One sees such men in London run up in a few weeks a street of brick houses, like mere shells for the most part, but knit together, nevertheless, so that they do not tumble about the workmen's ears. The contractors are looked to with the zeal of self-interest, and bad work does not pay the workmen. Why should not our Government in India see to the thoroughness of the work discharged by officers of the Public Works Department? Let the charges incurred for any great work, and the quality of the work itself, be reported upon by special officers (unconnected with the works) appointed by Government, and we shall have a real check. Was it necessary to go from Calcutta to Allahabad to find a blot? Would not the new High Court in course of building at Calcutta itself have justified even harder words against the Public Works Department?

INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that the question as to whether the expenditure which is required to carry on extensive public works ought to be provided out of the current revenues of the Empire, or would more properly be provided by terminable loans, has been very unwisely hampered in some recent discussions on the subject, by accidental considerations arising out of the present embarrassed state of our finances. All that a financial crisis can appropriately lend to the discussion of so important a question of political economy is a grave earnestness, which is determined to effect the radical cure of a serious disease; but we apprehend that neither the present financial crisis, nor any earnestness which it may engender in the minds of the public, can logically be forced into supplying abstract arguments in the discussion of the question to which we have referred above. Whether terminable loans or the current revenues ought to provide the necessary funds, the solution of the question will be the same, whether India is solvent or insolvent. The solvency or insolvency of the State must necessarily affect her credit in the market if the State should go into the market for a loan; but what we mean now to say is that neither solvency nor insolvency will have anything to do with deciding whether it is right and wise to borrow the money or not. The most powerful argument that has been urged against a policy of terminable loans is that it is difficult to restrain it within reasonable limits, and that such a policy, which is not unlikely, when once adopted, to be carried into excess, is calculated to burden posterity with burdens which posterity would not have willingly assumed, and which might seriously hamper its action in any future financial crisis. But this argument can scarcely be called unanswerable. The proper limits of a borrowing policy are those suggested by the determination to preserve a fair proportion between the burdens and the advantages which one generation bequeaths to another. There is no reason why the present generation alone should pay for advantages which can only be fully enjoyed hereafter, and there are numerous reasons why posterity should bear at least some portion of the burden created by material improvements, which cannot arrive at full maturity until the generation which has designed them has passed away. The adjustment of the proportions, in which the present and the future should respectively pay for advantages, which will benefit the future far more than they can ever benefit the present generation, no doubt involves a most interesting and delicate calculation; but we fail to see that this calculation is at all beyond the capacities of trained financiers; and we have yet to learn that Indian finance should continue to be the laughing-stock of the world, because an obstructive and short-sighted policy has hitherto deprived India of the services of financiers for whom she can afford to pay, and of whom she so sadly stands in need. We have ruined at least one able administrator, in order to make a ridiculous Finance Minister, while at his feet are lying sources of wealth, which it only needs a master-hand to coax into guaranteeing the future and permanent solvency of Indian finance.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM'S RETURN AS ARCHÆOLOGIST.

The *Times of India* learns that the re-appointment of General A. Cunningham, as archæologist to the Government of India, recommended by H.E. the Viceroy, has been confirmed by the Secretary

of State, and this very distinguished historian and antiquarian was to leave England by the first mail steamer in December. Since the discovery, within very recent times, that the Sanskrit-speaking races of India were an offshoot of the same parent tree from which the Indo-Germanic family of peoples sprung, the ancient history of India, with the cognate studies, archæology, numismatology, and every branch of scientific enquiry which tends to illustrate the condition of the people, and to improve our knowledge of them, has been invested with an importance which has given this subject an interest almost world-wide in its extent. The field, however, is so broad, and demands such special and varied accomplishments in an investigator, that to find a man competent to fill such an appointment as that now reconstituted, with credit to himself and benefit to the country, is, if not impossible, the next thing to it. Indeed, so convinced are we of the reality of this difficulty, that were it not we are equally satisfied that in General Cunningham the requirements of this office will be fulfilled in the highest degree, we should not feel disposed to approve of an appointment of the kind at the present moment. On the general ground of the very high rate now to be paid for the appointment, we have demurred to the figure granted by the Government of India; but there are exceptional reasons which may excuse this payment to the General as being somewhat akin to compensation. Under the circumstances we congratulate Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll most highly on their having again secured for this country the services of an officer, who, in his speciality, is *facile princeps*, and whose labours were bearing such rich fruits when they were suddenly arrested in 1866. Indeed, we consider this reconstruction of the appointment of archæologist to the Government of India as a triumph of statesmanship as well as of science, over narrow-mindedness—we had almost said, stinginess—as indicated in the policy of Lord Lawrence. It was Lord Lawrence who was responsible, or almost wholly responsible, for the stoppage of General Cunningham's researches. His Council, or a considerable number of them, believed in the advantage of such an appointment to the country, and it was his casting vote which abolished it. Lord Lawrence was essentially what is called a "practical" man. He could not understand that an object of State policy would be advanced by spending any portion of the revenues of the country in inquiries regarding its history and antiquities. He has been known to express the opinion that the study of such subjects by Government officers was so much time wasted, which otherwise might have been devoted to the public service.

NATIVE TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

The *Madras Times* wonders that the question has never been thought worthy of consideration, as to *why* the supplementary charge of a native regiment, when employed on foreign service—as it is usually termed—*i. e.*, garrisoning spots either in Burmah or the Straits, should cost the Government the sum they do annually. The amount debited as passage money for men sent back to the coast on sick leave would lead one to believe that all our garrisons across the water must be blessed with most unhealthy climates; and this belief would be confirmed were the returns of the number of men sent away on sick leave from a regiment immediately on its return to the coast looked through. In some instances 12 per cent. of [the men of corps have been returned to the coast sick; and as many as 25 per cent. sent away on sick leave on the return of a regiment itself! Are the several climates in which Madras troops serve abroad alone liable for this very large percentage of sick; or are there not other causes which tend very materially to plant the seeds of disease, which the climate may eventually bring to maturity? We hear the same statement made by medical officers in Burmah as in the Straits, namely, that the climate is damp and feverish, and ill-adapted to the native soldier, who cannot stand the exposure it falls to his lot to undergo whilst on duty. The description of the climates of the Straits and Burmah is perhaps in the abstract correct; but what more can be said in favour of Cannanore, Mangalore, or Mercara? We have native troops quartered at all these stations, and the sick leave granted in any twelve months to the whole of them would not equal the number of cases of one regiment across the water. The troops garrisoning these stations in some instances live in wretched little hovels, whilst those abroad have splendid barracks, built either of masonry or wood, well raised, cook-rooms, and all other conveniences. Each man has a cot to himself, no crowding, the regulated cubical space per man being most jealously guarded. The sepoy in India, in the receipt of say Rs. 10-8 a month, pay and rice money together, has to feed himself, and perhaps four or five others, whilst his confrere over the water receives a liberal daily ration from Government, and after all deductions from his pay has always some ready cash wherewith to purchase extras. From the foregoing comparisons, the sepoy abroad is in a much better way than a sepoy at home so far as regards bodily comforts. Why then should there be such a difference between them as to health under, in some cases, almost similar circumstances of climate? That the climate of Burmah or the Straits is not alone to blame is deducible from the well-known fact that a very large proportion of non-military individuals, such as come under the denomination of camp followers, after having once been at Rangoon, Penang, or Singapore, are only too glad to return there when an opportunity offers; whilst very many prefer settling there altogether to returning to India. Something other than the climate, then, must be looked for, which tends to effect that general breakdown in the health of our native troops serving across the water, rendering the sepoy for the time being a very expensive burden to the Government he serves. All those who have served abroad twice or thrice with native troops will almost without exception agree that the very rations which the Government supply gratis to the sepoy for his benefit are *the cause*, as the sepoy starves on them! And why? Not because the allowance is stinted—far from it—but simply because it is *too much!* The ration instead of being consumed as intended, is sold by the sepoy, who remits the proceeds either to his family direct, or lodges it in the Government Savings Bank. Government almost offers a premium for this state of things, as a sepoy on foreign service may remit as much money as he pleases each month, either as a privilege remittance, or by lodgments in the Savings Bank. A fourth-class private, for instance, whose pay and batta together amount to Rs. 8-8-0, will usually grant a family certificate for Rs. 6-0-0 to his relatives on embarkation, leaving him Rs. 2-0-0 a month to receive after regimental deductions. Such a one will often bring as much as twenty rupees at one time to be remitted for him to his family, besides perhaps now and again lodging money in the bank; so that a man receiving but Rs. 24-0-0 per annum in cash will remit one way and another in the same period sixty or eighty rupees, thereby reducing the proverb *ex nihilo nihil fit* to an absurdity! A notable instance in support of this is that in which two companies of a regiment lately returned from foreign service did lodge in the course of two years in the Government Savings Bank Rs. 6,371-0-0.

UNEMPLOYED FIELD OFFICERS.

The *Madras Times* holds that, if the organisation of the new reserves is to be anything like what we hear proposed in the periodical literature and holiday speeches of the day they will offer a wide field of employment for those field officers of the Indian Army of whom we have at present a superfluity in India, and supposing that the services of these officers could be utilised by the British Government in the reserve forces upon a scale of pay and allowances ranging from £200 to £400 per annum, we apprehend that the Indian Government would act both wisely and economically in urging the severance of their connection with India, by the concession to each of an annuity of £400 a-year. Considering that the officers mentioned mulct the Government of India, in each individual instance, of incomes ranging from £800 to £1,000 per annum, and that they have only to live long enough to enjoy a pension of £1,200 a-year from the Indian revenues, we cannot consider an annuity of £400 an excessive douceur to precipitate their retirement from a service which can find them no employment worthy of their rank or professional status. An annuity of £400 per annum, admitting it granted, would scarcely induce many field officers to leave the service; but if we suppose that employment in the reserves would increase this income by two or three hundred a-year, we have little doubt that the scheme would not fail for want of officers. In fact, we are of opinion that there is scarcely a field officer of the Indian army unemployed who would not eagerly lend his aid towards its execution. It may be said that, with General Hannyngton's calculations staring us in the face, it is idle and unprofitable to propose pecuniary inducements to retirement; but, putting aside the undoubted advantages which England must gain from the utilisation of the services of skilled officers in her reserves, we think we may fairly say that the gallant general's calculations are fallacious, since up to date they have most certainly disproved themselves. The reorganisation of the British reserves, to our mind, offers a very favourable opportunity of relieving India of at least a portion of the field officer incubus, and we shall be glad if the Governments in England and India seize the opportunity, which is not likely to occur soon again, of turning the present unprofitable services of superfluous Indian officers to good account in the British reserves.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—For some time past, says the *Pioneer*, robberies from passengers' luggage have been constantly occurring on the East Indian Railway. From what we have heard, the *modus operandi* appears to be this:—"During a run between two stations at above the average distance from each other, the guard opens some promising looking packages, and carefully inspects their contents. Anything in the way of cash, jewellery, articles of *vertu*, or other valuable property, which is sufficiently portable to be put into the guard's box, is abstracted; the package is then carefully refastened, and delivered to the unsuspecting owner at the journey's end—the theft in most instances remaining undiscovered till the traveller reaches his home, long after all responsibility on the part of the railway company has ceased. The other day a robbery of this kind was committed, a native passenger's box being relieved of several hundreds of rupees. Suspicion fell on the guard, a warrant was obtained to search his house, and a quantity of jewellery and valuables found, some of which corresponded exactly with the description given by Mr. Stuart Hogg of some jewellery stolen from his luggage between Jubbulpore and Calcutta about a year ago. The guard is in custody, and will shortly be brought up for trial in the Joint-Magistrate's Court."

Bengal.

ARRIVALS.—Lady Mayo, the Hon. Maurice Bourke, Sir Percy, Lady, and Mr. Burrell, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of Dec. 19, accompanied by Captain Lockwood, A.D.C.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Forte*, with Admiral Cockburn on board, goes to Calcutta, where arrangements will be made for carrying out the Admiralty scheme of taking over all the armed duties of the Indian seas.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The Viceroy has, as a personal distinction, conferred the title of Khan Bahadoor on Sheik Inait Hossein, Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Judge of the Small Cause Court at Secunderabad, in recognition of his long and valuable services to the British Government.

UNIVERSITY.—His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, has appointed Dr. Kannye Lall Dey a Fellow of the University. This gentleman, the first of Indian chemists, has fairly earned the distinction the Chancellor has conferred upon him.

POST-OFFICE.—On the recommendation of the Director-General of the Post-office of India, the Government of India has sanctioned the separation of the Post-office in Oude from the offices of the North-Western Provinces. They are each to be placed under a Chief Inspector, as in the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Sindh. The salary of this officer, it is said, will be Rs. 600 a-month.

FISCAL.—"In one instance at least," remarks the Calcutta *Examiner*, "the Budget estimate seems to have been falsified on the wrong side. There has been a decrease in the abkaree revenue of the North-Western Provinces of five lakhs of rupees, as compared with last year, and of six as compared with the estimate for this. The circumstance is not, however, as it might at first sight appear, a triumph for the teetotallers, for the reduced consumption of strong drinks is attributed entirely to the scarcity of grain."

DEATH RETURNS FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—During September the deaths in the Central Provinces were 12,789, which for a population of 6,732,447 gives a ratio of 1·8 per thousand; 0·8 of which were females. This shows a higher death-rate than the previous month. The increased mortality is due chiefly to fever. The deaths were 4 from cholera, 127 small-pox, 9,025 fever, 1,783 bowel complaints, 68 suicide, 6 wounds, 139 accidents, 91 by snake bites or wild beasts, and 1,546 from other causes.

TEA.—The Calcutta Tea sales are going off exceedingly well, good teas realising high prices. A single Darjeeling estate, that of Dootereah, received Rs. 1-2-6 and Rs. 1-3-6 per lb. on 493 chests. To understand the full meaning of this we must remember that the tea has yet to be sent home for consumption, and that we are 15,000 or 7,000 miles from home, as we travel by the Cape or by the Suez Canal.—*Friend of India.*

PUNJAB.—The health of the towns of the Punjab seems to be at last improving, especially as regards Amritsur, Sompal, and Bhiwani—but the districts, more particularly Syalkot, Gurdaspore, Hushiarpore, and Jullundur, still return high death-rates. Small-pox, to which much of the late mortality has been due, appears, we regret to see, to be gaining strength, the increase being most notable in the Shahpore, Jhelum, Gujerat, and Peshawur districts.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 19.

A NEW NATIVE PAPER.—The *Sulva Samachar*, a neatly printed weekly vernacular paper, has been started in Calcutta, price *one pice*, the object of which is "to raise the condition of the poorer classes of the native population, by giving them useful knowledge and interesting news, and endeavouring to redress their grievances by representations to Government." About 2,000 copies are said to have been sold in two days. It is published at the charge of the Indian Reform Association. Three numbers are out, we believe. We wish it success.

KABUL.—The *Delhi Gazette* says that the Armenian Christians who had been imprisoned by the Amcer of Kabul on suspicion of furnishing news to us have been released, through the intervention of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Peshawur Church Mission. It appears Mr. Hughes wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Hussian Khan, Governor of Kabul, on behalf of one of the prisoners, who was formerly a pupil of his. The Governor, mindful of the hospitality he had received from Mr. Hughes, while a refugee at Peshawur some years ago, at once obtained the release of the Armenians.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.—"Months and months ago," says the *Pioneer*, "Mr. Grant Duff, in answer to a question from Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, stated that a new table of precedence, which materially improved the status of the officers of the Education Department, had been sent by that mail to India. We have reason to believe that Mr. Grant Duff was speaking the truth, —that the new table of precedence was sent out,—that it was received and quietly pigeon-holed. We will not speculate whether this occurred through pure indolence or through official jealousy. We only state the fact, and express the opinion that somebody ought to be gently 'hanged' for it on either hypothesis."

A HAPPY CONCLUSION.—We are exceedingly glad that a committee, appointed by the Sanata Dharma Rakshini Sabha at Calcutta, have discovered numerous texts in the Shastras to authorise the use of the water supplied by the Calcutta Waterworks, as containing nothing common or unclean! A different conclusion would have been a most serious matter to the Hindoo residents, and no doubt they were fully alive to the necessity of finding the justificatory texts.

OUDE.—The *Pioneer* refers to the rumour of Oude being converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship as an airy creation. "Some time ago a scheme was discussed for the re-distribution of provinces, involving many important administrative changes, among which, we believe, the project above referred to found a place; but the realisation of the scheme would have called for increased expenditure, and in the face of the deficit was shelved. So Oude is practically almost as far from being made a Lieutenant-Governorship as ever."

ENGLAND IN INDIA FROM A HINDOO POINT OF VIEW.—The *Som Prukash* in an article on Russia and England, says, that other nations seem to think that the Indians are disaffected towards England, but there can be no greater mistake than this. That there is dissatisfaction is true; but that the rule of Britain should pass away is not the desire of any. It is the dissatisfaction that seeks to prevent arbitrary measures, and to establish a more large-hearted policy. If Russia or Germany depend at all upon our dissatisfaction, they will soon find proof to the contrary. Should there be war with Russia all the inhabitants of India would zealously come forward to support the Government. Let our rulers be forewarned. Instead of distrusting us, let them raise a volunteer corps. Let sepoys have good muskets.

THE DRAINAGE OF CALCUTTA.—Everybody—shall we include our medical men?—has been rejoicing over the extreme healthiness of Calcutta during the past twelve months, but our rejoicings are likely to be of very short duration, if Dr. Chevers is to be believed. Referring to the drainage of the city being allowed to flow into the Salt Water Lakes, the Doctor believes the time is not far distant when the lake will be converted into a vast and stagnant cesspool, the effect of which will be most calamitous to the public health. This is a very alarming fact truly! Two plans have been suggested by which the evil may be prevented. One is the old question of reclaiming the lake, and providing a central channel, properly embanked, which is to be kept clear by steam dredging boats. This is a matter that ought to be seen to at once, or the evils Dr. Chevers anticipates may come upon us much sooner than we anticipate.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

RAILWAYS.—The traffic receipts of the East India Railway for the week ending 26th November, 1870, were £52,244. 1s. 5d.; corresponding week last year, £51,753. 7s. 7d.; increase, £490. 13s. 10d. From 1st July, 1870, to 26th November, 1870, £904,859. 10s. 10d. From 1st July, 1869, to 28th November, 1869, £834,126. 17s. 10d.; increase, £70,732. 13s. Miles open week ending 26th November, 1870, 1,131½; corresponding week last year, 1,131; increase, one-half. Per mile open week ending 26th November, 1870, £46. 3s. 5d.; corresponding week last year, £45. 15s. 2d.; increase, 8s. 3d.—On the 31st December the Governor-General was to open the Eastern Bengal extension line from Kooshtea to Goalundo. His Excellency would be at the Fancy Fair, which was to be held at the seven tanks on the 2nd January, and was to officiate at the opening of the connecting link between the old terminus at Goraie and the new one at Goalundo.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.—The Viceregal Legislative Council met at Calcutta on December 16. The Hon. Mr. Chapman moved that the Bill to authorise the committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William be passed. In moving this he suggested the following amendment in the Bill:—"That the words, 'other than offences punishable by death in the Indian Penal Code,' in the first section, be omitted." The Bill, as amended, was passed. Mr. Chapman also introduced the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put and carried. The Hon. Mr. Robinson then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same. The motion was put and carried. The Council then adjourned.

CHUMBA.—Is it true that over 3,000 subjects of the Rajah of Chumba have left the State, and are on their way to Lahore, there to represent to the Lieutenant-Governor their discontent at the selection of Gopal Singh for the guddee? We are told so, and further, our informant continues, "when they were stopped at the bridge by the guard, they broke down the gates, and a number of them were taken prisoners and flogged in batches of seventeen." Meanwhile, Sir Henry Durand is in Sinde, but on his return we seriously advise him to inquire into this and other rumours of the grievous discontent which is said to prevail throughout the Chumba State in consequence of the late appointment to the raj. That there are grounds for such inquiry there can be no doubt, for we

have received from three correspondents—who are unknown to each other, and therefore writing spontaneously and independently—letters asserting in unqualified terms that there really does exist most serious discontent.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 19.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES.—There have been great complaints lately of the treatment of the coolies on the chord line Deoghur. On the 28th November Mr. John Irwine Whitty, Resident Engineer, was convicted before the Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, and fined three rupees, for assaulting and ill-treating a pointsman while on duty. On the 1st December the same gentleman was again convicted before the Assistant Commissioner of Jamtarrah for a similar offence, and fined two rupees; and on the same day Mr. Richard Roberts, Mr. Whitty's inspector, was also fined two rupees for having taken to the same practices. Such convictions as these are discreditable to the management of the East Indian Railway Company, and we are surprised that the Board of Agency has not more control over its servants than to allow such proceedings. We remember a circular issued by the board of directors a few years ago, warning all servants of the railway company against striking and ill-treating natives, and threatening dismissal for such offences. This seems, however, now to be a dead letter.—*Friend of India.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN CALCUTTA.—Apropos of the failures of the Public Works Department, the *Indian Daily News* revives a story which bears repetition. In 1866 ugly cracks appeared in the pillars and other parts of the Post-office at Calcutta, and the press called general attention to the ominous strangers. The D.P.W. pooh-poohed them for some time, but the public, objecting to this trifling, finally rose to the occasion, and a suggestion appeared in the *Government Gazette* to the effect that the pillars of the Post-office might be repaired by "something hard being injected into the cracks by means of a squirt!" This suggestion was made by one engineer, endorsed by others, and finally found publicity as above. Time has whirled round a revenge for the public upon "the merry jest" of the D.P.W., and Lord Mayo, using the same *Government Gazette* as a "squirt," has injected "something hard" into the ugly cracks in the Department. The operation is, however, at best a makeshift, and it is now suggested to his Excellency—what non-professionals suggested to the D.P.W. when the cracks appeared in the Post-office—to "pull down the building and re-build it."

THE MHAIRWARRA BATTALION.—At last! after ten years and more of hope deferred, the Mhairwarra Battalion is to have some sort of justice meted out to it. At present only a police force, from April 1 next, its original military formation will be restored, a re-transformation securing the men an increase of pay,—Rs. 7 per mensem, instead of about Rs. 5¼, if we remember rightly—and we should hope also new uniforms and weapons, suited to the times. These Mhairs, it may not be generally known, are a hill-tribe in Rajpootana, originally reclaimed by us from a state of semi-savageness; their soldierly qualities being additionally valuable in a regiment located among a people for whom, though neighbours, it cherishes a traditional hatred. The Mhairs were mainly instrumental in saving Rajpootana in 1857; they were humoured with high flown promises of reward and advancement at the time—promises subsequently evaded, or rather met by such serious banter, as promoting the men from soldiers to policemen, and lessening their pay! The North-West Government fought their battle again and again, but fruitlessly; and when Lord Mayo visited Ajmere in October, he inspected the battalion and at once determined to right the wrong. Appearances would have been better served by denying the wrong altogether.—*Pioneer.*

THE POOREE PILGRIMAGE.—Mr. Ravenshaw, commissioner of the Orissa Division, has stated, in decisive terms, to the Government of Bengal his view of the means necessary to secure the country against the "misery, disease, and death" that arise from the annual pilgrimage to Pooree. The number of pilgrims to Juggernath's Shrine is estimated at 50,000, and the disease that they spread is appalling. Mr. Ravenshaw would, in Pooree itself, begin by draining, by cleaning and redigging tanks and wells, and looking very closely to cess-pits and lodging-houses. He would also create new lodging-houses and resting-places on all the roads radiating from Pooree; and many other admirable suggestions are made, and we trust will in some measure be carried out. How, though, is all this work to be done in such a poor country and with such "wretchedly bad times?" The ways and means for making the great pilgrimage passably comfortable to the pilgrims and safe to the community at large Mr. Ravenshaw has carefully drafted out. He is for taxing the pilgrims as of old, and giving them, for their money, comfort, and to some extent immunity from disease. To this he thinks there will be no objection, especially as he would not extend the tax to Pooree itself; the expenses there he would like to see defrayed by the voluntary contributions of wealthy Hindoos, with Government help, so that the tax will not take the form of one on the native religion.

AN INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.—Baboo Kissory Chand Mittra has worthily undertaken what is evidently to him a labour of love. He has set himself the honourable task of rescuing from oblivion the names of India's best and greatest sons—if greatness, at least, be estimated by worth. And in so doing he is creating a durable memorial to himself, and one of the most creditable order. If we mistake not, his memoir of the late Dwarkanath Tagore is the fifth that he has written; and it is certainly not the least interesting. It has also the merit of displaying an impartiality very rarely found in biographies. There is no attempt at depicting the faultless monster the world ne'er saw—no glorification of ordinary qualities—no suppression of the truth in order to make a demigod out of a mortal, chiefly remarkable for great good sense and an inexhaustible benevolence. Of Dwarkanath Tagore it may be truly said that his pity gave ere charity began, but it is satisfactory to know that he had seldom any reason to regret his munificence—a fact that speaks volumes for his just appreciation of character. This little book is written in excellent English, entirely free from exaggeration in ornament, and would do no discredit to a professional litterateur whose vernacular was the English tongue. Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co. are also entitled to a word of praise for the workmanlike manner in which they have turned out this pleasant and interesting volume.—*Englishman.*

THE BENGAL CESS.—The report of the Bengal Cess Committee is under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor. The committee recommends the imposition of a land cess and a house-tax, to the former of which all persons in any way interested in land are to contribute. The rate proposed by the committee is a rate of 4 pie in the rupee on the annual rent of the ryot; of this the ryots are to contribute ¾, and the zemindars ¼. The committee considers that the zemindars being in many cases only annuitants do not derive the same advantage from roads and other improvements as the ryots; and as the responsibility of collecting the cess would fall upon the zemindars, it is thought they could not fairly be asked to pay more than a quarter of the rate. To enable the collector to assess the rate every landholder, whether zemindar or under-tenant, is to file in the collectorate a copy of his collection papers; and if he fails within a stated time to comply with the collector's requisition, he is to be placed under a legal disability to sue for his rent, and pay a fine of Rs. 50 a-day as a punishment for his recusancy. To these proposals Mr. Bell, Legal Remembrancer, has, we believe, recorded a minute of dissent. He has two objections to the committee's scheme. First, he considers that the scheme is impracticable, as the under-tenures in the country are so numerous and small that it would be absolutely impossible for the collectors to assess them all. And when it is remembered that, as stated by the Registrar-General in his last annual report, under-tenures are being created in Bengal at the rate of 50,000 a-year, we can most easily understand what a stupendous work the committee propose to impose upon the collector. It is difficult also to understand how the collector will be able to obtain information to reach under-tenure holders whose names are not entered on the public registry. We believe that Mr. Bell proposed to obviate the difficulty by leaving tenants to be assessed under certain general principles by their landlords. His second objection related to the ryots. He considered that, as they were less able to bear the burden of additional taxation than the zemindars, they ought not to have been saddled with the greater portion of the rate. The general question is now pending the decision of Sir William Grey, and we have no doubt that he will give to the matter the consideration its importance deserves. The proposal of the committee, if we rightly understand it, is unjust to absurdity, and we hope that the entire papers on the subject will speedily be given to the public. A more important subject has rarely been discussed.—*Friend of India.*

A PAGE OF INDIAN HISTORY.—It is well known that during the Mutiny of 1857 a large number of Government notes passed hands at nominal rates. This was owing to the idea (sedulously circulated by our enemies) that the British rule would never be re-established in India. But even this idea was evidently limited to certain classes, and was not shared by all ranks of the people; for all Government notes readily found purchasers, though the sales were undoubtedly at low rates,—in some instances as low as 20 per cent., and even less. Of all places in India, perhaps the largest number was sold in the city of Lucknow. This was due to exceptional causes. The aristocracy in Oude possessed considerable wealth in notes, and the aristocracy as well as the citizens in Lucknow being Mahommedans, were generally inimical to our rule, and were influenced largely by this feeling to dispose of property, which they were only too willing to believe would be of no value to them hereafter. In the purchase at these rates many amassed large fortunes; in the city of Lucknow alone notes to the value of many lakhs having passed from hand to hand at nominal rates. But the native bankers were the principal dealers. They at least seemed to have realised the true state of affairs. Towards the close of 1857, and in the early part of 1858, when events underwent a sensible change, the rates rose considerably, and even reached as high as 50 and 70 per cent. Some of these sales have been the cause of much litigation, since an important suit was instituted several years ago in the Civil Court of Lucknow for the recovery of certain notes sold during the Mutiny to Sah Bunarsee Dass, the plaintiff being a member of the aristocracy, since dead. It was contended that the notes were sold by his brother, Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah, in collusion with the purchaser. The suit was tried by the late Mr. Fraser, who dismissed the case mainly on the ground of collusion between the plaintiff and his brother, Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah. The Judicial Commissioner affirmed the order of the

Civil Judge. On appeal to England the Privy Council reversed the orders of both Courts, and directed the case to be tried on its merits. The case *has* now therefore been "tried on its merits" by the present Civil Judge of Lucknow. The inquiry, we understand, occupied several days. The points involved are most difficult and involved. The result is that Mr. Lincoln has dismissed the suit again. But there appears to be a difference of opinion between Mr. Capper, who was lately officiating Judicial Commissioner in Oude, and the Civil Judge as to the gist of the case. Mr. Lincoln nevertheless adheres to his former opinion. As the case is now in appeal before Sir George Couper, the Judicial Commissioner, we shall refrain from any remarks on the merits of the suit. But some rather remarkable incidents appear to have come under review during the trial, which deserve to be noticed. The plaintiff appears to have been associated in the rebel cause, and is alleged to have been in the habit of visiting the durbar of the celebrated Mummoo Khan, the incidents connected with whose trial are well known in Oude. Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah, the brother of the plaintiff, is said to have extracted the notes from the kotree, and appropriated them to his own use on the day that the battle of Chinhutt was fought. The English cannon was playing in the streets of Huzrut Gunje a day or so after the last purchase by the deceased Sha Bunarsee Dass. Another curious circumstance is that both the parties to the suit have died since the institution of the suit, and the case is now being fought out by their representatives.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 16. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; Kadosh, Crocker, Boston.—17. Coimbatore, Honston, Liverpool.—18. Soundary, Bertho, Vizagapatam; Buckinghamshire, Pain, Liverpool.—19. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Rangoon.—20. Ganges, Potter, Demerara; Hermit, Mills, Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15. Strs. Sattara, Meinam; Gilbert Thompson.—16. Strs. Nemesis, Rangoon, Vixen; City of Foochow.—17. Punjaub.—20. Strs. China, Thales; Childwall Abbey, Scindia.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 12
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	205 to 210
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1445 to 1450
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	430 to —
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	300 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	38 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	55 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	249 to 250
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	222 to 225
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	160 to 162½
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	117 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	230 to 232
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 7 6 ...	£1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 Nominal. ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.—The past week has been one of considerable quietness, and the tone at closing is very dull. Holders now evince more anxiety to realise, but dealers purchase very sparingly, and only to supply their immediate wants. *Grey Shirtings:* 8¼ lbs. are wanted at better prices, 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. are very quiet, 8½ lbs. are movable in small quantities under last mail's quotations. 44-inch are not inquired for; 50 to 60-inch are in moderate request. *Grey Jaconets:* These continue saleable to a fair extent at rates current last mail. *Madapollams* are still quiet. *Mulls:* Grey and White 44-inch are in improved demand at former prices. *White Shirtings:* Low qualities have become rather more saleable, but other Bleached Goods have undergone no change. The *Twist* Market continues very depressed, prices being in most cases nominal.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.—*Saltpetre:* Since the date of our last we have heard of some inquiry for this article, and a fair amount of business has transpired in 5 per cent. refraction at Rs. 7-4 per fy. md. The stock is not much in the market. *Rice:* There is some demand for Moonghy kinds, and we have heard of some transactions done during the week. In Table and Balliam kinds there is not much doing. *Linseed:* An active demand has sprung up in market for shipment to America, and a fair amount of business has been done during the week at prices ranging from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-10-6 per md. *Rapeseed:* This article is much inquired for, but, owing to the paucity of stock, we have heard of no transaction during the week to report. *Poppyseed:* Since we last wrote a moderate business has transpired at Rs. 4-0 to 4-2 per md. *Teelseed:* During the week we have heard of very few transactions to report. *Jute:* There is an active demand for loose Jute, and a fair amount of transactions have been done during the week, but we have heard of no sales in baled Jute, owing to the scarcity and high rates of freight. We quote the prices for low, Rs. 3-13 to 4-2; middling, Rs. 4-8 to 5-8; fine, Rs. 5-12 to 6. *Raw Silk:* About 23 maunds of common Cossimbazar at Rs. 14-4, 25 maunds of Radanagore at Rs. 15-2 to 16-12, and about 23 maunds of Commercolly at Rs. 14-8 to 16-8 per seer have changed hands since the date of our last. *Silk Piece Goods:* During the week about 2,000 pieces of Corahs have been sold at Rs. 130 to 153 per corge.

Madras.

MR. PENNINGTON.—We are sorry to hear that the injuries which this gentleman sustained in his recent accident have proved much more serious than had been supposed. He has suffered some kind of dislocation of the hip, and all the efforts of the surgeons to replace the bones in their normal position have hitherto been unsuccessful, although very powerful mechanical appliances have been employed.—*Madras Times,* Dec. 17.

IRON MILESTONES.—Mr. Wallace, of the Victoria Iron Works, Madras, has obtained a contract for erecting iron mile-posts between Madras and Mysore, and it is supposed that in course of time iron will be substituted for stone on all the public roads. The iron posts are to be made out of the shot left from the siege of Seringapatam, some fifty years ago. This is a good way of utilising old iron, and especially old shot, if not also new.

SNIDER AMMUNITION.—It appears to be settled that a Snider Ammunition Factory will not be established in Madras; consequently the machinery sent out to that Presidency will be transferred to Bengal and Bombay. Mr. Poke, the engineer, who came out for the factory about a year ago, and who has been drawing a good salary all this time, will have to be sent back at Government expense. Sergeant Turner, who was also sent out by the Secretary of State for India, has been transferred to Bengal, and directed to do duty at Dum-Dum.

AN ALLEGED DISCOVERY.—A new instrument, called a semograph, is said to have been discovered at Madras, which, if attached to the patient's wrist, marks the beat of the pulse on paper. The marks are distinctly shown on smoked paper, as they will not be perceptible on any other paper. By the indication of the marks, a medical man may judge a healthy from an unhealthy subject. The results of the experiments have been photographed, with a view to their being sent to England.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—There is every prospect (says the local *Mail*) of Madras having a School of Arts worthy of the name in the course of a year or two. Industrial arts is a branch of education in which the natives are taking much interest, and several wealthy gentlemen have already promised handsome subscriptions towards the erection and furnishing of a new building for Dr. Hunter's department. The Maharajah of Jeypore—a bit of an artist himself, seeing that he danced a quadrille with Lady Mayo—has expressed his willingness to contribute the munificent donation of a lac of rupees. Who can say after this that the Fine Arts are not appreciated by the natives of India?

CIVIL.—"There is a rumour," says the *Madras Mail,* "that Mr. Hunter-Blair will be appointed to act as member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Thornhill, that Mr. Gartsin will act for Mr. Blair as collector of Sea Customs, and that Mr. Loch will become Private Secretary to the Governor during the employment of Mr. Gartsin elsewhere, or until further orders. We give this as a rumour, and nothing more. Mr. Loch is, by no means, an unlikely man to eventually succeed Mr. Gartsin. He has several of the chief personal qualifications for the Private Secretaryship, and he would never lose sight of the fact that the Secretary and the Governor are two persons. He does not waltz, but he quadrilles as fairly as most men of middle age."

ACCIDENTS.—Two officers in Rangoon, Dr. Heffernan and Captain Furlong, have had a narrow escape through a carriage accident, the latter sustaining severe injuries. They were driving in a dog-cart, when the reins broke, and the pony set off at a furious pace. Seeing no prospect of safety by remaining on the vehicle, Dr. Heffernan jumped over the back. Captain Furlong followed his example, and was carried into a house close by in a precarious condition from the injuries he sustained. Latest accounts report favourable progress towards recovery.—We are sorry to learn that two officers of the 16th Lancers—Captain Robinson and Mr. M'Causland—have lately met with very serious accidents. The former officer, whilst out hunting last Thursday, jumped a small wall near the racecourse, on the other side of which was a pit. The horse fell into it and broke his neck on the spot, whilst Captain Robinson was thrown violently on the ground on the other side, and broke his jaw-bone. The bone is set, and he is progressing towards recovery. As Mr. M'Causland was going out

for a ride on Sunday afternoon his horse shied going out at the gate of the compound, and threw him, and his head struck against a stone, the skull, we are sorry to say, being fractured; he was taken up insensible, and medical men pronounce the accident a very serious one. From latest accounts Mr. M'Causland is going on as well as can be expected, though by no means out of danger.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17. Str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez; str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—20. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Sankey and infant, Major and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. H. Cox and two infants, Maj. and Mrs. Lawford and two children, Miss E. Smith, Mr. W. King. From SUEZ.—Colonel and Mrs. Silver, Mr. A. Arthur. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Osgood. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. A. N. Eckford, Miss Foquett, Mrs. Wales and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. P. J. Bruff, Mr. J. Agellasto, Mr. T. Guthrie, Mr. H. Savage, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Finlayson, Mrs. Rees, Mr. F. Birchley, Mr. W. McDonald. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Napias.

Per str. Sattara.—Hon. J. B. Norton, Mr. Branson, Mr. J. D. Wayne, Mr. Meppen, Mr. and Mrs. Hickson, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Paulton.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17. Str. Mooltan, Babot, Calcutta; str. Meinam, ——, Galle; Garland, ——, Rangoon.—20. Str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta; York, ——, Coconada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For ADEN.—Faged Mahomed and family. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnet, Mr. Forrest, Mr. F. T. Garnier. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Donald, Miss Donald, Mr. J. Robert. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. Hobbard, Mrs. J. Herschel, Mr. V. Ramiah, Mr. H. B. MacCall, Mr. L. Strange, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. Hillock, Mr. L. Waters, General Tom Thumb and troupe.

Per str. Dacca.—For COCONADA.—Mrs. Hadden and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. Dennison, Castor, and Dennison. For MASULIPATAM.—Asst. surg. and Mrs. Tyrrell.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 20, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1 11
Credit to 6 months	...	1 10⅞ to ¾
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	14 to 14¾ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	2 to 2½ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The past week has been one of splendid fetes and imposing pageants in the capital of Kattywar. For this people were fully prepared by the magnificent receptions his Excellency the Governor of Bombay has met with throughout his tour, and by the knowledge that all the princes and chiefs of that large province were assembled at Rajkote to do him honour. His Excellency held a grand durbar on the 14th, at which all the chiefs were presented, tendering nuzzeranas, or gifts—the Oriental manner of acknowledging the supremacy of the Sovereign whose representative his Excellency the Governor is. An address from the chiefs was read—loyal, simple, good, couched in well-chosen English, and delivered with excellent accent—saying how rare was the occasion, how it reminded them of the old times at the beginning of the English dominion, speaking of the college which his Excellency was requested to inaugurate, expressing loyalty to the Queen and her representative, and dwelling on the great satisfaction the arrival of the Governor gave the Kattywar people. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald then rose (as also did the multitude) and expressed to "the Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar" the great pleasure and interest his visit to their country afforded him, how much he had been gratified with the reception accorded, how royally he had been received by the Jam of Nowanuggur, and again in Rajkote, how it gratified him to see the order and security with which a traveller might pass through these States, the high state of cultivation, &c., &c. His Excellency alluded to what had been said about "old times," saying that he was the last man who would undervalue an appreciation for the customs and associations of the past, for he was assured that those who cherished what was noble in the past were most likely to contribute to make the present worthy of it, but that, in remembering the past, we must remember to improve upon it, to reject what it had of evil, and to supply that with better. He also spoke of the gratification with which he had listened to their words of loyal attachment to the Queen and Government. He was happy to believe that those words were sincere. They had asked him to open their college; this was one of the most gratifying objects of his visit; it was the first institution of the kind raised by native enterprise, offering the means of attaining that mode of education best calculated to form the minds of men who were intended to govern other men. Private schools and instruction might give information, but a public school and college was the mode best adapted to give that strength and force of character which is required in rulers and public men. It was that from which our best men had arisen; it was that which had been employed by the Queen to educate her own sons; and he had no hesitation in saying that there was no means they could adopt better calculated to raise up a class of native princes, who would do more to elevate their country than anything or any one else could. It was the object of the English Government to promote the spread of education, and he was anxious to do his best to carry out that object—not to diminish the power of Native Governments and Chiefs, but to raise, improve, and confirm it, and to teach them to govern with wisdom and enlightenment. His Excellency also believed that this College, the first of its kind in India, might, properly supported, be the means of making Kattywar, now scarcely known to some people, even by name, not only one of the first, but the first, of native States, and an example to others. This, however, must be done by taking every advantage of the use of this institution of learning and discipline. He begged them, from the first to the smallest of the chiefs, to take care that their children had the benefit of it, and that they were sent to it in early life, before those enervating influences were at work which are the worst of all educations for a man—the influences of the zenana. On this subject His Excellency dwelt even more strongly at the inauguration of the College, which was, perhaps, the event of his visit to Rajkote. Of this ceremonial, and of the very interesting speeches delivered thereat, a full report is also given by our Special Correspondent. The Rajkoomar College has been built by the Chiefs of Kattywar themselves, and will be conducted on the principle of the great public schools in England, each pupil being a resident of the institution. Ample accommodation has been provided for students' residences in the building.—*Times of India*, *Dec.* 24.

NOTES ON KATTYWAR.—I.

This province was originally called "Soorashtra"; its etymology is disputed, some affirming it to proceed from "sir," good, and "Rastra," country, whilst others deem it a compound from "Sooria," the sun, which would make it the land of the sun. The acquisition of the name "Kattywar" is attributable to the circumstance that the central region of the province, which is inhabited by Kathecs, is known by the name of Kattywar, and that name gradually extended to the whole province; but, in their religious prayers and ceremonies, the Brahmins still use the name "Soorastra." Kattywar, by many supposed to have once been an island, and by some considered not improbable it may yet become so, has very clearly defined geographical limits; being bounded on the north by an arid sandy desert, known as the "Runn of Kutch;" on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and part of Ahmedabad Collectorate; on the south, and south-west by the Arabian Sea; and on the north-west by the Gulf of Kutch, its greatest length being from Gorgo in the east to Dwarka in the west, and measuring some 200 miles; its greatest breadth being from Joonjoowara in the north to the Portuguese settlement of Dieu in the south, measuring some 175 miles.

Owing in great part to the ignorant fears and opposition of the chiefs, no accurate surveys have as yet been made, hence hardly any two statements agree as to the extent of Kattywar's area. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India have been at work for four and a quarter years, and though it will take them about eight years to complete the survey of the whole of Kattywar, their labours have already resulted in eight sheets, or maps (four more being ready for publication), perhaps the finest and most minute I have ever seen. Pending the completion of this survey, probably the best authority we have on the subject is LeGrand Jacob, who roughly estimates the peninsula as containing a surface of 22,000 square miles. In the absence of any very reliable authority, the entire population may, I think, be estimated in round numbers at 2,000,000 souls; composed of Shrawaks, Nagur Brahmins, Brahmins, Looanas, Ahirs, Kabarees, Boras, Combees, Mehers, Miyanas, Khavas, Bhats, Charuns, Mussulmans, Coolies, Mehmuns, Sindees, Arabs, Muckranees and Beloochees; the last four are employed as sepoys, and Khavas, as Huzoorees body guards under the Talookdars of this province; the Meyanas who came from Kutch appear to have done so with the sole object of leading a predatory life, but the British Government put an end to their practices in 1839.

The province is divided into ten prants, or counties, the most important of which are Hattar, Soruth, Gohelwar, Jhalawar, and Kattywar; these again being subdivided into innumerable principalities or States, great and small, of which I shall treat hereafter. The

general aspect of the country from Sehore, south and south-west as far as Joonaghur, with a strip from Drappa in the west to Chotevla in the north, interspersed with small patches of fertile land, may be said to be rather wild and highland, alternately picturesque, rocky, and inhospitable, and abounding (or used to abound) in lions, panthers, hyænas, wolves, jackals, wild cats, foxes, hogs, sambre, and spotted deer, and last, though not least, the retreat of the daring Barwakia, or outlaws, which latter gentry have cost Kattywar many a valuable life, European as well as native.

For the rest, I can only characterise it as one vast well-watered plain; the soil throughout being of the richest black; producing magnificent crops of cotton, jowaree, bajree, wheat and sugar-cane, &c., cotton, however, being the staple produce. I ought, perhaps, to state here that the mountainous and unproductive portion of the province forms but a moiety of its great area, so that its general traffic is immense—how immense, your readers will have a fair idea when I say that, in cotton alone, it produces fully one-third of the whole amount grown in this Presidency, including the Berars, Central Provinces, and Sinde. No appreciable change having taken place in the nature of the exports since the date of the report already referred to—though a vast change has taken place in the amount, the following extract from that report will suffice to show the nature of the present traffic:—"The chief trade of the country is with Bombay, and the principal export, cotton; but there is commercial intercourse with Africa, Arabia, Mekran, Sinde, Kutch, and the whole line of the Western Continent, and a small coasting trade is carried on by vessels from the Persian Gulf. The exports are cotton, wool, grain, ghee, gool, oil, horses, and cattle. The imports are piece goods, and various European manufactures and goods, cutlery and metals; wood and cocoanuts from the Malabar Coast; ivory and spices from Africa and Arabia; dates and stone fruits from the Persian Gulf; rice and oxen from Sind; opium, dyes, and cloths for wearing apparel are brought from Marwar." For the accommodation of all this traffic it will readily be understood with such an extensive seaboard there is no lack of bunders of sorts, the more important being Jooria on the Gulf of Kutch; Porebunder and Verawul on the South-West Coast; Mhowa on the South Coast; and Gogo, Bhownuggur, and Dhollera, on the Gulf of Cambay. As to the internal means of communication it is but just to say that within the last seven years a marked improvement has taken place; and it can no longer be said there are no made roads in the country. Thanks to the well-directed energy of the late and present political agents, though much still requires to be done, and great efforts will have to be put forth to do what is required, it is now possible to travel, with some degree of comfort, over a no inconsiderable portion of the province, not only in fair weather, but throughout the whole of the monsoon. A still greater improvement, however, in the means of communication than anything that has yet been done, and one fraught with incalculably greater advantage to the trade of the northern portion of Kattywar, &c., will have been achieved on the completion of the Wudwan extension of the Bombay and Baroda Railway to that town. The contractors are now hard at work, and it is confidently anticipated the whole length from Ahmedabad will be finished and open for traffic in about eighteen months from this time. The line of country to be traversed by this branch being throughout almost a dead level, and no bridges of any great importance required, it is believed its construction will not cost more than Rs. 60,000 per mile; and as it cannot fail to receive a large traffic it must of necessity prove of mutual advantage to the hitherto extravagant company and the province.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

UNIVERSITY.—The matriculation examination of the Bombay University has just terminated, resulting in 142 candidates passing out of 901. For several years the number of students coming up for the examination has been increasing with rapid strides, and the number of students passing has been fewer in proportion nearly every year. In 1865, 282 students came up, of which 111 passed; in 1866, 440 candidates, of which 93 passed; in 1867, 163 passed out of 539; in 1868, 250 passed out of 600; in 1869, 142 out of 835; and this year, 142 out of 901.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—H.M.'s troop ship *Malabar* will leave on the 3rd January with the following troops for England:—From Bengal: H. M.'s 103rd Regiment (Bombay Fusiliers), mustering 27 officers, 4 ladies, 3 children, 467 men, 29 women and 49 children. Also time-expired men, mustering 4 officers, 146 men, 9 "persons" and 12 children. From Madras: An officer, 12 time-expired men, 8 women and 13 children. From Bombay: 6 "ignominy men" from the Belgaum district. Likewise 10 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 6 men, 4 women and 8 children. Altogether the list comprises 42 officers, 6 ladies, children, 637 men, 50 women and 82 children.

THE S. P. G. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in the Durbar-room of the Town-hall on Wednesday afternoon, the Right Rev. Bishop Douglas in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Punnett) read an abstract of the annual report by the committee, which detailed the operations for the past year. These had been very satisfactory, and embraced the opening of a promising mission at Kolhapore. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman made a neat address on the general condition of the mission and its prospects for the future, in the course of which he expressed his opinion that the missionaries should be more widely spread in the country districts, and that it was a mistake for them to be employed almost as schoolmasters. His Lordship also advocated the advancement of Church of England missions in India, and appealed for a warm interest in the extensive labours of so vast a field. The report was adopted, the committee appointed, and addresses afterwards delivered by the missionaries.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 24.

BOMBAY AS IT IS.—Bombay is far in advance of Calcutta in its bustle and activity, in its Police and Municipal arrangements, and in the European activity of native inhabitants. Omnibuses crowded with passengers inside and out—cabs on stands sharp in attracting passengers—second and third editions of newspapers hawked about in the streets, and all the ethnology of Asia in the most picturesque variety, moving along in ceaseless activity, fully realising the great material fact of the age that Time is money almost makes me forget that this is India. There is nothing about it Asiatic in character but the blazing sun, the everlasting toddy-palm, the brown-leafed plaintain-tree, and the marvellous monuments of drapery erected on the heads of the wearers in the shape of turbans of every variety and form. Even the women partake of the general activity, convert the petticoat into a *dhotee*, and carry on their business with an activity refreshing to witness. The public buildings which are gradually rising up are handsome stone structures, in which the meretricious defects of Indian architecture are carefully avoided. They are correct in their proportions, magnificent in their general effect, well situated, and would not disgrace even the Queen of Cities, which is now beleagured by the descendants of the Hun and the Goth. I have driven several times through the main streets of the Bazaar, which are almost as picturesque as those of the cities of Rajpootana, without the smallest offence to the sense of smell. The handsome lamps which adorn the intersections of the main lines of communication, the drinking-fountains, and, above all, the magnificent market which bears the name of Crawford, show at a glance that Bombay is ruled by brains—and that the native of India is not slow to appreciate the advantages of Western civilisation, when presented in a plain practical form.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17. Str. India, Turner, Bussorah; Futteh Sallam, Moreau, Calcutta; Sophie, Green, Hong Kong.—18. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Douglas, Suez; str. Australia, White, Hong Kong; str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.—19. Futteh Sha Allum, Nacoda, Calcutta; Bertha, Humphrey, Liverpool.—20. Str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cochin; str. Neera, Coburn, Calcutta; Queen of Ceylon, Godrich, Bankok; Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson, Calcutta; Bennington, Sherman, Liverpool.—21. Green Jacket, Krough, Liverpool; Ismail, Jones, Calcutta.—22. H.M.'s Dagmar, Ensor, Kurrachee; str. Punjab, Starratt, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Bradford, Messrs. W. Dorrance, E. Neil, J. Hogarth, N. Reid, R. Tallow, E. Nash, Mrs. Killeen, Mrs. Wright, Mr. T. Mannock, Mrs. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowcroft, Major and Mrs. Ousley, Capt. and Mrs. Welshman, Mrs. Hewlett, Miss Davies, Mrs. Newnham, Miss Sutherland, Col. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Costello, Mr. Cook, Mr. Diehl, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Bentley, Rev. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Mainstey, Miss Ashbourner, Miss Pinnock, Capt. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. Schroff, Col. Spilbury, Mrs. Neuberg, Mrs. Lindsley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. Carew, Mr. Richardson, Miss Chester, Mr. Archard, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Phillips, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Drembs, Messrs. Livingstone, Winch, Lloyd, Reynolds, Crema, Weyer, Mr. and Mrs. Grigor, Mr. Lucius, Mr. Bourke, Capt. Millett, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston, Archbishop Steins, Mr. Lauds and nine children, Capt. Roskell, Mr. Elliston, Mr. E. Pilgrim. From ADEN.—Mr. Lorraine.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17. Str. Malta, Baker, Aden and Suez; Sophia Joakin, Singer, Calcutta.—18. Str. Arabia, Crocco, Trieste, Genoa, &c.; str. Paraguay, Williams, Liverpool; str. Timsha, Hogg, Calcutta; str. Caranjah, Anderson, Liverpool.—19. Str. Comorin, Osborne, Kurrachee; Nimrod, Pearse, Cocoanada; Birmah, Pearse, Rangoon.—20. Str. Arabia, Mathews, Calcutta via Malabar Coast.—21. Str. Oriesie, Marinovich, Trieste, &c.; Oliver Cromwell, Harwood, Galle; Chatham, Roe, Zanzibar.—22. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Malabar Coast; str. Delaware, Fisher, Calcutta; str. Behar, Blake, China, &c.; Mount Royal, Wilmarth, Galle.—23. Str. Pearl, Baldwin, Persian Gulf; E. F. Gabain, Kienk, Callao.—24. Mail str. Deccan, Reynoldson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hay and five children, Major and Mrs. T. S. Bigge and two children, Mrs. Forbes and five children, Mr. Pode, Capt. W. M. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strafton and two children, Lieut. A. Fawkes, Major and Mrs. Keays and two children. For BRINDISI.—Capt. and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. C. Kelvey, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Lieut. col. and Mrs. H. W. Coxe and child, Capt. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Dalyell, C.S., Mr. Eives. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. M. Salmon, Major and Mrs. Forbes Robertson and two children, Col. Mignon, Capt. and Mrs. Beames and three children, Mr. C. W. Tayleur.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 23, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee			...	...	...	1s. 10 5-16d.
6	ditto	ditto ...	...	...	...	1s. 10½d. Credit Bills.
6	ditto	ditto ...	...	...	...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 230
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Syree Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan		Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		,, 98
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,, 106¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		,, 114

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 15s. to £1.
To London—Cotton, £1. 15s. to £2.; Seeds, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 24.—The market generally has been very dull, and a considerable fall has taken place in Goods and Yarns. Stocks in first hands are heavy; the shipments of *Plain Grey Cottons* to Bombay in the month of October amounted to 23,143,553 yards—nearly double the average shipments of the previous months of the year—and the shipments of *Plain White Cottons* in the same month amounted to 5,875,644 yards, which was also considerably in excess of the average. The shipments, however, in November have again decreased, but the distrust of first holders in the future has been shown in their eagerness to meet any inquiry springing up. In other respects the state of the market appears to be healthy, but the unsettled state of Europe and the increasing production of cotton are encouraging the belief in a lower level of prices both for Cotton and Goods.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 24.—*Cotton*: The telegrams received during the fortnight have been very unfavourable, reporting dull markets in Liverpool, and the price of Fair Dholleras as having declined to 6d., at which it has stood nearly the whole period under review. The cause of the decline is doubtless to be found in the rapid accumulation of stocks in the American ports, which is taken to indicate a very large crop, much larger than any estimates have yet shown. On December 10 they had risen to 435,000 bales, while the telegram dated the 15th states that in four days only the receipts at the ports amounted to no less than 85,000 bales. The belief is gaining ground that, even should the war between France and Germany terminate soon, the increased production of cotton must be followed by a lower level of prices. The marked here has throughout shown a downward tendency, and we have more business to report than we have had for many months back, the decline having enabled houses to execute orders in hand. Towards the close, however, numerous orders have been cancelled, and the market closes very quiet at a decline generally of Rs. 10 to 15 per candy. The business done in Bombay for export exceeds 6,000 candies, among which there were of old Cotton 1,800 candies of Dhollera and Bhonuggur, at prices ranging from Rs. 208 to Rs. 180; 1,090 candies of Dharwar Sawginned at Rs. 210 to Rs. 205; 535 candies of Barsee and Khandeish at Rs. 176 to Rs. 170; and 200 candies of Ahmedabad at Rs. 194 to Rs. 179. And of New Cotton 1,475 candies of Oomrawuttee Akote, deliverable in January, at Rs. 215 to Rs. 193; and 175 candies of Paizpore at Rs. 212 to Rs. 204.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee on Nov. 7 last:—Lieut. J. S. Biscoe, royal art.; Lieut. C. E. Pridden, royal engrs.; Sergeant R. Walker, 109th foot; Private E. Floyer, 109th foot. Lieut. A. H. Macintire, probationary assistant superintendent, Mysore revenue survey, has passed an examination in Canarese, according to the test prescribed for officers of the Mysore commission, on Nov. 10; Staff asst. surgeon W. Wakefield, M.D., royal artillery; Asst. surgeon J. M. McLean, M.D., 2nd battalion 12th foot; Paymaster W. J. Carden, 1st battalion 14th foot; Lieut. W. T. Blois, 1st battalion 14th foot; Surgeon J. E. Moffat, 1st battalion 14th foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in November), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The permission granted, on private affairs, to 2nd Capt. P. Lambert, of the Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rawul Pindee division, of Nov. 8, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. F. Harrison, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Jugutsingpore, in Cuttack, for one month, from Jan. 20. The usual preparatory leave to England from Bombay is granted to Col. C. J. Hodgson, R.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government in this department. Dr. J. G. G. Grant, medical inspector of labourers and superintendent of labour transport, Kooshtea, for three months, with effect from Nov. 16 last. Mr. H. S. Thompson, 1st subordinate judge of Hooghly, for six months, from Jan. 15 last. Mr. P. Niblett, deputy collector of Benares, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 1 or subsequent date.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, Major J. A., officg. supt. of the Ashtagram div., will assume charge of the Nundidroog div. from Capt. T. G. Clarke. Dec. 17.

CANNING, F. C., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal establishment, has reported his arrival on Dec. 1.

CLARKE, T. G., will resume charge of the duties of officg. secy. to the chief comnr. of Mysore and Coorg.

COLE, R.A., supt. of Coorg, and officg. secy. to the chief comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, to act as dep. supt. of the Bangalore dist. from the date of his being relieved by Capt. T. G. Clarke.

DEAS, J., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal establishment, has reported his arrival on Nov. 1.

ELLIOTT, C., C.B., supt. of the Ashtagram div., having returned from the leave to Europe granted to him in Madras G.O. No. 410 of Nov. 10, 1868, will resume charge of his div.

HUTCHINSON, Col. C. W., R.E., chief engr., 2nd grade, relieved Col. C. J. Hodgson, R.E., of his duties as chief engr. N.W.P., and secy. to Govt. in this dept., on the 12th inst.

LUARD, Capt. F. P., received charge of the office of 3rd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India from Lieut. D. W. K. Barr on Nov. 25.

MCHUTCHIN, Lieut. col. T. M., dep. supt., 1st grade, Mysore dist., having returned from the leave granted him in Madras G.O.G. No. 399, dated Oct. 26, 1868, will resume charge of his dist.

QUIN, R., to offic. as dep. coll. in Kumaon, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. Kilvert. Dec. 17.

STAMPER, Rev. J. A., B.A., junior chaplain, is prom. to be a senior chaplain from Dec. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

The *Gazette of India* of Dec. 10 last contains the following:—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed fellows of the University of Calcutta:—Hon. G. C. Paul, Hon. C. A. Turner, Hon. R. Spankie, C.S.; J. W. Sherer, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.; H. G. Keene, Esq., C.S.; H. Bell, Esq., C.S.; J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.A., C.S.; Surg. J. C. Brown, C.B.; Surg. J. M. Cuningham, M.D.; R. Thwaytes, Esq., B.A.; H. Templeton, Esq.; S. Lobb, Esq., M.A.; K. Deighton, Esq., B.A.; A. S. Harrison, Esq., B.A.; C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A.; Rev. T. V. French, M.A.

VESTED WITH POWERS AS MAGISTRATES.

The following asst. mags. are vested (by the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, Dec. 7) with the powers of a subordinate mag., 1st class, and dep. coll.:—

Messrs. R. H. Greaves, asst. mag., Pooree; J. Posford, asst. mag., Sylhet; G. G. Dey, asst. mag., Purneah.

The following officers are invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 1st class:—

Messrs. A. M. Broadley, asst. mag., Patna; Lieut. W. G. Maitland, asst. comnr., Seebsaugor; R. A. Fisher, offic. extra asst. comnr., Durrung.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a magistrate:—

Messrs. J. White, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sarun; R. M. Waller, B.A., asst. mag. of Jenidah; J. Whitmore, asst. mag. of Khoolnah; J. Crawfurd, B.A., asst. mag., Rungpore; J. E. A. Eyre, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sasseram; A. Forbes, asst. mag. of Behar; W. G. Black, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Bhaugulpore; J. F. Needham, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Nuddea; A. A. Wace, asst. mag. of Meherpore; J. R. Hand, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge; H. Mosley, asst. mag. of Mudhoobanee; Capt. W. E. Rutherford, asst. comnr., North Luckimpore; Capt. W. L. Samuells, asst. comnr., Chota Nagpore.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Dec. 16.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival on the dates specified:—

Mr. J. Deas, Nov. 1; Mr. F. C. Channing, Dec. 1.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 9.—Mr. C. Swappe, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Punjab to Central India for employment on the Indore State Railway. Mr. Swappe is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, from date of making over charge of his duties in the Punjab.

Lieuts. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., J. Brown, R.E., and M. H. Gregson, are app. to the P.W.D., as asst. engrs. of 2nd grade, and posted to Central India for employment on the Indore State Railway.

Lieut. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr. 4th grade, under the conditions stated in P.W.D. Code, chap. II., sec. 4, para. 4c, and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. A. Izat, exec. engr., 3rd grade, employed on H.H. the Nizam's State

Railway, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from date on which he made over charge of the West Berar div. of public works.

Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as supg. engr., and posted to the Central Provinces.

The following proms. are made in the accts. branch of the P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 1 :—

From 2nd to 1st grade accountant.

Mr. R. A. Butterfield, Hyderabad.

From 3rd to 2nd grade accountant.

Mr. C. Sowerby, British Burmah ; Mr. E. Lacey, Mysore.

Mr. R. A. Butterfield, acct. 1st grade, is transfd. from Hyderabad to the N.W.P.

Mr. E. Lacey, acct., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Mysore to Hyderabad.

Mr. E. C. Bird, asst. supt., 4th grade, has obtained three months' leave on m.c., with effect from Nov. 26.

MILITARY.

APPERLEY, Capt. C. O. W., gen. list, inf., having applied to proceed to England on fur., the C. in C. is pleased to permit him to resign the adjty. of the 15th Bengal cav. Dated Dec. 1.

BROAD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 17 last, appg. Lieut. C. H. Broad to be asst. instructor of musketry to 1st batt. 5th foot, v. Lieut. J. L. Vincent, resigned.

BROWN.—The name of Capt. W. G. Brown, 2nd batt. 1st foot, is to be substituted for that of Capt. E. A. Stuart in G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 1, detailing officers for duty with the depots of their regts.

CARR, Capt. F. S., of the gen. list, inf., promd. to the rank of capt. from Aug. 9, is permitted to retain the appt. of adjt. of the 5th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force. Dec. 17.

DICKSON—STEVENS.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified :—Capt. E. C. Dickson, 2nd batt. 3rd foot ; Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, 1st batt. 3rd foot.

FORBES, Lieut. col. H., comdt. of the Bhopal batt., having returned from fur., received charge of the batt. from Lieut. col. R. C. Cross on Nov. 14.

FOWLE—GRIFFIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11, making the following temp. appts., v. Lieut. col. P. G. Scot, of 36th N.I., proceeding on sick leave :—Lieut. col. C. S. Fowle, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Major R. D. Griffin, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

FRASER.—Agra brig. order confd., dated Nov. 6, directing all reports of the brig. to be made to Col. C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., 11th hussars, v. Maxwell, 88th foot, proceeding with his regt.

GARDEN—STEAD.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. A. Garden, cadre of the late 39th N.I., to be major, and Lieut. A. J. Stead, gen. list, inf., to be capt. from Dec. 4, in room of Major F. M. H. Forbes, staff corps, dec.

GWYNNE.—The appt. of Capt. N. X. Gwynne, 96th foot, to assist the dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Allahabad, during the present transport season, as notified in G.O. dated Oct. 31, is to have effect from the 20th idem.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. H., R.H.A., to have the local rank of capt., from Oct. 1.

KELLY—BOWERS.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers : —Capt. J. Kelly, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 19, 1869. Lieut. C. D'O. Bowers, 1st batt., 6th foot, to be capt. from Oct. 26, 1870.

LATHAM.—Morar station order confd., dated Nov. 7, directing Capt. H. Latham, R.A., to perform the duties of station staff at Morar, on departure of the brig. major, Capt. A. B. Morgan, on inspection duty.

LYSTER, Lieut. col. F. T., 2nd batt. 21st foot, having arrived at Madras, will proceed to join his battalion in Rangoon on duty.

MARRINER.—Allahabad division order confd., dated Nov. 14, app. Capt. G. Marriner, brig. major, Allahabad, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the div., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 2, as a temporary measure.

NATION, Lieut. col. J. L., staff corps, late offic. comdt. 4th Goorkha regt., is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for gen. duty. Dec. 10.

PHILLIPS, Capt. G. F. M., staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to 33rd N.I., for duty. Dec. 10.

POTT, Major gen. D., Bengal staff corps, is permitted to reside at Allahabad and Mussoorie. Dec. 10. [gade. Dec. 1.

RYVES, Brigadier gen. W. H., Bengal staff corps, is posted to Agra bri-

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R., to be instructor of musketry to 2nd batt. 24th foot, v. Gordon, prom. Dated Dec. 6.

EXCHANGE OF BATTALIONS.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansi, Dec. 9.—The C. in C. in India has sanctioned an exchange of batts. between the undermentioned officers, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. :—

21st Foot.—Lieut. W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, from 2nd to 1st batt. ; Lieut. A. C. Dunn, from 1st to 2nd batt.

PROMOTIONS—ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

Dec. 9.—The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept. :—

Capt. N. F. Parker, sub-asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offi. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Oct. 18, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. A. M. Biggs, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, or until further orders.

Capt. J. V. Hunt, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class ; and C. O'Donel, sub-asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Nov. 11, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. R. B. Bennett, sub-asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, with effect from Nov. 25, and until further orders.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Delhi, Dec. 1.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of the officers of dep. judge advocate general's department :—

Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, dep. judge advocate (on furlough), from the Gwalior and Saugor districts to the presidency and eastern frontier districts.

Major J. C. Horne, dep. judge advocate, from the presidency and eastern frontier districts to the Gwalior and Saugor districts.

Major C. Nedham, offic. dep. judge advocate, to continue to offic. in the presidency and eastern frontier districts.

These arrangements to take effect from the date of Major Horne's arrival at Jubbulpore.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS—ALLAHABAD COMPANIES.

No. 5 Company.—Ensign J. C. Kertland to be lieut., v. Lieut. G. H. Ford, resigned.

No. 4 Company.—Colour Sergeant D. Neville to be ensign, v. Ensign Kertland, promoted. The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 9.—H.E. the G. G. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the marine dept., with effect from May 10, 1870 :—

Capt. A. Baker, extra asst. master attendant and agent for transports, officg. dep. master attendant, to be 1st asst. master attendant, v. Capt. T. M. Philbrick, resigned, but to continue to offic. as dep. master attendant.

Capt. E. J. Butler, 2nd asst. master attendant, officg. master asst., to be extra asst. master attendant and agent for transports, v. Capt. Baker, but to continue to offic. as 1st asst. master attendant.

Lieut. F. Warden, officg. extra asst. master attendant and agent for transports, to be 2nd asst. master attendant and agent for Govt. consignments, v. Capt. Butler, but to continue to offic. as extra asst. master attendant and agent for transports.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

[*Gazette of India*, Dec. 17.]

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. cols. T. Rattray, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps ; J. H. Champion, Bombay staff corps ; W. R. Elliott, Bengal staff corps ; and R. Benson, Madras staff corps—Dec. 10.

Lieut. cols. R. M. Johnstone, Bombay staff corps ; J. M. Cripps, Bengal staff corps ; J. W. Bristow, Bengal staff corps ; and J. P. Sandwith, Bombay staff corps—Dec. 11.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet.

To be Cols.—Lieut. cols. J. P. Clarkson, Bengal inf. ; G. U. Price, Bombay staff corps ; G. G. Anderson, Bengal inf. ; and W. Montriou, Bombay inf.—Dec. 10.

To be Capt.—Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th N.I.—Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Majors W. E. Marshall and F. H. Hanmer—Dec. 9.

Majors (brevet lieut. col.) T. James, C.B. ; J. A. Tytler, V.C. ; R. J. D. Ferris, F. J. Stephenson, Brevet lieut. col. T. Wheler, Brevet lieut. col. M. J. Brander, F. J. Ellis, F. E. Laing, M. J. White, and S. D. White —Dec. 10.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capts. (brevet major) G. C. Depree, Brevet major C. J. Mead, H. R. Osborn, E. H. C. Simpson, and G. B. C. Simpson—Dec. 9.

Captains (brevet major) J. H. Jenkins, E. C. Impey, W. C. B. Ryan, E. T. Sadler, and L. H. Williams ; Dec. 10.

The undermencioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieuts. J. W. Taylor, W. E. Forbes, and F. W. Collis ; Dec. 10.

Lieuts. W. Barron, W. J. W. Muir, G. B. Stevens, C. T. Lane, E. Newbery, W. S. Brooke, C. McNeile, J. M. Sym, C. S. DeF. Roche, A. G. Handcock, D. R. Clarke, C. S. Pratt, and F. H. Alexander ; Dec. 11.

Lieut. E. A. Money, 105th foot, 2nd squad. subalt. 4th cav., Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Sept. 22, 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

MEDICAL.

BOYD.—Presidency district order confirmed, dated Sept. 29 last, directing Asst. surg. H. Boyd, doing duty with 8th N.I. at Alipore, to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

COOKSON.—Oude division order confd., dated Nov. 12 last, directing Asst. surg. H. Cookson to proceed to Bareilly and take temp. medical charge of 27th N.I., relieving Asst. surg. H. Boyd.

DUKE.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Sept. 16 last, appg. Staff asst. surg. A. W. Duke, M.D., doing duty with 2nd batt. 12th foot, to medical charge of G batty. 16th brigade royal art., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. L. Eames, dec

MASSY.—Lahore division order confd., dated Sept. 15 last, appg. Asst. surg. G. Massy, civil surgeon, Dhurmsala, to temp. medical charge of 1st Goorkhas, in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. major Playfair.

MEADOWS.—Presidency district order confd., dated Oct. 29, directing Asst. surg. C. J. W. Meadows, doing duty at Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Agra and take temp. medical charge of 2nd Central India horse.

MORICE.—Peshawur station order confd., dated Oct. 27 last, appg. Surg. J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal cav., station staff surg., v. Surg. G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal cav., proc. with his corps on relief.

MORGAN, Staff Asst. surg. R., M.D., attached to E baty. 19th brigade R.A., to proc. to Campbellpore, to relieve Asst. surg. J. Anderson from med. charge of B baty. 19th brigade R.A.

PARKINSON—DAVIE.—The following orders are confirmed:—Sirhind div. order, dated Nov. 5, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson, att. to 20th hussars, to proc. to Jutogh, and take med. charge of the royal art. at that station. Dated Nov. 17, directing Staff Asst. surg. G. S. Davie, M.D., at Jullunder, to proceed to Mecan Meer, for duty with the time-expired men of the Jhelum div.

POUT, Staff asst. surg. F., having recently arrived from England, is directed to do duty under the orders of the dep. inspec. gen., Presidency Circle.

RATIGAN—PLAYFAIR.—Oude div. order confd., dated Sept. 24, directing Staff Asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan, doing duty with 2nd batt. 60th rifles at Seetapore, to proc. on duty to Shahjehanpore as a member of the annual invaliding committee, to be held on Oct. 19. Dated Sept. 28 last, directing Surg. major G. R. Playfair, M.D., who reported his arrival on Nov. 26, to take over charge of office of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

RUTTLEDGE.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Oct. 27, app. Asst. surg. E. B. Ruttledge, doing duty at the Presy. General Hospital, to med. charge of the convicts and guards proc. to Port Blair on Nov. 28.

SEWELL.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 4th hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of the royal art. at that station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 1, as a temp. arrangement, v. J. C. Dwyer, proc. with the head-quarters of A brigade R.H.A. to Peshawur. Dated Nov. 7, app. Vet. surg. Sewell to the vet. charge of F baty. 16th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Feb. 22 last, there being no vet. surg. present with the battery at Meerut.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be assistant surgeons in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces at the Presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Asst. surg. J. O'Brien; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 4.

Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.B.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 9.

Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FAREWELL ORDER TO THE BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

(From the *Gazette of India*, Dec. 10.)

Calcutta, Dec. 9.—H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers being about to quit India for the first time, after a service in this country of more than two centuries, first as a regiment sent from England to take possession of the New Settlement of Bombay in 1662, and subsequently as the Bombay European Regiment, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and then as H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, the Governor-general in Council desires, in bidding this regiment farewell, to place on record a statement of its various and distinguished services.

Between the years 1720 and 1757 detachments of the regiment were continually employed in its own and in the Madras Presidency, and did honourable service, a large portion of the corps having also been present at the battle of Plassey in June 1757.

In 1750 the regiment formed part of the expedition against Surat, which was captured by storm in March of that year.

Detachments of the regiment also served at the capture of Pondicherry in February, 1761, and of Malie in March of the same year, and at the battle of Buxar in October, 1764.

It served constantly in the operations carried on in the Carnatic, Mysore, Gujerat, and was present at the siege and capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

It served also against the Peshwa at the battle of Kirkee in 1817, and in Arabia in the action of Beni-Boo-Ali in 1821, and at the capture of Aden in 1839.

As the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, which distinctive designation had been conferred upon it in 1843, it took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, at the battle of Gujerat in February, 1849, and during the subsequent pursuit of the Sikh army, under Sir Walter Gilbert.

It took part in the dispersion of the mutinous Sepoys of the Bengal Army at Mooltan and Ferozepore in 1857-58.

Since the year 1867 the regiment has been stationed in the Bengal Presidency, upholding, under all circumstances, its former high reputation; and in now bidding this gallant corps a hearty farewell, the Governor-general in Council feels confident that wherever it may be, and in whatever service engaged, it will ever maintain the distinguished position it has held through a long and varied service in the East.—H. K. BURNE, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Nowgong, Dec. 12.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. having approved of the inspection of British regiments in India being taken once instead of twice in each year, as heretofore, H.E. the C. in C. directs that the annual inspection be made in the month of February, and that it may be of a most searching character on every point contained in the confidential reports.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter is from the Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept., to the adjt. gen., No. 622, dated Nov. 17:—

"Replying to the reference made by you to the officg. secy. board of examiners, as to whether it is necessary that the medical officer, required under clause III. of Govt. G.O. No. 690 of 1865, to be nominated a member of committees for the examination of surgeons and assistant surgeons, should be a passed officer, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the C. in C., that a passed medical officer should always be placed on the committee when one is available. When there is none available, a medical officer who has passed the lower standard may be appointed, a certificate by the officer commanding the station, showing the necessity for the measure, being always attached to the proceedings."

This order equally affects committees of examination on medical subordinates.—See G.O. 303 of 1870.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Government of India, military department, to the Government of Bombay, military department, No. 543, dated Simla, Sept. 24. [See G.O. 152.]

"The invalid pension granted to warrant officers retiring in India, which is greater than that awarded to those electing to retire in Europe, is not granted until the parties are pronounced by medical authority to be unfit for further effective service, while the English rate of pension is claimable after certain stated periods of service, whether they be effective or not.

"4. Under G.G.O. No. 143, of April 14, 1849, warrant officers who have served the period entitling them to the Europe rate of pension are entitled to the regulated rate of passage money if proceeding home on medical certificate in view to retiring at the end of their leave, and under the same rule a warrant officer invalided in India, but qualified by service to retire in Europe, if desirous of admission to the English rate of pension, will, on finally relinquishing all claims to the Indian rate of pension, be granted the passage money of his rank to Europe, precisely in the same manner as a warrant officer on the effective list proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

"5. These rules, taken in connection with those published in G.G.O. No. 176, of Feb. 20, 1868, granting free passage in troopships when accommodation is available, or in sailing vessels, to warrant officers proceeding on sick leave to Europe, have, it would appear, misled the quartermaster-general and the controller of military accounts, Bombay, to the conclusion that the grant of free passage in lieu of a fixed rate of passage money as formerly allowed, was extended to pensioned or invalided warrant officers and their families.

"6. I am further to point out that passage money under the old rules was denied to warrant officers pensioned or invalided in that grade, exception being made only in favour of the two classes referred to in para. 4, and it is to these two classes alone that free passages in lieu of passage money, under the G.O. of 1868, is admissible."

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—List of estates which have come under charge of the Administrator General during the months of September and October:—Hercules Akerman, late a lieutenant in H.M.'s 5th Lancers; Anthony David, late deputy collector of Mirzapore, in the North-Western Provinces of India; Thomas Cameron Bogle, late an assistant to Messrs. E. J. Lazarus and Co., Benares Medical Hall; Henry Clark, late of the Bengal Civil Service; Jacob Conway, late an assistant to Messrs. Carlisle Nephews, of Calcutta, merchants; William Lawton Eames, late a staff assistant surgeon, attached to G. battery, 16th brigade Royal Artillery; Mathew Fawcett, late an engine driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company; Antoine Emanuel Fressanges, late of Moulmein, in British Burmah, merchant's assistant; Edmond Kerr Otho Gilbert, late a major in the Bengal staff corps; W. L. Grahame, late employed in the forest department; John Hartigan, late a sub-inspector in the East Indian Railway at Soane Bridge, in the district of Patna; Mrs. Eliza Hartigan, late wife of John Hartigan, late a sub-inspector in the East Indian Railway; W. Henman, late employed in the forest department; Alexander Hutchean, late an assistant revenue surveyor in the Central Provinces of India; Alexander Jackson, late of Punkabarri, in the district of Darjeeling; Nicholas Jebb, formerly an inspector in the late Supreme Court; Alexander Henry Lang, late agent of the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad branch; Smith James Lawrence, late an engine driver in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Gabriel Lewis, late an inhabitant of Bow Bazaar, in the town of Calcutta, a band supplier; Richard McCarthy, late manager of the *Pioneer Press*, Allahabad; Mrs. Katherine McCarthy, late widow of Richard McCarthy, late manager of the *Pioneer Press*, Allahabad; John Donald McFayden, late of Long Brush, in New Zealand; Alexander Anthony Macdonell, late a colonel in the Bengal infantry; Morgan James O'Connell, late a major in the 2nd bat. H.M.'s 1st foot; Alexander Benjamin Ross, late asst. comnr. of Nimar, in the Central Provinces of India; Samuel Henry Sefton, late a fitter in the locomotive department, East Indian Railway; Theodore Francis William Smith, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack; Haldane Stewart, late a surgeon-major in the Bengal medical establishment; Wilson Stewart, late a fitter in the locomotive department, East Indian Railway; James Mayne Sullivan, late an overseer in the municipal department at Comillah, in Tipperah; James Thomson, late a captain in the Bengal staff corps; Henry Tregent, late a tea planter in the district of Cachar; Miss Lucy Maria Tweedie, late a British subject and spinster, residing at Dinagepore; Richard Augustus Wood, late of Darjeeling, a tea planter. N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the

undersigned.—L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, 4, Strand Calcutta, Dec. 6, 1870.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in November and December):—Lieut. col. C. Murray, Bengal S.C., for one year, on private affairs, in India. Lieut. (local capt.) T. T. Carter, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. A. Dwyer, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, Punjab, for two years. Captain P. W. Smith, general list, Infantry, for two years. Capt. E. P. Gurdon, Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years. Lieutenant A. Swinton, F battery F brigade R.H.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. sur. C. A. Maunsell, M.D., C battery F brigade, to Bombay, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 20. This cancels the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. Nov. 10, 1870. Asst. surg. C. A. Maunsell, M.D., C battery F. brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. J. Ferris, E battery A brigade, from Nov. 1 to 30. Cornet A. M. Muir, 4th Hussars, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment. Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th brigade R.H.A., overland, from date of embarkation. 2nd Captain and Adjutant E. C. Griffin, 25th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. 2nd Captain F. S. Budd, 20th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. R. Ponsonby, H battery 19th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. C. Wynne, A battery 16th brigade, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Quartermaster F. L. Tucker, 24th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard, C battery 16th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Major J. B. Saunders, late 4th European Light Cavalry (doing duty at Sealkote), to Calcuttta, from Nov. 19 last to Feb. 19. Cornet C. W. Hemans, 20th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major G. Rowland, 1st foot, 2nd battalion, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surgeon J. F. Supple, to Morar, Gwalior, from date of leaving regiment to Jan. 31, and thence to Bombay, for one month. Ensign C. M. Le Breton, 5th foot, 1st battalion, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surgeon H. J. O'Brien, M.B., 8th foot, 1st battalion, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surgeon D. A. S. Thoburn, M.D., 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Nov. 15. Major R. B. Baker, 39th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Asst. surgeon T. Wood, M.D., 45th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. L. Heathcote, 106 foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. A. Turner, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson, 2nd in command 38th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Major A. H. B. Bruce, doing duty at Meerut, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. E. Wells, general list, cavalry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough on m.c. Lieut. T. B. B. Dickson, 1st squadron subaltern, 18th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Col. J. Liptrott, Bengal infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe on private affairs. Capt. C. D. P. Nott, late 4th European regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe. Surgeon major G. H. Ray, M.D., medical department, in medical charge of the 13th Bengal cavalry (lancers), is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs for two years. Major general A. Broome, C.S.I., R.A., controller general of military expenditure, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from Nov. 1, to remain at Simla on m.c. Capt. W. G. Keppel, Bengal staff corps, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months, embarking at Bombay. That portion of G.O.C.C. of July 9, 1870, cancelling the general leave to Nynee Tal granted to Lieut. J. E. Lee, musketry instructor, 55th foot, is expunged. G.O.C.C. of June 1 last, granting the above leave, holds good. The leave granted to Capt. J. Bartleman, staff corps, officiating wing officer, 20th Punjab N.I., dated Nov. 10, is to be held to have effect from Nov. 27 to Dec. 31, instead of the dates therein specified.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CADELL.—The appt. of W. M. Cadell to offic. as coll. and mag. and polit. agent in Tanjore, notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th inst., is to have effect from Dec. 3. Mr. Cadell, mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of that dist. to Martin, the acting head asst. coll. Dec. 2.

CHILD, F. S., civil and sess. judge of Tinnevelly, reported his return to India, and arrived at Bombay per P. and O. str. *Columbian* on Dec. 6.

MCQUHAE, W., acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, assu. ch. of that dist. from Martin, the acting head asst. coll., in the afternoon of Dec. 8.

MINCHIN, J. I., acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, resumed charge of the office on Dec. 9.

NEWMAN, H., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to join forthwith. Dec. 20.

MILITARY.

PARROTT, Ensign B. A. N., 76th foot, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Govt. a prob. of the Madras staff corps. Ensign Parrott is ordered to do duty with the 36th regt. N.I. Dec. 8.

WILLOUGHBY—ALLFREY.—The undermntd. are directed to proceed and do duty at the depot at Wellington:—Capt. C. C. Willoughby and Ens. H. Allfrey, 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

CADRE PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 13.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 2nd Regt. European L.I.—Capt. J. Allardyce (major in staff corps), to have the position of major, v. Lethbridge, deceased, dated Oct. 3. Lieut. H. F. Wilson (capt. in 105th foot), to have the position of capt., v. Allardyce, dated Oct. 3.

Cadre 39th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Jago (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Graham, deceased, dated Nov. 6.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. W. Thompson, cadre 7th, attached to 3rd L.C.—arrived at Bombay Nov. 20.

Major J. R. Fairlie, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 1st L.C.—arrived at Bombay Dec. 10.

Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, staff corps—arrived at Madras Dec. 14.

Capt. E. J. Watson, staff corps—arrived at Madras Dec. 15.

Major C. J. R. Bell, staff corps; Lieut. R. G. Briggs, inf. gen. list, asst. supt. of police, 1st class; Col. A. C. Silver, inf., supt. and agent for army clothing; Major E. M. Lawford, cadre 4th L.C.—arrived at Madras Dec. 17.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—*No.* 338.—The Right Hon. the Governor in COUNCIL is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, military acct., to act as controller of military accounts; Major J. W. Rideout, examiner of commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, to act as mil. acct.; Lieut. col. E. T. Fasken, examiner of ordnance accts., to act as examiner of commissariat, clothing, and stud accts.; 2nd Capt. H. G. Pritchard, R.A., to act as examiner of ordnance accts., during the absence of Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, and subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

MEDICAL.

BURN, Surg. major W. H. S., F.R.S.C., to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with permanent rank, from Dec. 29, v. Jackson, whose tour of service expires on Dec. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence on m.c:—Mr. B. A. Blake, deputy collector in charge of treasury, Bellary, three months' privilege leave from or after Feb. 1, under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, Jan. 22, 1869. The commissary of the diocese has granted the Rev. W. B. Ottey, M.A., chaplain of Berhampore, leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, of the staff corp, controller of military accounts, is permitted to proceed to sea for three months, and to embark for Madras. Adverting to the G.O.G., Oct. 20, 1868, No. 391, Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, staff corps, is granted an extension of leave until Dec. 14, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 38th Regt. N.I., is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Penang, on the furlough granted him Nov. 22. Capt. H. M. Clarke, 1st regt. light cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to sea and the northern district until Sept. 5, 1871. Capt. E. J. Watson, staff corps, is granted an extension of leave until Dec. 15, the date of his arrival at Madras. Col. W. G. Owen, of the infantry, commandant 12th regt. N.I., for eighteen months, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. F. H. G. Cumming, Bombay staff corps, deputy superintendent Mysore commission, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Surgeon W. J. Busteed, in medical charge 25th regt. N.I., for two years, with effect from Nov. 11, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. R. G. Jones, staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Secunderabad, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major H. J. T. Nield, of the staff corps, officiating superintendent of family payments and pensions, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Vet. surg. J. Kettle, D brigade R.H.A., to Madras. Ensign G. P. Gilbert, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, from date of embarkation, by the first overland troopship—unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. H. R. Elliott, officiating brigade major Malabar and Canara, privilege leave from Dec. 19 last or date of departure for twenty days. Ensign A. Howlett, 2nd battalion 2nd wing subaltern 28th Native Infantry, for six months, from Dec. 5 last or date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. L. H. Bennett, 24th Foot, from Dec. 2 last or date of departure for six months, to Neilgherries, s.c.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

FULLER, Lieut. col. J. A., R.E., received charge of the office of the superint. engr., presidency div., in add. to his own duties, from Major gen. Tremenheere, C.B., R.E., on Dec. 9.

JACOB, H. P., has been app. to act as professor of English literature in the Deccan College. Mr. Jacob ass. charge of his app. on Nov. 19.

LEACH, T. H., C.S., has been app. supernum. ass. to the coll. of Sattara, from Oct. 15 last.

LEITH, E. T., LL.M., has been app. to act as Govt. professor of law, with effect from Oct. 9 last, the date of Mr. O'Leary's departure on leave.

MACKENZIE, J. D., C.S., is app. supy. asst. to the coll. of Nassick, continuing to act as 2nd asst. Dec. 16.

MCRAE.—The services of Capt. J. G. McRae are placed at the disposal of the mily. dept. Dec. 21.

MILITARY.

GARDINER.—Regtl. order confd. dated Dec. 7, apptg. Capt. H. Gardiner to offic. as qrmr. of his regt.

MCRAE—LEACOCK.—The undermntd. officers have qualified to act as instructors in army signalling :—Capt. J. G. McRae, staff corps ; Capt. F. S. Leacock, gen. list. Capt. McRae qualified at Hythe as 1st class instructor of musketry. Capt. McRae to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 2nd N.I.

OWEN, Lieut. C. A., is directed to join the 2nd Bengal L.C., as early as practicable. Dec. 17.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Lieut. col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., exec. eng., P.W.D. ; Major R. Mallaby, staff corps, asst. qrtr. gen. ; Capt. T. E. Strong, staff corps ; Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., dep. consg. eng. for railways ; Lieut. M. J. Macartney, R.E., Dec. 10. Dep. asst. comy. and hon. ens. T. Glover, med. store dept. ; Dec. 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS OF HONORARY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS P.W. DEPARTMENT.

The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated Dec. 14 last, No. 1,159, is published :—

No. 1,159.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following dress shall be worn by honorary commissioned officers of the P.W.D. in India :—

Coat—Tunic, blue, single-breasted, with bright blue cloth collar, cuffs, and slash on sleeve. The collar rounded off in front, cuff round, two and three-quarter inches deep and ten and a-half round ; slashed flap on sleeve six inches long and two and a-quarter inches wide, with three loops of half-inch lace, staff pattern, and uniform buttons ; eight buttons in front at equal distances. The skirt ten and a-half inches deep for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of half an inch, longer or shorter, for every inch of difference in the height of the wearer ; blue flap on the skirt behind, ten inches deep, two buttons on flap and one on waist, with three loops of half-inch lace. The coat collar, cuffs, and flaps, edged with scarlet cloth, quarter inch, and the skirts lined with scarlet.

Distinctions of rank—

Captains, lace round the top of the *collar*, a crown and star in silver at each end.

Lieutenants, the same lace with a crown.

Ensigns, the same lace with a star.

All ranks to have one row of lace round the cuff, none on the skirts, and the loops only on the skirt and sleeve flaps.

Lace—Gold, staff pattern, half-inch width.

Buttons—Gilt, with a crown and "Public Works Department" raised thereon.

Hat—Cocked, the fan or back part nine inches, the front seven inches and a-half, each corner five inches, uniform buttons, gold lace loop, and tassels of gold crape fringe, with crimson underneath.

Trousers—Blue cloth, with a gold stripe, one and three-quarter inches wide, staff pattern, down the outward seam.

Boots—Wellington.

Sword—The same as for officers of infantry.

Scabbard—Steel, for all ranks.

Sword-knot—Crimson and gold, with acorn tassel.

Sword-belt—Plain black morocco, with slings and gilt hook, to be worn over the coat.

Plate—A round gilt clasp with "V.R." surmounted by a crown in silver upon the centre piece, and "Public Works Department," with a laurel branch also in silver on the outer circle.

Stock—Black silk.

Gloves—White leather.

Forage-cap—Blue cloth, with black leather peak and chin strap, light blue band with "V.R." surrounded with a wreath surmounted by a crown embroidered in gold on the front, with black button and trimming on the top.

Cloak—Blue, lined with scarlet, of pattern for officers of infantry, with uniform buttons.

Patrol Jacket—Artillery pattern, without any tags across the breast, but with engineers' flat braid on cuffs.

Undress Trousers—Artillery pattern, with scarlet stripe down the seam.

ADVANCE PAY.—TROOPS PROCEEDING TO OR RETURNING FROM INDIA.

1. Advances of pay to regiments proceeding to India will, in future, be made direct by the India-office.

2. Paymasters will transmit to the War-office estimates of the sums required for the period of the passage only.

3. The estimates, after examination, will be transmitted by the War-office to the India-office, with the request that the amount may be issued to the paymaster.

4. These advances will be accounted for by the paymaster to the local Government in India, the paymaster rendering to the War-office a pay list to the day preceding embarkation.

5. Advances in India to regiments returning to England will be accounted for by the paymasters direct to the India-office, a pay list being rendered to the day preceding disembarkation.

6. Advances to drafts proceeding to India will be made by the paymr. of the regt. to which the depot on the India establishment is attached ; these payments, supported by a separate voucher, should be charged against the Secy. of State in Council of India (quarterly contingent account) in the general state of the pay list.

7. Advances by the Govt. of India to detachments returning to this country will be accounted for to the War-office by the paymr. of the discharge depot, Chichester.

8. Clause 11, army circulars, 1867 (so far as regts. embarking from Ireland to India are concerned), and clause 26, army circulars, 1867, are hereby cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th Dec. :—Hindustani, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. T. H. Leach. Marathi, Mr. T. S. Hamilton.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 13.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet R. H. Hicks to be lieut., by purch., v. G. P. Moore, who retires ; Jan. 14.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. A. Bibby to be capt., by purch., v. T. H. Porker, who retires ; Cornet W. A. Ramsay to be lieut., by purch., v. Bibby ; Jan. 14.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. H. Crowdy to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. H. S. Sitwell to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. C. A. Lyon-Campbell to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. W. J. Engleduc to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. W. S. Maud to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. G. V. Sievewright to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. H. S. Clive to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. D. G. Jones to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. B. Lovett (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt. ; Lieut. G. T. Skipwith (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. H. McV. Crichton (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. E. A. Trevor (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt. ; Lieut. W. H. Pierson (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt. ; Lieut. G. Strahan (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. B. J. Goldie (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. R. V. Riddell (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Lieut. W. J. Heaviside (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., by augmentation ; Jan. 14.

14th Foot.—Ensign W. M. G. Lapenotiere to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Daly, who retires ; Jan. 14.

17th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. G. T. Brice to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brevet col. A. M'Kinstry, who retires ; Capt. C. G. Grant to be major, by purch., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Brice ; Lieut. J. Mush to be capt., by purch., v. Grant ; Ensign V. H. Maher to be lieut., by purch., v. Mush ; F. E. K. Bird, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Maher ; Jan. 14.

21st Foot.—Lieut. E. C. Browne to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. Whitton, who has resigned that appointment ; Nov. 3, 1870.

24th Foot.—F. T. Halliday, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Dickinson, promoted ; Jan. 14.

60th Foot.—A. C. Knollys, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. E. R. Wingfield, who retires ; Jan. 14.

108th Foot.—Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe to be lieut., v. E. L. Elliott, a probationer for the Indian staff corps ; Nov. 2, 1870.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. F. Howard to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. J. Preston, app. adj. ; Nov. 23, 1870.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be acting veterinary surgeons, viz. : —R. F. Frost, v. S. L. Pallin, prom. ; W. Pallin, v. A. E. Queripel, prom. ; Jan. 14.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. Walker-Myln, from rifle brigade, to be lieut. col., without purch. ; Jan. 14.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—At Cawnpore, Dec. 13, wife of W. M. Barton, E.I.R., son.

BATTERSBY—At Allahabad, Dec. 18, wife of R. Battersby, paymaster E.I.R., daughter. [Balasore, daughter.

BEAMES—At Cuttack, Dec. 16, wife of J. Beames, C.S., magistrate of

BUDD—At Agra, Dec. 17, wife of J. E. Budd, daughter.

CLERK—At Spur Tank, Madras, Dec. 17, wife of W. S. Clerk, son.

CROCKER—At Pangim, Goa, June 2, wife of Capt. H. Crocker, of ship *Aurundel*, daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—At Oodeypore, Rajpootana, Dec. 18, wife of R. W. Cunningham, M.D., Residency surgeon, daughter. [daughter.

DACOSTA—At Arrah, Zillah Shahabad, Dec. 16, wife of S. DaCosta,

DOVETON—At Saugor, Dec. 12, wife of Col. W. J. Doveton, comdt. 40th M.N.I., daughter.

ELLIS—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 30, wife of Lieut. and Adjt. W. V. Ellis, 25th Punjab N.I., daughter, still-born.

FRENCH-CULLEN—At Kherwarrah, Dec. 6, wife of Dr. Ffrench-Cullen, son.

FIFE—At Poona, Dec. 16, wife of Col. Fife, R.E., son.

GRAHAM—At Meerut, Dec. 15, wife of Capt. T. Graham, R.H.A., son.

JACOB—At Poona, Dec. 20, wife of H. P. Jacob, son.

LOWIS—At Hazarebagh, Dec. 17, wife of Capt. N. Lowis, asst. comnr., son.

MACMULLEN—At Nowshera, Dec. 14, wife of Fred. Macmullen, lieut. and station staff, son.

MAGOR—At Calcutta, Dec. 19, wife of R. B. Magor, daughter.

MASON—At Belgaum, Dec. 7, wife of Major W. H. Mason, cantonment magistrate, son. [daughter.

MATHEW—At Midnapore, Dec. 11, wife of Dr. R. G. Mathew, civil surg.,

MAYNARD—At Cammateepoora, Dec. 19, wife of J. Maynard, son, stillborn.
PHILIPE—At Sunnyseat, Simla, Dec. 16, wife of G. de R. Philipe, son.
RINGWOOD—At Dilbrooghur, Upper Assam, Dec. 3, wife of C. H. Ringwood, C.E., D.P.W., daughter.
ROBERTS—At Church-street, Fort, Dec. 17, wife of N. Roberts, daughter.
SHAW—At Colaba, Dec. 17, Mrs. J. Shaw, daughter.
SHEEN—At Allahabad, Dec. 20, wife of C. J. Sheen, E.I.R., daughter.
SPAN—At Lucknow, Dec. 12, wife of J. M. Span, son.
STEWART—At Morar, Dec. 14, wife of R. M. Stewart, R.A., daughter.
STRONG—At Calcutta, Dec. 10, wife of J. G. Strong, son.
STUART—At Madras, Dec. 10, wife of Capt. C. J. Stuart, Madras S.C., son.
THOMAS—At Calcutta, Dec. 18, wife of O. Thomas, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Carriage Department, son.
WILKINSON—At Malligaum, Dec. 20, wife of C. Wilkinson, son.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—MCSWEENEY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, Dec. 10, H. Baldwin to Ellen McSweeney.
BARTLING—DAVIES.—At Munmar, Dec. 20, Carl H. Bartling, C.E., to Laura M., daughter of C. Davies, C.E.
BUCKLEY—STURMER.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Dec. 17, Brevet major F. A. Buckley, late 37th regt. N.I., to Emily M., daughter of the late Wm. Sturmer.
CREIGHTON—SIMPSON.—At St. Thome Church, Dec. 20, J. Creighton, Principal, High School, Tanjore, to Margaret, daughter of W. Simpson.
DENT—TOMKINS.—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 20, H. F. Dent, capt. 3rd (King's Own) hussars, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. J. Tomkins.
GALLAGHEN—MULLAHY.—At the Fort Chapel, Dec. 11, J. Gallaghen, G.I.P. Railway, to E. Mullahy.
GILLON—DISS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, James B. Gillon to Louise, daughter of W. H. Diss.
HUNTER—MORRIS.—At Rutnagherry, Dec. 15, Woodburn Hunter, R.A., to Marion, daughter of the late Major gen. T. G. Morris, Bombay army.
KELLIE—HUDSON.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Nov. 30, J. E. Kellie, inspecting postmaster, 3rd or Hyderabad division, to Ann H., daughter of the late Wm. Hudson, Principal Sudder Ameen of Vizagapatam.
LEWIS—ROBERTS.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Dec. 22, Henry Lewis, Bombay, to Mary A., widow of the late R. Roberts.
MORROW—ANGUS.—At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, Dec. 13, William H. Morrow, engineer P.W.D., to Augusta A., daughter of J. W. Angus.
NESFIELD—BLUMHARDT.—At Kishnagur, Nuddea, Dec. 19, John C. Nesfield, Bengal Educational Service, to Ellen E., daughter of the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, Church Missionary Society.
WHITEWAY—ANGELO.—At St. Paul's, Mynpoorie, Dec. 12, Richard S. Whiteway, Bengal C.S., to Helena A., daughter of the late Lieut. Angelo, Bengal army.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—At Monghyr, Dec. 13, wife of Thos. Curtis, E.I.R.
DAWSON—At Vizagapatam, Dec. 9, William S., son of W. S. Dawson, aged 1 year.
DORRETT—At Patna, Dec. 10, G. W. B. Dorrett, manager Govt. clothing agency, Cawnpore, aged 45. [aged 25.
ENGLEBRIGHT—At Gazeeabad, Dec. 11, Lydia C., wife of John Englebright,
EYLLER—At Chittagong, Dec. 18, August Eyller, aged 21. [foret, aged 86.
LAFORET—At 31, Chowringhee-road, Dec. 19, Mdle. Marie T. A. J. M. La-
PHILIPE—At Sunnyseat, Simla, Dec. 16, Annie M., wife of George de Rae Philipe, aged 25.
PHILLIPS—Between Beypore and Cannanore, Dec. 4, on board the *Ethiopia*, of sea sickness, Donald M., son of Commissariat Staff Sergeant M. Phillips, aged 4.
ROBERTS—At Calcutta, Dec. 10, Henry C. Roberts, aged 21.
SMITH—At Barrackpore, Dec. 2, wife of Captain G. Llewellyn Smith, 107th Regt. [aged 33.
WARD—At Deolalee, Dec. 16, wife of F. C. Ward, barrackmaster R.H.A.,

Official Papers.

THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY AT ALLAHABAD.—CENSURE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution of the Government of India on the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the accident to store-room of gun-carriage factory in course of construction at Allahabad is published:—

At the end of June last the attention of his Excellency the Governor-general in Council was drawn to a report in the public papers that an accident, accompanied by loss of human life, had occurred to one of the buildings in course of construction at the gun-carriage factory at Allahabad.

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-governor being at the time absent from Allahabad, the Superintending Engineer at that place was called upon for an immediate report, which was shortly received. From this report it appeared that the accident was of so serious a nature that the Governor-general in Council considered it necessary to appoint a special committee to investigate the matter fully. The committee was composed as follows:—

President—Major General Travers, V.C., Commanding the Allahabad Division. *Members*—Colonel J. C. Anderson, C.S.I., R.E., Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation; Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, North-East Extension. The last-named gentleman having consented to undertake the duty, his services were placed at the disposal of Government, for the purpose, through the courtesy of the Agent of the Railway.

3. The committee were directed to report, through the Government of the North-Western Provinces, on the causes which had led to the catastrophe, and on the responsibility of the several officers of the Public Works Department, contractors, or others, in any way connected with the design or construction of the building.

4. The committee were also instructed to examine all the other buildings of the new factory, particularly those that would be subject to the vibration caused by machinery in motion, and to report on their state.

5. The committee were further directed to inspect any buildings at Allahabad constructed lately, wholly or in part, by the same agency (whether officers of the Public Works Department, or contractors) as that employed on the building which had failed, and to examine and report separately on the general condition of the new soldiers' barracks.

6. The appointment of this committee was communicated by telegraph to the Lieutenant-Governor on July 5.

7. The committee assembled at Allahabad on July 13, and submitted their report on the 22nd idem to the Lieutenant-Governor, by whom it was sent to the Government of India, with a minute by himself and a note by the Chief Engineer.

8. The primary object of the appointment of the committee will first be considered.

9. The building to which the accident occurred was intended for a store-room, and consisted of three compartments, each compartment being 170 feet long by 45 feet wide, the width being divided by a longitudinal arcaded wall down the centre, having piers $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, with arches of $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet span, and rise of 4 feet, the springing of the arches being at a height of 13 feet above the floor-level.

10. The walls, piers, and arches are all of brickwork throughout, as were also the foundations.

11. The roof was flat and composed of sal beams 13 inches by 9 inches placed 3 2·5 feet apart from centre to centre, resting on the outer and centre walls, and supporting stone slabs 2 inches thick, which were covered by terracing 4 inches thick.

12. The superintending engineer estimated the weight of the roof covering, allowing for absorption and the weight of workpeople employed, at about 120lbs. per foot superficial.

13. At the time of the accident (June 23) the west compartment had been roofed in; the centre compartment was about three-fourths covered; and the walls of the third compartment were finished, but the roofing of it had not been commenced. Twenty-two work people were employed in terracing the centre compartment when the whole roof of this compartment gave way, owing, it is supposed, to the failure of the centre wall, and eighteen out of twenty-two workpeople who had been on the roof fell with it, and had to be extricated from the ruins. Of these eighteen, four were reported to have died by July 1, and seven others to have sustained serious injuries.

14. The walls of this building were begun in February, 1868, and finished in September of the same year, but were left unroofed till February, 1870, owing partly to delay in the supply of timber, and partly to the reduction made in the Public Works grant.

15. There appears, from the report of the committee, to be no doubt that the failure of the centre wall was the cause of the accident. The committee further report that the brickwork of this particular building in question, and indeed of all the other buildings of the factory, so far as the quality of the bricks and their setting is concerned, is excellent; that the pointing of the joints is particularly good and clean, but that the mortar used is of the most inferior description, and that it is to the worthless character of this mortar that the failure of the wall is mainly to be attributed.

16. The weakness of the walls, due to their construction with bad mortar, was, in the opinion of the committee, increased by the exposure of the walls to the rains of 1869, which, had the mortar been of good quality, would not have been in any way the cause of injury. As a minor cause, which might possibly have contributed in some degree to the catastrophe that occurred, the committee mention that the terracing, being in progress from one side only of the compartment, might have exercised a side thrust on the central longitudinal wall.

17. The bad quality of the mortar was not confined to the one building, but was observable in all the other buildings of the factory, including sheds for machinery to be driven by steam-power and a chimney-shaft $123\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

18. There was no sign of settlement in the foundations of any of the buildings, though the committee turned their particular attention to this point; and, as regards the designs, the committee, referring to the factory buildings generally, say they consider the whole to be very good; one or two points are mentioned in which improvement is considered by them to be possible, but their suggestions are unimportant, and refer chiefly to the machinery sheds.

19. As regards the mortar, it is reported that it was composed of kunker burnt with oopla (cow-dung cakes) and soorkhee (pounded brick), the specified proportions being one part of lime to one part of soorkhee. From evidence adduced, however, there can be no doubt that the lime, which was burnt by a contractor near the site of the works, was delivered with a large admixture of wood-ashes and the refuse of soap-boiling operations, in both of which materials, it seems from the committee's report (which has been fully confirmed by a subsequent inquiry made by the magistrate in conjunction with the Superintending Engineer), a regular trade had long been carried on.

20. But in whatever way the deterioration of the lime was affected, it is clear that the mortar was quite unfit for the purpose for which it had been used, for an analysis made by Assistant-Surgeon Hamilton, R.A., of specimens taken at random from one of the walls, showed that it contained only 6 per cent. of lime.

21. Subsequent analysis made by Dr. Murray Thomson also showed that the mortar contained a large proportion of alkaline salts, and that the percentage of lime was very small.

22. The analysis confirms what was evident from an inspection of the

mortar, and the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the accident may be attributed almost entirely, if not altogether, to the bad quality of the mortar. It remains, therefore, to enquire in what degree the responsibility for the use of the bad mortar rests on each of the individuals concerned in the execution of the work, both in the building which fell, and in the other buildings of the factory.

23. The person in immediate charge of the construction of the buildings in question was Supervisor Bartram, who is a fitter by trade, and who passed out of the Roorkee College and entered the Public Works Department as overseer in 1862. He appears to have been first employed on the Deccan Road, where a number of masonry bridges were erected under his superintendence, the experience gained on which should have rendered him thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of mortar.

24. In his evidence before the committee he stated that he did not consider a specimen of mortar which was shown to him to be good, and that he had, on various occasions, rejected mortar brought for use on the works. Still the fact remains that the building which failed, and many others in the factory, were built under his immediate superintendence with absolutely worthless mortar.

25. His length of service and practical experience on masonry works leave him no excuse for ignorance as to the quality of the mortar he saw daily used, on an extensive scale, on the works under his charge. The committee and the Lieutenant-governor consider that he has proved himself thoroughly unfit for the place he holds.

26. The Governor-general in Council is of opinion that Supervisor Bartram has failed in the proper discharge of one of the simplest, yet most important, of the duties assigned to members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, and deems it necessary to remove him from the Public Works Department. His removal should be ordered by the Local Government.

27. The executive engineers in charge of the works were Major W. Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, from the time the buildings of the factory were commenced in March, 1867, until February 5, 1870, when he made over the charge to Mr. R. J. Clarke, the present executive engineer.

28. Under the former officer, therefore, the whole of the work which has failed was carried out, and also the majority of the other buildings in which bad mortar was used.

29. Both the committee and the Lieutenant-Governor bear testimony to this officer's diligence, to his almost daily attendance at the works, to the general good quality (with the one important exception of the mortar) of the brickwork executed under his orders, to the pains and forethought evinced in his correspondence and specification, and to his unquestionable anxiety to discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has stated that Major Jackson is wanting in the qualities essential to a successful service in the Department of Public Works, particularly in energy and power of control, and that he trusted too much to his subordinates. It may be further noticed, that the unfitness of this officer for the important post of Executive Engineer is borne out by the unskilful manner in which, as brought to light in the papers submitted, he designed an ordinary scarf for a beam; the error made was a very flagrant one, evincing ignorance of the elementary principles of carpentering. H.E. the Governor-General in Council considers that the opinions expressed regarding Major Jackson are amply borne out by the evidence adduced, and that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion but that this officer should be removed from the Public Works Department. He will accordingly be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

31. Mr. Clarke is not in any way responsible for the work in the walls of the building that failed. The committee, however, report that they saw no improvement in the quality of the mortar used in the factory buildings during the four and a-half months that Mr. Clarke had been in charge of the division, but mention the fact that he had stopped certain of the contractors' works elsewhere, in consequence of being dissatisfied with the mortar, which, the committee add, was much superior to what was being used in the Gun-carriage Factory Buildings. The Governor-General in Council accepts the opinion of the committee with reference to this officer, to the extent that it might reasonably be presumed that he would not much longer have delayed effecting an improvement in the work at the factory also; but it nevertheless appears to his Excellency in Council that Mr. Clarke is not free from blame, as he should have made a thorough inspection of all buildings in progress immediately after assuming charge of his division, and that had this duty been properly discharged, he ought not to have failed to discover the bad quality of the mortar at once. He should be warned that this instance of remissness will be recorded against him in the Promotion Rolls, and that any further shortcoming on his part that may be brought to the notice of the Government of India will be dealt with severely.

32. The Superintending Engineers in charge of the circle, whilst the various buildings for the factory were in progress, were:—Lieut. col. C. D. Newmarch, R.E. (since dead), from Jan. 6, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1868; Major F. H. Cobbe, R.A., from Nov. 1, 1868, to April 13, 1869; Lieut. col. H. Rose, S.C., from April 13, 1869, to May 2, 1870; Lieut. col. F. Alexander, S.C., from May 2, 1870, to the present time.

33. The work on the store room, the failure of which led to the present inquiry, was all carried out during the incumbency of the first of these officers. He joined the circle in bad health, having shortly before met with a severe accident, and in consequence of this was permitted by the Local Government, when proceeding on inspection to Raneekhet in April 1868, to remain there for two months to arrange about the laying out of the new station. In ordinary course he would have returned to his headquarter station in June of the same year, but his medical advisers would not permit this, and his Honour allowed him to continue to perform his duties at Nynee Tal, on its being represented to him by Col. Hodgson that he (Col. Hodgson) would be present at Allahabad in case of any emergency arising. Col. Newmarch's health did not improve, and he was unable to leave Nynee Tal till late in October, 1868, when he was transferred to Oude as Chief Engineer, and not long after was obliged to take leave on medical certificate, and died on his way home. He had previously proved himself to be an efficient officer. On this case it is unnecessary to make further comment.

34. Major Cobbe did not assume charge of the circle until the wall which fell had been completed; but during the whole of the cold season of 1868-69 he held the post of Superintending Engineer, and failed to ensure any improvement, during that time, in the quality of work. An inspection report sent in by him in March, 1869, makes no mention of any inferiority in the work. The opinion of the Committee that this officer failed in his duty in not having detected the defects of the mortar used generally in the numerous buildings under construction during his incumbency, is fully concurred in by the Governor-General in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded his opinion that "neglect of duty is more attributable to Major Cobbe than to any other of the controlling officers."

35. It is submitted, in extenuation, that he had for a long time been, as, indeed, he now is (having been obliged lately to take leave on medical certificate), in an infirm state of health. This fact may be admitted; but, taken in connection with the reports in this case, and in that relating to bad work in certain buildings in the cantonment (to be noticed in a separate Resolution), it is clear that it is not desirable to retain him in the Public Works Department. His services, therefore, will also be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

36. Lieutenant colonel Rose, who was the next Superintending Engineer, and who held charge of the circle for a year, reports that he visited the works at the factory four or five times, but that he never made what he calls a "formal inspection" of them, saying that he deferred doing so until he had visited the various other outlying divisions of his charge. The division, the inspection of which was thus left to the last, was, in regard to works in progress, the most important one in his circle, and the one in which he usually resided.

37. He, however, commenced the formal inspection of this particular division; but before he had completed it, he heard of his probable transfer to another province, and therefore thought it useless to go on with it. In his replies to the committee he also says that, as he had no occasion to make a "formal inspection," he never thought it necessary to scrutinise the work very closely, and he never brought forward any case in which he was dissatisfied with Major Jackson's work.

38. The committee remark with regard to this officer that, in their opinion, he had no authority for considering an inspection by a Superintending Engineer to be other than a formal one, and that he had ample opportunity for becoming acquainted with the defects of construction noticed. These remarks have the entire concurrence of his Excellency in Council. A Superintending Engineer who inspects works under his charge without satisfying himself as to the quality of the material used, omits one of the fundamental duties of his office, a duty the necessity for which must be at once apparent to any officer who has a proper sense of the responsibility attaching to a Superintending Engineer, and which is, moreover, fully impressed upon Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Code.

39. In the course of a whole year Colonel Rose appears never, in the proper sense of the term, to have inspected the factory, though many of the buildings then in progress were of an important nature, including a chimney-shaft 123½ feet high, a structure requiring a very superior description of brick-work, and the most careful and constant supervision.

40. It appears, moreover, from his examination before the committee, that Colonel Rose had never even taken an opportunity to make himself acquainted with the arrangements for lime manufacture that were in force in the Allahabad division; and the neglect of duty, to which he has confessed, in having avoided an important inspection because he was about to be removed to the Central Provinces, shows that he cannot have a proper appreciation of the interests of the public service. In fact, apart from the accident now under review, Colonel Rose must stand convicted on his own evidence of having signally failed to pay due regard to the responsibilities and duties of the important post of Superintending Engineer.

41. His Excellency in Council would have had doubts whether an officer who has shown such remissness as is apparent in this case ought to be allowed to remain in the Public Works Department, but in consequence of Colonel Rose's long service would have been content with depriving him of his position as Superintending Engineer, had he given no other cause for dissatisfaction. Two other serious instances of failure in duty, while he was an Executive Engineer at Rawulpindee, have, however, been very lately brought to the notice of the Government of India, which, taken in connection with the present case, have led his Excellency in Council to the conclusion that it would not be right to retain this officer in the department. His services will accordingly be replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

42. Lieut. col. Alexander, the present Superintending Engineer, joined the circle only two months before the accident occurred; his responsibility is therefore less than that of any of his predecessors. The committee, however, report that no improvement was apparent in the mortar used in the chimney-stack since he assumed charge.

43. His Excellency in Council, moreover, cannot consider Col. Alexander's own evidence to be satisfactory or worthy of an officer of his standing and experience, for he too makes use of the term "formal inspection," and under the plea that his visits to the works were not of this nature, attempts to excuse himself for not having looked more closely into the quality of the mortar.

44. In the late re-arrangement of Superintending Engineers that was necessitated by the change in the number of grades, Colonel Alexander has, in consequence of his proceedings in this case, been placed in a grade lower than that in which he would otherwise have appeared.

45. Colonel Hodgson held the combined offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, during the whole of the period under review; he resided frequently at Allahabad, and on one occasion undertook for a short period the duties of Colonel Newmarch at that station.

46. His very onerous duties are, doubtless, mainly administrative; still, his Excellency in Council cannot admit that they are purely so, and is of opinion that in failing to visit frequently and to inspect carefully the work in progress on the extensive and costly ranges of buildings which were being constructed close to his residence, he omitted an important part of his duty.

47. Colonel Hodgson is an officer of long service and great experience, and, had he made such inspections of these particular works as might fairly have been expected of him, the bad quality of the mortar that was being used could not have escaped his notice. It is also a serious reflection upon him that, as the local head of the engineering staff, he failed to secure such efficient supervision of the work as would have prevented the discreditable failure that has led to this inquiry.

48. The responsibility attaching to him was, moreover, increased by his having undertaken to carry on Colonel Newmarch's duties at Allahabad during this officer's absence on account of ill health.

49. His Excellency in Council further considers that it is a blot in the administration of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, for which the Chief Engineer must be held mainly responsible, that officers who evidently were physically unfit for the proper discharge of their duties should have been allowed to retain their charges. This occurred with reference to both Colonel Newmarch and Major Cobbe.

50. The Governor-General in Council sympathises fully with officers who, after many years' good service, may be obliged through ill-health to abandon valuable posts which they may have well earned, and the loss of which may be to them a source of great hardship, but these are the severe conditions which attach themselves to all efficient service, and more especially to service in India; and his Excellency in Council deems it right here to record his opinion, that all heads of departments fail in their duty when, under any circumstances whatever, they sanction, directly or indirectly, the retention in active employment of any officer who is physically or mentally unfit for the proper discharge of his duty.

51. The Governor-General in Council quite appreciates the ability, zeal, method, untiring industry and devotion to his work which have characterised Colonel Hodgson's long service in the Public Works Department, and regrets that a sense of duty renders it necessary to animadvert thus strongly on his proceedings in this case; but his Excellency in Council feels it impossible, under the circumstances, to absolve the head of the department from blame for a failure which has resulted in the severe punishment of so many of the officers subordinate to him.

52. With regard to the lime contractor, separate instructions will be issued for prosecuting him on a criminal charge, as there can be no doubt, from the evidence that has been adduced, that the lime delivered at the works was largely adulterated.

53. Separate instructions will also be issued in respect to the other buildings of the factory that have been completed, or that are in progress, and the uses to which they should be eventually put. It appears, from the committee's report, that, with a few exceptions, the whole of these buildings require considerable works of repair and renewal; and that, in consequence of the bad quality of the mortar, the buildings in which it was intended to work the machinery will have to be turned to account for some other purpose.

54. In conclusion, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to record that he has reviewed with great sorrow this deplorable history of negligence, incapacity, and corruption—negligence in the conduct of every superior officer who was connected with the supervision of these buildings from the beginning—incapacity to a greater or less extent of almost every subordinate concerned in the work of construction—corruption on the part of those who supplied the worthless materials—and it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that some of the inferior subordinates must also have been aware of the organised system in the adulteration of the lime which was practised throughout.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Government, North-Western Provinces, with request that a copy may be furnished to each of the officers concerned now serving in the Department Public Works of the North-Western Provinces; also that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information and communication to Lieut. col. Rose.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with the connected papers, be sent to the Military Department for information, and for the issue of any orders that may be necessary.

PRESENTATION TO MISS CARPENTER.—Miss Mary Carpenter, whose noble exertions on behalf of female education in the great Indian Empire are familiar to the public, has just received a very valuable present from the people of Sind. It consists of a large table-cloth most elaborately embroidered in gold and silver; the design is exquisite in conception, and is wrought with a careful regard for the minuteness of its details. In a circle in the centre of the cloth is the inscription, worked in silver letters—"Presented to Miss Mary Carpenter, from Sind," and around the border are some verses in Persian characters. It was contained in a richly-carved box of Indian wood, in the front of which was inlaid an ivory tablet bearing Miss Carpenter's name. Accompanying the testimonial was an address, which was splendidly engrossed and illuminated, and bound in red morocco. A large number of signatures, including those of six native female teachers, were attached to the address, which speaks most strongly of the value of her services to India.

Home.

THE AMALGAMATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following correspondence on the above subject appeared in the *Home News* :—

To Major general North, R.E.

My Dear General,—The committee of the Sykes, Jervis, and North Testimonial Fund beg you will be good enough to accept the enclosed order for fifty guineas, which sum has been subscribed by a few officers of the Madras Army, in token of the obligations they labour under to you for your great exertions so disinterestedly accorded at a very critical period in behalf of your brother officers in the Indian Army.—Believe me, sincerely yours,

ROWLAND FARRER, Major, Secretary to the Sykes, Jervis, and North Madras Testimonial Fund.

Jubbulpore, Dec. 9, 1870.

To Major Rowland Farrer, Jubbulpore.

My Dear Major Farrer,—I have received your letter of the 9th Dec., enclosing a bill of exchange for fifty guineas, subscribed by a few officers of the Madras Army. This substantial acknowledgment of my endeavours to keep the Amalgamation Inquiry Committee together, and to place the various grievances of the officers of the Indian Army before Parliament, is exceedingly grateful to me, because hitherto I have received more abuse than thanks for what I have done. Some officers of the Bombay Army sent me a letter of thanks, and some officers of the Madras Army have now sent me this testimonial; but from the officers of the Bengal Army I have received nothing, and from several papers published in that Presidency abuse and calumniation. Almost every Bengal officer, whose particular and individual grievance was not redressed by Act of Parliament in the exact manner he wished, consoled himself for his disappointment by blaming me and my committee in the Indian newspapers.

I take this opportunity of letting the subscribers to the Amalgamation Inquiry Committee know what has been done with the unexpended balance of their money. The balance was £560. Half of this, added to £315. 12s. 9d. subscribed by some officers of the Bombay Army expressly for Captain Jervis, together with interest, was expended by me in the purchase of a silver epergne for that officer. I had the following inscription engraved on it:—"Presented to Colonel Jervis, R.A., M.P. for Harwich, by some officers of the late Indian Army, in grateful remembrance of his disinterested and valuable advocacy of their interests in and out of Parliament, from 1862 to 1866."

Colonel Sykes received a cheque for £280, with a request that he would procure for himself such a testimonial as his taste might suggest, and that he would have a similar inscription to the above engraved on it. I have thus carried out the dispositions of the unexpended balance of subscriptions, which I notified to the officers of the Indian Army when the Amalgamation Inquiry Committee was dissolved.—Believe me, sincerely yours,

CHAS. FRED. NORTH, Major General, R.E.

Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, Jan. 5, 1871.

TO AND FROM BRINDISI.

In consequence of the war, travellers have to go through Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Italy. It is difficult to go by the mail train unless the baggage is taken into the carriage; the safest plan is to anticipate the mail by twelve hours. This can be done by the 7.40 A.M. train from Charing-cross on Friday morning, and will ensure a night's rest at Bologna, where the mails arrive on Monday evening.

The fare to Cologne, *via* Dover and Ostend, is £3. 8s. 10d., and assuming the passenger leaves London as suggested, he will be due at Ostend at 2.30, and leave about 3 (*Bradshaw*, page 74). There is no restaurant at this station, though it is believed one is in course of construction, and there is no means at present of procuring refreshment after the four hours' sea journey, excepting at the wretched places called hotels, some little distance from the station. At Brussels, where the train is due at 5.20 P.M., twenty minutes can be well-spent at a restaurant opposite the station. Any porter will direct the way. At 10.55 (*Bradshaw*, page 80), the train is due at Cologne, leaving at 11.30 (page 22), (where passengers can remain the night, involving, however, getting up in time to leave by the 6 A.M. train). A ticket must here be taken for Munich (29 florins 33 kreutzers, a few kreutzers less than £2. 10s.); at 5.20 the train is due at Mayence, and does not leave until 10.25 (page 109), affording time for a rest and a very fair breakfast at the station. At Aschaffenburg, where the train is due at 12 o'clock, passengers remain half an hour, and eventually arrive at Munich (page 150) at 9.10 P.M., where a ticket must be taken to Bologna (42 florins 51 kreutzers, or 1 florin 9 kreutzers over £3. 10s.). The train leaves at 10.5 P.M. (page 153), and arrives at Kufstein at 12.55, leaving again at 1.40 A.M. (page 157). Here baggage is examined on entering the Austrian frontier, and passengers change from the Bavarian carriages warmed with hot air into carriages with simple foot warmers, which is very disagreeable, seeing that the coldest part of the Brenner Pass is at hand; to old Indians the cold over the Pass is very severe, and too much care cannot be taken in providing against it. Ala, the Italian frontier, is reached about 11.20 A.M., and baggage is again examined; the train leaves at 11.50 A.M., arriving after a stoppage of half-an-hour at Verona (page 182), at Padua at 3.37 P.M., where a detention occurs until 6.20 P.M. (page 185), giving plenty of time for a dinner at the buffet, and passengers eventually reach Bologna on Sunday at 9.55 P.M., where a night's rest can be secured at the Hotel d'Italie, one of the best *en route*. The ordinary fast train leaves Bologna daily at 3.45 P.M. (page 190), but a

special train is put on once a week for mails and passengers at 7.25 A.M. on Monday, arriving at Brindisi about midnight, in plenty of time to embark on board the steamer. If passengers are not pressed for time it is better to leave London on Thursday morning, arriving at Bologna on Saturday evening, and leaving by the 3.45 P.M. train on Sunday, arriving in Brindisi on Monday at 11.25 A.M. (fare from Bologua, to Brindisi, 83 lire 60 cents., or 3 lire 90 cents under £3. 10s.). The hotel at Brindisi, a new one, called the Hotel des Indes Orientales, is a very good one, and fitted up with excellent baths, an unusual luxury in Italian hotels.

Passengers from Brindisi will find only one train daily at 7 P.M., but the South Italian Railway Company start a special train for mails and passengers if the steamer arrives before 5 P.M., and it is advisable to go by this so as to arrive at Bologna in time for the 7.15 A.M. train on the following day, that being the only fast through train in the twenty-four hours. If this proves impracticable, passengers had better either remain at Bologna, or go on and sleep at Padua, where the same train will pick them up the next morning at 11.5 A.M. It is useless travelling by any of the slow trains, as time is thus passed in the train that might be more profitably spent in bed. The Northern Italian Railway Company will not furnish special trains for the mails, but send them on by ordinary slow train, should the express have left; considering the enormous subsidy paid by the British Government, it is to be hoped that a little pressure will be used to make this company expedite the mails, instead of unnecessarily detaining them eighteen hours, as was the case on the last occasion. The fare from Bologna by the express to Munich is 91 lire 82 cents., and the train arrives at Verona at 12.55, leaving there at 2.12 P.M., arriving at Ala at 3.28 P.M., the Austrian frontier, where baggage is examined, starting again at 3.59 P.M., arriving at 1.21 A.M. at Kufstein, the German frontier, where another examination takes place. This train is timed to leave at 2 A.M., reaching Munich at 5.15 A.M., and leaving at 6.40 A.M. At Munich passengers are booked to Aschaffenburg only (16 florins 21 kreutzers), where the train is due at 3.40 P.M.; here a ticket must be taken for Cologne (12 florins 12 kreutzers), where the train arrives at 10 P.M. Passengers can then book for London, arriving at Brussels at 5 A.M., and leaving at 6.30 A.M., eventually reaching London at 5.40 P.M.

The whole expense of the journey either way is a little under £13. Sovereigns pass everywhere; the exchange at the railway station in Belgium is 25 francs; in Austria and South Germany, 11 florins 55 kreutzers; in North Germany and Prussia, 6 thalers 20 groschen; and in Italy, 25 lire. The lire is the same as the franc, Italian coins being taken in Belgium, and *vice versa*.

Passports are not required throughout the journey, and passengers will find *Bradshaw* useful as regards the arrival and departure of the several trains; it is generally correct, and the pages quoted above will afford easy reference.

Carriages have to be changed at Brussels, Verviers, Cologne, Mayence, Aschaffenburg, Treuchlingen, Munich, Kufstein, Verona, Padua, and Bologna.

Arrangements have been made for through booking from Germany to Brindisi, and tickets can be obtained to Cologne from the South-Eastern Railway for £3. 8s. 10d., *via* Ostend and Dover, and from Cologne to Brindisi for £10, from the Agency of the South Italian Railway Company, 9, Billiter-street, E.C., and we are assured that passengers from Brindisi can now book as far as Cologne. Passengers either way are advised to apply for assistance regarding their baggage and information about the route, to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agent, Mr. S. G. Cocoto, Marina-street, Brindisi.—*Home News*, Jan. 6.

Miscellaneous.

BILLS ON INDIA.—At the next biddings for India Council bills, on Jan. 18, the amount offered is again to be £400,000.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) have made a call of £2 per share on the shares of the new issue of £1,868,000 capital, payable on the 30th inst.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) are informed that a further reduction of 1½d. per ton has been made on the harbour dues at Aden. Vessels calling merely to deliver telegrams are not subjected to any harbour dues.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.—The Museum is open on Thursdays to visitors with special cards from members of the Council of India and heads of departments in the India-office, and to the public on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday in each week. Entrance in Charles-street. Hours of admission, from twelve until four P.M. from October 1 to April 30; from twelve until five P.M. from May 1 to September 30. Visitors to the India-office on Fridays are also admitted to the Museum through the office.

LONDON CHARITIES.—Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I., of Bombay, has just made the following timely gifts to London charities: To the Lord Mayor, for the City poor-boxes, £10; Middlesex Hospital, £10; Royal Free Hospital, £10; London Hospital, £10; Homœopathic Hospital, £10; Royal Hospital for Incurables, £10. 10s.; Houseless Poor Asylum, £10; Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street, £10; Girls' Refuge, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, £10; Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £10; Printers' Pension Society, £10; and Strangers' Home, Limehouse, £10. The public benefactions of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney during the last twenty-five years have, it is stated, exceeded £127,000.

RECRUITING.—It is reported from Chatham that recruiting for the various Indian and other corps, which has for some time past proceeded but slowly, has within the last week or two become very brisk, the several regiments at Chatham for which recruiting is now opened having lately received a considerable number of recruits. Recruiting has been recommenced for the Royal Engineers at Woolwich.

TROOPS ARRIVED AT BOMBAY.—The chartered troopship *Tagus*, 1,547 tons, Commander J. Gray, which left England on Oct. 28, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 9th ult. with the following officers and men:—Ridingmaster Matthews, 11th Hussars; Cornet Martin 21st Hussars; Cornet Trevelyan, 3rd Hussars; Capt. Pigot, 104th Regiment; Lieut. Oakes, second battalion 19th Regiment; Lieut. Lofthouse, 69th Regiment; Lieut. Hume, 79th Regiment; Ensign Stokes, 83rd Regiment; Ensign Really, 103rd Regiment; Ensign Harris, 106th Regiment; Ensign Barclay, 108th Regiment; Assist.-Surg. Ferguson, Quartermaster Courtney, 49th Foot; 6 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 13 corporals, and 214 privates; also 22 women and 33 children.

DINNER TO SIR DONALD M'LEOD.—Sir Donald M'Leod, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was entertained at dinner on Monday the 9th inst., at the Conservative Club by Colonel Nassau Lees. Among those present to meet the distinguished guest on his return after forty years' service in India were Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon. E. Drummond, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Oude; Mr. Herbert Domvile, Mr. W. H. Benthal, Private Secretary to the Duke of Argyll; Mr. J. W. Kaye, Mr. E. L. Bandreth; Mr. E. Clive Bayley, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, &c.

CHINA GRASS FIBRE.—That the *Bochmeria nivea*, or China grass fibre, will, ere long, become a regular article of import to this country, is highly probable, both from the fact of the recent reward of the Indian Government for the invention of machinery suitable for its cleaning and preservation, and from the nature of the plant being such that the climate and soil of many of our colonies are quite suited for its culture. There is no doubt that it is well adapted for a variety of uses, and could, by careful preparation, be applied to purposes for which our present commercial fibres, though, to some extent used, are nevertheless, unsuited. The Chinese bestow an immense amount of care and labour upon its preparation, hence the very fine fabrics which are produced in that country. In Sumatra, also, much care is given to its cultivation and preparation; the stems are usually cut when they are about six feet high. They are sometimes allowed to dry before the fibre is taken from them, but the most common practice is to take it as soon as the stems are removed from the ground. A viscid gum is found on the stem which, in Macassar, is scraped off and used as a mild sort of arrow poison. In China three crops of the stems are usually obtained in one year, but the second crop is considered to yield the best fibre.—*Nature*.

SIR W. MANSFIELD.—Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield is still in London, and has paid frequent visits to Mr. Cardwell and Lord Northbrook, and occasionally looked in at the Horse Guards to see the Duke. Report says that his stay in London is likely to be of some duration; in fact, it is whispered abroad that there is some intention to form a board of officers, on which Sir William would, no doubt, occupy a prominent place, to assist Mr. Cardwell in the administration of the army, which arrangement would, of course, in a great measure supersede the functions of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The idea seems to be that, as there is an Admiralty Board, there should also be an Army Board; but what is the Board of Admiralty really worth? Are we not indebted to the divided responsibility of "My Lords" for the loss of the *Captain*? People who believe in boards and vestries will, of course, be delighted. We, who believe in responsibility and administrative skill, feel astonished at the lack of faith in individual energy and resource which such an arrangement would seem to imply. We have heard of a Louvois, a St. Cyr, a Carnot, a Von Roon, a Wellington, and a Napoleon raising an army into a potent instrument, but never of a committee capable of doing anything beyond obstructing the operations of men of genius, and paralysing the energies of those who have the misfortune to be associated with them.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE RANGE OF GUNS.—*Apropos* of the siege of Paris, it may be interesting to note some of the longest ranges on record. At Shoeburyness, in 1856, the old smooth bore 68-pounder, with a charge of 16lb., and at an elevation of 27 degrees, threw a common spherical shell of 96lb. 5,600 yards. In 1858 a rifled Armstrong 32-pounder, at 33 degrees elevation, with 6lb. charge, threw a shot 9,153 yards. About the same time a 7-in. gun, rifled by Mr. Lynall Thomas, charge 25lb., elevation 37½ degrees, shot 176lb., ranged 10,075 yards. In 1864 a 13-in. gun, charge 70lb., elevation 23 degrees, shot 511lb., ranged 7,402 yards. The Woolwich 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun, at 33 degrees elevation, and with 43lb. charge, has thrown its common shell, with 18lb. of powder bursting charge, to a distance of 9,900 yards. The 8-inch Woolwich gun, with a charge of 30lb., and at an elevation of 16½ degrees, has thrown its shell 6,000 yards. During the Armstrong and Whitworth competitive trial, in 1864, very long ranges were occasionally attained. The 70-pounder breech-loading

Armstrong gun, firing a 70lb. shot with 9lb. charge, ranged at 15 degrees, 4,728 yards, and at 21 degrees 5,821 yards. The muzzle-loading Armstrong, firing a 70lb. shot with a 10lb. charge, ranged at 15 degrees, 5,291 yards, and at 21 degrees, 6,330 yards. The Whitworth 70-pounder attained the longest ranges, owing to its projectile being of comparatively small diameter; with a shot of 70lb, and charge of 10lb., it ranged at 15 degrees, 6,252 yards; at 12 degrees, 7,965 yards, and at 33 degrees, 9,480 yards.

THE SILK TRADE OF THE LAST YEAR.—Cantons have formed an extensive item in the business of the year; large arrivals direct and from Bombay continued to feed the market until the middle of the year, but as the silk was freely taken, rates were fairly maintained. The new crop, however, proving unusually abundant, a gradual but decided fall in prices occurred, and this, coupled with the fact that much of the silk was of serviceable quality, induced its adoption for purposes to which it had not been usually applied; and although imports have exceeded deliveries, there is no doubt the that silk has won favour, and at the present moderate quotations will command a current sale. The very finest sizes of long and short reel have been unusually scarce, and consequently at no time has the depreciation been in proportion to that of the coarser descriptions. Throughout the year Bengals have been difficult of sale, especially the "filatures," and the reduction in prices has been very considerable. These silks, like Japans, have suffered from the abundance of European silk; the closing of some continental mills, and the usual disinclination of our throwsters to engage these descriptions, have combined to affect them. Native silks of the coarse sorts were very scarce until the autumn, when a good supply of the rainy bund arriving, sales were made at moderate rates; manufactures are now fairly supplied, but we look for a speedy resumption of demand. There have been some arrivals of Persian silk, but it being entirely of the coarse descriptions, manufacturers have not shown a disposition to recommence its use, unless at prices which would leave excessive loss to importers.—*From Messrs. Eaton and Sons' Circular.*

THE PROPOSED NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—A deputation from University College, London, consisting of Mr. George Grote, the president, the Hon. George Denman, M.P., Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and Dr. Storrar, members of the Council; Professor Fuller, C.E., Professor Williamson, F.R.S., and Mr. J. Robson, the secretary, has waited upon the Duke of Argyll, at the India-office, to present a memorial from the Council and the Senate of the College, on the subject of the proposed institution of a new Engineering College for the Indian Service. The interview with his Grace lasted upwards of an hour. The memorialists consider that the deficiency in the present system has arisen, not from any defect in the existing places of education, but from the injudicious system of examinations hitherto pursued, and from a want of sufficient inducements to well-qualified men to enter on the career proposed to them. The memorialists assume that the latter cause is recognised by the Government, for it is understood that it is in contemplation to augment considerably the salary upon which a civil engineer in the service of the Indian Government will hereafter commence his work. The memorialists believe the proposed college will be prejudicial to the public service by narrowing the field for the selection of candidates, and by limiting their means of obtaining the requisite instruction. They submit that the working of Government colleges has not been such as to recommend the creation of a new Government college, having practically the monopoly of appointments, and protected from competition. They suggest that such a step is at variance with the plan for throwing open to all her Majesty's subjects the opportunity of gaining Government appointments.

India Office.

January 16, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. A. Dwyer, Staff Corps; Brevet col. A. C. Plowden, Staff Corps; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Staff Corps; Deputy Comy. and Capt. M. Howard.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. T. Walker, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. C. Davies, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. S. Magan, Inf., 6 mo.; Conductor D. Riordan, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Merriman, Engrs., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. J. Jackson; Surg. J. G. Reid; Lieut. col. C. H. Hall, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. L. B. Jones, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. P. Oliphant, Engrs.; Capt. S. S. Sutherland, Staff Corps; Major W. C. B. Ryan, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major T. Turton, Staff Corps; Col. J. Buchanan, Cav.; Col. C. J. Bradley, Staff Corps; Major C. H. Wilson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Hay, Staff Corps; Ensign and Deputy Asst. Comy. W. C. Tarleton; Capt. P. W. Bannerman, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Gray, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. R. MacDougall.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

MAUNSELL—The wife of Lieut. col. T. Maunsell, 2nd Battalion 13th L.I., of a son, at Clifton, Bristol, Jan. 12.

MARRIAGE.

VINCENT—CLARKE.—William Vincent, R.N., to Maria I., daughter of William Clarke, late H.E.I.C.S., at Maindu, Monmouthshire, Jan. 10.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Capt. Thomas Baker, H.E.I.C.S., at Owletts, Kent, aged 78, Jan. 8.

BATTISCOMBE—The Rev. Henry Battiscombe, M.A., at 18, Lee Park, aged 69, Jan. 13.

CLARKE—Sarah, widow of the late General T. Clarke, Madras Artillery, at 15, Upper Wimpole-street, Jan. 13.

DYKES—Elizabeth, widow of the late David Dykes, Calcutta, at Denmark-hill, aged 74, Jan. 8.

FITZPATRICK—Maria A. M., wife of John Fitzpatrick, M.D., Surgeon major Madras Army, aged 44, Jan. 13.

HOLROYD—Violette, daughter of George F. Holroyd, at Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Jan. 6.

REMINGTON—Madeline L., wife of Ashness Remington, late Bombay C.S., at Victoria-street, Jan. 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 7. Hildigaard, Bassein.—S. Elliotts, Colombo.—11. Khandeish, Calcutta.—14 Baroda, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7. River Indus, Colombo, &c.; Cotherstone, Colombo.—8. Prince George, Singapore; Clytie, Manila.—9. Str. Ganges, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Childers, Bombay; Evangeline, Calcutta; John Elliott, Calcutta; Allendale, Singapore; Alcestes, Sarawak; str. Petersburg, Colomb o, &c., via Suez Canal; Veritas, Aden.—10. Bulwark, Kurrachee; Robert Mackenzie, Calcutta; Quorn, Bombay; Nor'-Wester, Mauritius.—11. Wylo, Rangoon; Lord Canning, Bombay; St. Croix, Galle; Pearl of India, Calcutta.—13. Medusa, Madras; Orched, Bombay; Lady Douglass, Rangoon.—14. Glendarrock, Penang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India, via Suez Canal, Jan. 7.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. E. and Mrs. Tierney, Miss Dartnell, Capt. P. S. and Mrs. Marindin, Capt. A. Tulloch, Mrs. Brooke and son, Miss Carshore, Capt. and Mrs. Halliday and family, Col. Henderson, Dr. Jackson, Capt. Wilcox, Mr. Turnbull, Capt. W. S. Clarke, Mr. W. Brooke, Mr. Mepper, Mr. Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Mrs. Thornton, Capt. J. Fulton, Lieut. col. A. Elderton.

Per str. Quito, via Suez Canal, Jan. 4.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Parker, Mr. H. Wilton, Capt. Phipps. For MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Thrupp and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Metcalfe, Ensign Palmer, Mr. R. Gompertz.

Per str. Nubia, Jan. 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. G. Farrell, Major and Mrs. Newmarsh and child, Major and Mrs. Surton and infant, Mr. A. M. Hinch, Capt. Hawkins, Mrs. N. St. L. Carter and infant, Miss McKenzie, Miss Coke, two Misses Maidment, two Misses McGregor, Miss Gabb, Miss Anderson, Lieut. L. Shepherd, Rev. A. Horsburgh, Mr. C. H. Blumhardt, Capt. C. H. Brownlow, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley and two children, Mr. C. J. Powlett, Mr. H. F. Hatch, Capt. G. Atkins, Mrs. J. Young, Lady and Miss Malcolm, Miss Lilly, Rev. G. F. and Mr. C. E. Pim. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. R. and T. Stamar, Earl and Countess of Ducie, Lord and Lady Moreton and tutor, Mr. A. C. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas and son, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. W. Knaggs, Mr. F. Simpson, Mr. F. Stokes.

Per str. Salsette.—From BRINDISI.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Messrs. F. and W. Wienholt, Col. Low, Mr. H. M. Rogers. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Broadbent and child, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Miss Adeane, Mr. W. R. Smith, Hon. A. Gordon, Mr. A. J. L. Gordon.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Calleroon (?), Calcutta to London, Nov. 19, 34 S., 27 E.; Baroda, Calcutta to London, Dec. 4, 13 S., 10 W.; Centaines, Calcutta to London, Dec. 13, 7 N., 24 W.; Arundel Castle, London to Calcutta, Dec. 1, 5 S., 27 W.; Tyrol, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 28; City of Shanghai, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 27, 2 N., 27 W.; Lucknow, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 28, 3 N., 27 W.; Tennyson, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 28; Brother's Success, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 26, 50 N., 9 W.; Marietta, Shields to Bombay, Nov. 14; Nimrod, London to Singapore, Nov. 10, 24 S., 28 W.; Waverley, London to Calcutta, Nov. 29, 25 S., 26 W.; Colombo, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 27; Sam Mendell, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 23, 6 N., 23 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The str. Ganges, Mason, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Falmouth, Jan. 6, with circulating pump connection burst.

The Khorasan, Brown, from the Clyde to Madras, which put into Liverpool, Jan. 2, with beams and stanchions of the lower hold damaged, had experienced a gale on Nov. 22 and 23, when the cargo got adrift, and did the damage above-mentioned; some bales of felt, part of the cargo, were used as dunnage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks, Mr. F. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Park, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Moseley, and Mr. Thomson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Miss Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Gillilan, and Mrs. Deblee.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Capt. Hicks, Capt. Dyke, Colonel and Mrs. Lukin and infant, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. F. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nairne and two children, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Foster, Capt. A. Balmer, and Mr. F. Carlisle.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. A. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Hay, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Preston, Capt. Stanton, and Mr. and Lady Augusta Daniell.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Crofton, and Miss Burke.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. M. FitzGerald.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Miss Cooke and Mrs. F. G. Hose and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Hon. H. Ayers, Mrs. Ayers, and two children, two Misses Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ayers, and Mr. A. E. Ayers.

BRINDISI to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. H. Carter.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. P. G. Moore, and Mr. Romilly.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mr. and Mrs. Montefiore, and Baron De Hirsch.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Chirnside and nephew.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. Lewis.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Owan.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. C. Rolleston, Lady Herbert of Lea, and Lady Mary Herbert.

JANUARY 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Bannermann and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. H. M. Dennys, Miss Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Dallas and three children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Oliphant, Mr. R. Inglis, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. Gray, Miss Macdonald, Mr. J. Reed, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Capt. C. G. Cautley, Mrs. Peck, Col. and Mrs. Hathway, two Misses Hathway, Mrs. Cousens, Col. L. B. Jones, Capt. H. M. Justice, Mr. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmsie and infant.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Craster, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. G. A. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Price, and Major Dickens.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

MESSES IN THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that the officers of native regiments in India are complaining bitterly of being obliged to maintain messes. Admitting the advantages of these institutions, they point to the fact, which experience has proved again and again, that a good mess can be maintained only by a large number of members, while even a bad mess cannot be maintained by a small number without a vexatious degree of expense. Apart from the superior economy obtainable in many ways by a large as compared with a small establishment, there is an important difference as regards the dinners. At a large mess many of the members pay without dining, and as a certain proportion of these may be always counted upon the cook is enabled to put upon the table a far better repast than could be given for the moderate sum to which the price of each dinner is confined by regulation. Thus it is that (assisted when there is any deficiency by recourse to the mess funds, to which all the officers subscribe in common) a military mess on a full scale is able to give good dinners every day and luxurious feasts upon "guest nights." It may be that this kind of entertainment is beyond the requirements of many members, and is even a strain upon the means of some, especially when a certain Procrustean arrangement as regards wine is taken into account. But it must be admitted that those who avail themselves of the organisation are far better provided for than they could be without it, supposing them to incur the same expenditure individually. In fact, the officer who belongs to a large mess—granting of course that it is one of those which do not make a speciality of extravagance—lives well at a comparatively cheap rate, and, in one way at any rate, has no right to complain. But how is it to be expected that a native regiment in India reduced—under the organisation which has made the "irregular" system regular—to seven officers, can be able to keep up a good or even a comfortable mess, without a cost greatly disproportionate to the value received? And two of the seven officers, be it remembered, do not properly belong to the regiment, but are only "doing-duty wallahs," who are always liable to be removed. Messes of some kind are of course kept up in native regiments, as they are ordered by authority; but they work very unsatisfactorily, the alternatives being very bad fare or very great expense; and their enforcement is resented by those who subscribe to them as an arbitrary and unjust tax.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, January 21, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, January 28, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

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The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R...	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.			95¼
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			95 ⅞
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterl-	90½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		ing taking	90⅝
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		Co.'s Rs.	90½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as	90½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equiva-	92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		lent to	97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		£100.	98¾ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			106½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝d.
Madras	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅜d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅜ ½d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝d.
Colombo	⅜ dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

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Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¾d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		206
	India 5 per cent.		110⅝
	India 4 per cent.		100½ to 101⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868		100½ to 100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 101⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. to 27s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. issued 12s. prem.	2.8.0	½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102 to 103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	102
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	116 to 119
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6⅛
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅝ to 7⅛
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6½ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	8⅛ to 9⅛
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8⅛ to 8⅜ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6⅜
5	New	4	1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 2 dis.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 31; Agra and Madras, December 29; Calcutta, December 28.

THE Governor of Bombay was still continuing his progress through Kattiwar. On the 21st December his Excellency left Rajkote for Gondul, where the young Chief and his party had for some hours been awaiting his arrival, delayed, we are told, by the need of sending off letters for the Overland Mail. From thence he proceeded to Jaitpore and Joonaghur. The former place possesses some eighteen chieflets, whose united revenues amount to £80,000 a-year. At Joonaghur he was received in great style by the Nawab, who ranks first among the numerous chiefs of Kattiwar. Sir S. Fitzgerald was due at Bhownuggur on the 28th, where he was to lay the foundation-stone of the Alfred Hospital. His intended visit to Baroda will no longer be troubled by any cares arising from a disputed succession. The widow of the late Gaikwar has in good time discovered the groundlessness of her hopes regarding an heir, and so the new Gaikwar will rest in peace upon his lawfully gotten throne.

MR. CAMPBELL'S appointment to Bengal and the new scheme for localising part of the public expenditure supply the local journals with matter for languid discussion. The former event has generally been hailed without surprise, if not always with entire approval. The *Friend of India* "never looked upon Mr. Campbell in exactly the same light in which people look upon Sir William Grey," but even he admits that the former is not likely to fail "for want of ability and energy of character." With regard to the new financial reform, the *Englishman* points to the fact of the assignments from the Imperial revenue almost entirely balancing the charges transferred to the local Governments, as furnishing full security against the risk of any oppressive increase in local taxation. Further security in the same direction will also be found in the condition which forbids the local governments to raise fresh taxes without the sanction of the Supreme Government. One certain good involved in the new arrangements is the limit placed for ever on the tendency to increased expenditure in the public departments.

THE prosecution of Mr. Sharman for fraudulent dealings in connection with the building of Government House, Gunnesh Kind, near Poonah, has been advanced a stage by Sharman's committal to appear at the next Criminal Sessions at Bombay. Among the witnesses against him are two natives, who are said to have received a pardon for speaking out against themselves. They declare that Sharman filled in the measurements for their work, and afterwards helped himself to a percentage on their share of the profits. Sharman's advisers tried hard to get their client out on bail through the intervention of the High Court of Bombay; but Dr. Fraser, the magistrate who heard the case at Poonah, declined to take bail on certain of the charges. Since then Mr. Justice Bayley has issued a rule *nisi*, calling on Dr. Fraser to show cause why his prisoner should not be admitted to bail. And there for the present the matter stands. Meanwhile, Mr. Pritchard is pursuing his inquiries into the frauds committed at Poonah, not only with regard to Government House, but to the Kurrukwaslah Waterworks also, where a fraudulent contractor has already been scented out.

LORD MAYO'S exposure of the frauds at Allahabad has probably turned in his favour the tide of popular feeling in Calcutta, which had ebbed rather low on his first reappearance there this cold weather. At any rate his first levée, held on the 27th December, was well attended by the outside public.

THE Indian papers are discussing the probable future of Colonel Strachey. At one time it was thought that on Colonel Dickens's return from furlough, the other Colonel would take the new appointment of Minister for Agriculture. That however being now assigned—by popular rumour—to Mr. A. O. Hume, what is to be done, they ask, with Colonel Strachey? Of one thing, at any rate, people are certain—that he will not be shelved, and the general belief in Calcutta appears to favour the creation of another new appointment for his special benefit. It is given out with some confidence that he will come to England as Consulting Engineer to the India Office. Our Calcutta friends are always guessing; but somehow their guesses seldom hit the mark.

THE *Madras Times* for once however has guessed rightly. It expresses its firm belief that the Duke of Argyll does not contemplate sending a new Governor to Madras, if Lord Napier is willing to stay. We now learn that his Lordship is willing to stay, and has accepted the offer of a year's extended duty, at which we hinted as probable some months ago.

THE Oriental Gas Company has hitherto, we believe, divided a handsome half-yearly balance among its shareholders. But, like some of the companies nearer home, it seems to have latterly paid more attention to its own dividends than to the interests of the public which has to furnish them. Calcutta has been growing more and more restive as the light of its streets and houses has been waxing dimmer and more dim. At last the Trades' Association of the city brought their complaints before the Justices, who agreed with them touching the defective quality of the gas now used, but doubted whether the terms of the existing contract would enable the public to com-

pel a larger or better supply from the monopolists with whom the contract was concluded. The only comfort we can offer to the Calcutta public is, that after all they are no worse off than the people who dwell in a London suburb, and try to read their evening newspapers on their way home by the North Kent Railway.

IT is said that the Indian Government has resolved to adopt the narrow gauge on all State Railways, including the line to Peshawar, but that nothing has yet been settled as to the exact width of the gauge. The battle of the gauges has for some time been raging in India, where opinion seems rather to weigh in favour of a broad gauge for military lines like that from Roree to Peshawar. It has even been proposed to lay both narrow and broad gauge rails along such lines. With regard to the first expenses there appears to be little difference between the gauges; it is only in the subsequent outlay on repairs and working that the difference tells in favour of the narrower gauge.

THE verdict of the Court-martial on Ensign Gilbert has not yet been promulgated; but the papers give the result of another court-martial held at Rawul Pindi on the 9th November, to try an officer for a somewhat similar offence. Lieutenant W. B. Adams, of the Royal Artillery, told his senior officer, Captain Hunter, on parade to "go to hell." The particulars of the case are not yet before us, but the Court condemned the prisoner to be cashiered, with a recommendation to mercy put forth apparently on the plea of mental derangement. The Commander-in-Chief at any rate has remitted the sentence, and Lieut. Adams was at once to be sent home in accordance with the recommendation of a medical board.

THE Madras papers record the death of Colonel C. H. Drury, Controller of Military Accounts at Fort St. George and Commandant of the Volunteer Guards. He was about to proceed on sick leave to Australia, when the liver disease from which he had long been suffering carried him off, after thirty years of Indian service, which included some active work in Central and Upper India during the Mutinies, from 1857 to 1859. In reward of distinguished services he obtained a staff appointment and finally succeeded Colonel M'Gown in the post he held at the moment of his death.

CALCUTTA is still looking out for a sanitarium less remote than Darjeeling and less moist than Cherra Poonjee. It has tried in vain Parisnath, Beercool, and several other places of seeming promise but small practical worth. Last autumn however Dr. C. Palmer, in company with some other gentlemen, made a sea-trip to a spot in the Ganjam district, not far from Gopalpore, which, in his opinion, would give Calcutta all she has so long been looking for. The new retreat lies among a group of hills fifteen miles only from the sea. It is called Mahendragiri, and rises to a height of 5,000 feet above the sea, by an easy ascent, well covered with grass, but nearly bare of jungle. On its slopes and top a hundred houses might easily be built, all facing the sea, and protected on the west from any unhealthy wind. There is a good supply of water on the hill, which has never been known to run dry. The rainfall is moderate; the temperature from twenty to thirty degrees lower than in the plains, with a daily range of only five or six degrees; and the wind generally blows from the sea, over a breadth of well-cultivated plain. It is encouraging to learn that good building stone may be found on the hill, while plenty of timber may be obtained from no great distance. Firewood is said to be abundant. Altogether the Doctor reports encouragingly, yet without embellishment, of the place he visited. It rests with the people of Calcutta to pursue the inquiry for themselves.

THERE ought to be no further risk of a misunderstanding between the Civil Service Commissioners and native Indian candidates for entrance into the Civil Service on the score of the latters' ages. It will no longer be possible for a young Hindu to subtract or be accused of subtracting a year or two from his true age when he comes over here for examination. Under the new rules issued by the Bombay Government, any native who means to compete for the Civil Service must prove the date of his birth before the magistrate of his district, or of Bombay if his family dwell there. The documents needed for this end will comprise the Horoscope, family books, tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to his birth, besides school-records and matriculation papers if he was ever at college. Oral evidence will also be taken from persons who know him and his family. The evidence thus collected will be arranged and forwarded by the magistrate to the Chief Secretary, who will grant or withhold the final certificate according to his judgment. If however the date of the young man's birth should have been formally registered by any qualified public officer, a certified copy of the register will be all the proof required of him. Young men are also warned that in future any declaration of age made on entrance into a university, college, or Government office will be deemed conclusive as to their real age, whatever assertions may be afterwards made to the contrary. These rules certainly seem to leave no loophole for the kind of practices with which native youths are rightly or wrongly credited. They are issued from Bombay, but similar precautions have already been taken or ordained for the other Presidencies.

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta informs us that Yakoob Khan tried to make his way through Persian ground by Herat, but was driven back by the Persian authorities. It was then that, finding all other outlets closed upon him, he asked for and obtained his father's pardon. He is probably by this time on his way to Kabul in the character of a penitent prodigal. A Russian telegram of an earlier date talks of the probable failure of our and Shere Ali's efforts to bring Afghanistan under one head, owing to a plot between Yakoob Khan and the son of the late Ameer. This story however must refer to a time long past.

THE death of Sir William Denison on Thursday will awake in some of our readers a passing interest in the Engineer officer who governed Madras from 1860 to 1866, and even for a few weeks of 1863-4 governed all India. As Governor of Madras Sir William had neither the talent nor the will to win for himself the kind of popularity which fell to the lot of his predecessor, Sir C. Trevelyan. He had no fondness for the natives whom he generally despised, and small love for the European settlers, who were always asking for help from the Government and setting the natives a bad example by claiming the political privileges of Englishmen at home. His lately published letters and despatches show this side of his character clearly enough. But they also depict him as a shrewd, independent statesman, of manly intellect, quick observation, varied culture, simple, active habits, and frankly concise speech. When he parted from Lord Lawrence at Calcutta he obtained from the latter a promise that "he would write to me whenever he had anything to communicate, in the plainest and simplest English." Always coolheaded, Sir William has a special claim on our remembrance for the service he rendered India during the few weeks preceding the arrival of Lord Lawrence at Calcutta, to replace the dead Lord Elgin. It was a critical moment in the Sitana Campaign. Chamberlain's march forward had been checked at Umbeyla by the growing numbers and desperate attacks of the hill tribes around him. He himself was badly wounded. The Punjab Government took fright, and urged the necessity of a retreat. Colonel Norman, the Military Secretary at Calcutta, pressed the same counsels on the Supreme Government, until an order actually went forth for the early withdrawal of Chamberlain's troops. Just then Sir W. Denison landed at Calcutta as acting Viceroy, went into the subject with his usual promptitude, and straightway saved India from an unpleasant crisis by converting the order of retreat into one of immediate advance. A little less decision of character at such a moment would have raised the whole of the Punjab frontier in arms against the British power.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. H. Barrington, C.E., Irrigation Department, at Meerut, of dysentery, Dec. 19.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Drury, Controller of Military Accounts at Madras, and Commanding Officer of the Madras Volunteer Guards, of liver complaint, Dec. 24; Lieut. and Qrmr. Frederick J. Lawder, 8th Regt. M.N.I., at Perampore, Dec. 24.

BOMBAY.—Mr. George Kelly, Punjab Police; Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, a Sindee noble, and lately a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, at Hydrabad, Sind, Dec. 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 18.—FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Laubella, Mr. Bavenschen, Mr. Fishback, Mr. G. Elliott, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. J. R. Maclean, Misses Maclean, Miss Congreve, Professor Owen, Mr. H. and Miss Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, Mr. Barry. From BOMBAY.—Col. Jones, Mr. Jack, Mr. E. H. Collen.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nyanza, Jan. 28.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. Dinning, Mrs. H. P. Greaves and infant, Mrs. R. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Davey. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Bellew, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Foster. From YOKOHAMA.—Prince Fushimins, Mr. Mohir, Mr. Isogini, Mr. Mitzuinis, Mr. Kawashinia, Mr. Rivichi, Mr. Oskaji, Mr. Misi. From HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Archer, Mr. H. Crackford. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Briggs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 24, 1871.

"MISCEGENATION."

IT is not the first time that we have had occasion to call attention in these columns to the disastrous results which often arise from intermarriages between persons of English birth and Asiatics of any and every persuasion. Not that these are to be wondered at, inasmuch as such connections are, on the face of them, unnatural. Setting aside the total dissimilarity in the genius of the two races, the difference in their manners and social habits, and the unequal degree of civilisation at which they have respectively arrived, the fact that one only of the parties to a marriage is of the Christian religion should be an almost insuperable bar to the celebration of the ceremony.

The peculiar solemnity which is attached by us to the rite in question is unknown to Oriental nations; and a member of our English Church espousing a Mahommedan or a Hindoo—especially if the latter be not a permanent resident in our country—enters into a contract for the enforcement of which, at the hands of the other party, there is, in effect, no effectual remedy whatever.

We have been led into these general remarks by the perusal of a case which has recently been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. We allude to that of Nawab Syud Ahmud Ali—a member, if we mistake not, of the English bar—and the English lady who claims to be his wife. As the matter is, however, still under official investigation, it would be premature in us at this juncture to pass any opinion on the justice of these claims. We shall simply sketch briefly out a few prominent features of the story.

In the *Calcutta Englishman* of December 19, 1865, the following advertisement appeared, under the heading of "Domestic Occurrences—Marriages:"—

"At Calcutta, on the 25th May, 1865, Syud Ahmed Ali, second son of the late Nawab Zuhower Jung Bahadoor, to Lucy Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., Chester, England."

Of this document, we would remark that the proof of its insertion in the newspaper in question by Nawab Syud Ahmud Ali himself is necessary to give it that weight which its tenor deserves; but that, until its authenticity is disproved, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the presumption must lie that the Mahommedan gentleman who figures in it as bridegroom was cognisant of and a party to its publication. And this view of the matter is strengthened when we find that, on Syud Ahmud Ali's arrival in England in 1866, he introduced the lady mentioned in the advertisement into fashionable society in London as his wife. It is self-evident, indeed, that she could have been received in it—and received in it she undoubtedly was—under no other title.

In the *Times* of April 19, 1870, an announcement appeared as under:—

"On the 17th April, at 34, Kensington-park-gardens, W., the wife of Nawab Syud Ahmud Ali, of a daughter."

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the wife here referred to is the same person whose marriage formed the subject of the advertisement first-mentioned.

One more of these manifestoes and we have done.

In the *Standard* of December the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, we find the following:—

"Notice is hereby given, that I, the Nawab Syud Ahmud Ali, at present residing at No. 41, Kensington-park-gardens, in the county of Middlesex, will not be responsible for any debts or engagements which may be contracted by any person calling herself Lady or Mrs. Ahmud Ali, or representing herself to be my wife."

We have said that it was not for us, in the present state of the case, to give an opinion as to the abstract justice of the claims made by this Englishwoman against the Bengalee Mahommedan, in whose company she re-visited her native land. The validity of the ceremony upon which she relies to substantiate them is a question which can hardly be satisfactorily settled, save in a Court of Law; but upon one point we feel no obligation to observe any reticence, and that is with respect to the conduct of Nawab Syud Ahmud Ali, in introducing into the houses of English ladies, who incautiously gave him the *entrée* to them, a person whom he has subsequently denied to be his wife.

Excited by the rage to secure "Lions" for their parties, and especially "Lions" who dress in gorgeous Oriental costumes, Englishwomen are too apt to welcome to their homes and to introduce into the pure atmosphere which reigns there strangers from Oriental countries, of whose characters and antecedents they are altogether ignorant.

Such an episode as the present however should lead them to be more cautious in these respects, and to require those credentials from the picturesque "black man" without which it were vain for the common-place "white man" to seek admittance into their salons.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE FEUDATORIES.

THE last number of *Fraser* contains a clever, humourous, and suggestive article on Indian politics, with special reference to the financial questions of the day. Its satirical prelude, in which the writer attempts under the guise of a fable to sketch the kind of processes by which England has hitherto governed or misgoverned India, will amuse even those who are unwilling to take the satire home to its intended mark. Most people however will be inclined, we think, to admit that our Indian policy has been often marked by blunders and shortcomings, the result rather of ignorance, prejudice, misconceptions, want of real insight, than of wilful injustice or the desire of self-aggrandisement. After delivering his parable, the writer proceeds to a direct application of its main points. Much of India's fiscal embarrassments for instance under our rule has arisen from the great mistake we made in handing over a large part of her revenues to native tyrants of our own creating. The Marquis Wellesley would have prevented the mistake, but he was overruled at home, and in an evil hour began "on a large scale the institution of subsidising princes, which has since been so frequently imitated with less excuse." These princes were endowed with rights never dreamed of before. Beyond paying a small subsidy to the Imperial Treasury, or maintaining a military "contingent" at their own cost, they were allowed unchecked control over their respective dominions. Their subjects and their revenues were alike placed at their absolute disposal. The land-revenues of which a good half should have gone into the British Exchequer were treated as the absolute

property of these irresponsible tyrants, and a pretty use have they generally made of their improper gains under the one-sided guarantee of their British neighbours. Their subjects have lost the right of rebellion against despots protected by the law. It is only in rare and extreme cases of oppression that the British Government steps upon the scene. Besides squandering the State revenue as he pleases, the Native prince may obtain the means of fresh extravagance by loans on the security of the State-revenue. And nothing but the limit of his income can prevent him from keeping up an independent army, strong enough in numbers if not in discipline to give our troops some trouble at a pinch, to say nothing of their usefulness in collecting revenue and keeping down refractory subjects.

It may be observed that this line of argument runs parallel to that of the able correspondent who, as an "Ex-Political Agent," has lately favoured us with two letters on the same subject*—not the last, we hope, that our readers will be invited to study. Both start from the same premiss, the assumption by native Indian princes of powers and privileges never for a moment surrendered to them by any of the Governments that preceded our own. Both in effect declare the possession of such powers to be "incompatible with the idea of one supreme controlling Government, and with the due exercise of the duties which in all ages and countries Sovereignty has been considered to carry along with it." Both strongly condemn the impolicy of aggrandising the princes at the expense of their subjects, and both alike maintain that the time for revising our relations with the former has already come. They differ from each other mainly in the different reasons that impel them towards a common conclusion. The "Ex-Political" laments that our failure to assert our paramount rights has enabled the native Princes to free themselves from all legislative control, and to claim exclusive jurisdiction within their own territories. The writer in *Fraser*, on the other hand, specially deplores the loss of revenue arising from the mistake of treating an Indian Prince as if he were absolute master of the land he rules, in the same sense that the Duke of Athol is absolute owner of his estates; and he maintains that no native prince within our territory should be allowed to keep up his private armies any more than Saxony after Sadowa was allowed to maintain a separate army entirely free from Prussian control.

For the complaints thus concurrently mooted there is only too much ground. In our dealings with the Native States we have made a series of blunders whose full significance only now appears. We are at a loss for new means of raising revenue, because we have never taken our share of the revenues accruing from the land in the Native States. We spend fifteen millions yearly on a native and European army strong enough to deal with the armies of native princes as well as to guard our own especial dominions. The ex-King of Oudh draws a pension of £120,000 a-year, because he was treated as absolute owner of his country's revenues. At this moment the surplus revenue of Mysore is being carefully put aside for the private purse of the minor in whose name we are administering the country. We have not even the satisfaction of knowing that of the eleven millions of land-revenue alienated to the private use of native princes, anything like a fair proportion is laid out for the public advantage.

What then is to be done? Is it possible to recover some of the ground we have thus unheedfully lost? Do the treaties hitherto made with the native princes absolutely debar us from trying to re-assert our manifest rights; to discharge our undoubted duties as the paramount power? On these points neither of the writers in question gives forth an uncertain sound. The "Ex-Political Agent" deems it "clearly impossible that any power holding the position the British Government now occupies in India, can long permit the continuance of those *Imperia in Imperio* which at present exist." He lays much stress on the duties we owe "to all ranks indiscriminately subject to our supremacy; to the inhabitants of Native States as well as to their feudal superiors." Let the native princes, he says, enjoy all rights and privileges to which they can fairly lay claim; but remember that we are equally "bound by our position and engagements to protect the interests" of their subjects, who, in the presence of our well-ordered rule, are growing less and less patient of a state of things fatal to the secure enjoyment of personal freedom, hereditary rights, and the fruits of a man's honest toil. From his point of view the writer in *Fraser* is equally thorough-going. He would begin by turning all the subsidiary princes into constitutional sovereigns. In Hydrabad for instance the whole private army of Arabs and Mussulmans should at once be disbanded, the Contingent should also disappear, and the capital itself be garrisoned at the Nizam's cost by troops from our own army. A handsome Civil List should be assigned to the Nizam; but every rupee besides should be laid out as public money for public purposes. Treat Sindia again in the same manner, and so on with all the other princes, until no army is left in the whole peninsula except our own, which might then be reduced to sixty thousand native and sixty-five thousand English troops. On the general soundness of these proposals, Anglo-Indian opinion is by this time pretty well agreed. It might still be a question whether sixty thousand native added to as many European troops would ever suffice to garrison so vast a country as India, or whether some part of the private armies might not be in a measure incorporated into our own. But of the principle of the reforms advocated we have no doubt whatever. It is simply intolerable that any native feudatory should be allowed to maintain an army of his own, and to squander millions of public revenue without contributing his full share to the maintenance of our Imperial army and to the furtherance of all great imperial ends, including the proper government of his own dominions. It is absurd to suppose that any existing covenants prevent us from exerting our inalienable right, as masters of India, to enforce something more than a merely nominal supremacy on the States within our borders, to see that each contributes its due share to the common administration, and to do away with all local armies except those which obey our own officers. Even the ruler of Kabul has had the sense to wage war against the military independence of his chiefs. The recent transfer of certain charges from the Imperial to the provincial account-books will not lighten by a straw the popular burdens. But how many millions might be saved yearly if the cost of maintaining a fourth of our Indian Army were divided among the numerous chiefs who have hitherto paid much more for the warriors of their own hiring? It is simply a question of *salus populi suprema lex*, before which no privileges enjoyed by native rulers to the detriment of the country at large should be allowed to stand.

* See *Allen's Indian Mail* for Dec. 6 and 13, 1870.

Correspondence.

THE NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With surprise and regret I observe in your *Mail* of the 17th instant that a deputation from University College, London, has been sent to protest against the establishment of the proposed new Engineering College for the Indian service. The deputation in question is totally ignorant of India and its wants. The extreme importance of the Indian Department of Public Works, and the deficiencies which at present exist in its organisation, both render desirable, nay, necessary, such an institution as that referred to. As for University College itself, it by no means fulfils the requirements of the case. Look at the system which prevails in it! Its professors are professors but in name. There is no salary attached to their chairs; consequently, they are in most cases absolutely obliged to employ their time in obtaining an income by other means. How, then, can they do justice to University College? University College certainly does scant justice to them! But, Sir, the requirements of officers destined for the Indian Department of Public Works in the matter of education are special, and apart from ordinary routine. Besides the instruction necessary for a civil engineer, a knowledge of Indian languages, and a general knowledge of India, its capabilities and specialities, must be

added to it. In other departments of the public service, as in the military, no officer is entitled to take charge of a troop or company or to hold any staff appointment unless he has previously passed certain examinations in the native languages. The wisdom of such a rule is too self-evident for discussion. Yet Civil Engineers are not subjected to it, although of all others ability to make themselves understood by their native subordinates is actually essential! The nature of their duty compels them to have far more intercourse with natives than other *employés* of the Indian Government, and the consequence of non-ability to make their meaning understood in the vernacular, and to comprehend what is said to them, is that Government is continually suffering heavy pecuniary losses at the hands of dishonest men, who take advantage of their officers' incompetence to understand the true state of the case. I have personally known instances of understrappers in the Department of Public Works amassing large fortunes at the expense of Government by these means.

In 1846 the barracks in Loodhianah were built with such wretched materials that one stormy night they fell bodily to the ground and crushed to death no less than five hundred men, women and children. The *modus operandi* of the fraudulent subordinates is this. They themselves—nominally in the name of a third party—supply the materials for building, and supply them of the rottenest and worst description. They face the outer part of the wall with good brick, but fill up the interior with common dried mud. Then lime is mixed with chalk dust, and old timbers exposed to rain for years are purchased as cheaply as possible (often forcibly taken from the poor villagers in the name of Government), and used to support the roof. Such practises are usual and common amongst the clique of men attached to the office of an Executive Engineer, who divide the spoils thus nefariously gained amongst them. How is this? Because the engineer officer is unable to converse or understand the language! His routine of duty is this—he visits all the new buildings, gaols, &c., from six to eight A.M., and then during the heat of the day in an Indian climate he is obliged to return to his quarters, since he could not do otherwise without endangering his life. After this he is occupied in his office duties until sunset. If he ever detects a subordinate's malpractices, there is enormous difficulty in obtaining evidence in the face of an almost universal conspiracy to suppress it.

In 1844 Captain John Gilmore, Executive Engineer at Benares, was so worried and annoyed by his unsuccessful endeavours to convict some of his subordinates of frauds, of which he was morally certain, that he sank under the agitation it caused him. The only way to remedy these evils is to thoroughly educate young men as Civil Engineers, at the same time teaching them the ordinary Indian dialects, and giving them a general knowledge of the special requirements of the country to which they are to be sent. After arrival in India they should undergo a preliminary examination before being placed under a superior officer, to learn practically their profession. But in the first instance it is hard to see how they are to obtain the special education required without the establishment of an Engineers' College such as that now advocated.—Yours obediently,

January 23. BRICK DUST.

Notices of Books.

Scenes from the Ramayan, &c. By Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Benares College. Second Edition. Trübner and Co. 1870.

Of all old Sanskrit poems, the Rámáyan or Rámáyana is the one which has struck deepest roots in the affections of Hindu readers in all ages, and which at the same time best adapts itself in an English form to the literary tastes of Englishmen at the present day. It is full of passages which repay translation into English verse, and Mr. Griffith did well in publishing two or three years ago his collection of choice extracts from the popular and pathetic poem of which Mrs. Manning has furnished an interesting outline in her excellent work on "Ancient and Mediæval India." Professor Williams, in his "Indian Epic Poetry," had previously discoursed at greater length on the same theme to which Mr. Talboys Wheeler has lately devoted a whole volume. A complete translation in verse of the whole of Valmiki's great poem is already promised us from Mr. Griffith's graceful and scholarly pen. Meanwhile, we offer a hearty welcome to a second edition of the extracts which have already won him the amount of popularity indicated by the rapid sale of the first. Read with the illustrative help of Mrs. Manning's twenty-second chapter, in which, by the way, they are frequently quoted, these really elegant extracts will convey to the general reader a very correct idea of the best things to be found in old Hindu poetry. Keeping with sufficient closeness to the meaning of the original, Mr. Griffith has produced a series of poetic pictures at once pleasing in themselves and worthy of the poem whence they were taken. His verse flows freely, with a good deal of rhythmical grace and lightness. The language, always simple like that of his model, never loses its strength or dignity.

The extracts carry us along the main stream of the story of Rama from the day when Vishnu promised to take upon himself a human form, with the view of punishing the hated giant Ravan, to that of Rama's reunion with his faithful Sita, the purest and sweetest, one might say, of poetic heroines, a woman such as Chaucer sometimes loved to draw. Here is the way she pleads for leave to follow the fortunes of her banished bridegroom Rama:—

> Fear not for me; when by thy side I go
> My happy feet will never weary grow.
> Though wild and rough the thorny ways I tread,
> They shall feel softer than a silken bed.
> When the wild wind with dust my raiment dims,
> I'll call it perfume to refresh my limbs.
> And when with thee in grassy glades I lie,
> Watching the landscape with delighted eye,
> Till by thy side I gently sink to rest,
> What thing on earth shall be so richly blest?
> The fruit thy dear hand gives me there to eat,
> Little or much, shall be like amrit sweet.
> Ne'er will I murmur at my lot, or grieve
> For mother, father, or the home I leave.
> My food shall be wild fruit, the flower, the weed;
> I will not vex thee by a word or deed.
> With thee is Heaven, where'er thou art not, Hell;
> O lead me hence that I in Heaven may dwell.

For good companion pieces we might quote Sita's bold defiance of Ravan, and her proud vindication of herself from the unjust taunts of her newly recovered lord. Very touching too is the scene—pp. 58—67—between Rama and his poor mother, who also wants to go with her son, though her steps be slow,

> As a poor cow, in her great love will run,
> Watching the wanderings of her little one.

A nobler chivalry than that of old Greece leads Rama to share in the performance of funeral rites over his slain antagonist—

> Hatred dies
> When low in dust the foeman lies.
> Now triumph bids our contest cease,
> And knits us in the bonds of peace.
> Let funeral rites be duly paid,
> And be it mine thy toil to aid.

How feelingly the poet could write of natural scenes, one more extract may serve to show:—

> 'Twas a day of early rain-time filling my young soul with love,
> When the sun had dried the earth-dews with his hot beams from above.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> Balmy cool the air was breathing, welcome clouds were floating by,
> Humming bees with joyous music swelled the glad wild peacock's cry.
> Their wing-feathers wet with bathing, birds slow flying to the trees,
> Rested in the topmost branches waving to the western breeze.
> Like the ocean many-twinkling, gold-shot with gay peacocks' sheen,
> Gleaming with the fallen raindrops, sea-bright all the hills were seen;
> While like serpents, winding swiftly, torrents from the mountains side,
> Hissed along, some brightly flashing, turbid some and ochredyed.

Besides this strings of pearls from the Ramayan, not a few of which have been added for the first time to this edition, Mr. Griffith has translated in Spenserian stanzas Kalidasa's picturesque poem of "The Messenger Cloud," once before translated by Professor Wilson. The new version will bear the comparison suggested. Altogether it is a volume to read through and leisurely, and in reading it you are continually tempted to remark how modern much of it looks, and to speculate on the mental affinities of the Sanskrit-speaking Aryan with the latest English outcome of the Western Goth. The highwrought but sometimes morbid morality of the poem, the sentiment that gushes somewhat freely about it, the frequent pictures of human love, constancy, obedience, tenderness, and all the virtues, join in commending Valmiki's poem to the sympathies of a public

which can never bring itself to enjoy anything that lacks a strong moral seasoning. An older poem than the Máhábarat, it contrasts with that warlike epic in much the same way that the Odyssey contrasts with the Iliad.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

FINANCIAL DECENTRALISATION.

The *Englishman* points out that, in the first place, the assignment which it is proposed to make from the imperial revenue will so nearly equal the charges transferred to the local Governments that all fear of the change being accompanied by an oppressive increase of local taxation will, we are glad to say, be definitively removed. The departments of the administration which will, in the first instance, be made over for better or for worse to the local Governments, will probably be the Police, Education, the Medical Services, the Jails, Roads, Civil Buildings, Miscellaneous Improvements, Registration, and Printing. The allotments under these heads for the current official year were a little over five million sterling, and the assignment which will henceforward be permanently transferred to the local administrations will fall short of this sum by, we believe, less than £350,000. It is not inconceivable that these administrations might find it possible, under the new system, to economise to this extent; but, at all events, this sum represents the maximum loss the local Governments can suffer by the change—a loss which ought to be more than compensated by the enlarged powers they will wield, as regards both the selection of objects of expenditure, and its control, by the element of certainty which will be introduced into their affairs, in itself an important aid to economy, and by the exemption they will obtain from the delays and disappointments attendant on the existing system of circumlocution. Certain unavoidable conditions will, doubtless, accompany this transfer of financial control from the Supreme to the subordinate Governments. Existing rules regarding the salaries, allowances, and leave of absence of officers of particular grades and classes, will have to be observed. A limit will be put to the power of the local Governments to create new appointments, and they will not be allowed to create or abolish new grades or classes of officers. Accounts will have to be rendered to the Supreme Government, and last, not least, no power will be conferred on the local Governments to impose new taxes, without the previous legislative sanction of the Supreme Government, which will exercise the utmost caution in disallowing the imposition of all such taxes which would be of a nature to harass the people. At some future period, we believe, each Government will have definitively allotted to it its own establishment for Public Works; but for the present the Supreme Government will, in all probability, continue to provide this establishment, charging for it proportionally to the amount of the respective allotments for expenditure under this head. The financial control with which the Governments will be vested in this department will not, of course, relieve them from the obligation to keep in repair existing roads of importance; but in every other respect it will, we believe, be unfettered.

The *Pioneer* thinks it probable that the measures for what is called financial decentralisation which are about to be promulgated by Government will cause some disappointment at their limited scope. They might indeed, in our opinion, have safely and without unmanageable derangement of existing systems been carried further. Nevertheless, they deserve to be cordially welcomed such as they are, while there is no assertion of finality about them to preclude gradual extension. On the contrary, they necessarily involve ulterior development, and will make it easier. The true reformers—as Bentham pointed out, and we imagine he was sufficiently Radical——are not those who in everything clamour out for "thorough," but those who at each successive moment most practicably compromise between the habits of the present and the wants of the future. In this view, we cannot refuse to the present measures of Government the praise both of liberality and statesmanship. The departments of which the financial control will now be entrusted to the local Governments are, we believe, Jail, Police, Education, Roads, Civil Buildings, and minor public works, as well as some of the smaller heads of civil administration. To meet the expenses of these departments, a share of revenue will be relinquished to the various Governments, amounting to about one-third of the whole sums hitherto devoted to the total requirements of the local administrations. It must be remembered that of the remaining two-thirds, which will continue under the control of the Government of India, a very large proportion is necessarily appropriated to charges of judicial and executive administration which are virtually fixed beyond alteration. These heads of expense could not, under any circumstances, be interfered with by the local Governments, and to have included such charges among their attributions would therefore have been illusory.

ABOLITION OF KURRACHEE DEPOT.—Under instructions from Government, the Kurrachee depot is abolished.

Bengal.

THE LATE MR. HAYWARD.—DETAILS OF HIS JOURNEY AND DEATH.

The following information regarding the late Mr. Hayward we have received from a most reliable source, so there is every reason to consider it absolutely correct:—

Mr. Hayward first became known in Cashmere as a gentleman fond of travel and research amongst the wonders of nature, and subsequently as a member of, and agent for, the Geographical Society in London, to which he transmitted from time to time many valuable items of information regarding Lower Central Asia and the Himalayas, but before he had been very long in the country he was unfortunate enough to allow himself to run in debt, from which his friend the Dewan Kirpa Ram kindly relieved him.

His Highness the Maharajah showed a good deal of interest in the adventurous gentleman, whom he had constantly for a visitor, treating him in a very friendly manner, and from time to time gave him help and protection in travelling over the territories of Cashmere, but at the same time cautioning him of the extremity of danger he would be likely to suffer by crossing the frontier, where his Highness's friendship would be considered rather against him than in his favour.

Contrary to advice Mr. Hayward went into Yasseen during 1869. He was then very well treated by Meer Wulli, the Governor, and while remaining in that state his mind was filled with complaints against Cashmere, which were a constant topic of conversation; in fact, the whole past history of Meer Wulli's government was aired, with a view to enlisting Mr. Hayward's sympathy and help in moving the British for aid against Cashmere, more especially as related to the country of Ghilit, which the Meer wished to have restored to him.

From the many little details that have come to light, but which are too numerous to repeat, the impression made upon the natives of the frontier was to the effect that the kind treatment Mr. Hayward experienced in Yasseen was entirely due to the interested motives of the Chief, whose object was to make him a tool against his hereditary enemy; but in return for it a promise was given by Mr. Hayward that he would lay the whole matter before the Governor-General of India, and also state it in the public papers, which might be an additional help to his host; and he further informed the Chief that he was sanguine of a successful issue to the efforts promised.

On his return to British territory Mr. Hayward carried out his promises faithfully, but of course he did not meet with the success so confidently hoped for by his late entertainer.

When the late Lieutenant-Governor paid his last visit to Cashmere, our traveller then expressed his intention of visiting the source of the River Oxus and Bam Dera in Budukshan, and solicited his Highness' aid and protection, who in reply pointed out that the countries spoken of were as hostile to Cashmere as were the Swat Valley and the country surrounding the Kyber to the British, and that no express or implied authority could be given for such a journey, which could not hold out any hope of safety to European travellers, but that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was in the valley, and he should be consulted.

Mr. Hayward next waited upon his Honour, and in the meantime the Maharajah forwarded a paper to his vakeel, Dewan Nihal Chund, to be laid before his Honour, in which all the Maharajah's objections and doubts were expressed. The paper was duly submitted, but there was no order passed upon it, because in a public durbar which was held about that time the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself as follows:—"Everything which was due to your Highness and to the British Government has been done by Mr. Hayward; both have refused to give official sanction to his scheme, but, as he is determined, he cannot be actually prevented going, so it rests with your Highness only to aid the project by supplies and protection as far as possible, but there will be no responsibility in the matter upon you."

Mr. Hayward received his supplies, and was duly protected all through Cashmere and into Ghilit, from which country he went into Yasseen. At this time the Kardar of Ghilit furnished a report of the success of the journey so far, and that the traveller had gone on to Yasseen. This was at once forwarded in original to the Punjab Government.

At the first meeting with Meer Wulli, he appeared to be full of kindness for his former visitor and present guest, but circumstances very soon altered.

The ostensible causes of offence were that, contrary to the ordinary courteous custom of the country, Mr. Hayward did not alight from his horse during his interview with the Chief.

That some presents had been brought for the Meer, but instead of presenting these at once, Mr. Hayward only referred to them, promising to open the boxes and give them as soon as he reached his quarters.

The last and most important matter was the unpleasant communication Mr. Hayward had to make to the effect that the British Government distinctly declined interference on behalf of the Meer. The bad temper of the Chief displayed itself then, and his avarice

was thoroughly roused by belief in the wealth which he expected would be found in the traveller's boxes.

When Mr. Hayward was first surrounded and threatened by Meer Wulli's men, as it is believed more with a view to robbery than murder, the unfortunate gentleman became very nervous, and in the hope of freeing himself stated that if his safety was insured he could get Rs. 50,000 paid to the Meer as a ransom by the Kardar of Ghilit. This offer, instead of producing the anticipated effect, excited the fears of the chief, who, thinking if he put his victim to death no part of his crime would ever come to light, gave the order for him to be slain, and the same night took possession of the goods and books of the deceased.

The Kardar of Ghilit obtained information of the business, and reported on it to his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, who at once forwarded the original paper to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with a statement of the belief that the crime was committed through ill-will to Cashmere, and a proposal to send an army up to Yasseen in order to exact a terrible retribution.

In the meantime the Governor of Chuttral, Aman-ool-Mullick obtained further information, which he submitted to the Maharajah, also letting him know that Meer Wulli had been dismissed and had run away to Swat.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considered it would not be advisable to send up an army to Yasseen, but recommended a strict investigation to be made of the circumstances surrounding the murder, and if possible to get back the effects of the deceased, more particularly his writings and books.

Mr. Drew, who is in the Cashmere service, was entrusted with the work of investigation. He accordingly went up to the frontier of Ghilit accompanied by a small force, just sufficient for his protection, and through his careful management the particulars herein given were learned, and the effects and books of the deceased obtained.

Some of the papers recovered by Mr. Drew threw a little fresh light on the matter, and directly implicate Aman-ool-Mullick, the Governor of Chuttral, as being one of the principal movers in the affair, while Meer Wulli occupies only the second place as having been a mere tool; and there certainly appears to be a ground for this assumption, if it is considered that the Governor of Chuttral could have arrested Meer Wulli instead of simply dismissing him, and that the place of refuge of the murderer is in the dominions of the Akoond of Swat, who is a blood relative of Aman-ool-Mullick's.

The whole of the documents are in the hands of Government, and doubtless some official action will be taken by it.—*Mofussilite*, Dec. 27.

Miscellaneous.

THE BUDGET.—The *Pioneer* confirms the report that Government intends this year to bring forward the Budget early, in order to admit of a full and unhurried discussion of such financial measures as it may contain.

SCHOOLS OF ART.—The Supreme Government has sanctioned Rs. 15,000 a year, and whatever else may be obtained from private sources, including fees, for the support of the Art School at Madras. The School of Art in Calcutta costs Rs. 19,000 per annum, exclusive of the expenditure of the fees realised.—*Calcutta Examiner*.

THE PESHAWUR FAIR.—From accounts received, the *Pioneer* fears the Peshawur fair has not this season kept its last year's promise of success. If, as we are told, the total sales have not exceeded three lakhs, there is indeed a falling off. But the display of goods was manifestly less than last year. Then, for instance, Cashmere sent a great stock of shawls and wools, while this year that interesting region was almost entirely unrepresented at Peshawur. Even with regard to such goods as were brought, the merchants complained that there were no purchasers. It would be premature to despair, but thus far it is clear that the fair has failed to secure a solid popularity.

INOCULATION.—The *Pioneer* rejoices that Dr. Charles' scheme for spreading the practice of inoculation has been peremptorily rejected by Government. "The memorandum of the late Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal appeared to us conclusive on the question. He established, in our opinion, in the first place, that inoculation offers no better security against small-pox in the subject of the operation than *good* vaccination; and in the second place, that inoculation often *actually causes* local outbreak of small-pox, inasmuch as it is practically impossible so to isolate inoculated patients as to securely circumscribe the disease. It is true that Dr. Charles suggests certain measures for this purpose, but it is sufficient to reflect on their complication in order to be convinced that their effective application could not always be counted on. Under these circumstances, we welcome the distinct language of the Lieutenant-Governor, that 'to recognise authoritatively the pernicious system of inoculation would be a decidedly retrograde step.' It remains that the names of inoculators in each district should be carefully registered, in order that, in case they should refuse to be instructed and enrolled as vaccinators, their proceedings may be jealously watched."

RAILWAYS.—A new difficulty that has arisen will for a time impede the completion of the bridge over the Ganges River at Cawnpore. The O. R. Railway Engineers are said not to have left sufficient waterway in constructing the bridge, and Government has appointed the Superintendent of Irrigation to inquire who is right. The dispute may not be settled for several months.

SINDH AND THE PUNJAB.—"Some of our contemporaries," the *Pioneer* writes, "are very painstaking in discussing the terms on which Sindh is to be united with the Punjab. Our information, on the other hand, leads us to believe that no such union is contemplated at all—at least for a long time to come; and the conference between the dignitaries of the two provinces has had for its object, unless we are mistaken, the clearer demarcation, not the obliteration, of their mutual boundary."

ROORKEE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has passed a high eulogium on the native students of the Thomason College at Roorkee. At the last annual examination of that institution two native pupils of St. John's College at Agra obtained the Assistant Engineer's certificate, and were tenth and twelfth on the passed list. Of the English students who distinguished themselves at the same examination may be mentioned Messrs. Greenwood and Blochmann, and Captain Branson and Lieutenant Carey.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala has halted for some days at Bhaugulpore in order to clear off arrears of office work, which his extended and rapid progress had made somewhat formidable. It is understood his Excellency's future movements and halts will be in the following order:—Bhaugulpore to Colgung, 1st January; Caragola, 2nd; Selligorie, 3rd; Darjeeling, 4th to 7th; Julpigoree, 8th; Cooch Behar, 11th; Buxar, 13th and 14th; Doobree, 21st; Tezpore, 25th; Gowhatty, 26th to 28th; Shillong, 1st to 4th February; Sylhet, 7th; Cachar, 9th; Chuttuck, 11th; Dacca, 13th and 14th; Kooshtea and Calcutta, 17th February.

DEATH OF MR. G. KELLY, PUNJAB POLICE.—The announcement of the death of Mr. George Kelly, of the Punjab Police, will have been received by our readers with deep regret. Mr. Kelly was an officer of the first rank in abilities, and an honour to the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the Punjab. His services generally, and the specially public-spirited manner in which he exposed himself during the trying cholera times of 1867, received marked commendation from Government. A career of great usefulness and promise has been cut short at the early age of thirty-two, and we feel quite sure that his own department of the public service feels his loss quite as much as do his numerous private friends.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 20.

INDIGO.—We learn from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s market report that the price of fine indigo has declined by not less than from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per maund. This is attributed to the circumstance that the very general excellence of the season's indigo was recognised too late—*i.e.*, after most of the large orders for Russia had been executed. Competition was accordingly less keen than for the finer qualities it would otherwise have been. The total sales since last notice have amounted to 2,700 chests. On the whole, it may be said that Bengal and Tirhoot have done well this season—certainly far better than was to have been expected—while Benares and Oude indigo has proved hardly so good as usual.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 23.

CONVICTION FOR MURDERING A EUROPEAN DURING THE MUTINY.—On the 20th inst. Kureem, a butcher, and two others were tried by the Sessions Court on a charge of murdering Mr. Boilard at the outbreak of the mutiny here in 1857. Kureem was convicted, the assessors concurring, and sentenced by the Judge to transportation for life. The sentence requires confirmation by the High Court. Mr. Boilard carried on business in the premises now occupied by Messrs. Hill and Co. It appears that he had taken refuge in the cellar (teykhanas), and came out, on the rioters promising to give him a safe conduct to the fort. One, by name Salaroo, a wretch who escaped justice from the absence of important witnesses some years ago, but has since died, then shot Mr. Boilard, who tottered towards the stables, but had hardly reached them when he was struck down by a blow with a *tulwar* and killed, some of the witnesses state, by Kureem himself. The other two men (who were not butchers) were acquitted, the evidence against them being comparatively weak. It is consolatory to know that Kureem is likely to meet at last with a portion of his deserts.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 24

COLONEL STRACHEY.—It was rumoured some little time back that on the return from furlough of Colonel Dickens, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Public Works, Colonel R. Strachey, then officiating for that officer, would be appointed to the projected Secretariat of Agriculture. But, as we have already stated, it having come to be understood that Mr. A. O. Hume will be the first Agricultural Secretary, there has arisen some little speculation as to how Colonel Strachey is to be provided for. I may, therefore, not be amiss to say that the probability is that that able and gallant officer's service in this country will terminate on the return of Colonel Dickens, that is, early next year. Colonel Strachey, however, we are glad to be able to think, will neither be "shelved" nor put on the "pension list." The well-informed say

that he is certain to be appointed Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State for India, with a bureau at the India House! An enviable billet of this kind is not likely to be vacated in a hurry by even the ably restless colonel, and Consulting Engineer to the Home Government of India he will probably remain until another turn of the wheel in his favour may cause him to be sent out again, not to a Secretariat, but as Chief Commissioner of a non-regulation province, member of the Executive Council, or in the still more exalted capacity of a Lieutenant-Governor.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

AN ILL-USED ORACLE.—There is an amusing story told by the *Pioneer* as current just now in Chumba. Rajah Gopal Sing, it is said, anxious to know whether he really was as much detested as people pretended, determined to inquire at the fountain-head—*i.e.*, of the most popular *Davee*, or idol, in the State. The idol, by the mouth of one of its *chelas*, pronounced that it was a sad fact, and, moreover, Gopal Sing's raj would not continue two months longer. With a fine sense of justice, Gopal Sing, in all his indignation, allowed the audacious *chela* to go scatheless, considering him merely as the innocent medium of the insolent oracle; but upon the idol itself he took sharp revenge by the infliction of a sound flogging.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT THE HOOGHLY.—On the 22nd of December, we learn from the *Pioneer*, General Norman and the members of the committee appointed to consider and report upon the utility of torpedoes for the defence of rivers and harbours, took steamer and went down to Garden Reach, where several instructive experiments were conducted by Colonel Hyde, R.E., the Mint Master. "It was satisfactorily shown, among other things, that our authorities can supply torpedoes sufficient to destroy any boom that could be laid across a river; and it was also found that, owing to the strength of the tide, it would be exceedingly difficult to defend the Hooghly by fixing a stationary torpedo in the stream. It is not likely that any enemy will ever attempt to force a passage up the Hooghly, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the harbours of Bombay or Moulmein may be threatened by a hostile fleet on some future occasion. The committee purpose renewing their experiments as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed."

THE KING OF BURMAH "TAKEN IN."—The uneasiness which a few weeks ago managed to spread itself over the country has, it would appear, crossed the Bay of Bengal, and is now creeping across Burmah. A European has, it is said, gained the favour of the King by guaranteeing to procure for him the cession of Pegu, Arracan, and Tenasserim—the cession, in fact, of British Burmah! The King has the misfortune to be ridiculously credulous, and even this monstrous fable is read by him as "a tale from real life," and both he and his Court are said to be looking forward to the speedy reunion of the country under Burman rule; and the permission given to the King to present to the Shoay Dagon Pagoda a golden umbrella set with precious stones is looked upon as a sign that the Government, when the time arrives, will be favourable to the change. This simplicity is refreshing, but it is also dangerous; for in February next a large body of Burmese —*on dit* 10,000 men—will escort the royal present to its destination, and if they are allowed to carry arms, the presence of 10,000 Burmese subjects in Rangoon is most undesirable. The King has agents scattered throughout the country, and a newspaper of his own which commands a very wide circulation; so that if the suspicions of his intention, which it is still found impossible to dismiss, are in the least degree justifiable, great mischief may be done before the British authorities could prevent it. Disquieting rumours are just now getting into circulation there, but as they have at present as little tangible foundation as they had in this country, it may be hoped that they will disappear as utterly and as speedily from Burmah as they did from India.—*Pioneer*, Dec 23.

THE CASE OF MR. KIRWAN.—CONVICTION OF HURRI RAM FOR PERJURY.—We have just heard that Hurri Ram, one of the witnesses who was produced by the prosecution in the late Criminal Sessions in *re* Crown *v.* Kirwan, and who was subsequently charged and tried for giving false evidence in the Chief Court, has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Lahore, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine. As the prisoner intends to appeal we shall refrain from making any comments upon the merits of his case; but the utter uselessness of having assessors was so clearly shown in the present trial that we cannot avoid giving publicity to the following well-authenticated account of what occurred in Court. It appears that after the trial was concluded and the counsel for prisoner had addressed the Court, the assessors, three native gentlemen, were called upon to state their opinion. After some side talk their spokesman represented that this was a case where Europeans were concerned, and that it was impossible for them to decide it; that European assessors ought to be nominated in their stead. This representation having failed to enlist the Court on their side, the assessors made a second, viz., that the allegations made by the prisoner affected one Chimmun Lal, who was a native *hakim*, and that it was quite impossible for them to record any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner under such circumstances. This objection being likewise overruled, two of the assessors at last returned a verdict of "guilty," while the third was courageous enough, despite the presence of the much-feared Chimmun Lal, to record "*not guilty.*" The above is but one instance out of many which can be adduced to show that the opinion of native assessors, as a rule, is quite worthless; and as Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is now bringing an amended Code of Criminal Procedure before the Legislature, we would suggest that the mode of trial by assessors be entirely abolished. Their opinion is not binding upon the presiding judge, and when it is notorious that in nine cases out of ten they never give an independent opin it is difficult to see the necessity for keeping up the farce of plac hem on the bench.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21. Str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez; Shand, Routledge, Liverpool.—22. Str. Glengyle, Auld, Liverpool; str. Russia, Law, London.—23. Indien, Peyron, Cocconada.—26. Genil, Irvine, Liverpool; Sparkenhoe, Butler, Liverpool; Star of Denmark, Mayne, London; Atlanta, Ballingall, Trinidad; Whittier, Swan, Point de Galle; Colonel Fytche, Boyd, Moulmein; str. Scotia, Lewis, Camorta; Nepaul, Bathistine, Coconada; Sussex, Kenney, London.—26. Str. Mahratta, Lang, Singapore; str. Dacca, Peterson, Bombay; str. Breadalbane, Inglis, Liverpool; Regina, Brady, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. Str. Candia; Gertrude.—22. Str. Oriental; Aliquis.—23. Strs. Abyssinia and Moulmein.—24. Strs. Nile and Warrior.—26. Louise.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 27, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 6 to 97 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 10
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅜d.
Bills with Docts....	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	205 to 210
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1430 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	62 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	250 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	215 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	160 to 162½
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	116 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	240 to 242½
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Sirnia Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 7 6 ...	£1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 Nominal. ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.—The greater part of the past week has been devoted to holiday purposes, and business has not been much attended to since our last. To-day there is a rather better feeling apparent in the market, though so far it is only manifest in our improved demand for the lighter makes of *Grey Shirtings*, say up to 6 lbs. Stocks in dealers' hands have now become considerably reduced, and, were holders to show more firmness, it is probable a more active demand would set in, and some improvement on present very unremunerative prices be experienced. The *Twist* market continues very depressed.

Madras.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT.—THE SUMMING-UP.

The Court assembled at Madras on December 10, to hear the summing-up of the evidence by Colonel G. F. Shakespeare, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, who addressed the Court as follows:—

Colonel Parish, and officers of the Court-Martial,—It now becomes my duty to sum up the evidence in this case, which I will endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

The prisoner is charged with insubordination in having at Bellary, on September 19, 1870, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Friend Kennedy, his superior officer, com-

manding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying in a loud voice, "No, I'll be damned if I do," or words to that effect, at the same time throwing his sword violently away.

The prisoner in his address has stated that the words alleged to have been spoken, and the act of throwing away his sword, should have no weight with the Court in their finding as to his guilt or innocence; but I would submit to the Court whether they can reasonably exclude these matters from their consideration in determining whether the prisoner is or is not guilty of the charge of "disobedience of lawful command," under the 38th Article of War. The question which the Court will have to decide is, whether a lawful command was given, and whether the prisoner did or did not disobey that command, without reference to any amount of obedience that may have been rendered by him previous to the command referred to. And then it will be for the Court also to say whether the words, "I'll be damned if I do," accompanied with the act of throwing away his sword, were uttered in regard to the order to advance, or what meaning is to be attached to them? The Court will observe that they are said to have occurred simultaneously with the act of disobedience. What meaning, then, will the Court attach to them? Are they to be taken as a distinct refusal, or are they not; and, if the former, a refusal to do what?

The following are some of the points which more immediately bear on the charge. Colonel Kennedy deposes: "To the best of my belief Ensign Gilbert did not move. I then said, 'Ensign Gilbert, advance,' and, seeing he did not move, I added the words, 'Quick march!' Instantly Ensign Gilbert made a half-turn towards me, and said in a loud tone of voice, 'I'll be damned if I do,' at the same time throwing away his sword to his right front."

Colour-Sergeant Lynch, in his evidence, says, "he (alluding to Ensign Gilbert) was then ordered by Colonel Kennedy to dress up, which he obeyed. The order was repeated by Colonel Kennedy, which he obeyed. The Colonel then addressed me, saying: 'Colour Sergeant, you are drill-sergeant of the battalion, show Ensign Gilbert his place.' I told Ensign Gilbert to dress up, which he did a short pace. Colonel Kennedy then said to Ensign Gilbert, 'Quick march, sir,' which he did not obey. He then repeated the same command, upon which Ensign Gilbert replied, 'I am damned if I do,' at the same time throwing down his sword."

This same witness, in answer to a question put to him by the prosecutor as to what distance the prisoner was from him when he used the words alleged in the charge, says, "about two or three paces, I should think;" and Captain Borthwick, when asked by the prisoner as to whether in obedience to the colour-sergeant's direction he moved up to his proper place to dress his company, says, "I can't say exactly the number of paces that he moved up, but I should say he was in his proper place, or very nearly so."

I have considered it necessary to allude to this point, because some stress appears to be laid in the defence on the circumstance that the prisoner had advanced to the spot wherein he was ordered to dress his company, and that is alleged to be the command with disobeying which he is charged; but it is for the Court to say whether, even supposing this is proved, it really touches the point at issue.

Evidence has been adduced on the defence to show that on the morning of Sept. 19 Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner were "harsh and aggravating," "most excited and aggravating," "very aggravating and overbearing," "most irritating," "loud and bullying," "bewildering," "confusing," and the prisoner has told you that it was owing to the treatment and provocation he received that he lost his self-control that morning. His conduct as an officer and a gentleman, as the Court are aware, have been spoken to by several witnesses in the highest terms—in fact, his character seems to have been unexceptionable up to the time of this unfortunate occurrence. These circumstances, however, if established to the satisfaction of the Court, would go to extenuate the offence—not to disprove the charge; and if the Court consider them established, they, of course, can give them such weight as they think proper in estimating the gravity or degree of the offence; but the charge being one which rests upon a fact, and not on a mere imputation, the Court, in coming to their finding, should first determine, according to the evidence before them, whether the fact has been proved or not, and find accordingly.

On the conclusion of the address the Court was closed to decide on the finding, which, with the whole proceedings, will have to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India for approval.

Miscellaneous.

RICE IN BURMAH.—The prospects of the rice crop in Burmah, we learn from the *Pioneer*, are this year magnificent. There are, we are told, about 40,000 acres more under cultivation than in the previous year, while during the present season there has been little or no damage done to the standing crops. The total increase of productive land will therefore be about 70,000 acres, which, taking the average production throughout the provinces, should give an increase of about 3,500,000 baskets. Rice merchants, if they are only careful and do not allow reckless trading to run away with their profits, ought this year to be able to laugh at the hateful rice duty.

SIR C. SCOTLAND.—We learn from the *Madras Times* that Sir Colley Scotland will, in all probability, remain at Bangalore during the whole of next month, as his health is not yet quite re-established.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL DRURY.—Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Drury, Controller of Military Accounts and Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Madras, died at that city on the 24th December. The deceased officer had been suffering from liver complaint, and was to have embarked for Australia, on sick leave, on the day of his death.

EDUCATIONAL.—Lady Napier presided at the late annual examination of the Famale Schools connected with the Free Church of Scotland Mission in Madras. There was a large attendance of friends and supporters of the Institutions. The girls from the Day School, the Balica Patsala, the Boarding School and the Black Town School were present. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the children were examined, a report of the working of the Schools was then read, and the prizes distributed. The ceremony was very pleasant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The *Madras Mail* draws attention to the anomaly that exists in the furlough allowances of the Ecclesiastical Department. An assistant chaplain can at any time of his service obtain two years' sick leave to England and will be allowed to draw £350 a-year; a senior chaplain can claim £500, and an archdeacon £600 per annum on medical leave. But a bishop forfeits the whole of his allowance if he goes home on sick leave, unless he has completed fifteen years' service in India. Bishop Gell, of Madras, who went home some time ago, is therefore in a worse position than an assistant chaplain would be under the same circumstances.

DEATHS FROM WILD BEASTS.—During the year 1869 not less than 311 persons were killed in the Madras Presidency. Of the killed 69 were males and 242 females. The districts in which the greatest ravages were committed are Ganjam, South Canara, Joypore, Coimbatore, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. In Coimbatore one tigress during a series of years destroyed 140 people. She was killed at last by Major Davies, of the police, "to the great joy of the villagers, who paraded their dead enemy on a car through the streets with music, and gave a nautch in honour of their gallant deliverer."

IMMUNITY FROM CHOLERA.—Some very important statistics on the alleged immunity from cholera of persons working in gunpowder factories has been communicated by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to a local journal. He says that, according to Colonel Cadel, R.A., the artizans in English factories also believe in the preservative power of gunpowder. A careful search in the Madras records of the last twenty years shows that although the workmen have not been free from cholera that it does not disprove the alleged fact. Among 3,393 native workers there have been only twelve fatal cases of cholera in twenty years, and the mortality has been limited to a single case in the year, which proves that cholera could not have been epidemic in the factory. The ratio of deaths is 3·5 per thousand, whereas Mr. Balfour's statistics of cholera in the Madras native army is 4·3 per thousand. This ratio in favour of the gunpowder workers would doubtless be greater if the men were living in as healthy places as the native troops. Still the comparison is on too small a scale for general conclusions.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22. Str. Galata, Suez.—23. Str. Asia, Rangoon.—24. P. and O. str. Candia, Greaves, Calcutta.—26. Str. Oriental, Calcutta.—27. Str. Meinam, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Galata.—Mr. and Mrs. Broome, Master Broome, Lieut. col. E. F. Fasken, Mrs. Fasken, Miss Fasken, Mr. E. J. N. Fasken, Dr. A. D. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mr. G. McFarlane (from Colombo), Mr. and Mrs. G. Bay, Mr. J. Bay, Miss C. Bay, Mr. C. Bay, Mr. H. Bay.

Per Asia.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Apothecary Legge, Asst. apothecaries Harrison and Doyle.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Mullaly, Miss Potts, Mrs. Hope, Mr. W. Erskine, Mr. F. O. Banks, Rev. Mr. Dall. For MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Moore and Tompin. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Davies, Dr. Tucker. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Macdonald. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Dinning, Mrs. H. B. Greaves and infant, Mrs. R. Greaves and three children, Mr. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. E. Smith.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Right Rev. Mr. Canoz, Right Rev. Mr. Charbonneaux. From PONDICHERRY—Mr. Temple, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson. From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Melaney.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. Str. Sattara, Bombay.—27. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Master Foster, Mr. P. F. and Mrs. Bellew, Mr. R. Maxwell. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Sewell, Mr. W. Gregory, Mr. W. Callagher, Mr. W. Wallace.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Marshall and two children, two Misses Marshall, Col. Malleson, three princes of Mysore, Lieut. col. Renton, Mr. Hamond.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11	
Credit to 6 months	1 10⅜	to ⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅜	
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0	
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛	

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares		49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	14 to 14¾ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	2 to 2½ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

GONDUL, *Dec.* 21.—Crowds of people, from an early hour in the morning till long after mid-day, all anxiety to see a real live Governor Sahib, lined both sides of the road for a considerable distance from the bungalow set apart for his Excellency, and great was their disappointment to find that they had hardly got to their respective homes than the booming of a big gun gave notice of the Burra Sahib's having arrived. Before noting what has been done to welcome his Excellency to Gondul, for the information of your readers it may not be amiss to offer a few general remarks on the State itself, as well as this its chief town. Many of your readers will remember that the late Thakore visited Bombay last year, to confer with his Excellency regarding the restoration of a wretched favourite, disgraced by order of the Political Agent and by force of public opinion; and they will also remember that a very few days before his intended departure from Bombay he suddenly died, his son, an interesting little child of five years of age, succeeding in due order to the *gadee*. Gondul being considered of more importance than Limree, besides being more convenient to Rajkote, Captain Goodfellow, First Assistant Political Agent, Aden, on relieving Captain Lloyd, now on furlough in England, received charge of this State *in lieu* of Limree, and, during the short time he has been here, has effected many improvements, and made his presence felt quite as much as at Rajkote, over which he also has charge. Though small, the State is rich, its annual revenue since Captain Goodfellow's advent being about ten lacs of rupees; and this, despite the greatly diminished price of cotton, the chief product of the State. Whether Captain Goodfellow will be able to give as good a return this year, with the terrible state of the cotton market and miserable yield of cotton, is very doubtful. The country, with the exception of a few hills, is very flat, the soil for the most part being a rich black. Several roads are now under construction, but what the State requires to fully develop its resources is rail-roads. So far as I can make out, the people here are very anxious to see the Gogo, Bhownuggur, and Gondul line carried through, and infinitely prefer it to that projected from Veravul. The road from Rajkote here sadly wants bridging, and is, as it now stands, very awkward to travel on by night, especially in a horse trap. The town, built on the Gowalee river, is walled, and contains now a pretty contented population of somewhere about sixteen thousand souls. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but in much better condition than formerly, the houses being remarkably clean and tidy. The old palace, overhanging the river, is at present undergoing extensive alterations, and will, when finished, be, though small, handsome, and, what is of quite as much consequence, comfortable. Perhaps the principal feature about it is a very handsomely carved arcaded verandah, running along the whole front of the building. The new palace, which is in the same enclosure with the other, and is at present the residence of the young Prince and his mother, commonly called the *Bhai*, has nothing about it particularly worthy of notice. The bungalow where H. E. is residing is a well-built, comfortable, English-looking house, snugly situated in the middle of a fine garden a little to the west of the town, and is the residence of Captain Goodfellow. The followers of Swami Narayan are erecting a very handsome temple here; they want about Rs. 15,000 to complete it, but it would appear the funds are not available, and consequently work has stopped. On the south side of the town lines are being built for the mounted police, and to the west a jail and police lines. The jail is on the same principle (octagonal) as that at Bhownuggur, though on a smaller scale. The police lines are in four blocks, forming a square, and each containing twenty six separate rooms. These buildings are being erected by the same contractors who built the Rajkoomar College, and who were only a few days ago so highly complimented by his Excellency and Mr. Booth for the way in which they had finished that work. There is a traveller's bungalow and dhurumsala here; also an English and vernacular school, attended by somewhere about two hundred and fifty boys. From the top of the old palace a fine view is had of the famous Girnar hill with its temples. It does not look more than ten miles from here, though in reality nearly forty miles, to the south-west. It is evident considerable efforts have also been made here to give his Excellency a fitting reception. On nearing the town is a very pretty rustic arch, composed chiefly of evergreens, and having for its motto, in marigold flowered letters, the words "Welcome to Gondul." At the entrance to the bungalow, where his Excellency is lodged, is another very handsome arch, with a Union Jack floating at either side, and having for its motto the words, "Welcome the Governor." Similar arches have also been erected at the northern and western gates giving his Excellency a hearty "Welcome to Gondul." Arrangements not unlike those at Rajkote, though on a smaller scale, have been made for illuminating both town and suburbs; the most noticeable feature in these arrangements being an innumerable number of comical little flags with the word "welcome" printed on each, stuck up on the illumination poles all over the town. Almost immediately upon his Excellency's arrival the young Thakore paid his formal visit, which was returned by his Excellency soon after.

Miscellaneous.

THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE.—We learn that Mr. Moreshwar Atmaram, son of Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Bombay, has been appointed Professor of Science in the Rajkoomar College at Rajcote.

MILITARY.—In accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, the detachment 1-2nd Queen's Regiment, under orders for Belgaum, would march from Sattara on the morning of the 10th January.

ADMINISTRATIVE.—At the instance of the Bombay Government the Supreme Government has sanctioned the abolition of the cattle farm at Cawie and of the cattle breeding establishment at Allygaum in this presidency.

SHIPPING.—The ship *Ellen Bates*, 1,015 tons, Captain Stewart, sailed on Monday, Dec. 26, for Liverpool, with 6,218½ bales cotton, 39 bales wool, 321½ cwts. linseed, 388 cwts. horns, 175 cwts. hemp, and 165 cwts. orchilla-weed. The ship *Parana* 750 tons, Captain J. England, sailed on Dec. 30, for London, with 2,300 bales cotton, 141 cwts. sursee seed. 266 cwts. horns, 99 cwts. coffee, 590 cwts. galls, 581½ cwts. gum, 40½ cwts. aloes, and 285½ cwts. olibanum.

DESTRUCTION OF ART REMAINS.—At the last meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society a proposal was made by Mr. Burgess that the society should represent to Government the wanton destruction of ancient remains of art that is going on in all parts of India. He mentioned several places where finely carved pillars had been destroyed, taken away, or built into modern houses or bridges, and said that as Government had shown some willingness recently to help in preserving archæological remains, he thought this was a good time to propose that the destruction be put a stop to. The meeting agreed to the proposal.

ADEN.—Mr. Mallet, a member of the Geological Survey Department, has on his way out to India made a halt at Aden with the view of ascertaining what facilities there are for supplying that settlement with a more abundant supply of fresh water. He went into the interior as far as to the foot of the hills which lie to the north of Aden. His opinion is that nothing can be done by means of Artesian wells, but that from wells near Mahilla, where the present Sheikh Othman aqueduct begins, good water might be obtained and brought in. It is believed that Mr. Mallet intends to submit a detailed report on the subject.

BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER.—They do some curious things beyond the Sind Frontier. From the *Sindian's* latest jottings we find that in Lus Beyla corporal punishment is sometimes inflicted with branches of the prickly pear. They have ordeals, too. One Jaithmul (in Candahar) had a servant who was accused of theft. "Jaithmul boiled some oil in a cauldron, and dropped a pice into it, and ordered the servant to abstract the pice; if he succeeded in doing that without having his arm burnt he would be looked upon as innocent; if not, his guilt was at once to be declared established. The servant did as he was ordered, and got his arm fearfully scorched and burnt. To this there is a gratifying sequel:—"Nussurla Khan, who is the Sirdar at Candahar representing the Ameer, got tidings of the cruelty practised on Jaithmul's servant, and ordered both to be brought before him. On interrogating Jaithmul as to the reason why he had so tortured his servant, the Khan was informed of the circumstances of the case. Jaithmul was then ordered by the Khan to go through the same ordeal as that he had subjected his servant to, stating that if he had such faith in it, he, being of course innocent of the robbery, need not fear his arm getting burnt by plunging it into a cauldron of boiling oil. Jaithmul had but Hobson's choice left him, and he was, from last accounts, suffering the same agonies his servant experienced.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. Str. Milbank, Smith, Liverpool.—25. Houri, Shapledon, Calcutta.—26. Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno, London; str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez.—28. H.M.'s str. Jumna, Richards, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rose and child, Col. Cookson, Col. Bacon, Mrs. Birdwood, Miss Impey, Mrs. Chart and in-

fant, Mr. C. Bright, Mr. Nelson, Mr. J. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ousely and two children, Mr. J. Cowie, Mr. W. Doig, Mrs. Topman and infant, Mr. Macleod, Mr. R. Maclean, Col. Irwin, Col. and Mrs. McAndrews and child, Miss Scott, Captain and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs C. J. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Major E. A. Collins, Surg. P. Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffrey, Mr. Yates, Miss Wilkins, Mr. R. C. Hornby, Mrs. G. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland and child, Miss Fotheringhame, Mr. C. A. Winter, Lieut. Honnell, Mr. R. Prendeville, Mr. D. Duncan. From SUEZ.—Capt. Filgate, Capt. J. E. Fraser, Messrs. J. B. Knowles, G. Mills, B. L. Winton, Wilson, A. G. Tytler, W. C. Morgan, R. C. Antrobus, W. C. Bacon, A. K. Daly, J. B. Cross, Vaughan, Capt. McNair.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. Str. Deccan, Renoldson, Aden and Suez; J. P. Smith, Breman, Rangoon; Nicobar, Foster, Cochin; Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—26. Str. Basheer, Sharp, Beypore; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Ellen Bates, Stewart, Liverpool; Atlantic, Mellin, Calcutta.—27. New Margaret, Wright, Colombo; Don Quixote, Nelson, Galle; Tangier, McNabb, Rangoon.—30. Str. Brazilian, Green, Calcutta; Rowena, Bolton, Rangoon; Parana, England, London; Zelica, Stephen, Diamond Island.—31. Mail str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Irving, Mrs. Hanson and child, Mr. G. Reed, Mr. Boden, Mrs. Godfrey, Major Miles, Mr. F. J. R. and Miss Walker. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Hosseason and three children. For SUEZ.—Mr. Lewis, Capt. J. S. Murray. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Jack, Col. Jones, Major Church, Mr. P. Pittar.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1870.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ... ... 1s. 10 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 10¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 230
Five Fance Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Spoon Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 97¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2.; Seeds, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 31.—A fair demand for the interior has existed during the week, in consequence of which, and the improved state of the home market, prices have recovered the decline noticed in our last report. A larger business would probably have been done but for the Christmas holidays, which have lasted nearly the whole of the week. *Grey Goods:* The market has been more active during the week, with an advance of 2 annas per piece. Shirtings are more in request; about 2,500 pieces 39-inch 4¾ lbs. were sold at Rs. 3-5; of 5¼ lbs., about 3,000 pieces brought Rs. 3-6; in 6 lbs., about 1,800 pieces were taken off at Rs. 3-15½ to Rs. 4-3; about 500 pieces 6¼ lbs. fetched Rs. 4-6; about 23,000 pieces 7 lbs. changed hands at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-12½; in 8¼ lbs. about 20,000 pieces realised Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-12½. Of *T-Cloths*, about 3,500 pieces 32-inch 6 lbs. were sold at Rs. 3-6½ to Rs. 3-7. In *Jaconets* the following sales have transpired—viz., about 5,000 pieces 40-inch 2¾ lbs. at Rs. 1-13¾, and about 3,000 pieces 2¾ lbs. at Rs. 2-5½ to Rs. 2-6. *Bleached Goods* continue dull, and no sales. *Dyed and Printed Goods* have also continued dull. The only sale which has transpired during the week has been in Orange Prints—viz., about 1,000 pieces, at Rs. 3-7¾. *Turkey Red Goods* also continue dull, only about 500 pieces Cambrics were sold during the week, at Rs. 4. *Grey Yarns:* The market has been more active, with an advance of ¼ anna per lb. The sales which have taken place are as follows, viz.:—About 120 bales Mule No. 40, at 9½ to 10¼ annas; about 70 bales Water No. 30, at 9¾ to 10 annas; and about 20 bales Turkey Red at 22¾ annas. *Metals* have also been more active, with little or no change in prices. We have, however, no sales to report for the week.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Dec. 31.—*Cotton:* The telegrams received during the week have reported a better feeling both in Liverpool and Manchester, and the message dated the 28th—the latest to hand—quotes Fair Dhollerah at 6¼d. The market here, following the course of Liverpool, has been pretty steady; and, while the quotations of Old Cotton stand about the same as last week, New Cotton may be quoted Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy higher. The purchases made in Bombay for export amount to nearly 3,000 candies, among which there were of Old Cotton 1,060 candies of Dholleráh and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 188 to Rs. 194; 300 candies of Comptah, at Rs. 170; 200 candies of Ahmedabad, at Rs. 172 to Rs. 185; and 250 candies of Khandeish, at Rs. 165 to Rs. 175. And of New Cotton, 300 candies of Oomrawuttee-Akote, deliverable in February, at Rs. 193 to Rs. 195; and 300 candies of Hinguughat, deliverable in ten to fifteen days, at Rs. 215 to Rs. 219½. The market closes quiet, but steady.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAILLIE, Lieut. col. J., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Bareilly, as a temp. measure, during the abs. of Chalmers. Dec. 28.

BARRON, A. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 1st to the 2nd circle, and posted to the 1st div., Agra Canal. Dec. 28.

BARROW, F. H., asst. coll., has been placed in charge of the Pubna treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Dec. 28.

BATTENBURGH, C. A., extra asst. comnr., to be supt. of the jail at Orai, as a temp. arrangement, during the abs. on leave of Sakes. Dec. 28.

BLIGH.—LAWDER.—GOOD.—The undermntd. asst. engrs. are prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—Mr. W. G. Bligh, Oct. 26; Mr. J. O. Lawder, Nov. 25; Mr. W. Good, Oct. 1.

CLARK, S., inspr. gen. of prisons, to be invested, subject to the orders of the local Govt., with general control and superintendence of all prisons situate in the territories under the Govt. of the N.W.P. Dec. 28.

CLAUDIUS, R., supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Cuttack Workshop div., is perm. at his own request, to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept.

COOKE, C. R., B.A., is confd. in the appt. of inspr. of schools, Ambala Circle, with effect from Sept. 12.

COWIE, T. H., to be a member of the Council of Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Dec. 15.

DAVEY, N. T., dep. supt. of rev. survey, is vested with the powers of a dep. col., under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the dists. of Hooghly and Midnapore. Dec. 21.

DAVIES, W. R., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Julpigooree treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Dec. 8.

DOVE, C. K., to offic. as dep. director general of the post-office of India, during the abs. of Mr. R. Hogg. Dec. 28.

DUKE, S. G., is apptd. as an acct., 2nd grade, in the N.W.P., on prob., from Dec. 30, with the approval of the Govt. of India.

FERRIS.—The undermntd. is apptd. to offic. as dep. mag. under Act XIV. of 1843, and vested with the powers of a sub mag., 2nd class:—Mr. G. W. Ferris, in Sylhet.

FIELD, C. D., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, in Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of that dist. Dec. 21.

FLYTER, J., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr, during the abs. on leave of J. D. Savi. Dec. 19.

JONES, Capt. H. J., R.E., exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, will offic. as suptg. engr., 2nd circle, as a temp. arrangement. Dec. 28.

JONES., R. E., asst. engr., will offic. as exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, during the deputation of Capt. H. Jones, R.E. Dec. 28.

KEAN, H. F. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan, 1st grade, during the abs. on deputation of Bainbridge. Dec. 20.

KEENE, H. G., civil and sessions judge of Jounpore, to be judge of Mynpoorie, v. Mr. C. Horne, resigned, but to continue to offic. at Futtehpore. Dec. 28.

KELLNER.—The services of Mr. G. W. Kellner, insp. of local offices of account, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the mil. dept.

LAMBERT, J., to be a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, and to be dist. supt. of Nowgong. He will, however, continue to offic. as personal asst. to the inspr. gen. of police. Dec. 9.

LEEDS, R. J., jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore, to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. as a temp. arrangement. Dec. 28.

MARSHALL, E. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, 2nd class, is prom. to be a dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, v. G. L. A. Kelly, dec. Mr. Marshall will take temp. charge of Lahore dist. on Lieut. Tait's departure until arrival of Capt. Millett. Dec. 28. [14.

MAXWELL, W. B., is prom. to 1st grade of asst. superints. of police. Dec.

PAGE, W. H., asst. mag. of Moonsheegunge, Dacca, is vested with powers of a magistrate. [Parneah. Dec. 14.

SHILLINGFORD, J. L., to be a member of the Ferry Fund Committee of

SIMSON, J. S., offic. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Azimgurh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Leeds. Dec. 28.

WHITFIELD, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Raneegunge div., to do duty in the 24-Pergunnahs div. Dec. 21.

WILSON, R. H., to be registrar of Parsee marriages within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley. Dec. 21.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, BENGAL.

The following extra asst. comrs. are prom. from 7th to 6th grade, viz.:—Messrs. J. F. Campbell, W. N. Campbell, and R. Lea.

The following offic. extra asst. comrs. to be extra asst. comrs. of the 7th grade, viz.:—Messrs. R. E. Grey, R. D. Hare, and R. A. Fisher.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following transfers in the educational dept. are sanctioned, with effect from Jan. 1, 1871 :—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A., professor, Kishnaghur College, to be a professor in the Presidency College. Mr. C. Martin, B.A., professor, Dacca College, on leave, to be a professor in the Kishnaghur College. Mr. W. G. Wilson, M.A., asst. professor, Presidency College, to be a professor in the Kishnaghur College. Mr. F. J. Rowe, B.A., professor, Kishnaghur College, to be a professor in the Dacca College. Mr. J. C. Nesfield will offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service. Mr. F. H. Barrow to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Pabna. Mr. J. Posford to be a member of, and sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Sylhet.—Dec. 19.

SUPERINTENDENTS, &C., OF JAILS, N.W.P.

Dec. 28.—Under Sec. VII. of the Act, the following officers to be supts. and medical officers of Central Jails, and are invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act :—

Meerut—Dr. J. R. Jackson.
Bareilly—Dr. A. P. Tomkyns.
Futtehghur—Dr. G. Grant.
Agra—Dr. R. Moir.
Allahabad—Dr. J. G. Pilcher.
Benares—Dr. W. R. Hooper.

Under the same sec. the civil surgs. at present in charge of dist. jails to be supts. and med. officers, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, offic. joint mag. and Hon. asst. surg. J. Sheetz, to be supt. and med. officer respectively of the Futtehpore dist. jail, and each to be invested with all necessary powers under the Act.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, BRITISH BURMAH.

Fort William, Dec. 19.—The G. G. in C. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Police Department of British Burmah :—

Major W. G. Grove, dist. superint. 4th grade, to be a superint. 3rd grade.

Captain R. F. Litchfield, on leave, dist. superint. 5th grade, to be superint. 4th grade.

Capt. L. B. Bance, asst. superint., on leave, to be superint. 5th grade.

Major W. G. Grove, superint. 3rd grade, to offic. as superint. 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, superint. 5th grade, to offic. as superint. 3rd grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, asst. superint., to offic. as superint. 4th grade.

Mr. M. Macleod, asst. superint., to offic. as superint. 5th grade.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, offic. as an asst. superint., to offic. as superint. 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Hannay, insp. 1st grade, to offic. as asst. superint.

Mr. D. Scott to offic. tempy. as an asst. superint., v. Mr. J. Reid, on leave.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Fort William, Dec. 19.—The G. G. in C. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the police department of the Central Provinces :—

Mr. W. Munton, dist. superint. of police, 5th class, to be asst. dist. superint. of police.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, asst. dist. superint., to be dist. superint. of police, 5th class.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. Strahan, R.E., dep. superint. Topographical Survey Dept., in charge of the Rajpootana Survey, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade. Dec. 19.

Lieut. J. Hill, R.E., asst. superint. 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. as asst. superint. 1st grade, v. Lieut. W. J. Heaviside. Dec. 19.

Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., dep. superint. 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. as dep. superint. 1st grade, v. Major T. G. Montgomerie. Dec. 19.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., asst. superint. 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. as asst. superint. 1st grade. Dec. 19.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W.P., &C.

Dec. 25.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W. Provinces for employment in the railway branch.

Mr. J. H. Harding, controller of P.W. accounts 3rd class, British Burmah, rejoined from furlough, to officiate as controller of P.W. accounts, C.I.

Mr. W. A. Billings, offic. controller of P.W. accounts, C.I., will revert to his substantive appointment as dep. controller of P.W. accounts, Bengal, on being relieved by Mr. Harding.

Col. C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., on return from furlough, to officiate as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. N.W.P. in the P.W. dept. during absence on furlough of Col. Hodson.

Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw, asst. engr. 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to 2nd grade.

Corporal Dunlop, 79th Highlanders, is reapp. to the P.W. dept., overseer 1st grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

MILITARY.

BIRD, Capt. G. C., 1st squad. subalt. 5th cav. and offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer 1st cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt., Punjab frontier force, 1st Punjab cav., v. Watts.

BOLTON.—Jhansi station order confd., dated Nov. 26, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet lieut. col. W. M. S. Bolton, 106th foot, v. Fraser, 39th N.I.

CHALMERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 10, app. Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 1st batt. 11th foot, interpreter to the batt., v. Osborn, who vacates.

COOKWORTHY.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated Nov. 5, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. C. Cookworthy, R.A., v. Hill, C.B., comdg. Lahore div., proc. on inspection duty.

DWYER.—Cawnpore station order confd., dated Oct. 6 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. and local col. J. Dwyer, 1st batt. 14th foot, returned from leave of absence.

HARTSHORNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16, app. Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, offic. qrmr., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 35th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Rowcroft.

HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, app. Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qrmr. to offic. as adjt. 20th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Bartleman, absent on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

JAMIESON.—Dugshaie station order confd., dated Oct. 20 last, app. Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, with effect from Dec. 19.

LILLY, Major A. C., 2nd in com. and offic. comdt. 2nd inf., to offic. as comdt. Hyderabad Contingent, 1st inf., during absence on furlough of Col. H. Hoseman.

MACNIMINIE.—Presidency district order confd., dated Nov. 22, transf. Lieut. R. Macniminie for duty from Fort Willian to Chunar.

RICHARD, Col. S., staff corps, recently returned from leave to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Bareilly, for gen. duty. Dec. 21.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. S., staff corps, late offic. brig. major at Lucknow, is att. to 9th N.I., for duty. Dec. 14.

ROSE, Lieut. col. H., staff corps, lately employed in the dept. of P.W., is posted to Jubbulpore, for gen. duty. Dec. 14.

SIMONS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 25, apptg. Ens. J. J. M. Simons, 41st foot, to be interpr., with effect from the date of his passing the higher standard.

TWIGGE—BOND—GLANEY.—The servs. of the undermntd. officers of the royal engrs. are placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept. :—2nd Capt. J. T. Twigge and Lieuts. R. J. Bond and T. Glaney.

VOUSDEN—WATTS.—Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 2nd squad. 5th Punjab cav., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Bird. Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. sub., 1st Punjab cav., to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Vousden.

WALCOTT, Capt. E. S., is posted permanently to the dept. as sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

WHEELER—DICKSON—NEAVE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, making the foll. temp. appts., v. Marsh, 2nd squad. officer, 18th Bengal cav. :—Capt. R. Wheeler, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Lieut. E. S. Neave, 2nd squad, subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Gazette of India, Dec. 14.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promd. to the rank of major :—

Capts. G. J. Pasley, J. V. Hunt, C. F. Sharpe, P. H. F. Harris, T. E. Vander Gucht, B. R. Chambers, and C. C. Taylor.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promd. to the rank of capt. :—

Lieuts. W. G. Maitland and J. H. Baldwin.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promd. to the rank of col. by brevet :—

Lieut. col. C. A. Moyle, Bombay staff corps.

The following prom. is made :—

Brevet, to be col.—Lieut. col. E. Thompson, Bombay staff corps.

GENERAL LIST, INFANTRY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy to rank from Oct. 10, v. Fullerton, cadre 1st gren. N.I., dec.

Promotions.

Lieut. J. M. Heath, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Oct. 20, v. Barton, cadre 1st N.I., promd.

Lieut. A. A. Godwin, 103rd foot, to have the position of capt. from Nov.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. B. ADAMS, R.A.

Camp Benares, Dec. 23.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Nov. 9, Lieut. W. B. Adams, R.A., was arraigned on the following

Charge.—Insubordination, in having, at Rawul Pindee, on Sept. 19, while on parade, made the following reply to Capt. A. S. Hunter, R.A., his superior officer, and being in the execution of his duty, viz., "Go to hell."

Finding.—The Court finds that Lieut. W. B. Adams is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

C. HOLROYD, Colonel,
Bengal Staff Corps, President.

Approved and confirmed.

In compliance with the recommendation of the court-martial to mercy for the prisoner, after giving full consideration to the report of the medical board and the previous history of Lieut. Adams, I remit the sentence. Lieut. Adams will be sent to England immediately, as recommended by the board of medical officers.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, C. in. C. in India.

MEDICAL.

COGAN.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 12, directing Staff surg. maj. F. Cogan, on sick leave at Nynee Tal, on expiration of his leave, to proc. to Lucknow, to appear before a special med. committee.

COLVILL, Surg. W. H., having returned to Bagdad from furlough on Oct. 22, resumed charge of the civil surgeoncy of that place from Asst. surg. G. W. R. Hay on Nov. 1.

COOKSON.—The C. in C. is pleased to app. Asst. surg. H. Cookson to the 20th regt. N.I. Dated Dec. 1.

DAVIS.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated Nov. 22, directing Asst. surg. G. McB. Davis, M.D., to relieve Surg. F. Carter of the med. charge of 20th N.I., as a temp. measure.

FRENCH, Asst. surg. J. G., to offic., until further orders, as civil asst. surg. of Mymensing. Dec. 22.

HUTCHINSON.—The services of Surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson, late officg. supt. of vaccination of the Allahabad and Jhansie divs., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept., with effect from Nov. 14.

IRVINE, Surg. major J., M.D., R.H.A., is apptd. to be Staff surg. major during the period he may be in charge of the Gwalior circle.

MACARTHUR, Asst. surg. A., 15th Madras N.I., received med. charge of the Bundlecund agency from Surg. T. Ringer on Nov. 4, as a temp. measure.

MOUNTJOY, Dr. W., offictg. civil surg. of Akyab, is confd. in his appt., with effect from Feb. 1.

REID—MACKENZIE.—The following asst. surgs.. lately arrived from England, are posted temp. to the Presidency General Hospital:—Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.B., Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B.

RUTLEDGE.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Nov. 19, directing Asst. surg. E. B. Ruttledge, doing duty at the Presidency, to proc. to Lucknow and report himself for duty to the dep. inspr. gen. of the circle.

SCRIVEN—BROWN.—The foll. appts. are made, consequent on the departure on furl. of Smith:—Surg. J. B. Scriven, principal, Lahore Medical School, to offic. as civil surg., Lahore. Surg. T. E. B. Brown, M.B., chemical examiner, to offic. as principal, Lahore Medical School, and to carry on, in add., the duties of chemical examiner until another officer is appointed. Dec. 28.

SKRINE, F. H. B., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Rampore Beauleah.

STEVENS.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated Nov. 15, apptg. asst. surg. R. H. Stevens, M.B., 11th N.I., to the med. charge of the station staff, in add. to his other duties, v. O'Sullivan, 96th foot, proceeding with his regt. to Dinapore.

WHISHAW, Surg. J. C., supt. central jail, Lucknow, to offic. as sanitary comr. of Oudh. Dec. 21.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, C.S.

Fort William, Dec. 21.—No. 3,924.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules in continuation of Section VII. of the rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants published on June 16, 1868:—

A period spent without leave and without allowances (as, for example, in the case of overstaying privilege leave or joining time) is to be omitted from the three years on which the calculation of average salary is to be made.

It is not correct, in the case of the omission of any period from the three years, to introduce into the calculation an equal period which passed before the commencement of the three years. When any time is omitted, the calculation should be made of the average pay drawn during the remainder of the three years.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers have been declared by the central committee to have passed the police examination by the higher standard on Nov. 5:—Mr. G. F. Taylor, officiating assistant district superintendent of police; Mr. A. C. Plowden (subject to passing in vernacular); and Mr. G. A. Watters, sub-assistant conservator of forests, from the Sutlej to the Northern Rukh division. Under authority from H.E. the C. in C., Lieut. C. Dyce, R.A., temporary assistant engineer, is permitted to join the Thomason College from Jan. 1. Mr. W. H. Ottley, probationary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Mysore, has passed an examination in Canarese. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—On Nov. 7—Ens. H. Hay, 1st battalion 17th foot; Ens. A. L. Dennis, 62nd foot; Asst. surg. A. Allan, M.D., 1st battalion 17th foot; Asst. surg. A. B. Seaman, civil, Fyzabad; Driver A. McDonald, C battery F brigade R.H.A.; Private J. Isted, 62nd foot; and Private P. O'Brien, 62nd foot. Dec. 5—Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E.; Corp. C. Harrison, 11th hussars; Private J. Clancey, 11th hussars; Private T. E. Hughes, 11th hussars; Local capt. J. Sharples, 39th foot; Asst. surg. O. T. Duke, M.B., 3rd N.I.; and Serg. S. Rogers, sappers and miners. The board of examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Oordoo—Lieut. T. L. Lewis, 26th Punjab N.I. Higher standard in Hindoostanee—Ens. M. R. Spence, 1-3rd foot; Ens. L. Dening, 39th foot; Ens. W. H. Salmon, 109th foot; and Lieut. A. C. Toker, adjt. 18th N.I. Bengalee, under Rule VIII.—Lieut. C. N. Teed, 13th N.I. Mr. R. P. Colvin, assistant conservator, 1st class, and Mr. W. Brereton, assistant conservator, 2nd class, having passed the prescribed examination in the native language on Oct. 14, are promoted, the former to 1st class deputy conservator, and the latter to 1st class assistant conservator, with effect from Nov. 1 last.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in December):—Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major (brev. lieut. col.) T. E. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. R. Bartholomew, gen. list, cav., asst. comr., Punjab, two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. G. R. Ponsonby, H battery 19th brigade, R.A., to Bombay, from Nov. 2 to Dec. 2. Asst. surg. J. Watt, C battery 18th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Meredith, 1st battalion 6th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of embarkation. Ensign F. P. Gosling, 45th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign W. Fulton, 59th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. E. H. Curtis, general list, cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the 4th Bengal cavalry, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Capt. W. M. Molyneux, general list, infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from the date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Capt. C. O. W. Apperly, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. Musgrave, 2nd in command, 15th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, adjutant 9th Bengal cavalry, from Aug. 25 to Aug. 26 last, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D., 19th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Major W. Jackson, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough granted him by G.G.O. No. 996. Col. R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal cavalry, doing duty at Umballa, to Bombay and Roorkee, from Dec. 24, 1870, to June 24, 1871, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in December), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. M. McNeile, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Sasseram division, has leave on urgent private affairs, under Section 11 of the New Furlough Regulations. Mr. E. Hyde, executive engineer, 4th grade, officiating executive engineer, 24-Pergunnahs, one year. Rev. J. Richards, M.A., chaplain of Nynee Tal, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 22. Mr. A. Sells, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meerut, twenty-one months, with effect from March 1, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Three months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 1 last, is granted to Mr. H. Augustus, accountant, 4th grade, 1st Allahabad division. One month's preparatory leave is granted to Mr. C. C. Anderson, suptg. eng., 2nd circle, N.W. Provs., from the date of his making over charge of his office, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board at Bombay. Mr. M. King, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etawah division, Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months. Mr. H. S. Cunningham, M.A., barrister-at-law, officiating judge, Chief Court of the Punjab, privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Captain O. J. Chalmers, cantonment magistrate of Bareilly, preparatory leave for one month. Mr. H. Lushington, civil and sessions judge of Ghazeepore, for twenty months, with effect from March 1, 1871, or subsequent date. Mr. J. G. Robertson, settlement officer of Meerut, for two years, from March 20, 1871. Mr. G. S. D. Dale, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Allygurh, for two years, with effect from March 1, 1871. Mr. W. R. N. James, assistant commissioner, Jaloun, privilege leave for one month. Mr. R. Claudius, supervisor, 2nd grade, privilege leave from September 1 to Oct. 17, both days inclusive. Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, M.A., chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, one month's leave of absence from Jan. 1, under section XV. of the leave rules for chaplains. Mr. H. R. Littlewood, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st grade, 6th division, L.P., for three months, from Dec. 3, under paragraphs 3 and 4 of Secretary of State's despatch No. 255, dated Nov. 8, 1865. Mr. V. Richards, civil medical officer of Bancoorah, for 15 days, from Dec. 23, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Lieut. W. F. Trotter, officiating district superintendent of police, Durrung, having returned to duty on Nov. 21, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th idem, is cancelled. Mr. J. D. Savi, sub-deputy opium agent at Monghyr, for three months, under the Rule dated Dec. 22, 1865. Col. J. S. Davies, judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has thirty days' subsidiary leave, from Dec. 4, the date on which he arrived at Bombay on his return from furlough to rejoin his appointment. Mr. J. Ward, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rajshahye, for fifteen days, from Dec. 7. Mr. W. C. Taylor, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, availed himself of two months out of the three months' privilege leave which was granted to him July 7 last. Mr. T. E. Parkinson, has two months' privilege leave, from Dec. 22 last. Mr. W. H. Patteson, superintendent of police, British Burmah, for one year. Mr. G. W. Bagley, officiating assistant to the deputy accountant general, for two months; Mr. J. H. Biggs to officiate during the absence of Mr. Bagley. Mr. C. A. Daniell, magistrate and collector of Moradabad, has privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from Dec. 10. Mr. H. Smith, assistant superintendent of police, Cawnpore, for eighteen months, to England, together with eighteen days' preparatory leave, with effect from Sept. 15 last.

Madras.

CIVIL.

COOPER, Lieut. G. C., inf., gen. list, to act as asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, in Kistna dist., during the employ. of Lieut. Bayley on other duty, or until further orders. Dec. 27.

EGAN, G. T., to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Nellore, during the employ. of Capt. Young on other duty, or until further orders, v. Mr. Powell. Dec. 27.

MORRIS, Capt. C. C., acting asst. superint., 1st class, Ganjam, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in the Godavery dist., during the abs. of Capt. Whitlock on leave, or until further orders. Dec. 27.

ROSS, H. T., acting asst. superint., 1st class, Godavery, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Kimedy, in the Ganjam dist., during the abs. of Capt. Wilton on leave, or until further orders. Dec. 27.

MILITARY.

BARDIN, Major G. R. F., staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during abs., on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. col. R. Benson, with effect from Dec. 1. Dec. 27.

MACKENZIE, Capt. C., staff corps, attached 4th regt. N.I., having arrived at Madras from Europe, will proc. and join the wing of that corps on its arrival at Bellary.

MEREWETHER, Capt. H. A. F., 66th foot, is perm., on the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen., British medical service, to proc. to Bangalore on the leave granted him on Nov. 2. Dec. 20.

NANGLE, Lieut. H. B., 2nd batt. 21st foot, is removed from 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., with effect from arrival of 14th N.I. at Rangoon. Dec. 14.

STEPHENS, Major G. N., staff corps, is posted to gen. duty at Trichinopoly.

STEVENSON, Capt. K. F., staff corps, is removed from 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I., with effect from the arrival of 14th N.I. at Rangoon. Dec. 14.

THEOBALDS, Surg. major J. R., is posted to 21st regt. N.I. Dec. 27.

THORPE, Capt. R. D., is removed from att. 2nd N.I. to att. 33rd N.I.

TRAVERS—CLEPHANE.—Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, dep. adjt. gen., having reported his arrival from furl. to Europe, Major A. R. Clephane, staff corps, will resume his appt. as offic. asst. adjt. gen. at head qrs. during abs. of Lieut. col. Longcraft, or till further orders.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officer has passed the elementary test in Oorea:—Lieut. W. J. Pickance, staff corps, Berhampore, Oct. 21.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (December):—Lieut. col. J. W. Rutherford, of the infantry, for one year, and to embark from Bombay. Major C. C. Minchin, of the staff corps, political agent and superintendent of Bhawulpore, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. 2nd Capt. F. S. Budd, 20th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation. Major H. L. Grove, superintendent of army schools, for 30 days from Jan. 12, or date of giving over charge of his appointment. Lieut. T. J. Baynes, 2nd battalion, in continuation of the leave granted in G.O. Jan. 5, to Feb. 14.

OFFICERS' MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, having brought to the notice of Government that officers on sick leave from India do not bring any case or official statement as to the causes of their being sent home, and that this leads to inconvenience when they appear before the board with a view to obtaining extensions of leave or permission to return to duty, the Commander-in-Chief therefore directs officers proceeding from this presidency to England on the recommendation of the Indian medical board to take special care of the copies of their respective cases, as they will be required for submission to the medical board in England.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

UNWIN, A. H., has been app. supy. asst. to the coll. of Poona, from Oct. 14 last.

MILITARY.

EAMES, Rev. W. L., B.A., returned to duty from Europe on Dec. 24.

FENWICK.—No. 866.—The foll. extract from dist. after orders by Brig. gen. C. Adams, dated Dec. 10, is confd.:—"Capt. Fenwick, asst. comy. gen., being under departmental orders to proceed to Poona, Capt. Wardrop, attached 1st grenadier N.I. will, under G.O. No. 611 of 1870, take charge of the commissariat dept., Belgaum dist., in the course of the day, as a temp. measure, pending the arrival of a departmental officer."

FERGUSON, Ens. J., staff officer, Poorundhur, commanded the sanitarium from Nov. 11 to Dec. 16. [784.

GATACRE, Capt. J., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 23rd N.I. No.

GILLMOR.—The foll. order is confd.:—Kutch dist. order, dated Nov. 22, apptg. Capt. J. G. Gillmor, adjt. 20th N.I., station staff officer at Bhooj, v. Jacob. No. 775.

GRANT.—1st regt. Sind horse.—Lieut. J. Grant, staff corps, qrmr. 24th N.I., to be 1st squad. subalt. No. 814.

HOGG, Ensign H. C., 2nd batt. 1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd regt. L.C., on prob. No. 779, Dec. 14.

JACOB, Lieut. col. H. E., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay. No. 767i.

LYONS—STOCK.—Capt. G. M. Lyons, wing officer 21st N.I., offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. and adjt. H. J. Stock, as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, from Dec. 3 to Dec 15.

NIMMO—MORAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, directing Major T. R. Nimmo, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 28th regt. N.I.; and Capt. J. C. D. S. Moray, qrmr., as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Robertson, proc. on leave.

SCOTT—WAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, making the following arrangements, with effect from Dec. 4, in succession to Lieut. col. Champion, proceeding on furl.:—Lieut. col. E. L. Scott, offcg. 2nd in comd. 12th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Lieut. C. F. L. Way, wing subalt. 12th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Lieut. and adjt. W. Scott as wing officer, in add. to their respective duties.

SHEIL.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Nov. 30, appg. Major R. Sheil, 66th foot, to the command of the Kurrachee depot, as a temp. measure, with effect from Dec. 1, v. Capt. and local major Priestley.

SKINNER, Lieut. C. A. M., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Belgaum, from Capt. E. B. Holland, R.E., on Dec. 13.

STEVENS.—That part of G.O.C. No. 691, Nov. 12, apptg. Lieut. Stevens to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 1st cav. is cancd. No. 799.

STRONG—BAIGRIE.—Capt. T. E. Strong, staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 3rd N.I. Major and brev. lieut. col. R. Baigrie, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Mhow. Dec. 17.

WAY—SCOTT.—Lieut. C. F. L. Way, wing subalt. 12th N.I., offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. and adjt. W. Scott as wing officer, in add. to their respective duties, Oct. 8 to Oct. 9. Lieut. Way offic. as wing officer in add. to his own duties, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 3.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. H. E. Jacob, S.C.; Capt. J. Gatacre, S.C.; Capt. F. S. Lea cock, general list. Dec. 4.

Capt. J. G. McRae, S.C.; Capt. DeL. McD. Gleig, Invalid Establishment; Asst. comy. and honorary lieut. J. Barnard, Barrack Department. Dec. 1.

Col. R. M. Westropp, inf., commandant Poona Horse; Lieut. W. Reynolds, S.C., 2nd squadron officer 3rd Sind Horse; Dep. asst. comy. and honorary ens. J. Blair, Ordnance Dept. Dec. 18.

Sub-conductor C. H. Crowe, Commissariat Dept. Nov. 22.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be captains, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. S. M. Hay and Lieut. C. FitzH. L. Way, Dec. 11.

Lieut. S. S. Jacob and Lieut. F. W. Major, Dec. 10.

Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. L. Nutt, Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major A. F. Battye, Dec. 10.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt, Dec. 10.

Major and brev. lieut. col. H. H. James, Dec. 10.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. Wardrop, Dec. 10.

Capt. T. Bell, Dec. 10.

Capt. S. Fellows, Dec. 10.

Capt. J. A. Gayer, Dec. 10.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 28.—*No.* 862.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. and Brevet major H. P. Close, Dec. 10; staff corps. Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, Dec. 20; staff corps.

No. 871.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is app. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign C. Ffolliot Baugh, 109th foot, acting asst. superint. of police, Punch Mahals, May 15, 1869; he is also to have the rank of lieut. from May 15, 1869, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Amalgamation Order.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 870.—The following adjustment of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List, Infantry.

Adjustment of Rank.

Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy to rank from Oct. 10, v. Fullerton, cadre 1st grens., N.I., deceased.

Promotions.

Lieut. J. M. Heath (staff corps) to have the position of capt. from Oct. 20, v. Barton, cadre 1st N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. A. Godwin (103rd foot) to have the position of capt. from Nov. 1, v. Chamberlain, cadre 26th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. M. F. Coussmaker (staff corps) to have the position of capt. from Nov. 17, v. Ducat, cadre 17th N.I., deceased.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Qtrs., Poona, Dec. 21.—The head qtrs. of the army will return to Poona on Dec. 29, and be established at Bombay on Jan. 10.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, Commander Douglas, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 18th December, bringing 1,013 non-commissioned officers and privates, 84 soldiers' wives, and 134 children, which had been brought from England by the troopship *Crocodile*. The *Malabar* left Suez on the 1st Dec., and had a fine passage. No deaths took place among the passengers. The above troops will be distributed as under:—

For Bengal, *via* Deolalee and Jubbulpore.—Detachments F C R, H.A., F brig. R.A., 19th and 22nd brigs. R.A., 5th lancers, 20th and 21st hussars, 2-1st, 1-5th, 2-25th, 2-26th, and 38th regts.

For Madras, *via* Deolalee and Nagpore.—Detachments C 9th R.A. and 20th brig. R.A.

For Bombay Presidency.—Detachment D-9th R.A. for Nusseerabad, B-9th R.A. for Poona, E-9th for Kirkee.

For Secunderabad.—Detachments G-9th R.A., 20th brig. R.A., and 18th hussars.

Via Beypore and Cannanore, by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Bushire*.—A-9th R.A. for Bangalore, 20th brig. R.A. for Cannanore, 20th and 23rd brigs. R.A. for St. Thomas's Mount.

For Colaba.—Detachment F-9th R.A.

BOMBAY ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 22.—*No.* 860.—The following proms. are ordered in the commissariat dept., to have effect from Nov. 13, the date on which the late Col. J. B. Dunsterville embarked for England :—

Major C. F. Keays, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. G. S. Mignon, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on m.c. to Europe, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. J. Thacker, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. A. Phelps, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major A. M. Shewell, sub-asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, continuing to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Walcott is posted permanently to the dept. as sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Acting Promotions.

Capt. J. B. Fenwick, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

MEDICAL.

BRUCE, Surg. L. S., is confd. in the app. of surgeon to H.E. the Governor. Dec. 21.

GORDON, Asst. surg. W. R., M.B., is placed on gen. duty, Poona div., with effect from Dec. 10.

HANNAGAN, Staff asst. surg. J. H., to the med. charge of the detachment 49th foot, stationed at Asseerghur. No. 815.

LONG, Asst. surg. D. B., gen. duty, Northern div., is transf. to the Poona div. Dec. 26.

MAITLAND, Dr. G. G. W., civil surg., in charge of the lock hosp. at Belgaum, is invested with power to punish breaches of the Rules of June 8, 1868.

ADMITTED TO H.M.'S FORCES.

No. 863.—The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from Dec. 18, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—

Staff asst. surgs. R. C. Eaton and H. Lamb.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INVALIDING.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 28.—With reference to para. 4 of G.O.C. No. 504, dated Aug. 27 last, the date of embarkation of the invalids proceeding to England *via* the Cape of Good Hope has been postponed until the middle of February.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard :—No. 1,031, Private W. T. Daly, 3rd hussars ; Capt. W. J. Holt, No. 3,268 Private W. Bellinger, No. 1,027 Private R. Richards, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

LEAVE CERTIFICATES.—Under instructions from Government the C. in C. is pleased to remind officers of the Indian army, proceeding home on sick furlough, that they must take with them a copy of the medical statement of their case and certificate, in view to the production of these documents before the London medical board, when they apply for extension of leave or for permission to return to duty.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in November), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. E. Cordeaux, acting assistant judge and session judge of Tanna, has obtained two months' furlough. Rev. H. H. Pace, chaplain of Belgaum, privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 4 next. Rev. W. L. Eames, B.A., will act as chaplain of Belgaum during the period of Mr. Pace's absence. Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A., chaplain of Sattara, privilege leave for one month, from Jan. 20 next.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained (in November) furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. (local capt.) H. Flood, 1st battalion 2nd foot, from Dec. 15 to Jan. 14, in extension. Major (local lieut. col.) W. F. A. Colman, to Bombay, from date of departure, on private affairs, preparatory to embarking on leave to England. Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy (attached to 7th N.I.) to Bombay, from Dec. 11 to Dec. 31, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. C. T. Echalaz, general list, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, for two years. Major F. N. Miles, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Col. H. Hoseason, commandant 1st regiment infantry, Hydrabad contingent, for two years. Capt. E. G. Vere Holloway, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. A. H. Davies, cadre 2nd Europeans, for two years. Lieut. T. M. Ward, staff corps, assistant superintendent, Mysore revenue survey, for fifteen months. The leave granted by G.O. No. 763 of 7th instant, to Captain Dent, 3rd hussars, is cancelled. Major R. B. Baker, 39th foot, from date of departure. Col. F. R. Palmer, 2nd batt. 60th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. col. H. M. Miller, Bombay staff corps, deputy inspector general of police, Punjab, for two years, from date of departure in Feb. next, on private affairs. Lieut. W. A. Eden, H batty. 9th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., 18th brig. Royal Artillery, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 25, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. 2nd Capt. and Adjt. H. W. Stockley, E brigade R.H.A., from Nov. 8 last to No. 7. 2nd Captain J. T. Leishman, 18th brigade R.H.A., from Nov. 8 last to May 7. Lieutenant A. Fawkes, 8th Foot, to Bombay from date of departure for one month, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Ensign W. Fulton, 59th Foot, from date of departure for fifteen months on urgent private affairs. Captain (local Major) H. P. P. Phelips, E Battery 9th brigade R.A., from Dec. 15 last to Jan. 31, to remain at Kirkee. Lieut. W. A. Eden, H battery 9th brigade, from Nov. 23 to Dec. 22, to Bombay.

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE AND THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.—MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-general of India in Council.

Respectfully Showéth,—That in 1868 the Government of India took into consideration a revision of the then existing Furlough Rules, with the expressed object of giving greater facilities to its servants in regard to leave of absence to Europe.

2. That the junior members of the service then pointed out that the effect of the Revised Rules would be to retard very seriously the progress of their substantive promotion, and that they would obtain no equivalent benefit in return.

3. That the justice of the objection was universally admitted, and a provision inserted in the Revised Rules, allowing junior civil servants to draw officiating allowances on an enhanced scale, the seniors retaining the advantage of alien on their appointments while on furlough ; and that, as this retention of appointments most nearly affected the junior members then in the service, a proviso was made that existing members of the service should be allowed to draw furlough allowance at the rate of £500 per annum, although that sum should exceed what they might be entitled to under the New Rules, provided that any member who might avail himself of the permission should not draw more than £1,000, instead of £1,200, during any subsequent furlough.

4. That her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having decided that it is undesirable that any civil officer on furlough should draw more than £1,000 per annum, your Lordship's Government ruled that the option allowed to those who were members of the service in 1868 must be held to be withdrawn, although no mention, as far as your memorialists are aware, was made of it in the Secretary of State's despatch.

5. That as the object of his Grace's order was, your memorialists have reason to believe, to assimilate the maximum furlough allowance to the maximum pension, your memorialists submit that the reduction of the maximum from £1,200 to £1,000 affords no reason for the reduction of the minimum from £500 to £300, but, on the contrary, that as the minimum was fixed at £300 by the New Rules as a counterpoise to the increased maximum, the reduction of the maximum seems fairly to demand a corresponding increase of the minimum.

6. That in India any appreciable savings out of an income of Rs. 500 a month, subject to deductions varying from 6¼ to 13 per cent., cannot be made, and that your lordship will not fail to perceive that to pay an officer Rs. 450 per mensem for eight years, and then to permit him to take furlough on £300 per annum, is virtually to prohibit his taking furlough till a far later period in his service, and that if he be obliged to take sick furlough he must inevitably incur obligations which it has ever been the object of the Government to discourage ; the obvious intention of the Rules of 1868 being thus completely defeated.

7. That your memorialists have further to urge their claim to acting allowances, as fixed by the rules of 1868, the rates therein provided having been specially calculated to compensate the existing junior members of the service as far as possible for the loss which, it was universally admitted, must fall upon them alone, and that they feel it to be a singular hardship that concessions which were deemed just in 1868 should have been cancelled in 1869.

8. That your memorialists received the order reducing the rate of acting allowances from 30 to 20 per cent. with grave uneasiness, fearing it may prove a precedent for a reduction of guaranteed allowances, whenever a disturbance of the financial equilibrium may seem to the Government of the day to demand it.

9. That your memorialists humbly desire to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that they have not obtained their allotted share of the appointments in the non-regulation provinces ; although, in order that a steady and equal flow of promotion should be secured to the members of the Civil Service, it was considered necessary by the Supreme Government in 1856 (*vide* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5,450, of Oct. 21, 1856) that the proportion of covenanted civilians to be employed in the non-regulation provinces should be as nearly as possible maintained at one-half. That owing in a great measure to the disturbances of 1857, the rule then laid down was lost sight of, till the hardships caused gave rise to a memorial from certain members of the service in 1863, praying that the rule might be adhered to. That the principle was reaffirmed by the Supreme Government, and that the Secretary of State (No. 44, of April 30, 1864), further declared that it was the desire of the Home Government that the proportion laid down in Lord Dalhousie's minute should be maintained. That though accordingly, in 1864 and 1865, several members of the Civil Service were transferred to the Central Provinces and Oudh, the number of civilians never reached the prescribed proportion, and now stands nearly thus :—

Punjab, 42 per cent.; Oudh, 27; Central Provinces, 30; while in the Berars' commission there is, as far as your memorialists are aware, only one civilian, the effect of which has been to aggravate the long stoppage of promotion, under which the junior civil servants in the regulation provinces are suffering.

10. That the service to which your memorialists belong is one in which the appointments which they shall or may hold are very strictly defined; and that, notwithstanding this, it is subject to frequent encroachment on the part of other servants of the Crown, to whom a far larger field of service is open in all parts of the world. That your memorialists consequently pray your Lordship to take into consideration their claims to political appointments of all grades, of which of late years they have held an unusually small number.

11. That your Lordship will not have failed to observe the number of military officers holding high appointments in the Punjab, who are prevented from retiring by insufficient or ill-adjusted retiring pensions, thus causing the present very serious stagnation of promotion in that province.

12. That your memorialists would fain suggest that in future appointments of civil servants the appointments to each province should, as nearly as possible, be of the same number in each succeeding year; that many junior civilians in the North-Western Provinces must, unless some remedy be forthcoming, suffer heavily for many years, if not for the whole length of their service, from the unusual number of appointments made in 1861-63; that, independently of this, the juniors in the North-Western Provinces can expect no substantive promotion for four years, or until the seventeen seniors now without appointments have been sooner provided for; and that, *mutatis mutandis*, many of the junior civilians in the province of Bengal are in the same hopeless position as those in the North-Western Provinces.

13. That your memorialists pray your lordship to modify the order (No. 101, dated April 24, 1869) concerning privilege leave, in so far as to substitute the period of three months for that of six months as therein prescribed; since it not unfrequently happens that an officer who intends to take furlough in the following spring is from the state of his health in urgent need of privilege leave in October, in which case he must at the risk of injury to his health, either renounce privilege leave, or condemn himself, in the event of his taking furlough, to travel to Europe in the extreme heat of May.

14. That, to sum up shortly, your memorialists humbly pray your lordship—

(1). To restore the rate of acting allowances to 30 per cent., as provided in the rules of 1868.

(2). To fix the minimum furlough allowance at £500 per annum.

(3)—If this (2) be impossible, to restore the Rules of 1868 as regards minimum furlough allowance; £500 per annum being the minimum for those who were members of the civil service when the Rules were made.

(4)—To restore to the service its undoubted right to appointments in the non-regulation provinces, so far as may be possible without injury to vested interests, and to reopen to it political appointments of all grades, from the majority of which it has of late years been excluded.

(5)—To modify the order relating to privilege leave before furlough.

15. That your memorialists in all this ask for little which it is not in your lordship's power to grant, and humbly pray your lordship to be pleased to take their prayer into earnest and favourable consideration.

Signed by two hundred and fifty-one Memorialists.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Malleapoorum, Malabar, Dec. 20, wife of Asst. surg. D. H. B. Anderson, M.D., army medical staff, son.

BIRCH—At Calcutta, Dec. 25, wife of Capt. W. B. Birch, son.

COLE—At Bangalore, Dec. 15, wife of Capt. G. W. Cole, sub asst. comy. gen., son.

COUNSELL—At Calcutta, Dec. 23, wife of T. A. Counsell, son.

DAVIDSON—At Palaveram, Dec. 14, wife of Army Schoolmaster J. Davidson, son.

DAVY—At Mysore, Dec. 17, wife of William V. Davy, son.

DISBROWE—At Deesa, Dec. 24, wife of Lieut. col. H. Disbrowe, acting political superint., Pahlunpoor, daughter.

DRUMMOND—At Hyderabad, Sind, Dec. 21, wife of E. Drummond, supervisor P.W.D., son.

DUNCAN—At Madras, Dec. 23, wife of Geo. Duncan, son (stillborn).

FAGAN—At Sholapore, Dec. 26, wife of J. L. Fagan, lieut. Bombay S.C., son.

FIFE—At Poona, Dec. 16, wife of Col. Fife, R.E., son.

HAMILTON—At West Hopetown, Deyrah Dhoon, Dec. 23, wife of Lieut. col. G. Hamilton, B.S.C., son.

HOWE—At Ghazeepore, Dec. 13, wife of W. A. Howe, C.S., daughter.

KEILY—At Munmar, Dec. 25, wife of E. W. Keily, G.I.P. Railway, son.

KILLEEN—At Lower Colaba, Bombay, Dec. 29, wife of J. J. Killeen, inspector of police, daughter.

LANCASTER—At Meerut, Dec. 21, wife of D. Lancaster, son.

LARSEN—At Lucknow, Dec. 21, wife of J. A. Larsen, son.

LEACH—At Hope-ville, Old Ennore-road, Dec. 24, wife of James Leach, apothecary, Madras Railway Company, son.

LEWIS—At Calcutta, Dec. 27, wife of H. B. Lewis, son.

LONGLEY—At Calcutta, Dec. 24, Mrs. E. F. Longley, daughter.

LUXMOORE—At Bangalore, Dec. 20, wife of Capt. Luxmoore, M.S.C., son.

MACQUOID—At Aurungabad, Dec. 26, wife of Major R. K. Macquoid, commanding 3rd regt. H.C., daughter.

MADGE—At Calcutta, Dec. 24, wife of Henry J. Madge, son.

MAN—At Oraie, Bundelkhund, Dec. 21, wife of G. O. Man, extra assistant commissioner, daughter.

MUNRO—At Akyab, Dec. 8, wife of Capt. C. A. Munro, Bengal S.C., son.

RAWLINS—At Allahabad, Dec. 22, wife of T. W. Rawlins, C.S., son.

ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 8, wife of J. Robertson, Bengal pilot service, daughter.

ROBINSON—At Gowhatty, Lower Assam, Dec. 21, wife of William Robinson, son.

SHAW—At Bangalore, Dec. 19, wife of Capt. Shaw, judicial assistant, daughter.

STACK—At Poona, Dec. 26, wife of Capt. C. E. Stack, 1st lancers, Persian interpreter, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—DAVIS.—At St. Mary's Church, Benares, Dec. 19, Edward, son of the late Capt. E. Evans, Bengal Army, to Louisa G., daughter of John G. Davis.

FRY—THOMPSON.—At St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Dec. 25, Henry J. Fry, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Mary Thompson.

GREEN—GREEN.—At Christ Church, Nellore, Dec. 22, Edward Green to Grace A. Green, adopted daughter of J. Smith, of Nabobpett, Nellore.

SHEPHERD—BAYNE.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Dec. 27, Alexander F. Shepherd, to Isabella A., daughter of the late George Bayne.

VAN DEERLIN—ERSKINE.—At Christ Church, Mount-road, Dec. 19, H. G. E. Van Deerlin to Edwinna Erskine.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—At Meerut, Dec. 19, John H. Babington, C.E., irrigation dept., aged 28.

BLOCHMANN—Dec. 22, Ernest, son of H. Blochmann, aged 1.

BOSANQUET—At Ahmednuggur, Dec. 27, E. G., daughter of A. Bosanquet.

BRIDGNELL—At Calcutta, Dec. 17, Stella E., daughter of J. Bridgnell, aged 2.

BRIERLEY—At Poona, Dec. 27, G. L., son of S. Brierley, aged 4.

BROWNE—At Meerut, Dec. 22, Bertram A. F., son of Surg. James Browne, 8th Bengal cavalry, aged 14.

COX—At Madhopoor, Nov. 6, wife of G. F. Cox, sub engineer.

DRURY—At Madras, Dec. 24, Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, controller of military accounts, Madras army.

FARLEY—At Rangoon, Nov. 22, Sarah J., wife of Sub Conductor H. C. Farley, commissariat dept., aged 38.

FLEMING—At Rangoon, Dec. 10, W. J., son of the late W. Fleming, engineer, aged 24. [aged 4 months.

FORD—At Ghazeeabad, Dec. 17, Beatrice M., daughter of W. H. Ford,

LAW—At Bellary, Dec. 19, Mary E., wife of Capt. V. E. Law, Madras L.C.

LYON—At Bhogwanpoor Factory, Zillah Maidah, Dec. 21, Thomas Lyon, indigo planter, aged 56.

MINORS—At Byculla, Dec. 29, Martha, twin daughter of Mr. Minors, aged 3 months.

MUNRO—At Sealkote, Dec. 23, Qrmr. D. Munro, 58th regt., aged 48.

PALMER—At Bellary, Dec. 23, Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, Madras staff corps.

RICHARDSON—At Rangoon, Dec. 16, Arthur, son of E. Richardson, asst. revenue settlement officer, British Burmah, aged 7.

SHOWELL—At Poona, Dec. 24, Edith, daughter of the late H. Showell, asst. comr. of customs, aged 15.

SINCLAIR—At Rose Bank, Darjeeling, Dec. 21, W. D. G., son of W. Sinclair, revenue surveyor, aged 6 months.

THOMPSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 26, James B. Thompson, B.A., late of the Bishop's College, Garden Reach, aged 22.

WEBSTER—At Jorehaut, Upper Assam, Dec. 15, Edith St. C., wife of A. L. Webster, superintendent Hoolungooree Tea estate, aged 21.

Official Papers.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF PUBLIC CHARGES AND REVENUES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, OUDH.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 393, dated Lucknow, Jan. 28, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to reply to your Circular No. 2,863, dated Sept. 19 last, regarding the proposed transfer to local Governments of certain portions of the public charges and revenues.

2. The principle on which these proposals are based appears to Mr. Strachey to be thoroughly sound, and he will endeavour to state the reasons which have led him to this conclusion.

3. It is beyond dispute that the normal financial condition of India, for a long time past, has been one of chronic deficit. The measures of extreme financial repression exercised on the public expenditure after the mutiny, and the imposition of new taxes, brought back a surplus for a year or two after 1860, but already we have drifted again into the old deficit. It is easy to see the cause of this. India is a country the civilisation of which is very rapidly advancing, bringing in its train a host of wants of all sorts, all of which require increased outlay. Unfortunately this is combined with a great difficulty in obtaining a corresponding increase of revenue. The calls for more money are commonly so reasonable that they can only be rejected in an arbitrary way, and, after all possible resistance, so much increased outlay is forced upon us, that the finances have again relapsed into what must be acknowledged to be a condition of distinct deficit, however we may attempt to palliate the evil, or explain it away.

The danger of this state of things is obvious. If any unavoidable necessity for a great increase of expenditure should suddenly arise; if, for instance, we are to find ourselves involved in a long and serious war; or if, on the other hand, some great failure should occur in the productiveness of some main source of revenue, such as opium, it is hard to say how our financial difficulties could be got over. The apparent means of

adding to the Imperial revenues in India by new taxation are very limited, and it is essential that, if possible, means should be devised for checking the constant increase of expenditure.

4. It appears to Mr. Strachey to be undeniable that although the Government of India has been at all times most desirous of exercising an efficient control over this constantly growing expenditure, this control has practically completely failed to lead to the results that were desired. It is instructive to observe that the only departments in which the control of the Government of India over the expenditure has been really successful are those departments the administration of which rests actually, and not only nominally, with itself or with the Home Government. During the last seven years there has been little or no tendency in the military charges to increase. The home charges have also not greatly increased, nor has there been much change in the amount payable on account of interest of debt. Nor has there been any real increase, but rather a decrease, in the charges for public works. It is true that the total expenditure under this head has largely increased, but this is owing to special and extraordinary causes. If the unavoidable expenditure be deducted that has been incurred in constructing new barracks throughout India, and for works of irrigation, the public works charges are now actually less than they were seven years ago.

This is shown by figures below, taken from the *Friend of India* of Oct. 31 last, and the Chief Commissioner believes that they are correct. [Table omitted.]

5. The following figures give the details of the civil charges:—

Year.	Collection of Revenues.	Special Services.	Administration.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total Civil Charges.
1861-62	4,659,000	906,000	5,775,000	3,721,000	15,001,000
1862-63	4,784,000	1,015,000	5,349,000	3,791,000	15,539,000
1863-64	5,320,000	987,000	6,233,000	3,815,000	16,355,000
1864-65	5,321,000	845,000	6,879,000	3,838,000	16,883,000
1865-66	4,974,000	883,000	7,429,000	3,657,000	16,943,000
1866-67	4,996,000	1,217,000	7,752,000	3,598,000	17,563,000
1867-68	4,995,500	1,274,000	8,036,000	3,818,000	18,123,000

"The civil charges in this period have grown three millions in spite of the incessant pressure of the Government of India to keep them down." These are the charges over which, from the necessity of the case, the control of the Government of India is most imperfect. We see in these figures, which represent the civil charges, the result of the incessant demands of the local governments for more money. They show at the same time the failure of the Government of India to control those demands, and they show the principal cause of the existing deficit.

6. Although the local Governments are mainly responsible for this increased and constantly-increasing expenditure, it would, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be unreasonable to blame them. A local Government has now no real incentives to economy. So far as it is concerned, there is a purse of unlimited, because unknown, depth on which it is entitled to draw. It knows that its demands for increased expenditure are in themselves proper. It sees the necessity for improvement in every branch of the administration; every such improvement involves larger expenditure, and having no specific income assigned to it, each local Government does no more than its duty in endeavouring to obtain for its own province as large a share as it can get of the general revenues of the empire. And it finds by experience that the less economy it practises, and the more importunate its demands, the more likely is it to persuade the Supreme Government of the urgency of and of the propriety of its requirements. It feels that in representing these requirements, it does what is right, and it leaves to the Government of India, which has taken that task upon itself, the responsibility of determining how far it is possible to satisfy the demands that have been made.

7. Mr. Strachey believes that the Government of India has done everything which it can to resist these constant demands for increased expenditure. But it has been proved by experience that the demands are of a character which cannot be resisted. The only remedy is to prevent the demands being made, and this can only be secured by imposing on the local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining financial equilibrium in the local finances. This is what has been proposed in the scheme under consideration. Certain portions of public revenue would be assigned to local Governments as a certain fixed income, out of which they would be obliged, under all circumstances, to provide for certain portions of the public expenditure.

8. It may seem strange that a measure which is thus put forward as the true and only remedy for the evils of the present state of things should be looked upon by some as a certain means of aggravating those evils. What one party considers likely to increase economy, the other regards as destructive of it. What one party looks to as a support to the central authority, in maintaining an equilibrium, and an efficient control of the finances, the other thinks subversive of these things. It is manifest that there must be some serious misconception or fallacy on one side or the other. To see how this is it will be useful to consider what is really meant by economy—what are the motives that conduce to it, and how the control over the finances is in fact exercised.

9. It is as true for States as for individuals that economy signifies the due application of given means to meet given requirements. It is essentially relative. It cannot be predicated in reference to absolute amount of outlay, nor to character of outlay; but only in the light of the relation of the actual means to meet expenditure, and to the actual calls for such expenditure. The expenditure which, with small means, might be little short of criminal from its excess, might with greatly enlarged means be almost as objectionable on the score of parsimony. Outlay on objects of mere luxury, or of the most ephemeral value may, under certain conditions of public or private wealth, be not only innocent, but almost obligatory, while under other conditions it would be altogether indefensible.

Therefore, to establish any true standard of economy it is essential first to fix precisely the actual relation between available means and apparent requirements. It is in proportion as such a relation is distinctly fixed and felt, that a spirit of economy is possible; and in proportion as the one is wanting, so must the other be also. The positions of the Government of India and of the local governments in relation to public revenue and expenditure precisely illustrate this conclusion, and attest its truth.

10. The Government of India has upon it the entire responsibility of providing funds for the whole of the expenditure of India. As a matter of course, the available funds are limited, while the objects requiring outlay are almost inexhaustible. The Government of India is thus forced by its position to restrict the grants of public money, and to weigh carefully the relative importance of all claims made upon it, knowing that if the available revenues will not suffice, money must be borrowed or financial disorder arise. Turning to the local Governments, we find that they are in a position in which it is quite impossible for them, or for the central authority, to say what portion of the revenues raised under them is properly applicable to local wants. These revenues go into a common fund, and to determine how much of this fund ought to be given to one province, and how much to another, is, under the present system, impossible. The wants to be met from this common fund are equally ill-defined in their character. What are local and what are fairly assignable to the central authority remain in doubt, much in the same way as in the case of the revenues. It therefore becomes impossible for a local Government to say of any proposal to increase the public expenditure that it is barred on economical grounds, because it is impossible to say how much of the local revenues are properly available for local outlay. The standard of economy wholly fails, and the only possible test of propriety is that which, in India especially, is the worst conceivable—namely, what has till now been the custom.

Under such a rule, could it really be enforced, all the better tendencies of any Government must be crushed down, and stagnation drive out progress.

Under these circumstances, any decision relative to proposed increase of expenditure is either adopted in an arbitrary manner by the central authority, or it forms the subject of discussion and argument, in which the local Government will commonly have the advantage, having all the positive reasons on its side, while the Government of India can only use those of a negative order. And in such a case the tendency of external opinion, which is guided by no sense of economy, will almost always be to side with the party proposing improvement and increased expenditure.

11. Such have, it is believed, been the general causes which have led, and are still leading, to the growing public expenditure of India, and to a constantly recurring deficit.

The legitimate conclusion seems to be, that in proportion as the revenue available for local expenditure and the charges to be regarded as local become defined with precision, it will become possible to set up a true economical standard for the local Governments, which cannot in any way be blamed for not now having that which it is impossible for them to obtain. When the definition and limitation of local revenue and charge become complete, the tendency to economy will have the best prospect of becoming developed.

12. All experience shows that restriction of expenditure can only be secured by absolute restriction of means. Under despotic Governments embarrassed finances are notoriously the rule. In England the history of finance shows conclusively that public expenditure has only been restricted during those periods in which additional taxation was necessary to meet fresh outlay. As soon as the revenues began to grow spontaneously under the improved fiscal system which accompanied the adoption of free-trade principles, and additional resources were provided without pressure, the expenditure followed closely the increased income, and the efforts of the economical party in Parliament have been quite unavailing in reducing it. The truth is, that popular control over the finances of a country acts almost exclusively through the medium of resistance to new taxation. The supply of money being limited, the Executive Government is forced into economy, and into improved financial measures. Thus economy is developed from within by reason of the external resistance which refuses the means of increased outlay, and it has little to do with mere popular opinion acting directly. Self-taxation means difficult taxation, and therein lies its only true strength as a cause of economy.

13. The Chief Commissioner believes that if the scheme now under discussion be adopted, local governments will for the first time be provided with the economical standard which they require. They will know, in each case, that they possess a certain income which cannot be exceeded, and they will be obliged to regulate their expenditure accordingly. And although it is difficult, and indeed impossible, for the Government of India to maintain an efficient control over local expenditure when it attempts, as it now does, to exercise that control in detail, there would be little difficulty in maintaining such a general limitation of the power of local expenditure as would be obtained by the assignment to each local Government of a certain income to meet certain branches of expenditure. The whole tendency of the proposed change will be not only to increase the inducements to the local Governments to exercise economy, but also to strengthen the Supreme Government in its power of limiting the aggregate expenditure of India within the aggregate available revenues.

14. If Mr. Strachey believed that the adoption of these proposals would lead to the surrender of any real check which the Government of India can now exercise upon local extravagance, he would say that the scheme must be rejected. We require greater, not less, control of the finances. The question must be discussed from an imperial point of view, and if the proposed measures cannot bear this test they are unsound. But the Chief Commissioner cannot perceive that the control of the Government of India over local financial management would be in any way weakened.

The control of the Government of India over the finances is now generally exercised in two ways: first, by limiting the budget grants; and, second, by requiring a preliminary sanction to be obtained to fixed

charges and establishments. The action in the first of these cases is seldom made in any other way than by arbitrarily reducing by a lump sum some principal head or sub-head of the estimates, the local Government being left to make the detailed adjustment of the reduction as it thinks fit. The proposed new plan, instead of an annual review, makes once for all a final limitation of the aggregate of certain grants, and the internal distribution of details would be left precisely, as now, to local discretion. There is nothing in what has been proposed that would prevent the Government of India from interfering in the future, on general grounds of policy, in any degree or manner with the measures of any subordinate Government in respect to its proposed expenditure. The position of the Government of India would not in this respect be affected by the adoption of these proposals.

The questions relating to the sanction of fixed charges and establishments have, it is stated in Mr. Massey's memorandum, been purposely left for future consideration, and it is not necessary to enter now into this part of the subject. It is a question rather for the future than for the present, whether the existing stringent rules for the prevention of permanent increase of charge ought to be in any way relaxed. So long as these rules are maintained—and their abandonment has not been proposed—it is impossible that any serious increase of local outlay could take place without the assent of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. For the bulk of the civil charges are on account of fixed establishments, the expenditure on which cannot be increased without special previous sanction.

. . . . . .

16. In carrying out any measures for the transfer of the local financial administration to the local Governments, it seems highly desirable that the Government of India should at the same time strengthen its position by effecting such an increase of the public income as will enable it to carry out the change of system, not only safely, but also in a liberal spirit. Every effort should be made during the period of transition, which will necessarily occupy some few years, to do all that is possible to stimulate the general revenues, so as to give elasticity to the local assignments of income, and, as far as may be, to obviate the want of new local taxes in this interval. The possession of a surplus revenue in excess of present wants might place it in the power of the Government to give very important aid to the material progress of the country. Commerce might be relieved of needless burdens, and facilities for transport, on which the vitality of commerce depends so essentially, might be extended, with certain increase to the public wealth and probable improvement to the revenues of the State. Increased activity in road and railway extension; the removal of duties on the export trade of the country, both by sea and land; the relief of the internal trade by a more careful limitation of local town duties to articles of purely local consumption, are objects which might be attained in this manner. The attempt might also be made to obtain relief from the imposts placed on commerce in foreign States under the protection or control of the British Government. The adoption of such a policy would probably go far to remove into a distant future the embarrassing question of further general increase of taxation; and in the few special cases in which any measure of local taxation might be needed the improved wealth of the country could not fail to render its imposition less difficult.

It should be added that if the present scheme be carried out, many sources of imperial revenue may probably become far more productive than they are now. Not only the local Governments, but their principal executive officers throughout the country, may be expected to take a very different and a far more intimate interest in the growth of the public income, when they see that the increase of revenue does not merely go to fill the imperial treasury, and to provide for objects regarding which they perhaps know or care little, but that it gives them the means of carrying out improvements in which they take an immediate, and, indeed, a personal interest.

17. The Chief Commissioner thinks that he has now entered sufficiently into the general questions involved in these proposals, and that he has stated sufficiently the reasons for which they seem to him to be worthy of adoption. With regard to the details of the scheme that has been drawn up, he does not think it necessary to say much. Personally, he thinks that it might advantageously be carried much further. But he is aware that these propositions are, by many authorities whose opinions deserve the utmost respect, looked upon with great suspicion, and that there is much difference of opinion regarding the results to which they may be expected to lead. This being the case, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it would be wise to try the new experiment at first upon a moderate scale. Taking this view, he sees no objection to the details explained in Mr. Massey's memorandum, and he does not think it necessary to suggest any alterations in the scheme that has been proposed. He would adopt that scheme as it now stands.

The figures that relate to Oudh have been examined, and they may, for present purposes, be considered approximately correct. Some of the entries are not now capable of proper check. Among these may be especially noticed the estimated receipts from income and licence taxes. Until the exact form which these taxes are to take be determined, it is useless to make any revised estimate of the amount that they may yield. But, speaking generally, it may be said that the figures given in the memorandum show approximately the amount of the charges that would be transferred, and of the assignments of revenue which it would be necessary to make if this scheme were adopted.

18. The Chief Commissioner has treated this question as a financial question only, and he thinks that at the present stage of the discussion this is desirable. But he wishes to state his belief that the adoption of these proposals will not only be economically advantageous, but that it will lead to much administrative improvement in other departments. The control now exercised by the financial department of the Government of India is for the most part financial only. Its control consists, in a great measure, in playing off the apparent economy of one province against the apparent extravagance of another—in the investigation, not of facts, but of figures. It is no reproach to the Government of India that this should be the case; it cannot check the details of local expenditure in any other way. No really satisfactory and rational control of such details can be applied except by the authority which is carrying on the actual administration of the province.

19. The latter part of para. 14 of your circular calls for information regarding the present local taxation in Oudh. This is given in the statement appended to this letter. The funds have been divided, as desired, into provincial and local, but the division has necessarily been made in a somewhat arbitrary manner. The total amount of the provincial funds, according to the estimates for the year 1868-69, will be Rs. 4,33,924, and that of the local funds Rs. 7,18,705, giving a grand total for the province of Rs. 11,52,629. If further and more detailed information be required regarding these funds, it will be found in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 100, dated Oct. 4, 1867, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

It is worthy of remark that the total amount of these local funds, the control of the expenditure from which is now left entirely to the local administration, very nearly corresponds with the total amount of the public revenues, which it has now been proposed to transfer to the provincial accounts.

These so-called local funds are, in reality, in many cases just as much public funds raised for purely public purposes as any of those which are included in the Imperial revenues. If the local administration can now be trusted to spend eleven lakhs of rupees a-year on roads, bridges, police, education, dispensaries, and the other objects of public utility to which the local funds are devoted, the Chief Commissioner cannot see why it may not be trusted to spend as much more, in the manner that has been now proposed, on objects of an essentially similar character.

20. The Chief Commissioner asked the opinion of the Financial Commissioner upon these questions, and a copy of Mr. Davies's letter is forwarded for the information of the Government.

Copy of a Letter from the Financial Commissioner of Oudh to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated Nov. 26, 1867, No. 5,750.

In reply to your letter No. 3,765, dated Oct. 24, 1867, I beg to state that I have not had time to obtain the opinions of other officers.

2. In brief, the scheme appears to be to give over to the local Governments certain funds, which, being added to other local funds, will constitute the revenue to be administered by the local Government under a separate budget. But equivalent charges are to be transferred also. It is hoped that by this arrangement the local Governments will gradually acquire the experience necessary to the proper independent management of the local finances, and that the Supreme Government will in time be relieved of the duty of providing for certain items of expenditure, more particularly the construction and repair of roads. If the local financial administration result in a deficit, it will, under certain circumstances, be supplemented by grants-in-aid from the Supreme Government; if in a surplus, the amount will be carried to the credit of the local resources, and be, under general rules, at the disposal of the local Government.

3. The prominent advantage of the scheme consists in getting rid of the detail attending the exercise of the supervision now maintained by the Supreme Government. The local Governments, professionally aided as they are, must evidently be quite as competent as the Supreme Government to decide upon the propriety of the assignment of funds for the repairs of roads. Therefore there is no reason why such charges, which are unavoidable and recurring, should require other sanction than that of the local Government.

4 The roads themselves would, I think, be better and more cheaply repaired than at present, for the work would be under the district and divisional authorities and their subordinates, who would have superior opportunities of inspection.

5. It is clearly contemplated that wherever it be necessary, a cess shall be imposed on the contributors of land revenue. But I imagine this can only be done in Oudh at the time of settlement, for the engagement between the Government and the landholders takes the form of a contract, the terms of which are for the term of settlement equally binding on both parties. As, however, a road cess is already provided for, it is not probable that any difficulty will arise in this province.

6. I highly approve of the proposal that a certain fixed fraction of municipal revenues, together with equivalent charges, should be left to the exclusive administration of the better class of municipal committees. I think that by some such means only as this can we hope to interest the leading citizens in providing the taxes necessary to the proper protection, conservancy, and improvement of towns.

7. I see no cause to suppose that there will be any difficulty in consolidating the assignments in question with the unappropriated local funds into the provincial revenue, to be administered under the present financial rules with the aid of a local accountant.

8. I am of opinion that civil buildings should be amongst the charges made over to the local Governments. No advantage is gained by the transmission of the plans and estimates of these to the Central Government.

9. In short, I see no objection to the principle on which the present scheme is based being carried out much further than is now proposed. It might be declared that each local Government must, under any circumstances, be liable to a certain expenditure, and that all above that figure is contingent on the policy of the empire. The local Government might, I conceive, be trusted with the exclusive management of its finances within the limit of its estimated unavoidable expenditure. Charges without that limit ought to be under the superintendence of the Central Government. For example, it is not probable that the cost of judicial or revenue establishments, or of jails, or of repairs of roads or of minor public works generally, would be reduced even if a war broke out, or the annexation of a new province called for an extraordinary outlay. But allotments for settlement or survey, or canals or railways, might be curtailed from various causes affecting the position of public affairs.

Home.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The future armament of our field artillery was the subject of a highly-interesting lecture at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., there being about two hundred and fifty officers present. The lecture was given by Lieut. C. Jones, Royal Artillery, Instructor Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, an officer of high attainments. He glanced briefly at the muzzle-loading *v.* breech-loading controversy as having been practically decided in favour of the former, and next addressed himself to the question of metal. Bronze, though adopted as the field gun for India, where the natives had made only bronze guns for generations past, and where other materials were difficult to obtain, had been proved by recent experiments quite unserviceable, the gases generated in the explosion of gunpowder having lacerated the bore in running over the shot, and the rifled projectile having disregarded the grooves in the too soft metal and cut out a system of rifling for themselves. Steel by itself was too brittle, being liable to burst at any moment without warning, as one of the Prussian 9-pounders did on service in 1866, a contingency which had induced even Krupp to abandon homogeneous steel, though he still built up his guns of the same metal in coils. With the exception of the 7-pounder mountain howitzer, known as the Abyssinian gun, with which they only fired small charges, England had no steel gun, for they were unsafe, and would shake the confidence of the gunners who had to man them. Wrought iron alone did not possess the necessary hardness for the interior of the barrel, but a steel barrel, strengthened with wrought iron coils, furnished the very best construction yet discovered. These guns, of which they had manufactured some 4,000 in the last twelve years, were almost as secure from bursting as bronze guns, there never having been an instance of one having burst from fair usage. The principal argument in favour of bronze guns was economy, as the old metal was worth almost as much as new, but the saving of a few thousand pounds would surely not call for the conversion of our whole armament when we have all the appliances ready for constructing the present service guns up to 35 tons in weight. The lecturer contended that in the material and mode of manufacture the English artillery was the best in the world, and that there was no sufficient reason why they should give up this advantage, and revert to a system which was confessedly imperfect. For the same reason, however, that they proposed to give the infantry the Henry-Martini rifle, while their present arm, the Snider, was the best in Europe, they must make their field guns still more serviceable. The 16-pounder shell gun just made in the Arsenal was destined to supply the present want. Every campaign ended in the introduction of a larger projectile, and the present war, from which Lieutenant Jones gave numerous illustrations, tended in the same direction. The calibre of the new gun, though its projectile was enlarged and its powder charge 3 lbs., was 3·6 in., for it had been shown that the service 9-pounder of 3-inch calibre fired a 12 lb. shell with even greater effect than one of 9 lb., showing that in order to be effective as a 9-pounder its calibre ought to be reduced. The lecturer worked out in detail the problem of carrying into action heavier projectiles without increasing the weight of the equipment, and concluded a very effective lecture amid loud applause. Col. A. T. Phillpotts, Royal Horse Artillery, who presided, then invited discussion. Gen. J. H. Lefroy spoke of the extensive use of bronze guns in European armies. Col. Younghusband, on the other hand, said that, with the exception of Russia, no country placed any faith in the metal. Capt. T. B. Strange, in speaking of equipment, advocated the removal from the limber of the "useless rubbish," in the shape of knapsacks, carbines, and camp kettles; and Gen. Lefroy thought they might make their spare wheels run behind instead of carrying them. The lecturer advocated the retention, at all events, of camp utensils for the comforts of the troops; and, after some further remarks by Col. Milward, C.B., Col. Domville, Capt. C. O. Brown, Capt. Harvey, and others, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

THE MANŒUVRES OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

On Wednesday evening last Colonel Gray, 1st battalion 4th (King's Own) Regiment, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture to the officers and non-commissioned officers at Aldershot on "The Prussian Regulations for Conducting Great Manœuvres, and the Manner in which a Staff of Umpires is used for Conducting and Controlling such Manœuvres."

Colonel Bray said that, in company with Sir Charles Staveley and other officers, he visited Berlin in the year 1868. They were struck with admiration at the Prussian military system; at the way all the Prussian officers were instructed, and the practical way all their duties were carried out. Their military manœuvres have a wonderful similarity to war itself, and the officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, are practised and trained in the highest branches of their profession; and this training is not confined to one particular arm of the service, for a Prussian officer is capable of handling artillery, cavalry and infantry combined. General Trochu says that the exercise of the French troops in time of peace gave them no proper conception of real warfare. He (Colonel Bray) looked into a dictionary a few days since for the word officer, and found that it is defined as a commander and leader of men; therefore they ought to be instructed so as to make them commanders and leaders of men. (Applause.) In time of peace the greater part of an English officer's time is taken up with regimental duties, &c. There are many things in the Prussian system that he would like to see introduced into the British Army. The mode of training its officers was worth following. There was no use in blinking matters; we must march with the age—(applause)—and modify our systems of drill and manœuvres. In 1868 he saw 20,000 Prussian troops drawn up in review order for the King on a sandy plain about three miles from Berlin. Several other officers were with him. All branches of the Prussian Army were represented at the review. They were most favourably impressed with the martial bearing of the Prussian Guards, and amazed at seeing such fine soldiers after three years' training; they are not as well "set up" as the British and French soldiers, but their officers and sergeants are fine intelligent men. Among the officers you will not see any weak or slender as you sometimes may see in the English Army. On the day succeeding that of the review all Berlin seemed to be on the move, and it was very apparent that something important was impending. This was the departure of the troops across the country, as if proceeding on an actual campaign, with every requisite for a week's earnest war. Every officer is furnished with a large map of the surrounding country; those maps are printed at the expense of the Government. Every officer, from the general to the lieutenant, carries his map in his belt, and consults it whenever the troops are halted. Every officer is also furnished with a powerful opera-glass. In such matters as these we ought to take a leaf out of the Prussian books, for to the carrying of a map and opera glass he attached great importance; and these articles should be at once adopted as parts of the British officer's dress. When the force to which he was attached arrived at the ground allotted for it to occupy, the opposing force was miles away. The enemy's object was to outflank their force (the one to which the British officers were attached, and which was posted between the "enemy" and Berlin), and gain the approaches to the capital. The ground outside Berlin is sandy, and intersected by hedges, ditches, &c. The farmers fix poles in the ground, topped with straw, to indicate to the troops that they are to avoid these fields as much as possible. Damage done to crops is assessed by staff officers and civilians, and paid for by the Government. The damage done is slight, and the farmers like to see the troops in their vicinity; for those surrounding cantonments, such as Aldershot, gain greatly by the presence of the troops. Any hedges or palings that have been injured during the manœuvres are quickly repaired by the Prussian pioneers, who follow their regiments, so that the Government has but little to pay. The defending army went immediately under cover, taking advantage of every object that would furnish cover or concealment; the artillery and cavalry dismounted, and the infantry piled arms. Meanwhile, animated discussions about the enemy's objects and designs were going on among the officers, and reports from the cavalry scouts and videttes were constantly received. Those scouts went out early in the morning, spreading themselves like a fan for miles over the country, penetrating woods, searching villages and farm-houses, and by means of signals and chains of communication, apprising their commanders of every move of the enemy, whose videttes were similarly employed. Those videttes consisted of from one to four men; officers were looking out with the greatest earnestness for the enemy—so earnestly that a person was almost convinced that a real enemy was in front. The supports of those outposts were concealed over all the country, behind hay-ricks, farmyards, hedges, ditches, &c. So earnestly and perfectly were these duties carried out that sometimes an officer, or a single dragoon, was pursued at full speed by a whole section. Intelligent mounted orderlies are detailed to carry messages. All manœuvres are as strictly carried out as if the troops were engaged in action. Such manœuvres are never witnessed in this country. At first he (Col. Bray) could not understand the way the videttes tried to conceal themselves from him until he found himself suddenly surrounded, when his captors would laugh heartily at seeing him dressed in the uniform of a foreign officer. Their cavalry are handled with great skill. When he heard of what happened to the French at Wissenburg, Woerth and Forbach, he was not in the least surprised; it was what he anticipated from the commencement of hostilities; but our French friends ought to have done better. The lecturer would advise every cavalry officer to learn the rules of Prussian cavalry as laid down in the translation by Sir Charles Staveley. As our cavalry are but few, their officers ought to be acquainted with the most advanced and practical rules and manœuvres.

Miscellaneous.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £399,000, and to Bombay £1,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10¼d. received about 66 per cent.

INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the British Indian Tea Company (Limited) will be held on the 6th of February.

BANK OF HINDOSTAN.—It has been intimated by the liquidators of the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan (Limited) that they have now paid off all the liabilities of the bank and interest thereon, with the exception of an unsettled claim in Bombay, which they have funds in hand to meet. A report and balance-sheet will be forwarded to the shareholders shortly.

FAILURES.—The suspension has been reported of Mr. George Triandafillidi, merchant, in the India trade. The liabilities are stated at £18,000, and the assets are estimated at as large an amount as £22 000. The *Manchester Courier* states :—"At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Milbourne, Clark, and Co., Manchester, commission merchants to India, the statement submitted showed liabilities £16,520 ; and assets—subject to consignments and shipments—£17,227. A committee of inspection was appointed."

MILITARY. —It appears to be almost settled that the first captains of artillery are to be converted into majors, a reduction being made at the same time in the proportion of regimental lieutenant-colonels, which are now considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the service. There can be no doubt of the propriety of this change, the command of a field battery being at least equal in responsibility to that of the functions performed by a major of either cavalry or infantry. When this change is carried out it may be presumed that the grade of lieutenant-colonel on major's pay will be abolished. A similar change will of course be made at the same time in the corps of Royal Engineers, in which the grade of first captain is perhaps even more inappropriate to the duties to be performed than in the Artillery. In each regiment the present second captains will then be styled simply captains.

THE LATE SIR H. DURAND.—The following lines were written by a friend of the late Major-General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., upon hearing the intelligence of the death of that officer :—

Percy in blood ; in spirit Hotspur's son ;
Frank, brave, imperious ; moulded in the form
Of those who our third Edward gathered round,
When, 'mid the chivalry of Scot or Frank,
He bade, for England's banner, way be hewn,
Foremost where danger threatened. In the breach,
As in the Council, stedfast, calm, and true ;
Yet tender as a child to those in need,
And champion, aye, of widow or of maid ;
With hate and scorn for nought but mean and base ;
Holy in thought and word, and grave of mien ;
As one who on the edge of Life's dark sea,
Gazes to catch the light where dawns Eternity.

DEATH OF SIR WM. DENISON.—We regret to learn that Sir William Denison, who was taken ill on Wednesday, died on Thursday morning. He was brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and of the late Bishop of Salisbury. Sir William was a man of remarkable energy ; and, in addition to his military scientific learning, having belonged to the Royal Engineers, he possessed great administrative abilities. He had occupied many high appointments in the Colonies. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land in June, 1846, when he received the distinction of knighthood. He was subsequently Governor-General of New South Wales, and was Governor of Madras from November, 1860, to March, 1866, and was temporarily Governor-General of India from the death of the Earl of Elgin to the arrival of Sir John Lawrence in January, 1864. The late Sir William Denison was the third son of the late Mr. John Denison, M.P., of Ossington Hall, Notts, by his second wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Eastwicke. He was married to a daughter of Admiral Sir William Phipps Hornby, K.C.B. He entered the Army in 1826, and became a Colonel in the Royal Engineers Sept. 20, 1860.

India Office.

January 23, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Potts (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. O. H. Clark (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Johnston (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. C. Marsh, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Deputy Asst. Comy. and Ensign J. Henderson ; Capt. W. Manson, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Grey, 3 mo. ; Mr. J. T. Platts (Uncov.), 3 mo. ; Mr. J. A. Guerin (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. N. A. Roupell, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. E. Wiggens, Inf., 6 mo. ; Lieut. F. H. Alexander, Staff Corps, 6 mo. ; Capt. J. Roberts, Staff Corps, 6 mo. ; Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps, 4 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Johnston, Inf., 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major T. J. Holland, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. C. Richardson, J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., J. Naesmyth, W. S. Paterson, and J. G. Glen (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. A. Wedderburn, and J. Bradshaw (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. H. Little, and W. Wells (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. G. Cautley, Cav. ; Capt. W. R. Tucker, Engrs. ; Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, Inf. ; Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. Rimington, Staff Corps ; Surg. H. Atkins.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEDDER—The wife of Major C. H. Beddek, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Newton Abbot, Devon, Jan. 15.
FORSYTH—The wife of William Forsyth, Q.C., of a daughter, at 61, Rutland-gate, Jan. 15.
HUDLESTON—The wife of William Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Penrith, Jan. 19.
PARKER—The wife of J. Parker, India-office, of a son, at Old Charlton, Jan. 16.
PLOMER—The wife of Major Plomer, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at 2, Stanhope-street, Jan. 16.
PORTEOUS—The wife of H. W. Porteous, Inspector general of Hospitals, Madras Army, of a son, at East Moulsey, Surrey, Jan. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—HENDY.—The Rev. R. H. Anderson, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, to Fanny A., daughter of the late John M. Hendy, of Calcutta, at Strood, Jan. 17.
BABINGTON—DE VITRE.—Stephen Babington, Bombay Staff Corps, to Louisa M. A., daughter of the late Major James D. de Vitre, Bombay Army, at Dover, Jan. 12.
LITTLE—WATKIN.—Edgar Hutchinson Little, H.M.C.S., Bombay, to Elise, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Watkin, 15th Bombay N.I., Jan. 19.

DEATHS.

AYRES—Captain Robert Ayres, late H.E.I.C.S., at Kilburn, aged 60, Jan. 16.
BAGGE—Capt. Arthur Bagge, Bengal Engineers, at 32, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, aged 32, Jan. 19.
CANNON—Alex Cannon, son of Lieut. col. Cannon, 16th Madras N.I., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 16½ years, Jan. 17.
DAVIDSON—John Davidson, in late H.E.I.Co.'s H.S., at Burgess-hill, aged 75, Jan. 17.
KIRKLAND—Sir John Kirkland, at Beckenham-place, aged 75, Jan. 13.
LEE—Major general Bruce W. Lee, late Indian Army, at Elford Barton, Devon, aged 87, Jan. 14.
OLDFIELD—Henry Ambrose Oldfield, M.D., late Surgeon major in the Bengal Medical Service, aged 49, Jan. 19.
WESTBROOKE—Colonel Frederick Westbrooke, Indian Army, at Isleworth, Jan. 17.
WESTERN—Col. James Roger Western, late Bengal Engineers, at 12, Park-square West, Regent's-park, aged 59, Jan. 13.
WOOD—Henry Wood, late Bengal C.S., at Torquay, aged 89, Jan. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15. Str. Atholl, Calcutta, via Suez Canal ; Janet Court, Calcutta ; Kenilworth, Rangoon ; Rutlandshire, Calcutta ; str. Euphrates, Bombay, via Suez Canal ; Maiden Queen, Manila.—16. River Clyde, Calcutta ; Maha Baleshwar, Moulmain ; Bertram Rigby, Calcutta.—17. Ralston, Bassein ; Cholula, Calcutta ; Star of India, Madras ; Sea Breeze, Mauritius ; Stockbridge, Calcutta ; str. Saida, Singapore, via Suez Canal.—18. Margaret and Mary, Mauritius ; City of Glasgow, Calcutta ; Xulla, Singapore ; Fleetwood, Mauritius ; French Empire, Calcutta ; str. Stowell, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—20. Nelly, Cochin ; str. North Tyne, Bombay.—21. Warren Hastings, Mauritius ; str. Crosby, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Eriminta, Bombay.—18. Sir John Mandeville, Bombay ; Pasithea, Madras ; St. Monan, Aden ; str. Charles M. Palmer, Aden ; Jorawur, Rangoon ; str. Olga, Colombo, via Suez Canal.—20. Lochiel, Rangoon ; City of Berlin, Bombay ; str. Stirling, Bombay.—21. British Consul, Bombay ; Lord Canning, Bombay ; str. Stephenson, Calcutta ; Mary Stenhouse, Bombay ; Howden, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 21.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Col. and Mrs. Luckin and infant, Capt. Dyke, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nairne and two children, Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Capt. Hicks, Miss Nanney, Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. and Lady A. Daniell, Mr. Foster, Capt. A. Balmer, Mr. F. Carlisle, Mrs. G. Mayne, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. A. Wedderbrun. For CALCUTTA. —Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brook, Mr. F. J. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Park, Capt. and Mrs.

Lindsay and infant, Mrs. Wyman and child, Miss S. J. Moysey, Mrs. Sankey and infant, Mr. N. H. Thompson, Mr. Mosley. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Miss Gilbert Cooper, Mrs. Diblee and infant. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. M. O. Fitzgerald. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hughes, Miss Burke, Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Crofton, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. McIver. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Cooke, Mrs. G. H. Hose. For RANGOON.—Mr. J. Davies. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. J. MacOwan, Mr. W. Hughes, Miss Reekman, Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Spottiswoode.

Per str. Candia, Jan. 31.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. B. Fastnedge. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. A. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Hay, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Capt. Stanton, Mr. B. M. Allen, Mr. Elmore. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. J. Duncan, Mr. T. Elder.

Per str, Delta, Jan. 24.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Surg. major C. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Mr. G. Campbell, Dr. A. Fleming, Mr. W. G. Gulland, Mr. P. R. Buckland, Mr. W. R. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bayley, Col. Low. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. R. and F. Checseman, Bishop of Mauritius, Mr. T. A. Travers, Mr. Oppenheim and friend, Mr. Schwachabacher and friend.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Bannermann and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. H. M. Dennys, Miss Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Dallas and three children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Oliphant, Mr. R. Inglis, Mr. Gray, Miss Macdonald, Mr. J. Reed, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Capt. C. G. Cantley, Mrs. Peck, Col. and Mrs. Hathway, two Misses Hathway, Mrs. Cousens, Col. L. B. Jones, Capt. H. A. Justice, Mr. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Elmsie and infant, and Mr. C. T. Wilson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Craster, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, and Major and Mrs. Preston.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Price, and Major Dickens.

FEBRUARY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Col. W. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Rattray and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Murray, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Forster and two children, Miss H. Freeman, Major and Mrs. C. H. Wilson and three children, and Capt. R. H. Mead.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Grant.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Gen. and Mrs. H. W. Blake, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Foord, Mrs. McHutchin and three children, and Mrs. Gillilan.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Dr. Liddle, and Miss Little.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. W. Birch.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Iveson, and Mr. J. Barnes.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Torin, and Mr. Todd.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Torin.

FEBRUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Hoste, Capt. Bartholomew, and Mr. C. T. Aitcheson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. F. Stephens and child and Col. C. H. Hall.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Plum and three children and governess.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

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In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—"Machine producing constant and continued motion, adapted for purposes now requiring steam, water-power or manual labour, such as pulling punkahs, working thermantidotes, sewing-machines, raising water, &c, &c.: by Dr. R. F. Thompson, Civil Engineer, Hooghly. Improvements in bale-hoops and other bands, and in preparing, fitting and securing the ends thereof: by William McNabb, of Clapton, Middlesex, England, gentleman. Punkah-pulling machine: by A. R. Mackenzie, coffee-planter, Davalah and William Maylor, engineer, Calicut. Improvements in the construction of railways: by G. A. Huddart of Brynkir, in the county of Carnarvon."

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			95 ⅞
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96⅜ ¼
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			96⅜ ⅛
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			96⅜ ⅛
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96⅜ ⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			98½ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			100½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝ 1d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¼ ⅝d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¼d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅝ 1d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅛ ⅝d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5⅛d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5⅛d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0⅛d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11⅛d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		204 to 206
	India 5 per cent.		110½ to 110⅝
	India 5 per cent.		101½ to 102½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99½ to 99⅝
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		100½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅜ to 100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 101⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. to 27s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101½
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89 ⅞
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20 to 22
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	118 to 120
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6½ to 7
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7⅛
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	⅝ to 1⅛ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8⅛ to 8⅜ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4¼
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5⅛ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6⅛
5	New	4	1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3½ to 2¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 2 dis.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE.—It is not improbable that some dispute will arise about the rightful heir to the late Rajah of Kolapore. The Rajah left two wives, but had no children. The difficulty is that according to Hindoo law the widows have not the power to adopt a son without the expressed wish in writing of the deceased husband. Under these circumstances it is very likely that our Government will nominate the successor. The State is a rich one, and its income over ten lacs.

Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 19th January, 1871.

RHEEA OR CHINA GRASS FIBRE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL announces that the offer of PRIZES for the INVENTION of MACHINERY for the PREPARATION of RHEEA FIBRE, made by the Governor-general of India in his Notification of the 11th January, 1870, published in this country on the 10th of February, is extended to the 11th January, 1872:—

And that Packets of Dried Stems of the Plant have been received from the Governor-general, samples of which will be given to persons anxious to compete for these Prizes. His Excellency in Council wishes it to be distinctly understood by all persons to whom the samples are given, that the required Machinery will have to operate on *green* and *fresh* stems, and that these dried stems are merely sent in order to give the manufacturers a better idea of the nature of the plant, and of the difficulties to be overcome, than could be obtained from a mere verbal description of them.

Applications for Samples are to be addressed to the Reporter on the Products of India, India Museum.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 7; Agra and Madras, January 5; Calcutta, January 4.

FOR full particulars of the accident which caused Sir Henry Durand's death we must wait yet another week. What is already known amounts to this, that Sir Henry was riding an elephant of unusual height, that in passing under a low archway in Tank, a small town not far from Dera Ismael Khan, the howdah was swept away, Sir Henry falling senseless on the ground, and that he only recovered his senses to find the lower part of his body paralysed from a fatal injury to his spine. In other words, he appears to have broken his neck. In Calcutta it was supposed that the elephant had taken fright at the noise around him and bolted through the archway before his mahout could stop him.

THE news of Sir H. Durand's death had found its way all over India when the last mail left Bombay, and the feeling it has everywhere evoked is one of unmixed sorrow. The greatness of the loss sustained by India is universally admitted, as well as the difficulty of filling his place. On the 3rd January, two days after his death, the Indian Government, "with feelings of the deepest sorrow," made public announcement of the sad event which had deprived the Viceroy of "an able and experienced comrade," and the Indian service of "one of its brightest ornaments." The *Friend of India* describes Sir Henry as "a man so pure and lofty in his aims and acts that he never held an office without adorning it, and without leaving it higher in that public estimation which alone is of value to a public man." The *Englishman* avows that in Sir Henry Durand "his family, his country, and his friends have had a loss that time will not soon remedy." In Calcutta, says the *Times* correspondent, "people speak as if they had lost a personal friend. He was so generous, they say, so kind, as well as so brave and true. There are some who tell of him as a trenchant writer, others who knew him as a soldier, the bravest of the brave; others who remember him as a wise and skilful officer, as a commander prompt, daring, unhesitating, with a brain as cool as ice and a will as sharp as fire; others, again, who point to him as a commissioner, hunting out all manner of oppression and wrong doing with a scathing power; others who recollect him in the Supreme Council, where he again and again made self-seeking and jobbery cower into the shade; but in all cases—in all the recollections that I have heard—there is a deep vein of sorrow, and in many cases an absolute outburst of grief."

ON the last day of 1870 Lord Mayo opened the Goalunda extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The new terminus, it is hoped, will become the central storehouse for the wealth of Dacca and Assam. Only the day before the opening Mr. Hill, the traffic superintendent, stepped off an engine and was killed.

THE Government Resolution touching the new scheme of localised finance gives at some length the reasons for a reform with whose main features the telegraph had already acquainted us. Under the present system, says the document, the local Governments have few motives to economy, for want of the needful liberty to manage their own outlay. They are apt to ask for more than the Supreme Government can spare, and the latter in its turn, being driven to choose between many demands, does not always select the most reasonable. Hence a continual conflict between local and imperial authorities. The Supreme Government, owning itself unable fully to understand local needs or gauge the extent of local resources, has therefore resolved to transfer to the Provincial Governments the duty of dealing financially with their own affairs. Each province has its own wants, which may best be supplied in its own fashion. In respect of Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and Civil Buildings, a total sum of £4,688,711 will be assigned to each province in the following shares—to Bengal, £1,168,592; North Western Provinces, £640,792; Punjab, £516,221; Central Provinces, £261,263; Burmah, £275,332; Oudh, £206,948; Madras, £739,488; Bombay, £880,075. These sums make up a total less by £330,801 than the total outlay for the same purposes last year.

WHATEVER else it may do, the new arrangement will get rid not only of much unpleasant feeling towards the Central Government, but of a great deal of surplus correspondence both with the Supreme and the Home Government. A vast deal of roundabout business will thus be abolished, to the great saving of time, trouble, temper and stationery. In India the new move has generally been hailed as the beginning, however partial or undesigned, of a change in the direction of local responsibility to local opinion in all matters of Government. One paper however unkindly regards it as an attempt to rid the Central Government of the unpopularity consequent on the raising of new taxes.

THE Banks of Bengal and Madras have respectively declared dividends at the rate of 5½ and 7 per cent. for the year.

THE working of the Punjab Tenancy Act appears to have thoroughly falsified the predictions of its opponents. Lord Lawrence must be gratified and not a little amused to learn from the Report on the Administration of the Punjab for 1869-70—a report issued by a former opponent, Sir H. Durand—that up to the present time the Act has "worked smoothly." The tenants who had lost ground under the late settlement have been "very active" in reasserting their old rights, while very few of the proprietors have cared to avail themselves of

the right to evict occupancy tenants on payment of compensation. According to the Financial Commissioner, "no excitement whatever has occurred from the introduction of the Act in any class of people connected with the land," nor is any excitement or difficulty deemed likely to occur.

WE are sorry to learn by telegram that the Loshais have again raided into Cachar, and attacked several tea-gardens. Mr. Edgar however with the help of a friendly chief was trying to cut off the raiders.

A BARRACKPORE telegram asserts that Yakoob Khan, on his way to Kabul, came to blows with his father's followers about the governorship of a province which they refused to promise him. After "a crushing defeat," Yakoob got away with a few followers, no one knew whither.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARROW, who succeeds Mr. Davies as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, appears to have earned a fair claim to promotion on the score of his past services in the Oudh Commission. As far back as 1859 Sir Robert Montgomery in his Report spoke of Major Barrow as having given "valuable assistance to the Chief Commissioner in re-settling the revenues of the Province," and displaying "judgment and sound sense in his proceedings." If these qualities, combined with an honest devotion to duty and a very kindly feeling towards natives of all classes, go far to the making of an efficient Governor, we may hope that Oudh will lose nothing by the General's promotion. It is said indeed that his sound judgment might be bettered by a little more self-reliance; if that be true, the character of his government will be largely moulded by that of his leading advisers. Of Mr. Davies as successor to Sir H. Durand we can only trust that his future will match his past career. It is something at any rate to know that his acquaintance with the Punjab is of old standing, and that Lord Mayo's choice has fallen upon him at a crisis when only the best choice possible could be deemed wise or tolerable.

OUR obituary for the past week records the death of an old Indian officer, whose name in Indian history will always be linked with some of the great works accomplished under Lord Dalhousie. Sir Proby Cautley, who died last Wednesday, in his sixty-ninth year, had seen service as an artillery officer in the early days of his career. But from 1831 to 1854 he was chiefly employed on engineering and scientific duties, such as the Great Trigonometrical Survey and the construction of canals in Upper India. His greatest work in the latter line was the Ganges Canal which, with Lord Dalhousie's vigorous aid, was ready to receive the waters of the Ganges into its main channel in the early part of 1854. Soon after the memorable opening of the great canal Colonel Cautley retired from Indian Service with a name which recommended him in 1858 for a seat in the new Indian Council. Two years later he became chairman of the Public Works Committee in that Council, and with the true Anglo-Indian appetite for work he discharged his duties at the India-office with unflagging steadiness, until the consciousness of failing health forced him some months ago to retire into that private life which few men knew how to adorn with so intellectual a grace or so genial a courtesy.

WE are sorry to see that the two great companies which supply the means of telegraphic intercourse between England and the East have suddenly determined to raise their rates all round. Henceforth the charge for a ten-word telegram to India west of Chittagong is raised from £1. 17s. to £3, or only a shilling less than the old rate for telegrams of twenty words. For these latter the new charge is higher by a pound. Such is the revised tariff of the British Indian Company, and the Indo-European is about, we understand, to follow its rival's lead. This retrograde movement seems hardly wise. It is very annoying, no doubt, to find one's hopes of profit thwarted by unseasonable breaks in the telegraph cables, and shareholders will expect their dividends at any cost to the public convenience. But is it not rather early to discontinue the experiment of moderate rates, or do the figures for the last six months betray a manifest want of elasticity in the traffic? Has sufficient allowance been made for the disturbing influences of the present war? Did the directors of the British Indian forget to make provision for those ills of frequent breakage and costly repairs to which telegraph cables are still liable? It is an odd coincidence that both companies should raise their charges at the same time, thereby nipping in the bud any rash hopes which their apparent rivalry might have led the sanguine to conceive.

A VERY different kind of step has just been taken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. They announce a very large reduction in the rates of passage-money to all the ports between Southampton and Australia. The passage money to Calcutta for instance is to be reduced on the 18th March from £95 to £70, and *via* Brindisi on the 28th from £87 to £65. The fare to Bombay by either route will be £65 and £60; to Aden £45 and £40; to Melbourne and Sydney, £85 and £80; to Shanghai and Yokohama, £100 and £95. There is a proportional reduction in the second-class fares. All this of course is not pure gain to the passenger who prefers strong drinks to tea and cold water. Such an one will have to pay separately for his wine and beer, and on all a separate charge of £3 or £2 will be levied for the journey through Egypt. Nevertheless the reduction will even then be found an important boon as regards every place except perhaps Bombay, where £5 only will be saved by the new rates to those who drink water. The actual gain is somewhat capriciously distributed; the new fare to Bombay being £20 more than the new fare to Aden, whereas under the old rates there was only £12 difference between the two places. Passengers to Madras on the other hand may save nearly £20 by the new tariff, and on the journey to Yokohama there will be a saving of nearly £50, or one third of the original sum. On the whole however the Company deserve some credit for a liberal concession to the public demands. A few will grumble at the separate charge for wines, but the majority will doubtless be well pleased with an arrangement which consults their pockets in preference to their appetites.

THE late reduction in the rates of Overland letter postage have naturally evoked a demand for similar reductions on newspapers and books. A memorial to this effect has already, we believe, been numerously signed by merchants and bankers connected with the Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and Australian trade. The demand is so reasonable that it cannot long remain unsatisfied. Eightpence for a newspaper weighing a fraction over four ounces must surely be considered a prohibitive impost on many journals which would else find ready encouragement in India. You may indeed send anything under eight ounces for the same sum, but that only aggravates the present grievance. Not only should the present scale be lowered, but the steps in it should be more numerous. It is too wide a leap from four ounces to eight for instance. Would it not be possible to begin with a penny for two ounces, and exact another penny for each two ounces more up to a certain weight? We would go further, and demand a material reduction on the present rates for letters. When the Brindisi route is firmly established by the Mont Cenis Tunnel, it would surely become possible to charge no more than sixpence on Indian letters. We are certain that at least three or four times the present number of letters would be sent through the Post-office at the lower rate; for the shilling postage acts as prohibitively on those concerned as it used to do in England in the days before Rowland Hill.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. gen. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., at East Sheen, Jan. 19, aged 66.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. R. H. Baldwin, late Bengal Art., at the Albany, Jan. 17; G. L. A. Kelly, Esq., District Superintendent Punjab Police, at Loodiana, Dec. 4, aged 31; H. Wood, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Torquay, Jan. 3; Col. J. R. Western, late Bengal Engineers, at Regent's-park, Jan. 13, aged 58; Lieut. col. T. F. Bicis, late 11th Bengal N.I., at Charles-street, St. James's, Jan. 16; John Davison, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Home Civil, at Tudor-house, Burgess-hill, Jan. 17; Capt. R. Ayres, late H.E.I.C.S., at Kilburn, Jan. 16, aged 60; Dr. Matthew Nisbet, H.E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, Jan. 17, aged 74; Col. Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, late one of H.M.'s Council for India, at the Avenue, Sydenham-park, Jan. 25, aged 69; Capt. Johnson, 16th Regt., at Cawnpore; Capt. Arthur Herbert Bagge, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, son of the late H. C. Bagge, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Devonshire-place, Jan. 19, aged 32; Henry Ambrose Oldfield, M.D., late Surgeon Major Bengal Medical Service, aged 46.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. James Knox, 25th Punjab N.I., at Mecan Meer, Dec. 27; William Stubbs, Esq., formerly Bombay Civil Service, at Weston, near Ross, Jan. 21, aged 73; Col. F. Westbrooke, late Indian Army, Bombay Establishment, at Isleworth, Jan. 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, Jan. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Dent, Mr. G. Vertz, Mr. White and infant, Rev. Mr. Crafton, Dr. Manners Smith, Mr. W. Nicoll, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. Tait, Mr. R. Southey, Mr. H. S. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Bircham. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Cadenhead. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Terry. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. A. Isserverdens.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Salsette, Feb. 5.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Warden, Mrs. Marryat and two children, Col. Hodgson, Col. Williams, Mr. G. Allen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 31, 1871.

TRAVANCORE.

IN one of the leading journals published at Madras we noticed the report of a case of defalcation in the Travancore Treasury. The principal feature in the report which we purpose to discuss is the objection raised by the British Resident of Travancore to a barrister appearing to conduct the case.

We are at a loss to know the grounds (if there be any) upon which the Resident based his objections to the case being conducted by Mr. Gantz, a member of the Madras Bar, unless he did so through a native vakeel. It is an undeniable fact that Travancore has long since attained to such a position in the civilised world as to understand the status of a gentleman called to the English bar and admitted to practice in the High Courts in India as compared with that of a native vakeel, who may be, and in all probability is, merely a "mooktear," who has been permitted to raise his voice within the walls of a Court where he may have been admitted to practise through the influence of his friends or the mercy of the judge. That this is the position of a vakeel in Travancore is to be presumed from the fact that H.H. at once granted permission to Mr. Gantz on his application to conduct the case.

We are astonished at the conduct of the British Resident in this matter. He cannot be excused for his ignorance of the rights and privileges of a member of the bar of England, who is entitled to precedence in all Courts of Justice in her Majesty's dominions, a right and privilege which the Resident was bound to uphold and maintain, and for ignoring which he is justly liable to censure.

It is strange that a gentleman who discharged the functions of a magistrate should be ignorant of the relative positions of the two classes of practitioners, and that he should suffer himself to be snubbed by H.H. the Maharajah, who, with his wonted intelligence, permitted Mr. Gantz to appear and conduct the case, thus recognising a distinction which is acknowledged in all her Majesty's dominions except by the British Resident in Travancore.

We admire the bold and straightforward conduct of Mr. Gantz in dealing with the Resident's objection, which he showed to be worthless in the face of his Highness's order; and we fully subscribe to the legal proposition which he advanced, and of which the Resident should have been aware, that "his Highness, being the supreme authority of the country, was by every principle of constitutional law the fountain of justice and the head of all the Courts; and that if his Highness chose to set aside any custom or rule of procedure which had hitherto obtained in his Court, he was perfectly at liberty to do so, and neither the Resident nor anyone else had the right to object."

From the way in which he questioned the right of a Barrister to appear in any legal proceeding, we are led to infer that the rules as to the admission of practitioners in the Courts at Travancore are not framed (if any exist at all) with such clearness and precision as to prevent those unseemly controversies which retard the proceedings of the Court and are disastrous to the interests of the suitors.

We are hardly justified in supposing that Sir T. Madava Row, the able and highly intelligent Dewan, has not directed his attention to the subject of these comments, and if he has not yet done so we would take this opportunity of seriously commending to his consideration the importance of admitting only qualified persons to practise in the Courts at Travancore, where we are glad to learn that the law administered is based upon the English system of jurisprudence, and of framing proper rules for the guidance of the Courts in all judicial matters. We are prompted in making these suggestions as to what should be the legal status of Travancore by the deep interest we take in the prosperity and success of that extensive dominion which is so ably governed by the present Mahajarah, through his experienced and enlightened counsellor, the Dewan, Sir T. Madava Row, who, we learn, is to occupy a seat in the Legislative Council at Madras, a distinction to be conferred upon him as a further mark of the appreciation by the British Government of his services and enlightened rule in the Travancore territory.

PARTISAN WARFARE.

IF Colonel Hamley had taken counsel with his calmer judgment, his letter in the *Times* of last Tuesday would hardly have found its way into print. From a military writer of his mark we expected something better than the hasty echo of an unreasoning cry. That a good many people in this country should have been led by their prepossessions or by some amiable weakness to back up French denunciations of German cruelty, was the most natural thing in the world. Sentiment goes a long way with most of us, and French rhetoric has a very persuasive power on temperaments of a certain order. The teachings of history and the voice of reason are alike unheeded when an eloquent and imaginative people call upon the world to cheer them in their noble uprising against a ruthless invader. The absurdity of disconnecting France from all complicity in the war begun by her late Emperor is forgotten in the interest aroused by the sight of a resolute nation fighting for its outraged hearths and homes. Not a few people have come to look on the invasion of France in requital for an unprovoked attack on Germany as a downright crime; and a very natural yearning for a strengthened frontier and the repossession of old German soil has been denounced as a wicked scheme for the annihilation of a great country. No terms are found too laudatory for the bush-whackers who break all rules of civilised warfare, nor any too scathing for the troops who seek by just reprisals to enforce obedience to those rules.

All this, we say, is natural enough. But from an officer of Colonel Hamley's fame and experience we had a right to look for criticism of a calmer sort. We had a right to hope that he at least would have kept his head cool amidst the heat engendered by party feeling with regard to the present war. Instead however of trying to lead his countrymen towards fair and rational conclusions, he seems bent on urging them quicker than they would otherwise go in a direction the very reverse. His letter to the *Times* betrays throughout an amazing blindness to the cardinal facts in the military history of the last six months. His sympathies colour his reasoning and distort his views to such an extent, that he can see no possible excuse for the German method of waging war in a country invested with lawless freeshooters who stick at no means of circumventing a

hated foe. In his eyes this partisan warfare is a sacred duty, and no atrocity committed by a Franc-Tireur can justify the retaliation it provokes from the opposite side. It is the Germans who have reverted to the barbarous practices of a bygone age. Their system of warfare is "a detestable anachronism," and "an ineffaceable stigma attaches to the army which practises and the nation which sanctions it." If Colonel Hamley could only put himself for a moment in the place of those he reviles, he would realise the ridiculous character of such an indictment against an army conspicuous for disciplined self-restraint so long as it had only to deal with a recognised foe. To contrast its later severities with the milder conduct of the Prussians in Bohemia or the English in Spain, is a piece of transparent sophistry which ignores the wide difference between the contrasted cases. Suppose the Bohemians had adopted the French plan of irregular warfare and treacherous surprises; would not the Prussians have been driven to stern reprisals in self-defence? Does any unprejudiced person blame the French in Spain for trying to put down the guerilla nuisance with a strong hand? "If the inhabitants of a village"—says Dr. Arnold—"will go out on their own account to annoy an enemy's march, to interrupt his communications, and to fire upon his men wherever they can find them, they too must be patient if the enemy in return burn their village, and hang them up as brigands. For it is idle to say that the mere circumstance that an army is invading its enemy's country, puts it out of the pale of civilised hostility; or, at any rate, if this be maintained, it is worse than idle to say that it may not retaliate this system, and put out of the pale of civilised hostility those who have begun so to deal with them."*

Here we have the well-reasoned utterance of a clear-thinking judicial mind. The sometime Professor of Modern History at Oxford was not to be taken in by sounding pretences about the right of a nation to treat the civilised invader like a beast of prey. With him the one question is, which side first sets the example of departing from the laws of civilised warfare. Now there is no evidence to show that the Germans were the first to break those rules, while the French have openly gloried in the kind of warfare carried on by their Francs-Tireurs. It is a well-known fact that German soldiers have been murdered on the line of march or shot down amidst peaceful villages under every circumstance of lawless treachery. To the men who slay them this may seem a just and noble revenge; but their admirers have no right to quarrel with the Germans for treating such outrages as wanton departures from the rules of honourable warfare. The latter are bound in self-defence to meet cruelty with cruelty, on pain of losing the advantages they had won in fair fight or by means of superior strategy. It is utterly absurd to suppose that any civilised army would tolerate against itself the inevitable atrocities of partisan warfare. Severity must be employed to deter others from the commission of like atrocities, and it is only inseparable from so sad a state of things that the innocent should often suffer for the guilty. Have we forgotten the Indian Mutiny and many a little war on the Punjab frontier? That the system of repression pursued by the Germans may in some few instances have been carried too far, is by no means unlikely; but that it has generally served its purpose, the progress of the campaign in all directions has abundantly proved. Nor has the fact of their being invaders anything to do with the point at issue. No such plea can be allowed to save the French from the natural consequences of treating disciplined soldiers like mere outlaws. On their own heads must rest the blame of the "detestable anachronism" which Colonel Hamley would place to the German account. In war one army must invade the other's country, and the notion that Germany has thereby put herself in the wrong, is an argument more pleasing to French vanity than creditable to our common sense.

Instead of reviling Germany for her treatment of France, Colonel Hamley would have done the world a greater service by adding his voice to that of others who have protested against the "anachronism" of irregular partisan warfare. The evils of such a warfare, undertaken in a cause however good, are always sure to outweigh its benefits. Let us listen once more to Dr. Arnold: "The truth is, that, if war carried on by regular armies under the strictest discipline is yet a great evil, an irregular partisan warfare is an evil ten times more intolerable; it is in fact no other than to give a license to a whole population to commit all sorts of treachery, rapine, and cruelty, without any restraint; letting loose a multitude of armed men, with none of the obedience and none of the honourable feelings of a soldier; cowardly because they are undisciplined, and cruel because they are cowardly." For such reasons he held—and most thinking persons will probably agree with him—that all irregular risings of a whole people against an invading army ought to be "impartially condemned, as a resource of small and doubtful efficacy, but full of certain atrocity, and a most terrible aggravation of the evils of war." Even in Spain, where Wellington derived some little help from guerilla bands, Napier believed that, if English aid had been withdrawn from the Spaniards, "one of the surest means by which the French could have gained the goodwill of the nation would have been the extirpating of the *partidas*." The Prussian uprising of 1813 succeeded mainly through the opportune triumphs of Austrian and Russian arms. In France the guerilla system has achieved next to nothing against numbers and superior discipline; but it has seriously aggravated every evil incidental to a hostile invasion, and has taught the French themselves to claim protection from Prussian dragoons against the baleful interference of their own Francs-Tireurs.

* Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History," page 160. Second Edition.

MOHAMMEDAN INTRIGUES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

From private letters received from India we learn that during the months of September, October, and November numbers of lithographed proclamations, purporting to emanate from the Emperor of Russia, have been circulated, through the post, among the influential natives of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. In these proclamations the people are requested to be of good cheer, for the day of their deliverance from English oppression is at hand, and to be prepared to render active assistance to their deliverer.

We think it right to publish the information, not because we fear immediate Russian invasion of India, but because the attempts to unsettle the minds of our Indian subjects are increasing in boldness and frequency.

The natives of India have for many years past been taught, by insidious means, to believe that Russia is the greatest Power on earth, and that her invincible forces have only to appear to subdue everything before them. The peoples of our Eastern Empire are not a thinking, reasoning people. They are easily allured by anything that dazzles the imagination. Everything about us appears to them orderly and humdrum, and tales of Russian grandeur are accepted as facts not to be controverted. The masses are fervent believers in the tradition that has come down to them, and that tradition is that a mighty power will appear and deliver them from English bondage; and that power they have decided can only be Russia. The Sikhs believe that their great leader and priest—Gooroo Govind Singh—will return to earth and restore them to power, aided, in the first instance, by a great nation, whom he will eventually overthrow. The Mohammedans as firmly believe that their Prophet will return under somewhat similar circumstances, and the Hindoos, generally, are sanguine of delivery by one of their own gods. The effect of these things combined is slowly, yet surely, working evil for us in the future, and it is not a moment too soon to stare that evil in the face and meet it boldly.

Gentlemen with considerable Indian official experience will assure us that these things scarcely merit serious consideration, for that the hearts of the people are with us, and that we are daily acquiring a firmer hold on them by our just laws and Government. We sincerely wish we could accept the assurance

as conclusive of the stability of our rule in India, but stubborn facts impel us the other way. We know and have studied all the races that inhabit the country from Bengal to Peshawur, and our experience of them justifies us in stating

1st. That the millions of Mohammedans whom we govern, to a man, detest us.

2nd. That the warrior races would willingly join any formidable enemy who may oppose us, and

3rd. That the so-called independent chiefs and princes are bitter in their hatred of us for reducing them to the position of puppets in the hands of our political agents.

Until the time arrives when education and freer intercourse with us will have enabled them to appreciate our rule, we must satisfy them that we are invincible. But they will not be so satisfied while intrigues are allowed to spread unchecked. Our indifference to the attempts, whether made by Russia or our dissatisfied subjects, to endanger our rule, is attributed, not to our contempt for the intrigues, but to our inability to crush them.

We cannot help condemning the laxity which permits hundreds and thousands of dangerous proclamations to be issued through the public post, and the evident incompetence of the police to detect the senders. Every proclamation must bear the post-mark of the town or district in which it is posted; and surely ordinary intelligence ought to be sufficient to trace the person or persons who post them.

We need hardly point out that indifference to such matters is sure to bring upon us trouble in the days that are coming. Ever since the Mutiny of 1857 rumours of disaffection and risings of the people have been kept alive with a persistency which ought to induce the belief that some great Power is at work and the desire to oppose and crush it.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BATTLE OF THE GAUGES.

The *Times of India* allows that once in a campaign a battle or fort may be lost through the delay of a single hour, more often that of half-a-day. One has also heard of similar mischances from attack being delivered an hour too soon; but no one will admit there are any conceivable circumstances that practical politicians or generals would care to reason on, under which the Indian Empire or any important station in it might be lost because of a single hour or even a day's delay caused solely by some material impediment to transport. There was no break-of-gauge excuse between Meerut and Delhi in May, 1857; but a tremendous revolt, that eventually shook the Empire, gained head solely because of half-a-day's delay in pursuing a troop of cowardly miscreants who, once within the walls of the Mogul's city, became formidable military and political antagonists. If it be said this remark is travelling out of the strict line of argument, we reply it is needful in order to restore the sense of proportion which is lost sight of by those who, for the sake of an imaginary military emergency that may arise once in a century, would tax every ton of traffic, and inflict a permanent and all but unendurable burden on the country. If in any military emergency that fate has in store for us, or that the possible folly of our rulers (as from 1852 to 1857) can invite, our Empire in India or any considerable province of it can be lost in the time that might be required to transhipa regiment of cavalry or a park of artillery, then the sooner we begin to make arrangements to retire the better, or also make the avowal (wholly contrary to fact as it is) that we only stay in India for an indefinite but perceptibly limited period, or as long as we can, and whilst we make anything out of the country. In one sentence occurring between those we have quoted, our contemporary puts the practical issue which has to be debated—"If there were no break of gauge, men and material would reach the point of concentration in less time." Just so; and the question is—how much less, how often is the obstacle likely to arise? and is it worth while, for the sake of the uncertain, exceptional, and limited advantage, to incur a certain and ever present evil? It is, we repeat, a question of proportion, and is scarcely touched by the very general proposition "that in war, time is of inestimable value"—a remark which itself requires the very large qualification supplied by the word "occasionally." We have endeavoured, in regarding these questions from the theoretical standpoint, to follow as closely as possible the cue set by those who insist on uniformity; but this is not the way to treat the subject. We admit, of course, that transhipment would occasion a certain amount of delay; but let anyone, along with that, take into account—and no one can better estimate than our local contemporary—the thousand and one unavoidable hindrances, impediments, and mischances which, under the most perfect arrangements in India, must beset any rapid concentration and hastily combined movements of troops. Now let the mind dwell upon these difficulties which are inseparable from the hypothesis of a military emergency suddenly arising and sufficiently formidable to shake the four corners of the Empire. Would the detention at the "point of disjunction" enhance these difficulties by one-tenth? He would consider this carelessly, we say, who should put down the artificial impediment at one-twentieth. Then there is to set against that the substantial credit we claim, namely, that for the price of this occasional delay the country gets several hundred more lines of rail, and in half the time, compared with what would be the case were we to defer to those who insist on uniformity, and who would make ten thousand miles of communication subject to the conditions that obtain on the present five.

THE LATE SIR HENRY DURAND.

The *Englishman* holds that in Sir Henry Durand, his family, his country, and his friends have had a loss that time will not soon remedy; and those who knew him only as a public man will not forget the high sense of duty, the unsparing industry, the thoroughgoing honesty, which marked his whole career. From the date of his arrival in this country in 1830 up to the time he died, full of honours, though not of years, he did right-good service wherever he chanced to be; and whether as a young lieutenant blowing in the gates of Ghuznee, or as an experienced councillor of State directing the administration in which he had taken so large a part in his younger days, he thought of nothing but how to do his duty, and thinking did it. He was the only survivor of a school which numbered Outram, Henry Lawrence, and Sleeman among its members; and although we have still good men for the work before us, they are of a different and perhaps less lovable stamp.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks the melancholy death of Sir Henry Durand will have produced a painful feeling throughout India. Recently established in the Government of the Punjab, he was engaged in a minute survey of the frontier, from which much might have been expected, when an accident abruptly terminated his eventful career. If not the last, he was one of the last of the Romans—those soldier-politicals who have done so much to illustrate the rule of the English in India. A long life, with the striking incidents of which the public are familiar, has unhappily ended in a tragedy; but it has this compensation, it will serve to grave his name more deeply on the page of history. The shocking incident may cause some changes in the Executive Council, unless the Secretary of State can find a man to his liking outside that body; but it will not be easy to discover a man more fitted for the post than the gallant soldier and gentleman who has so strangely been taken away.

The *Friend of India* has the painful duty this week of recording the death of a man among the truest who ever held rule for England in India; a man so pure and lofty in his aims and acts that he never held an office without adorning it, and without leaving it higher in that public estimation which alone is of value to a public man. Seven months ago, almost to the day, we had the pleasure of saying what the writer of an article on the subject of Sir Henry Durand's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab felt to be true and right of Sir Henry's character and services. When those lines were penned the writer little thought how soon they would again be called for as testimony to the name and memory of that great man, when his voice would be silenced and his great heart stilled for evermore. It is a pleasure to the present writer to look back on those words—not his words—so warmly, so lovingly penned, so lit up with a feeling that no wealth or position could have commanded from any man capable of so putting word to word on any subject ever given to human pen. In that article—which we thought for some moments of simply reprinting—we follow, from stage to stage, all but the latter part of the unselfish career of Sir Henry Durand. We see him landing at Calcutta in 1830, the fellow-voyageur of Dr. Duff, another hero as dauntless and as pure. We see him again in 1870 as he declares in all the simplicity of true genius—of that genius which fears God and has no other fear—that his work had been as nothing compared with that of his fellow-passenger. We see him again, four years after his first landing, at the head of a party of engineers, prosecuting valuable scientific investigations, opening the way to new studies; then contributing to the scientific reviews careful and thoughtful papers, in strong and nervous language, adding to human thought line on line, and fact on fact, till the time for action came; then blowing up the gate of Ghuznee; then telling as only such a man could tell the story of the Cabul war; then striving with wise against unwise counsel in Persia; then acting as Lord Ellenborough's private secretary, and "never once seeking his own private ends, but sacrificing himself for others," when "he had such influence with the Governor-General that he had only to ask and he would have received;" then making all bad men his enemies and all good men his friends at Moulmein, striking with all his might—and what a might it was!—against all wrong, scorning to pander to it, or treat with it, or hold any terms with it, in high quarters or in low. That was Sir Henry Durand, and very appositely and forcibly indeed do the lines applied by the same writer to another hero apply to him:—

"To reverence the King as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their King,
To teach the heathen and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redeeming human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity."

THE NEW FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

The *Englishman*, remarking on the resolution which directs that each local Government shall yearly submit its accounts to the scrutiny of its local public, thinks it will be impossible for a subordinate Administration to create vast permanent drains upon the revenue without attracting public attention. The enormous abuses by which, in Bengal, for example, the police force was erected into a lucrative asylum for favoured dependants on the Government, and by which, year after year, the expense of the Administration was increased without in the least degree increasing its usefulness, will never be again ventured on. But it is not the accounts alone that have to be subjected to the criticism of the local public; each subordinate Government must also submit to its local public the means by which it proposes to raise such local revenue as it may find necessary for the ensuing year. If these measures are not of a character to command the general assent, we shall be able to criticise them with an amount of detailed knowledge which it is at present impossible to bring to bear upon the wider schemes of the Imperial Budget. It will be in vain for a Provincial Governor to shut his ears to the outside voice, for there will be henceforth a Court of Appeal in which both the measures proposed by the local Administration, and the objections brought against them by the local community, will be impartially tried. The Governor-General in Council reserves, in the amplest terms, the right to consider and the power to refuse any financial schemes which the subordinate administrations may devise. While, therefore, a local Governor will thus have a strong support against anything like factious opposition on the part of particular sections of his local community, we may be sure that well-grounded and unanimous objections on the part of that community will tell with conclusive weight against an obstinate or wrong-headed Administration. Whatever the Decentralisation Scheme may fail to effect—and we confess that we should have liked to have seen it of a more comprehensive character—it will at least force the subordinate Governors to place themselves in accord with the public opinion of the communities over which they preside. There are three Local Governments which have no Councils, and, we think, to make the proposed publicity really valuable a Council of Finance in some form or another should be organised at Allahabad, Lucknow and the Punjab. It will be too late to give the public information after the Local and Imperial Governments have discussed and decided the question by a demi-official correspondence; at all events it would be by far the more satisfactory system of discussing a new cess or an increase of an old one, than merely publishing a resolution in the *Gazette* for the public to look at or to overlook, as the case might be.

AKBAR AND LORD MAYO.—The *Asiatic* does not approve of the treatment to which the discourteous Maharajah of Jodhpore was subjected by the Supreme Government. According to this journal, one of the young India School, the Governor-General ought to have treated the recusant with genial contempt, and have told him either to attend the Durbar or stay away, as if his attendance or non-attendance were matter of perfect indifference. The instalment of punishment awarded on the spot is described as "harsh and demonstrable"—meaning public, and the Maharajah is informed that he might have gone to law with the Viceroy. This is a very good specimen of the new school, and we are not going to debate with them. It is sufficient to repeat their views, which serve to point the road these softly speaking gentlemen would have us go. Three hundred years ago, in 1570, Akbar, in one of his many expeditions into Rajpootana, chanced to be near the frontier of Jodhpore; and "Maldeo, the old Rajah of Jodhpore," writes Mountstuart Elphinstone, "sent his second son to meet him. This Akbar resented, as an imperfect substitute for his own appearance; and afterwards, assuming a superiority to which he was not entitled, made a formal grant of Jodhpore to Rai Sing of Bikaneer, a junior member of the same family." Akbar was a politic, but not a severe or harsh monarch, and had he possessed the power as well as the indubitable supremacy of the British Government, there can be no doubt that he would have enforced his sentence at the head of an army. The policy adopted by the Viceroy, who wields a force to which no Delhi Emperor ever pretended, is much less harsh than that of Akbar; and moreover, the Viceroy represents the actual Paramount Power. We cite the conduct of Akbar merely to show that in 1570, as well as 1870, a slight put upon the sovereign authority was resented on grounds of policy, and not permitted to pass by with impunity. The appeal to our fears, which forms part of the pleading in the *Asiatic*, is as irrelevant as the implied suggestion that the Maharajah might have gone to law. When we refrain from punishing insult, lest we should shake "the loyalty of an ancient noble," we shall deserve the fate of ignominious expulsion, which will then not be far distant.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Bengal.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House on December 30, under the presidency of Lord Mayo.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land. He said that a system of making advances of this description had been in force in many parts of India almost since the commencement of the British rule in this country, and that there had also been in force several old regulations, passed in the beginning of the last century, bearing on this subject. Thus the present measure had for its object the consolidation of these old laws. The security for the advances to be made was good and complete, inasmuch as the very lands on which money was to be advanced, and on which improvements were to be carried out, were proposed to be securities. Then in regard to the recovery of the money advanced there would be no difficulty; it would be recovered in the same manner as they recovered arrears of land revenue. This measure of consolidation would be a favourable step to the grand scheme for the consolidation of all the statutes in force in this country—a scheme which his friend Mr. Stephen wished to consummate; and the Government believed that the principles of the measure for the purposes of carrying out works of agricultural improvements were very good. The works on which advances were to be made were not works of magnitude, requiring great engineering skill and a large outlay of money, but works of improvement within the capacity of the proprietors of land, with such little help from Government as would be deemed necessary. Those works would, for the most part, consist of wells, drains, reclamation of waste-lands, and so forth. But there was, he thought, another class of works on which advances might be made with benefit, and advances on these works have hardly been made at all. He alluded to the subsidiary irrigating canals which, he thought, should be connected with the main canals undertaken by Government. If the proprietors and occupiers of land could be induced, for the purposes of irrigation, to have small canals leading to the main ones, then a great impetus would be given to the agricultural prospects of this country. Although these subsidiary works require little engineering skill and expense, yet the cost, he thought, was greater than the proprietors and occupiers of land could well afford; and this was a serious obstacle in the way of agricultural improvements. Unless this encouragement was given he was of opinion that it was impossible that full benefit could be drawn from the main canals undertaken by Government. Under present circumstances it rested with the proprietors and occupiers of land to take, or not to take, advantage of the main canals—they did as they pleased. In some instances there was extreme delay in taking water after the main canals were made, and this delay was a great obstacle to the improvement of agricultural prospects and the accession of wealth. The Government believed that there could be no object to which the proposed advances could be more advantageously and properly devoted than this; and in making the advances there could not possibly be any loss or risk. The system of making advances was known by the people and generally appreciated. Into the details of the scheme he did not think it necessary to enter. The conditions under which the advances were to be made, the manner in which they were to be recovered, and so forth, would be fully set forth when he would introduce the Bill. The local Governments were all consulted regarding this measure in a letter which was printed in the *Gazette of India* about six months ago. Answers had been received to that letter from all the local Governments in North India; and although many suggestions had been made, yet the measure was generally appreciated by all the authorities consulted. This system, which had long been in force in India, though under many divisions, was identical in principle with that existing in many parts of England and Ireland in the shape of the Land Improvement Act, which, he thought, was well known; and he was of opinion that there was no country in the world to which a system of this kind was more properly applicable than India; for in India there was one great source of industry —agriculture; and one great source of work was the land. The honourable speaker then made some further remarks on the benefits that would accrue to India, both agriculturally and financially, if the proposed system were adopted; and also on the position of the Government as the chief landlord with reference to the subordinate proprietors and occupiers of land. The motion was put, and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkari revenue in Northern India. He said that this was a consolidated measure, embodying the substance of five Acts bearing on the subject. He then made some remarks explanatory of the objects and reasons of the measure, and concluded by suggesting the desirability of confining the measure to this presidency only. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and

ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same ; and to move that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. This was also a consolidated measure, its objects being to consolidate the three Acts in which the law relating to arms and ammunition was contained. The motion was put, and agreed to.

Colonel the Hon. R. Strachey moved that the Hon. Mr. Inglis be added to the select committee on the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation, and drainage. The motion was put and agreed to.

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The new Department of Agriculture, it is intended, says the *Daily Examiner*, shall form a branch of the Home Department, the Agricultural Secretary drawing the same pay as the Home Secretary—viz., the reduced salary of Rs. 3,500 a month.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Lord Napier of Magdala was, after having spent Christmas with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks, at Bhagulpore, to take the Carigolah route to Darjeeling, thence visiting Julpigoree, Buxa, Assam, and the eastern frontier districts, and arriving in Calcutta late in February.

CIVIL.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General of Accounts, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave, and that Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Accountant-General of Bengal, is likely to be appointed to officiate for him during his absence. In that case Mr. Mangles, the Deputy Accountant-General, it is probable, will act for the latter.

MILITARY.—The *Pioneer* is informed that all the reports on the Martini-Henry rifles sent out to India for trial have now been sent home. They are, it is believed, almost uniformly favourable ; and our contemporary hopes, therefore, "that in a short time the new arm, indisputably the best in use, will be in the hands of the whole British army."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—In an article in the *Englishman* respecting the growth of cotton in Assam, the following sensible remark occurs: —"A reward is offered for cleaning and preparing the fibre of the Rhea grass. Surely cotton is of sufficient importance to warrant a like reward being given for a gin that would be within the reach of the grower." This question has been raised in Western India for a long time past, and as yet the Government have made no sign.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.—A Calcutta paper, the *Daily Examiner*, says :—"The salary of the Secretary in the Home Department, and those of other Secretaries to the Government of India, are, it is said, to be reduced, the reduction in the case of the Home Department to be from Rs. 4,166 to Rs. 3,500 a month. The salaries of the Under Secretaries will, at the same time, be reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,000 a month. These contemplated reductions, at any rate those of the salaries of the Under-Secretaries, we cannot help regarding as both illiberal and impolitic, and calculated to have a most injurious effect on the future *personnel* of the Civil Service."

MAN'S ENEMIES.—Mr. Mackenzie, Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has addressed to the Government of India an interesting report on deaths from wild animals and snakes, and the cost to the Bengal Government of destroying these dreadful enemies of the poor people of the jungle districts. The provision for reaching the end in view is by offering rewards, sometimes proportioned to the extent of the mischief done. For a man-eating tiger or a particularly destructive elephant a special reward is given. In Behar the wolves are so ferocious that marksmen are selected from the police to hunt them down, and other persons are employed to trap them, though all the good intentions are often thwarted by the superstition of the people, who believe that ill-luck rests on a village where a wolf is killed. This "beats anything!" In the war against snakes the Government, by paying only two annas for each snake killed, very soon expended Rs. 30,000. The Lieutenant-Governor recommends that in districts where the pest is great hunting parties should be organised.—*Friend of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS BLUNDERING.—"The state of the Montgomery Hall, Lahore," says the *Indian Public Opinion*, "has recently attracted considerable attention. Some time ago, a report having arisen that cracks had appeared in the roof, they were examined and declared to be unimportant. The places at that time plastered up have again opened, at least it appears so ; and to casual observers, not highly trained in the D. P. W. mysteries, a building in which every arch is cracked, the great end arches very widely, the cracks extending up the walls and along the roof, appears to require instant examination. It would be a pity to see this splendid hall, on some occasion when the vibration of dancing and music discovered its weak point, collapsing like the Allahabad Gun Carriage Factory." "The Public Works Department appears to be getting into hot water all over the country," says the *Mofussilite*, "the latest information being regarding the treasury buildings at Bareilly, which were built in 1865. They are now found to be in a highly dangerous state."

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER AT CAWNPORE.—A distressing story reaches us from Cawnpore that Captain Johnson, lately serving at Allahabad with the detachment of the 1-14th Regiment, has committed suicide at the former place. We are told that while here the deceased officer had shown such distinct symptoms of mental disorder that he had been ordered to the headquarters of the regiment for medical examination. If the details as reported to us are in accordance with facts, there can be little doubt of his unsound mind at the time of the catastrophe. We are told that about noon on the 26th instant the deceased mounted his bicycle and rode some four or five miles to the tank at Nawabgunge. He there asked some natives to fetch him bricks, but they refused, under the impression that he would throw them at themselves. He, however, looked about for stones or bricks, and at last finding some hard materials, began to beat his head with them, and immediately afterwards hurried to the adjoining tank, a very deep one, and threw himself in. The natives, witnesses of the scene, then ran for the police, who dragged the tank. The body was easily recovered, but life was extinct.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 31.

FORESTS IN BENGAL.—The report on the forest administration of Bengal gives an insight into the great timber wealth of the country. The estimated area of valuable forests on Government land in Assam alone is over 4,000 square miles,—the forests of the lower Dehing river by themselves cover 600 square miles, and contain "the most excellent timber in Upper Assam"—possessing almost everywhere great facilities for transport by water. The Government is not, however, so jealous of its treasures as might be supposed, for private companies cut down without hindrance or remonstrance such timber as they require, and they have the misfortune to require a great deal and the judgment to choose the finest. Thus the Upper Assam Tea Company have a saw-mill in active operation in the neighbourhood of Debrooghur, and the Dehing Saw-mill Company is working unrestrictedly the "exceptionally fine poma forests on the Sessanuddy." The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, while fully recognising the value of these agencies for the supply of timber to meet all local wants, is of opinion "that it cannot be permitted that the system hitherto in force of uncontrolled use of the State forests by private companies should continue." The subject is certainly worth consideration.

THE PUNJAB FORCES.—In 1869-70 the Army in the Punjab was less by 3,961 men and 8 guns than it was in the previous year. In the former year 32,810 men with 123 guns held that province. Of the men 15,005 were British, the remainder of course native ; 2,346 Europeans, 3,467 natives, and 25 guns occupied Peshawur. The Punjab Frontier Force stood at 12,466 in 1869-70, costing Rs. 36,31,249. It is divided into 746 artillery, 2,827 cavalry, 8,891 infantry, 2 "staff." The Police Force of all descriptions numbered 1,701 horse and 18,034 foot, all natives, with 73 Europeans and 520 native officers of various grades, costing Rs. 29,12,411. Of the constables, 51·1 per cent. were Mohammedans ; 17·8 per cent. Sikhs ; 7·7 per cent. Brahmins ; 7·9 per cent. Rajpoots ; 12 per cent. Hindoos of other castes ; 1,058 were foreigners, of whom 215 belonged to tribes of the Trans-Indus Frontier. The proportion of Imperial police available for the prevention and detection of crime was that of one policeman to 2,620 persons, and to 13½ square miles ; "In Ireland the proportion of police to population is 1 to 420 persons." The total cost was a little less than 2 annas 8 pies, or 3¾d. per head of population ; "in England and Wales it exceeds 2s. per head of population."—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUDDHISM.—Dr. Murray Mitchell's lecture on Buddhism, lately delivered at the Bethune Society, Calcutta, shows a close and careful research into the history of that faith. He says that we are chiefly dependant for the life of Buddha on the *Lahta Vistara*, a work full of marvellous tales, in some cases so improbable as to have induced critics to regard the whole contents as a mere fable. In this opinion the lecturer does not entirely concur ; he believes that a King whose territory was somewhere between Oudh and Nepaul had a son named Buddha, born about the latter end of the third century, and who lived about eighty years. About this period sacerdotalism and caste were supreme, and Buddhism striking against the intolerable practices of Brahmanism was a natural and almost necessary reaction. Many circumstances tended to favour the faith and to make its adoption popular among the people. The proud domineering behaviour of the Brahmins was becoming intolerable, and their preaching was in a language not understood by the masses. On the other hand Buddha preached in simple words, in the vernacular to all castes. He spoke of morality and kindness to the lower animals, raised the status of the females, and spoke with earnestness and great force to the people. Dr. Mitchell says that it is not easy to decide from the meagre information how far Buddha's conceptions were original or borrowed from other sources, but he is inclined to believe that Buddha had greater merits than writers give him credit for. Buddhism as a product of the Indian mind, and the powerful influence it has had on the philosophy and religion of the Hindoos, must be especially interesting. Buddhism is materialism ; there is no soul—all is matter. Buddha never spoke of a Supreme Being, though his followers had perishable gods. Transmigration is not a Buddhistic doctrine, for there is no soul to transmigrate ; but at death there is a separation of mateer, and a new being is formed.

THE YEARLY REPORTS.—The Secretary of State for India is far from being satisfied with the preparation of the annual administration reports, and has written to the Viceroy on the subject. His Grace wishes it to be distinctly understood that the preparation of these reports constitutes a most important part of the duty of a Government, and that it is very desirable on all accounts that each report should exhibit a comprehensive view of administrative progress. Of the eight reports submitted those of the Punjab and British Burmah are considered by his Grace as the most complete and satisfactory; those of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, he says, are not open to objection; and of the rest he adds that the report for Bombay is very much the worst. He then points out to his Excellency the Viceroy that an administration report, to be of any value, should afford to the reader an adequate view of the resources of the territory under the Government, and of the working of the various departments of the administration; and that it should also contain a clear and condensed statement of the more important questions which have engaged the attention of the Government during the year. The Duke also complains of the great want of punctuality which there is in the transmission of the reports, and intimates his desire that in future they may be despatched to him in January, so that they may reach the India-office during the month of February.

A MODEL RAJAH.—The young Rajah of Kaypurthala is devoting himself with much assiduity to the improvement of his State. The first great want was good roads. Two have been begun from Sultanpore and Kurtarpore to Kapurthala, and about five or six miles of each are thrown up though not yet made pucca. The memorial to the late Rajah is completed, and the walls have been finished round the palace gardens, and beautiful cast-iron gates got from Roorkee. We are glad to hear that, personally, the Rajah works hard to improve himself. He goes to office regularly every day. Already a good English scholar, he keeps up his reading, and has recently turned his attention to music so far as to take regular lessons on the piano! The Dewan Mutthra Dass, one of the most intelligent men in these parts, has also gone in for music, and even Jeypore must feel small when he hears that both the Prince and the Prime Minister of Kapurthala have positively tried singing! The Prince, however, came to the conclusion that he should prefer to practice on the violin, but the Dewan, we believe, still practises. In one point we hear a very favourable account of the Kapurthala State. It is said that a general desire for English education has sprung up, and that the chief men of the State, encouraged by the example of their Prince, are sending their children to school, and are anxious for their improvement.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BURRA KHANAS.—Why do not the Government pass a Burra Khanah Act? There are laws for repressing public nuisances; why should there not be a law for abating one of the most serious evils that we daily experience in private life? Public nuisances are suppressed because they interfere with the comfort, or affect the health, of particular localities; and we may well ask upon what grounds burra khanas have been exempted from legislative control. They are undoubtedly evils of the first magnitude, and disturb the repose, not merely of particular neighbourhoods, but of the whole community, and urgently demand the attention of an intelligent Legislature. We feel sure that an Act placing burra khanas under suitable restrictions would be one of the most popular pieces of legislation that the Governor-General's Council could undertake. Which of our legislators will take up the matter, and earn the well-deserved gratitude, not only of the present generation, but of a long posterity? Mr. Martin rescued himself from oblivion by advocating the cause of oppressed animals, and Martin's Act still lives in our Statute-book as an undying memorial of the humanity of its author. Why should not Mr. Stephen now take up the cause of the oppressed diners-out in Calcutta, and immortalise his name by rescuing them from those dreadful scourges and tormentors of society, the givers of these dreary and unwholesome burra khanas?—*Englishman.*

SUCCESS OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—After the numerous predictions made at the time the Punjab Tenancy Act was before the Legislative Council, of the ruin it would work to proprietors, the effect it would have in transferring whole districts from the hands of one class of owners to another, the amount of disaffection to our rule it would be certain to excite—our readers will be surprised to learn that, so far from these predictions being verified, the old recorded proprietors of the soil have treated the measure with the greatest indifference, and up to this time it has worked with perfect smoothness. The administration report says:—"Some delay took place in completing the arrangements for carrying the Act into effect, but it is now in full operation; up to the present time it has worked smoothly. The tenants who lost status under the operation of the recent settlements have been very active in suing to recover their lost position; but the proprietors have been singularly apathetic, and the provisions enabling them to evict occupancy tenants on payment of compensation are most rarely put in force. In forwarding the monthly return of tenancy cases for April, 1870, the Financial Commissioner remarked:—No excitement whatever has occurred from the introduction of the Act in any class of people connected with the land, nor do I anticipate that any excitement or difficulty will occur in working the Act." This, to our thinking, is about as complete an answer as could be given to those detractors of the late Viceroy and the members of Council who urged forward the passing of the measure. The result has fully proved its necessity and expediency.—*Mofussilite.*

CINCHONA.—In a report to the Government of Bengal, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Superintendent Botanical Gardens and Cinchona plantations in Bengal, calls attention to the state of Cinchona cultivation at Sikhim, and to the questions of its extension and the manufacture of quinine. He says that there are two Plantations at Sikhim, Rungyroong, and Rungbee. The elevation most suitable for the plant depends upon the kind of Cinchona, and varies from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. Mr. Clarke estimates the value of the produce of this year, 1870-71, at Rs. 15,000 from 100 acres; next year about 265 acres more will come into bearing. With reference to extension, he thinks that Government will have to consider whether it is only intended to supply sufficient Quinine for the service, or whether the benefits of the medicine will be extended to the public by producing it in large quantities and selling it at a cheaper rate than it can be had in the European market. He thinks it would be more economical to concentrate the manufacture at one place, and thus diminish the cost. Another consideration with regard to extension is the position of private Cinchona plantations. At present there are only a few and these will pay well if the bark maintains its present price of 1s. 8d. per lb., which can hardly, however, be if competition ensues, owing to the extension of Government plantations. In 1869-70 the quinine issued from the Government stores in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 2,671 lbs. Mr. Clarke estimates that the present plantations will yield 6,000 lbs. of quinine in a few years, and consequently if Government only wishes to manufacture sufficient for its own purpose there is no need to extend the cultivation. He thinks that the only point really worthy of consideration is whether the scheme would not interfere with private enterprise. The Government of Bengal referred the matter for the consideration of the Government of India, and the latter directs that measures be taken for the immediate extension of Cinchona Succirubra as well as the gradual planting of C. Calisaya—due regard being had to economy.

BLACKMAIL IN RAJPOOTANA.—A chapter of Indian life seldom opened to the readers of Upper India is that which tells of the predatory clans who levy their blackmail on undefended and moneyed travellers in Rajpootana. For the apprehension of these highwaymen and the redress of travellers, Courts of vakeels sit at Ajmeer, Aboo, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Deolee, the four latter being under the guidance of their respective political agents, and composed of the vakeels attendant upon those officers. The special objects of the Courts are the restoring stolen property to its owners, making the dacoits of Central India suffer for injuries inflicted on subjects beyond their own chief's jurisdiction, and the hearing of such cases within their powers as cannot be decided by any one State. Rules for their guidance have been published in the last issue of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and are worthy a passing notice, as they deal of a subject which, although it seldom comes before the public, is undoubtedly one of the highest importance to Central India. Travellers in the native States, to be able to claim compensation, are in the above rules ordered to take "sufficient" precautions; that is, they must be escorted by armed men in the proportion of one man to every Rs. 1,000 worth of goods in their possession; they must sleep at night only at authorised places and under the immediate surveillance of the village chowkeydar, and while sleeping their escort must be judiciously disposed as sentries, and they must engage guides for the day time. When, in spite of these precautions, any crime is perpetrated, the injured person or his agent must accompany the tracking party, as also must those who in the first instance discovered the clue to the criminals, until another State is reached. At this point the State into which the pursuit has been carried is compelled by law to take up the chase, and villages refusing, when called on, to assist in pursuing dacoits, render themselves liable for the whole value of the stolen property. These rules seem somewhat harsh, but there can be no doubt that they are not more stringent than is necessary. For the hostility which too often exists between neighbouring States and the predilection which such enemies have for harbouring runaway criminals from each other's domains, render it at all times most difficult to capture, or even to pursue, the daring and fast travelling robbers of Central India; and nothing but severe regulations with an unbending application of their penalties could possibly ensure the administration of justice to travellers.—*Pioneer.*

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The prospects of the cotton crop of the North-West Provinces for 1870-71 are reported by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue as "everywhere favourable." The estimated area and yield are, we are told, respectively 7 and 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year, but what we are to understand from the following is not—to us at any rate—very clear:—"The estimated area and yield are thus in area 7, and for produce 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year. The deduction to be made for this on account of the partial injury suffered by some of the south-east districts is pro-

bably unimportant. The whole estimated yield of cotton in the Benares division, the Allahabad, Futtehpore, Banda, and Cawnpore districts, amounts to 16 per cent. only of the total estimated yield, and a large part of these districts escaped the late heavy rainfall. Probably about 8 per cent. of the whole estimated yield may have come under its effects, and of the estimated yield of this limited portion a quarter may possibly be deducted." Is the Board of Revenue "hedging," or is it only confused with its calculations? There is at Boolundshuhur an experimental cotton seed farm, but the results are, as in every other instance we can remember, failures. Nor without an unreasonable stretch of the imagination could any other result have been looked for, as—the old story—"the seed came too late." Now, it is no doubt most praiseworthy to institute "experiments," but if these are conducted carelessly and without sufficient foresight to, for instance, guarantee that seeds shall be ready at the proper sowing time, the praise merited is—well, inconsiderable. For proof that we are not carping idly, we may refer our readers to the report lately furnished to this Government by the Officiating Collector of Boolundshuhur. In this we are told that of the first sowing more than two-fifths were destroyed; a second sowing was effected with the following success:—"From the 150 beegahs under cultivation our produce under favourable circumstances (*i.e.*, with a little more care) should have been 300 maunds. . . . . We have already stored 21 maunds of cotton of sorts, and the estimate of cotton in the plants gives 97 maunds. Our hope for out-turn should therefore be 118 maunds, but the frost is making sad havoc among the bolls, and the actuals may yet fall far short of our expectations." The result, in short, will, perhaps, be about 50 maunds "of sorts." —*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28. Countess of Elgin, Krokstidt, Moulmain; Goa, Lemauf, ——.—29. Moultan, Nacoda, Muscat; Hindostan, Stober, Mauritius.—30. Str. Galata, Pearson, London; Zeelandia, Morton, Singapore; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.—31. Strs. Timsah, Hogg, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Lizzie H., Spring, Cardiff. —Jan. 1. Str. Rangoon, Gavin, Moulmain.—2. Str. Arcturus, Snardon, Liverpool; Simla, Seller, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Broughty Castle.—29. Str. Burmah.—30. Staffordshire.—31. Str. Scotia. —Jan. 2. Str. Himalaya; Lightning.—3. Penthesilea.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 97 14
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 10⅞d. to Is. 10¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	205 to 210
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1440 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	62 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	Sellers.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	250 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	212½ to 215
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to 158
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	115 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	240 to 242½
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 7 6 ...	£1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 12 6 Nominal. ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.—Since last mail the tone of the market has gradually improved, and business now seems in a healthier state than has been observable for some time past. Stocks in dealers' hands and in the interior are comparatively small, and with a moderate demand; holders have on their part exhibited less anxiety to sell. *Grey Shirtings:* A fair demand continues to be experienced for the light makes of 39-inch, say up to 7lb., and prices have a hardening tendency; 8¼lb. are only moderately dealt in at rather better prices. The wide widths are very quiet. *Grey Jaconets* continue in fair request, but *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* are very quiet. *Grey Mulls*, 39-inch, are more saleable, but for 44-inch the demand has again fallen off, and prices are easier. *Grey Twist*, 40's, have been more inquired for during the past few days, and prices have taken an upward turn.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.—*Saltpetre:* A fair amount of business has been done both in crude and refined kinds at Rs. 6-10 to 6-14 for the former, and Rs. 7-6 to 7-10 for the latter. The stock is about 4,000 to 5,000 bags in the market of crude kinds. *Rice:* Inquiry for Balam and Moonghy kinds; some transactions have been done at prices ranging 2 to 3 annas higher than our last quotations. *Linseed:* A moderate business has been done for shipments to Great Britain, but heavy shipments have been made for America at prices 1 anna higher than our last quotations. *Rapeseed:* There is an active demand for shipments, but we have heard of no transaction to report since the date of our last, owing to the scarcity of supplies from the interior. *Teelseed:* The market is bare of stock, and, consequently, we have heard of no change to report. *Jute:* We have heard of no heavy sales made in baled Jute, on account of the advanced rates of freight. There is some inquiry for loose Jute, and some transactions have been done at our last quotations. *Raw Silk:* About 40 maunds of Radnagore Silk have changed hands during the week at prices ranging from Rs. 13-8 to 17 per factory seer.

Madras.

MILITARY.—We regret to announce the death of Major Brown, Paymaster of H.M.'s 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), which took place at Fort St. George, Madras, on the afternoon of Jan. 1.

COFFEE.—We understand the coffee growers in the Ouchterlony valley and the Wynaad are most sanguine that the coming crop will be an unusually good one. In the Ouchterlony valley alone it is estimated that the produce of the several estates will amount to not less than 900 tons. If coffee planting with some adventurers is a bad speculation, with others it is the almost certain road to wealth.

COAL IN THE GODAVERY.—Colonel Haig, R.E., of the Godavery navigation works, has found coal near Dumagudiem, the headquarters of those works, about 130 miles from Cocanada. Although not quite so good as English coal for locomotive purposes, it is said to be good enough for use for welding purposes in the Government workshop. The question of working the seams, where its existence has been established beyond doubt, is under consideration. Dr. Oldham's opinion of the coal is said to be favourable.

DEATH OF A MAN-EATER.—A friend at Secunderabad informs the *Pioneer* that a man-eating tiger, which had been credited or debited with the deaths of fourteen persons during the year, was shot at Mahadopore, near Secunderabad, on Dec. 17, by Lieutenant Kennedy, 18th Hussars. The mother of one and the husband of another of the brute's victims had the satisfaction of assisting to skin him, after which, we are assured, he was devoured by the villagers. After this precedent there will be no safety for the inhabitants of the Jardin de Plantes if the blockade of Paris continues.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts has informed Government that there are a good many varieties of pottery to be procured in Southern India for the International Exhibition of 1871. Some of the descriptions are of characteristic and elegant shapes, while others are peculiar in quality and likely to prove of interest in European collections. He has written to several officials in the Mofussil, requesting them to inform him what would be the cost of good collections of pottery, glazed pottery, and porcelain, to represent the manufactures as at present carried on in these territories. The probable cost of the articles will be about Rs. 215.

SMOKING TIGERS.—Ootacamund has lately furnished us with a proof that tigers can climb trees to a considerable height, and a local paper now furnishes us with the following account of other hitherto unknown peculiarities of these animals. A correspondent, who signs himself "Not a Munchausen," writes to the *Neilgherry Excelsior* as follows:—"I observe you give an anecdote of a tiger snatching a cigar from a gentleman's hand and bolting with it. A friend of mine once had a tiger cub and a terrier pup in rearing. He was a great smoker, and the pets would play about the room whilst he indulged in the weed. The sweeper noticed that there was a gradual decrease of the cigar ends thrown away by his master, which could only be due to his master becoming less moderate in his habit, or the use of the cigar ends by some one else. Determined to ascertain the cause, he watched, and found one evening, after his master had retired to bed, that the tiger cub was the new customer for the cigar ends, his companion, the pup, bringing him a fire stick, stealthily abstracted from the kitchen! These are not the only instances of tigers taking to smoking. Mehemet Aly, the most enlightened ruler Egypt has ever had, kept a tame tiger, a full-grown one, to which he always handed his hooka after he had nearly exhausted the scented opium ball. On one occasion the Pasha having gone out to dinner, the hookabadar prepared the hooka as usual, and leaving the mouthpiece on the favourite chair of his Highness, went to watch his return. Entering the room with the Pasha, the first object that met their sight was the tame tiger lying fast asleep near the hooka. The Pasha called in vain, and the hookabadar shook the tiger in vain. He was dead drunk, having exhausted, by smoking, every atom of the scented opium ball."

DEFALCATION IN THE TRAVANCORE TREASURY.—A BARRISTER ALLOWED TO APPEAR FOR THE DEFENCE.—A defalcation of some

Rs. 30,000 has been brought to light in the Travancore Treasury and a Committee of Enquiry, vested with criminal powers, has been appointed to investigate the matter. The Head Accountant (who was the means of discovering the deficiency in the Treasury funds) and the shroff have, on the recommendation of Sir T. Madava Row, Dewan, been suspended, pending their trial. Mr. W. S. Gantz, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Head Accountant, and on the Committee's meeting was informed that the British Resident objected to his addressing the Court direct, but that he could conduct his case through a native Vakil. Mr. Gantz then said that he had received a telegram from the Fouzdar Commissioner of H H. the Maharajah stating that the "enquiry was postponed as desired—by order," which implied his right to appear. To this it was objected that the communication of the British Resident was of subsequent date; but the committee would have no objections to adjourn the case to allow of H.H.'s permission being obtained. Mr. Gantz accordingly petitioned H.H. for permission, which was at once granted. On the committee meeting next day Mr. Gantz was informed that H.H. had given his consent, but that no mention had been made in the petition about the Resident's objection, to which Mr. Gantz replied that the Resident's objection was worthless in the face of H.H.'s order; that H.H. being the supreme authority of the country, was, by every principle of constitutional law, the fountain of justice and the head of all the Courts, and that if H.H. chose to set aside any custom or rule of procedure which had hitherto obtained in his Courts, he was perfectly at liberty to do so, and neither the Resident nor any one else had the right to object. The Committee then referred the matter to the Judge of the Sudr Court, and Mr. Gantz was eventually allowed to appear.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Str. Scanderia, ——, Penang; str. Niger, ——, London.—30. Str. Edinburgh, ——, Penang; Dunkeld, ——, London.—31. Str. Rollo, ——, London.—Jan. 1. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez.—3. Str. Burmah, ——, Calcutta; str. Arabia, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Niger.—Mrs. Hodges and three children, Mr. D. L. Sedgwick, Mr. G. L. Thornhill, Capt. H. T. O'Rielly, Mrs. O'Rielly and one child, Miss Toynbee, Miss H. Lilay, Miss F. H. Smith, Mrs. and two Misses Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Chubley, Mr. Allardice.

Per str. Rollo.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawford and two infants, Col. J. E. and Mrs. Halliday, two Misses Halliday, Major and Mrs. Searle and infant, Miss E. L. Cracknell, Lieut. col. and Mrs. G. Pritchard and infant, Mrs. F. G. Wickham, Col. and Mrs. Gage, two Misses Gage, Mrs. A. M. Ritchie and two Misses Ritchie, Right Rev. S. Fenelly, Mr. G. Irvine, Mr. C. Vine, Miss C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Martenez.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss R. Williams, Capt. P. Becching, Capt. A. Lindsay, Major W. Hutton, Mr. H. Bill, Mrs. C. A. Rogers, Mr. A. Best, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, Miss Carpendale, Col. and Mrs. S. Elliott. From SUEZ.—Mr. G. Clay. From PENANG.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Dickson and child, Mrs. Ellis. From MADAGASCAR.—Mr. G. J. Walch.

Per Burmah.—Dr. Shaw, Capt. Smith, Mr. Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ellis, Miss Ellis and two children, Mrs. Flanagan, Master Castor, Mr. Williamson.

Per Arabia.—Mr. and Mrs. Desshamps, Mr. Maskell, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Babington, Mr. and Miss Donald.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Str. Niger, ——, Calcutta.—31. Antelope, ——, Chittagong; str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon; str. Rollo, ——, London.—Jan. 2. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez.—4. Str. Asia, ——, Rangoon; str. Arabia, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. S. and Mrs. Osgood, Mr. S. B. Binny, Mr. H. C. Langton, Major general Dunsford, C.B., Mr. Dunsford, Miss Young. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. W. Clarke, Major and Mrs. C. S. Clarke, Mr. J. G. Griere, Major and Mrs. R. Moseley and two infants, Mrs. Barkway, Messrs. G. P. Alexander, A. Scott, J. Smith, E. Dallison, E. Shillibeer, A. Roberts. From BOMBAY.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. Duke.

Per str. Oriental.—From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Capt. Callwell, Mrs. Smith, two daughters and son, Asst. apothy. J. D. Harrison. For MASULIPATAM.—Mrs. Sayce, Mrs. Arden and three children.

Per Arabia.—For FALSE POINT.—Miss Toynbee. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. H. Young. For MASULIPATAM.—Rev. W. Clayton and Mrs. Clayton. For GOPALPORE.—Mr. J. B. Simmons, Mr. R. H. Lloyns. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Simson.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 4, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1 11
Credit to 6 months	...	1 10⅞ to ⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	14 to 14¾ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6¾ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	
Ditto	1835-36 ...	2 to 2½ dis.
Ditto	1846-48 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

GUZERAT.—Mr. Stormont has submitted the following report regarding the state of the cotton crop in Surat and the surrounding districts, during the week ending the 31st December:—

"In the Surat and other districts, where the crop is late, no damage is apprehended to arise in consequence of the very extraordinary weather we have had during the past week. Rain fell on the 27th and 28th to the amount of 12 cents. The plants in the districts, especially on black land, are suffering from mildew; and this moisture will most certainly check it; not, however, directly, for, as every one is aware, a moist state of atmosphere is the life of all kinds of *fungi*; but the plants will, I believe, be so refreshed and invigorated by this unexpected *syringing* that their foliage will start into fresh growth and entirely throw off the disease. In districts where the crop is more mature, such as Broach, the effects will not be quite so happy, on account of the boll worm, for it seems that though the cloudy weather does not generate the insects, it certainly has some peculiar effect in promoting their extra development. It is rather remarkable that in Surat, where the rainfall was copious, the damage to the cotton pods is a perfect trifle, whereas in Broach, where the rainfall was scanty, the worm is much more abundant. The explanation suggested is that a lapse of nourishment rendered the plants less robust, and, consequently, a more favourable subject for insect depredations. Picking will here be general about the first week in February. There is every reason to believe that the crop will be a good fair one. The cultivators, for some reason or other which I do not understand, try to magnify every trifling mishap which may befal the cotton plant during its progress to maturity, such as too much or too little rain, cloudy, or cold weather, &c. An agriculturist of great experience in this part of the country informs me that he does not recollect a single season in which the crop, according to the ryots' accounts, did not suffer to the extent of four, six, or eight annas in the rupee. Those therefore who undertake to report on the condition of the crop from time to time, but who cannot afford to go into the districts to judge for themselves, or are incompetent to form an estimate from their own observation, generally give a very gloomy account of the season's prospects. I have just been over a district, which about a month before I had heard would probably yield a crop of about 24 annas. The crop is certainly looking well, but because there was a little mildew and boll-worm here and there, the growers brought their calculations down to a 12-anna crop. It is partly on this account, I believe, that the information derived from different sources, which sometimes appears in the same day's newspapers, is found to be so contradictory in regard to the expected crop."

SIND.—In a return for the district of Halla, in the Hydrabad collectorate, for the week ending December 30, Mr. Strachan states as follows:—"The weather has been slightly colder than the preceding week, the wind generally prevailing from a northerly direction. About the commencement of this week the sky had rather a watery appearance, but as yet we have had no more rain. Those cotton plants which are at all green are suffering from cold; the most exposed of the unripe pods are deeply tinged with a brown, unhealthy colour. Along the road between Hydrabad and Halla I have seen several fields in which the plants are still fresh and flowering; there are others where the cotton has been all picked and the cattle turned into them to graze. The cotton fields in the Hydrabad talooka are not so good as those in the Halla district. The soil does not seem to be so favourable to the cotton plant in the neighbourhood of Hydrabad as it is in the more northern divisions of the collectorate. During the past week a fair quantity of cotton has been seen moving towards Kurrachee. I have counted as many as twenty-five to thirty camels in one day laden with this staple, making for Ghotana Bunder, whence it is despatched by country boats to Kotree. Towards the end of the week it has been reaching Giddoo Bunder by land at from thirty to forty camel-loads daily. I believe no cotton on which advances have not been made some time ago has yet started for the ports. In Hydrabad the bazaar rate for cotton is Rs. 14·8 per maund. At Rs. 15 considerable business might be done, but it is hardly probable that merchants will offer this figure while Surat is under 7d. per lb. in England. The experimental fields are yielding good cotton and seed as yet; but the most exposed of the unripe pods are assuming an unhealthy, brown appearance. After the end of the coming week I will discontinue selecting seed; though it may in no way be damaged by the cold, it is doubtful whether it be good or not. The yield of American is upwards of 100 lbs. clean cotton to the acre, and we have not yet got the final picking. "S. J. HARRISON,

"Bombay, 6th January, 1871." For Cotton Commissioner.

STATION TALK.

SONPOORIE, *Dec.* 31.—His Excellency the Governor arrived at Bhownuggur on the 29th, and was received on landing by the young Thakore, the joint managers, and a guard of honour, the customary salute being fired as he alighted at the Motee Baug, or new palace,

which was set apart for his temporary residence. From my letter from Bhownuggur, written previous to my departure for Rajkote, you will not be unprepared to learn that the town on his Excellency's arrival looked its best, the main street through which he passed being well watered, and literally crowded with red and white flags; these flags and several triple and single arches, also dotted over with flags, being the principal things noticeable in the arrangements about the town for his Excellency's reception. At five o'clock the same day his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the "Alfred Hospital," the arrangements for which being exceedingly good, the ceremony was a decided success. Yesterday his Excellency visited the Thakore, and later on the jail, when a display of fireworks subsequently took place in the police compound, which was also illumined for the occasion. This morning the whole party, all anxiety to meet and to conquer the three panthers marked down for them several days before, left Bhownuggur between seven and eight o'clock, arriving here in good time for breakfast. The road from Bhownuggur here, as stated in my last, is in capital condition, and only wants a few bridges to render it one of the best roads in the province. Though the morning was bitterly cold, the drive was exceedingly pleasant, as it indeed could not fail to be, with fair horses, a good road, and pretty scenery the whole way from Wurtage, six miles from Bhownuggur. The scenery, more particularly about Sehore, the ancient capital of Bhownuggur, is strikingly pretty, the town itself being most picturesquely situated on a slope at the base of Sehore Hill, and having a fine broad stream of clear water running past it. This hill contains many panthers, though they are rather difficult to find from the density of the jungle brushwood which covers it from top to bottom; still, many have been got within the last few years, and no doubt with a little determination and perseverance many more could be got. Sehore to this station is five miles. The arrangements for the day here were first to have breakfast, and then to proceed in quest of the panthers, which yesterday lay in a small sugar-cane field about a mile and a-half to the west. Early in the morning, however, khubbur was brought in that the panthers had changed their place of abode over-night, and that it was uncertain where they had gone, or when they would be found. Hour after hour having passed away, and still no news of their whereabouts, several of the party went out in search of black buck, but had not, I believe, very good sport, the country immediately round them not being rich enough for those dainty animals. His Excellency, feeling far from well, has nevertheless been as much disappointed as the rest of the party at being robbed of his day's sport by the migratory habits of those cunning beasts; the chances are, however, he will get a shot at them on his return from Palitana, whither he goes to-morrow morning, since Captain Watson has men on the look-out for them, and it is not at all likely they have wandered far away.

PALITANA, *Jan.* 2.—His Excellency left Sonpoorie yesterday morning and arrived here in time for breakfast. Before leaving a small scene took place, caused by two or three of the Palitana Bhayads presenting themselves before him, and complaining of the Thakore's ill-treatment, bared themselves, and showed his Excellency numerous cuts and scars received from the swords of the Thakore's Arabs in the attempt to enforce his commands. I chanced to hear something about this affray when it occurred, and am in a position to say it is a wonder many lives were not lost, both sides having worked themselves up to a great pitch of excitement before any blows were given or received. As it was, several of the Bhayads received some ugly cuts, and two or three narrowly escaped with their lives, and will never be the same men they were. I believe the Thukore was in the right, though it is to be lamented he could not recover his just tribute without calling in the aid of his reckless Arabs. This, however, I regret to say is no isolated case, and is the clearest proof that, though much has been done in the province, much still requires to be done! His Excellency was met yesterday about a mile out of town by the Thakore and a large number of attendants, some on horseback, some on elephants, and others in gharries of sorts, the whole cavalcade following in the train of his Excellency's party to the new palace, which stands between the foot of the hill and south side of the city, and which was prepared for the temporary residence of his Excellency and staff, tents being pitched outside for the rest of the party. This palace is a large square building, possessed of no architectural pretensions, and with but scanty accommodation in proportion to its size. The reception-room is gorgeously furnished, and would look really handsome but for the mixture of Hindoo and European taste which prevails to such an extent. The Governor's rooms, however, have been very tastefully arranged, and give evident proof of English hands having been engaged in the arrangement.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

SURAT, *Jan.* 5.—His Excellency the Governor arrived here from Gogo yesterday (Wednesday) evening, perhaps glad, however much he may have enjoyed his tour, to exchange Kattywar for the more civilised districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He left Gogo in the steam yacht *May Frere*, which stuck at the mouth of the Taptee, and the party then went on board the tiny steamer *Lady Nyassa*, which in her turn came to a standstill about half a mile from the landing place. Small boats were brought into requisition for the rest of the passage. It was about five o'clock when he came ashore. The landing place—Howree Bunder, opposite the Small Cause Court, which (the Court-house) was in Surat's greater days the Commodore's Bungalow—had been dressed gaily for the occasion. At the head of the passage was a triumphal arch with the word "Welcome" on each side. There was the band of the 13th Native Infantry, and a guard of honour; and in the road a "street" was formed by the troops. Of course all Surat was there, on tiptoe of excitement. I expected, by the way, to see far more Parsees here than I did. I had thought Surat was the head quarters of these pushing prolific people, but Bombay, it seems to me, is far more entitled to the honour of that designation. I am told that after the great fire of 1827—which is spoken of as if it had happened last year—an immense number of Parsees left the place for Bombay and elsewhere, fearing that what happened, not once only, might happen again. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was met on landing by Mr. T. C. Hope, the Collector of Surat; Colonel Adams, the Military Commandant; Colonel Fife, of the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D.; Mr. Newnham, the Acting Judge of Surat, &c. Altogether there were about a score of European gentlemen. I need not repeat the names of the gentlemen with the Governor, as they are already familiar to you. Surat could produce only one chief for the occasion. This solitary personage was the Nawab of Sucheen, an independent prince, of the same family as your near neighbour the Hubshee, a Seedee therefore, and a descendant of pirates. I also noticed Hariba Dada, the prime minister—"acting," I presume—of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Captain Reeves, one of the Baroda politicals, was with him. There was of course a gathering of the local native magnates. The Governor shook hands with Chota Saheb (one of the sons-in-law of the late Meer Jaffer Ali, who was a son-in-law of the last Nawab of Surat), president of the managing committee of the Municipality; with Mr. Syed Husein Edroos, who wore on his breast the handsome decoration of a Companion of the Order of the Star of India; and with Mr. Syed Husein el Medini, the esteemed Judge of the Small Cause Court. His Excellency drove along the Jail Road, straight to Mr. Hope's bungalow, which was placed at his disposal, Mr. Hope taking up quarters in camp. Early this morning the Governor and his suite had a drive in company with Mr. Hope and other officers to inspect various public places. They visited the Hospital, which is a large and handsome building; the Clock Tower, being built on the Station Road at the expense of Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser; the Inundation Works, which have been constructed for the laudable purpose of keeping the town above water, as far as possible, when the Taptee comes down in too great volume; and several other places. It is admitted on all hands that during the few years that Mr. Hope has been Collector, Surat has made great progress. Though having a few good buildings scattered over it, in the neighbourhood of the castle especially, the town generally is irregular and ugly (I make an exception of the road to the station), and one is tempted to think that the best way to improve it would be to begin by demolishing it. That radical means being forbidden, it only remains to make the best of a bad job. Surat undoubtedly has good main roads, for which it has chiefly to thank Mr. Hope; the principal streets, too, are clean, and I am ready to take an affidavit that they smell sweet enough. The town clings, I am told (and am willing to rest content with the evidence of others on the point), to a peculiar and time-honoured system of sanitation that would not meet with the approval of Dr. Hewlett, and which even the local press waxes wroth and eloquent against. But time and good guidance will no doubt work a reform even in this respect. The slaughter-houses, the markets, the Inundation Works also, have come into existence in Mr. Hope's time. And I must mention the Public Park, a pretty though small promenade close by the Castle. The park seems to owe its existence to private contributors.

FRIDAY, *Jan.* 6.—Yesterday forenoon his Excellency held a levee, which was attended by the European residents and visitors, and also by a number of the more prominent native residents. In the afternoon there was another drive through the station—a visit being paid to the Castle among other places—and in the evening the band of the 13th N. I. played in the Public Park, the Governor being present. A number of matters of local importance were, I believe, under consideration yesterday. Survey and irrigational questions, and the need for the erection of a collector's cutcherry, were discussed. In the evening the Governor dined with Mr. Hope. This morning his Excellency went across the river to visit the town of Randeer, a place of some ten thousand inhabitants, and connected with this trip is the consideration of a most important matter—the proposed erection of a bridge across the Taptee, of which I shall say more in my next letter. A State breakfast has been given by his Excellency this forenoon, and in the afternoon addresses are to be presented in the Municipal Hall by the Municipal body and the Local Fund Committee. To-morrow (Saturday), in the afternoon probably, the Governor and his party leave this for Baroda. The Honourable G. M. Stewart, who accompanied the party through Kattywar, has gone to Bombay from this place.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—The 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers was one of the few regiments whose officers went over (from a strong feeling of *esprit de corps*) almost in a body with it when it was transferred to the Queen's

service. As regards them therefore it has experienced but very little change, and most of the old hands go home with it. The regiment is at present commanded by Major Kempt. In bidding this gallant regiment a farewell, we look forward to the day when we shall again cordially welcome it to India after its tour of home service.—I hear on good authority that Colonel Gell, the Quartermaster-General of the Army, goes home on furlough in March. He will be succeeded probably by Colonel Schneider, the present Judge Advocate-General, whose place will be temporarily held by Colonel Field, who formerly acted for Colonel Skinner some few years ago.—The Kurrachee Depot has been abolished; this measure has long been under contemplation, and now that troops can be moved to and from the Bengal Presidency entirely by rail, the necessity for a depot at Kurrachee no longer exists. The command was lately vacated by Colonel Foster, of the 95th Regiment, when his corps went home, since which it has been temporarily held by an officer of the 66th Foot. Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., commanding the 18th brigade R.A., who has just brought the headquarters down from Kurrachee to Kirkee, proceeds home on medical certificate in the *Malabar*. The command during his absence will devolve on Colonel Connybeare.—I forget if I mentioned in my last that Colonel E. A. Green, commandant 19th Native Infantry, will retire from the service early in March. The command of the regiment will, I believe, be bestowed on Lieut.-Col. G. N. Price.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The general committee for dealing with Bombay's share in the forthcoming International Exhibition met at the Town-hall on Thursday, Jan. 15, to consider what answer should be given to the Secretary of the central committee regarding the amount that could be advantageously spent, and the space the Bombay committee would require for their collection. Mr. Ovans, the honorary secretary, thought the maximum should be fixed at Rs. 20,000, and explained that that would be required, since Government would be the sole contributor to the Exhibition. Many articles had on former occasions been broken during the transit, and but little compensation awarded to the owners, so that people would not now send goods unless the committee bought all, or nearly all, of the articles they wished for. Then though Government had in the first instance to buy the articles, he expected that they could be sold in London, and as prices in Bombay were at present remarkably low, a good portion of the grant would no doubt be realised in London. Government would, he might say, be the sole contributor from Bombay at least, and unless they gave a grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the purchase of articles, Bombay could not be fairly represented at the Exhibition. On this explanation the following resolution was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Lidderdale, and adopted—"That the secretary to the central committee be informed that the local committee are not yet in a position to furnish an accurate estimate of the money they can advantageously expend or of the space they will require for exhibition, but that such an estimate is being prepared and that the committee have no doubt that Rs. 20,000 will cover all expenses and would be glad to have this sum sanctioned as a maximum not to be exceeded." It was also agreed that the Honorary Secretary in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of the central committee should mention the facts which he had just stated to the meeting. The sub-committee, we should add, have been hard at work since last meeting. They have made a vigorous inspection of the bazaars and secured a number of further specimens; we are not sure but they have discovered some trades before unknown. The Education Department has been placed under the charge of Principal Oxenham, and is now busy in its selection.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31. Str. Madras, James, Bussorah; Mindorah, Raisbeck, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong; Australia Packet, Kerkhaff, Samarang; Trevanion, Stevens, Mauritius.—2. August Frederick, Brown, Bunder Abbas; Glenaros, Hicks, Liverpool; Ocean Belle, Jarvis, Cocoanada; str. China, Babot, Suez.—3. Str. Ganga, Child, Bussorah.—4. Rescue, Messervey, Calcutta.—5. Str. Collingwood, Hutchinson, London.—6. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta; Daphne, Cross, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. West and infant, Mr. F. H. Cox, Mrs. Hawkins and two infants, Mr. Mackinlay, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, two Misses Warren, Surg. major Davey, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Hynd, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Kranshaw, Mr. Lukin, Capt. W. C. Anderson, Mr. Molesworth, Capt. Morton, General Cunningham, Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. Etheridge, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Ashley, Mrs. Maylor and child, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Peel and two children, Mr. W. C. Hannaford, Miss Johnson, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. Watson, Miss Moysey, Col. and Mrs. Cripps. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. C. Daniell. From SUEZ.—Major C. Collier, Capt. West, Dr. J. Wise, Capt. Lewin, Mr. Dubus, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Cleary, Major Bonner. From ADEN.—Gen. Sir G. L. Russell, Col. and Mrs. Hailes.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Halson, Mr. Remington, Conductor Briagir, Dr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Follows.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Aden and Suez; Corra Linn, Lamont, Rangoon; Evening Star, Watson, Calcutta; Cannanore, Patrovillian, Calcutta; Vigilate, Whitmore, Rangoon; Otago, Brakendrige, Rangoon.—Jan. 2. Str. Neera, Coburn, Aden and Jeddah; Hooghly, Marley, Colombo; Alpine, Lenders, Diamond Island; Lion, Engraud, Calcutta.—3. Str. Historian, Tutton, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Starratt, Coast and Calcutta; Victoria Cross, Cowley, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Malabar, Douglas, Suez.—4. Albert Wilhelm, Rundburg, Galle; Wennington, Davis, Rangoon; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon.—5. Str. Ellora, Hector, China, &c.; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Calcutta; Arundale, Crocker, Coast and Calcutta; Duncairn, Finlay, Calcutta; Winslow, Darmand, Calcutta.—6. City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Moulmein; Sophie, Green, Cochin.—7. Mail str. Australia, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—For SUEZ.—Mr. H. S. Prior, Mrs. J. G. White and child, Commander Bridger, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, Col. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dana, Mr. Hill. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Blair and two children, Mr. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes and child, Mrs. Buxton, and child, Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson, Col. Warden, Col. Williams, Mr. G. Allen, Mrs. Marryat and two children, Mr. R. Clacher, Mrs. Garstin, Lieut. E. H. Curtis, Capt. Dalmahoy. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. G. Ventz, G. Dent, R. Southey, W. Nicol, Davison, the Rev. M. Crofton, Dr. M. Smith.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 6, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	1s. 10¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Mve Francs Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-1
Sycee Silver	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	...	16
Ditto Pekin	...	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 97¾	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	,,	96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	,,	
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	,,	98
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	,,	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	,,	
Five-and-a-half Ditto	...	,,	1063
		,,	113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 15s. to £1.
To London—Cotton, £2. 8s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 7.—In the early part of the fortnight a brisk demand for the interior set in, and this, combined with the improved state of Manchester, forced prices up, but the demand has latterly subsided. First holders have throughout naturally been ready to meet the market, and stocks in their hands continue to accumulate. If shipments of goods from Manchester continue on the same scale as in October and November, prices will, with difficulty, be maintained. The shipments of Plain Grey Cottons in October amounted to 23,143,553 yards, and in November to 23,689,506 yards, while the average shipments of the nine previous months of the year amounted to 11,961,875 yards per month. The average shipments, however, for the first months of the year are only 14½ million yards per month, against 17½ million yards per month for the corresponding months of 1869; but there is no indication of the interior being bare of stocks, while, with the rapidly increasing production of cotton, the natural tendency of prices is to a lower level. On the cessation of the war higher prices are looked for in goods as well as in cotton, but these will be of a permanent character. *Bleached Goods* have continued dull throughout the fortnight; the only sales which have taken place have been as follows:—About 500 pieces Shirtings, at Rs. 5-5 to 11-4, and about 1,000 pieces Tanjebs, at Rs. 1-11. *Dyed and Printed Goods* dull; sales as follows:—About 500 pieces Blue Orange and White Prints, at Rs. 4-1, and about 1,000 pieces Orange Prints, at Rs. 3-7¾. *Turkey Red Goods* dull; the undermentioned are the sales which have transpired:—About 1,000 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 4-6 to 5-2; and about 600 pieces Prints, at Rs. 9-3 to 9-4. *Grey Yarns:* The market has been more active, with an advance of ½ to ¾ annas per lb. The following are the sales which have been effected, viz., about 20 bales Mule No. 20, at 3¾ annas; about 140 bales 40's, at 9¼ to 10¼ annas; about 380 bales Water No. 30, at 9¾ to 10 annas; about 50 bales Coloured Twist, at 13½ to 14¼ annas; and about 300 bales Turkey Red, at 22¼ to 30 annas. *Metals* have also been more active, with an advance of 8 annas per cwt. We have to report the following sales, viz.:—About 500 cwts. Copper Braziers, at Rs. 42½; about 250 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers, at Rs. 36-4; about 200 cwts. Yellow Metal Sheathing, at Rs. 37-4; and about 400 cwts. Lead Pig, at Rs. 10-6. *Coal:* Market continues very dull, owing to continued heavy shipments from England. November sailings amount to 28,723 tons. The only cargo sold during the fortnight has been about 600 tons North Wales Main Steam Coal, at Rs. 19¼ to 21.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Jan. 7.—*Cotton:* By the telegrams received during the fortnight there was in the early part of it a better feeling both in Liverpool and Manchester, but latterly the Liverpool market has been dull and heavy. Fair Dholleras throughout has stood at 6¼d. The rapid accumulation of stocks in the American ports was, as we pointed out in our last report, justly taken to indicate a much larger crop than had been estimated, and telegrams dated Dec. 21, and received on the 26th, report that the American crop is now officially estimated at 3,875,000 bales. With production increasing at this rate in America, the tendency of prices must be towards that level at which they stood before the American War. During the fortnight business was interrupted by the Christmas holidays, and while quotations of Old Cotton stand about the same as at the date of our last report, New Cotton may be quoted about Rs. 5 per candy higher. The purchases made in Bombay for export amount to about 5,000 candies, among which there were of Old Cotton 1,860 candies of Dhollerah and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 184 to 194; 465 candies of Kandeish, at Rs. 165 to 175; 325 candies of Ahmedabad, at Rs. 170 to 185; and 300 candies of Comptah, at Rs. 170; of New Cotton, 400 candies of Oomrawutee, deliverable in February, at Rs. 192 to 196; 400 candies of Hingunghat, at Rs. 215 to 221; and 300 candies of Akote, at Rs. 204 to 205. The market closes dull.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAYLAY, Capt. C. A., asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, and polit. superint. of Serohi, having been relieved of the latter duties, is app. as a general asst. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, and mag. at Mount Aboo. Dec. 31.

BURTON, Lieut. C. W., offic. asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana and asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Mount Aboo, having been relieved of the latter duties, is app. to offic. as asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana. Dec. 28.

CADELL, Capt. T., V.C., polit. agent at Ulwar, assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 3.

CARNELL, Major W., offic. comdt. of the Erinpoorah irregular force, to offic. as polit. superint. of Serohi, in add. to his other duties. Dec. 31.

CHEYNE, C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is app. to offic. as superint. engr. of the Sirhind Canal, from Nov. 21, during abs. of Lieut. col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on privilege leave.

CLINTON, Rev. D. F., M.A., chaplain of Jhansie, to be chaplain of Muttra, with effect from Jan. 27.

COURT, Lieut. M. H., offic. asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, servs. replaced at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P. Dec. 31.

DEPREE, Major G. C., dep. superint., 1st grade, Topographical Survey, reported his return from furlough at Madras on Nov. 19, and resumed charge of the 4th div., Chota Nagpore Survey, on Dec. 9.

DOWNING, Capt. A. E., asst. superint., 1st grade, Topographical Survey dept., reported his return to India from furl. at Bombay on Dec. 10. The servs. of Capt. Downing are transfd. from P.W.D, from Dec. 16.

ELLIOT, J., B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Thomason College, Roorkee, to offic. as meteorological reporter to Govt., N.W.P., during abs. on leave of Dr. M. Thomson.

FIELD, C. D. F., M.A., LL.D., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, in Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of that dist. Dec. 28.

FILGATE—TROTTER—Capt. A. J. Filgate, R.E., asst. accountant gen., public works dept., having rejoined his appt. from priv. leave on Dec. 26, Mr. R. H. Trotter, offic. asst. accountant gen., public works dept., will from that date revert to his substantive appt. as controller of public works accounts, Central Provinces.

GAY, E., M.A., dep. comptroller gen., is promoted to the 1st class of the financial dept., during the absence of G. W. Kellner on special duty. Dec. 31.

GORDON, D. C., offic. controller of public works accounts, Central Provinces, will revert to his permanent appt. as dep. controller of public works accounts, Punjab, on being relieved by Mr. Trotter. Dec. 31.

GRANT—NICHOLLETTS—Capt. F. W. Grant, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from furl. and resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 9, the following changes are made in the Berar commission, with effect from that date:—Capt. F. W. Grant, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class. Mr. H. S. Nicholletts, offic. asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to revert to his offic. position in the 3rd class. Dec. 28.

HAYNES—The services of Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, of the R.E., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. Dec. 31.

KNYVETT, A. V., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Chittagong, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. King. The court inspector of Chittagong will have charge of the dist. superint.'s office till the arrival of Mr. Knyvett. Dec. 31.

MATHEWS, Capt. C. R., asst. comr. of Jhansi, is invested with the powers of an asst. comr. of the 1st class, to try and determine suits under Section 11 of Act XVIII. of 1867 (an Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Jhansie div.).

POWLETT, Capt. P. W., offic. political agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana, received charge of his duties from Capt. T. Cadell, V.C., on Dec. 3.

WALKER—The services of 2nd Capt. D. C. Walker, R.E., are placed at disposal of public works dept. Dec.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut. J., asst. surveyor general, attached to the office of the surveyor general of India, is promoted from 2nd grade to 1st grade asst. superint. of survey from June 17.

BENGAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 31.—The following temporary promotions have been made consequent on the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., insp. gen. of police, in Oude:—

Capt. C. F. Sharpe, dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade.

Capt. M. M. Proctor, offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade.

Capt. J. C. Speedy, offic. dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. H. F. Smith, offic. dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

ATKINSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1 last, app. Ensign A. H. Atkinson to be asst. instr. of musketry to 55th foot.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS AND BREVET.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors S. Black, C. H. Hall, J. C. Miller, G. A. Cuyler, A. Ellis, and F. Duffin; Dec. 29.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Captain.—Lieut. W. Willcocks, unatt. list; Dec. 30.

MEDICAL.

BATESON, Supy. surg. R. S., of the med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. Dec. 28.

CAMPBELL.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Oct. 31 last, directing Staff asst. surg. W. J. Campbell, attached to the 2nd batt. 12th foot, to take med. charge of G baty. 16th brig. R.A., proceeding towards Bareilly, v. Staff asst. surg. A. W. Duke, M.D., reported sick.

CHRISTISON, Dr. A., principal of the med. coll., and civil surg. of Agra, to offic. as chemical examiner to Govt., N.W. Provs., during the absence on leave of Dr. M. Thomson. Dec. 28.

CONDON, Asst. surg. J. H., to offic. as civil surg. of Cawnpore during the absence of Dr. Loch. Dec. 28.

COOKSON.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 2, directing Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 27th N.I., Bareilly, to proceed to Tallagung, near Jhelum, and relieve Surg. F. Carter of the med. charge of the 20th N.I.

CRADDOCK, Surg. major W., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum.

DEANE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Nov. 15, directing Asst. surg. A. Deane, on being relieved of the temp. med. charge of the 1st Goorkhas by Surg. F. Carter, to return to Meean Meer for duty with the 24th N.I.

FERGUSSON, Dr. J., in civil med. charge of Madhopore, is app. to the civil medical charge of Murree, and his services are placed at the disposal of the sanitary comr., for the purpose of reporting on the condition of the Bari Doab Canal villages. No. 964, Dec. 13.

FITZGERALD.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated Oct. 19, transferring Staff asst. surg. R. G. Fitzgerald from 1st batt. 6th foot to 36th foot, for duty, on the arrival at headquarters of his regt. of Asst. surg. J. W. Morgan, 1st batt. 6th foot, v. Reynolds.

FRENCH.—The services of Asst. surg. J. G. French, M.D., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Asst. surg. French to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mymensing. Dec. 28.

HUTCHINSON.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Dec. 2, directing Surg. R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., recently returned from furl., to proc. to Morar, and take med. charge of 6th N.I.

LOCH, Surg. J. H., M.D., to offic. as civil surg. of Bareilly, during the abs. on leave of Surg. J. C. Corbin, M.B., or until further orders.

M'CONNELL.—The undermntd. gentleman having been appd. an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at the presy. of Bengal, is accordingly admitted in the service:—Asst. surg. J. F. M'Connell, M.B.

MCLEOD, Asst. surg. K., M.D., med. dept., in med. charge of 6th regt. N.L.I., temporarily employed on special duty under the home dept., to offic. as secy., to the inspr. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. service, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Surg. J. T. C. Ross. Dec. 28.

MCKENNA, Asst. surg. C. J. McKenna, 43rd N.I., to offic. temp. as civil asst. surg. of Gowhatty, in add. to his own duties. Dec. 28.

MATURIN—CLAPP—ANDERSON.—Meerut div. order, dated Oct. 15 last, confd., directing Staff asst. surg. Maturin, att. to 105th foot, at Meerut, to proc. to Delhi for temp. duty. Dated the 28th idem, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Maturin, doing duty with No. 1 baty. 24th brig. R.A., at Delhi, to join the 4th hussars at Meerut for duty, v. Coulter, M.B. Dated the 30th idem, directing Asst. surg. A. J. Clapp, M.D., R.A., to proc. in med. charge of head qrs. A brig. R.H.A., as far as Meean Meer, and on relief to return to Meerut. Dated Nov. 1, directing Asst. surg. A. Anderson, 105th foot, to proc. in med. charge of a detach. of his regt. to Agra, and to remain there until return of White, from duty at Futtyghur, when he will proc. to rejoin the head qrs. of his regt. at Meerut.

MINAS, Hon. asst. surg. P. A., is reapptd. to the med. charge of Madhopore, as a temp. arrangement. No. 965, Dec. 13.

SHEPHERD—RATIGAN—KELLY.—The following orders are confd.:—Oude div. order, dated Oct. 22 last, apptg. Staff asst. surg. P. Shepherd, M.B., in med. charge of C baty. F brig. R.H.A., to the med. charge of the detachment of time expired men proceeding on Nov. 2, and directing his return to Lucknow on the completion of that duty. Dated Oct. 25 last, directing Staff asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan, attached to the 2nd batt. 60th foot, at Seetapore, to proceed to Fyzabad, for duty with the 26th foot. Dated Nov. 21, directing Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, attached to the 13th Bengal cavalry, to proceed to Goonah, and take med. charge of the 2nd Central India horse.

THOMPSON, Mr. D. W., inspr. of schools, Mooltan circle, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of Sept. 20, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 381, dated July 15, is hereby cancelled. No. 677.

TRESIDDER, Offcg. dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals J. N., is posted to the Saugor circle. Dec. 14.

TRIPHOOK.—Ferozepore station order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Staff asst. surg. G. R. Triphook, M.B., on being relieved of the med. charge of No. 5 baty. 22nd brig. R.A., to proc. in med. charge of B baty 22nd brig. R.A. to Peshawur, there being no med. officer attached to the baty.

WATSON.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated Nov. 21, appg. Surg. G. A. Watson, 19th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, v. Asst. surg. J. H. Ussher, M.B., 109th foot, proceeding to Delhi.

RETIREMENT.

Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Murray, M.D., of medical dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £350 per annum, with the additional annual pension of £350, under the provisions of paragraph 36 of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, 1864, with effect from Jan. 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CHARGES.

Dec. 21.—*No.* 1,192.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 370, dated April 4, 1867, the following allowances for additional medical charges will hereafter be admitted in substitution for those granted under previous orders:—

I. To a medical officer already in charge of a brigade of royal artillery or of a regiment or wing of British cavalry or infantry.

(*a.*) For the charge of an additional regiment of British cavalry or infantry, consisting of not less than six troops or companies, Rs. 150 per mensem.

(*b.*) For each additional troop or company when under six, Rs. 20 per mensem.

(*c.*) For each battery of royal artillery, when under charge of a medical officer of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, Rs. 20 per mensem.

II. When the substantive charge is less than a wing the medical officer will receive:—

(*a.*) For the charge of an additional regiment of British cavalry or infantry, consisting of not less than six troops or companies, Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*b.*) For each additional troop or company when under six, Rs. 15 per mensem.

(*c.*) For each battery of royal artillery, when under charge of a medical officer of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, Rs. 15 per mensem.

III. To a medical officer already in charge of a regiment of native cavalry or infantry, or acting in such charge:—

(*a.*) For the additional charge of a regiment of native cavalry or infantry, Rs. 100 per mensem, without reference to the amount that may be available from the salary of the absentee.

(*b.*) For the additional charge of a wing of a regiment of native cavalry or infantry, or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a wing, Rs. 75 per mensem.

(*c.*) For the additional charge of each troop or company of native cavalry or infantry in excess of or less than a wing, or for each company of sappers and miners, Rs. 10 per mensem.

(*d.*) For the additional charge of a field battery of native artillery or of a mountain train battery of the Punjab frontier force, Rs. 25 per mensem.

(*e.*) For the additional charge of any other field, mountain, or garrison battery of native artillery, Rs. 10 per mensem.

IV. A medical officer in substantive charge of a detached wing of native cavalry or infantry regiment will be allowed Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to his Indian pay, provided that the aggregate sum drawn under this rule does not exceed the amount he would receive with a full regiment. No allowance will be given for the charge of a detachment of native troops of less than a wing, when such forms the sole or substantive charge.

2. No allowance is authorised for the additional medical charge of British or native troops of less than a battery, troop, or company.

3. When, under exceptional circumstances, medical officers of the British service fall into the additional charge of native troops, or medical officers of the Indian Medical Department into that of British troops, they will, in the former case, be entitled to the allowances under Part III., and in the latter case to those under Parts I. and II. above.

4. This order, which is in modification of that portion of G.G.O. No. 370 of April 4, 1867, relating to the grant of allowances for additional medical charges, is applicable to the three Presidencies.

RENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Dec. 26.—*No.* 414.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for information:—

Dec. 19.—*No.* 1,175.—In order to prevent any misunderstanding, and the necessity for further references on the subject, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify that, subject to the charge for rent laid down in G.G.O. No. 859 of Oct. 11, 1866, warrant officers of grades below that of deputy assistant commissary are entitled to be provided with quarters by the public works department, whether by purchase, hire, or erection, agreeably to chap. XI., sec. 2, para. 1 of that department's code.

2. The rules prescribed in the public works department code, as extracted below, for facility of reference, will be strictly adhered to in all cases in which it may be necessary to hire houses for the accommodation of the warrant officers alluded to.

3. On account of quarters provided to the warrant officers in presidency towns, the public works department will, in addition to the rent payable to those officers, be entitled to receive credit for the amount of presidency house rent admissible to them, in conformity with the ruling contained in financial department's resolution No. 1,069 of Aug. 14, 1868, in the case of the presidency house rent of commissioned officers.

4. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

Dec. 20.—*No.* 1,180.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a warrant officer acts in a higher grade for another absent in India, and draws the pay of his own grade with a moiety of its staff salary and a moiety of that of the absentee, he will, in respect to quarters, be dealt with according to the rate of pay drawn by him, namely, that of his permanent grade; but if he acts for a warrant officer of a higher grade absent on furlough to Europe, and becomes thereby entitled to half the aggregate receipts of his substantive position and half those of the substantive position of the absentee, he is entitled to quarters in the higher grade, and is liable, if such quarters be provided for him, to stoppages of the higher grade on account of rent.

2. On the same principle a non-commissioned officer acting for a warrant officer on leave in India, and drawing the pay and half staff of his substantive rank and appointment, in addition to a moiety of the warrant officer's staff pay, will be treated in respect to quarters as a non-commissioned officer, but when acting for a warrant officer on furlough in Europe, and drawing full regimental pay, in addition to half the aggregate receipts of the warrant officer, he will be provided with quarters as a warrant officer, and be liable to stoppages in that grade on account of rent.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

Extract from Chapter XI. of Public Works Code, 3rd Edition.

Section II., Para. 1.—"It will be the duty of the officers of the public works department, under the orders of the Government, or in cases of emergency on requisition of the local authorities, to provide quarters, and all other necessary buildings, to the extent allowed by the regulations, for troops and public military establishments entitled to and requiring accommodation, and for the families of soldiers on actual service. The executive engineer will arrange this under sanction as above, by allotting public buildings which may be vacant, or which can be vacated; or where no suitable or available public buildings already exist, by erecting, purchasing, or hiring buildings, as according to his judgment may be most advantageous in each case; obtaining previous sanction when there is time to do so, and reporting his proceedings through the usual channel for the information of Government."

Section II., Para. 3.—"Should buildings be hired by the military authorities without the intervention of the public works department, and without the sanction of the Government of India, the executive engineer shall not be at liberty to defray the charge from the funds of the public works department until sanction is obtained."

Section II., Para. 4.—"Excepting in the case of buildings required for the accommodation of troops, &c., as above limited in paragraphs 2 and 3, and for buildings required for the use of the public works department, executive engineers shall in no case disburse the rent of hired premises, unless specially ordered to do so by the Government or Administration under which they are serving."

Section IV., Para. 28.—"In cases where rent for public quarters in charge of the barrackmaster has to be charged to warrant or non-commissioned officers on staff employ, barrackmasters are required to submit a monthly statement of such quarters to the executive engineer, who will recover the amounts from the departments to which the occupants belong."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The affiliation in law of the "Queen's College" at Benares to the Calcutta University is authorised by the Governor-General in Council, with effect from Jan. 1.

BOOKS.—The C. in C. directs that the books of general orders of all descriptions, in regimental orderly rooms, shall be kept bound and in serviceable order at the expense of adjutants, who draw an office allowance for the purpose.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS, N.W.P.—For the purposes of the General Stamp Act, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces, for the time being to be superintendent of stamps in that province.

DUTY ON TRANSPORTS.—The attention of officers has been called to Horse Guards order of Oct. 1 last, which rules that officers on furlough under Indian rules are not, unless it is absolutely necessary, to be detailed for any military duty on board troopships.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following law professorships have been granted and confirmed (Dec. 28):—Mr. C. F. Farran, B.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Perry professor of jurisprudence, v. Dr. Reid, resigned. Mr. E. T. Leith, LL.M., has been confirmed in the appointment of Government professor of law, v. Dr. Reid, resigned.

STAFF CORPS PAY.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has ruled that the English regimental pay of rank, that is, "out of India" Staff Corps pay, shall be taken as the rate for regulating subscription to regimental band and mess funds in the Indian army. This order is to apply to the three presidencies.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF OFFICIALS, N.W.P.—The travelling allowances and joining time of Government officers from one station to another in the North-Western Provinces will, in future, be computed according to the Revised Polymetrical Table of Distances, published in the supplement to the *Allahabad Government Gazette*, dated 14th inst., which table will be amended from time to time as circumstances may require.

TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* notification, No. 1,802, dated Oct. 1, the following alterations in the tour of the Hon. the Lieut.-governor are published:—Dec. 26, Monday, Nowrung, fifteen miles; Dec. 27, Tuesday, Gumbela, ten miles; Dec. 28, Wednesday, Gaznikheyl, ten miles; Dec. 29, Thursday, Peyzu, seventeen miles; Dec. 30, Friday, Mia Khan, nine miles; Dec. 31, Saturday, Tank, fourteen miles; Jan. 1, halt; Jan. 2, Monday, Jutta, fourteen miles; Jan. 3, Tuesday, halt; Jan. 4, Wednesday, Tank, fourteen miles; Jan. 5, Thursday, Hatala, fifteen miles; Jan. 6, Friday, Ghuree Jowahas, eleven miles; Jan. 7, Saturday, Dera i Khan, eleven miles; Jan. 8, Sunday, halt.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in December) :—Capt. J. N. Steel, of the general list, infantry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. G. Stewart, of the Bengal staff corps, commandant of cavalry and squadron officer, corps of guides, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer 38th (the Agra) regiment of N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. A. S. Roberts, of the general list, infantry, 3rd class assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. W. Webster, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, of the general list, infantry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. W. Murray, cammandant, 1st cavalry, Hydrabad contingent, one month, in addition to the extension of sick leave granted in G.O. No. 210 of Nov. 27, with permission to remain at Bombay. Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., of the medical department, is allowed an extension of leave from Nov. 20 to Nov. 23, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe. Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, of the general list, cavalry, 1st squadron subaltern, 18th Bengal cavalry, for one year.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Dr. M. Thomson, chemical examiner to Government, N.W.P., the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from Jan. 10. The privilege leave, for fourteen days, granted to Dr. R. M. Milne, superintendent of vaccination, Benares division, on Jan. 6, is cancelled. The privilege leave, for three months, granted to Mr. J. C. Leupolt, offic. joint magistrate and deputy coll., Azimgurh, on Oct. 7 last, is cancelled. Mr. A. King, district superintendent of police, Chittagong, for three months. Mr. A. Anley, district superintendent of police, Jessore, for three months, in extension. Mr. T. F. Parkinson, executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the third Presidency division, privilege leave for two months. Lieut. J. S. Tait, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Punjab, for twenty months. Major Depre is allowed subsidiary leave from November 19 to December 8 last, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. The commissary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, M.A., chaplain of St. Paul's, one month's leave from Jan. 1. Lieut. col. J. W. F. Bean, cantonment mag., Rawulpindi, thirty days' privilege leave, from Dec. 10, or subsequent date. This cancels *Punjab Gazette* order of April 18. Mr. C. M. Carne, assistant master, Delhi Zilla School, two months, from Oct. 24. Mr. W. Ellis, M.A., officiating assistant professor, Delhi College, is allowed usual preparatory leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, with view to obtaining leave to Europe. Surg. major C. M. Smith, civil surgeon, Lahore, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to Europe, from Jan. 1, or subsequent date. Lieut. A. DeC. Rennick, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Delhi, thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. E. P. Gurdon, assistant commissioner, Punjab, reported his departure from Bombay, by steamer *Baroda*, on Dec. 3; unexpired portion of subsidiary leave granted this officer is hereby cancelled. Lieut. col. H. W. H. Coxe, commissioner and superintendent, Jullundhur division, one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe, with effect from Dec. 12, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, Major J. A., offic. superint. of the Ashtagram div., will assume charge of the Nundidroog div. from Capt. T. G. Clarke. Dec. 27.

CLARKE, Capt. T. G., will resume charge of the duties of offic. sec. to the chief comnr. of Mysore and Coorg. Dec. 27.

COLE, Capt. R. A., superint. of Coorg and offic. sec. to the chief comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, to act until further orders as dep. superint. of the Bangalore dist., from the date of his being relieved by Capt. T. G. Clarke.

MCHUTCHIN, Lieut. col. T. M., dep. superint. 1st grade, Mysore district, having returned from leave, will resume charge of his dist.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF MYSORE.

Dec. 31.—The following temp. apps. have been made, consequent on the services of Mr. J. R. Kindersley having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, for app. to a seat in the High Court of that presy. :—

Major J. A. Campbell, secy. to the chief comr., and offictg. supt. of the Nundidroog div., to offic. as judicial comr. of Mysore.

Capt. T. G. Clarke and Capt. R. A. Cole to continue to offic. as supt. of the Nundidroog div. and secy. to the chief comr. respectively.

Mr. L. Ricketts, 1st judge of the Small Cause Court and officg. cantonment mag. of Bangalore, to offic. as dep. supt. of 2nd grade, in charge of the Bangalore dist.

Major H. E. Mottet, offictg. asst. supt. of 1st grade, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Bangalore during Capt. Gompertz's abs. on priv. leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

DUMAS, Lieut., E batty. 20th brigade R.A., to act as interpreter to the 89th foot in Malabar and Canara, from Nov. 6, without prejudice to his other duties.

ELLIOT, Major C., C.B., superint. of the Ashtagram div., having returned from leave, will resume charge of his div.

HANDS, Lieut. H. H. G., 5th N.I., to act as adj. in add. to his own duties as qrmr., v. Lieut. Hornsby, on other duty. Dec.

LAMBARD, Lieut. H., 45th foot, to act as musketry instructor of the regt. from Dec. 3, v. Lieut. Peterkin to depot companies. This cancels the acting app. of Lieut. Bridge notified in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 3.

LEGGETT, Capt. J. B., 10th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. of the corps until the arrival of Lieut. Lawder, v. Cummins, relieved. Dec.

MCCLEVERTY, Lieut. J., 45th foot, to be acting qrmr. of the regt. from Nov. 4, v. Qrmr. Guernsey, who retires.

MOLESWORTH, Col. H. T., R.H.A., to have com. of the Garrison Ceded Districts during the abs. of Brig. gen. W. G. Woods on a tour of inspection, with effect from Dec. 4.

MONRO, Capt. and Adjt. D., 22nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major H. T. Stuart, on court-martial duty at Quilon. Dec. 20.

PARR, Army Schoolmaster H., who has recently returned from the Bombay Presy., is posted to the R.A. at Secunderabad, to join. Dec.

RAIKES, Capt. C. L., Madras staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., v. Capt. Lane, placed in arrest. Dec.

SOUTHY, Lieut. R. G., 2nd batt. 10th regt., to act as qrmr. and paymr. The above appt. to take effect for the period during which the left wing will be detached from head-quarters of the regt.

THORPE, Capt. R. D., to continue to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. Northern dist. until relieved by Capt. Nepean. Dec. 17.

TUCK, Lieut. C. E. A., 2nd batt. 10th regt., to act as adjt. Dec. 17.

WROUGHTON, Capt. and Adjt. W. N., 33rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Shortland, on court-martial duty. Dec.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained (in December) furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. D. C. De Wend, 76th foot, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season; he will proceed to the depot at Poonamallee by the first opportunity, and do duty at that station until his services are required for duty with troops to England. Col. J. G. Balmain, Royal Madras art., is permitted to proceed to Bombay for embarkation to Europe, pending his retirement from the service being sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

HATHERLEY, J. R., asst. engr., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, from Mr. Palles, on Dec. 9.

HOSKING, E., to act as extra asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad during Mr. Scott's abs. on leave, or until further orders.

LAMBERT, G. N. R., asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. Koree Canal div., from the date of Capt. Le Mesurier assuming charge of his app. as superint. of works, Western Indus. Jan. 2.

MULOCK, W. B., acting first asst. coll. at Tanna, is app. a comr. under the Income-tax Act. Jan. 4.

WORTHINGTON, R. B., an asst. coll. and a mag. F. P. in the Sattara dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Jan. 4.

MILITARY.

CRUICKSHANK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 28 last, app. Capt. and Adjt. J. H. R. Cruickshank, 2nd in com. sappers and miners, with effect from Jan. 1.

DOHERTY, Schoolmaster T., is transfd. from the 15th hussars to 66th foot, subject to the confirmation of H.R.H. F.M. the C. in C. No. 5.

GRIFFITH, Capt. and Brevet major C. M., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Poona, and to be station staff officer at Neemuch. Dec. 31.

JERVIS, Capt., 8th foot, has, on his recent appt., been posted to 1st batt. of that regt. No. 820.

MCRAE, Capt. J. G., staff corps, servs. placed at disp. of the C. in C. Dec. 21

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Asst. surg. S. Duckering—Dec. 25.

Lieut. R. Henneil, gen. list, 1st wing subalt., 25th N.I.—Dec. 26.

Official notification has been received of the undermntd. officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

Captain (brev. col.) M. Dillon, 3rd battalion, rifle brig.

Capt. C. G. Slade, 2nd batt., rifle brig.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 4.—The undermntd. officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Major J. M. Holt—Dec. 26.

Major S. C. Law—Dec. 28.

MEDICAL.

CATES, Surg. W. E., is placed on general duty, Poona div.

CRUICKSHANK, Surg. J., superint. of Mahabueshwur, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in the Sattara dist. Dec. 29.

EATON—LAMB.—Staff asst. surgs. R. C. Eaton and H. Lamb are placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INSPECTIONS—BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 4.—The following general order, by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is published for information and guidance :—

Head Quarters, Camp Nowgong, Dec. 12.—*No.* 356.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. having approved of the inspection of British regiments in India being taken once [G.O.C.C. July 15, 1865, p. 163 of S.O.], instead f twice a year as heretofore, H.E. the C. in C. directs that the annual nspection be made in the month of February, and that it may be of a most searching character on every point contained in the confidential reports.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS IN OUDE.—The designations of the "senior and junior inspectors of schools" in Oude will henceforth be "inspectors of schools, eastern and western circles."

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (December) :—Corporal S. Gilmore, 15th Hussars; Lieut. F. N. Innes, 9th brigade R.A.; Capt. H. H. Griffiths, 59th foot.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence on m.c :—Mr. M. H. Scott, extra assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to MR. E. Cordeaux, C.S., by Government notification, dated Dec. 27, is cancelled; Mr. Cordeaux will return to his former appointment as acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Tanna.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Referring to G.O. No. 852 of Dec. 21, Major Naylor's leave is extended to Jan. 15 on the same account. Lieut. F. H. G. Cumming, staff corps, deputy superintendent Mysore Commission, for two years, with permission to embark from Madras. Major C. H. Clay, staff corps, commandant Deolee Irregular Force, for two years, on private affairs. Col. J. A. Ballard, royal (Bombay) engineers, mint master, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. A. Lewis, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, under orders to embark for England on Feb. 3. Surg. D. A. C. Fraser, Asst. surgs. J. E. Fishbourne, R. Turner, M.D., of 103rd foot, and Asst. surgs. G. Davy, M.D., and J. Duby, staff, are appointed to do duty with troops proc. to England per troopship on Feb. 3. Cornet A. M. Muir, 4th hussars, from date of departure. Col. E. C. Warner, 20th hussars, from date of departure. Capt. C. E. Farquharson, 21st hussars, from date of departure. Asst. surg. D. A. S. Thorburn, M.D., 36th foot, from date of departure. Major B. T. Gilpin, 62nd foot, from date of departure. Lieut. J. C. M. Pigott, 66th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. L. W. Iredell, 104th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. F. N. Innes, 9th brigade R.A., from Dec. 27 to Jan. 25, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. A. Fawkes, 1st battalion 8th foot, from date of departure. Qrmr. W. Mullins, 1st battalion 11th foot, from date of departure. Capt. W. H. R. Skey, 38th foot, from date of departure. Capt. H. F. Wilson, 105th foot, from date of departure. Col. H. Stanley, Bombay infantry, from Nov. 8 to March 8, on private affairs.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 24.

21*st Hussars.*—Capt. W. C. S. Clarke to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. E. A. Hardy, who retires upon a pension; Lieut. A. H. Taylor to be capt., v. Clarke.

6*th Foot.*—Ensign H. T. Finlay has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Ensign P. H. Wallerstein has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

8*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. A. H. L'Estrange to be asst. surg., v. H. J. O'Brien, M.B., appointed to the staff.

14*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Lemon, prom. [Oslear, who retires.

24*th Foot.*—Ensign C. L. Wilkinson to be lieut., by purch., v. W. O.

45*th Foot.*—Qrmr. sergt. M. Higgins to be qrmr., v. F. W. Guernsey, who retires upon half pay.

85*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. Davison to be capt., by purch., v. K. W. H. Noyse, who retires; Ensign E. H. Ives to be lieut., by purch., v. Davison.

88*th Foot.*—Ensign H. F. Turnbull to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Howorth, who retires.

95*th Foot.*—Lieut. E. W. Golding to be capt., by purch., v. H. H. Mulock, who retires; Ensign Sir A. A. Campbell, Bart., to be lieut., by purch., v. Golding; Lieut. W. H. De Salis to be adj., v. Lieut. Golding.

105*th Foot.*—Capt. F. W. J. Sewell to be major, v. J. Bradish, who retires upon a pension; Lieut. E. D. Way to be capt., v. Sewell; Ensign C. S. S. Whitewell to be lieut., v. Way.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Asst. surg. R. Turner, from h.p., to be staff surg., v. G. T. Bourke, dec.

Asst. surg. H. J. O'Brien, M.B., from 8th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. A. A. L'Estrange, app. to 8th foot.

Asst. surg. E. Connellan, supernum. in 7th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. J. Bailey, placed on half-pay.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. E. A. Hardy, 21st hussars, retired upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. R. Anderson, retired upon full pay, 56th foot, to have the hon. rank of colonel.

Major J. Bradisb, 105th foot, retired upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of lieut. colonel.

Paymr. C. Loder, 20th hussars, to have the hon. rank of captain.

Qrmr. F. W. Guernsey, retired on h.p., late 45th foot, to have the hon. rank of captain.

The following promotions to be made in succession to Lieut. gen. Lord F. Paulet, C.B., colonel of the 32nd foot, who died Jan. 1 :—

Major gen. R. Parker to be lieut. general.

Brevet col. the Hon. St. G. G. Foley, C.B., from lieut. col., h.p., late 44th foot, to be major gen., dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Jan. 2, 1871.

Major J. P. H. Crowe, V.C., 10th foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. H. Schaw, R.E., to be major.

Jan. 27.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. H. Edmeades to be adj., v. J. R. King, who resigns the adjutancy only; 2nd Capt. E. G. Battiscombe (late Bombay), to be adj., v. T. C. Fletcher, who resigns the adjutancy only; Jan. 28.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet major E. M. Grain to be lieut. col., v. J. J. Wilson, who retires upon full pay; Capt. F. E. Pratt, from supernum. list, to be capt., v. Brevet major Grain; Jan. 28. The temporary commission of Lieut. F. N. Hassard to be made permanent; July 15, 1868.

The promotion of the undermentioned lieutenants (late Bengal), as notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13, has been cancelled :—H. C. Rowcroft, R. V. Riddell, and W. J. Heaviside.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. J. Wilson, retired full pay, R.E., to be col., the rank being honorary only; Jan. 28.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870 :—

Lieut. col. J. Bean, royal (late Madras) engrs.; Dec. 21, 1870.

Lieut. col. A. Light, royal (late Bengal) art.; Dec. 22, 1870.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—At Enchampilley, Upper Godavery, Dec. 18, wife of Mr. Barrow, supervisor, D.P.W., daughter.

BOLST—At Landour, Dec. 20, wife of H. Bolst, of the Topographical Survey of India, daughter. [Ceded dists., son, still-born.

BRERETON—At Bellary, Dec. 22, wife of Lieut. C. W. Brereton, adjt. R.A.,

BROOKS—At Poona, Dec. 2, wife of J. Brooks, son.

BUDD—At Agra, Jan. 17, wife of J. Budd, daughter. [landers, son.

CANT—At Kamptee, Dec. 27, wife of Major Cant, 79th Cameron High-

CARR—At Madras, Jan. 1, wife of R. P. Carr, daughter.

CLARK—At Madras, Jan. 1, wife of Rev. A. Clark, daughter.

CLARKE—At Calcutta, Jan. 1, wife of S. E. J. Clarke, son.

COOKE—At Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 28, wife of Lieut. E. S. Cooke, 34th N.I., daughter, still-born.

DAWSON—At Kilpauk, Dec. 29, wife of H. R. Dawson, daughter.

DISBROWE—At Deesa, Dec. 24, wife of Lieut. col. H. Disbrowe, acting political superintendent, Pahlunpoor, daughter.

ELLIS—At Etah, Dec. 27, wife of J. C. Ellis, son.

FERNANDEZ—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 31, wife of J. F. Fernandez, dep. coll., daughter. [master, son.

HARDING—At Calcutta, Jan. 20, wife of J. A. Harding, Govt. telegraph

HARRISON—Dec. 28, wife of E. H. Harrison, C.S., son, stillborn.

HODGART—At Colaba, Jan. 5, wife of S. Hodgart, daughter.

HOLLINGSWORTH—At Peshawur, Jan. 18, wife of Sergeant J. Hollingsworth, Bengal sappers and miners, daughter.

HOWE—At Ghazeepore, Dec. 13, wife of W. A. Howe, C.S., daughter.

HULLOCK—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 13, wife of J. B. Hullock, paymr. E.I.R., Jubbulpore Line, son.

HUNT—At Fyzabad, Dec. 26, wife of W. Hunt, C.E., son.

JENNINGS—At Benares, Dec. 22, wife of Bombardier T. Jennings, A.-F., R.H.A., daughter.

LEVI—At Hurda, Central Provinces, Dec. 31, wife of M. Levi, station master, G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

LONGLEY—At Hastings, Calcutta, Dec. 24, Mrs. E. F. Longley, daughter.

MACKENZIE—At Khairwarra, Rajpootana, Jan. 1, wife of Lieut. col Mackenzie, son.

MACLEAN—At Coimbatore, Dec. 27, wife of C. D. Maclean, C.S., daughter.

MAY—At Dehree, Dec. 30, wife of Lieut. J. May, Bengal inf., son.

MINCHIN—At Bhawulpore, Dec. 23, wife of Major Minchin, political agent, son.

MINCHIN—At Ootacamund, Dec. 22, wife of J. W. Minchin, twin daughters. [Netscher, son.

NETSCHER—At St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 2, wife of Apothecary M.

PERCIVAL—At Bhownuggur, Dec. 27, Mrs. Percival, son.

PERKINS—At Bareilly, Dec. 28, wife of Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., son.

SPARROW—At Cochin, Dec. 29, wife of C. B. Sparrow, son.

SPENCER—At Hoshiarpore, Jan. 4, wife of R. Spencer, son.

STEPHENSON—At Madras, Dec. 29, wife of W. Stephenson, daughter.

STEWART—At Cawnpore, Jan. 1, wife of Capt. Stewart, R.A., daughter.

THOMPSON—At Poona, Jan. 1, wife of Lieut. col. J. Thompson, commanding H.M.'s 9th N.I., daughter.

WAREHAM—At Agra, Dec. 28, wife of F. S. Wareham, telegraph master, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—HAWKINS.—At St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, Dec. 21, Charles Clark, traffic dept., E.I.R., Buxar, to Louisa J., daughter of the late T. C. L. L. Hawkins.

CLAYTON—LILEY.—At Emmanuel Church, Madras, Dec. 31, the Rev. W. Clayton, Church Missionary Society, to Helen I., daughter of Joseph Liley.

ELLIOT—MASKELL.—At St. Mathias' Church, Madras, Dec. 28, Edward H. Elliot, B.A., to Harriet J. E., daughter of the late John Maskell, barrister-at-law, Madras.

EVANS—DAVIS.—At St. Mary's Church, Benares, Dec. 19, Edward O., son of the late Capt. E. Evans, Bengal army, to Louisa G., daughter of John G. Davis.

GILLON—DISS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, James B. Gillon, to Louisa, eldest daughter of W. H. Diss.

HEWSON—HUGGINS.—At Trinity Church, Allahabad, Dec. 15, J. T. Hewson, conductor, ord. commis. dept., to Mary E., widow of the late Cond. W. Huggins, of the army commiss. dept.

JOHNSON—EYEARS.—At St. John's in the Wilderness, Nynee Tal, Dec. 27, H. W. Johnson, Nynee Tal, to Mary A. Eyears, Calcutta.

LAWSON—JACKSON.—At Gazeebad, Dec. 27, Thomas Lawson, E.I.R., to Catherine Jackson, widow.

LEMESSURIER—MOXON.—At Nagpore, Jan. 3, Augustus Le Messurier, capt. R.E., to Kathleen, daughter of Col. G. Moxon, Bengal S.C.

MILLER—ABBOTT.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Dec. 29, Charles Miller, barrister-at-law, to Clara R., widow of the late W. H. Abbott.

PARSONS—O'CALLAGHAN.—At Benares, Dec. 27, J. D. Parsons, Customs dept., to Annie O'Callaghan.

PRITCHARD—CONNEW.—At. St. John's Church, Calcutta, Dec. 25, Alfred Pritchard, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Connew.

RIDSDALE—PATERSON.—At St. James's Church, Dec. 31, D. Ridsdale, to Emily F., daughter of the late George Paterson, Ghazeepore.

RIDDLESDALE—LEE.—At St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Dec. 26, John J. Riddlesdale, to Grace A. Lee.

SHAW—ATKINSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Madras, Jan. 3, H. J. Shaw, C.E., to Margaret E., daughter of the late E. S. Atkinson, dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras.

SINGER—JONES.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Dec. 3, Nathaniel A., son of the late B. P. Singer, Lucknow, to Isabella E. I., daughter of the late Rev. D. Jones, of Tollygunge.

STEPHEN—SUTHERLAND.—At the Free Church, Esplanade, Bombay, Dec. 19, Asst. surg. A. Stephen, M.B., 6th Punjab inf., to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Sutherland.

TEMPERLEY—WHITE.—At All Saints' Church, Kirkee, Dec. 31, Brig. qrmr. serg. M. N. Temperley, 18th brig. R.A., to Miss A. White.

DEATHS.

BRIERLEY—At Poona, Dec. 27, George L., son of S. Brierley, head master Bishop's High School, aged 4.

DOIG—At Shikarpoor, Sind, Dec. 17, son of Capt. Doig, aged 19 months.

GAGE—At sea, on board the s.s. *Rollo*, Dec. 6, Amy B., daughter of Col. Gage, Madras staff corps, aged 2.

KING—At Chittagong, Dec. 11, A. King, dist. supt. of police, aged 55.

KNOX—At Meean Meer, Dec. 27, Asst. surg. James Knox, 25th P.N.I., aged 28.

LAFORET—At No. 31, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, Dec. 19, Mdlle. Marie T. A. J. M. Laforet, aged 86. [regt. M.N.I.

LAWDER—At Madras, Dec. 24, Frederick J. Lawder, lieut. and qrmr. 10th

LAWSON—At Bangalore, Dec. 31, son of Major Lawson, R.A.

MATHIAS—At Darmstadt, Nov. 9, Lillie, daughter of the late Col. V. Mathias, aged 19. [aged 3 months.

MINORS—At Byculla, Dec. 29, Martha, twin daughter of Mr. Minors,

MORGAN—At Agra, Jan. 2, John B. Morgan, aged 43.

PALMER—At Bellary, Dec. 23, Emma, daughter of Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, M.S.C.

RAWLINS—At Allahabad, Dec. 22, son of T. W. Rawlins, C.S.

SIMONDS—Dec. 14, at Nowshera, Agnes, daughter of Major R. S. Simonds, 31st P.I., aged 10 months.

WILLIAMS—At Belgaum, Dec. 12, Hallyburton A., son of Lieut. col. Williams, 108th regt., aged 10 months.

Official Papers.

THE DECENTRALISING RESOLUTION.

Fort William, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Governor general in Council is satisfied that it is desirable to enlarge the powers and responsibility of the Governments of presidencies and provinces in respect to the public expenditure in some of the civil departments.

2. Under the present system these Governments have little liberty, and but few motives for economy in their expenditure: it lies with the Government of India to control the growth of charges to meet which it has to raise the revenue. The local Governments are deeply interested in the welfare of the people confided to their care, and, not knowing the requirements of other parts of the country or of the empire as a whole, they are liable, in their anxiety for administrative progress, to allow too little weight to fiscal considerations. On the other hand, the Supreme Government, as responsible for the general financial safety, is obliged to reject many demands in themselves deserving of all encouragement, and is not always able to distribute satisfactorily the resources actually available.

3. Thus it happens that the Supreme and local Governments regard from different points of view measures involving expenditure; and, the division of responsibility being ill-defined, there occur conflicts of opinion injurious to the public service. In order to avoid these conflicts, it is expedient that, as far as possible, the obligation to find the funds necessary for administrative improvements should rest upon the authority whose immediate duty it is to devise such measures.

4. This is the more important, because existing imperial resources will not suffice for the growing wants of the country. Writing of roads and communications in October, 1869, the Government of India in the public works department stated that it had for some years "been satisfied that to attempt to provide and maintain all the roads required for the intercommunications of so vast a territory from the ordinary revenues would be to enter on an altogether impracticable task. The matter," it was added, "has been before this Government on several occasions since 1862, and the view now taken of it has already received, in general terms, the approval of the Secretary of State. It is only by a judicious system of local assessment and control that what is needed can be accomplished." This is not less true of some other departments of the administration.

5. The Supreme Government is not in a position to understand fully local requirements, nor has it the knowledge necessary for the successful development of local resources. Each province has special wants of its own, and may have means for supplying them which could not be appropriated for imperial purposes. A tax adapted to the circumstances of one part of the country may be distasteful or inapplicable elsewhere; and everywhere rates may be proper for provincial or local purposes which could not be taken for the imperial revenue.

6. These principles are now generally recognised, and important steps have been already taken to develope provincial resources. The Government of Bombay has for some years raised a considerable revenue for local purposes. Important measures to the same intent are under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Madras. The Government of Bengal is maturing a scheme, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, for the levy of a rate for local objects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In all the other provinces of India provincial revenues have long been raised, and measures for increasing them are now being devised.

7. These measures have been promoted chiefly to provide for urgent administrative wants, the means for which are not otherwise forthcoming. It is inexpedient that the funds so raised should be intercepted, to any considerable extent, for objects the cost of which has been hitherto defrayed from the general revenues, even though such objects be of an admittedly local character. Moreover, the Governor-General in Council is not desirous that the demands on the people for provincial purposes should be indefinitely or too rapidly increased.

8. It would have been satisfactory had his Excellency in Council been able to propose the enlargement of the power and responsibility of the local Governments without charging upon local resources any part of the existing imperial expenditure. This cannot be done; but it has been determined to make as small a demand upon these resources as possible. At the same time it should be remembered that the relief of the Imperial finances has been a principal object in the discussion of such measures on former occasions.

9. The income-tax of six pies in the rupee imposed for the current year was never intended to be permanent, and the Governor-General in Council has already announced a resolution not to renew the tax for next year at this high rate, unless some unforeseen contingency compels him to do so.

10. It was thought at first that the income-tax could not be reduced to the desired extent without imposing upon local resources almost as large a sum as might be given up. Anticipations made so long before the beginning of the financial year must be uncertain; but, as far as the Governor-General in Council can now judge, it will be possible next year to give substantial relief from existing taxation, without the substitution of any considerable new burdens.

11. The Government of India is accordingly pleased to make over to the Governments, under certain conditions to be presently set forth, the following departments of the administration in which they may be supposed to take special interest; and to grant permanently, from the Imperial revenue, for these services, the sum of £4,688,711, being less by £330,801 only than the assignments made for the same services in 1870-71:—

Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services (except "Medical Establishment."*), Printing, Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings.

A statement (A) is appended explanatory of the method by which the assignments to be thus made have been calculated. This table is here omitted; it shows the estimated receipts and charges under the first six of the above heads during the current year, the "Police" charges in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces having been slightly reduced by the final adjustments necessary in consequence of the Government becoming liable for the superannuation allowances of the force.

12. The figures entered for "roads," "civil buildings," and "miscellaneous public improvements" are the grants for this year, exclusive of the sum of £135,679 reserved for certain works detailed in Appendix B, which will not in future be a charge upon local Governments, but will be separately provided for by the Supreme Government. The portion of this £135,679 reserved in each province bears the same proportion to the grant made to the province for the current year that the expenditure in the province upon the reserved works has borne during the last five years to the whole expenditure under these three heads.

13. To the £1,168,701 thus assigned for "works," £327,236 has been added for "establishments" and "tools and plant," being the proportion of the current year's grants for these purposes which appertains to that share of the total grants for "works" of all kinds which is transferred. This £327,236 has been distributed among the presidencies and provinces in the proportions in which the larger sum of £1,168,701 has

* By "Medical Establishments" here is meant the first subdivision of the Grant 22, Medical Services, as hitherto made.

been distributed. The Governments will henceforth provide themselves with "tools and plant" without the intervention of the Government of India. The future arrangements in regard to "establishments" cannot be settled without detailed correspondence. For the year 1871-72 the Supreme Government will continue to provide "establishments" as heretofore, and each presidency or province must bear a share of the cost in the proportion which the estimated outlay upon "works" from provincial funds* bears to the total estimated outlay upon "works," ordinary and extraordinary, Imperial and provincial, in all India. It is to be clearly understood that local Governments must maintain in efficient repair existing lines of through communication, such as the trunk roads, unless authorised by the Supreme Government to abandon them.

14. The actual permanent Imperial assignments for "provincial services" will be then as follows; all receipts heretofore credited in connection with these services being given up to the provinces in which they accrue:—

Oude	£206,948
Central Provinces	261,263
Burmah...	275,332
Bengal	1,168,592
North-Western Provinces	640,792
Punjab	516,221
Madras	739,488
Bombay...	880,075
	£4,688,711†

15. In calculating these allotments, £350,000 has been deducted rateably from the grants made to the several provinces in 1870-71. But it has been thought expedient to remit the reduction (£19,199) which would thus fall upon British Burmah, the circumstances of that province being exceptional. No additional deduction has been made from the other provinces in consequence of this concession to Burmah.

16. These assignments will not be classified in the Financial Statement and in the Imperial estimates and accounts, but will appear under a single new head "Provincial Services." The Imperial revenue will continue to bear such charges for the absentee and superannuation allowances of officers on establishments now transferred as have hitherto appeared in the Home accounts or under other heads in the Indian accounts. But it would be inconvenient and difficult to maintain any distinction between these officers and officers who are paid from other local funds, or who may be added hereafter for "Provincial Service." Questions of some importance regarding this and other like details will have to be settled hereafter.

17. Unless some fiscal misfortune, such as a heavy loss in the opium revenue, or national disaster such as war or severe famine, occurs, the Governor-general in Council will maintain for the future the assignments for "Provincial Services" at the amounts now fixed. They will not, in any case, be reduced without previous consultation with the Governments.

18. For the coming year the Provincial Service Estimates should be immediately prepared upon the basis of these assignments, which may be distributed, at the discretion of the Governments, among the several departments for which they will now be responsible. Any portion of the assignment made to any province that may be unspent at the end of the year will not lapse to the Imperial revenue, but will remain at the disposal of the local Government. The estimates and accounts of these Governments should, therefore, open and close with balances brought and carried forward. They should show, not only the receipts and charges of the new "provincial services," but also the income and expenditure of all existing local funds; it being understood, of course, that the Governments are not relieved by this Resolution from any legal or equitable obligation which may govern the appropriation of any particular local fund. It is essential that the estimates and accounts of all the presidencies and provinces should be uniform, and the precise forms to be used will be settled by the Supreme Government. The imperial financial year must be the provincial year of account.

19. Each local Government will publish its own yearly estimates and accounts in the local *Gazette*, together with a financial exposition (which should, where possible, be made before the local Legislative Council) analogous to that annually made in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. The several estimates and accounts will be compiled and a general statement for all India published as a supplement to the Imperial estimates and accounts.

20. In preparing its estimates for the coming year, each Government will have to consider without delay how any deficiency in the way and means for its "provincial services" can most conveniently be supplied.

21. The financial control which is thus entrusted to the local Governments is to be exercised subject to the following conditions [it must be understood that these conditions are prescribed, for the present, tentatively, and that they are subject to revision as experience may require]:—

I.—Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1.) No appointment is to be created with a salary of more than Rs. 250 a month; and no addition is to be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed Rs. 250 a month.

(2). No *class* or *grade* of officers is to be created or abolished, and the pay of no *class* or *grade* of officers is to be raised:

(3). No addition is to be made to the pay or allowances of any individual or class of officers that would lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same province, whose pay and allowances are charged to the Imperial revenues. The Government of India reserves to itself the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other provinces:

(4.) No moneys are to be removed from the public treasuries for investment.

(5). No services now rendered to other departments at the charge of the departments made over to the control of the local Governments are to be diminished, and no services now rendered to these departments at the charge of other departments are to be increased.

II. The rules of the Supreme Government in respect to leave of absence and absentee, deputation, and superannuation allowances are to be observed.

III. Returns, accounts, and estimates are to be submitted to the Supreme Government in such forms, and at such times, as may be prescribed.

22. The Governor General in Council is fully aware that this resolution will effect a wide change in Indian administration. It has been adopted after long and careful consideration, in the hope that it will be received by the Governments in the spirit in which it is promulgated. The Governor General in Council believes that it will produce greater care and economy, that it will import an element of certainty into the fiscal system which has hitherto been absent, and that it will lead to more harmony in action and feeling between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments than has heretofore prevailed.

23. But beyond all this, there is a greater and wider object in view. Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works. The operation of this resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of natives and Europeans, to a greater extent than heretofore, in the administration of affairs.

24. The Governor-general in Council is aware of the difficulties attending the practical adoption of these principles. But they are not insurmountable. Disappointments and partial failures may occur; but, the object in view being the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, his Excellency in Council is fully convinced that the local Governments and all their subordinates will enlist the active assistance, or, at all events, the sympathy, of many classes who have hitherto taken little or no part in the work of social and material advancement.

25. The additional powers of financial control which will now be assumed by the Governments must be accompanied by a corresponding increase of administrative responsibility. It is the desire of the Governor-general in Council to confine the interference of the Supreme Government in India in the administration of the "Provincial Services" to what is necessary for the discharge of that responsibility which the Viceroy in Council owes to the Queen and her responsible advisers, and for the purpose of securing adherence to the financial conditions now prescribed, and to the general policy of the Government of India.

26. The procedure of the departments of "registration," "jails," and police is to a large extent governed by law. No law exists upon the subject of "education," but the policy of the Government has been declared and prescribed in despatches from the Secretary of State, the authority of which, and of the rules sanctioned by the Government of India regarding "grants in-aid" and other matters of general principle, is not affected by this resolution.

27. Subject to these general restrictions, the Governments will henceforth enjoy full liberty in the expenditure of the funds appropriated to "provincial services." It must, however, be understood that in thus divesting himself of control, the Governor-General in Council divests himself also to a large extent of his former responsibility. If responsibility for expenditure is retained, control cannot be renounced.

28. The Governor-General in Council delegates to the local Governments this large additional share of administrative power without hesitation or distrust, believing that it will be exercised with wisdom, liberality, and prudence.

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of works for which separate funds will be hereafter provided from the Imperial Revenue.

Buildings and Offices of the following Departments:—
Opium (not including the Board of Revenue's Office in Calcutta).
Mint and Currency.
Post-office.
Telegraph.
Offices of the Supreme Government.
Viceregal Residences.
Calcutta.—Imperial Museum, Stamp and Stationery Office, Surveyor General's Office, Treasury Buildings, Bishop's Palace.
Reserved as Imperial for the present.—Godavery Works, Kurrachee Harbour Improvement.
Such military roads as have been, till the current year, provided for from the grant for "Military works."

RUSSIAN VERSUS BRITISH MERCHANTS IN PERSIA.—The Russians have, it is said, given the British merchants in Persia the go by, and the latter are naturally anxious to regain the lost ground. For this purpose the merchants of Bushire and Bunder Abbas have submitted a memorial to Colonel Pelly, our resident in the Persian Gulf, praying that he will endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Indian Government for the appointment of a native agent in the town of Yezd, where the Russians have of late unmistakably taken the lead. Russian prestige, we further learn, is well established throughout Persia, and the name Orose carries with it all the protection that could be desired. It would be as well if Angreze did the same.—*Pioneer.*

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* NOTE.—"Provincial Funds" here does not include existing "Local Funds."

† NOTE.—If it be found, when the accounts of the year 1870-71 are made up, that the actual expenditure during that year for the official postage of the services affected exceeds the amount of the grants for that purpose, then the several assignments will be once for all increased by the difference.

Home.

KHUNGOWLEE SING v. HOSSEIN BUX—JUDGMENT.—Sir J. Colvile gave judgment in this case on January 20, which was argued on the preceding day. His lordship reviewed the facts, and said their lordships would humbly recommend to her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, with costs, and that the decision of the Court below be reversed.

NILCOMUL LAHOREE v. GONOSMONEE DEBIA.—This was an appeal from Bengal from a judgment given by the High Court of Fort William on the 3rd of May, 1864, so that the appeal has been pending more than "six years." Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Leith were for the appellants; Mr. J. D. Bell for the respondents. Lord Cairns gave the judgment of their lordships, remarking on the litigation that had been continued in respect to the property claimed over a number of years. After stating the facts and the law on the subject, he said their lordships would recommend to her Majesty that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have announced a considerable reduction in their rates of passage money to all ports at which the company's steamers touch, commencing with the packets which will leave Southamption on the 18th and Brindisi on the 28th March. An abatement of 20 per cent. from the charge for the return passage is also made to passengers from ports east of Suez embarking within six months from the date of their arrival, and an abatement of 10 per cent. to those embarking within twelve months.

SPECIE FOR THE EAST.—According to a circular of Mr. G. de Quetteville the total shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers for the East, during the year 1870, were £3,195,718 (of which £1,277,210 was in gold, and the remainder in silver), against £3.860,160 in 1869, showing a decrease of £644,442. From the Mediterranean ports they were £910,889 (£743,623 gold and £167.266 silver), showing a decrease of £3,292,934. The export by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales during the same period was £192,210 (£65,864 gold, £156,346 silver), showing a decrease of £934,361 as compared with 1869.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.—Tables published in the *East India, China, and Japan Monthly Shipping Register* illustrate the rapid development of the route by the Suez Canal. Out of a total of 1.629,744,424 yards of cotton shipped to the East in 1870, 933,760,170 yards went by way of Egypt, and 26.239,137 lb twist out of a total shipment of 62,692,056lb. From the same tables it also appears that while the exports to Calcutta have increased 2 1-10th million pounds sterling, those to Bombay have decreased three-fourths of a million. To Hong Kong there is nearly a million excess, balanced by a reduction to other Chinese ports. The tendency to build large ships and steamers for the Eastern trade is shown by the fact that only 1,655 vessels sailed in 1870, against 1,880 in 1864, although the total tonnage in 1870 was 1,523,397 tons, while in 1869 it was 1,572,551 tons.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We quote the following letter from the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).—"Sir,—in accordance with the arrangement made at the general meeting of shareholders, I beg to inform you that the gross traffic receipts of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) for the past three months were as follows:—October, £5,156. 17s. 2d.; November, £7,453. 2s. 10d.; December, £8,920. The line of the British Indian Company was broken from Sept. 24 to Oct. 13. The Falmouth cable was broken on Nov. 29. and is not yet repaired. These breaks have seriously diminished the receipts of both companies, and the directors cannot, therefore, recommend quarterly dividends. The steamships *Chiltern* and *Hawk* sailed from Gibraltar on the 24th inst. to relay the section of the Falmouth cable, in which the break occurred, the bad weather having frustrated further attempts at successful grappling. We may, therefore, expect communication to be shortly re-establishd. —Yours truly, JOHN T. BURT, Secretary.—66, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 27."

DEATH OF SIR T. P. CAUTLEY.—Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., late chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Council of India, died on Wednesday, at Sydenham. Sir Thomas was the donor of an extensive collection of fossil mammalia, &c., from the Sewalik Hills, in the North-west Provinces, on the palæontology of which district he was the author of numerous learned papers. The deceased knight was born at Roydon, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, of which parish his father was rector in 1802, and was educated at the Charterhouse and the Hon. East India Company's College at Addiscombe, entering the Bengal Artillery in 1819. from which he retired in May, 1854, on a colonel's pension. He served in Oudh in 1820-21 and at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1825-26, and was afterwards employed as a civil engineer, in which capacity he was engaged on the Eastern Jumna Canal, North-west Provinces. He was also the projector and designer of the Ganges Canal Works, which were opened with great *éclat* in April, 1854. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the Council of India, and in 1860 chairman of the Public Works Committee of that body, from which he retired a short time since. Sir Thomas married in 1838 Frances, daughter of the late P. Bacon, Esq., of Elcott, from whom he was divorced in 1850.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—A court-martial assembled at Rawul Pindee on the 9th Dec., to hear a charge of insubordination against Lieutenant W. B. Adams, R.A., who, while on parade at that place on the 19th of September, told Captain A. S. Hunter, his superior officer, to "go to hell." The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. On a recommendation to mercy, the Commander-in-Chief remitted the sentence, and ordered that Lieutenant Adams be sent to England immediately, as recommended by the Board of Medical Officers. Coming immediately after the Gilbert court-martial this sentence sets one thinking. If a Subaltern can get leave by telling his superior officer to "go to hell," why should there be any difficulty about a slight variation in the formula? "I'll be damned if I do," is surely quite as good in its way! On the other hand—to quote a military writer of reputation—"Prompt, ready unhesitating obedience in soldiers to those who are set over them is so necessary to the safety of the military state, and to the success of every military achievement, that it is scarcely possible to imagine a case were the subordinate officer would be at liberty to depart from the positive command of his superior; the justice of the Roman father who put his brave son to death for disobedience to his command has never been called into question, though many have wished that the feelings of the father had softened, in that particular case, the stern severity of the judge." Even a mild and Christian philosopher—Archdeacon Paley—was unable to suggest anything more than an expedient which might plead for the supersession of a military order. The question, therefore, naturally suggests itself, considering the cases of Lieutenant Gilbert and Lieutenant Adams, whether an officer may strike a compromise with his conscience by yielding obedience, *de facto*, to his superior, and at the same time relieve his excited feelings by saying, "I'll be damned if I do," or "go to hell?"—*Broad Arrow*.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The Consular Reports from China for 1869, which have been issued, state that the consumption of opium in that Empire increases steadily. The question how far the native opium is likely to supersede Indian is one of great commercial importance. It is thought that from its superior qualities Indian opium will probably, to the point it has reached, about 76,000 chests, hold its own as an article of luxury. The native-grown drug has neither the strength nor the flavour of the imported, but the greater cheapness of the indigenous product enables it to displace the foreign in various inland opium marts. The British Consul at Canton states that the difference in price averages 40 per cent. He observes:—"1,100 piculs of opium paid duty here in 1869, being about 8 per cent. of the quantity which, if not actually smuggled, is, at least, brought in surreptitiously." The Consul at Foo-chow-foo states that the white poppy is cultivated in the prefecture of Wenchow-foo with great success, and is smuggled piecemeal into Foo-chow-foo in consequence of the Government prohibition of it; it is much used for mixing with the stronger Bengal kinds. The delegates of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, who went up the Yang-tze in 1869, found opium grown over a very large area in the province of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow. There the executive authorities shut their eyes to the existence of the plant, and the white poppy-fields may be seen on the most conspicuous places in the great river route, while the cultivation of it is nominally punishable with death. Duties are levied upon it, and establishments for the control of the trade in it are specially licensed by the authorities. The delegates stated that the popular belief is that four men in every five smoke, and one-half of the women. Szechuen sells opium to the natives of other provinces to the value of at least three million taels annually. Mr. Mongan, the British Consul at Tientsin, suggests that measures might be taken in India with a view to check the increasing production of the native drug in China. The Bombay merchant, before taking the Malwa opium to Bombay from the hand of the packer, has to procure a pass from the Government Treasury, costing Rs. 600 per chest, which pass frees the opium from further taxation in transit. The Consul remarks that if the transit duty were lowered, the China market could be supplied with Malwa at a cheaper rate, and that this would cause such an increased demand for it in those parts of China in which the taste for Indian opium still predominates that the Indian Government would probably gain more revenue by the lower rate on the larger quantity than from the present higher rate on the smaller quantity. The Bengal drug (Patna and Benares) is cultivated entirely by the Government itself, and is sold by auction at Calcutta in lots of five chests, with liberty to the buyer, on the fall of the hammer, to take succeeding lots at the same rate. The auctions are monthly; a *minimum* limit of Rs. 400 per chest, being the supposed cost, is placed on the drug, and all beyond is profit to the Government. The crop is apportioned in equal quantities to each monthly sale, and the quantity offered for competition is in a great measure regulated by the demand in the markets of China. No private individual is allowed to store opium; when a buyer wishes to export his purchases, they are shipped for him by the Government agent. It is suggested that if larger

quantities were offered at the monthly sales, the Government would derive larger actual though smaller relative profits from the greater quantities sold, and these purchasers also could afford to sell their opium cheaper in China, and would thus compete on more equal terms with Chinese producers.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—On the 23rd inst. Mr. Iltudus Prichard delivered a lecture at the Russell Institution on the Commercial and Political Value to England of her Indian Empire. The lecturer said that when the Crown and Parliament undertook the direct administration of Indian affairs, great hopes were entertained that thenceforward the public and the press of this country would manifest that interest in India which was due to so valuable a dependency. India had no public opinion, at least it was allowed no weight in the policy of Government; wholesome reform could only be carried out under pressure of public opinion, and feeling the need of reform, and having no public opinion of her own to fall back upon, she looked to England to supply what was wanting; but she looked in vain. The Press ignored the subject, and Parliament was indifferent to it, because there was no public interest felt in it. Mr. Prichard then gave a sketch of India, of its scenery, its antiquities, and of the mythology and philosophy of the Hindoos. He then proceeded to dwell upon the commercial and political value to England of her Eastern Empire, and its value as affording a field for the employment of the educated and middle classes. He showed, by calculations made from official returns, that if England had not possessed India, she would have been the poorer by no less a sum than sixteen hundred millions sterling. He showed that England drained from India no less a sum than ten millions sterling; that the latter country consumed no less than a hundred and fifteen millions worth of British manufactured goods in five articles alone (including cotton goods), in ten years—and the resources of India as a market for English manufactures may be said to have only begun to be developed. After illustrating his subject with fact and figures, the lecturer proceeded to utter a warning note as to our tenure of India. After a century's dominion, he said, we hold India by no other tenure than that by which the Prussians retain possession of the suburbs of Paris. Statesmen have studied history to but little purpose if they have not learned that military occupation of a conquered country was only temporary. Our empire in India was consolidated on the basis of the many religious and political differences and race distinctions that prevented the people from amalgamating; it had been the end and object of our administrators to obliterate these distinctions and to weld the whole people into one mass; to compress the various races and creeds into one framework of civil and political unity. But just in proportion as we have succeeded in this great work, we have weakened our own position as a governing power. The system of our administration in India was too purely official to be really successful. England might as well look to the clerks and secretaries of the Inland Revenue-office and Custom-house, to the judges and magistrates, for a sound and healthy administration of the Government of this country, as expect exactly the same class of officials to administer wisely and well the government of India, unaided by any public opinion, shut out from all sympathy with the people, and utterly without the connecting link of intercourse by which the mind of the native can be known to its rulers. Mr. Prichard concluded by an allusion to the most "important question of the day"—"peace or war." The first gun fired, he said, on the shores of the Euxine would be heard over the whole of India, and the peace of that country would be endangered. He deprecated a resort to arms, except at the stern bidding of necessity, and called upon Englishmen to evince their moral courage by refusing to be driven by any idle taunts about their love of peace or preference for commerce over war into so tremendous a struggle. British dominion in India was to be secured only by enlisting the goodwill of the people, but the loss of the country would be followed by the decline of Great Britain to the position of a second-rate Power in Europe.

India Office.

January 30, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. W. H. Coxe, Staff Corps; Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt, Staff Corps; Capt. W. M. Molyneux, Inf.; Surg. A. C. C. De Renzy.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Hay, Staff Corps; Major T. R. Church, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. C. Ellis, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. H. Segrave, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. Dunbar, Staff Corps; Capt. C. M'D. Skeue, Inf.; Lieut. F. Knowles, Staff Corps; Capt. R. H. Inglis, Inf.; Major W. H. Paget, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. M. Cherry, Cav.; Major E. Hill, Staff Corps; Capt. H. R. Mead, Engrs.; Asst. surg. W. H. Strong.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DARVILL—The wife of J. W. Darvill, Esq., 105th L.I., of a daughter, at Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 22.

OLIPHANT—The wife of T. T. Oliphant, Esq., late Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Rosset, Denbighshire, Jan. 21.

SWINHOE—The wife of Capt. Charles Swinhoe, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter (stillborn), at 22, Mornington-road, Regent's-park, Jan. 20.

WADDINGTON—The wife of Major T. Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Amesbury, Wilts, Jan. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—PRICE.—Lieut. R. G. Baker, R.N., son of Major T. R. Baker, to Mary A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Thomas S. Price, at Winkfield, Berks, Jan. 24.

BRANDT—DOBSON.—Francis Brandt, Madras Civil Service, son of the late Robert Brandt, to Lucy S., daughter of the late Rev. W. Dobson, formerly Principal of Cheltenham College, at Cheltenham, Jan. 24.

CAUTLEY—INCHBALD.—Richard H., son of the late Col. Cautley, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, to Annie M., daughter of the Rev. R. Inchbald, at Barnes.

KNOWLES—NICHOLAS.—Frederick Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Jane B., daughter of George Nicholas, Esq., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Jan. 20.

LEGGETT—MANISTY.—Major George E. Leggett, 77th Regt., son of the late Major gen. Leggett, Madras Army, to Mary A., daughter of Henry Manisty, Q.C., at Bryanston-square, Jan. 27.

DEATHS.

BILES—Elizabeth, wife of Capt. J. S. Biles, late H.E.I.C.S., at Reading, Jan. 25.

BROWN—Mrs. C. Brown, widow of the late Capt. J. Brown, H.E.I.Co.'s Bengal Army, at Ingatestone, Essex, Jan. 25.

CAUTLEY—Col. Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, late one of her Majesty's Council for India, at The Avenue, Sydenham-park, aged 69, Jan. 25.

KAYE—Cecil Edward, son of John William Kaye, of the India Office, at Brisbane, Australia, aged 20, Nov. 6, 1870.

PRICHARD—Llewellyn, son of Iltudus T. Prichard, aged five years three months, at Granville-park, Blackheath, Jan. 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Dhollerah, Calcutta; Knight Commander, Calcutta; Zelonia (?), Calcutta; Hylton Castle, Manila; Jupiter, Kurrachee; Maha Baleshwar, Moulmain.—23. John George, Manila; Canada Belle, Moulmain; Herald of the Morning, Penang; Herzogin Von Brabant, Rangoon.—24. Stockbridge, Calcutta.—25. City of Canton, Bombay.—28. Statesman, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22. Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Indus, Galla.—23. Str. Durham, Aden.—24. Amigos, Manila; Tythonus, Bombay; str. Somerset, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Silistria, Aden; Queen of Beauty, Aden.—25. Parthian, Calcutta.—28. Abbotsford, Singapore; Grecian, Calcutta; British Nation, Calcutta; Glenarti, Colombo; Northam Castle, Singapore; City of Corinth, Calcutta; Knight Companion, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Stephenson, Jan. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. King Harman and two children, Miss Bowyer, Mrs. Sidney Chalmers and two children, Miss A. Langdon, Miss Monro, Miss Hindhaugh, Mr. Gillespie. For MADRAS.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Woodhouse and two children, Capt. and Mrs. A. Cook, two Misses Snadden, Asst. surg. J. W. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz.

Per str. Singapore, Jan. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. W. and Mrs. Harvey and family, Lieut. col. and Mrs. J. P. Sheriff, Capt. and Mrs. Laug and family, Mrs. Login, Capt. and Mrs. Woodcock, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. A. Mark, Miss Fryer, Capt. J. E. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden and family, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Remington, Mrs. and Miss Rind, Miss Calder, Mrs. H. C. Stevens and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kenzig, Rev. A. Yarnold, Mr. M. Birkbeck, Mr. E. Birkbeck, Mr. J. Warter, Mr. F. Owen, Rev. J. Hewlett, Mr. C. F. Radcliffe.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, Jan. 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. P. W. Bannerman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. H. M. Dennys, Miss Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Delias and two infants, Col. and Mrs. C. Oliphant, Capt. R. H. Inglis, Mr. W. Gray, Miss A. Macdonald, Mr. J. G. Reid, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Miss Peck, Col. and Mrs. Hathway, two Misses Hathway, Mrs. Cousens, Col. L. B. Jones, Mr. W. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Cormell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elsime and infant, Mr. J. C. Craig, Mr. R. J. Dods, Mr. G. J. Poynter, Capt. Justice, Mrs. C. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. Glen, Mr. T. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Purkis, Miss Davidson, Mr. J. C. Davidson, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Lieut. H. Shelly, Mr. C. Todd, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Findley, Mr. Schroff. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Stafford Allen and son.

Per str. Candia, Jan. 31.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. B. Fastnedge, Mr. A. Carritt. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. A. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Hay, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. R. J. Reid, Capt. Stanton, Mr. B. M. Allen, Mr. Elmore, Mr. J. J. Duncan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. Elder. For CEYLON.—Mr. T. Wright.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Alma, Singapore to London, Nov. 1, off Anjer; General Pelissier, London to Bombay, Dec. 1, 13 S., 30 W.; Mary Tatham, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 26, 11 N., 21 W.; Catalina, Liverpool to Manila, Nov. 6, 14 S., 12 E.; Iron King, Calcutta to London, Dec. 1; St. Clements, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 12, 28 S., 23 W.; Annie Main, Clyde to Singapore, Dec. 12, 28 S., 22 W.; Ainzab (?), London to Bombay, Dec. 12; Gahman, for Bombay, Dec. 15; Niord, Newcastle to Bombay, Dec. 18, 9 N., 69 E.; Tycoon, from Singapore, Oct. 28, in Gaspar Straits; Gosforth, London to Madras, Nov. 13, 22 S., 86 E.; Beaumaris, Rangoon to London, Nov. 22, 23 S., 58 E.; Zuluka, Calcutta to London, Dec. 9; Calcutta, Calcutta to Boston, Nov. 5, 38 S., 89 E.; Palestine, Ceylon to London, Dec. 11, 32 S., 16 E.; Ocean Chief, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 7, 11 N., 27 W.; Teresita, London to Calcutta, Oct. 13; James Harley,

Rangoon to the Channel, Jan. 6, 42 N., 28 W.; Baltique, Calcutta to London, Oct. 2, 16 N., 87 E.; Lady Walcaut (?), Hindostan to Queenstown, Dec. 27, 36 N., 38 W.; James Ferguson, Singapore to Boston, Nov. 1, 6 S., 106 E.; City of Bombay, Calcutta to London, Dec. 3, 35 S., 20 E.; Kenyon, Liverpool to Calcutta, Dec. 27, on the line, 29 W.; Bernard Castle, Clyde to Bombay, Dec. 20, 11 N., 26 W.; Anna, Calcutta to London, Jan. 5, 40 N., 33 W.; Grand Duchess, London to Singapore, 29 days from the Downs, 1 N., 25 W.; Sydney Dacres, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 28.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The John Elliott, Griffiths, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with salt, put into Falmouth, Jan. 20, with pumps choked and five feet of water in her hold.

The Brisbane, Prentice, from Newcastle to Galle, with coals, put into Falmouth, Jan. 19, having experienced very heavy weather in the Channel. On Jan. 15 it blew a heavy gale from the S.W., when a sea struck her, shifting her cargo a little, and breaking adrift water casks.

The Cherokee, Williams, from Liverpool to Bombay, was lost, Jan. 11, in lat. 46 N., lon. 9 W.; the crew were picked up on the 13th, and landed at Milford.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Griffith, Mrs. Hall, and Mr. G. Ashburner.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Col. W. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Rattray and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Murray, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Forster and two children, Miss H. Freeman, Major and Mrs. G. H. Wilson and three children, Capt. R. H. Mead, Mr. Braidwood, Mr. Northcote, Mr. H. A. Wadar, Col. and Mrs. Hathaway, Misses Hathaway (two), Mrs. H. P. James, and Dr. H. Atkins.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Grant.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Gen. and Mrs. H. W. Blake, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Foord, Mrs. McHutchin and three children, Mrs. Gillilan, Rev. — and Mrs. Pope, and Col. C. Bradley.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Dr. Little, Miss Little, and Mr. Rodyk.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. W. Birch.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Iveson, and Mr. J. Barnes.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Todd, and Mr. Dickson.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Endmott, and Mr. Ebell.

FEBRUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Hoste, Capt. Bartholomew, Mr. C. T. Aitcheson, Mr. Batterscombe, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Murray, Mrs. Foster and two children, Miss M'Laren, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Browne, Miss Baker, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Damier.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. F. Stephens and child, Col. C. H. Hall, and Mr. Naesmith.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Torin, and Mr. Torin.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Farrant, and Mr. P. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Pium and three children and governess.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Newspaper, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

TO INDIA BY RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Captain W. C. Campbell, formerly aide-de-camp to Sir Hope Grant and Sir G. LeMarchant, and now Adjutant of H. E. the Governor's body guard, has just returned to his appointment from furlough to Europe. Captain Campbell made his way back to India by a novel and most interesting route, having travelled first by way of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, and Astrakan to the Caspian Sea, which he crossed, and then made his way across Persia on horseback through Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire, a ride of about 1,000 miles. From Bushire he took steamer to Bombay. The journey occupied about three months. While in Russia, Captain Campbell noticed that large numbers of troops, armed principally with American breech-loaders, were being despatched to the South. But it was only when he arrived at Shiraz that he heard of the Black Sea question. Here is another little straw to show which way the wind has been blowing.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 28.

Indian Government Loans.

		Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.				95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...	...		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	... ...	...		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...	...		95 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	90⅜ ⅛
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...	...		90⅜ ⅛
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...	...		90⅜ ⅛
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...	...		90⅜ ⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		...		92 ⅛
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...	...		97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...	...		99½ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...	...		106½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅜ 1/4d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅛ ⅜d.
Madras	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅜ 1/4d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10⅛ ⅜d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		204 to 206
	India 5 per cent.		110⅝ to 110⅝
	India 4 per cent.		101⅞ to 102½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98½ to 99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½ to 100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅜
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 101⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅜ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		24s. to 28s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. 7 per Cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106⅛
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	89	91
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101 to 102
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8⅜
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20 to 22
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	118 to 120
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6⅞ to 7
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	4½ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8 to 8⅛ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 4½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3½ to 2½ dis.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The ships *Scanderia* and *Edinburgh*, the latter with the telegraph cable connecting Madras with Burmah, have, we are happy to say, arrived safely in our roads—the responsible duties connected with this undertaking having been most ably performed by those to whom the important work has been entrusted. The shore end of the cable has been safely lodged in the Government Telegraph office and telegraphic communication thereby effected with Burmah and other easterly stations.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 5.

Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 19th January, 1871.

RHEEA OR CHINA GRASS FIBRE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL announces that the offer of PRIZES for the INVENTION of MACHINERY for the PREPARATION of RHEEA FIBRE, made by the Governor-general of India in his Notification of the 11th January, 1870, published in this country on the 10th of February, is extended to the 11th January, 1872:—

And that Packets of Dried Stems of the Plant have been received from the Governor-general, samples of which will be given to persons anxious to compete for these Prizes. His Excellency in Council wishes it to be distinctly understood by all persons to whom the samples are given, that the required Machinery will have to operate on *green* and *fresh* stems, and that these dried stems are merely sent in order to give the manufacturers a better idea of the nature of the plant, and of the difficulties to be overcome, than could be obtained from a mere verbal description of them.

Applications for Samples are to be addressed to the Reporter on the Products of India, India Museum.

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

(Signed) RIDGWAY & SONS,
Army Agents,
2, Waterloo-place, London.

Dated 11th March, 1870.

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FEBRUARY, 1871.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 14; Agra and Madras, January 12; Calcutta, January 11.

THE particulars of Sir H. Durand's death may at length be gathered from an official report of the Punjab Government to the Viceroy as well as other sources. It appears that after inspecting the outpost of Tank on foot, Sir Henry with the Nawab got upon an elephant to ride into the town itself. The first gateway was passed safely, but the second, which was hardly ten feet high and stood on higher ground, caught the howdah as the elephant passed, and Sir Henry fell violently to the ground upon his face. According to one account the mahout seeing the danger tried to make the elephant sit down, but it mistook the signal and rushed on. The Nawab himself escaped with a broken rib and some other injuries. Both he and Sir Henry at the last moment tried to crouch down in the howdah, but it crushed in upon them, and the latter as he fell struck a low mud wall on the right of the gateway. The blood streamed from his nose when he was picked up insensible and groaning as if in much pain. Three doctors attended him, but his state from the first left little room for hope, with his lower limbs and half his body completely paralysed, and partial paralysis of his arms. Still some slight hopes were entertained next morning, when he had regained consciousness and could swallow a little liquid food. At two however of the 1st January he became worse, by five all hope was gone, and at eight in the evening he breathed his last, retaining his faculties up to half an hour before death. In fact, as we said last week, his neck was broken, as it were, and nothing could have saved him. He was buried on the 5th at Dera Ismael Khan, with all the honours of his position, a good many of the native chiefs being represented in the procession that followed him to his grave.

ON the 9th January a meeting was held at Calcutta, under the presidency of Bishop Milman, to consider the question of a fitting memorial to the late Governor. Nearly all the leaders of European and native society in the town were present. It was resolved that a Committee, headed by General Norman and Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor, should take measures for the raising of a memorial of such a kind as may hereafter be determined by the subscribers.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD has been continuing his little progress through Western India. Leaving Surat on the 7th January, he spent four days at Baroda, the new Gaikwar, Mulhar Rao, doing the honours with magnificent grace. Besides the usual round of fireworks, illuminations, processions, durbars, &c., his Highness treated his guest to some elephant and rhinoceros fights, a description of which will be found in another page. At Ahmedabad the Governor was received with hardly less magnificence. From thence he was expected to return to Bombay on the 15th, after an absence of a month and a-half. During his tour Sir Seymour, of course, did not neglect business. At Baroda everything under that head seems to have gone off smoothly, and the Gaikwar's formal installation was to take place in a few days. At Surat, among other matters brought under his notice was a plan for bridging the Taptee—a much needed work. For £50,000 the thing could be done, it seems; but Government is expected to pay part of the expense, and Government, pleaded Sir Seymour, happens to be short of money.

THE tenth yearly Convocation of Bombay University took place on Jan. 10, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Gibbs, taking the chair in Sir S. Fitzgerald's absence. The report showed 877 candidates for matriculation, against 839 the year before. Of these, however, only 142 passed in each year, a fact which Dr. Hunter had ascribed to the high standard of examination, but for which the Vice-Chancellor found a simpler explanation in the general failure of the candidates to qualify in English. The students came up before they were properly prepared in that branch of knowledge. In proportion to population however the students in Bombay were more numerous than those in the other chief presidencies. The Vice-Chancellor referred in passing to the appearance on the degree list of the first European British-born subject who has ever been enrolled among the Bombay graduates—Mr. H. E. Aitken, son of the late Rev. Mr. Aitken, a former Fellow of the University. During the year another scholarship had been founded by a private donor, in memory of Sir Joseph Arnould, who retired more than a year ago from the High Court of Bombay. Pointing to the many Bombay graduates who already fill professors' chairs, have become heads of high schools, and have recruited the ranks of the Bar and the Medical Service, the Vice-Chancellor could not but think that a satisfactory answer might thus far be given to the questions in which Sir Bartle Frere had once sketched out his views of the work that such an University ought to accomplish.

THE Indian papers contain nearly the whole of Mr. Forsyth's interesting report on his journey to Yarkand. It is very long, but full of incidents and descriptions, many of which have from time to time been reported in these columns. As far as Leh, the capital of Ladakh, where Mr. Shaw joined the mission, everything went quite smoothly; but once launched beyond the dreary Changchenmo Pass, and the limits of the Cashmere Rajah's power, Mr. Forsyth's troubles began. The report confirms all we had heard about the lean ponies and defective supplies received from the Cashmere officials, and the aggravation thereby added to the hardships which Mr. Forsyth's party encountered along the dreary rugged wilderness that divides Yar-

kand from Ladakh. Once near the capital of the Atalikh Ghazi, the scene changed as if by magic to breadths of cornfields and gardens of fruit and vegetables, watered by canals, and intersected by pretty lanes shaded by large poplars, through which came frequent glimpses of pleasant country houses. Alike by the wayside and in the bazaars of the city were ample signs of peaceful industry and prosperous trade. The city itself, which seemed to have very few guns and a limited garrison of curiously-armed and rustic-looking soldiers, is overawed by a new but poorly fortified town some hundreds of yards off. In ominous contrast with the peaceful life around was the sight of a human head withering on the top of a pole by the roadside.

Mr. Hickey's scheme for utilising sewage as a substitute for gas by means which would also neutralise its unwholesome properties, has at length been laid before a committee, which is to report on the question of applying his method to the lighting of Dumdum.

It is stated in a Madras newspaper that the Indian Government is considering the question of reducing the postage on newspapers, and that Mr. Monteath, the Postmaster-general, strongly countenances the idea of such a reduction. Several journals complain, by the way, of the extent to which English newspapers have lately been pilfered during the voyage out. This practice, from which we at home are not always safe, falls doubly hard on our friends in India, who are always exposed to the depredations of native clerks and postmasters on all that passes through their hands.

The battle of the gauges in India is stated in several of the papers to have been settled at last in favour of a gauge of three feet three inches.

According to Captain Strover matters at Bhamo have gone on promisingly enough since the departure of the late Woon, who behaved so rudely to the British Agent on his arrival at Bhamo. Shans and Kakhyens come and do business freely and openly. Villagers flock in by hundreds to listen to a musical-box which Captain Strover is waiting to present to a Burman officer. Phoongyees (priests) come and go in all friendliness. Plenty of workmen are to be had at need. "No Kakhyen raids have taken place; order, peace, and goodwill seem to have reigned everywhere." But there is a rumour that the offending Woon is about to return, and if that be true, which Captain Strover earnestly hopes not, all this promise may yet come to naught. This would indeed be a great misfortune, now that so many of the people around Bhamo have begun, says Captain Strover, to speak openly and with a tone of interest about the prospects and means of trade with China, and that the intervening tribes seem ready to trade with Burmah on their own account. He himself urges the policy of sending an English Political on a visit to the Governor of Momein in company with the first caravan that may start thitherwards. Such a step, he thinks, would encourage the Shans to keep the roads open and turn against the Chinese chiefs who have been playing the part of "mere freebooters."

The telegrams announcing a Loshai raid into Cachar harmonise with the accounts received by this mail of the failure of Mr. Edgar's attempt to come to a friendly understanding with the Loshai Chiefs. Perhaps the one movement, by exciting groundless suspicion, accounts for the other. Be that as it may Cachar was entered at three different points, the guard at each being too weak to hinder the attack. The tea-planters with their coolies however seem to have fought well and beaten back the raiders with heavy loss. Troops were promptly ordered up, and more were ready to start from Chittagong.

Sayad Toorkee, whom a Calcutta paper leaves at Soor abandoned by most of his followers, appears by the latest telegrams to have actually taken Muscat. If so, the fortunes of Azan bin Ghez must have fallen to a very low ebb.

The French settlement of Pondicherry has had a curiously chequered history since the day when brave Francis Martin, in 1674, founded the little town of *Phoolcherry*, as it was first called, on the land which he had bought from the Sultan of Bejapore in the name of the French East India Company. This plot of ground lay on the Coromandal coast, near the mouth of the Gingee, about eighty miles south of Madras. Under Martin's fostering care the little place with its garrison of sixty Frenchmen and three hundred Sepoys throve and grew larger year by year, until in 1693 it fell an easy prey to an overpowering Dutch force. In Dutch hands it remained until the Peace of Ryswick in 1697 restored it to its former owners. By the time of Martin's death in 1706 Pondicherry had grown into a large and flourishing town. To the virtues and genius of this high-souled Frenchman Colonel Malleson pays a warm tribute in his "History of the French in India." During the next sixteen years Pondicherry, neglected by its commercial masters, steadily declined. After 1722 however the tide turned in its favour. With Dupleix for Governor it became in 1743 an important stronghold of the rising French power in India. Five years afterwards it baffled the renewed attacks of a large English force under Admiral Boscawen, who after forty-two days of open trenches was compelled to retreat with heavy loss from before a stronghold defended by the commanding genius of Dupleix. In September, 1760, Pondicherry was again besieged by Colonel Coote, the victor of Wandiwash. Lally, the Governor, held out bravely, in spite of formidable odds; but by the middle of January, 1761, he and his starved soldiers were forced to surrender, and the fall of their stronghold sealed the doom not only of poor Lally but of French dominion in India. The fortifications of Pondicherry were razed to the ground. Again restored to France in 1763, the place again fell into British hands in October, 1778; its fortifications being again destroyed by Sir Hector Munro. From that time until the peace of 1814 Pondicherry remained in our keeping. It was then restored to the French, on condition that it should never again be fortified or held as a military post. The White town is well-built, and laid out with avenues of trees. At the beginning of this century Lord Valentia described it as the handsomest town he had seen in India next to Calcutta. It is now a cheerful-looking, healthy place, well supplied with water, has a good pier, a lighthouse, and a number of picturesque or important public buildings. Its present population is reckoned at 30,000, and that of the whole district at about 120,000. Its foreign trade consists chiefly of muslins and dyed calicoes; the Pondicherry blue being one of the fastest dyes known.

Our obituary for the past week contains the death of a well-known and much esteemed old Indian, Colonel W. Turner, who had for many years been manager of the Bengal Military Orphan Fund.

Promotion to the Rank of Major-General.—Lord Cairns, Sir William Milbourne James, Sir George William Wilshere Bramwell, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, and Donald Martin Stewart have been appointed Royal Commissioners to inquire into and examine whether the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that an amalgamated list of colonels be formed from the British list, the Staff Corps, and the Indian local list, from which amalgamated list promotions should be made to the rank of Major-General, by seniority, according to the dates of commissions as colonels, can be carried into effect consistently with Parliamentary enactments or assurance. The Commissioners, or any three or more of them, are authorised to obtain information upon the said question by the examination of all persons most competent, by reason of their knowledge, habits, or experience, to afford it; and also by calling for all documents, papers, and records which may appear to them or any three or more of them, calculated to assist their researches and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject. Mr. John Milton, of the War-office, is appointed secretary to the Commission.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Mr. H. L. Davis, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., at Hooshungabad, from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger, Jan. 4; Lieut. T. H. Milles, Adjutant, 58th Regt., at Lahore, Jan. 2; Capt. A. Doule, Bengal Artillery, at the Johnstone, near Stirling, Jan. 28; Capt. C. Harris, late Bengal Artillery, at Pembridge-square, Jan. 30; Mr. R. E. Holme, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Lambeth, aged 80; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Turner, Bengal Army, at Wimbledon, Feb. 2, aged 80.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay and child, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. S. Smith, Capt. Appdey, Major Hogg.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delta, Feb. 11.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Trevor and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. O. Chalmers and three children, Capt. Wilson, Mr. C. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Taylor and two infants, Mr. Stretle, Mrs. Blair and two infants, Capt. Davis, Capt. Hulbert. From Calcutta.—Mr. Patteson, Surg. major J. T. C. Ross, Dr. Ross. From Hong Kong.—Mr. W. M. Gilman, Lieut. Bradshaw, R.N., Mr. Surgensier, Mr. G. Graham.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 7, 1871.

THE CLAMOUR ABOUT PONDICHERRY.

One curious if not very pleasing sign of the times is the greediness with which public journalists fasten upon any bit of news that may come to hand. Everything is food that floats near their shark-like mouths. Down goes the glittering morsel, without a thought of its real character, or of the trouble that may be involved in trying to digest it. Anything in the shape of a telegram is specially liable to be thus swallowed down. Take for instance the telegram which lately announced from Berlin the alleged terms of Bismarck's demands on France. It bore its own contradiction upon its face; but what of that? There was little else at the moment to write about. Bismarck is the ogre of the day; German arrogance grows with what it feeds upon; we had heard from India—that sacred seat of all truth—that Pondicherry was about to change masters. True that the terms announced were directly calculated to prolong the struggle which all Germany is now impatient to finish, and that Pondicherry and four hundred millions sterling expressed the opposite poles of practical absurdity. But one tale would serve as well as another for the text of never so many leading articles protesting in phrases more or less severe against this or that item in the list of Bismarck's cruel claims. Only one or two of our weekly contemporaries ventured to disbelieve the telegraphic version of those claims, before an authoritative denial came direct from Versailles itself. We now know that they include neither Lorraine nor Pondicherry, nor even the cession of twenty war-ships. With regard to the French indemnity all that we yet know for certain is that nothing like four hundred millions has even been suggested on the German side.

It is not perhaps strange that the rumoured cession of Pondicherry should have been generally regarded as an insult to England. In the present state of feeling towards our Teutonic kinsmen in particular and all strong States in general, we may be forgiven for reading in such a step a new proof of the light esteem in which Europe has come to hold the British Lion. It is not a pleasant sign indeed, this readiness to suspect attacks upon our national honour, however naturally it may have flowed out of the prevalent panic about our national defences. But was it necessary to work ourselves into a fluster at the mere notion of Pondicherry falling into German hands? Would it really matter to us one pin which of the European Powers held that "melancholy little spot on the Coromandel Coast which no ship can approach, the only communication between the mainland and the ocean being by rafts that can live through the surf?" Is it likely that the Germans would plant themselves on a spot commercially so uninviting, for the mere purpose of annoying the masters of all India, or in the wild hope of some day undermining the British power? If they wanted a footing in India, they would want it only for commercial ends, and Pondicherry by all accounts would hardly suit them on that score. And how the transfer from French to German hands of an unfortified town and district containing about 120,000 souls could unsettle the minds of 200 million natives, is more than we can understand. Even as a military post it would count for nothing against British resources, even if the Germans cared to hold it at a cost absurdly in excess of its possible worth.

The truth is that all these alarms and suspicions rest on a purely visionary basis. It is tacitly assumed that other European Powers are always coveting the vast Indian possessions which circumstances have brought under our sway. But why should they covet a prize at once so hard to win and so fraught with danger and trouble in the keeping? No northern or western nation in Europe could ever hope to colonise India as we have colonised North America, nor is it possible that any nation in the world would now care to enter on the costly and unpromising task of wresting from its present masters a great semi-tropical country nearly as large as all Europe. It was a fine thing for us to have achieved so mighty a conquest in so short a time, but we may rest assured that no other Power—neither Germany nor even Russia—has the smallest desire to step, peacefully or by force, into our shoes. In few words, it would never pay them to do what we ourselves, if the choice were still before us, would never dream of undertaking, especially in the teeth of a Power which held firm possession not of a few districts, but of the whole Peninsula.

VACCINATION IN LOWER BENGAL.

Dr. Murray's Report on the progress of vaccination in Bengal during 1868-9 gives a more hopeful picture of results achieved in that province than General Fytche was able to give of similar proceedings in British Burmah. In Calcutta and its suburbs alone nearly as many people were vaccinated in the year as the 10,584 vaccinated altogether in our Burman possessions. The Chief Commissioner deplores the "lamentable failure" of vaccine operations in the Arakan Division, only thirty-four persons having undergone the process in a district containing 127,239 souls, and only 35¼ per cent. of these being successfully treated. In another district the successful cases were only 39½ per cent. The average of successful cases for the whole province barely came up to 78 per cent. In Calcutta on the other hand the average rose to 93, and in the suburbs to 98 per cent., a level not always reached in our own country. In the three Presidency Circles the percentage for the year was returned at 99, a figure which Dr. Murray deems overrated, in comparison with the 95 per cent. quoted for the Punjab, the 90 per cent. for Madras, and the 96 per cent. for Bombay. The lowest percentage in Bengal is 58.42 for the Ranchi Circle, and the highest is 99·64 for the second Metropolitan Circle. The third Metropolitan shows the high proportion of 99·60 on 70,563 vaccinations, the largest number reported from any one district. In the whole presidency there were 184,303 successful cases out of 194,285 vaccinations, showing a successful percentage of 90·65.

The actual number of vaccinations for the year seems small enough in comparison with the forty millions who inhabit Bengal. But each year the proportion rises. In the Darjeeling Circle for instance Dr. Matthew reports 44,533 cases, of which 88 per cent. were successful, against 25,438 for the previous year with a successful percentage of 89; and these numbers were more than double those for 1866-7. The people in this circle are taking kindly to the vaccinating process, as a better substitute for the native practice of inoculating. In some vil-

lages the first outbreak of small-pox led to an immediate request from the inhabitants for the presence of a regular vaccinator. There is still a prejudice against vaccinating babies, owing mainly, it seems, to the amount of fever which attends the process among native children. Dr. Matthew also objects strongly to vaccination during the hot and rainy seasons. In April and May the Bhooteahs and Nepalese suffer greatly from the fever and local swellings which then follow the vaccinations, and the constant rains of July and August preclude the chance of doing much medical work in those months. In the Sonthal districts a marked improvement had already begun. Only the year before no impression could be made by the single vaccinator who went to try his chance against the Sonthal belief in witchcraft as the cause and inoculation as the only cure for the small-pox. In 1868 however a stronger effort rewarded by quick successes reassured the frightened people, nearly 4,000 of whom were vaccinated during six months, with a successful percentage of 89·57. About a fourth of the whole number were genuine Sonthals. In the Ranchi Circle the number vaccinated—nearly 8,000—shows a gain of nearly 1,500 on the previous year. The low percentage of successful cases may in part be ascribed to the sudden departure of many hundreds from the district, before the results of the process could be ascertained, and partly also to the unusual heat of the season and the want of skilled vaccinators. This last drawback indeed has seriously affected the results in several other circles. With a scanty staff of ignorant and ill-paid operators it is hardly wonderful that so many failures should occur and the sphere of operations be so contracted as it often is. More assistants, with more experience and better pay, are generally demanded. No provision, according to Dr. Murray himself, has yet been made for a systematic treatment of several large tracts in Eastern Bengal; and after all that has been done "the mass of the population in Bengal Proper has at present less protection afforded to them than in any other part of India." It is satisfactory however to learn that the vaccine lymph employed "appears to have been good throughout all the operations."

Writing of Calcutta itself Dr. Charles complains loudly of the mischief done by the want of due precautions against the spread of small-pox, a want which the people of London and its suburbs have lately been experiencing to their heavy cost. In spite of frequent remonstrances and a special report on the subject no steps had been taken to repress the mischief, and Calcutta remains as much exposed to an epidemic of small-pox as it was in the old days of sanitary darkness. But for recent revelations of what happens in the more crowded parts of our own metropolis, we might wonder at the recklessness with which natives sick of the disease in Calcutta set themselves down in a crowded neighbourhood, and become the inevitable centres of fresh outbreaks. With the advantages of a hospital close at hand, numbers of them insist on hiring a hut in the midst of a poor and swarming population, still for the most part unprotected by Dr. Jenner's benign talisman. Dr. Murray on this point agrees with his subordinate. Until measures have been taken for isolating small-pox patients, and securing timely notice of each new case, Calcutta like London must expect the continual recurrence of small-pox epidemics.

Even when the vaccinators are capable and zealous men, the difficulties they encounter from the people are very great. Besides the popular distrust of any new process and the long established claims of inoculation, all kinds of absurd delusions run riot in the native mind. Under cover for instance of a safeguard against small-pox, the credulous people see in the marking of their arms with vaccine a new method of telling them off for purposes of taxation. Stories yet more childish find ready credence among the masses. Sometimes however a sudden impulse in the opposite direction leads to such strangely pleasing issues as the appearance of 500 villagers all seeking to be vaccinated in one morning. It is something also to have gained in some quarters the votes of the more intelligent classes. The Pundits of Nuddea, the chief seat of learning and theology in Lower Bengal, have borne telling witness to the cause of sanitary reform by allowing their children to be vaccinated, and encouraging others to do likewise. From the Zemindars, as a body, no sort of opposition has been offered to the vaccination of their families and their ryots. Superstition itself has now and then sided with the new movement. At Shampore, the wife of a priest of Sittolah—the goddess of small-pox—declared herself inspired by her goddess to encourage the advance of the new system. Another Pythoness, who had once denounced vaccination and foretold the death of those who tried it, suddenly found herself empowered by Sittolah to aid the vaccinators in their good work.

In a separate paper Dr. Charles pleads warmly in favour of regulating inoculation in most parts of Bengal. Not that the older process can be compared with the newer; but the present staff of vaccinators is far too small for so large a population, some four-fifths of which have been wont to undergo inoculation at their own expense. Inoculated small-pox does not, as a rule, spread the disease, and to forbid the practice under present circumstances would be tantamount to leaving the bulk of the people at the mercy of a scourge which can sweep away whole communities from the face of the earth. The chief objection to the Doctor's scheme for subsidising native inoculators consists in the impossibility of sanctioning two conflicting systems under one Government. Anything like an official recognition of the older system would tend seriously to hinder if not altogether to prevent the final ascendency of the process which alone has stamped out small-pox wherever it has been thoroughly carried out. All that the Indian Government can fairly do is to refrain from legally forbidding inoculation, wherever the means of establishing the rival system remain inadequate to the need.

Correspondence.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I observe that last month *Allen's Mail*, which stands deservedly high in the estimation of all who are interested in our Indian Empire, has a letter from an "Ex-Political Agent," deprecating "our legislation being confined to our own possessions;" "the jurisdiction by native principalities within their respective territories," and urging "our taking a higher view than hitherto," &c. Certainly, in our own possessions, the legislation fever has been raging so fiercely that its ravages may extend into the territories of our neighbours. "Ex-Agent" would rejoice. But statesmen of the stamp distinguished for probity and foresight take a different view of so grasping a policy.

Measures of supposed expediency subversive of the heredi ditary rights and the self-respect of allies, are increasing our expenditure and creating throughout India a deep impression of our bad faith. Ever since that egregious failure beyond the frontier, in attempting to supplant the popular Dost Mohummud by the *fainéant* Shah Shooja in Caubool, full play has been given to the expediency of fashioning on our variable model the Governments of Hindoo rajahs and Mahommedan nawabs. Already some have been improved off the face of the land. Others, so unfortunate as to be the rulers of countries having the attractions of a Montpélier climate—for instance, Sirohee or Cashmere—may soon share the same fate. Of course, other reasons will be alleged. The Rev. Mr. Brinckman, after his late agreeable tour in Cashmere, has unscrupulously devised several. Some schemers here, and many in India, are mortified to find a mare's-nest in their notion that the Rajah of Cashmere murdered Mr. Hayward. When we covet Potsdam, it may be surmised by the *Morning Post* and its dupes that the King of Prussia has made away with Captain Hosier. The sagacious Runjeet fostered in the North-West a Rajpoot power, because it could have no affinity with his turbulent Sikhs on one side or with malignant Islam on the other. Had proof of this been wanting it has, in his time and ours, been signally manifested on four important occasions. Lord Hardinge gave still greater substance to that power. The measure was provident and wise, as were all his measures. There are those

who now would disregard his policy; their views are sneaking and silly, or worse. Its ruler had some ground for the remark he lately made to an English ibex-hunter:—"My good friends the British Government having discovered their mistake in supposing that shawl-wool was produced in this my country, now turn round and want to shear *me*."

One hears much of misunderstandings between chiefs and their feudatories. So long as our counsel was unobtrusive, and our agents too circumspect to be played upon, cordiality between these classes was the rule. The reverse was rare. In such case they were soon led to cease their wrangle and be reconciled. Court intrigues, factions, and Feringee-traps, now making British agency look ludicrous, are evils of luxuriant growth when our fussy representatives ostentatiously dabble in foreign administration. Formerly a popular pretender may have claimed the throne of Marwar; some of its landlords may have espoused his cause. Others rallied round the aged monarch. His fortress of Jodhpore was well garrisoned. The contented peasant ploughed on in that *insouciance* he would exhibit everywhere in India, were the question whether Ratthores, British, or Donski-Cossacks were to be his masters on the morrow. Did the paramount State then pretend that its duty, or the welfare of Marwarrees, rendered it just or expedient to interpose its direct authority? Not at all. It prescribed merely a fair field and no favour; only, it insisted that no outside sympathisers should take part with prince, pretender, or people. High words but few blows were exchanged. British advice was felt, but not paraded. The chivalrous Dhokul Singh sought an asylum in our provinces. He there closed his romantic career, while Maun Singh continued his long reign undisturbed. His successor has now incurred the displeasure of Lord Mayo. Court etiquette is strictly observed by Rajpoots. In this case the offence was deliberate and stupid. Nevertheless, the punishment is perhaps excessive. Certain it is, that the secretary who indited the published sentence must be a prig; and that there was no "Beau Nash" superintending the Viceregal receptions at Ajmeer. This was the Ruler who, lying west of us towards the desert, enabled Lord Elphinstone in 1857 to convey to London tidings of our armies and our countrymen in Upper India, during that anxious interval at home, when rebellion had for a time cut off all communication with the coasts by every line in our own dominion; and when, in acknowledging his timely aid, our local authorities made it known that "he had arranged a line of communication for us with Ajmeer and Agra, and *viâ* Balmeer and Kurrachee, so that expresses reached Kurrachee from Balmeer, three hundred and fifty miles, in forty-eight hours, on village horses and camels." Left without any manly friends but the Horse Guards, it will be found that we have made a big financial blunder. To avoid so awkward a position, we must abandon the crafty course of preferring expediency to principle. We must give India a fair return for so largely paying to maintain overgrown European offices there and here. We must be so trusted as to attract the wealth of native capitalists for purposes of greater utility than their vapouring as "Stars of India," or blundering through a quadrille at "the alternative metropolis" of wigwams at Simla. We must disburse less on strike-a-light visionaries, on inflicted blessings, on insatiable contractors, on pretending to keep pace with "the generation which deals in shares and calls it progress," and on speculators in guaranteed 5 per cent. for executing public works of scandalously defective construction. Annexations during the last twenty-five years prove most unprofitable. This is shown by increased expenditure, civil, military, and police, *if all told*, at a rate and cost of management never before heard of by us, or by native rulers, or in any other country in the world. While ontside we are losing character as faithless allies, we are hatching sedition by our waste of public money, and by our domestic experiments in taxation and laws.

There is no mistaking the good intentions of "Ex-Agent." He proposes what he deems to be only mild usurpation, in the belief that it would promote "the welfare of thousands." But his means of attaining his benevolent object are questionable. Seeing much of the people there of all ranks, both in our own territory and beyond, I have noticed the feeling, in the latter, that there are compensations; the more so since it would be a gross error to suppose that our administrative freaks are viewed by any class of the people as indicating a consistent, trustworthy, Government. And it is to be noticed amongst our neighbours how perfect still is self-government, in village institutions protecting all the rights of every class of the community; also, that more ploughs go from us than come over the borders to us. Subordinates may conceal many significant facts. That is not difficult, since our district officers, like their betters, now see less and know less, than ever before of the people. They hated our predecessors but liked their measures. They like us, and always did, but they regard our measures during the last score of years with aversion and dismay. They bear patiently with a good deal of taxation of sorts, to support all *bona fide* working establishments and State purposes. But they observe with mixed feelings of chagrin and contempt, our vagaries, our crude legislation, our pipeclay police, our "how-to-get-to-the-Hills" effeminacy, the millions wasted on tumbledown scamp architecture, and their money lavished vainly on proselytising schools, while really popular education, excepting in the Western Presidency, is still as much wanting as in this country of sectarian squabbles, or in Timbuctoo. Hence it is you now have "Chittees"—not "Chapattees" this time—passing clandestinely through the villages; and the seditious anticipating a season, when again the authorities may be caught napping in summer, to the extent, as before, of seventy-six per cent. of them coolly mooning in the mountains.

In India "Ex-Agent's" views will be regarded as another display of arrogance and injustice; savouring of that school which imbued impulsive Lord Dalhousie with the spirit of annexation; engendered the rebellion of 1857; became again rampant under the dangerous delusion that it was *for our sakes* the Sikhs yelled to raze Delhi, and the Goorkhas marched down to the Terrace; and has ever since been intruding on all *defenceless* States, in reliance on the Connaught Rangers, the 93rd Highlanders, the Rifles, and the Royal Dragoons. He adds that "we did not feel ourselves sufficiently strong, but can now do that which at an earlier period might have been unwise or perilous, for our footing until the last few years has been often critical and insecure." But those earlier periods were signalised by proclaiming, in *Gazettes*, the permanency of our relations with friendly native Principalities, by means of treaties. It does seem as if he were one of those who in dealing with States skulk a big fellow when he means resistance, but dare the reproach of cowardice rather than abstain from punching the head of a little one. In no country are the people more prompt to detect vacillation, evasion, or perfidy in a Government. On the other hand, they are observant and awed when deserved success crowns its acts of daring. They truly pitied our mad vanity when invading Afghanistan. But they craved to share the renown, when, in the face of stupendous difficulties, the British Army gloriously retrieved there our *military* reputation. The heroism of a Colin Mackenzie, a Sale, a George Lawrence, a Dennie, a Macgregor, or a Conolly, in Caubool and Jellalabad, may have faded in a few years from the minds of their countrymen. The public remembrance of them here soon passed away, as if they had never been. But it is true, as it may seem strange, that their bravery and fortitude are fresh in the memory of intelligent and loyal native chiefs, and are among stirring anecdotes still recounted by them, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century.

"Ex-Agent" states that, "till within a few years, we never felt sufficiently strong to direct much attention to the internal administration of native Powers; that they have assumed a position of independence to which they had never attained," that "feudatories in their position could never be of any value in aiding us," and that "we were well satisfied if, in seasons of war and disturbance, they maintained neutrality." But the records of his Government exhibit lucid reports, by highly competent officers, which prove the thorough knowledge acquired by the paramount State of the affairs of all classes in native States, and evince the skilful and benign influence exercised in its relations with them, whether Rajpoots, Goorkhas, Mahrattas, Burmese, Malwa Sikhs, as well as the Manjha Sikhs, the latter ruled by Runjeet Singh, whose "privileges," fenced round as they were by a tidily organised army. "Ex-Agent" would not then have curtailed, because of "the weakness of the paramount power of the day." As to their assumption of more independence, &c., in order to correct that mistake, let "Ex-Agent" consult Tod's "Rajasthan," and certain exact narratives of the centuries of decline of the Delhi Empire. Also, his assertion that they could never be of any use, &c., is surely a misconception. For it is not too much to

say that the thousands of well-appointed Rajpoot cavalry, which so loyally aided the Mohummedan Kings and Viceroys in the field, might be of use to us some day when in trouble. And with respect to their behaviour in past times, which he sneeringly terms "neutrality," he ought to remember all that their active contingents of troops and scouts, their abundant commissariat, and their transport, did for Colonel Arthur Wellesley, of the 33rd Foot, in the Deccan; for General Lake, in his Mahratta campaign and pursuit; for Colonel Monson, in his retreat; for Sir David Ochterlony, in the Goorkha War; for Lord Hastings, in his Pindarrie War; for our hard-pressed English families around Delhi and in Oudh during the late disastrous rebellion; and in numberless other "occasions of war and disturbance." Ought such loyalty to be now spurned as "neutrality?" Can it be honestly said that, "with conduct of this negative description we were forced to be content?"

It is probable that the zeal and vigilance with which the Pateeala horsemen, under the spontaneous orders of their chief, successfully scoured the woods and other hiding places where our bewildered women and children sought refuge from massacre, on the outbreak of the revolt in 1857; and the openhandedness with which he disbursed his ample funds, and promptly executed the manifold requisitions of the British Commissioner with our army beseiging Delhi, may be ascribed to the undeviating observance, by a succession of experienced officers, of the following injunctions once issued by the Government of India for regulating its relations with that Raj. I would urge upon "Ex-Agent," likewise, to learn and to test the enduring advantages arising from principles that led his predecessors to mind their own business. For this extract I was indebted to one whose success in the discharge of arduous duties, and whose popularity with prince and peasant, though not in the quarter here referred to, was attained by strictly shaping his conduct towards Native States in accordance with its sound precepts:—

His Excellency in Council is anxious that you should abstain from any participation in the measures of reform, however necessary in the State of Pateeala; and that you should limit your interference to the mere expression of your advice and recommendation on points that may be submitted to your judgment. The distinction is obvious between the occasional exercise of the influence of a protecting Power, in securing to the several Chiefs the enjoyment of their respective rights, by preventing the usurpation of injustice and ambition, and that species of interference which affects the internal administration of their territories, and controls their liberty of action within the limits of their legitimate jurisdiction, in points of legislation, and civil and military economy. The former is the proper and necessary office of protection; the latter has a tendency to convert protection into control, and to abridge the rights which we profess to maintain.—Yours obediently, C. E.

Llandudno, Jan. 22.

INDIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Should Prussia succeed in her intention of rending the French possessions in India from France, and establishing them as a portion of the great Teutonic unity, it is to be feared that we shall scarcely find the Germans the placid and comfortable neighbours that our Gallic friends have so long proved themselves to be to us in those parts.

I am not going here to dilate on the great and serious fact that, with the Prussians strongly established in Southern India, and the Russians steadily advancing on our Northern frontier, India will be between two fires. This however with the *non-fighting* John Bull of the present day may be considered a matter of no moment. But what about the several commercial treaties now existing between England and France in reference to these said possessions? Will the strictly conscientious German mind, for instance, lend itself to the iniquitous British monopolies of the vile opium-growing and cruel salt restrictive trades? Again, will the great German mind be satisfied and long remain content with these small circumscribed plots, hemmed in on all sides by British territory?

These few alone are serious questions, demanding the immediate attention of our diplomatists. It will be too late to do so when the Germans are in force *en permanence* in India's Southern extremity, carrying on intrigues through and throughout India, in conjunction with their great friends the Muscovites, determined rivals and enemies of the Briton in Asia.

The subject I have here broached is one, Mr. Editor, that undoubtedly is of great moment, calling for the prompt attention of our best statesmen. The press, likewise, should be up and doing; therefore do I trust that you, as an admitted authority on Indian affairs, will use your powerful influence, and that right speedily, ere it be too late.

Excuse the liberty I am taking in thus urging your notice to this momentous subject, and believe me to be, Sir, yours faithfully, Geo. J. Haly, Colonel.

Feb. 2, 1871.

Notices of Books.

A Student's Manual of the History of India. By Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., &c. Longmans and Co.: 1870.

In his preface to this compact and closely printed volume Colonel Taylor tells us how he has striven to supply a want much felt "among all classes of English people," the want, namely, of "a complete but easy history, acceptable and useful to all," of a country that was highly civilised and eminent for intellectual culture long before its present masters had emerged from barbarism. That such a want should still exist in face of the many popular histories that one can call to mind may seem surprising; but we readily admit that the accomplished author of the present volume has succeeded in producing the most complete and readable narrative, for its size, of any hitherto published. And it is no mere recooking of former histories, as any one may see by turning over the pages at random, or by a closer perusal of the opening chapters which describe the peoples of India, their religions, customs, modes of life, origin, and early history. Colonel Taylor to his own intimate knowledge of modern India has evidently added a close acquaintance with the fruits of Western inquiry into her ancient history. Under his guidance the student or the general reader may now boldly pierce the gloom that once shrouded the eight or nine centuries preceding the invasion of Darius. That the author can write pleasantly from a well-stored mind, his third chapter fully shows, while the fifth chapter on Caste and the sixth on the Hindu Religion illustrate alike the fulness of his knowledge and the breadth of his reasoning powers. His general accuracy is also remarkable in a work so comprehensive. There is a capital index to the volume, which by the way is brought down to the beginning of 1870.

Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Baronetage for 1871. Two vols. Dean and Son.

The new issue of these useful and accurate books of reference continues to deserve the high character its predecessors have long since won. The volumes have been corrected down to the last day of 1870, so as to include the changes consequent on the death of Baron Walsingham, which took place on the 31st of December.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

ARTILLERY ORGANISATION.

The *Pioneer* thinks that in the coming Artillery changes, and sooner or later great changes must come, we may reckon with as much certainty as satisfaction on the abolition of the brigade system. We will not weary our readers by showing up this system. Artillery officers well know how obnoxious and faulty it is, and there is no use in our explaining to others the faults of a moribund scheme. Suffice it to say that, ere the prorogation of the Parliament of 1871, we fully hope and expect to see the end of that monster of impracticability the "Royal Artillery Brigade System." With its exit we may hope to welcome the long-wished-for entry of the "Battery-the-unit" plan. Colonels of brigades will then become "colonels of districts," and brigade adjutants "district staff officers." Promotion in the non-commissioned ranks will go on by batteries instead of by brigades, and the "battery second captain" will be the "battery adjutant and quartermaster." It will, doubtless, astonish many second captains to hear that, probably in the course of the next twelve months, there may be something for them to do; but, once over their astonishment, they will be happy in the thought that the next edition of the Standing Orders of the regiment will contain their rank and detail their duties; the present edition, we believe, makes hardly any allusion to the second captain at all. Quash "the brigade system" and bring in the "battery-the-unit system," and all pettiness will right itself. It will then be found that the battery will be treated in time of peace with the same respect which all are extremely willing to give it in time of war.

THE BENGAL LAND CESS.

The *Friend of India* observes that the Cess Committee have recommended two forms of local taxation, a rate on land and a tax on houses. All persons, whether proprietors or ryots, who have any interest in the land are to contribute to the former; while persons occupying houses of Rs. 100 value and upwards are to be assessed for the latter. With regard to the land cess the zemindars and middlemen are to pay a rate of one pie in the rupee upon their profits, while the ryots are to be assessed at three pie in the rupee on their gross rental. The ryots will thus have to pay upon a much higher assessment than the proprietor class; and as they have further to pay three pie in the rupee instead of one pie they will have to contribute to the rate about five times as much as the zemindars and middlemen together. It is hardly necessary seriously to discuss so absurd a proposition. Neither Sir William Grey nor the Supreme Government are likely to sanction a proposal so iniquitously unfair. To say, as our correspondent "R. A." does, that tenants-at-will are "holders of a rateable property, namely the productive powers of the soil during their term of tenancy," is we venture to think a mistake. A tenant who hires a house from year to year has no property in the house; and when a tax is imposed upon house property it is levied not from the occupier but from the owner of the house. In the same way when a rate is imposed upon land it is the owner to whom the land belongs, and not the occupier, who has no property in the land, who should pay the rate. The great difficulty in Bengal is that there are so many owners, so many middlemen, with various rights of property, that it is no easy task fairly to apportion the rate between the various classes who are beneficially interested in the land. The Cess Committee propose that each zemindar and middleman shall be separately assessed by the collector upon the profits of his holding, or estate, and theoretically no plan could be fairer or less objectionable than this. But unfortunately the undertenures are so numerous and so small that it will be entirely beyond the collector's power separately to assess them all. Take for instance a single district. We learn from the Registrar General's last report that 15,000 permanent undertenures were created last year in Chittagong alone. There are we believe some 33,000 estates borne upon the public registry of that district; and if the creation of undertenures has been going on for any length of time at the rate of last year, there would be at the very lowest calculation some 200,000 undertenures. The amount which is annually spent in Chittagong upon roads is somewhat under Rs. 12,000; and is it reasonable to expect that the collector for this paltry sum should be called upon to make some 200,000 assessments? Clearly there must be some simpler method of reaching the land than the one proposed by the committee.

ANGLO-INDIANS AT HOME.

The *Times of India* observes that Lord Lawrence has never presided over a board so numerously constituted or of such a popular origin as the London Education Board, but he has presided over many councils, and had learnt how to deal with them. For our own part, we cannot help feeling some pride in this last instance of the use to which the Empire is glad to put our old Indian administrators; we are rejoiced to see that once again, when a capable man is wanted for a difficult post, England goes to the Indian Service to get him. It would be impossible for any shrewd observer not to take note of and to dwell upon the large amount of administrative capacity which lies waste in London and in other large towns, or even in some rural districts, in which retired Indian officers may chance to congregate, or, residentially, to "dwell apart." Men retire from Indian life in these days when they are just in the zenith of their efficiency. The age of juvenile prodigies is past; we have not in these times Cabinet Ministers, in their "Salad days," fresh from College. The best men of England at the present time are sexagenarians—or very close upon the respectable age of threescore,—whilst some are considerably beyond it. But many of our best Indian servants return to England at *fifty*, some before they have reached that age; and, unless they can get into Parliament or into the Council of India, how utterly they are thrown away! There is a quarter of a century's good work in them, but they do not know how to bestow it—how to utilise it. They have been thinking, perhaps, of the luxury of repose, but when the time comes, they think it very tedious. Idleness is not found to be as delightful in the present as in the prospect. So every one goes in for any kind of work that he can get, many endangering the savings of a life by becoming directors of public companies. They have an irresistible appetence for work of some kind or other. Men who feel that they have it in them do not like to stagnate. It is hard for a good workman to feel that he is thrown away. There are not many new careers open to our retired Indian administrators in England. We are always glad, therefore, when the wealth of ability which India sends home every year finds, in some instances, profitable employment. But we fear that as time advances, our Indian administrators will leave their Indian work at an earlier period than in the old time, and that we shall hear of more and more unoccupied men, "wasting their time in the strenuous idleness" of club gossip, or something not much more profitable. A "retired Indian" used to be an old man; he is often now little more than a young one.

Bengal.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House yesterday (January 6). A large number of members were present.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders, mukhtars, and revenue agents. He said that his object in introducing the present Bill was to get rid of the different Acts and regulations in which the substance of the present law was contained. Under existing law a pleader was able to make any contract he chose with his client, and the contract was enforced by a regular suit. This state of things was open to grave objection, and it was the clients who suffered most. The learned member was of opinion that a bargain between a lawyer and his client should not be made according to the ordinary principles of free trade, but should be under the supervision of a court officer. He then spoke of the law on this subject as prevalent in Great Britain, and also of the great hardships that clients are put to in this country from the extortions and oppressions of dishonourable and unscrupulous pleaders and others. After some further remarks, he alluded to a section in the new Bill, which imposes a heavy fine on a pleader who practises when he is suspended by a court. Some suspended pleaders were in the habit of going to the mofussil, and there renewing their business. The present Bill aimed, among other things, at the suppression of such fraudulent practices. The motion was put and carried.

Colonel the Hon. R. Strachey introduced the Bill to facilitate the construction of works of public utility from local and municipal funds, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that in March last, when he asked leave to introduce the Bill, he explained the object of the present measure; but as there was a long interval between that time and the present, he would shortly state the object of the present Bill. Its object was to facilitate to the utmost the prosecution of local works of improvement. For such a purpose the Government would make advances which should be repaid in a certain term of years. The local Governments would have at their disposal a certain maximum sum, which should be applied in making advances, the power of extending the advances to new objects being limited by the obligation not to exceed that sum, so that when the whole authorised sum was once advanced, the earlier loans must be paid off before fresh ones could be made. Then, as it was not desirable to give the local Governments independent powers of borrowing, the Supreme Government would lend the money. The funds at the disposal of the local bodies would be security for the repayment of the loan. The local bodies would also have power to authorise loans. The learned member was of opinion that many private persons would offer loans for such a purpose on better terms than the Government. After some further remarks, explanatory of the several parts of the new Bill, a slight discussion took place. One member suggested the advisability of referring the Bill for the consideration of the Financial Department. The learned mover said that when he asked leave to introduce the Bill, it was under the consideration of that department, and that no advantage would be gained if it were referred again, only there would be additional delay. The motion was then put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass; also the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the district and subordinate courts in Bengal.

THE DEATH OF SIR H. DURAND.

At five in the afternoon (Dec. 31) he left camp to inspect the Tank fort and to visit the town and gardens of the Nawab outside the walls. After inspecting the fort, the Lieutenant-governor mounted his elephant, on which he invited the Nawab of Tank to seat himself. The Lieutenant-governor proceeded towards the town, and at the gate was asked by the Nawab whether he would not first see the gardens, to which he agreed, and having passed through them, returned to the town, which is a small poverty-stricken place, surrounded with a mud wall. The entrance consists of a double covered gateway, one door being at right angles to the other, and the enclosure having buildings above it. The first gateway was about 13 feet in height and was just able to admit the elephant without the persons in the howdah having to stoop. But within the enclosure the ground rose rapidly, and the height of the second doorway was not more than 10½ feet, or not sufficient to allow the elephant with an empty howdah to pass. The Nawab of Tank states that he told the Lieutenant-governor more than once on approaching the entrance that the gateway was too low to admit an elephant, but this Sir Henry Durand could not have heard. Half-way through the enclosure it became evident that there was not room to pass, and Sir Henry Durand called to the mahout to take care. The man seeing there was barely space to turn round tried to force the elephant to sit, but at this moment the top of the howdah touched the centre beam of the enclosure; the elephant

feeling a pressure on his back stepped quickly forward. His driver being unable to stop him, the howdah caught the lintel of the doorway, and Sir Henry Durand was thrown violently out, falling on his face on a low mud wall just outside the gate. The Nawab of Tank was struck by the howdah and the beam, and fell back in the howdah, but was not thrown out. Sir Henry Durand was taken up insensible, with blood pouring from his mouth and nose, and was placed on a bed and carried into camp, distant about a mile and a half. Thither the Nawab was also brought. . . .

Some hope was at first entertained that the paralysis might pass away, being only the result of the shock of the fall, and that no dangerous or fatal injuries had been caused; but about 2 P.M. the Lieutenant-Governor became rapidly weaker; his breathing became more difficult, and it was evident that he was sinking fast. The medical men considered it right to tell him that there was no hope of his recovery, and that he probably would not live out the night. This announcement did not appear to disturb Sir Henry Durand, whose first thought was of his work and of sending information to the Government of India of his state. About eight in the evening he died without pain, having been conscious till within a short time of his death.

The cause of death appears to have been fracture of one or more of the vertebræ immediately below the neck, caused by the fall on to the low wall by the gate. It does not appear that Sir Henry struck the beam, and, with the exception of a slight wound on his head caused in the fall, there was no mark or bruise on his body. The Nawab of Tank was severely bruised and one of his ribs was broken, but he is reported to be progressing favourably

On the 2nd of January the camp halted at Tank, and on the three following days marched to Dera Ismail Khan, distant forty-two miles, by Hatala and Kuiga.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Sir Henry Durand took place at Dera Ismail Khan at 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 5th January. All the troops in the station, two regiments of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a detachment of a British regiment were under arms.

The road from the camp to the Church door was lined by the troops of the station, viz., the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Sikh Infantry, and 5th Punjab Infantry. The funeral procession left the camp precisely at four P.M. It included representatives of many native chiefs.

Under special authority of H.E. the Viceroy, fifty-nine minute guns were fired. The funeral service was read by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, assisted by the Rev. D. Brodie, of the Church Missionary Society. The Misses Durand, daughters of the deceased, were present during the service at the grave. At Lahore, as a mark of respect to the deceased, all public offices were closed during the day, and at the time of the funeral minute guns were fired from the citadel.

The coffin was taken on a gun carriage, draped with black, from the camp to the church. The British detachment was formed up the centre street of the camp to salute the coffin on its appearing, and to precede it in file with reversed arms, preceded by the band of the 1st Sikhs playing the Dead March. The Chaplain met the procession at the gate, when the British detachment formed a street inside that of the native troops. On the termination of the service at the grave the brigade presented arms.

Minute guns, equal in number to the years of age of the Lieutenant-Governor, were fired during the ceremony; the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, which is necessary to such salute, having been received just as the funeral procession left camp.

The grave of Sir Henry Durand is at the east end of the Dera Ismail Khan church, and is the only grave in the church enclosure. —*Pioneer.*

STATION TALK.

DUGSHAIE, *Dec.* 29.—Since my last nothing of any importance has taken place. We have had one or two slight showers of rain during the past week, but no snow has as yet fallen. It is excessively cold just now. Our Protestant clergyman, the Rev. F. W. Homer, left the station for Saugor, after a residence here of about two years. Mrs. Homer has, for some time back, I regret to say, been an invalid, the hills apparently not agreeing with her; so it is hoped the change to milder regions will be attended with happy results. Mr. Homer's successor is the Rev. D. P. Williams, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, and he will probably be here by the end of this month. I might as well add that the remaining portion of the 85th Regiment marched in on the evening of the 17th inst., under the command of Colonel Appleyard. The regiment having at last arrived and settled down to the ordinary routine of business, let us hope there will be no lack of public amusement, such as theatricals, &c.

CHINSURAH, *Dec.* 31.—The *ci-devant* member of the Department Public Works, Mr. John Richard Horniman, who occupied a certain space in my last letter, was apprehended at Chandernagore on Christmas-day by the French authorities, and lodged in the local prison. The subsequent afternoon he was removed to the Hooghly jail under the custody of a European inspector and constable, where he is doomed to witness the birth of the New Year in meditating how best to establish his innocence. He has to account for somewhere about Rs. 5,000, the misappropriation of which is charged against him. The authorities at Maunbhoom have been communicated with regarding his arrest, and as soon as matters are arranged he will leave for that place. He is a man of about thirty years of age, a European by birth, and of agreeable speech and manners. My authority further adds that the delicate position in which he is placed seemed not materially to affect his spirits, though it cast a shade over his countenance. I really do not know what degree of credit to attach to a rumour which has just reached my ears to the effect that the depôt is to leave this for the Ditch to-morrow morning, and that all the thousand-and-one preparations incident on a move have already been gone through. So many conflicting reports have of late been bruited abroad regarding this same depôt; some say that it is to be removed to Dum-Dum, others that it is to be knocked on the head altogether, some this, and some that, that it has become a difficult thing to determine where to draw the line. So that in the absence of any *pucca kubber* which may be relied on, I would recommend your readers, at least those of them who may be interested in the matter, to take the present information *cum grano salis.*—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—Since Mr. Whitley Stokes, the marvellously accurate and circumspect Secretary of the Legislative Council, is about to proceed to England for a year, it is well (remarks the *Pioneer*) that so able a substitute has been found for him as Mr. H. S. Cunningham.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, finds it difficult to procure female teachers for the new Normal School established at Egmore. He intends employing two or more masters to do the work till competent female teachers can be obtained.

RAILWAYS.—The statement that the Government of India has sanctioned the commencement of the Furruknugger branch of the Rajpootana Railway is now said to be premature. The plans and estimates are not yet completed, and the recent decision regarding the gauge of the railway will possibly cause further delay.

RED TAPE.—"And the men of Gotham called their wisest together to decide how the apples were got inside the pudding." We are strongly reminded of the above by a military order which has been lately promulgated, directing three Colonels to inquire into, and report upon, the condition of a—magic lantern! A fact—and in Allahabad too.—*Pioneer.*

THE RAJAH OF PUTTIALAH.—His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialah, according to the *Calcutta Examiner*, is expected in Calcutta some time in the first week of February. The object of this visit to the metropolis of India is that his Highness' investment with the insignia of the Star of India may be made with due splendour. The ceremony will take place in the marble hall of Government house.

JUDICIAL.—Unless we are wrongly informed, another of the barrister judges of the High Court is shortly about to take leave of absence for some time, and in this case the leave has been well earned, for, since his arrival in India, Mr. Justice Phear has been indefatigable in his work, not only on the bench, but for the general improvement of the country and its inhabitants.—*Englishman.*

NATIVE PLEADERS.—The *Pioneer* learns that the Government of the North-Western Province has wisely recognised the inefficiency of the native pleaders in criminal prosecutions, and that all joint and assistant magistrates having the full powers of magistrate have been empowered to act as prosecutors on behalf of Government in trials before the Courts of Session.

ADMINISTRATIVE.—The Supreme Government has ruled that when an officer, though allowed by the Government or head of department which he serves to retain a lien upon an appointment, ceases to draw any portion of the salary or allowances of the appointment, another officer may be appointed substantively for a time only, and may draw the full pay of the office while so temporarily holding the substantive appointment.

HORSE DISEASE AT MEERUT.—We regret to hear that the fatal horse disease which made its appearance in the form of typhoid fever amongst the artillery and cavalry horses at Meerut last autumn has again shown itself at that station. The stables of the E F and C A batteries of artillery have suffered, and on the 2nd inst. the malady broke out amongst the horses of the 20th Hussars. Altogether about twenty horses have fallen victims.—*Daily Examiner*, Jan. 5.

EASTERN BENGAL.—Although much present suffering has been caused by the inundations of the past year in Eastern Bengal, there is good reason to believe, says a contemporary, that the country has on the whole benefited thereby. Tanks and hollows long unreached by the annual rises have been filled; many water-courses have been scoured out; everywhere a rich deposit has been left, and it is now reported that in some places the rice crop is exceptionally luxurious. Nature works her own compensations.

Utilising Manure.—Mr. Gilbert Hickey's scheme for the utilisation of manure is to receive the serious attention of the Supreme Government. A commission, consisting of the Officer Commanding at Dum Dum, the Senior Medical Officer, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the Chemical Examiner to Government, and a member yet to be named by Mr. Hickey, have been appointed to inquire into and report upon the experiments now in progress at Dum-Dum.

Mr. Shaw.—We regret to learn from the Lahore paper that Mr. Shaw, the traveller who accompanied Mr. Forsyth to Yarkund, has for some time been lying at Rawul Pindee seriously ill with rheumatic fever. On Mr. Forsyth's return south he left the party about the Changchenmo pass with the view of exploring the route over the frozen Shayok. He suffered much on his exploration of the Shayok, down which he pushed through the Nubra valley and pass to Leh.

Marine.—It is rumoured that considerable changes in the Marine Department are in contemplation by Government. If reports are to be believed, says the *Indian Daily News*, a separate Secretariat, under the Government of India, in the Marine Department, is to be created, and that an officer of the Royal Navy is to be appointed to the proposed office of Secretary. The same system of work which prevailed during the time of the late Marine Board is again to be introduced in the department.

Opium.—Though the prices realised at the last opium sale, says the *Englishman*, show a slight fall as compared with those of December, they still compare favourably with the result of the January sale of last year. The average price realised by Behar opium at the December sales has remained almost constant for the last three years, the extremes being Rs. 1,178 and Rs. 1,181. Last year, however, the price fell from Rs. 1,181 in December (1869) to Rs. 1,116 in January; whereas this year the fall has been only from Rs. 1,179 to Rs. 1,151. This shows that prices are not only higher but steadier now than in the same month last year.

Rajpootana.—The *Bombay Guardian* learns that the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. P. has recommended the Supreme Government to take over Ashapura talao, the work executed by the Rajpootana missionaries to keep alive thousands who would have starved otherwise, and to reimburse the missionaries for all the expenditure sustained by them. This is the least that Government can do under the circumstances. It is matter of thankfulness that in their self-denying labours among the fever-stricken, no one of the missionaries lost his life; but more than one lost health and strength; the expenditure of funds was the least of the sacrifices made by them.

Heat Apoplexy.—The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab traces the prevalence of heat apoplexy among European soldiers in India in a great measure to three causes. These are:—crowding in canteens, sleeping within doors in the dry hot weather, and crowding in church in the heat of the day. These objections he would remove by serving out the grog and beer to the men in the open air, giving them the option of sleeping in the open air, and changing the hour of morning service to sun-rise. The first two of these suggestions have been made and carried into effect before now, and, Dr. De Renzy says, with very successful results. As for the third, if thought desirable, there should be no difficulty in having it also carried out.

The Income-tax.—According to the *Examiner* the income-tax is to be retained, but at the rate of one per cent. "Such is the present determination—a determination there are no grounds for thinking will have been abandoned by budget day. A certain continental nation has got itself into dire difficulties because of its proclivity to go to war for an idea; and the retention of the income-tax will be an instance of the Indian Financial Administration deliberately electing to remain unpopular, and contemned, rather than surrender the idea that the permanent retention of an opressive tax, the impossibility of equitably working which has been made manifest—is necessary to the safety of the British power in India! This is the only ground on which a reduced income-tax can now be attempted to be defended. The money it will bring in is not essential to the conservation of an equilibrium, and if it even were, a larger amount might be raised in various other ways without being felt by the people."

The Finance Minister.—Sir Richard Temple, says the *Examiner*, was not offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, and had it been offered to him he would not have accepted it. "For some little time back it has been known in the quarters most immediately concerned that the Financial Minister has made up his mind not to accept any Lieutenant-Governorship, and it may have been that it was this knowledge which prevented Sir Richard from being asked to go to Lahore. The Minister holds his present post under warrant from the Crown, and professes, we believe, to have not the slightest desire to give it up. There are a good three years of Sir Richard's term of office unexpired, and before then Madras and Bombay must have become vacant, even allowing Lord Napier an extra year in the former presidency. To Madras Sir Richard Temple would willingly go, and we are half inclined to believe that there exists something like an understanding that his claim to Madras will be held to be a good one whenever Lord Napier quits the government of that presidency."

Another Job.—The *Rangoon Gazette* states that Colonel Fraser has discovered a scandalous job in connection with the barracks at Fort Blair. They were originally designed by an engineer, who thought that their foundations should be carried twenty feet below the surface of the ground. In due course that official was succeeded by another who imagined that six inches would be a sufficient depth of foundation. The result is that the end of the barracks which were built by the latter officer is in process of dissolution, and the entire building is pronounced unsafe.

West Berar Salt Springs.—Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, has completed an interesting and useful Gazetteer of Berar, and some of his facts are curious. Of the salt wells of Akola he says that they are sunk into what is supposed to be "a kind of subterranean lake or reservoir of water, which extends more than fifty miles in length, and ten in breadth in the Akola district," and lies on both sides of the Purna river. The wells are dug about three or four feet in diameter, and to a depth of from ninety to a hundred and twenty feet, and are cased with wicker work. When the digger thinks that he is close to the water he gives warning to the men above to hold themselves in readiness to pull up the cradle. Then he strikes, and if the water is tapped it shoots up immediately to as high as fifteen or twenty feet, and of course any accident in the pulling would mean death to the digger. At this height the water—intensely salt water—remains and gives an inexhaustible supply of salt. Mr. Lyall believes also that Berar has a great future in coal mining. His Gazetteer is full of thought and careful observation.

Civil Service Leave Rules.—The Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council is said (according to the *Indian Daily News*) to have recorded a minute, in which he has expressed an opinion that at a time like the present, when the financial pressure of the State is so great, and when the heavy expenditure in every department of the service requires the serious attention of the Viceroy, it is necessary that the existing leave rules of the Covenanted Civil Servants, which have lately given them extended privileges, and which cause the Government a large expenditure, should be revised, and the privileges curtailed to a certain extent. It appears that under the new rules large numbers of officers proceed home and return more frequently than before. The hon. member is said to have requested the Secretary and the Under-Secretary to Government, in the Financial Department, to amend the leave rules. He is also said to be of opinion, if we are rightly informed, that a large number of military officers are now entertained in civil employ, and appear to be almost equal to the number of covenanted civil officers on the effective list. He does not object to the former being so entertained, but that, in some instances the amount of their salaries, including their military allowances, exceed the salaries of the covenanted civil officers holding similar appointments in the civil department.

Memorial of the late Sir H. Durand.—A meeting was held at Calcutta on Monday, 9th January, to consider the question of a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Bishop of Calcutta presided. There were present the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the members of the Supreme and Legislative Councils, several Judges of the High Court, the secretaries to Government, Prince Gholam Mahomed, Raja Kali Krishna, Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadoors, and many other influential members of the European and native community. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved.—That a general committee be formed, consisting of the gentlemen now present, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps, by collection of funds and otherwise, for the erection of a memorial to the memory of the late Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I. and C.B., and that the nature of the memorial be determined hereafter in communication with the subscribers, when the probable amount of subscriptions is ascertained.

2. Resolved.—That a working committee be formed, consisting of the gentlemen named below, with power to add to their number; and that, under general direction of the general committee, the working committee be empowered to take such measures as they may think best calculated to secure the object of this meeting:—

The Hon. General Norman, C.B., Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor, the Hon. J. P. Norman, the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith, the Hon. Colonel Strachey, C.S.I., the Hon. David Cowie, R. B. Chapman, Esq., C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Moonshi Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Baboo Romanath Tagore, Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, W. Pirie Duff, Esq., Baboo Digumber Mitter, Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Major Williams, Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Elias S. Gubhoy, Esq.; W. Pirie Duff, Esq., and Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, secretaries.

The first meeting of the sub-committee was held at the Foreign-office the next afternoon.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4. Str. Rollo, Abbott, London; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; str. Hindoostan, De Smidt, Hong Kong; Annie Henderson, Henderson, Mouimein; Poonah, Napier, London.—5. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez; str. Niger, Nisbet, Plymouth; St. Lawrence, Willer, London.—6. Portia, Higgins, London; Lady Lawrence, Ovenstone, Liverpool.—7. Str. Delaware, Fisher, Bombay; Hereford, Gardier, London; Robert Lees, Rose, Sydney; Andromeda, Jogo, Liverpool; New Era, Robson, Liverpool.—8. Str. Abyssinia, Grey, Moulmein; Indian Empire, Blackmore,

London.—9. Howrah. Grieves, Negapatam; Michael Angelo, Luckie, Bombay; Mount Washington, Sitcomb, Mauritius; Khersonese, Ellison, London.—10. Benlomond, Morgan, Penang; Antoinette, Moreau, Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4. Str. Mooltan.—5. Shelomith.—6. Alabama, Royal Sovereign, Edwin Fox.—7. Str. Moulmein.—8. Str. Mahratta; Lalla Rookh, Legion of Honour, Lincoln.—9. Shackamaxon.—10. Glensk, Edith Warren, Middlesex, Girvan.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92⅞ ...	Rs. 97 6 to 97 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 4 to 106 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅞d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	... 100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	... 200 ...	205 to 210
Bank of Bengal	... 1000 ...	1395 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	... 50 ...	62 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	... 445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	... 500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	... 700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	... — ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	... 100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	56 to 68
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	... ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Deshkal and London Bank Shares div.	... 250 ...	160 to 165 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	... 100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	... £20 or 218 ...	250 to —
Essa India Tea Company	... 100 ...	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	... £20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	... 250 ...	215 to 216
Great Eastern Hotel Company	... 250 ...	155 to 158
Howrah Docking Company	... 500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	... 1000 ...	350 to 360
Nemyatti's Pt. Pressing Company...	... 500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	... £12½ ...	110 to —
Oriental Gas Company	... 10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	... 1300 ...	240 to 245
Punjab Bank	... 100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	... 500 ...	575 to 580
Turnoot Indigo	... 200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	... 250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	... £10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £3 5 0 to £3 7 6 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	... 3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	... 4 5 0 Nominal. ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, Jan. 11.—After last mail the market opened with a fair demand for grey goods and yarns, and for some days a considerable business was done at slightly better rates. Towards the end of the week the tone of the market became quieter; dealers seemed inclined to content themselves with the extent of their late purchases, and unwilling to further enter the market unless on more favourable terms. The feeling at closing is quiet, but there is no anticipation of lower prices. *Grey Shirtings:* The demand has been principally for the lighter makes, owing to Thibet, though prices of all weights have equally advanced. The wide widths are neglected, and prices have a weakening tendency. *Grey Jaconettes:* Low to medium qualities of 39-inch are still freely saleable at last mail's quotations. *Mushapollams* and *T-Cloths* are very quiet. *Mulls:* 44-inch grey are quieter, but white are in fair request. *Grey Twist:* A large business was done in 40's at low rates, during the past few days the demand has subsided, and the market closes quiet. *Coloured Twist:* Turkey Red has slightly improved, but fancy colours continue very quiet at low prices.

Exports.—Calcutta, Jan. 11.—*Saltpetre:* About 300 tons of Calcutta-washed Saltpetre have changed hands during the week at prices ranging from two or three annas higher than our last quotations. The stock is about 3,000 bags of 10 to 16 per cent. refraction. *Rice:* There is some inquiry for Table kinds, and some transactions have been made at Rs. 3 to 3-4. A moderate business has transpired in Ballum kinds at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to 2-6. In Moonghy we have heard of no transaction to report, owing to the paucity of stock. *Linseed:* As the arrivals from the interior have been stopped, owing to the crop of the last year having been exhausted, we have heard of very few transactions done during the week for shipment to America, but there is an active demand for this article for shipment both to Great Britain and America. *Rapeseed* is in good demand, both for shipment and local consumption, but business has been stopped, owing to the paucity of stock both on the spot as well as in the interior. Quotations are Rs. 3-12 to 4-6. *Poppyseed:* Since the date of our last we have heard of some transactions having been done at Rs. 3-13 per maund. *Teelseed:* During the week we have heard of no transaction to report, owing to the scarcity of supplies. *Jute:* During the week a moderate business has transpired at prices ranging from Rs. 3-12 to 3-8. There is some inquiry for loose Jute. *Raw Silk:* During the week about 100 maunds of common Radnagore have been sold at prices ranging from 13-8 to 14-6 per factory seer, and ten maunds of Nimtollah have changed hands at 18-0 to 18-8, and about eight maunds of Cossimbazar at 13-8 to 14. There is very little business in Jungypore; only ten or twelve maunds have found buyers at Rs. 13-12 to 14. *Silk Piece Goods:* Same as before; stock about 12,000 pieces.

Madras.

Medical.—Dr. M. C. Furnell, Officiating Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital, will, we understand, relieve Dr. C. M. Duff, surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, with medical charge of the body guard, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Miller, or until further orders. Dr. Duff will act for Dr. Tribe, who is going home, as Deputy Inspector-General of the Nagpore Force.—*Madras Mail.*

Girls' School.—A school for the education of high caste Hindu girls is to be opened under the patronage of Lady Napier at Tanjore Fort. A young lady is expected to come shortly to undertake the superintendence of the above.

Controller of Military Accounts.—Colonel Gillilan, who is acting as Controller of Military Accounts, has been recommended for the post to the Government of India, who alone have the disposal of the appointment. It is however rumoured that Colonel Hill, an officer of the Finance Department of Bengal, will succeed the late Colonel Drury. —*Madras Times.*

The Madras Railway.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 31st December amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs §59,489-1-0, and for goods, &c., to Rs. 75,110-8-11, making together Rs. 134,599-9-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 171-14-5. During the corresponding week in 1869 the receipts were Rs. 105,777-8-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149-9-10.

Mysterious Disappearance.—The mystery which attends the disappearance of Mr. R. Sutherland, an engineer in Burmah, and the son of Colonel Sutherland, for a long time Political Agent for Rajpootana, has not after all been cleared up. About a month ago the Rangoon papers reported his return and explained his temporary absence. We thought the matter, therefore, at an end. It appears, however, that our contemporaries were premature, for (according to the latest *Rangoon Times*) Mr. Sutherland, who had had some contract work to execute in the interior, and left Rangoon for that purpose, has never been heard of since. He was last seen at the village of Gyobyo, and was said to have been heard of at Thongzai; but all that is certain is that he has never written to his family or returned to his home. The *Rangoon Times* urges the local authorities to institute a search for the missing gentleman.

Very Curious.—The settlement of the debts of Prince Azeem Jah have brought to light a very curious circumstance. It seems that when the claims against the late Nawab of the Carnatic were filed, the Advocate-General, Mr. S. Smyth, and the Government Solicitor, Mr. Boyson, opposed certain items, and by this opposition saved a very large sum to the Government. Mr. Smyth was accordingly rewarded with Rs. 50,000, and Mr. Boyson with Rs. 30,000. Now, however, Mr. Roberts, the Commissioner for the Settlement of the Claims against his Highness the Prince of Arcot, has admitted these formerly rejected claims, and they will be finally paid in full. Now as the denial of certain claims was considered twelve years ago sufficient reason for rewarding Messrs. Smyth and Boyson, it seems to follow that the admission of them should suffice as reason for punishing Mr. Roberts.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Screw str. Himalaya, Calcutta; Irwell, Galle.—7. P. and O. str. Mooltan, Calcutta.—9. Screw str. Excelsior, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Excelsior.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Parie, Mr. Houseman. For Calcutta.—Four Misses Eales, Miss F. Linstadt, Mr. J. P. H. Lyne, Miss Broughton, Mr. H. Ratray, Miss M. Smith.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. C. Waters, Mr. L. Strange, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. P. Hillock, Dr. Whitwell, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. D. Teazib. For Galle.—Mr. Roberts. For Bombay.—Mr. F. Tanner. For Penang.—Col. and Mrs. Gorden. For Southampton.—Mr. Patterson, Surg. major J. T. C. Ross, Dr. C. Ross.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Str. Burmah, Bombay.—9. Str. Himalaya, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. G. Gordon and infant, Mr. F. G. Cumming, Mrs. Cumming and five children, Capt. R. C. Halpin, Mr. W. C. Johnstone, Mr. P. B. Cunninghan. For Singapore.—Mr. J. E. Laws, Mr. F. Lucas, Mr. T. J. Riddle, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. P. Clark, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cross, Mr. Orwin, Mr. Kemm, Mr. J. Partridge, Mr. W. Windle, Mr. H. Hough, Mr. T. Hoskins, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. T. Wittesing, Mr. J. Churchill, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. C. Jarman, Mr. Castor, Mr. J. Long, Mr. T. Fish, Mr. C. Churchill, Mr. Yansing.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 11, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11
Credit to 6 months	1 10½ to ⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6½ per cent. Loan ... ... 1859 ...	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto ... ... 1856-57 ...	6½ to 7
4 per cent. ... ... 1832-33 ...	2 to 2½ dis.
Ditto ... ... 1835-36 ...	
Ditto ... ... 1842-43 ...	
Ditto ... ... 1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Rice, £2. 15s. to £3. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

SURAT, *Jan.* 7.—Last scene of all in this eventful history. The Governor, determined to "do" Surat to its uttermost depths, rose early, and drove to the English and Dutch cemeteries, just outside the Kattergaum gate of the city. It is generally supposed, as I believe with justice, that the wish on the part of the early English chiefs to shine in the eyes of their Mussulman compeers, both in their lives and after their death, was the principal reason for the practice of erecting the magnificent and ostentatious mausoleums which are crowded into the very small space about which I am now writing. And not only did they wish to overawe their rivals in magnificence by the exhibition of all the novelties of Western civilisation, but also, to judge from the architecture of the majority of the tombs, it was their design to beat them out of the field in their own arts, for no one, without reading the inscriptions and epitaphs, could imagine that there was any connection between the race which lies beneath these ponderous edifices, and the "rude forefathers" that modestly slumber in an English churchyard. The chief lion of the cemetery is the elaborate monument to the brothers George and Christopher Oxinden, or Oxenden. I used the epithet "ponderous" just now with reference to the tombs in this cemetery, but I must, on reflection, withdraw that expression when speaking of two of these monuments, amongst which the Oxenden tomb stands pre-eminent. The lower story contains the memorial slab of Christopher Oxenden, placed there by his brother, and consists of a domed chamber, at at each corner of which a lofty pinnacle has been erected. Above this is a second dome, cut open, so to speak, in the shape of a cross, something like an orange-peel basket; two turret staircases lead up to the summit, from which a good view is obtained of the other tombs of the cemetery, over which it towers by several feet. I believe the height of the entire monument is forty feet. Adjacent to the Oxendens' tomb there is another one similar in design, but bearing no inscription; it is, however, supposed by the learned to be the resting-place of Gerald Angier. The Bernard Wyche and Annesley tombs are well worth visiting. It may be remarked that in both these cases English pride in "family" predominated over the feeling of congruity in architecture on the part of the friends who interred these two chiefs; for a palpable and respectable coat of arms gleams amongst the ornamented frontages of the Mahometan structures. I was sorry to observe so many signs of negligence in repairing, or, indeed, in preserving these tombs, many of which are in a woful state of dilapidation, and a considerable number also have been bereft of any marble tablet or ornamental stone they may once have possessed, which now, I suppose, does duty as grindstone or washing table in some distant quarter of the town, over which the person it commemorates used to lord it in Oriental pomp, far from imagining that his memory should ever be preserved in flour or soap-suds. In another part of the cemetery there is an interesting collection of more modern tombs, some of which are as attractive from their simplicity as their neighbours are from the opposite cause. These are situated in a retired nook which several huge trees "high over-arched embower." One of the trees is overgrown by one of the largest creepers it has ever been my luck to see, the stem of which looks, from a short distance, more like a thirty-foot cable than a plant in its natural condition. Underneath the larger trees grow numbers of flowering shrubs, and somewhat apart from the rest the "slender cocoa's drooping crown of plumes" rears itself in solitary grace. Not far from the English cemetery is another enclosure consecrated by being the resting-place of the Dutch leaders in Surat. The tombs are in the same style, and nearly in the same state of disrepair as those I have just mentioned. His Excellency was conducted through the ground, and all the principal objects worth noticing were pointed out to him by his competent cicerone, Mr. Hope. The rival of Oxendens' tomb in the Dutch cemetery is that of Baron von Reede. This magnificent relic (for it is now little more than a ruin of its former self) has a double cupola, and is adorned with frescoes and wood-carving, similar to that to be seen in the loftier houses in the Borah and Parsee quarters of Surat. I must here mention that in the inscription to the memory of von Reede the name "Bombay" is written with only a capital letter, whilst Cochin and Surat are honoured with the respect due to proper names. The Governor, not yet satiated with his "meditations amongst the mighty dead," expressed his desire to visit the resting-place of the "Borahs" or moollas of the Dandi sect of Shia Mussulmans. Their tombs are in the quarter named Jhampa, and close to them are a mosque and the moollas' residence. One of the two mausoleums is larger than the other. It is, I believe, the more modern. The smaller one, however, contains the greater number of sarcophagi. Only the relations and dependants of moollas are allowed to be buried here, and even amongst them the privilege is bestowed with circumspection. The domes of these two buildings are gilt, and rise about thirty-four feet from the ground. The tombs inside are of different materials, some being of marble, others only of chunam. I hear the former are those of the moollas themselves, and are also distinguished from the others by a covering of white muslin over the usual silk wrapper. There are five of these tombs. The huge chandeliers suspended from the two domes are only lighted on the occasion of a moolla's decease.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

BARODA, *Jan.* 11.—The original programme, which fixed the departure of H. E. the Governor for Wednesday, the 11th, was not altered, and, as recounted below, H. E. left about 5 P.M. by special train for Ahmedabad. Had it been at all feasible, we believe he would gladly have postponed his departure for one day, with the view of enjoying some more shooting; but important State duties, and other arrangements which were dependent on his movements, necessitated his departure on the actual day. Previous to his leaving, however, H. E. had an opportunity of witnessing some elephant and rhinoceros fighting—a sight well worth seeing, and only to be met with at some of the large Courts in India. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the "tumasha," and punctual to time the carriages containing his Excellency and the principal residents and visitors in camp drew up at the door of the building leading to the arena. Here he was as usual met by H.H. the Gaekwar and conducted through a quaint old court-yard, up some steps on to a balcony which overlooked the battle-field. To those who had not seen a tumasha of this kind before, the sight must have been most imposing. Thousands and thousands of natives lined the walls and high ground all around the place; the spear and javelin men, together with the wrestlers and "matadores," stood immediately below the Gaekwar's balcony awaiting with anxious eyes the signal from H.H. to commence; and lastly, the huge combatants themselves picketed at opposite ends of the arena, eyeing each other with fierce and bloodshot eyes and seemingly anxious for the fray. Two splendid elephants had been selected for the encounter—one, a fine old tusker, was left to take care of himself, the other, a somewhat smaller one with scarcely any tusks, was ridden by a mahout. So quiet and full of anxious expectation was the enormous crowd, that a pin might have been heard to drop as the elephants, upon a given signal from the Gaekwar, were let loose and gradually approached each other. The first charge was so well arranged that it took place exactly in front of the stand. It was a grand sight to see the mighty beasts when within a few yards of each other make the first rush, bringing their heads together with a crash that seemed as if it must smash in their forcheads. For a few moments it was hard to say which would gain the first advantage, but after a sharp tussle, in which some very severe prods and bites were given and received, the smaller elephant, urged on by his mahout, and doubtless gaining confidence therefrom, pushed away his antagonist and drove him forcibly into a corner of the arena close to the stand. Here he proceeded to make an example of him, and it was some time before the spearmen and matadores could draw off the conqueror's attention; eventually, however, they succeeded in doing so, and as he turned away to pursue his tormentors his vanquished foe took the opportunity of paying off a few old scores and gave him some very nasty prods in an undignified part of his body. After one or two more charges, the elephants were then separated, hobbled, and led out of the arena. The next fight was a very good one. A single elephant "must" and very viciously disposed was next let loose, and amused himself for some minutes by pursuing his tormentors, who were goading him on all sides, but who managed very cleverly to keep out of harm's way. As soon as he had been badgered up to the proper pitch a sowar, mounted on a particularly pretty horse, evidently a thorough-bred "Katty," came on the scene. The elephant no sooner saw him than, forsaking his minor foes, he pursued the horse and his rider in real earnest. It was a beautiful sight to watch the proceeding. The sowar, who evidently was an old hand at it, and seemed to enjoy the fun, allowed the elephant almost to catch him, at one time letting him come so close as actually to touch him with his trunk. The gallant little horse entered well into the dangerous excitement of the game, and the splendid way in which he was turned and twisted about elicited shouts of admiration from the crowd. Next after this came the rhinoceros fight, which, unfortunately, as far as fighting was concerned, proved rather a failure, but excited roars of laughter from the ludicrous positions and antics the brutes put themselves into during the engagement. On being led into the arena they both were coaxed up in front of the stand, and no sooner saw each other than they both came to a dead halt, and after staring at each other for a few seconds commenced to approach cautiously, very much in the same way as a dog stalks a squirrel. One of the would-be combatants, however, apparently thinking discretion the best part of valour, turned tail and cantered off to the other end of the arena. The other one simply remained where he was. The fugitive was again brought back and confronted with his enemy, and after a few gentle reminders on the "raw" from a spear they then closed with each other, but after a short but sharp tussle the same beast again ran away. This was repeated some half-a-dozen times with similar results, and then the tumasha was ended. The only thing was that we were afforded an opportunity of seeing how these formidable brutes use their horns and tusks in warfare, and what a fearful thing a fight *à outrance* must be between two in their savage state.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

American Consulate.—The American papers advise the appointment by President Grant of Benjamin F. Farnham, as Consul at Bombay.

Salaries.—The Government of Bombay has directed that in future, an officer on the abolition of his appointment is to be considered, when rejoining his corps or station, or proceeding to another appointment with the same or less staff salary, as travelling on duty at the public expense.

Judicial.—*Our Paper* learns on good authority that on the departure of Colonel Southey, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee, Mr. Gibbons, the town magistrate, will be appointed acting Judge. And, further, that Mr. Ingle, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, is likely to succeed Mr. Gibbons.

Military.—The detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, at present stationed in Bombay, will leave by special train on the 20th inst., to join the headquarters of the Regiment at Poona.—A detachment of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive at Bombay from Ahmedabad on the morning of the 20th inst., to relieve the 2nd Grenadiers.—The headquarters of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive from Ahmedabad at Dadur on the morning of the 19th, and thence proceed by the G.I.P. Railway to Poona.—A detachment of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive from Ahmedabad at Dadur on the morning of the 20th, and proceed thence by rail to Churnee, *en route* to Asseergurh, where they will be stationed.—A detachment of the 28th Native Infantry, now *en route* from Mhow to Khundwa, will move by special train from Khundwa to Sholapore; they will leave Khundwa on the 15th and reach Poona on the 17th.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 14.—The D battery E brigade R.A., which left Ahmednuggur a few days ago, will arrive at Kirkee to-morrow morning.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Gottling, commanding H.M.'s 49th Regiment, arrived here on the 9th instant, and assumed command of the regiment from Major Fitzgerald.—The 1-2nd Queen's arrived at Kolapore on the 7th instant, and left for Belgaum the following morning. We are glad to hear that the health of the men was good.—*Poonah Observer*, Jan. 12.

Troops for England.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna* left Bombay for Suez on Thursday, Jan. 12, with invalids from Bengal and Bombay for England. She carried 890 men, nearly 100 women, and about 150 children from the Deolalee Depot, and a few from Poona and Bombay. The totals are 28 officers, 4 ladies and twelve children, 903 men, 94 women, and 156 children. The following officers and their families proceeded by the *Jumna*:—Major Fitzgerald, 49th Regiment; Major Sullivan, unattached; Captain Thompson, 1-14th Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Brind and four children, 103rd Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Dundas and child, 62nd Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Moffat and four children, 1-19th Regiment; Captains Turner, 26th Regiment; Flood, 1-2nd Regiment; Goad, 107th Regiment; Lieutenants Astley, 1-11th Regiment; Goding, 62nd Regiment; Hempball, 26th Regiment; Barnard, 1-3rd Regiment; Barnett, 2-19th Regiment; Lindsay, 1-14th Regiment; Grenfell, 2-60th Regiment; Green, 26th Regiment; Doyne, 38th Regiment; Pidcock, 103rd Regiment; Innes, Royal Artillery; Adams, Royal Artillery; Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps; Ensign Fulton, 59th Regiment; Ensign and Mrs. Knott and four children, 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade; Surgeon Miller, Mrs. Miller and three children; Surgeon Grant, Assistant-Surgeons Duby, White, Ironside, Waylen, Pardon and Mrs. Pardon, and Vet. Surgeon J. Kettle.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Str. Comorin, Ballantine, Kurrachee.—7. Str. Busheer, Sharp, Beypore; str. Iris, Massureig, Trieste.—8. Str. Baroda, Hall, Suez; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb, Bangkok.—10. H.M.'s str. Bullfinch, Lauder, Kurrachee; City of Amoy, Murdock, Glasgow; Napoleon III., Dickson, Newport; Niord, Hamre, Newcastle.—11. Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, Liverpool; Brinkburn Priary, Tack, Hong Kong; Vestal, Nacoda, Mozambique.—12. Str. City of Oxford, Hardie, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Tnorold, Mrs. King, Miss O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Brancker, Mr. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Brind, Capt. Bertie, Lieut. Home, Dr. and Mrs. Theobald, Messrs. Wood, Whitmore, Hill, Tippets, Maclaren, J. Watt, Leith, J. Mason, J. Meek, D. Felson, T. Maitland, G. Watson, A. B. Niven, J. Mathew, J. Thompson, J. Woodbury, Rand, Brooksby, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hewson. From Brindisi.—Messrs. Oldfield and Stewart. From Malta.—Mr. Douglas. From Suez.—Mr. Demetriede, Mrs. and Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Fuche, Mr. Fox. From Aden.—Mr. Daniells, Lieut. Owen, Mr. Fraser, four ladies, and Mrs. Churchill.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7. Str. Australia, White, Aden and Suez; Queen of Ceylon, Godrich, Galle; Balkamah, Hutchison, Liverpool; Adriatic, Taylor, Point de Galle; Humber, Atkin, Galle.—8. Great Australia, Smith, Diamond Island; Gitana, Robinson, Liverpool.—9. Str. Madras, James, Persian Gulf.—10. Mary Mildred. Fine, Tuticorin and Hong Kong.—11. Bertha, Humphrey, Galle.—12. Str. China, Babot, China, &c.; H.M.'s str. Jumna, Richards, Suez.—14. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Brindisi.—Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and child, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, Capt. Apperley, Major Hogg, Lieut. Tait. For Southampton.—Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Taylor and two children, Capt. and Mrs. O. Chalmers and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor and two children, Capt. Wilson, Mr. C. Gordon, Mr. Strettell, Mr. H. Cross, Mrs. Blair and two children.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 13, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 10¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Sycee Silver	100
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...			Rs. 97⅜
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33			,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36			
,, ,, ,, 1842-43			,, 98
,, ,, ,, 1854-55			
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			,, 106¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.			,, 113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1, 17s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.

Imports.—Bombay, Jan. 14.—The market has been marked by an absence of inquiry in all descriptions of imports, except metals, in which there has been unusual activity at advanced rates. *Grey Goods*: During the entire week the market has continued dull, with no change in prices. For Shirtings there is a moderate demand; about 1,800 pieces 39-inch 4¼ lbs. have been sold at Rs. 3-4; for 6¼ lbs. 1,000 pieces were taken off at Rs. 3-6; in 6 lbs., about 9,300 pieces brought Rs. 4-0½ to 4-3½; of 7 lbs., about 12,000 pieces realised Rs. 4-10½ to 4-13½; about 22,000 pieces 8½ lbs. changed hands at Rs. 5-10½ to 6; about 500 pieces 9 lbs. fetched Rs. 6-4. *Bleached Goods* also continue dull; the sales which have taken place during the week are as follows, viz.:—About 740 pieces Shirtings, at Rs. 7-4 to 8-0; about 1,000 pieces Jaconets, at Rs. 2-9 to 3-12; and about 1,000 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 2-10 to 3-2. *Dyed and Printed Goods* have also been dull; the only sale we have to report has been as follows, viz.:—About 5,000 pieces Blue, Orange, and White Prints, at Rs. 4-1 to 4-7. *Turkey Red Goods* ditto, sales as follows, viz.:—About 450 pieces Dandoras, at Rs. 5 to 4-1; and about 500 pieces Prints, at Rs. 8-8 to 9. *Grey Yarns*: The market has again been dull throughout the week, with a decline of ¾ to ½ anna per lb. The following are the sales which have taken place, viz.:—About 15 bales Mule No. 30, at 9½ annas; about 75 bales 40's, at 9⅝ to 10 annas; and 5 bales 60's, at 11 5-16 annas; 15 bales Water No. 20, at 9⅜ annas; 100 bales Water 30, at 10 annas; and 60 bales Turkey Red, at 20⅜ to 29 annas. *Metals*: The better feeling noticed in our report of the 7th inst. has continued during the week, and a further advance of Rs. 1 to 1½ per cwt. has taken place. Undermentioned are the sales which have transpired, viz.:—About 3,000 cwts. Copper Braziers, at Rs. 44 to 44-2; about 200 cwts. Copper Sheet, at Rs. 44; about 700 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers, at Rs. 36-3 to 36-12; and about 327 candies Iron Swedish Bar, at Rs. 41-12.

Exports.—Bombay, Jan. 14.—*Cotton*: By the telegrams received during the week the Liverpool market has shown symptoms of weakness, and the price of Fair Dhollerah there has gradually declined to 63d., at which it stood on 11th January, the date of our latest message. Following the course of Liverpool the market here has also been weaker, and quotations may be taken at about Rs. 5 per candy lower all round. The total purchases made in Bombay for export amount to about 3,500 candies, among which there were—of Old Cotton, 660 candies of Dhollerah and Bhownuggur, at prices ranging between Rs. 175 and 190; 1,560 candies of Dharwar sawginned at Rs. 205, and 125 candies of Veraval at Rs. 170 to 175; and of New Cotton, 575 candies of Oomrawuttee, deliverable in February, at Rs. 192 to 194; 175 candies of Akote, at Rs. 204 to 206; and 100 candies of Hingunghaut, at Rs. 215½ to 220. The market closes quiet.

Carnatic Railway Company.—The annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday, at the offices, Moorgate-street; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that they would see that of the capital of £800,000 upwards of £650,000 had been paid up, that the company's agent and chief engineer had reached India and commenced their duties, that the surveys of the line were in a very advanced state, and that the works and stock of the open section were maintained in good order. It was, however, rather to the future than to the past that they had to direct especial attention, and to endeavour by judicious economy in the construction of the railway to so limit the first cost that the prospects of earning more than the guaranteed 5 per cent. might be improved. Mr. G. Norton, deputy chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was agreed to unanimously,

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALONE, J., offic. sub. judge, and judge of the Court of Small Causes, Agra, is confd. in those appts., with effect from the date on which Mr. V. Berkeley ret. on pension. Order dated Jan. 11.

BATEMAN, Rev. R., Church Mission Society, a member of the Amritsar Municipal Committee, v. Mr. R. Chapman, res. No. 2,252, Dec. 19.

BAYLEY—WORSLEY.—Mr. S. C. Bayley, to offic. as comr. of rev. and circuit of the Chittagong div., during absence on leave of Lord H. U. Browne. Mr. C. F. Worsley, to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, in the 2nd grade. Dec. 30.

BEAMES, H. B., is app. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the lieut. gov.'s control. Dec. 30.

BELL, Rev. W. C., to be chaplain of Gowhatty. Jan. 9.

BILLINGS, W. A., offic. controller of public works accounts, Central India, will revert to his substantive app. as dep. controller of public works accounts, Bengal, on being relieved by Mr. Harding.

BIRKINSHAW, J. F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 22. No. 431.

BOULNOIS, C., resu. charge of his duties as judge of Chief Court, Punjab, from H. S. Cunningham, on Dec. 17; Mr. Boulnois having repd. his return to duty on Dec. 16, unexpired portion of leave of abs. granted him is hereby cancelled.

BUTLER, P. M., extra asst. comnr., Punjab, is prom. from 2nd grade, 3rd class, to 1st grade 3rd class, consequent on retirement of A. K. Blackall, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, A. E., offictg. dep. comnr. of Seebsaugor, to be dep. comnr. of Seebsaugor. Jan. 9.

CHARLES, J. G., is app. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

CHARLES, T. G., asst. supt. of police, Shahabad, is transfd. to Bhaugulpore, with effect from Oct. 14 last.

CLARKE, Capt. W. C. S., dep. comnr. of Seebsaugor, lately returned from leave, to be dep. comnr. of Luckimpore, and to offic. in the 2nd grade of dep. comnr. Jan. 9.

CLARKE, R., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal estabt., has rep. his arrival on Dec. 8.

COCHRAN—KELLEHER—SARSON.—The following officers in Chittagong are vested with the powers of a coll. under section 3, Act X. of 1870, for the acquisition of land in that dist.:—Messrs. A. W. Cochran, J. Kelleher, and W. Sarson. Dec. 29.

COLQUHOUN.—The servs. of the Rev. R. Colquhoun, offictg. chaplain of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from Jan. 4.

CRAWFORD, Covenanted asst. mag. and coll., has been placed in charge of the Rungpore treasury, and has been authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

CROFTON, Rev. H. W., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. chaplain of Simla, for two years, from Jan. 1. No. 2,229.

DAVIES—WHEELER.—In consequence of the resignation of Lieut. col. G. Faithfull, dep. comr. of the 1st grade, in the commission of British Burmah, H.E. the Viceroy and gov. gen. in council is pleased to make the following appts. in that prov., with effect from Dec. 15:—Lieut. col. H. N. Davies, sec. to the chief comr. of British Burmah, and officg. as a dep. comr. of the 1st grade, to be a dep. comr. of the 1st grade. Mr. J. T. Wheeler, officg. as sec. to the chief comr. of British Burmah, is confd. in that appt.

DELAHEY, W., overseer, 1st grade, joined the Dum Dum div. on Dec. 23.

EDEN, the Hon. A., to be a member of the council of the lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

ELWES, Mr., exec. eng., 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, rejoined from the leave granted him on Dec. 1. No. 4,941E-I.

ERNEST, F. L., prob. overseer, 2nd grade, from the Pooree div. to the Cuttack workshop div. Jan. 10.

FISHER.—The undermentioned gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., has reptd. his arrival on Dec. 4:—Mr. F. H. Fisher.

FULTON, Major J., R.A., exec. eng., 1st grade, officg. suptg. eng., Punjab, is confd. in the 3rd grade of that class, with effect from Oct. 3. No. 428.

GRANT, G., extra asst. comr., Deoghur, is vested with powers to take up railway cases occurring on the line between the Modhopore and Byjnauth stations of the East Indian Railway within the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Jan. 9.

HALLIDAY, F. M., to offic. temp. as civil and sess. judge of Tirhoot. Jan. 10.

HARDING, J. H., controller of public works accounts, 3rd class, British Burmah, rejoined from furl., is appt. to offic. as controller of public works accounts, Central India. No. 424.

HOMAN—The services of the Rev. F. W. Homan, chaplain of Dagshai, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept., for employment in the Central Provinces. No. 2,226, Dec. 17.

HOWE, Capt. H., dep. master attendant, having reported his return from England on Dec. 19, is re-appt. to offic. as master attendant of Calcutta, until further orders.

HUTCHINSON, Col. C. W., R.E., on return from furl., is appt. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P. in the public works dept., during the absence on furl. of Col. Hodgson, or till further orders, with effect from Dec. 12. No. 425.

KING, D. A., asst. surveyor, Upper Assam, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 15.

LEVINGE, H. C., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Arrah.

MCNEILE, Capt. C., asst. comr., Hushiarpore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Kangra, as a temp. arrangement. No. 2,279.

MCNEILE, Capt. J. M., exec. engr., 1st grade, returned from one month's leave on urgent private affairs, and joined the Sasseram div. on Dec. 6.

MAITLAND, Lieut. G. T., exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to the Bareilly div., public works, is appt. to offic. as exec. engr., Agra div., v. Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, staff corps, transf. to the Central Provinces. Jan. 9.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., appt. an asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival on Dec. 21, per steamship *Russia*. Mr. Manson's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. No. 523.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., M.A., B.D., to be junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. Dec. 23.

MASSY—PLOWDEN.—Lieut. C. E. Massy, asst. comnr., is transfd. from Kohat to Rawalpindi. No. 2,263. Capt. T. C. Plowden, asst. comnr., is transfd. from Rawalpindi to Kohat. No. 2,264, Dec. 20.

MAZUCHELLI, Rev. F. M. F. F., D.D., chaplain of Darjeeling, is transfd. to Hazarebaugh, with effect from Feb. 1.

MERCER, Lieut. col. T. W., dep. comnr. of Kangra, to offic. as comnr. and superint. of the Jullundhur div., as a tempy. arrangement. No. 2,278, Dec. 22.

MILLER, J. A. E., sec. to the financial comnr., is appointed a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College. No. 690, Dec. 17.

NICHOLLS—GOODRIDGE.—G. J. Nicholls, asst. comnr. in Punjab, is transfd. from Jabalpur to Seoni. J. P. Goodridge, asst. comnr., is transfd. from Seoni to Jabalpur. No. 554, Dec. 21.

NOVERRE, Capt. W. L., asst. comnr., offic. as dep. comnr. of Bilaspur from Oct. 8 to Nov. 12. No. 556.

PHILLIPS, A. L. M., judge of Allygurh, having reported his return from furlough, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Goruckpore. Jan. 9.

PRICE, Lieut. R. L., asst. superint., revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad assigned districts, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

RICKETTS, L., 1st judge of Small Cause Court, Bangalore, is app. to act as cantonment mag. of Bangalore, during absence on leave of Capt. Gompertz. Jan. 9.

ROBBERDS—MCWILLIAM.—Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A., chaplain of Hazareebaugh, is transfd. to Cuttack, with effect from Feb. 1. Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam to offic. as dep. comr. of Cachar in the 4th grade during abs., on special duty, of Mr. J. W. Edgar.

SHEPHERD, Lieut. W., R.E., dep. consulting engr., Oude, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade exec. engr., railway branch, P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 1. Dec. 30.

SHILSTONE, W. N., probat. acct., 4th grade, attached to the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., is confd. in that grade, with effect from Dec. 1, 1869. Jan. 3. [of Gowalparah. Jan. 9.

STEWART, Major R., dep. comr. of Luckimpore, on leave, to be dep. comr.

STEWART—BILLON.—Capt. W. J. Stewart, dep. superint. of revenue survey, 3rd grade, and Mr. B. H. Billon, asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, from the 4th div., Lower Provs., to Calcutta, to do duty in the headqrs. office from Dec. 1, as a temp. arrangement. No. 25.

STEWART, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, transfd. to the special survey div., Sirhind Canal. Mr. Stewart joined the special survey div. on the forenoon of Dec. 6. No. 4,938E-I.

STEWART—CLARKE—CAMPBELL.—The foll. dep. comnrs. having been transferred to the dists. mentioned against their names, are app. to be also subord. judges of those dists.:—Major R. Stewart, Gowalparah; Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, Luckimpore; Capt. A. E. Campbell, Seebsaugor. Jan. 9.

STRACHEY, Col. R., C.S.I., R.E., insp. gen. of irrigation, resu. ch. of his office as offictg. secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W. dept., on Dec. 16, having been employed on duty under the orders of the Secy. of State for India for the period extending from July 10 to the abovementioned date. No. 427.

SUTTON.—The servs. of Mr. J. Sutton, overseer, 3rd grade, Port Blair, are dispensed with. Jan. 6.

THORNHILL—MACPHERSON.—J. H. Thornhill, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Allygurh div. to the Futtehgurh branch, Ganges Canal, and Lieut. J. L. Macpherson, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Northern to the Allygurh div., Ganges Canal. Jan.

TREVOR, Capt. S. T., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, offictg. suptg. engr., Bengal, is confd. in the 3rd grade of that class, with effect from Nov. 30.

WILLIAMS, F., is app. temp. a platelayer, with the rank of supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal. Mr. Williams joined the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, on the forenoon of Nov. 4. No. 4,942E-I.

ENGINEERS—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following officers of R.E. are apptd. to the P.W. dept. under the conditions stated in P.W. dept. Code, chap. 11, sec. IV., para. 4c, and posted to the provs. indicated:—Capt. J. T. Twigge to the Punjab, irrigation branch; Capt. D. C. Walker to Bengal.

Lieuts. R. J. Bond, R.E., and T. Glaney, R.E., are apptd. to the P.W. dept. as exec. engrs., 4th grade, and posted to the N.W. Provs. and the Punjab respectively.

EXAMINATIONS.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 31.)

The undermentioned students are certified by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of Calcutta University to have passed the entrance examination :—

A. Adie, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
J. A. August, Bishop's School, Nagpore.
C. Campagnac, Doveton College.
H. G. C. Clarke, Mussoorie College.
F. Cleophas, St. Peter's Church, Mission School.
J. Cones, St. Xavier's College.
S. Corrigan, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
A. Dodsworth, Mussoorie School.
C. J. Elias, Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
G. Ewing, La Martiniere College.
H. Healy, Mussoorie College.
C. Hine, Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
W. Hughes, teacher.
G. Humfress, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
G. Jordan, Doveton College.
C. P. Markus, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
F. S. Moore, Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
C. Passanah, St. Peter's College, Agra.
V. Paterson, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
N. J. Prendergast, Doveton College.
A. W. Raynor, Mussoorie School.
T. R. Read, La Martiniere College.
E. Ryan, St. Peters' College, Agra.
W. Smith, La Martiniere College.
H. Watson, Doveton College.
J. Willcock, Mussoorie School.
J. H. William, La Martiniere College.
N. Basten, Lahore Mission School.
W. A. Brittain, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
E. K. Byers, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
E. Cleghorn, private student.
J. D'Cruze, St. Xavier's School.
J. M. D'Cruze, Serampore College.
I. David, L.M.S., Institution, Mirzapore.
J. De Silva, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
H. Fox, St. Xavier's College.
D. George, private student.
F. Gibbons, St. Xavier's College.
J. R. Grenier, teacher.
H. T. Gwyther, La Martiniere College.
R. H. Halfhide, La Martiniere College.
N. Harris, Victoria College.
R. Hollingbery, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
E. Joseph, Bishop's College.
C. S. Krael, La Martiniere College.
P. Lackersteen, St. Saviour's College.
O. Lawler, St. Peter's College, Agra.
G. Lawrence, teacher.
E. C. Lazarus, private student.
A. E. Lowrie, Bengal Academy.
J. McArthy, St. Peters' College, Agra.
A. Malcolm, Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
W. Martindale, Doveton College.
S. Montry, Canning College, Lucknow.
F. Morris, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
J. Murray, Mussoorie School.
A. W. Namey, Bengal Academy.
W. C. Niblett, Queen's College, Benares.
A. W. Ogg, La Martiniere College.
J. Palmer, St. Xavier's College.
J. L. Perera, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
R. Peters, Hare School.
G. P. Rae, Allahabad High School.
T. M. Smith, La Martiniere College.
W. H. Solomons, private student.
J. Callaghan, St. Peter's College, Agra.
J. D. Dinwiddie, Kamptee School.
C. J. W. Ford, St. Xavier's College.
H. F. Garvin, St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
C. G. R. Naylor, Doveton College.
A. Swift, Goojranwallah Mission School.

BENGAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following promotions and appointments of police officers are sanctioned :—

Mr. M. B. Rochfort, from the 5th to the 4th grade of dist. supts., with effect from 11th inst.

Mr. G. M. McM. Ridsdale to be a dist. supt. of the 5th grade, and to be dist. supt. of Chittagong. Mr. Ridsdale will continue to offic. as dist. supt. of Noakhally, until further orders, with effect from 11th inst.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police, with effect from 11th inst.

Mr. J. B. Birch, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police, with effect from 11th inst.

Mr. K. G. Burne, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police, with effect from 11th inst.

Mr. W. L. H. Forbes, offictg. asst. supt. of police, to be an asst. supt. of the 3rd grade, with effect from 9th inst.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, offictg. asst. supt. of police, to be an asst. supt. of the 3rd grade, with effect from 11th inst.

The following acting grade promotions of dist. supts. of police are sanctioned, viz. :—

Mr. H. A. Coombs to offic. in the 3rd grade.
Mr. E. A. Vines to offic. in the 4th grade.
Mr. J. Patch to offic. in the 4th grade.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS—PUNJAB.

Dec. 22.—Capt. F. H. Connolly to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ramsay, with effect from Nov. 10.

Mr. J. P. Warburton to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, from the above date.

Consequent on the return to duty of Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, inspr. gen. of police, Punjab, the following officers cease to offic. in higher grades from Dec. 19 :—

Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband.
Lieut. col. H. N. Miller.
Messrs. J. MacAndrew, E. Charde, and M. Holland.

The following appts. to have effect from Dec. 19 :—

Mr. J. MacAndrew to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Perkins.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Harris.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Perkins.

Mr. E. Charde to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Harris.

Mr. E. A. Marshall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Mr. J. MacAndrew.

The following offictg. appts. are made, with effect from Dec. 15, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Tait :—

Mr. S. C. Holbrow to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to Dec. 19, and Mr. E. Charde from that date.

Mr. M. Holland to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE FOR 1871.

Jan. 10.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available for the first half of the current year for Covenanted Civil Servants in the Lower Provinces of Bengal is published for general information :—

Number of Civil Servants employed in Bengal on this date	258	
Twenty per cent. on this is 51·6, or say		52
Number now absent on furlough or special leave	57	
Deduct number of officers expected to come back during the four months ending with April 30, 1871, as shown below	15	42
Number of furloughs which may be allotted for the first half of this year		10

Names.	Probable date of return.
Mr. J. J. Grey	January 9, 1871.
Mr. C. J. Mackenzie	January 30, 1871.
Mr. H. C. Richardson	February 10, 1871.
Mr. W. Wavell	February 23, 1871.
Mr. W. Cornell	February 28, 1871.
Mr. H. L. Harrison	February 28, 1871.
Mr. E. C. Crasster	March 2, 1871.
Mr. F. J. Alexander	March 2, 1871.
Mr. E. Drummond	March 9, 1871.
Mr. W. S. Wells	March 16, 1871.
Mr. G. S. Park	March 16, 1871.
Mr. L. B. B. King	March 20, 1871.
Mr. J. M. Lowis	April 9, 1871.
Mr. H. Muspratt	April 10, 1871.
Mr. W. LeF. Robinson	April 11, 1871.

2. Applications for furlough have been received from thirteen officers, whose names, and the amount of furlough at whose credit on the 1st instant, are given below :—

	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
Mr. J. D. Maclean	3	1	21
Mr. W. E. Ward	2	3	8
Mr. J. O'Kinealy	2	2	22
Mr. E. S. Moseley	2	0	15
Mr. A. Mackenzie...	2	0	4
Mr. G. E. Porter	2	0	4
Mr. H. J. Newbery	1	11	29
Mr. T. Norman	1	11	16
Mr. E. H. Whinfield	1	9	5
Mr. C. A. Kelly	1	8	20
Mr. N. S. Alexander	1	7	11
Mr. H. B. Lawford	1	6	2
Mr. R. D. Hime	1	4	26

The ten officers who, under Section XV. of the Furlough Rules of 1868, have a preferential right, are those who have the largest amount of furlough at their credit. The Lieut. gov. is accordingly pleased to assign furloughs to the undermentioned officers, viz. :—

Mr. J. D. Maclean, for two years.
Mr. W. E. Ward, for two years, embarking at Calcutta.
Mr. J. O'Kinealy, for two years.
Mr. E. S. Moseley, for two years, embarking at Bombay.
Mr. A. Mackenzie, for ten months.
Mr. G. E. Porter, for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.
Mr. H. J. Newbery, for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.
Mr. T. Norman, for two years, embarking at Bombay.
Mr. E. H. Whinfield, for twenty-one months, embarking at Calcutta.
Mr. C. A. Kelly, for one year, eight months, and twenty-eight days.

HYDERABAD POLICE.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. H. Millett, inspr. gen. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Berar police, with effect from Sept. 30 :—

Lieut. C. T. Lane, offictg. inspr. gen. of police, to revert to his substantive app. as dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, offictg. supt. of police, 1st grade, to revert to his offictg. position in the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. Cotgrave, offictg. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to revert to his offictg. position in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, inspr. of railway police in the Central Provs., has passed the departmental examination by the police standard.

Lieut. R. L. Price, asst. supt. revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad assigned dists., is prom. from the 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

MILITARY.

ABERIGH-MACKAY.—*Erratum.*—In that part of G.G.O. No. 1,049, Nov. 10, prom. Cornet (now lieut.) J. L. Aberigh-Mackay to the rank of lieut. in the Bengal staff corps, for "officiating adjutant, Deolee irregular force," read "officiating adjutant 8th Bengal cav." No. 1,181.

ANDERSON, Capt. P. C., R.A., is assigned local rank of major, from Dec. 10.

ANGUS, Lieut. col. J. A., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. to Fort William, for general duty. Dec. 30.

BRODERICK.—The app. of Lieut. E. W. Broderick as instructor of musketry to the 1st batt. 2nd regt. should bear date from Sept. 27, and not Oct. 12, as published in G.O.C.C. dated Oct. 18.

BROUGHTON, Lieut. col. W. E. D., Bengal inf., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty. Dec. 30.

CHADWICK, Major R. A., offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer of the Eripoorah irregular force, has been app. to offic. as adjt. of that force and station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, from Nov. 1, the date upon which the priv. leave granted to Capt. Gowan expired.

CHAMBERLAIN, Major gen. C. T., C.S.I., staff corps, unemployed, is, with the sanction of Govt., perm. to reside in the Punjab and N.W.P., and draw his pay from the Sirhind circle. Dec. 30.

CHARLES—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. :—Punjab frontier force, No. 4, or garrison company of artillery, 2nd Capt. J. Charles, of the R.A., to be comdt.

DILLON—SLADE.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange into the batt. of their regts. specified, provided the public are put to no expense by the arrangement :—Capt. and brev. col. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., to 3rd batt., rifle brigade. Capt. C. G. Slade, to 2nd batt. Dec. 31.

DUNSFORD, Major gen. H. F., C.B., staff corps, unemployed, is, with the sanction of Govt., permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Madras presidency. Dec. 30.

GIBSON—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the following order, dated Sept. 24, 1870, of the officg. comdt., Central India horse :—Lieut. E. E. Gibson, 2nd squadron subaltern of the 2nd regt., Central India horse, having reported his return from Europe, is appt. to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Colledge.

HUMFREY—FAWCETT.—The C. in C. has sanc. an exchange of battalions between the undermntd. officers, subject to the approval of H.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—Lieut. and local capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, 19th foot, from 1st to 2nd bat. ; Lieut. H. Fawcett, 19th foot, from 2nd to 1st bat. Jan. 9.

KONARSKI—MULCAHY.—With ref. to G.O. dated Oct. 1, 1870, page 477, H.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the exchange of battalions between the undermntd. officers :—Lieut. S. P. L. Konarski, 25th foot, to 1st bat. ; Lieut. H. H. Mulcahy, 25th foot, to 2nd bat.

REMMINGTON, Lieut. F. A., 1st wing subalt. 15th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Capt. Dodsworth, vacated. Dated Dec. 19.

RICHARDS, Colonel S., staff corps, is transfd. to Moradabad for gen. duty. Dec. 30.

ROSS, Lieut. J. L., 2nd batt., 25th foot, to be instr. of musky., v. Shirley, resigned. Dated Dec. 1.

SHAKESPEAR.—The C. in C. is pleased to accept the resignation by Col. J. T. Shakespear of the command of the 8th regt. N.I. Dated Dec. 15.

SHERINGHAM—COURTENAY.—Notification has been received of the undermntd. officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified :—Lieut. A. W. Sheringham, 2nd batt. 1st foot ; Lieut. R. J. Courtenay, 1st batt. 17th foot. Dec. 30.

STEWART, Capt. A. McL., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from the 4th to the 33rd N.I., for duty. Dec. 30.

STILLWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23, apptg. Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 1st wing sub., on prob., returned from leave, to offic. as adjt. to 45th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis.

THOMPSON, Capt. H. W., 1st batt. 14th foot, having exchanged to the 2nd dragoon guards, will proceed to England at his own expense, with the view of joining his new regiment. Dec. 30.

TROUP.—With the sanction of Govt., Major gen. C. Troup, C.B., Bengal inf., is permitted to reside in the Meerut div., and draw his pay from the Sirhind Circle.

TURNBULL, Lieut. S. D., 2nd squad. sub., 15th Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Apperley, who resigns that appt. on obtaining fur. Dated Dec. 17.

WALKER.—The servs. of 2nd Capt. D. C. Walker, of the R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W. dept. No. 1,185, Dec. 30.

WHEELER, Capt. H. I., staff corps, at present attached to the 11th N.I., is, at his own request, transfd. to the 14th N.I., for duty. Dec. 30.

WILSON, Lieut. E. H., of the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 36th N.I., v. Moorhouse, who has ceased to be a prob. for the staff corps. Dated Dec. 20.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 7.)

Fort William, Jan. 3.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—Ens. A. C. LeQuesne, of the 2nd batt. 19th foot, wing sub., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent ; Nov. 18, 1869.

Ens. A. C. LeQuesne, of the 2nd batt. 19th foot, wing sub., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Nov. 18, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—Ens. W. Hill, of the 55th foot, 2nd wing sub. and offic. adju. 19th (Punjab) regt. of N.I. ; Dec. 14, 1869.

Ens. W. Hill, of the 55th foot, 2nd wing sub. and offic. adjt. 19th (Punjab) regt. of N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 11 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Dec. 14, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Head Quarters, Camp Dinapore, Dec. 24.—Lieut. col. S. C. D. Ryder, staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe is, at his own request, posted to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

Lieut. col. J. L. Nation, staff corps, late offictg. comdt., 4th Goorkha regt., is, at his own request, posted to Mean Meer for general duty.

Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, staff corps, late offictg. cantonment mag. of Chukrata, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank :—

Capt. W. Thompson, cadre 7th, att. to 3rd light cav., arrived at Bombay on Nov. 20.

Major J. R. Farlie, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 1st light cav., arrived at Bombay on Dec. 10.

Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 14.

Capt. E. J. Watson, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 15.

Major C. J. R. Bell, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 17.

Lieut. R. G. Briggs, inf. gen. list, asst. supt. of police, 1st class, arrived at Madras on Dec. 17.

Col. A. C. Silver, inf. supt. and agent for army clothing, arrived at Madras on Dec. 17.

Major E. M. Lawford, cadre 4th light cav., arrived at Madras on Dec. 17.

The undermentioned officers have reptd. their return from England :—

Capt. W. C. Chowne, of the late 12th regt. N.I., wing officer, 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force ; Asst. surg. J. G. French, M.D., of the med. dept. ; and Lieut. D. Adamson, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st squad. sub., 4th Bengal cav.—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 26.

Capt. C. Martin, of the late 1st European light cav., 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 2nd regt. Central India horse—date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 4.

ALTERATION IN THE RELIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Allahabad, Dec. 21.—With the sanction of Govt., the following alteration in the relief of British troops for 1870-71, published in G.O.C.C., dated June 8, is ordered :—

G batty. 19th brig. R.A., now *en route* from Jullundur to Nowgong (instead of Jhansi).

4TH PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 8, making the following temporary appointments consequent on return of Lieut. A. D. Hawes from gen. leave :

Lieut. A. D. Hawes, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. A. McC. Bruce, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. A. Gaselee, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. A. J. Shepherd, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the following order, dated Sept. 24, 1870, of the officiating comdt., Central India Horse :—

"Lieut. E. E. Gibson, 2nd squad. subalt. of the 2nd regt., Central India horse, having reported his return from Europe, is app. to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Colledge."

Capt. E. D. Gompertz, superint. of police and offic. cantonment mag. of Bangalore, has been granted three months' privilege leave from Nov. 25 last, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

MEDICAL.

BEST, Dep. insp. gen., on relief, will proc. to Mean Meer, and assume the administrative med. superintendence of the British forces in the Lahore circle, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. Macbeth, M.D. Jan. 9.

BIRCH.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Nov. 26, app. Asst. surg. E. A. Birch, 35th N.I., to the med. charge of the div. and brigade staff at Mean Meer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 1, v. Asst. surg. R. Mantell, M.B., 9th Bengal Cavalry.

CAMERON.—The C. in C. is pleased to confirm Asst. surg. L. Cameron, M.D., in the med. charge of the 41st N.I. Dec. 14.

CARMICHAEL.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Jan. 5, app. Asst. surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., to the tempy. med. charge of the left wing 37th N.I.

DALE.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Jan. 8, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., recently returned from furlough, to proc. to Peshawur and take tempy. med. charge of the 19th N.I., v. Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D., proc. on furlough.

Davie.—Jullundur brig. order confd., dated Nov. 7, app. Staff asst. surg. G. S. Davie, M.D., staff surg., to the med. charge of the 14th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 24 last, as a tempy. measure, v. Surg. F. S. Sillifant, proc. on sick leave.

Hutchinson.—The services of Surg. major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., late offic. superint. of vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie divisions, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Nov. 14.

Ironside.—Rohilcund district order confd., dated Nov. 26, directing Asst. surg. W. Ironside, M.D., G. baty. 16th brig. R.A., on sick leave at Nynee Tal, to proc. to Allahabad, and report himself for duty with the time-expired men to Bombay.

Irvine, Surg. major J., M.D., F brig. R.H.A., is directed to proc. from Umballa to Morar, to offic. as superint. staff surg. major, Gwalior circle, v. Best, prom. to the rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

Kerans.—Dugshai station order confd., app. Staff asst. surg. W. Kerans to take over charge of Lock Hospital, from Nov. 1, inclusive, v. Galway, 41st regt., who has been ordered to proceed to Sabathu.

Macbeth, Dr., will, on relief, proceed to Lucknow, and take over med. charge of that circle from Surg. major J. M. S. Fogo, A brig. R.H.A., who will then revert to regtl. duty.

Parsons.—The C. in C. is pleased to app. Asst. surg. F. Parsons to the 2nd Bengal cav. Dated Dec. 21.

Oude.—Medical Appointments.

Oude div. order confd., dated Nov. 22, directing Surg. A. F. Richmond to proceed to Fyzabad, and relieve Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., of the med. charge of the 38th N.I. The latter officer, on being relieved, to report himself at the office of the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Lucknow circle, for duty.

Dated Dec. 5, making the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. E. B. Rutledge, to proc. to Bareilly, and take med. charge of the 27th N.I.

Surg. major G. H. Ray, M.D., 13th Bengal cav., to take med. charge of the 9th N.I., with effect from the 29th ult., v. Surg. G. B. Hadow, reported sick.

Dress.—With reference to G.O. 175 and 233 of 1870, the term "Full Dress" is to be held to mean all duties and parades on which the dress jacket or tunic is worn.

Inspector-general of Artillery for India.—It is notified that the Inspector of Artillery for India will in future be designated "Inspector-general of Artillery for India."

Pay of Major-generals.—It is notified that when a major-general, after his promotion to that rank, is retained for a short time, and on special grounds, in the command of a brigade, he shall continue to draw the pay and allowances which he was in receipt of before his promotion.

Pay, Staff Corps.—In continuation of the orders marginally noted [G.G.O. No. 357 of 1865, p. 64, S.O.; No. 614 of 1865, para. 11, p. 130, S.O.] the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the Government have ruled that officers of the British service permitted to remain in India, as probationers for the staff corps until they have completed the probationary period, shall be restricted to staff corps rates of pay subsequent to the departure of their corps from India.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have passed the departmental examination held on the 7th Nov.:—Higher Standard: Mr. R. Logan, C.S., assistant commissioner; Mr. G. J. Noble, assistant to cotton commissioner. Lower Standard: Lieut. D. Robertson, assistant commissioner; Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., assistant commissioner. Mr. R. B. Buckley, assistant engineer, second grade, attached to the workshop division, passed in the departmental standard Dec. 5. Mr. C. E. Gael, assistant engineer, first grade Rajpootana, has passed the examination in the native languages, according to the departmental standard. Mr. C. W. Atkinson, inspector of railway police in the Central Provinces, has passed the departmental examination by the police standard, Jan. 6.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in December), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. L. A. Mendes, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellee division, for six months, under sections 11 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from Dec. 1, 1870. Capt. E. D. Gompertz, superintendent of police and officiating cantonment magistrate of Bangalore, has three months' privilege leave from Nov. 25, 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. F. B. Pemberton, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, one month's preparatory leave, in addition to the six months' leave granted Oct. 12, 1870. Mr. A. H. Curling, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, six months' leave to England, on private affairs, with effect from Dec. 18, 1870. The leave to be without pay, but with retention of appointment. Mr. Curling is also allowed fourteen days' preparatory leave, from Dec. 15, 1870. Mr. F. Moore, deputy controller public works accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for three months, under Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations. Mr. W. Ward, district superintendent of police, extension of leave for six months. Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, judge of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Jan. 14, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency. Mr. W. Wilson, civil medical officer of Maunbhoom, for one month, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Col. E. A. Rowlatt, offictg. judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore, for two months. Mr. W. L. H. Forbes, assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, for six months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Seebsaugor, having returned to duty on Dec. 16, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Sept. 29 last is canc. Mr. W. W. Kiernander, superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Golahs, for three months. Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, officiating joint magistrate of Mymensing, for nine days, in extension of the leave allowed to him under the orders of Oct. 21 last, to enable him to pass examination in Bengallee by the high proficiency test. The Rev. A. Robinson, chaplain of Murree, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Jan. 1. Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, assistant commissioner, Rupar, one month, on full pay. Mr. F. Moore, deputy controller of public works accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for three months. Lieut. F. L. G. Cumming, Bombay S.C., deputy superintendent Mysore Commission, for two years, to embark from Madras. Surg. W. J. Busteed, in medical charge 25th N.I., for two years, with effect from Nov. 11, to embark from Madras. The Rev. H. W. Crofton, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his departure. Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundhur division, privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, 1st division, Lower Provinces, for two months, from Nov. 21.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained (early in January) furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Harris, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps, 2nd class deputy commissioner, Goojerat, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major I. F. MacAndrew, Bengal staff corps, secretary to chief commissioner, Oude, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major Gordon Cavenagh, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. J. Hawthorne, cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. P. F. Bellow, deputy assay master, Bombay mint, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Madras. 2nd Capt. J. Browne, R.E., executive engineer, Dalhousie division, P.W.D., Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. H. W. H. Coxe, Bengal staff corps, commissioner, Jullundur division, Punjab, for two years. Col. J. T. Walker, R.E., superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, availed himself on the 3rd ult. of the subsidiary leave granted to him in notification No. 425, dated Nov. 19. Lieut. F. Baird, 1st batt. 6th foot, is permitted to embark at Bombay, instead of at Calcutta, on the leave granted him Nov. 24. Major G. M. Battye, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure, per *Golconda*, Nov. 13, from Bombay. Surg. A. C. C. de Renzy, medical department, sanitary commissioner, Punjab, for two years. The leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months of Lieut. col. W. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, chief inspector of musketry, in G.G.O. No. 589 of June 2, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, and as a special case, commuted to ordinary furlough to Europe on private affairs, with effect from June 29. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. J. Hodgson, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, department public works, North-Western Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. G. A. Renney, V.C., D battery F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Meerut. Cornet St. J. F. Michell, 5th lancers, from Feb. 17 to March 4, 1871, to enable him to join his regiment. Lieut. col. E. C. Warner, 20th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. A. Smyth, 8th brigade R.A., to remain in England from Dec. 9, 1870, to Dec. 9, 1871, on private affairs, in extension. 2nd Capt. P. T. H. Taylor, No. 2 battery 25th brigade R.A., for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Broadfoot, No. 5 battery 25th brigade, to Calcutta, from Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1871, to study the native languages. Assistant surgeon W. Ironside, M.D., G battery 16th brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 9, 1870, in extension. Capt. E. F. Angelo, 1st foot 2nd battalion, to remain at Jhansi, on private affairs, from Nov. 20, 1870, to Jan. 25, 1871. Ensign A. K. Macpherson, 6th foot 1st battalion, 2nd wing subaltern, 14th N.I., from Sept. 14 to Sept. 18, 1870, in extension. Major W. Mosse, 26th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Feb. 1, 1871, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. L. W. Iredell, 104th foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 6, 1870, to Jan. 6, 1871. Major F. N. Miles, doing duty at Dinapore, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Colonel H. E. Walpole, commandant 15th Madras N.I., to Delhi and Allyghur, for twenty days, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. J. B. Symes-Bullen, 16th Lancers, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 21st Hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days, from Feb. 15, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. C. E. Farquharson, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. W. A. Eden, H battery 9th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. W. H. Jameson, M.D., E battery 19th brigade R.A., to Bombay, from Jan. 9 to date of embarkation. Capt. H. B. Adcock, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. (local capt.) W. B. Lindsay, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. S. Greer, 26th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Dec. 25, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. B. C. Daubeny, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. P. K. Doyne, 38th foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 26 to Jan. 25. Lieut. W. Bridge, 45th foot, to England, from Dec. 10. Col. F. R. Palmer, C.B., 2nd battalion 60th rifles, from date of embarkation. Major B. T. Gilpin, 62nd foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 18 to Jan. 17. Lieut. A. B. Murray, 79th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BREEKS, J. W., comr. of Neilgherries, resumed charge of his office from Mr. R. Davidson, the offieg. comr., on Dec. 19.

CHILD, F. S., civil and session judge of Tinnevelly, resumed charge of the court from Mr. E. F. Webster on Dec. 29.

HUTCHINS, A. R., having been perm. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to resign the Madras Civil Service from Oct. 6, is admitted to an invalid pension from that date, under the authority conveyed in para. 7 of the financial despatch of the Sec. of State, dated Nov. 25, 1862, No. 193.

PUCKLE, R. K., coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, and Col. G. Sturrock, comdt. 2nd regt. N.I., to be lay trustees of the church at Palamcottah. Jan. 4.

MILITARY.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. W. F. O., 1st bat. 2nd foot, is app. a probationer of the Madras staff corps from Dec. 21, and 2nd wing subalt. of the 25th regt. N.I. from the same date.

HUTTON, Major W. F., Europ. veterans, having arrived at Madras from Europe, is perm. to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras Presidency. Jan. 4.

LEGGATT—EVANS.—Madras staff corps.—The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors E. O. Leggatt and E. L. M. Evans, to be lieut. cols., from Jan. 3, having completed 26 years' service.

SCOTT.—The servs. of Major D. Scott, of the Madras staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. in the P.W. dept. of Mysore.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R. G., 2nd bat. 10th foot, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, and will proc. to England dur. the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Jan. 4. With ref. to the above Lieut. Southey is directed on his arrival at Madras to proc. to Poonamallee, and do duty at that station until his servs. are required with troops to England.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

The following removals and appts. and postings are ordered (Jan. 4):—

Col. J. Buchanan (Europe), from comdt. 1st L.C. to comdt. 4th L.C.

Col. W. C. R. Macdonald, from comdt. 4th L.C. to comdt. 1st L.C. To join on duty at the public expense, on being relieved by Col. Buchanan.

Lieut. col. J. J. Jenkins from 2nd in com. and wing officer, 19th N.I., to gen. duty at Bellary.

Lieut. col. H. H. Firth from wing officer and offieg. 2nd in com., 39th N.I., to 2nd in com. and wing officer, 19th N.I.

Major P. A Carnegy from gen. duty at Bangalore to wing officer, 39th N.I. To join on the termination of the special duty on which he is employed at Reypore.

Capt. J. B. Leggett from att. 10th N.I., to qrmr., 10th N.I., v. Lawder, dec.

Depy. inspr. gen. of hospitals W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S., from late prom. to Pegu div.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major W. H. Whitlock, staff corps, from offieg. wing officer 4th N.I., to do gen. duty at Secunderabad, when relieved from his present duties.

Capt. A. D. Grant, from offieg. 1st wing subalt. 20th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 20th N.I., with effect from Feb. 10, v. Holding, who vacates.

Capt. R. H. Philips, staff corps, att. 28th N.I., to att. 29th N.I.; to proceed to Secunderabad, and await the arrival of the regiment at that station.

Asst. surg. D. Sinclair, M.B., from dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., presidency, doing duty gen. hospital, to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Pegu div.; to join at the public expense.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 4.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes affecting officers of the Royal Artillery in this Presidency:—

Capt. C. B. Brackenbury, 5th brigade, posted to the depot brigade, for two years, to be struck off the strength of the Royal Artillery in Madras.

Capt. W. W. Woodward, posted to the Unmanned Battery 5th brigade, v. Brackenbury, on completion of a term of duty with the depot, and has been placed under orders for India.

Major J. A. Ellis, Staff Corps, from recent promotion to do general duty at Madras.

MEDICAL.

EXCHANGES.

H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of an exchange of brigades between Surg. major S. H. Fassen, M.D., 5th brig., and Surg. major J. K. Carr, M.D., depot brig. R.A. Surg. major Carr has been placed under orders to embark for India.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—Mr. W. Wilson, sub collector and joint magistrate of the Kistna district, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from Dec. 27, under the Rules of 1868.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. Haggard, 20th brigade, from Nov. 22, 1870, to May 21, 1871. 2nd Capt. T. W. Roberts, 23rd brigade, from Nov. 15, 1870, to May 14, 1871, in extension. Lieut. F. M. Turner, 20th brigade, from Nov. 18, 1870, to May 17, 1871. Riding master C. Jones, 23rd brigade, from Nov. 20, 1870, to May 19, 1871, in extension. Lieut. col. A. Cannan, infantry, commandant 16th regiment N.I., for one year, to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CHAMBERS, C., supt. Govt. observatory, returned from the furl. granted to him by notification dated Sept. 20, 1869, and resumed charge of his duties on Jan. 7.

FINCH, Lieut. col. A. U. H., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Poona dists., on Dec. 17.

GRATTAN.—The services of Lieut. J. A. Grattan, R.A., apptd. a special comr. in Kattywar by Govt. notification dated Aug. 6, are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept.

MILLER, Rev. A., B.A., having returned to duty on Jan. 5, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancd. Jan. 11.

MURPHY.—The app. of J. E. Murphy as supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, dated Nov. 24 last, is canc., and he has been directed to continue as supernum. asst. to the coll. of Surat. Jan. 11.

WALTON, H. I., director Mekran coast and submarine telegraph, having returned on Jan. 9 from the furlough granted to him by notification dated Sept. 20, 1869, the unexpired portion of his furlough is canc. Jan. 11.

WORTHINGTON, R. B., acting 1st asst. coll. of Sattara, is app. a comnr. under the Income-tax Act in that collectorate. Jan. 11.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 4.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. M. Bean, 1st officer H.M.'s steam vessel *Dalhousie*, to be acting supt. hulks and vessels in ordinary, and acting asst. dockmaster, from Nov. 20, inclusive, v. Brebner.

Mr. Fisher, 1st officer of the *May Frere*, to H.M.'s steam vessel *Dalhousie*, in the same capacity, from Nov. 20, inclusive, v. Bean.

Mr. Buckmaster, 2nd officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *May Frere*, to be 1st officer of that vessel from Nov. 20, inclusive, v. Fisher.

Mr. L. W. Sutton was app. 2nd officer of the *May Frere* from Nov. 20, inclusive, v. Buckmaster.

MILITARY.

GRATTAN.—The servs. of Lieut. J. A. Grattan, R.A., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. No. 15, Jan. 11.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting 2nd assistant collector, Nassick, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in January):—Capt. O. J. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, general list, Bengal infantry, for two years. Sub Conductor T. Davies, Bengal commissariat department, for one year. Col. F. F. Warden, Madras infantry, commandant 34th regiment Madras L.I. Lieut. A. de C. Rennick, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Delhi, for two years.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, wife of C. W. Bagshawe, daughter.

BEHR—At Umritsur, Dec. 30, wife of the Rev. B. M. Behr, junior chap., daughter.

BIRCH—At Midnapore, Jan. 5, wife of J. B. Birch, daughter. [son.

CARTER—At Buxar, Jan. 3, wife of P. W. Carter, official assignee's agent,

CLARK—At Beypore, Dec. 13, Mrs. L. Clark, daughter.

CORLEY—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, wife of T. G. Corley, son.

COWLEY—At Girgaum, Jan. 7, wife of H. Cowley, son.

CRISPIN—At Surat, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. G. B. Crispin, 4th Rifles, son.

CUNINGHAM—At Kurrachee, Jan. 1, wife of Captain C. A. Cuningham, S.C., daughter.

DEPREE—At Ootacamund, Dec. 25, wife of Major G. C. Depree, deputy superint., Topographical Survey, son.

DURAND—At Barrackpore, Jan. 2, wife of Capt. C. J. Durand, daughter.

DURHAM—At Khetwaddy, Jan. 7, wife of H. W. Durham, Bombay Municipality, son.

EWING—At Calcutta, Dec. 26, wife of R. Ewing, of Asansole, daughter.

FITZPATRICK—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, wife of D. Fitzpatrick, daughter.

GREEN—At Bangalore, Jan. 2, wife of John Green, surg., daughter.

GRIBBLE—At Kurnool, Jan. 4, wife of J. D. B. Gribble, M.C.S., son.

HENSLOWE—At Sultanhope, Oude, Jan. 3, wife of F. B. Henslowe, P.W.D., son. [daughter.

HIND—At Bombay, Jan. 12, wife of J. W. Hind, Preventive Service,

KIERNANDER—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, wife of Geo. Kiernander, Preventive Service, daughter.

LEPAGE—At Calcutta, Jan. 9, wife of H. L. Lepage, daughter.

LUCKHARDT—At Bombay, Jan. 8, wife of Lieut. W. Luckhardt, Bombay staff corps, son. [son.

LYNN—At Baroda, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. Ed. Lynn, H.H. Gr.'s horse art.,

MACDONALD—At Bombay, Jan. 12, wife of W. H. B. Macdonald, conductor ord. dept., son. [P.W.D., daughter.

PARKER—At Morar, Gwalior, Jan. 3, wife of W. H. Parker, exec. engr.,

REILLY—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 8, wife of T. W. Reilly, asst. revenue surveyor, daughter.

ROBINSON—At Mooltan, Jan. 1, wife of J. A. Robinson, extra asst. comnr., daughter.

ROBINSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, wife of C. E. Robinson, son.

ROCHFORT—At Howrah, Jan. 3, wife of M. B. Rochfort, daughter.

ROE—At Hoshiarpore, Dec. 29, wife of Arthur Roe, Bengal C.S., son.

Ryall—At Jhelum, Jan. 7, wife of Major Ryall, comdg. 3rd Bengal cav., daughter.

Sandiland—At Penang, Dec. 22, wife of G. M. Sandiland, daughter.

Scott—At Meean Meer, Jan. 4, wife of H. H. Scott, exec. engr., daughter.

Scott—At Coimbatore, Jan. 8, wife of P. Scott, C.E., son.

Smith—At Purneah, Jan. 7, wife of G. C. M. Smith, daughter.

Story—At Calcutta, Jan. 3, wife of A. M. Story, daughter.

Tytler—At Simla, Jan. 6, wife of Col. R. C. Tytler, daughter.

Waghorn—At Mirzapore, Jan. 8, wife of Surg. A. R. Waghorn, son.

Welch—At Surat, Jan. 5, wife of Lieut. Welch, 13th regt. B.N.I., daughter.

Wyllie—At Baroda, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. Wyllie, R.A., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Barr—Hunter.—At the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, Jan. 5, A. Barr, engr., Jamalpore, to Jessie, daughter of D. Hunter, Glasgow.

Caldwell—Hill.—At Colombo, Dec. 21, R. C. Caldwell, missionary, S.P.G., to Mary, daughter of J. Hill.

Campbell—Penn.—At Jullundur, Jan. 2, W. Campbell, capt. late 71st N.I., to Minnie, daughter of J. H. Penn.

Forward—Atharley.—At St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Jan. 4, J. Forward, to C. J. Atharley.

Grigg—Thomson.—At St. Thomas's, Ootacamund, Nov. 30, H. B. Grigg, Madras C.S., to Elizabeth L., daughter of E. D. Thompson.

Eteson—Keily.—At St. John the Baptist's Church, Roorkee, Dec. 17, A. Eteson, surg. Bengal army, to Alice, daughter of Capt. W. Keily, Bengal army.

Larratt—Frederick.—At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Dec. 26, C. W. Larratt to Henrietta A., daughter of J. H. Frederick.

Vidal—Chapman.—At Rutnagherry, Bombay Presidency, Jan. 2, G. W. Vidal, Bombay C.S., to Cecilia P., daughter of the late W. Chapman, lieut. Bombay engineers.

White—Harris.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Jan. 4, C. H. White, of Akyab, to Louisa H., daughter of the late C. W. Harris, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Ashworth—At Bangalore, Dec. 31, J. Ashworth, late Madras medical service, aged 65.

Branscombe—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, Mrs. M. Branscombe, aged 52.

Crispin—At Surat, Jan. 9, infant son of Capt. Crispin, 4th rifles.

Drury—At Madras, Dec. 24, Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, controller of military accounts, Madras army.

Fogerty—At Storm Hall, Mazagon, Tryphœna, Jan. 12, daughter of W. K. Fogerty, surgeon, aged 26.

Grubb—At Allpore, near Calcutta, Dec. 31, G. P. R. Grubb, aged 33.

Hubbard—At Cochin, Jan. 5, Rev. C. Hubbard, S.P.G. (of Tranquebar), aged 58.

Low—At Row Bareilly, Jan. 7, Lillian H. A., daughter of Capt. Low, assistant commissioner, aged two months.

Paradise—At Nassick, Jan. 12, C. McL. Paradise, deputy conservator of forests, Nassick districts.

Official Papers.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEATH OF SIR HENRY DURAND.

The following is the official report of the circumstances attending the death of the lamented officer:—

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to C. H. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department, Camp Tank, Jan. 1, 1871.

Sir,—My telegram of this day's date to the address of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy will have informed the Government of India of the serious accident which happened to Sir Henry Durand yesterday evening, the 31st ult. I have now the honour to report the particulars of this most lamentable occurrence.

2. At about five in the afternoon his Honour left camp for the purpose of visiting the outpost, garden, and town of Tank. Having inspected the outpost on foot, he proceeded, on one of the camp elephants, in a howdah, with the Nawab of Tank, a chuprassie being on the back seat. The son of the Nawab was in advance, on horseback, to show the way. On another elephant, on a seated pad, were Brigadier general Keyes, commanding the frontier force; Lieut. col. Graham, commissioner of the Derajat division; Col. Maclagan, R.E., secretary to Government, D.P.W.; Major Black, military secretary; and Lieut. col. Kennedy, commanding 2nd Punjab cav.

3. The Lieutenant governor having inspected the garden, proceeded to the entrance of the town. This consists of an outer gateway leading into a covered square enclosure, out of which a second gateway, at right angles to the first, leads into the main street. Both gateways are flat-topped, with wooden lintels. The outer gateway is of sufficient height to allow an elephant and howdah to pass; but the second gateway is considerably lower, and from the outer to the inner gateway the ground rises.

4. The Lieutenant governor's elephant passed without difficulty the outer gateway into the square enclosure, followed, at a distance of about thirty feet, by the second elephant. The officers on the second elephant saw that the second gateway appeared too low, and did not suppose that his Honour had any intention of passing through it. After a short pause, however, his Honour's elephant proceeded, and then, before any warning could be given, a crash of breaking howdah was heard as the elephant passed through the inner gate. The officers of the second elephant got down quickly, and found Sir Henry Durand on the ground, just beyond the inner gateway, lying on his face, with blood profusely streaming from his nose. The Nawab was still on the broken howdah, with his head thrown back on the back of the seat.

5. Sir Henry Durand was immediately conveyed on a charpoy to the camp. On the way he groaned heavily, and appeared quite insensible, but occasionally raised both arms a little, with a short rapid movement, towards his face. Dr. Skeen, the medical officer in charge of the camp, and Dr. Holmes, of the 1st Sikh infantry, were promptly in attendance, and it was discovered that Sir Henry Durand's lower extremities were paralysed, his arms partially so, and that there was a contusion on his head. After a short interval he was able to speak, but not connectedly. During the night his Honour dozed, and, towards morning, fully recovered his consciousness, and was able to take liquid nourishment.

6. At about nine o'clock this morning Dr. Courtney, civil surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, who had been summoned over night, arrived, and the three medical officers held a consultation, and recorded a bulletin, copy of which is annexed.

7. The Nawab of Tank received a contusion on the back of the head and neck, and has had one of his ribs broken, but is not believed to be very severely injured.

8. The chaprassie on the back seat of the howdah can give no connected account of the occurrence, being himself struck on the head, and having no recollection of seeing what had happened to Sir Henry Durand and the Nawab. The mahout states that he was proceeding cautiously, being doubtful whether the height of the gate was sufficient to admit the passage of the elephant. Finding the ground rise, he tried hard to stop the elephant; but at that moment the howdah came in contact with the top of the gateway, or with a beam which supports the roof of the enclosure, between the two gateways, whereupon the elephant, being frightened, made a rapid movement forward, which it was impossible to control.

9. Two natives who were in the gateway at the time state that Sir Henry Durand, in trying to avoid being crushed by the lintel of the gateway, rolled off the howdah on to the side of the elephant, and thence fell forward, striking a low mud wall on the right of the gateway as he fell.

10. Sir Henry Durand himself is not in a state to be questioned minutely on the subject; but he has stated that, on seeing that the gateway was too low, he and the Nawab tried to crouch down in the howdah; but the howdah crushed in upon him, and he was thrown out upon his back.

11. Such are the details of the occurrence which it has been my painful duty to report. Long ere you receive this communication the telegraph will probably have made you acquainted with greater certainty of the probable result.—I have, &c.,

T. H. Thornton, Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To T. H. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Punjab.

Dated Camp Tank, Jan. 1, 1871.

Sir,—We have the honour to report the fatal result of the accident met with yesterday by Sir Henry Durand, who died this evening, shortly before eight P.M.

We are of opinion that death was due to a severe injury of the lower cervical portion of the spinal cord, which resulted in almost complete palsy of all parts of the body, except the head and diaphragm.

The immediate cause of death was coma from failure of breathing, induced by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

Sir Henry retained his faculties till within half an hour of his death.

A *post-mortem* examination was not made, it being thought unnecessary by the surgeons, and not desired by the family of the deceased.—We have the honour, &c., Sydney C. Courtney, Surgeon, 2nd Punjab Cav.

A. Skeen, M.B., Asst. surg., in med. charge of camp.

The New Light Field Gun for England.—The trial which has been made of the new experimental 16-pounder field-gun for range and accuracy has been so satisfactory—notwithstanding that it was carried on in half a gale of wind, and with powder which appears to have been wanting in uniformity—that we understand the manufacture of these guns will commence forthwith, and in the course of the spring or summer the re-armament of our field batteries with these weapons will commence. Even with a 3 lb. charge, the 16-pounder is a more powerful field-gun than any in Europe; but it is proposed to try it this week with a yet greater charge—3¼ lb., which will probably bring up the initial velocity to about 1,400 feet per second. On the occasion of the late trial of this gun some 25 lb. common shell were fired from it with 1½ lb. charges, with very fair results. It is likely, however, that a 20 lb. common shell will be preferred to the 25 lb. shell for occasions on which shell power is specially necessary. These are points of detail which will have to be worked out by the committee. The normal projectiles for this gun will weigh 16 lb., the normal charge will be 3 lb. or 3½ lb., and the gun will with either of these charges be a far more formidable field-piece than is at present possessed by any continental Power. The 16-pounder gun consists of a steel barrel, reinforced over the breech with coiled wrought iron on the Armstrong system—the wrought iron exterior being the practical expression of the want of confidence of the Royal Gun Factories in steel alone as a material for ordnance; the steel barrel, on the other hand, being adopted, as in the other Woolwich guns, to give a good hard interior surface to the bore. The bore is a little over sixty-eight inches long, the total length of the gun being seventy-eight inches. The calibre is 3 min. 6 deg., which some artillerists think a little large for a gun to throw a 16 lb. projectile, and for which they would prefer to substitute 3 min. 3 deg. The twist is one turn in 108 inches, the rifling consisting of three shallow grooves of the "Maxwell" form—a modification of the French groove. The weight of these guns will be 12 cwt., with a preponderance of about 10 lb.

Home.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—Up to the present date £1,182,430 has been paid to the Secretary of State for India on account of the recent issue of £2,000,000 additional capital of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The 103rd (Royal Bengal Fusiliers) Infantry disembarked from the Indian troop relief steamship *Crocodile* yesterday alongside Portsmouth dockyard, and proceeded to West Cowes, Isles of Wight, in the *Sprightly* and another Government steamer, for Parkhurst.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £299,500, to Bombay £100,000, and to Madras £500. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 9 per cent., and on Bombay at that rate about 32 per cent. Above in full.

MILITARY.—A report is afloat that every line regiment is in future to comprise three battalions—one (850 strong) for foreign service, one for home service (510), and one as a recruiting depot, which is to consist of the militia regiment of the county. The last will be officered by the present half-pay officers, all of whom have been written to and asked if they desire to serve. For the first year every militia regiment would be embodied, but after that only at certain intervals. *Apropos* of the augmentation of the Royal Engineers, we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) are informed that the promotions of the first captains to the rank of lieutenant-colonel will not be gazetted for the present. Fifteen lieutenants were advanced to the grade of second captain a fortnight ago as a first step towards the augmentation, but, as regards the further carrying out of the decision of the War-office, difficulties stand in the way.

INDIAN EXCHANGE RATES.—If we may believe the statement of a contemporary, the India Government will, on and after the 1st of April next, fix the rate of exchange of family remittances and money transmitted by the Administrators-General at the rate of 1s. 11d. per rupee, instead of 2s. We cordially endorse his criticism "that this new tax of tenpence on every pound remitted by officers to their families at home through the Government is a mean piece of economy that will fail, from the irritation it will produce, in effecting any real saving." But what are the authorities to do do when they must pay a heavy price to the banks for bills remitted to this country? It is almost a pity our contemporary has not followed up his remarks by castigating the banks and agency houses for keeping up the rate of exchange at an exorbitant height. These establishments virtually make deductions from officers' remittances to Europe to the extent of from eight to ten per cent. on each transaction for bills payable on demand. Allowing a month for the money to be paid in India and received in England, these operations would appear to yield, at the latter rate quoted, a gross profit of 120 per cent. per annum. It would be well if the Duke of Cambridge and his advisers, in the interest of the Service, would turn their attention to this subject, and endeavour to induce Mr. Cardwell and the Duke of Argyll to make arrangements whereby officers in India might have the option of having a portion of their pay and allowances issued in this country, to meet disbursements for which provision must be made here.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA V. DICKSON AND TATHAM.—This was an appeal from the Supreme Court of Ceylon by the bank against the respondent, Thomas Dickson, who had been a merchant at Colombo, in partnership with Christopher Tatham. An action was brought on a promissory note for £5,000 by the bank having a chief office in London, and the Supreme Court discharged Mr. Dickson from liability, and against that decision the bank appealed to her Majesty in Council. The case engaged the attention of the Committee the whole day. The rate of interest in the island of Ceylon claimed on the note was 9 per cent. The principal point raised was whether Mr. Dickson had proper notice of dishonour. There had been considerable litigation in the case, and witnesses had been examined in England under a commission. Lord Cairns, after consulting their Lordships, at the close of a long argument gave judgment, and, after divesting the case from its legal trammels, said the important question was whether presentation of the note was made within a reasonable time for payment. He dissected the proceedings in the District Court and in the Supreme Court, and said their Lordships were most anxious, when they could, to uphold the decisions of the other Courts, where the Judges saw the demeanour of the witnesses, and could better judge of the value of the evidence. In conclusion, he said that their Lordships, in applying the law to the facts, could not concur in the decision of the Supreme Court, and would recommend to her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, with costs, and the judgment of the Lower Court be reversed, with interest on the note and costs to the appellants.

THE LATE MR. CROFTON MORRISON.—There has lately passed away one of the many hard-worked public servants who spend their lives in China, doing good service for more than a quarter of a century, first as a student and successively as interpreter and consul, with little chance and less hope of ever being singled out for notice or special remark. Martin Crofton Morrison was a younger brother of the John Morrison whose loss, soon after the conclusion of our first treaty, as secretary and interpreter, Sir Henry Pottinger feelingly recorded as a public calamity. Both were sons of the Morrison to whom we are indebted for the first English and Chinese dictionary, a monument of perseverance and ability under the most adverse circumstances. The younger brother arrived in China only a short time before the premature death of John Morrison, and was placed on the Chinese establishment at the end of 1842. From that date, as assistant and Chinese secretary, interpreter, and consul, until his retirement with broken health in 1866, he laboured indefatigably in the desire to effect something beyond the mere line of his duties—at one time supplying the place of a medical man among cholera patients at his post when none could be obtained, at another camped out for three months during a severe winter on the wreck of H.M.S. *Racehorse* taking place, in order to carry on communications with the Chinese for the benefit of the survivors, and, if possible, to save the ship. Before coming home, although with impaired health, he made a journey of 2,000 miles on horseback through parts of China where no European had before penetrated, to collect information as to trade routes between India and China, especially that which passes through Yarkand and across the Gobi to the north-western part of China proper. This was made at his own cost, without any extraneous aid or encouragement either from the Government or the mercantile communities. All these years of hard and cheerless work, added to the most self-denying and abstemious habits, probably injured his constitution, and brought him to a comparatively early grave last November; but this is the history of many whose lives are spent in the public service at such distant points, unhonoured and unknown beyond a narrow circle of personal acquaintances. The trade routes through Asia by which even in the days of the Roman Empire caravans found their way from China to the borders of Persia and India must remain for other labourers to trace. The late Mr. Morrison had, indeed, collected at great cost of time and money a vast mass of information, with maps and other data; but it is to be feared the whole work has been left in too fragmentary a state to be turned to any account by other hands. He was busily engaged on a map until within a few days of his death, and it is much to be regretted on public grounds that he did not live to give something of completeness to his labours. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SHELLS AND FUZES.—Captain C. Orde-Browne, R.A., Captain Instructor, Royal Laboratory, gave an interesting lecture on Tuesday afternoon in the Theatre of the Royal Artillery Institution, on the projectiles and fuzes of the service. The lecture was in continuation of one on the same subject which Captain Orde-Browne read last year. The lecturer enumerated the principal changes which had been effected during the last twelve months. He discussed the merits of flat-headed and pointed shot, and showed by diagrams that the popular notion of the pointed shot glancing off on striking an armour-plate at an angle was incorrect, the fact being, as General Mayefski pointed out some time ago, that if the point of the shot touched at all, the shot would immediatly assume a position almost at right angles to the plate. Our heavy guns and projectiles, Captain Browne considers, are in a very satisfactory condition. Our siege artillery—40-pounder and 64-pounder guns—he remarked was in "rather a peculiar state"—in other words, not satisfactory. The field artillery equipment, which is undergoing extensive reorganisation, will shortly leave little to be desired. Even the vexed controversy of shrapnel *versus* segment seems to be approaching settlement. Captain Orde-Browne pointed out that the question between the two shells is now pretty well narrowed down to this: Is the segment so much better when burst on graze than the shrapnel as to justify its retention as an extra projectile in the limbers? That the shrapnel is far superior as a time shell—and that time shells will have to be used—is not disputed; but is there any considerable difference between the shrapnel and segment as percussion shell? The difference consists in this, that the segment spreads more, and the shrapnel shoots closer. The effect of this is that the shrapnel is apt to kill a man too much, so to speak, the segment wounds more men. But the difference in this respect is not really very considerable. Captain Orde-Browne pointed out that the shrapnel might be made to spread more when used as a percussion shell by the introduction of an easily removable bursting charge in the socket. Captain Orde-Browne condemned the exclusive use by the Prussians of common shell. He considered that to reduce a human being to a pulp—as some of the unfortunates who were killed at Sedan were stated to have been—is unnecessary, and to a certain extent unscientific. Each victim represents a waste, because an excess of destructive power. Would it not be more practical to kill or badly wound half a dozen men than to blow two or three men to atoms? The former is the system of the English artillery with its shrapnel and segment, the latter the system of the Prussians and Belgians with their common shell. The lecture was followed by a discussion, and Colonel Smythe, R.A., the chairman, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

SIR PROBY T. CAUTLEY, K.C.B.—Our last week's number contained a brief obituary reference to this gentleman, who died of bronchitis on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th of January, at his resi-

dence in Sydenham Park. He was born in 1802, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1819, and was appointed by Lord Amherst, in 1825, assistant to Captain R. Smith, of the Bengal Engineers, then employed in cleaning out the Doab Canal, but was called away from his duty in the following year to join Lord Combermere's army in the siege of Bhurtpore. On the fall of this fortress he rejoined the work on the canal, which was opened in 1830, and to the superintendence of which he was appointed by Lord William Bentinck in 1831. Deputed shortly afterwards to examine the Deyra Valley, Lieutenant Cautley projected and executed the Beejapore and Deyra watercourses, and projected also a line from the Jumna, which was carried out later. In 1839-40 he first laid before Government his project for the Ganges Canal, and that grand undertaking was commenced by him a year or two afterwards, while Superintendent-General of Canals. Ill health drove him home in 1845, and during his two years' stay in England he sought to improve his qualifications for the duty which he had left by visiting the hydraulic works at Bude and Greenock and on the Caledonian Canal. As he returned to India he examined the irrigation works in Lombardy and Piedmont, and the barrage works then in progress on the Nile. His operations at Roorkhee were resumed in 1848, and advanced rapidly under the active encouragement given to them by Lord Dalhousie. He introduced brickmaking machinery, and it was on his canal tramway that the first locomotive, the "James Thomason," was run in India. The canal was opened on the 8th of April, 1854, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. John Colvin, who on that day exchanged his first telegraphic message with the Governor-General at Calcutta, nine hundred miles distant. The high value attached to the successful completion of this canal was attested by the late Lord Dalhousie's general order, dated May 11, 1854, which directed a public salute to be fired on his embarkation for England. The city of Calcutta presented him with a memorial, and commissioned Mr. Steele to execute his bust for their town-hall. His engineer friends on the canal also gave him a memorial with a piece of plate. On reaching England he was made a K.C.B., and in 1858 he was selected to fill one of the new seats in the Indian Council, which he held till 1868, when he retired into private life after a service of fifty years. Of the valuable services rendered to geological and palæontological science during his long residence under and on the Sewalik hills this is not the place to speak. Colonel Cautley's contributions to the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the Geological Society of London, including some which were the joint productions of himself and his intimate friend and fellow-labourer, the late Hugh Falconer, extend from 1826 over a period of more than twenty years. The Geological Society in 1837 awarded their Woollaston gold medal in duplicate to these brothers in Sewalik discoveries.

The London and Mediterranean Bank, ex-parte the Agra and Masterman's Bank.—This was an appeal in the Court of Chancery from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart. In the winding-up of the London and Mediterranean Bank a claim was carried in by the Agra and Masterman's Bank upon three bills of exchange for the sums of £1,200, £1,100, and £800. Vice-Chancellor Stuart refused to admit the claim, and the Agra and Masterman's Bank appealed. Mr. Fry, Q.C., and Mr. Westlake, on behalf of the appellants, contended that it was not necessary that two liquidators should actually sign the bills if the proper number had exercised their discretion as to the acceptance. This, they contended, had been done in the present case by the resolution of all four liquidators to renew Mr. Coqui's bills, and all that then remained to be done was ministerial. Mr. Hardy, Q.C., and Mr. Higgins, for the London and Mediterranean Bank, urged that even if the signature of one liquidator would be enough, provided all four had exercised their discretion, yet in the present case there had been no sufficient exercise of discretion as to the particular bills to be accepted. Lord Justice James said that the letter of the manager to Mr. Coqui on the 23rd of February, 1866, amounted only to an agreement to renew the particular credit for £7,500, and it was left open for Mr. Coqui to draw any number of bills for acceptance, provided the total amount did not exceed £7,500. His lordship could not distinguish the present case from that of "*Ex-parte* the Birmingham Banking Company" (" Law Reports, 3 Chan., 651), and that case did not amount to an actual decision that the acceptance of a bill could be delegated in a case where an Act of Parliament said that it should be accepted by two liquidators. The claim was rightly rejected by the Vice-Chancellor. Lord Justice Mellish said that the question was whether the bills could be accepted in accordance with the Act. He had considerable doubt whether the bills could be accepted at all under the Act unless the two liquidators actually themselves signed them. But assuming, not that they could delegate their discretion, but that when they had exercised their discretion as to the specific bills they could delegate the actual signature of the bills, was that what they did in the present case? His lordship thought not. The substance of the bargain was that on Coqui's handing over certain securities his credit should be renewed, and that he should have power to draw on the bank any number of bills not exceeding in the whole £7,500. This left a great deal to the discretion of the person who was to accept the bills. He would first have to see that Coqui had performed his part of the bargain, and again, the bills would have to be drawn within a reasonable time. There had not been a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the statute. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor was right, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

India Office.

February 6, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Stevens (Uncov.), C. Braithwaite (Uncov.), D. J. Poole (Uncov.), and Comy. C. King (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. H. Glenny, and R. A. Dalzell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. T. Carter, R.E.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E.; Major F. N. Miles, Staff Corps; Surg. P. F. Bellew; Col. H. Dinning, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. E. G. V. Holloway, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. F. Keays, Staff Corps; Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy, Inf.; Major J. F. Robertson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort, 6 mo.; Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, 6 mo.; Mr. A. C. Boyd (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. D. J. Poole (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. M. Dallas Hill (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Edmonds, Inf., 6 mo.; Conductor D. Desmond, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. F. Litchfield, Inf., 6 mo.; Major W. Sheffield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major F. C. Taylor, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. J. M. Rainey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Acton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. C. Craster, G. P. Money, and C. E. Mendham (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. Brandt.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. M. Macpherson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. Dickens, Art.; Conductor J. Deacon; Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, Staff Corps; Capt E. T. Thackeray, V.C., Engrs.; Capt. H. G. Kemble, Cav.; Capt. F. J. Ripley, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. C. M. Shakespear, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Staff Corps; Major H. T. Duncan, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Farrer, Cav.; Capt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. Adey, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Serres, Staff Corps; Col. A. R. Fraser, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. V. Wood; Lieut. S. Babington, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. Waddington, Staff Corps; Col. J. J. Combe, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. W. Walker, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Cox—The wife of Capt. G. W. Cox, 34th Regt. Madras Army, of a son, at Lee, Kent, Jan. 31.

Lavie—The wife of Capt. Tudor Lavie, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Parson's-green, Fulham, Jan. 30.

MARRIAGE.

Carleton—Lendrane.—William Henry Carleton, Major 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Minnie, second daughter of James Lendrane, D.L. of Magheracross, co. Fermanagh, and Corkhill, co. Tyrone, at Ballinamallard Church, co. Fermanagh, by the Rev. Leslie Meahey, Rector of the Parish, assisted by the Rev. William Carleton, A.M., Rector of Callaw, co. Kilkenny.

DEATHS.

Collingwood—Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Collingwood, of the H.E.I.Co.'s Maritime Service, at North-end, Fulham, aged 71, Jan. 28.

Douie—Capt. Andrew Douie, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, at The Johnstone, near Stirling, aged 33, Jan. 28.

Garden—Campbell, son of Capt. Henry C. Garden, H.M.'s Indian Army, at sea, off Cape Finisterre, on board the *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, aged 4 months and 12 days, Dec. 26.

Harris—Capt. Charles Harris, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, at 21, Pembridge-square, aged 83, Jan. 30.

Holme—Robert Edward Holme, late of H.E.I.C.S., at 12, Landsowne-circus, South Lambeth, aged 80, Jan. 31.

Inverarity—Maria M., wife of J. D. Inverarity, daughter of the late Sir John P. Willoughby, Bart., at Rosemount, Montrose, Jan. 30.

Neale—Eliza, daughter of the late John Mason Neale, of the H.E.I.C. Home Service, at Hayes, Middlesex, aged 72, Feb. 3.

Thompson—Anne E., widow of the late General Perronet Thompson, aged 82, at Blackheath, Jan. 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Scythia, Manila; str. Statesman, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Golden Fleece, Calcutta.—29. Str. Blue Cross, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—30. Chalmers, Rangoon.—31. Truce, Cocanada.—Feb. 1. Str. Cashmere, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Canada Belle, Moulmain.—3. City of Bombay, Calcutta; Glenara, Moulmain; Vixen, Calcutta.—4. Str. Paraguay, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Queen of the Lakes, Bombay; Bougainville, Galle; Victoria, Singapore; Glenaray, Colombo; Norham Castle, Singapore.—29. Cresswell, Colombo.—31. Isabella Blyth, Mauritius.—31. Aldebaran, Colombo; str. Odessa, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Alice Wilson, Galle; Stornoway, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Dunphail Castle, Madras.—4. Artist, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, Feb. 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Col. W. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Rattray and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Murray, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Miss D. Freeman, Major and Mrs. C. H. Wilson and three children, Capt. R. H. Mead, Mr. Braidwood, Mr. Northcote, Dr. H. Atkins, Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell and child, Mr. G. H. McPherson, Mr. C. J. Brown, Capt. Thackarey and infant, Major Annesley, Mr. Baynon. For MADRAS.—Gen. and Mrs. H. W. Blake, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Foord and two infants, Mrs. W. Hutchings and three children, Miss Hancock, Mrs. Gillilan, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Pope, Col. C. Bradley. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Griffiths, Mr. Hall, Mr. G. Ashbrower, Mr. E. Broughton. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. Little, Miss S. Little, Mrs. Rodyk, Mr. E. Just. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. P. Barnes, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. S. Ruyssenaers.

From BRINDISI.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Woodford Birch. For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. D. Grant, Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. R. Wimberley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, Rev. A. E. Northy, Mr. G. D. Jackson, Mr. Montresor, Mr. and Mrs. Menasce and infant.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Acacia, for Bombay, Dec. 11, 29 S., 26 W.
Brierley Hill, Cardiff to Galle, Dec. 13, 27 S., 25 W.
Asteriva, Sunderland to Rangoon, Dec. 30, 3 N., 27 W.
Granville, London to Trincomalee, Dec. 29, on the line, 26 W.
Magna Charta, Cardiff to Aden, Dec. 30, 1 N., 26 W.
Jane Davie, for Rangoon, Dec. 6, 22 S., 29 W.
Wilhelm Gynther, Bristol to Rangoon, Dec. 27, 2 N., 22 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Hoste, Capt. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. C. T. Aitcheson, Mr. Batterscombe, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Murray, Mrs. Foster and two children, Miss M'Laren, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Browne, Miss Baker, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Dampier, Mr. Barron, Mr. Nind, Mr. Ponscombe, Rev.— Murphy, Rev. — and Mrs. Horsfall and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Chapman.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. F. Stephens and child, Col. C. H. Hall, Mr. Naesmith, Mr. Lushington, and Col. C. Dickens.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Torin, Mr. Torin, and Dr. Burkith.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Farrant, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Reilly.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Plum and three children and governess.

FEBRUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Dunbar, Lady Napier of Magdala, and Major Duncan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. Serres.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Marriott, Major Hill, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maule and child, and Col. Combe.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Capt. Paget, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, Mr. A. B. Fisher, and Mr. Carter.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, and Mr. Phipps.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Anderson.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Iveson, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Broadbent.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Blair.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rollo, and Mr. Buchanan.

MALTA to CEYLON.—Mr. Torin.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackie.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

BRINDISI to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Richman, and Mr. Elder.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Feldheim, and Mr. P. Moore.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Wilkinson.

FEBRUARY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Sadler, Miss Heath, Capt. C. W. Yonge, Col. Macdonald, Miss Watson, and Capt. C. Fitzgerald.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. M'Leod and son, and Misses M'Leod two).

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, February 4 and 18, and March 4 and 18.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, February 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	90¾ ¼
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		90¾ ¼
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		90¾ ¼
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to	97 98
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	£100.	98¾ 99
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		106½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		204 to 206
	India 5 per cent.		110½
	India 4 per cent.		101⅛ to 102
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90¾ to 90¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98½ to 99⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅛
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛ to 100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 101⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		24s. to 28s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	102⅛ to 103⅛
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101¼
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	110¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105⅜
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1⅛ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¾ to 1⅛ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101⅛
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8⅛ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14⅛
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41⅛ to 42⅛
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	118 to 120
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	6⅞
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	4¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8 to 8⅜ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	10 to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4⅛ to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	5⅞ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7
5	New	4	1⅞
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3¼ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	46
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3⅜ to 2¼ dis.

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, with the view of partially meeting the expectations of Engineering Students who, under the arrangements hitherto in force, have been endeavouring to qualify themselves to compete for direct admission into the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, but who will, on 1st August next, have passed the limit of age at which Candidates are eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College—a SPECIAL EXAMINATION will be held in the month of JULY NEXT of such CANDIDATES as may have complied with the hitherto prescribed conditions, and who, on 1st August next, may be between the ages of Twenty and Twenty-four years.

At that Examination, Twenty Probationary Appointments in the Public Works Department in India will be offered for competition.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained on application personally, or by letter, at the Public Works Department of this Office.

N.B.—The Examination announced above must be understood to be the last of the kind.

(Signed) W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, December 15, 1870.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, November, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing a Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, and on being found qualified, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
English: Composition ... ... 500 } History and Literature ... 500 }	1,000
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FRAUD.

ON the 27th JUNE, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of COUNTERFEITING the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 21; Agra and Madras, January 19; Calcutta, January 18.

THE Bombay papers contain sad news with regard to the foundering of the screw steamer *General Outram*, in a cyclone on her way back to Bombay from Cochin. She left Cochin on the 11th January with a crew of thirty-four men, mostly natives, and more than fifty passengers. There was a good deal of rough wet weather about that time, which caused some damage to the cotton crops in Western India, and much loss among the native shipping. On the 15th and 16th the gale came to its height, and on the morning of the latter day the *General Outram* went down off Rutnagherry. Of the crew some thirty, including the captain and the engineer, have been saved; but next to nothing has been heard of the passengers, who were probably drowned in their berths. Among the lost appear the names of Major Carr, of the Madras Staff Corps; Mrs. Teasdale, the captain's wife; Mr. Clay, from the Bombay firm of Lawrence and Co.; Mr. Milne, chief officer of the ship; Mr. D. Stewart, an engineer; and Mr. and Mrs. Moundey, besides a few children. Only three of the native passengers were saved among those who were picked up by the boats of the *Phlox*. According to the captain's report they had hardly twenty minutes' warning before the ship "plunged."

ON Friday, the 13th January, Sir R. Temple brought up the report of the Select Committee on his Bill for amending the Currency Act. The Bill has now been altered for the better by the insertion of a clause empowering the Government to issue five-rupee notes. Such a provision has long been needed to meet the wants of the multitude, hitherto limited to ten-rupee paper. The clause is only permissive, but with Sir R. Temple himself in favour of it, there can be little doubt that the notes will soon be issued. Another of Sir Richard's amendments does away with the absurd restrictions hitherto placed on the circulating power of the present currency. A note issued in one province could not be cashed in another. Henceforth however the notes will run all over India. These two improvements taken together ought to bring about a marked expansion in the currency, which of late years has increased but slightly in comparison with the rates of increase in its earlier days.

THE poor old Mohammedan gentleman Ameer Khan seems fated to end his days a prisoner, if not a convict. Hardly had the scandal caused by his prolonged detention without warrant or form of trial in a public prison been brought to an end by his discharge from Alipore Jail, on January 17, when an Inspector armed with a warrant from Patna arrested him at the prison gate on a charge of waging or attempting to wage or conspiring with others to wage war against the Queen. This we presume is the first-fruits of Mr. Stephen's late amendments to the Penal Code. Ameer Khan was carried off to Patna, where his trial was to begin on the 20th January. According to the *Englishman*, whose statement we trust may prove incorrect, Ameer Khan was congratulated by his English jailer, Mr. Dobson, on the order for his release, and conducted to the jaildoor, with every appearance of being a free man.

WE hear from India that the process of forming a new department of Agriculture and Trade has nearly reached its last stage. A detailed scheme, prepared by a committee of Government Secretaries, was to be sent home for final sanction in a few weeks. It is proposed to start the new department on principles of the strictest economy, no fresh cost being incurred in the process. Each of the existing departments will hand over part of its work and staff to the new one, which will deal with all questions of land revenue, irrigation, agriculture, forests, fisheries, cotton and other fibres, commercial taxation, customs, trade-statistics, and the like; a pretty comprehensive programme, as drawn out by one of the Calcutta papers.

No new particulars have been elicited by the official inquiry into the cause of Sir H. Durand's death. What happened was the inevitable result of a howdah perched on a tall elephant coming in contact with the top of a low gateway. In deploring Sir Henry's death, Lord Mayo speaks of him as having in the few months of his rule shown the possession of "those rare powers which enable men to rule successfully," and of having left a name which will "long be remembered and revered in the Punjab."

FRESH cases of gross insubordination are continually reported from India. By this last mail for instance we learn that a private of the 11th Foot at Morar was convicted of striking a captain of artillery with his clenched fist, while another private in the 62nd Foot at Lucknow has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for throwing his boots and a brush at a captain in his own regiment, besides upsetting over him a vessel of water. The former offender was recommended to mercy apparently because he was drunk; but Lord Napier very properly declined to remit the ten years awarded for "insubordination with violence to a superior officer." We wish that his Lordship or some other competent person could throw some real light on the origin of all these violent outbreaks, which tell so unplea-

santly against the discipline of the British Army in India. For more than two years this epidemic has now been raging in spite of the heavy punishments lately awarded. How much longer will it rage? Who or what is chiefly to blame for the prevalence of so mischievous a military plague? Why do Courts-Martial still flinch from enforcing against offenders the full severity of the law? It would surely be more merciful to stop the evil by shooting one or two men, than to go on sentencing one soldier after another to a punishment which apparently has lost all deterrent power. There are many objections to the re-introduction of flogging, and we cannot afford to wait for the results of any slower remedy that a careful diagnosis of the disease might recommend. Twenty years ago it became the fashion for privates to throw caps at their officers, but after one or two offenders had been shot, there was no need to repeat the process.

The fate of Ensign Gilbert of the 60th Rifles remains no longer in suspense. He has been cashiered for an act of open insubordination on parade, and we cannot say that he has suffered unjustly for an undoubted offence against military discipline. He lost his temper and must pay the penalty due by law. Insubordinate officers cannot make obedient privates. But how about the Colonel whose intemperate nagging caused the poor Ensign to lose his temper and his commission? Nothing is more fatal to discipline than a commanding officer who worries his subordinates into a state of chronic irritation which may at any moment blaze out in insubordinate deeds or words. The whole evidence in this case shows a state of feeling among the officers of Ensign Gilbert's regiment, for which nothing but their colonel's irritating conduct could account. Not one officer only but all the regiment shared that dangerous spirit which in the Ensign's case proved uncontrollable. It was Colonel Crawley and the Mhow ferment reproduced at Bangalore. There is but one inference from such a state of things. Given a good sensible commandant, and the officers of his regiment will work together under him with a cheerfulness more or less unquestioning. But a weak or worrying colonel destroys the harmony and undermines the discipline of his regiment. Is such a man worthy to retain his command? In fairness to those under him, on behalf of the very discipline he is destroying, ought he not to be removed?

A Calcutta telegram of earlier date than the one we quoted last week throws some light on the final success of Sayad Turki in capturing Muscat. It now appears that his opponent, Azan Bin Ghez, lost his life in battle, probably in defence of his chief city, which consequently fell without further struggle into Sayad Turki's hands. The late Sultan, who ousted his kinsman Salim some two years ago, had failed a few years before in a like attempt against Salim's predecessor, Thowaini. His short reign has been a very stormy one, and his fall is partly owing to the countenance which the Indian Government has lent his successful assailant, the uncle of the ruler whom Azin bin Ghez deposed.

Captain W. H. Walker, who was knighted about a week ago, was for many years in the old Indian Merchant Service before he began rising up to his present post as Senior Professional Member of the Harbour and Marine Department of the Board of Trade. In 1829 he was chief officer of the old Company's ship *Bridgewater*, which got dismasted in a hurricane on March 5 of the following year. In 1832 and 1833 he served as chief officer of the *Charles Grant* in the last voyages she ever made. After the dissolution of the Company's Merchant Navy, Captain Walker went into Messrs. Green's employment, and soon became commander of one of their fine East India merchantmen.

All old Haileybury men must have heard with regret of the death last week of their old Principal, Canon Melvill, better known to the bulk of his countrymen in England as a preacher of remarkable eloquence and refined scholarship. His fame in this respect had already been established when he left his Chapel in Camberwell for the headship of Haileybury College—which he obtained in 1843, in succession to Mr. Le Bas. His flowing eloquence, if somewhat lacking in strength, was buoyed up by sound reasoning clearly conveyed; while his sweet voice, handsome person, and gentlemanly bearing left his hearers nothing to desire in respect of outward graces. As Principal of Haileybury, a post which he retained to the day of its dissolution, Mr. Melvill won the kindly regard of all who came in contact with him by his unassuming courtesy and genial grace of manner. The late Canon was a brother of Sir James Melvill, for many years Secretary to the East India Company.

There is hope yet for Mr. W. P. Andrew and his fellow-believers in the Euphrates Valley Railway. We are informed that the Hon. Frederic Walpole has lately gone to Constantinople, to treat on Mr. Andrew's behalf with the Turkish Government for a "concession," authorising the construction of a railway from some port in the Mediterranean to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Mr. Walpole is said to be very sanguine of success in his present essay. We had always indeed understood that the Turkish Government were quite ready to contribute handsomely towards any practicable scheme for linking the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean by a railway passing through Bagdad and Aleppo. It is certainly for [illegible] interest to gain a firmer hold on the distant Pashaliks of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. If Mr. Walpole's hopes are well grounded, we may look to Turkey to furnish the needful guarantees for the capital which English enterprise would then be ready enough to contribute.

We are sorry to see that the Postmaster General holds out no hope of a reduction in the newspaper postage to India and the Eastern Seas. The gentlemen who memorialised Lord Hartington to that effect on the 27th December are informed by Mr. Monsell that it is impossible "to lower the charge on newspapers, books, and patterns, owing to the combined transit rates which this office has to pay to Belgium, Germany, and Italy." Since the change of route from Marseilles to Brindisi, the cost of transit, he pleads, has been "more than doubled," by the greater length of the land journey, added to the demands of three foreign States instead of one. The consequence is that even at the present rates the British Post-office receives "an average of less than a penny for each newspaper." All this may be true enough; but the public would have been better pleased had Mr. Monsell given them some little hope for the future, or offered to try the experiment of intermediate rat[illegible] Why for instance should a paper weighing four-and-a-half ounces be charged twice the rate of one weighing half an ounce less, and the same rate as one that weighed eight ounces? Could not six ounces be carried for sixpence as easily as eight for eightpence? Besides, if we must put up with the present rates for a little while longer, there is no reason why the mails should always travel by the Ostend and Cologne route to Brindisi. The war will be over some day, and the Mont Cenis Tunnel has already been bored through. We shall ultimately have to deal with two States only instead of three, and Mr. Monsell might have soothed his petitioners with the prospect, however remote, of some small concession to their demands.

Mr. Grant Duff has promised us the new and startling sensation of a budget statement in the very first weeks of the Session. On Friday, February 24, he purposes to introduce the Indian Budget for the coming year into a fresh and full House of Commons, instead of leaving it to be yawned over by a score of listless members in the last days of July. It remains to see what kind of audience he will then secure for a subject in which Englishmen would take some interest if they could only be brought to comprehend its real claims on their attention. From the tone of some discussions at the end of last session it seems not unlikely that questions of Indian finance may this year be debated with greater warmth, if not with larger knowledge than usual. Much however will depend on the character of Mr. Grant Duff's financial announcements, and these, we imagine, will have on most of his hearers a reassuring effect. There will at any rate be no deficit to mourn over in the past, and the odious income-tax will be very greatly reduced for the future. The new scheme of localised finance will also find a clear and able exponent in the present Under-Secretary for India.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Ensign R. H. Gillmor, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.

Bengal.—Christopher W. Smith, Esq., formerly joint Postmaster-General in Calcutta, B.C.S., at Florence, Jan. 18; Mr. Pierce Creagh, Barrister-at-Law, at Calcutta; Lieut. col. A. Y. Sinclair, at Jaipoor, Feb. 3.

Madras.—Rev. C. Hubbard, of Tranquebar. S.P.G.

Home Civil Service.—Rev. Henry Melvill, D.D., Feb. 9; he was Principal of Haileybury College, and one of the Commissioners appointed in 1854 to examine into and report upon the best mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian Civil Service.

Naval.—H. R. G. Salmon, Esq., late H.E.I.Co.'s Navy, at sea, Jan. 13, aged 33.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nubia, Feb. 7.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children, Major Naylor, Mr. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Younghusband and child, Mr. Schilizzi, Mr. Drew, Mr. Hall, Mrs. D. Hall and sister, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Lester, Mr. Gregoire.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Candia, Feb. 18.—From Bombay.—Mr. Goodall, Mrs. Shewell and three children, Mrs. Brandson and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and infant, Capt. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Strick and two infants, Mr. C. N. Wood, Dr. Miller.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 14, 1871.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.

With regard to Indian exchange rates, it appears that the Government of India are now getting only 1s. 10d. per rupee for all moneys drawn in England from their Indian treasuries, consequently they lose upwards of 8 per cent. on all sums disbursed here to officers and others at 2s. If Government had unconditionally engaged to make certain payments at a fixed rate of 2s., the recipients would have just cause to complain of any attempt to pay at a less favourable rate; but not otherwise. It is very probable, however, that Government have reserved the power to make such change in the rate of remittances as they may consider necessary, in order to guard against the heavy loss consequent upon a long-continued course of exchange such as we have had for the last five years. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that either the Government, the banks, or agency-houses can rule the rate of exchange, and that larger profits are made by the dealers in exchange when the rate is *under* than when it is *above* 2s., because, whatever the rate may be at the time of drawing, the banks and agency-houses must also purchase bills at very nearly the same rates in order to cover what they draw. Consequently, it is very doubtful whether they could at all times secure even one half per cent. of difference between their purchases and sales.

The real cause of low rates of exchange between India and England is the large balance of trade against the former, owing to the imports from England being very largely in excess of the exports from India, hence a demand for remittance to England and low rates, which will continue until there is a change in the course of trade.

MR. FORSYTH'S REPORT.

A condensed account of Mr. Forsyth's mission to Yarkand will not be without interest even to those of our readers who have already gleaned some knowledge of its main features from various sources. In compliance with a request from the Atalik Ghazi himself, delivered through his Envoy, Mirza Mohammed Shadi, Mr. Forsyth was deputed by Lord Mayo to accompany the Envoy on his return to Yarkand, with the view of paying its ruler "a friendly visit," whose sole aim was the "opening up and giving impulse to the trade with that country." It was in no sense a political mission, but Mr. Forsyth was to learn all he could about Yarkand and the neighbouring countries, their history, resources, and commercial wants; returning before the passes should be closed by the winter snows. Of the three roads to Yarkand Mr. Forsyth's party took the one through Ladakh and the Karakorum, while one of his native followers accompanied Mr. Hayward on the route through Cashmere, Gilghit, Yassin, and the Pamir Steppe. This man however shared Mr. Hayward's sad fate. Another native emissary had already gone by the Afghan and Badakshan road. Without waiting longer for "the loitering Envoy," Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Henderson left Srinagar for Leh on the 14th June. Their journey was enlivened by the company of Kazi Sayad Mohammed Yakub, a nephew of the Atalik Ghazi, who had done the pilgrimage to Mecca, and spent four years at Constantinople. His influence with the Mohammedans everywhere was very great, and his subsequent presence with the mission doubtless smoothed the way for its final departure homewards from Yarkand.

Arriving at Leh on the 2nd July—Mirza Shadi had joined him on the road—Mr. Forsyth did all he could to make sure of finding the Atalik Ghazi at home, before starting on the next stage of his journey. Rumours of disturbances in Kashgar had reached his ears, and a recent messenger from Yarkand was closely questioned. This man's denial however was strengthened by the Mirza's own assurances that perfect peace prevailed throughout his master's dominions. Dr. Cayley and others avowed their own belief in the truth of these assurances. Thus encouraged, Mr. Forsyth's party, increased by the welcome arrival of Mr. Shaw, set out on the 7th July from Leh, along a road which for twenty-seven marches passed through "completely uninhabited country." For seven of these marches "not a stick of fuel nor a blade of grass" was to be found. Unluckily the "loitering envoy" had burdened himself with a good deal of troublesome baggage, and the ponies supplied by the Cashmere Rajah's chief officer at Ladakh proved wretchedly unequal to the work before them. One of Major Montgomerie's Pundits also, who would have been useful in taking observations, had to be sent back on account of the alarm caused by an indiscreet disclosure of the part he had meant to play in the Mission.

In crossing the Karakorum range Mr. Forsyth found no difficulty in breathing below a level of 16,000 feet above the sea. At any height above that level a good breath "was a luxury seldom enjoyed." During the ten or twelve days spent in the higher levels, the feeling of nausea and exhaustion never left him. Not a trace of snow relieved the brown barrenness of the mountain side, and the patches of coarse yellow grass were few and far between. Descending the northern side by gradual slopes, his party issued out of a stony ravine into the wide Changchenmoo Valley, itself 16,000 feet above the sea. This valley, "bare and gravelly, with plateaux ranging tier above tier," is hemmed in with rocky mountains 19,000 feet high, and threaded by the Karakash, which flows turbidly through many deep and rapid channels. A few tamarisk-bushes by the river-side were all the signs of vegetable life to be seen. Beyond Gogra at the head of the valley the Maharajah's authority came to an end, and the last tokens of Buddhist worship disappeared.

Still deluded by false reports about the peaceful state of Eastern Turkistan, Mr. Forsyth marched forward, with frequent loss of baggage-cattle and much suffering from the hot sun by day and the piercing cold at night. On the wild Thaldat plain were quantities of topaz, which glittered like diamonds in the sun. Another plain was "one vast bed of Glauber's Salt," which formed everywhere a crust from six to twelve inches thick. The glare from this sheet of soda was as bad as that from snow, and the fine dust from it filled the eyes, mouth, and nostrils. When the wind rises the duststorms on this plain are fatal to animal life. Another march brought the party on July 28 to the main stream of the Karakash, which flows along the foot of the snowclad Kuen Luen Range. Here the party were joined by Dr. Cayley, who left them at Shadulla, within the Yarkand frontier. There for the first time they heard that the Atalik Ghazi had been seven months absent from Yarkand

on a warlike expedition, but was hastening back victorious to welcome his English guests. It was not till some days later that, on reaching Kichi Yilak, they learned the whole truth from some Indian traders homeward bound from Yarkand. Not only was the Atalik Ghazi still absent, but the time of his return was quite uncertain. To go forward however, as Mirza Shadi pointed out to Mr. Forsyth, was now the only way of compassing a safe return. A halt therefore took place, pending the receipt of letters from the Dadkhwah, or head official at Yarkand. The party here struck up a friendly intercourse with a Kirghiz tribe, who greeted their old friend Mr. Shaw with every token of delight, and made a most favourable impression on his fellow-travellers by their good humour and readiness to promote the comfort of their master's guests.

There was no lack indeed of hospitality throughout the rest of Mr. Forsyth's journey. An officer of rank escorted his party on from Saugor to Yarkand. As they advanced the country grew more populous and cultivated. A succession of hamlets, groves, and gardens, varied by fields of wheat, oats, hemp, and Indian corn, brought them to Sanji, where the envoy who had gone on ahead regaled them with a dinner which, according to Mr. Forsyth, would have satisfied the most fastidious palate. Reversing the Western order of eating, it began with the dessert and ended with the soup; the drink consisting of weak green tea. Like the Mohammedans of India, these Mongols of Turkestan are excellent cooks, choice about their butter, and specially skilled in made dishes.

After passing the Great Desert of Gobi, which after all contains many fertile oases, they came within the pleasant jurisdiction of the Dadkhwah. At Karghalik they sat down to a splendid repast, on chairs, the first ever made in Kashgar. From thence to Yarkand they passed through a fertile, prosperous, and well-governed land, rejoicing in good roads and bridges, streams and canals, neat-looking houses, and well-kept mosques and serais. The lanes were shady with poplars and willows lined the canals. In his subsequent rides round Yarkand, Mr. Forsyth discovered everywhere the signs of peaceful active industry, and "the peasants would look up from their work with pleased inquisitive eyes" at the European strangers, the first, save poor Mr. Hayward, they had ever seen. The women of Yarkand, not less curious than women elsewhere—or men everywhere for that matter—peered out from all sides at the new comers, displaying their "ruddy faces" and blackened eyebrows with a freedom rare enough in Mahommedan countries. It appears that ladies of the higher class are wont to spend some hours of the day in gardens outside the city walls.

Mr. Forsyth entered Yarkand itself on the 23rd August, and took up his abode in the citadel which lies about seven hundred yards away from the city itself. The circumference of the latter measures about 9,100 paces, equal to an area of little more than a square mile. Its population Mr. Forsyth reckons at barely sixty thousand. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks; the city walls of mud, with crenellated battlements. In each of its one hundred and twenty wards there is "a school where the Koran is taught and little else." Mr. Forsyth disbelieves in the sixty colleges, and was assured that in only three or four was anything like good education given. The bazaars reminded him of Cairo without the second stories. With regard to the population of the whole country, Russian estimates vary from three to thirty millions, but Mr. Forsyth would rate it at less than one million. Every effort was tried by the Dadkhwah to prevent the departure of his guests without special leave from the Atalik Ghazi. But with the help of Kazi Mohammed Yakub this difficulty was overcome, and a Punjabi trader supplied the ponies which the Dadkhwah refused to procure. On the 5th September the travellers set their faces homeward, after a most friendly parting with the Yarkandi officials. Mr. Forsyth winds up his Report with a marked tribute to the services of Mr. Shaw, whose former journey paved the way for the safe completion of his own. For a proof of the value of Dr. Henderson's services he refers to that officer's separate reports and to his rare collection of plants and birds. Flattering mention is also made of Mir Akbar Ali Khan, C.S.I., of Tara Singh, the Punjab trader aforesaid, and of two or three other natives who proved useful to the Mission. On the whole there is more of interest than encouragement to be gleaned from this story of an expedition which made twenty-seven out of its forty marches over a bare and uninhabited country. Learning and science may reap some benefit, but how about Indian trade?

Correspondence.

A DESERTED WIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I read with much pleasure and interest a most able leader in your *Mail* of the 24th ult., under the head of "Miscegenation," to which you have done ample justice; but allow me, as an impartial observer, to offer a few observations on the subject. The unfortunate woman alluded to is *not* an English lady, but an uneducated Welsh woman. Her story is this. In the end of 1863, at the age of seventeen, she went to Calcutta to join her father, a civil engineer, who died shortly before her arrival. Being an orphan, and totally destitute, while a stranger amongst a black population she was fortunate in obtaining a situation in a draper's shop in Calcutta. The *soi-disant* Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali, who is a member of the Middle Temple, in receipt of a most liberal Government pension, enticed her to live with him, it is stated in her affidavit, under a promise of marriage. In 1865, on the birth of a son, after converting her to the faith of Mahomed, he publicly entered into a matrimonial alliance with her, and gave her the name of Ashraffoon Nissa, or "most noble lady." In 1866 he brought her to England, bringing with him some letters of introduction, and adding the word "Nawab" to his name, became thereby possessed of a passport to the curiosity-mongers of London, who are vividly under the impression that Indian nawabs are as rich as Crœsus, and carry about with them large bales of Cashmere shawls, pearl necklaces, and diamond rings as presents for their acquaintances. The titular nawab and his better half, therefore, became notable "lions" in the fashionable society of this metropolis; and were certainly picturesque and imposing-looking objects, in their flowing Indian costumes. But, alas! the too susceptible "prince," finding himself surrounded by white-faced "houris" more enchanting even in appearance than the beauties he had fondly pictured to himself as awaiting his arrival in his promised celestial abode (and, in addition, educated and accomplished), became, poor man, quite bewildered. His religion authorised the possession of *four* wives, but the unaccountable stupidity of the rules of Feringhee society tied him down to *one!* What was he to do? How was he to effect his object, of carrying back to his zenana in the City of Palaces a real live "Mem Sahib?" Why, of course, the first necessity was to discard the linendraper's apprentice; and this he attempted to effect, according to received Bengali usage.

The argumentum baculinum being considered the principal panacea in similar cases, he proceeded according to the following statement of one of his own servants, Alfoo by name, to administer it thus:—"I saw the Nawab Ahmed Ali beat his wife with a ruler as long as my arm; she was falling from a chair when I came in. He then struck her again while she was on the floor." Finding, however, that Englishwomen possess more tenacity of purpose than his countrywomen, and that it is not so easy to get rid of a "better half" in this country, he himself separated and left his obstinately attached helpmate and his three children. He forgot to make any provision for their sustenance, however, and had it not been for some neighbours they might have starved. Subsequently he took away two of the children. These statements are taken from the various affidavits now submitted for the consideration of his Grace the Duke of Argyll and the members of Council. In conclusion, I deplore, as an Asiatic myself, such practices as those now under consideration. To return the generous hospitality of our English hosts by introducing into their houses a person whom the introducer himself stigmatises as unfit for such an introduction, is very unpardonable conduct. No amount of crimes this unhappy young woman may have been guilty of, according to the Nawab's statement (and his statement has yet to be borne out by evidence), can palliate it. I feel confident that the

Duke of Argyll, whose justness and perspicacity are well known to all my countrymen, will do ample justice in this deplorable case; and will see, at all events, that the deserted wife and her remaining child are not left to become refugees in an English workhouse.—Your most obedient servant,

London, Feb. 1. A Brahamani Bull.

Notices of Books.

The Church and the Churches in Southern India. By J. A. Lobley, M.A.; Vicar of Hamer, Rochdale. Bell and Daldy. 1870.

The author of this volume won the Maitland Prize last year at Cambridge for the essay which he has here reproduced. In reviewing the progress of the Portuguese Missions to Southern India, which forms the main theme of his work, he has contrived to present us with a succinct and readable retrospect of Christianity in India from its first known appearance there in the second century, A.D., down to the latest reports of the great Missionary Societies in our own day. Whether the Christian Church in Southern India was really founded by Saint Thomas or no, Christianity in one shape or another appears to have existed on the Malabar Coast for nearly eighteen hundred years. In the fourth century the Indian Church was flourishing under the Persian Metropolitan, whose sway is still to some extent acknowledged in Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore. In the tenth century the Christians of Southern India were powerful enough to have a king of their own, and when they again fell under heathen rule, they retained many of their former privileges, and ranked socially second to the Brahmins alone. Their Christianity seems to have been Nestorian, with a strong infusion of Hindu and Mohammedan tenets. Of Transubstantiation however and image-worship they knew nothing, before Portuguese influences added a new corruption to their old faith. Xavier himself, of whom Mr. Lobley writes with fairness and discernment, was too busy converting his heathen fishermen to think of reclaiming Christian heretics. But Portuguese bigotry could not brook two Christian Churches in one province, and from 1545 no stone was left unturned to win the heretics of Malabar to the standard of Rome and Jesuitism. A struggle of half a century ended in the complete triumph of Rome and bigotry, as represented by Menezes, Archbishop of Goa. But the triumph was shortlived. The end of the seventeenth century found half the Christians of Malabar permanently detached from their forced allegiance, and their descendants to this hour know no other supreme head than the Patriarch of Antioch, ruling them through their own Metran or Bishop.

The remainder of the essay briefly sketches the progress of modern missionary labours in Southern India. Forty years ago the Romanists once more bestirred themselves in the work of conversion, and of late years they claim to have added many thousands to the Papal fold. The three Protestant Missions whose labours in the same field date back to the end of last century, appear between them to have numbered in 1868 about seventy-five thousand converts in Tinnevelly and South Travancore, tended by a staff of more than eleven hundred native clergy and catechists. Nor has Protestant enthusiasm confined itself to the conversion of pure heathens. A mission established among the old Christians of Cochin and North Travancore already counts 12,732 converts, most of whom had belonged to the Syrian Church, which has lately been distracted by the claims of rival bishops. It need hardly be said that a large proportion of the Christians of all sects in Southern India fall greatly short of the standard set up by their spiritual pastors, whose own culture again is seldom equal to their enthusiasm. But even in so-called Christian countries it is not the many who live up to a high Christian standard, and the culture which Mr. Lobley would bring to bear on the higher classes in India would be thrown away on the masses in whose conversion rests the likeliest chance of Christianising India.

A Ride Through the Disturbed Districts of New Zealand; together with Some Account of the South Sea Islands. London: Murray. 1870.

This volume of selections from the journals and letters of the late Hon. Herbert Meade has been edited by his brother, who "at the request of friends" now publishes for the world at large what he had first printed for private circulation. Its real author—for his MS. has been carefully followed—was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1864, when, at Sir George Grey's request, he undertook the journey to Lake Taupo, his narrative of which fills the first half of this very interesting and well-written volume. Sir G. Grey himself bears witness to the "great accuracy of his descriptions," than which he "never read anything more spirited and at the same time more faithful." Taking the accuracy readily for granted, we feel bound thoroughly to endorse Sir George's praise of the writer's descriptive style. The proofs of literary power, enhanced and chastened by a sound literary taste and much artistic feeling, are present in every page. And the merit of the writing, so free from slang, flippancy, and all affectation, seems all the greater when we find that part of Mr. Meade's journal was written at the age of twenty-three, four years only before his untimely death. Nor is it possible to read many pages without seeing for ourselves the wisdom of Sir G. Grey's selection of so young an officer for an enterprise whose perilous nature reveals itself in more than one of the "moving accidents" here recorded. The first white man who fell into the hands of the Pai Marire fanatics, Mr. Meade had a very narrow escape from the death which soon afterwards overtook the less fortunate Mr. Volkener. His account of the strange new superstition—an odd hash of Jewish, Christian, and other creeds—is brief but interesting; and his remarks on the character and habits of the more civilised Maories are not more shrewd than fair. He is equally at home in describing native manners and local scenery. The second part of the volume, which takes us into many of the South Sea Islands, is only less readable than the first.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The *Friend of India* agrees with the *Indu Prakash* that the natives of India should have the first claim to all offices for which they are qualified. But what are the necessary qualifications? Suppose, for instance, that a Bengalee, of mild and inoffensive character, proved himself to have mastered the whole art of war, should we on that account make him Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab? Knowledge is one thing, grit, force, energy, strength, are other things, and to our view far before knowledge. Now, we do hold—and that, we hope, with a very earnest wish to see the natives of India fully employed in their own country—that England, responsible for the safety of the Empire, cannot madly throw away her chances on a mere sentiment. It is the duty of the English Government to bring into the Government of India as many natives as possible; but first and foremost the Government must be strong and able to hold its own. To do that it must have men on whom it can rely. Let England send her best of all classes and let India learn from the men sent. If India is to have good engineers, they must be taught in Europe; they cannot be taught in India. What India must do is to follow the example and learn. We should welcome a native engineering manufactory. They may come, ought to come, as one of the first sstep to India holding her own. So much for the advantages of the new College.

Then as to the disadvantages. They are not small, nor far to seek. What are we to do with all these engineers when we have taught them? Work must be found somehow; but how? They will open up the country, we have no doubt; but the money!—where is it to be had? Are we to begin a new course of expenditure on a gigantic scale? These are serious questions, and may have an important bearing on the future of all concerned. Then, what relation are the new men to hold to the old ones, some of them exceedingly able? Eventually, of course, they are to supersede the old men; but till that time comes, what is to be their position? These are stumbling-blocks, look at the subject as we may. The balance, however, we take it, is on the side of the College. There is work, and useful work, in India for a large number of men for many years to come, and the College is not necessarily to endure for generations. The work—of the best that England can supply—is needed, and each work will open up some other. The engineering of India is already, in its high branches, of the first order, but a continued supply is needed to replace the waste, and to open up new fields of work. We should like very much to see a native engineering college grow up side by side with this, and as its competitor. Only, it should be self-supporting, as this will be. On this point there is some error. We cannot see that India is to pay to any large extent for the experiment, unless it is in the increased public works that the project may call into being. That is all we dread. Looking at it from any other point of view, native or English, we see nothing to fear. The introduction of skilled labour into India is India's gain. All that

England can give of engineering skill will be here as the model, and much of that skill is here now. We cannot work without India learning; and then remember that an engineer coming here to work is bringing lessons which the native is restricted by his faith from going out to seek.

The *Delhi Gazette* thinks it is a curious comment upon the change of Government in India that Addiscombe and Haileybury were swept away with the old *regime* to be replaced by a similar institution adapted only for civil engineering. Will not the example be followed in other departments? What has become of the projected Civil Service College? If some special education was necessary under the old system for civil servants, is it any the less necessary now? We are of opinion that the interval between the passing of the first, the entrance, competitive examination for the Civil Service, and the final examination, might be most usefully spent at a college somewhat like what Haileybury was, where the young men who are destined to fill such important offices as fall to the lot of the Indian Civil Servants might study law, political economy, and possibly the Eastern languages with advantage. A special civil engineering education for India is a step in the right direction. And we hope the caducary propensities of buildings erected under the supervision of the D P.W. as at present constituted may disappear under the influence of the instructions communicated under Colonel Chesney's auspices.

THE GILBERT COURT-MARTIAL.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks it is very hard on Mr. Gilbert, who appears to have borne an excellent character, both as an officer and a gentleman, that for one false step he should be expelled from the army. But there is no help for that. The sympathies of the public are entirely on his side, so far as we can judge, and rightly so, but good nature and just sentiments must not blind us to the certain consequences of paltering with a delinquency so grave as that he committed. Before a whole regiment on parade he flung away his sword and said he would be damned ere he would obey his commanding officer, and for so doing he is justly cashiered. But having made this full admission, we must now ask—What is to be done with Colonel Kennedy? Here was a strange and perhaps unprecedented spectacle. At the court-martial, where Gilbert was tried for an offence against the law, where the commanding officer was prosecutor, not one word was said by any witness—and they were all officers and soldiers—in defence of that commanding officer's conduct. No fewer than ten officers were examined, and they all testified to the irritating, aggravating, harsh, overbearing, loud, and bullying manner of Colonel Kennedy; not one qualified his descriptive epithets. A Major, several Captains, more Lieutenants, one and all gave evidence on that head almost identical. It was shown that the provocative conduct of the Colonel was the subject of conversation; that an explosion, a row, was looked for from day to day; and that none knew whose turn it would be. Now either the officers were an excepti nal lot, and unfit to occupy the posts they filled, or the Colonel was the exceptional lot, who from defects of manner and temper and want of consideration for others, even when subject to his orders under arms, marred his own conception of duty in the execution thereof. We do not suppose that Colonel Kennedy intended to be harsh and irritating, but plainly he did not intend to be the reverse. Which is the more likely, that an able commanding officer had under him a number of inefficient officers, or that the officers were up to the average, and that the Colonel was deficient in temper and tact and propriety of demeanour? The evidence on the court-martial leads to the conclusion that Colonel Kennedy was not maliciously tyrannical and provoking, but that he had got into a habit of "nagging"—a habit which used to be common among sergeants, whatever it may be now—and that he had come to think nagging the best mode of improving his officers, and preserving discipline—a most unfortunate and disqualifying frame of mind, and one very likely to be subversive of discipline and an obstacle to improvement. That he lost his temper on parade when Mr. Gilbert threw down his sword is manifest from the fact that he, contrary to the Articles of War, put the young man in charge of an escort; and that he did not command the willing respect of his officers is shown abundantly by the evidence. We trust it may be true that the whole proceedings will be submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; and that his Royal Highness, in the interests of the army, will consider them carefully with a view to deciding what should be done to Colonel Kennedy.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The *Madras Times* observes that a general court-martial of any interest or note can seldom occur in England or India without exciting the ridicule, if not the indignation, of the public and the press; and yet, although the British Government and the military authorities are perfectly aware of this fact, we never hear of any practical steps being taken to place the administration of military justice on a sounder and more dignified footing. This apathy appears strange. We should suppose that an appreciation of shame, if not of justice, might provide some better system of military law, if, unhappily, we were not cognisant of the fact, that to alter or improve upon our existent military judicature is simply synonymous with the abolition of much valuable patronage not lightly to be resigned by those who have its dispensation in their hands. For very many years—from the date, we may say, of the famous court-martial upon Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th Regiment, the public and the press have tried hard to induce Government to annul the verbosity and absurdities of courts-martial, but without any practical success; for, although, as the consequences of the Crawley, and one or two other equally notorious cases, we were promised reforms in courts-martial procedure having a tendency to abolish its scandals, nothing has really been effected to make a general court-martial to-day one whit less ridiculous than a general court-martial of twenty years ago. The same waste of time, the same religious observance of technicalities, the same terror of responsibility, the same blunders, so puzzling to a civilian, are as characteristic of courts-martial now as ever; nor do we entertain any hopes of improvement in their procedure so long as it is the interest of one especial military department to make them as verbose and complicated as possible. It is a well-known fact that there are certain departments of the Government service, both in England and in India, which maintain a precarious existence only by their talent of finding work for themselves. The State has no actual need for their services, and it would probably be compelled to say so, if the departments alluded to were not ready to convince unbelievers of their utility by the exposition of enormous quantities of pen, ink, and paper work at any moment. Such work may be worse than valueless, it may possibly prove terribly costly to Government; still it is work, as its huge correspondence undoubtedly testifies, and as work, obtains a consideration not its due. We fear that the Judge Advocate's department of the British and Indian Armies comes within the category alluded to, and that the verbiage, the mistakes, and the haphazard justice meted out by courts-martial are principally to be attributed to the department which is especially organised to check such scandals. Judging from the annual number of general courts-martial which occur in the British and Indian Armies, wherever they are quartered, we should say that this department is by no means overworked; indeed, we are inclined to think that it would utterly collapse for want of employment if it was wanting in the sagacity to make work for itself. Luckily for the department, the work in which it deals is very easily made. The authorised proceedings of courts-martial are of so formal and pedantic a character, and so studiously directed to trivialities, that it is by no means surprising if a court composed of regimental officers failing to have all the procedure technicalities at their fingers ends should make clerical errors upon which the department is ever ready to pounce with alacrity. In civil law a slight error is not commonly of much moment. It may be rectified, and justice satisfied; but in military law the case is different, and a slight mistake will quash the whole proceedings, and afford the Judge Advocate's department active employment for a considerable time, even though the prisoner tried, guilty or not guilty, escapes scot free as the equivalent.

Native Ways.—Do natives prefer squatting on the ground or perching on seats? This is a question which the East Indian Railway have found it difficult to answer, but on the whole they are inclined to think that natives prefer seats. When the fourth-class carriages—without seats—were first introduced, natives of even the well-to-do classes crowded into them in preference to the third class, which were provided with seats. The company naturally thought the seats were an objection, and, to prevent the third class being utterly deserted, they reduced the fares. Upon this everybody returned to the third class. A better test would, we think, have been to mat and pad the floors of some of the fourth class carriages, at the same time raising the fares to those of the third class. The natives would then have been compelled at once to discover whether comfortable squatting was more to their taste than uncomfortable perching. As it was, their choice lay between discomfort in either case, while the difference between the fourth class fares and the (lowered) third class was so slight as not to make the saving worth the loss of dignity.—*Pioneer.*

The Madar Plant.—The medicinal properties of the madar plant have been tested by certain of the civil surgeons in Oudh, with the result that the differences of opinion still leave the matter in doubt. The majority appear to think it beneficial in cases of dysentery, though inferior in virtue to ipecacuanha; but the civil surgeon of Hurdui deems it quite equal to the latter in its effects on natives. The civil surgeon of Roy Bareilly agrees with the majority in their general views, but adds that the fresh juice of the plant had been usefully employed in cases of rheumatism. The surgeon at Baraitch speaks of it as useful in skin diseases, and in enlargement of the spleen and other glandular organs. The civil surgeon of Lucknow tested its qualities in the several institutions under his supervision, and pronounces it unsatisfactory; whereas, on the other hand, Dr. Galloway, of Kheree, "found it a most excellent remedy" among natives, after using it "very extensively." Quite sufficient has been elicited by the inquiry to justify further experiments. We would recommend a special committee of doctors to test the virtues of all the principal druggs commonly used by native practitioners at present unknown to us.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Bengal.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, Jan. 13, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass be taken into consideration. The report of the Select Committee, he said, referred to the details of the measure and the working of the law. He then explained at some length the duties of cattle-pounders and the obligation of the police to arrest trespassing cattle. After some slight verbal amendments the motion was put, and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman moved that the Bill to extend the Prisons' Act, 1870, to Coorg, be taken into consideration. The motion was put, and agreed to. The hon. member also moved that, in the last line, for "January," the word "February" be substituted, and also that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The motion was put, and carried.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to customs duties, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months. The motion was put, and agreed to. The hon. member also presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government paper currency.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders, mukhtars, and revenue agents, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put, and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkari revenue in Northern India, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put, and carried.

Miscellaneous.

TITLE OF HONOUR.—The Viceroy in Council has conferred, as a personal distinction, the title of "Rajah" upon Shumbhoo Narain Sing of Benares, in recognition of the high character and eminent services of his father, the late Rajah Sir Deonarain Sing Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—The *Englishman* asserts on "good authority" that there is not the least foundation for the statement that Sir R. Temple purposed amending the Civil Leave Rules. "There is no intention whatever of proposing any change in the rules in question."

LEGISLATIVE.—The *Indian Mirror* has reasons to believe that his Excellency the Viceroy is desirous of securing the services of an efficient native gentleman in the Supreme Council. It is said that his Excellency's choice has already fallen on the Hon. Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter.

THE NAGA CLANS.—The Government of India, says the *Indian Daily News*, has approved of the foreign policy of the Bengal Government, and has confirmed the sanction, accorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, to the continuance of the plan of receiving residentiary delegates from the different Naga clans to represent their respective committees at Samoogoodting.

TELEGRAPHS.—The Secretary of State is said to have sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Traffic in the Telegraph Department, on a salary of Rs. 1,050 a month, rising to a maximum of Rs. 1,500, experimentally, but to have objected to the source from which the cost was proposed to be met, should the appointment be made permanent.

A MOHAMMEDAN CONVERT.—A Lucknow paper gives the following:—"By way of a novelty, we have to announce that Miss Donnelly, a young lady of hitherto irreproachable character, and considerable personal attractions, born of European parents, the daughter of Mr. Conductor Donnelly, of this station, has, at her own free will and pleasure, embraced Islamism, under the auspices of a Mohammedan Rajah of Oude, residing not five hundred miles from Nanparah."

THE LOSS OF THE "JOHN BANKS."— The Court of Enquiry which was recently held before the Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship *John Banks* has resulted in the acquittal of the master of all blame. It is said that the Officiating Master Attendant of Calcutta, before whom the matter was first laid, came to a conclusion, from the same evidence, the reverse of that of the civilian judge. Captain McDougal is certainly to be congratulated on the good fortune which placed his vessel nearer Chittagong than Calcutta. As the Government took so long to decide whether or not to prosecute the master, two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution became impatient, and when the trial came off, were found absent not only without leave but also without a summons!—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 17.

A SHARP REBUKE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal comments sharply on the neglect of Commissioners, Judges, and Magistrates to inspect gaols in their divisions or districts. "The manner in which his orders of Feb. 4, 1869 have been generally disregarded compels him to remind all officers concerned that if they will not voluntarily show more respect to the orders of Government the Government will be driven to enforce obedience by such an exercise of authority as will make it plain that disobedience entails disagreeable consequences."

LOAFERS.—We every now and then receive grave complaints, especially from up-country, against the too facile kindness of managers of local relief funds and others, who *will* give loafers railway tickets to pass on their foraging expeditions to the north-west. These Pindarrees certainly seem to be getting more numerous just now, and as a rule their noses are very red. It looks as if Calcutta were disheartened by the bother of deporting them across sea, and so sent them forth to prey upon the provinces inland.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

PROSELYTISM.—The *Indian Mirror* reports "another painful conversion case" at Agra:—The renegade in this instance is a married lady, and the zealous missionary engaged in the cause, as before in a similar occurrence, a governess entrusted by the husband to look over the interests, spiritual and temporal, of his spouse. The case is said to have created a great amount of sensation in the locality, and a part of it, we believe, was aggravated by the sudden disappearance of the husband, who, we are told, was unable to sustain the shock of the disaster. We have not heard the missionary version of the affair.

THE NAWAB NAZIM'S PALACE AT MOORSHEDABAD.—The Public Works Department, we learn from the *Englishman*, has made another conspicuous failure in the new palace being erected under the superintendence of the department of Moorshedabad. Cracks have appeared all over the building, and the Lieutenant-Governor has called upon the Executive Engineer, Mr. G. W. Vivian, and the Supervisor, Mr. G. F. Bartlett, to give an explanation of the causes of the failure of the buildings. This will give a fine opportunity to the Nawab Nazim in England to bring forward a further grievance against the Indian Government.

A DESERVING PRISON-MATRON.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has presented a gold watch and chain to Mrs. Philbert, the matron of the Russa female prison, in acknowledgment of the valuable service done by her in converting that den of idle and evil women into a perfect hive of industry. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, who had seen the jail in 1866, was so struck with the change as witnessed by him on his last visit to Calcutta, that he brought the matron's exertions to special notice. Another year's experience has proved the soundness and permanence of the reform, and Mrs. Philbert has received the handsome testimonial above mentioned.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE MR. HAYWARD.—The following further particulars are published by the *Pioneer* regarding the fate of poor Mr. Hayward. It would appear that on the evening previous to the fatal morning, from some interpreted glance or unfaithful word overheard, a suspicion of treachery crossed his mind, which induced him to remain on the watch all night. This he did, and sat up in his tent hour after hour, momentarily, no doubt, anticipating the last struggle, which, however, did not take place till daybreak, when the assassins rushed in, bound him and carried him and four of his servants to a wood, where they deliberately murdered them. The Munshi, it seems, did not meet his fate till some time later. It is believed to be the opinion of those in whose hand the investigation of the matter has lain, that the sole motive for the murder was the desire to possess the presents which Mr. Hayward was known to be bringing with him.

CIVIL.—The Financial Commissionership of Oude has become vacant by the appointment of Major-General Barrow to succeed Mr. Davies. The *Mofussilite* says that "speculations are rife as to who is likely to be appointed to that high post. Major Grouseley, Commissioner, we believe, has the strongest chance, but his claims, we fear, will be disputed by Messrs. C. Currie and Capper, Commissioners of Lucknow and Roy Bareilly, respectively." The *Lucknow Times* has been "given to understand that Mr. Capper will be appointed to succeed General Barrow, C.B., as Financial Commissioner." It is stated on good authority (we quote the *Mofussilite*) that Mr. E. F. Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, Comptroller-General of Accounts, Calcutta, will soon take leave to England. The following changes will thus in all probability take place:—Mr. Sandeman, Bengal Civil Service, will officiate for him, and Mr. Mangles, or Mr. Gay, or Mr. Kellner,—the choice will lie among these gentlemen—will probably manage the Bengal Exchequer. This will throw the Deputy-Accountant-Generalship of Bengal open to the most eligible candidates in the Financial Department, and it is very likely that either Mr. Clarke, or Dr. Cline, or, failing these, Mr. Mackey, will have to take up the duties at Calcutta. Colonel Babbage, Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla, will leave on furlough to England in the course of this month, and will be succeeded by Mr. Wood, from Oude. Why is it that an outsider is brought in to aggravate the grumbling of the Punjab junior civilians, already irritated by the slow promotion in this province?—*Indian Public Opinion*.

Lord Mayo.—The Viceroy was going out on another pig-sticking excursion on Sunday morning (Jan. 21). He left Scaldah on Friday night by the ten P.M. train, and was to go to a place called Pongsha. At the conclusion of the day's sport he was to return to Barrackpore. Lady Mayo would drive down to Barrackpore on Sunday afternoon, and the whole party return to Calcutta early on Monday morning.

Relief Funds.—A meeting of the Calcutta Committee of the "*Captain* Relief" and the "Sick and Wounded Relief" Funds was held on Monday, when the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith, chairman, announced the receipt of Rs. 9,919 and Rs. 18,971-1-7 in aid of the two funds respectively. On Colonel Thuilier's recommendation, it was resolved that a special appeal be made to the Indian community in behalf of the sick and wounded in war, as the funds subscribed fall far short of the necessities of the case. The *Captain* Fund will be closed on the last day of February.

Cholera.—Dr. Bryden's huge report on cholera has, says the *Pioneer*, been favourably received by the British Army Sanitary Commission at the Horse Guards. The conclusion that they draw from their study of the volume is that the one thing needed for the expulsion of cholera from India is the drainage of the deltas of the Mahanuddy, Ganges, and Brahmapootra! Our contemporary trusts "that when (when!) the authorities have done their draining they will not be disappointed if cholera should continue. Drainage, we admit, works wonders, but it cannot quite work a miracle. If Lower Bengal were made more healthy, there would, we acknowledge, be less sickness; but even admitting the theory that 'cholera travels,' we dare not join the Horse Guards in looking forward to the absolute abolition of epidemics."

Road Steamers for India.—These engines had scarcely been tried and found successful when the Indian Government, with praiseworthy alacrity, purchased a small one of about 8-horse power, with a view to testing its adaptability to passenger and goods traffic in that country. The machine was placed under the superintendence of Lieutenant R. E. Crompton at Umballa, and the result of his experiment was so satisfactory to the Director-General of Post Offices in India, that, at his recommendation, the Governor-General in Council gave orders to purchase in England four engines, with indiarubber tires of great power, and capable of attaining an average speed of ten miles per hour. Mr. Thomson, with the assistance of Lieutenant Crompton, has completed the designs of these engines, and their manufacture has been entrusted by the Indian Government to Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Head, of Ipswich, with instructions to make them as complete as possible in every detail, and perfect them with all the latest and most scientific improvements. It is intended to run them between two stations in the Punjab—viz., Rawul Pindee and Jhelum, sixty-eight and a-half miles apart. The trains to be worked by these engines will, on ordinary occasions, consist of one and on extraordinary occasions of two omnibuses, and will run the distance in seven hours, inclusive of all stoppages. One omnibus will carry twenty first, twenty second, and twenty third-class passengers, with 50 cwt. of mails and luggage, which will be sufficient for every-day traffic. From experiments already made there is no doubt that the four engines with their omnibuses could transport 200 men, with baggage, ammunition, and food for a week, a distance of 100 miles a day, or two batteries of 40-pounder Armstrongs of position, consisting of twelve guns with their ammunition, to the same distance.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Strs. Arabia, Mathews, Glasgow; City of Brussels, Baker, London; Chackabuco, Ritchie, Liverpool; National Eagle, Crowell, ——.—13. Str. Brazilia, Green, Bombay; Eleano, Brown, Liverpool; City of Athens, Carnaghan, Glasgow.—14. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.—15. Str. Penang, Smart, Singapore.—16. City of Madrid, Jack, ——; Francis Thorpe, Bucke, Liverpool; str. Excelsior, Mahy, London; Marie, Pitel, Point de Galle; Armenian, Mathewson, ——.—17. Jumna, Laing, Negapatam; Dharwar, Freebody, ——.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11. Str. Meinam; Alaska, Timoor Shah.—13. Strs. Glengyle, Dacca, Breadalbane.—14. Str. Abyssinia.—16. Dorset.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 17, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 6 to 97 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 66-67	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅞d.
Bills with Docks	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	205 to 210
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	249 to 250
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	215 to 216
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	160 to 161½
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	360 to 360
Nesmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	115 to 116
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	70 to 72
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	240 to 245 &
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 85
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £3 7 6 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	Nominal. ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, Jan. 18.—The quiet feeling with which the market closed last mail has continued, and the week's transactions sum up considerably under those of the preceding one. The dealers do not appear to get freely rid of their late purchases, and having still a considerable portion of these on hand, they have no requirements to enter the market, and at present there is an absence of speculation. *Grey Shirtings:* Transactions in 39-inch are now greatly curtailed, and prices are slightly under those current last mail. The wide widths are neglected, even at the low quotations given below. *Grey Jaconets:* Low marks of 39-inch continue saleable at rather firmer rates. *Madapollams* continue very quiet. *T-Cloths* very dull. *Grey Mulls:* 39-inch have been moderately saleable at rather better prices; 44-inch are much quieter, with easier prices. For *Bleached Goods* the market generally closes quiet. *Grey Twist:* 20's and 30's have slightly improved; 40's close very quiet, and prices have a weakening tendency.

Exports.—Calcutta, Jan. 18.—*Saltpetre:* Since the date of our last about 800 or 900 tons of Calcutta-washed saltpetre have changed hands at prices quoted in our last; the stock is about 10,000 to 12,000 bags. *Rice:* During the week a fair amount of transactions have been done in Table kinds at prices ranging from two to three annas higher than our last quotations. In Ballam and Mooghy kinds we have heard of very few transactions to report. *Linseed:* There is an active demand for shipment to America, but, owing to the scarcity of supplies from the interior, we have heard of no transaction to report. The prices have gone up one to two annas higher than we last quoted. *Rapeseed* is in active demand, but no transactions have been done during the week to report, owing to the paucity of stock. *Poppyseed:* No further transactions have been reported in the market since the date of our last. *Teelseed:* Nothing has been done during the week, owing to the scarcity of supplies. *Jute:* A fair amount of business has transpired during the week at prices ranging from one to two annas higher than our last quotations. *Raw Silk:* About 10 maunds Jungypore silk have been sold since the date of our last at Rs. 19-8 per factory seer. *Silk Piece Goods:* Same as before.

Madras.

The late Colonel Drury.—A committee of officers have opened a subscription list for the purpose of erecting a tablet at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, in memory of the late Colonel C. H. Drury.

Post-office.—It is said that Mr. C. A. Roberts, whose duties as Commissioner for the Settlement of the debts of Prince Azim Jah have been brought to a close, is to be nominated Postmaster General for the Madras Presidency.

Captain Aikman.—A Madras paper informs us that Captain Aikman, a well known retired officer who has been for some years doing a good work among people of the city, principally among the Mussulman population of Triplicane, is about to return to his native land; he will deliver his last lecture next Sunday, Jan. 22.

The Flora of Burmah.—The Government of India has sanctioned the deputation to Burmah of Mr. Kurz, the Curator of the Herbarium at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, preparatory to the preparation by him of a hand-book on the forest Flora of Burmah. Mr. Kurz is to be relieved of all other duty, and expects to complete his work in fourteen months.

A First-class Civilian.—For the first time since the retirement of Mr. H. D. Phillips there now appears at the head of the Civil Service List, corrected up to the end of last year, the name of one civilian (Mr. C. W. Reade) "of the class of thirty-five years' standing." The number of covenanted civilians on the strength of the Madras establishment on the 31st ult. was 171, of whom 91 are "competition-wallahs."—*Madras Mail.*

Military.—Colonel Rutherford is likely to be appointed to the charge of the Army Clothing Department, Madras, on Colonel Silver being transferred to the Military Secretariat as General Wilde's *locum tenens.*—The *Poona Observer* learns that cholera prevails to some extent amongst the families of the 14th N.I. just arrived at Vellore, and that energetic measures are being taken to arrest its progress.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The Madras Railway was to be opened to Veerapore, a station on the Bellary Branch Line within fourteen miles only of the town of Bellary, on the 16th Jan. The Toongabudra Bridge has been tested with very satisfactory results, and Captain Prendergast, R.E., the Consulting Engineer for Madras Railways, intimated that it might be used for traffic from the 16th ult. Mails and passengers from Madras will now be carried to the north side of the Toongabudra, and communication between Madras and Bombay will thus be very much facilitated.

INTER-REGIMENTAL QUARRELS.—Saugor would appear sorely to need the attention of superior military authority. Regiment seems to entertain deadly hate to regiment, and street fights are not unknown in consequence. About the commencement of the new year a number of sepoys of the 40th Madras N.I. set upon a private of H.M.'s 19th Foot in the bazaar, and gave him a severe beating. This roused the 19th, and it was with difficulty their officers could restrain them from proceeding at once to have revenge in their own way. Eight sepoys, including two native officers of the higher non-commissioned grades, await trial by court-martial. These non-commissioned officers have also to answer for giving insolent replies to their superior officers when questioned concerning the outrage. The ill-feeling between the 40th N.I. and European soldiers is said to be of long standing, but the origin of it is not stated. A sepoy of the 40th N.I. has also been committed for trial, on a charge of murdering his mother by hurling a mill-stone at her head.—*Madras Times.*

TIGERS AT OOTY.—The shikaree world has been in a terrible state of excitement for the last week or two. Tigers, and rumours of tigers, have created immense sensation in the stations. Colonel Christie and his men are earning reputation at the tigers' mouth. We are informed that a party went out on Sunday last to a spot adjoining the Governor's shola, tracked a tiger, and after a little search came across him. The party formed line and got as near the beast as they safely could. Colonel Christie fired and hit the animal on some part of the body, but not fatally, for after receiving the wound the beast retired to the jungle and was discovered shortly after by two of the shikarees, who went after him, lying among some dense brushwood bleeding and panting from the effects of Colonel Christie's shot. One of the shikarees, we are told, took aim, but before he could fire, the infuriated beast sprang at him, grasped the gun, which he shattered to pieces, and then flew at the other shikaree, caught him on the shoulder and inflicted severe injuries. The poor man was found by his companions all but dead from fright and pain; that he escaped with life must have been owing to the enfeebled state of the animal. The unfortunate shikaree was carried to the hospital with wounds so deep and deadly that if they do not prove fatal he is likely to carry the scars to his grave. Colonel Hadfield and his sons, we believe, were asked to join the party, but Colonel Hadfield belongs to the old school, honours and obeys not only the spirit, but the very letter of the fourth commandment. Colonel Hadfield decidedly refused, and strictly forbade his sons to join the party.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Jan. 10.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Renown, Taylor, London.—14. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—15. Str. Hindostan, Curling, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR MADRAS.—Col. Renton, Mr. A. Friedreser, Col. Hervey. FOR PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. E. Bayet and two children. FOR PORT SAID.—Mr. and Mrs. d'Aigremont.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. E. Childers, Capt. Ryves, Mr. J. Irons. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. McCauley. From GALLE.—Mr. Money, Le Chevalier and Madame Mattas, Mr. and Mrs. Low and infant. From SINGAPORE.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. Goodwin. From YOKOHAMA.—Capt. Badgeley. From GALLE.—Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Elliott. From SHANGHAI.—FOR SUEZ.—Mr. Irvington, Mr. Brand. From SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Messrs. P. Cunninghame, Young, E. Whiteway, D. Miller, O. W. Abunon, A. Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Figg, Mrs. Maunders.

Per Renown.—Col. and Mrs. Boileau, Mr. and Miss Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Davies and three Misses Davies, Capt. and Mrs. Stoton, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Polson, Mr. Edwards and family.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Str. Edinburgh, ——, Coconada.—14. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—FOR PONDICHERRY.—Mr. F. Lecot, Mrs. Sewell.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From MADRAS.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Prichard and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Martine and infant.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 18, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 10⅜
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 10½ to ⅝
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ... 1859 ...	114 to 114½
5 per cent. ditto	... ... 1856-57 ...	107 to 107½
4 per cent.	... ... 1832-33 ...	98½ to 99
Ditto	... ... 1835-36 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1842-43 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-11-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 16s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

LOSS OF A BOMBAY STEAMER AND FIFTY LIVES.

Information was received in Bombay on Tuesday, January 17, of the loss of the steamship *General Outram*, a small coasting steamer, commanded by Captain Teasdale, on the previous Sunday, while on her voyage from Cochin to Bombay.

She had some cargo, thirty of a crew, and passengers on board, numbering about fifty. She is reported to have experienced stormy weather from Cochin to Goa; and to have gone down near to Jeytapore on Sunday morning, after only twenty minutes' warning. Fortunately the crew had been seen by the steamship *Phlox*, which left Bombay on the 14th, and the captain, the European engineers, thirty of the crew, and three native passengers, have been taken by that steamer to Goa. They are reported to be in a pitiable condition. There is no mention of the officers of the steamer either as saved or missing. The first gentleman in the list of the missing is supposed to be Major M. W. Carr, of the Madras Staff Corps; next is Mr. G. S. Clay, of Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Bombay; the third is Mr. David Turnbull Stewart, engineer, also well-known in Bombay; and there is also Mrs. Teasdale, the wife of the captain of the lost vessel, who with her child had gone for the voyage with her husband. Major Carr, who had obtained privilege leave, and doubtless was on a holiday trip, is, if the supposition that this is the officer referred to, be correct, Assistant Inspector of Madras Police; and we find the following entered as his war services:—"Served during the war in Burmah 1852-53, and was present during the operations before, and attack on, Rangoon on the 11th, 12th and 14th April, 1852. Medal for Pegu. Was employed with field detachments on the Hyderabad frontier from 16th November, 1858, to 12th March, 1859." Mr. Clay, well-known and much respected in Bombay, had taken a run down the coast as a holiday trip. He left Bombay only on Thursday last, and was expected to return by the *General Outram*. That was known here on Wednesday, but it was hoped he had not taken that steamer. A telegram was sent to ascertain the facts, and all doubt was removed by an answer, received on Thursday, which stated that he unfortunately had departed for Bombay on board the vessel now lost. Mr. Stewart, who was living in Bombay with Mrs. Stewart and his family, had shortly since proceeded to Travancore to fit up an engine, and was now on his return to town. Much sympathy is felt for the relatives and friends of the missing gentlemen in their present distressing situation. There seems little hope, but of course it is premature to say all hope is given up. The *Phlox* picked up the survivors, we learn; but it is possible they were taken from the ship or from spars, and that some of those who are now missing were in a boat, and had been lost sight of in the course of the eight hours that elapsed ere the *Phlox* got to the rescue. One cannot say what may have been done in the emergency; but this may be the case, and the missing may yet be found. There is no mention, however, of any boat in the telegram; unsatisfactory as telegrams always are, it simply tells that these are "missing," and speculation as to their fate is useless.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Burmah*, which arrived at Bombay from Calcutta on Friday, reports hearing only by telegraph at Carwar of the wreck, and had seen nothing of the *General Outram*, but passed numerous bales of cotton floating about. Several native craft are reported to have been lost. The s. s. *Phlox*, by which the survivors intended to come, has, it seems, met with some damages on the passage; her paddle-boxes and bulwarks have been injured, and so she has to undergo repairs at Goa, and will not reach Bombay until Saturday or Sunday. We have not learned how the *Phlox* was injured. It may have been by the wreck whilst picking up the crew of the *General Outram*, or otherwise from the effects of the heavy seas. She, it is feared, is not the only craft that has been damaged, and a great deal of anxiety is felt by friends of those supposed to have been at sea off the coast on Sunday. Amongst other natives, the Memon community of Mahomedans seems to be apprehensive lest the joy of a wedding be marred by the storm, for a number of friends who were coming to the marriage ceremony of some "respectable" member of the sect in Bombay are supposed to have been in the *General Outram*.

The *General Outram* was a steamer that has been for some time engaged in the coasting trade, and measured about 200 tons. She belongs to Mr. Chunder Ramjee, Bazaar Gate-street. The vessel is covered by insurance.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 21.

NOTES ON KATTYWAR.—II.

I have said Kattywar was divided into ten separate prants or counties, and that these again were sub-divided into innumerable principalities or States, great and small; but I did not say they were so sub-divided, cut up, and intermixed, as to render it an impossibility, with any degree of accuracy, to fix their number; suffice it, therefore, to say their name is legion and their nature heterogeneous; and that to attempt even a hurried description of them would require a perfect volume of letters. Of properly-defined States there are no fewer than one hundred and eighty-eight, four of which rank as first-class—viz., Drangadra, Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, and Bhownuggur, to the other States grades have been assigned in accordance with their territorial extent and position of the country. Altogether seven classes have been formed, with varying civil and criminal powers. Of second-class States there are ten, third class seven, fourth class five, fifth class fifteen, sixth class twenty-six, seventh class one hundred and twenty-one, ninety-seven of which latter have no jurisdiction whatever. The first class States have full power of life and death, save where British subjects are concerned; in which case permission to try must first be received from the Political Agent; in civil matters, however, they have full power. Second class can try their own subjects only for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent. Civil jurisdiction to any extent. Third class, seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000; civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Fourth class, three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000; civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Fifth class, two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000; civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Sixth class, three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 200; civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 500. Seventh class, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 25; no civil jurisdiction.

Our present connection with Kattywar commenced in 1807; from which date up to 1820 its general administration was in the hands of the Resident of Baroda, but as this sort of supervision was found to be altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory, Government in that year deemed it advisable to make it a distinct and separate agency; the first agent being Captain Barnewall, who held the appointment from 1820 to 1826. Though this appointment is considered as belonging of right to the military service, there have been, since Barnewall's time, five civilians in charge; the last being the late Mr. Kinlock Forbes, who held the appointment jointly with Captain, now Colonel, Shortt from August 1859 to December 1860. When Colonel Lang retired in 1859, after a long and unostentatious reign of over fifteen years, it was found, from the enormous legacy of arrears he left behind him, that the then cumbrous system of administration must undergo a radical change; and accordingly, in 1863, the province was divided into four districts, each being assigned an assistant and extra assistant political and establishment, and each assistant having his head quarters as near as possible to the centre of his district.

This division of Kattywar into four districts has greatly facilitated the administration of the province. The Political Agent hears appeals from the decisions of his district assistants, the Superintendents of Rajcote and Gondal, Limree and Morvee States, and the special assistant at Bantoon; decides cases beyond their jurisdiction committed to his Court, and exercises a general control over all public affairs. The present assistants are first, Colonel S. C. Law, with head-quarters at Wudhwan in Jhalawar; second Captain P. H. LeGeyt, with head-quarters at Manekwara, on the borders of Soruth and Kattywar; third, Captain J. W. Watson, with head quarters at Soupoorie in Gohelwar; fourth, Captain Atkinson, Acting Political Agent, Muscat, his appointment being for the present held by Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, with head-quarters at Rajcote. In addition to these, the Political Agent is allowed a personal assistant, which office is held by Captain L. Russell, late Acting Third Assistant, and now on leave to England.

Notwithstanding the great improvement effected in the general administration of affairs by this change in 1862, the enormous amount of work entailed upon the whole staff of officers by the innumerable cases of appeal against the decisions of the various Durbar Courts led in 1863-4 to another vital but, judging from results, unhappy change. Formerly, all appeals from the judgment of the Durbar Courts were supposed to be heard and fairly adjudicated upon by the Political Agent and his assistants; but, by this last change petitioners are simply referred back to their respective superior Durbars for redress, the Political Agent holding said Durbars responsible for the due and honest discharge of the great trust confided to them. Theoretically, and gauged by the English standard, this system may be sound; practically, so far as my knowledge goes, it is a huge mistake, and one which has been the immediate cause of more oppression and injustice than I dare venture to estimate, or than it comes within the scope of this letter to depict. Suffice to say, so much discontent and oppression have been engendered through the introduction of this system not only amongst the poor ryots, but also amongst the Bhayads and Grassias, that another change must sooner or later be made if Government would avoid finally driving a host of wronged, and consequently reckless, men into open and savage outlawry. If it were possible to get all these superior Durbar Courts to fairly and fearlessly administer justice, unquestionably the system would be a good one for the province. As it is, I feel constrained to repeat, it is a huge mistake, and one which ought to be remedied with the least possible delay. Without expressing an opinion upon all the great Durbar Courts, I can point to one at least, where judgments have been a mockery, and trials a farce; where plaintiffs and appellants have either been treated with contempt, or received as their only reward, the watchful attention of their revengeful masters!

As the Political Agent is held mainly or solely responsible for the peace and quiet, and good management of the whole of this great province, with its hetherogeneous and conflicting interests and Governments, your readers from the short description I have given, will be in a position to form some idea of the extent of that responsibility; but I have not given, nor can I give, any idea of the tremendous difficulties with which he has daily to contend in the discharge of his multifarious and important duties. If any agent, anywhere, ever earned the title of "a zealous and energetic officer," the present Political Agent of Kattywar, Colonel W. W. Anderson, has done so. To him this province owes much, and, if information I have received be correct, is likely soon to owe him more; but I must not anticipate.

Such then is a brief outline of the province His Excellency the Governor will enter at Nowanuggur on the 10th December.

No previous Governor, so far as I am aware, has ever made such an extended tour through Kattywar as H.E. the Right Hon. the present Governor has chalked out for himself; and as he is credited equally with great foresight, wise discrimination, and resolute firmness, great hopes are entertained by every well-wisher of the province that his visit will lead to the immediate carrying out of many notoriously much-needed and important public works—notably railways; and, entering into the general enthusiasm, I trust these bright hopes may be fully realised.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The tenth annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 10), and was attended by a large assemblage. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, being absent from Bombay, the Convocation was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor.

The annual report having been read by the Registrar, the Vice-Chancellor rose and said: Gentlemen of the Senate,—It is, I am sure, a subject of sincere regret that the pressure of important business in the northern part of this presidency has detained his Excellency the Chancellor, and prevented him from presiding over the present Convocation. It is an absence we the more regret, as the interest he takes in the education of the people over whom he rules has been manifested on so many occasions, while his thoughtful care for this University is shown in the foundation of that which it is hoped will be its highest prize, the Chancellor's Medal—(applause)—a distinction which was offered for the first time at the examinations just over, but which I regret the examiners did not feel themselves justified in awarding. The present is the tenth Convocation for conferring degrees, and I think I may be allowed, therefore, in a brief manner, to review the past, and consider some of its results as guides to us for the future. In 1862 the first degrees were conferred; they consisted of four B.A.'s and four L.M.'s. These were the first eight names on the roll of graduates. Since then the numbers have increased yearly. Our first M.A.'s were conferred in 1865, our first LL.B.'s in 1866, and L.C.E.'s in 1869. Our rolls show, after the degrees conferred to-day: M.A., 28; B.A., 116; LL.B., 29; L.M., 25; L.C.E., 6; while 1,227 students in all have matriculated. In reviewing the returns for the past twelve years, it appears that 4,567 students have presented themselves for the matriculation examination, of whom 1,227 only have been successful. This small proportion of passed candidates has often been the subject of comment, and blame has been sought to be attached to the examiners for want of system or for over-strictness. Last year, out of 839 candidates, 142 passed, and in the present year, out of 877, 142 only were successful. Now, the main cause of the failure of the 735 in the last examination was their being unable to qualify in English. The almost constant proportion of passed to unpassed which each year's returns from 1859 show, to my mind, point but to one cause—not the over-strictness of the examiners or a too high standard, but the simple fact that the students come up before they are properly prepared. They have not profited by the advice of Sir Bartle Frere, when Chancellor, not to attempt to grasp their academical honours by hurrying through their studies for the examination. (Hear, hear.) This subject has led me to inquire into the results of the matriculation at the other Indian universities, and I find from the last "statistical abstract relating to British India" laid before Parliament and made up to March, 1869, that in Calcutta the percentage of passed men, calculated for the first ten years, is one-half or 50 per cent. In Madras it is greater than in Calcutta, being about 60 per cent., while in Bombay for the same period it is

only rather over one-third, or say 34 per cent. These statistics have also enabled me to draw your attention to another very interesting circumstance; that is a comparison of the numbers who in the first ten years presented themselves for matriculation, compared with the male population included in the territorial ranges of the universities. The figures from the same return show the following results:—

	Males.	Candidates for Matriculation.
Calcutta, including Bengal, N.W.P., Oude, Punjab, Cent. Provs. and British Burmah ...	60,000,000 ...	13,185 ... 1 in 4,550
Madras	15,000,000 ...	2,993 ... 1 in 5,000
Bombay, including Sind	7,000,000 ...	2,679 ... 1 in 2,600

(Applause.) Now, bearing in mind that under the sister universities the matriculation examination is conducted at thirty-three places by Calcutta and at eighteen by Madras, while we conduct it solely in Bombay, to which place candidates come from Sinde and Guzerat in the North, the Berars on the N.E., and the confines of Madras on the South, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the greater desire for a university education which the natives under our own Presidency evince to those residing in either of the others. (Applause.) The following is a comparative statement of the degrees conferred by the three Universities, including the Convocations of 1870:—

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
M.A.	23 ...	0 ...	23
B.A.	580 ...	164 ...	78
LL.B.	294 ...	62 ...	16
B.C.E.	5 ...	6 ...	0
L.C.E.	35 ...	0 ...	4
M.D.	4 ...	1 ...	0
B.M.	15 ...	2 ...	0
L.M.	126 ...	1 ...	22
	1,072	236	143

Here Bombay shows as to numbers at a disadvantage, but it must be borne in mind that we have, from the first, fixed and demanded a higher standard for most of our degrees than did Calcutta or Madras—in fact, they have within the last few years been raising their standards and are still considering the subject, so that any comparison drawn from the proportion of graduates to under-graduates would only be liable to mislead. The results of these few comparisons I have drawn between the three Universities will, I think, satisfy you, gentlemen of the Senate, that Bombay has not failed in her duty, that although the number of her graduates is small, yet that, having from the first fixed high standards for her examinations, she has ensured that those who hold her degrees have merited their honours by the soundness and extent of their learning. (Hear, hear.) On the report just read by the Registrar I have but few observations to make. The most notable fact is that to-day the first European British-born subject has been enrolled among the graduates of the University, the son of one who long laboured in the cause of education in Bombay, who was a fellow of this University and a frequent examiner of its students, and whose sudden removal from the scene of his labours was a matter of deep regret. I next notice the submission for competition of two new prizes beside the Chancellor's medal, viz., the James Berkley gold medal, unfortunately not awarded, and the Ellis scholarship for the best proficient in English in the B.A. examination, which has been won by a Mahomedan gentleman of the Kojah sect; one of two brothers who, having broken through the strong sectarian prejudicies of their race, have competed in the ranks of the educated youth of the Presidency, and have both succeeded in their object. Since I have come to this convocation a letter has been placed in my hands with a request that I should notice it to you at this assembly. I will, with your permission, state the purport of this letter, which is, that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 5 per cent. notes has been tendered to the University for acceptance,—the interest, Rs. 300 a-year, to be devoted to a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to be called the "Arnould Scholarship" in memory of Sir Joseph Arnould, who so long and ably presided as one of the judges of the late Supreme and present High Court—(applause)—the said scholarship to be held by the graduate who successfully passes the L.M. examination with the highest number of marks for a paper on Hindoo and Mahomedan Law. This is another instance of the yearly increase of the endowments of this University. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, let us in conclusion see what answer the experience of the past ten years enables us to make to the questions suggested by your late Chancellor in his first address. Has the University answered the great end for which it was founded, viz., "the encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within this presidency in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education?" have those who have won its laurels proved themselves true children of their *Alma Mater*?—has the University established its reputation by providing men fit to be teachers of its students?—has it proved, as Sir Bartle Frere hoped it would prove, that oriental intellect is not worn out, that while it possesses great capacity to receive and retain knowledge it also has the power to analyse and combine, that it can now produce the same results of a high order of intellect as those of which the ancient literature of the country gives such abundant evidence?—above all, has it produced men who, while rising high in the ranks of scholastic ability and scientific learning, have shown themselves valuable citizens of the world? I trust the results of our past experience enable us to answer much of this in the affirmative. Already have three of the professorial chairs been filled from its graduates, besides many of those important posts, the headships of the high schools—papers on abstruse questions have been produced—the ranks of the bar and the medical service of the State have been recruited from its alumni. (Applause.) These are indeed subjects for sincere congratulations. But doubts have been breathed as to whether the University will turn out as valuable citizens of the world as did Professors Bell and Henderson, Harkness and Green, in the days of the old Elphinstone Institution;—it has been hinted that our best men will prove to be but pedants—that, however full of classical and mathematical learning they may be, they are not so well fitted for mixing with the world, for taking their part in the government of the country or in forming for their country a healthy and just public opinion, as were those who preceded them in their educational career. I mention these doubts as existing, and therefore as being worthy of a careful investigation by teachers, by graduates, and by students. At home most of our best men in all the professions in Parliament and in the State are drawn from our Universities; and while we have had our pedants, men from whose vast yet silent labours those training in the great schools at home have derived most important help, yet the leading men in England, as a rule, have been trained for their future distinguished careers by the Universities. Let it be so with us—let it not be said that the University here is unable to produce public men as well as its sisters in Great Britain and Ireland. (Applause.) It has succeeded in raising the moral tone of our youth, as all who have been engaged in carrying on the Government of this Presidency will heartily acknowledge. Let us add to this—let us endeavour more prominently to induce in our students habits of active thought and independence of opinion, which, if combined with personal modesty, will lead to success in the world—success, not only for the individual, but success for the country at large. (Much applause.)

The convocation was then dissolved.

Miscellaneous.

Portuguese Claims.—A correspondence, it is said, has been lately passing between the Government of India and that of Bombay, relative to a claim advanced on behalf of the Portuguese Government to import and export all goods at Surat at the uniform rate of duty of 2 per cent.

Dacoity.—A *cause célebre*, in the shape of a trial for dacoity of twenty men, is now before the Session Judge of Tanna, at Nassick. The prisoners were promptly arrested by Captain Wilson's police, and are now under trial on the evidence of an approver and other witnesses.

Dr. Livingstone.—There is another letter from the Zanzibar Political Agent, dated the 18th of November, which reports that by the latest account from the interior Dr. Livingstone, after visiting a place called Manme, had returned to Ujiji. "Vague rumours" had reached Zanzibar in regard to Sir S. Baker's expedition. If they are to be credited, the Pasha's force had had a deal of fighting and serious losses.

Indus Steam Flotilla.—Mr. J. Campbell, Accountant Indus Steam Flotilla, who proceeded to England on leave some months ago, is expected to return to Sind by the next mail steamer. It is said that under the new arrangements consequent on the amalgamation of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railways, Mr. Smith, the present accountant of the Sind line, will be removed to headquarters at Lahore as assistant accountant, and that Mr. Campbell will succeed him, taking charge of the account branch of the Sind Railway, in addition to that of the Indus Steam Flotilla. It is said, however, that previously to Mr. Smith proceeding to take up his new appointment he will make a short trip to England.—*Sindian*, Jan. 14.

Military Pensioners.—The formation of the colony of military pensioners at Chalisgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, having proved a failure, the Government of India (says the *Indian Daily News*) has directed that all expenditure on account of it should be stopped, and the Bombay Government has been requested to report how the measure might be carried out. Since the formation of the above colony in 1861 it has cost Government Rs. 18,000 as salary for the superintendent, and since 1866 the superintendent, though drawing pay at the rate of Rs. 10 a-day, has also been employed as a railway magistrate at Khandeish. In addition to the above expenditure, the sum of Rs. 1,860 of irrecoverable advances has been written off. The Government of Bombay has also been requested to reconsider generally the question of expenditure for railway magistracies.

Tiger Traps.—Incredible as it may seem, Captain Rogers's string-and-gun trap for tigers has been tried with success. According to the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, a man-eating tiger, "long the terror of the district," and "which has been known to attack a party and kill

four or five persons at a time," was a short time ago despatched by having incautiously put his foot in a string which pulled a trigger which discharged a bullet which killed him. The bait employed was, as we read it, a dead woman. The extraordinary point of the narative is, however, that the tiger was in the habit of changing his residence every two days in consequence of the hot warfare waged against him by the local *shikarees*, who, we are told, were constantly in close pursuit. Captain Rogers must, therefore, be congratulated on his narrow escape from homicide.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

Mazagon Land Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) was held yesterday—Mr. Manisty in the chair—when the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 4th inst. were confirmed. These were to the effect of altering clause 100 of the articles of association, so that an agent can be appointed in place of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., who have resigned their office of secretaries and treasurers, and of cancelling the clauses for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., or a European firm. The directors proposed that a vote of thanks should be accorded to Mr. Dickson for his services as manager of the company for four years, during two years and seven months of which he had received no remuneration, and that he should be asked to accept Rs. 5,000. An amendment reducing the amount to Rs. 2,000 was proposed and passed.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 21.

The Elphinstone College.—At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, the local Government of that presidency is said to have recommended to the Supreme Government the appointment of some additional professors in the Elphinstone College. It appears that in the above mentioned institution one professor is required to give lectures to the students in three or four different branches of study. For instance a Professor of Physiology is required to deliver lectures in chemistry, botany, &c. The local authorities appear to be of opinion that a teacher, however talented he may be, can hardly be expected to do equal justice to the different subjects he is appointed to teach; and that the result is that the pupils are not well taught. The local Government is also said to have observed that the additional expenditure, on account of the proposed arrangements, will not be borne by the State, as money may be available from the local funds of the college. Besides, the institution is in a prosperous condition, the number of students on the rolls being large. The Government of India, considering the necessity of the measure, has sanctioned the appointment of three additional professors, on a salary of Rs. 700 each per mensem.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 18.

The Rain and the Cotton Crop.—We are indebted to Mr. Melville, General Manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, for the following information regarding the effect of the rainfall of Sunday last on the new cotton crop in the Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, and Akote districts:—"The agent at Khangaum gives two inches as the rainfall during the day, while a telegram despatched from Oomrawuttee at two o'clock this (Monday) afternoon informs me that it was then raining, and that business consequently was at a stand-still. The injury done to the cotton crop throughout the Berar districts is likely to be very serious. The ryots wanted the usual inducement of high prices this year to induce them to gather the crop at once, and most of the fields were therefore at that stage when a downfall of rain such as this could possibly do the most damage." Later, Mr. Melville forwarded us the following telegram, from which it would appear that the Broach districts have fortunately escaped the rain:—"Broach, 16th, A.M.—A few drops of rain fell last night — not even the hundreth part of a cent. Weather cloudy the whole of yesterday and to-day." It is satisfactory to learn that the damage done to the cotton piled on the "Green" at Colaba is very slight indeed. Much of the cotton now comes to Bombay in well pressed bales, and this renders it in a measure proof against a shower. Even the loose docras have escaped with little damage—probably because the owners were promptly on the spot with a plentiful supply of tarpaulins.—*Times of India*, Jan. 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Bussorah; Forfarshire, Cleaver, Cardiff.—16. Str. Emeu, Perrins, Hong Kong; George Kendall, Kerr, Calcutta; Fazel Currim, Nacoda, Singapore; Java, Miller, Glasgow.—18. Davina, Leask, Bashire.—19. Golden City, Jones, Shields; Tim Whiffler, Cottier, Liverpool; Ulcoats, Jones, Liverpool.—20. Str. Burmah, McKinley, Calcutta; Westminster, Grose, Liverpool; Florence, Luxton, Mauritius; Sandringham, Hamilton, Liverpool; Ottawa, Robinson, Mauritius; Nelson, Rand, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. J. A. and Miss Colles, Col. E. D. Langmore, Mrs. Norgate and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Colvin, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Leary and infant, Capt. Ewart, Capt. and Mrs. McKennon, Mrs. and Miss Waterfield, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Somers, Mr. K. Campbell, Mr. Benn, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Mr. O'Meara. From Brindisi.—Capt. Keays, Col. Barron, Mr. M. J. G. Maury, Mr. J. Turner. From Suez.—Mr. McLean, Mr. E. H. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Auley, Col. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. J. G. Nerinvall, Mr. C. Nissen.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poona.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Huffam, Mrs. Shegog, Mr. G. Bartell, Capt. M. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Capt. W. F. Shaw, Mr. A. Mougston, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Moresby. From Brindisi.—Mr. W. Jackson. From Suez.—Messrs. Monikos, Masson, Valetta, R. Wilson, H. Vibart, C. Grant.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; str. City of Oxford, Hardie, Calcutta; Green Jacket, Krough, Rangoon; Ocean Belle, Jarvis, Akyab; str. Cassie, Bond, Carwar.—16. Str. Tagus, Gray, Liverpool; Pembrokeshire, Wilkin, Colombo. 21. Mail str. Sumatra, Frazer, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Branson and two children, Mrs. Showell and three children, Mr. Goodhall, Mrs. Goodhall, Mrs. Gould and child, Capt. T. T. H. Taylor, Mr. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman and child, Mr. Harford, Mr. and Mrs. Strick and two children. For Brindisi.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children, Major Naylor, Mr. A. B. Murray, Mr. Munro. For Gibraltar.—Mr. C. B. Xavier. For Suez.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Younghusband and child, Mr. N. F. Caridia, Mr. Gregorie. For Aden.—Mr. C. B. Winn.

Per str. Iris.—Col. and Mrs. Colman, Col. and Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Col. Hawthorn, Capt. and Mrs. Musgrave, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Oudh Commission, Mr. H. Priestly, Bengal C.S., Mr. M. Chalmers, Bengal C.S., Rev. C. F. Schwarz and child, Capt. G. Stewart, Bengal S.C., Mr. C. Sonderegger, Mr. J. Lockland, Mr. D. Dickson, Mr. F. A. Spiller.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10⅝d.
9 ditto	ditto ...	...	...	...	1s. 10¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	...	...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)						Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)						180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—						
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)						Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)						Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)						Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas							...	106-1
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	...	...	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97⅜	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...		
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	...	...	...	,, 98¼	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	...	...	...		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	...	,, 106¼	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	,, 114	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.

Imports.—Bombay, Jan. 21.—We have to report a dull market for all descriptions of imports. The inquiry for the interior is most limited, and the activity in metals, noticed in our last report, has subsided. *Grey Goods*: The dulness noticed in our report of the 14th inst. still continues, but there has been little or no change in prices during the week. *Dyed and Printed Goods*: The following are the sales which have taken place during the week, viz.:—About 300 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 2-15; about 1,000 pieces 45-inch Accoonets, at Rs. 3-4; and about 1,000 pieces Prints at Rs. 3-10 to 3-11. *Grey Yarns*: The market has continued dull throughout the week, with little or no change in prices. The sales which have transpired are as follows, viz.:—About 5 bales Mules No. 50, at 9⅜ annas; about 4 bales 80's at 15½ annas. *Metals*: The better feeling which existed during the previous week has subsided, and a decline of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. has taken places. We have to report the following sales, viz.:—About 1,600 cwts. Copper Braziers, at Rs. 44; about 360 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers, at Rs. 36-12 to 37-13; about 250 cwts. Corrugated Iron at Rs. 9½; and about 200 cwts. Steel, in kegs, at Rs. 6-10.

Exports.—Bombay, Jan. 21.—*Cotton*: By the telegrams received during the week the Liverpool market has been firmer, and the price of Fair Dhollerah has gradually risen to 6¼d. to 6¾d., at which it stood on 17th January, the date of our latest message. But the market here has been dull and inanimate, and prices scarcely show any quotable alteration except New Khandeish, which, on account of its inferior condition may be quoted Rs. 7 to 10 per candy lower. The total purchases for export made in Bombay in the week amount to about 2,500 candies, among which there were—of Old Cotton, 1,170 candies of Dhollerah and Bhownuggur, at prices ranging from Rs. 173 to 190, according to quality; and 275 candies of Veraval at Rs. 165 to 178; and of New Cotton, 275 candies of Akote, at Rs. 204 to 205; 175 candies of Bersey, at Rs. 193 to 195; 125 candies of Khandeish, at Rs. 182 to 184; and 75 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 192 to 196. The market closes quiet. On Jan. 15 there was in Bombay a heavy fall of rain, which did a good deal of damage to the cotton on the Green. The rain began to fall before sunrise, and continued steadily all day and night; the rainfall amounted to 2 inches 20 cents. We also learn that heavy rains fell on the same day in the districts of Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, and Akote; and that the injury done to the crop (which had not been gathered) throughout the Berar districts is likely to be very serious.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Adams.—The servs. of the Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., mil. chaplain of Allahabad, have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Jan. 10.

Annesley, Major R., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Cawnpore, v. Mr. E. Foster, who will revert to his substantive app. of insp., 1st grade. Jan. 10.

Anthony, E. T., accnt. 4th grade, Oude, is prom. to accnt. 3rd grade, and transf. to the Punjab, v. Brand. Jan. 14.

Bagley, G. W., is confd. in app. of asst. to the dep. accnt. gen., Central Provinces. Jan. 16.

Barrow, Major gen. L., C.B., to be chief comr. of Oude.

Bond—Glaney.—Lieuts. R. J. Bond, R.E., and T. Glaney, R.E., are app. to the P.W.D. as exec. engrs., and posted to the N.W.P. and the Punjab respectively. No. 10, Jan. 10.

Brand, W. H., accnt. 3rd grade, Punjab, is transf. to Oude, in the railway branch, as accnt. 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy. Jan. 14.

Bruff, P. J., C.E., who has been app. an exec. engr., 4th grade, by H.M.'s Secy. of State in Council, having reported his arrival, is posted to the N.W.P., railway branch. No. 5, Jan. 5.

Clarke—Campbell.—Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, dep. comr. of Seebsaugor, lately returned from leave, to be dep. comr. of Luckimpore, and to offic. in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs. Capt. A. E. Campbell, offic. dep. comr. of Seebsaugor, to be dep. comr. Jan. 14.

Colvin, J. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, on the departure of Mr. R. F. Saunders. Jan. 10.

Court.—The services of Lieut. M. H. Court, late offic̄g. asst. to the Gov. genl.'s agent in Rajpootana, and asst. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept. Jan. 10.

Cunningham, Lieut. A. J. C., R.E., returned from furl., is posted to the Roorkee College, pending the orders of the Govt. of India. Jan. 10.

Davies.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to appoint R. H. Davies, C.S.I., to be lieut. gov. of the Punjab and its dependencies. Jan. 13.

Dearden, J., B.A., to be prof. of literature in the Agra College. Jan. 10.

Elliott, J., B.A., profr. of mathematics, Thomason College, Roorkee, to offic. as meteorological reporter to Govt. N.W.P., during the absence on leave of Dr. M. Thomson. No. 5,380A, Jan. 10.

Hardinge, A. G., is appointed to the public works dept. as a sub engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. Jan. 14.

Hart, G. H. R., assumed charge of his duties as asst. to the comptroller gen. on the forenoon of Dec. 17. No. 34.

Haye, A., is appt. a clerk of the 4th class, 3rd grade, on the temp. estab., and is posted to the 4th div. Indus Valley (State) Railway, Allahabad. Jan. 10.

Haynes, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., is appt. to the public works dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Railway Branch.

Hecquet, N., is appt. to the public works dept. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P., Railway Branch. Jan. 10.

Laidman, G. J., asst. supt., Dehra Doon, is transfd. from Dehra to Saharunpore.

Le Breton, W. J., officg. dep. controller of P.W. accounts, will revert to his substantive appt. as asst. controller, 1st grade, from date of Gordon joining the Lahore office. No. 15.

Lysle—Mann.—The undermntd. persons are app. to the P.W. dept. as sub engrs., 2nd grade, and posted to Central India for employ. on the Indore State Railway :—Mr. T. J. Lysle and Mr. H. Mann. Jan. 13.

McGill—Atkinson—Kitchen.—Topographical survey dept. notification, Calcutta, Jan. 10.—The foll. proms. are made in the junior dept. of the Topographical survey :—Mr. G. A. McGill, surveyor, attached to No. 4 Topographical party, from the 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1. Mr. D. Atkinson, surveyor, doing duty at the Presidency office, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1. Mr. H. T. Kitchen, asst. surveyor, attached to No. 5 Topographical party, from 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 1.

McRae, Mr., exec. engr., Neemuch div., Rajpootana, assu. charge on Nov. 23 of the Chittore div., in add. to his own.

Moore.—The servs. of the Rev. T. Moore, B.A., chaplain of Landour, are placed at the disposal of the chief comnr. of Oude. Jan. 10.

Nuthall, Lieut. H. J., staff corps, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Central Provinces to Rajpootana. Jan. 10.

Richardson, W. F., R.E., asst. engr., P.W. dept., attached to the Chukrata div., is transfd. to the 2nd Allahabad div. Jan. 10.

Smidt.—On Dec. 27 Mr. J. Smidt resumed charge of his office as consul at Calcutta for the North German Confederation from Mr. J. Schroder, who was offic̄g. in his stead.

Stewart, Major R., dep. comr. of Luckimpore, on leave, to be dep. comr. of Gowalparah. Jan. 9.

Watson, G. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra, on the departure of Mr. B. Hardinge. Jan. 10.

Wavell—Cresswell.—The servs. of Capt. L. Wavell, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Home dept. The servs. of Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, of the Madras staff corps, 1st wing sub., 12th regt. Madras N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign dept. Jan. 13.

Young, W., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. Watson. Jan. 10.

Berar Police.

Jan. 10.—Consequent on the departure on sick leave to Europe for twenty months of Mr. F. Wright, offic. dist. superint. of police, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned dists., the Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Berar police, with effect from Sept. 24 last :—

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, offic. dist. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.

Capt. C. Jameson, dist. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Police Appointments, N.W.P.

Allahabad, Jan. 10.—The following offic̄g. proms. of asst. dist. supts. of police are ordered :—

Mr. A. C. Plowden to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, v. Capt. Conolly.

Mr. E. A. Marshall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. E. C. O'B. Horseford.

Mr. S. Stone to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

Capt. M. Millett, dist. supt. of police, having returned to duty, the following appts. are made :—

Capt. M. Millett to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, v. Major Harris.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.

Mr. W. J. Lemarchand to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, in the vacancy caused by Major Orchard's absence on fur.

Consequent on the departure on fur. of Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., dep. inspr. gen. of police, the following appts. are made :—

Lieut. col. H. N. Miller to offic. as a dep. inspr. gen. of police, 1st grade.

Lieut. col. J. C. P. Baillie to offic. as a dep. inspr. gen. of police, 2nd grade

Capt. M. Millet to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police.

Mr. S. Stone to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. P. Warburton to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.

Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ludiana, from the date of the late Mr. G. Kelly's decease.

The following prom. is made, v. Mr. H. J. Teasdale, dec. :—

Mr. J. G. Allsop from the 2nd to the 1st grade 2nd class asst. dist. supts. of police.

Consequent on the return to duty of Lieut. col. McAndrew, dep. inspr. gen. of police, Ambala circle, the following officers will cease to offic. in the grades in which they are at present acting :—

Capt. R. M. Sewell, Capt. M. Millett, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. S. Stone, Mr. J. P. Warburton, and Mr. F. L. Edwards.

The following appointments are made :—

Lieut. col. T. Staples to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Col. R. N. Tronson.

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Baillie.

Capt. M. Millett to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, v. Major Harris.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.

Mr. J. Turnbull to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ewart.

Messrs. F. L. Edwards, S. Stone, and J. P. Warburton to offic. as dist. supts. of police, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

Barrett—Bent—Hunt.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, apptg. the undermentioned officers as committee of paymastership, 2nd batt. 19th foot, consequent on the departure, on sick leave to England, of Capt. C. Hereford, offic̄g. paymr. :—Major R. D. Barrett, president; Capts. S. W. Bent and W. S. Hunt, members. The last mentioned officer to act as paymr., on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from Oct. 7 last.

Bushby, Capt. C. M., staff corps, lately returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 11th N.I. for duty. Jan. 8.

Chapman—Tytler.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 12, making the following temp. appts., v. Col. W. H. Ryves, staff corps, proceeding to Agra, there to take up his brig. command :—Capt. H. Chapman, 3rd squad. officer and offic̄g. 2nd in com., 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squad sub. and offic̄g. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Collett.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, apptg. Capt. H. Collett, wing officer, rejoined from leave, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 21st N.I., v. Cabell, Bengal staff corps, offic̄tg. wing officer, relieved.

Dunlop.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 18 last, apptg. Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop, temp., to act as interp. to 96th foot, v. Gwynne, there being no qualified officer available.

Eliot.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated Oct. 19 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. J. Eliot, R.A., v. Hill, C.B., proc. on insp. duty. Dated the 23rd idem, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. J. Eliot, R.A., v. Hill, C.B., proc. on inspect. duty.

Dyce.—The undermntd. officer is perm. to join the Thomason College at Roorkee on Jan. 1, with perm. to study therein till Nov. 1, 1872 :—Lieut. C. Dyce, temp. asst. engr., irrigation branch, Bundlecund, R.A.

Fitzgerald—Meiklejohn.—Local rank is assigned to the undermntd. officers :—Royal Art.—Capt. M. M. FitzGerald to be major, from Dec. 9. Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn to be capt., from Dec. 10.

Forster, Capt. C. H., gen. list, inf., is perm. to retain the appt. of qrmr. to 18th N.I., on prom. Dated Dec. 17.

Gray.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 19 last, directing Lieut. col. W. J. Gray, R.A., to receive over charge of the office of the asst. adjt. gen. of the div., from Capt. Marriner, brig. major at Allahabad, as a temp. measure.

Halkett—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, apptg. Ens. H. C. Halkett interp. to 104th regt., v. Græme, relieved.

Lawson, Capt. J., to be major of 59th foot, from Dec. 13.

Maxwell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 8, apptg. Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, interpreter to 106th foot, with effect from Nov. 24 last, v. Reynolds.

Nixon, Lieut. E. B., confd. in the app. of wing sub. of the Meywar Bheel Corps. Lieut. Nixon is also app. to offic. as adjt. of the Deolalee irregular force, v. Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, app. adjt. of the Erinpoorah irregular force. Jan. 12.

O'Brien.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 8, apptg. Lieut. R. S. I. O'Brien to offic. as qrmr. of 1st bat. 11th foot, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Qrmr. W. Mullins.

Palmer—Sampson—Willis.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31 last, making the following tempy. arrangements, v. Capt. T. Dayrell, 2nd squad. officer, 9th Bengal cav., and Capt. A. P. Palmer, 3rd squadron officer, detailed for special duty, with effect from Nov. 1 last. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Lieut. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Phillips—Darroch.—The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instr. in mily. telegraphy. :—Capt. G. F. M. Phillips, staff corps; Lieut. D. Darroch, 32nd N.I., staff corps.

Prendergast, Capt. H. L., to be major, R.E., from Dec. 9 last.

Richardson, Lieut. G. L. R., S.C., attached to the 6th Bengal Cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. to 18th Bengal Cav., v. Dickson, to England. Dec. 28.

Smith, Capt. R. E. S., gen. list, inf., is permitted to retain the app. of adj., on prom. Dec. 15.

Stewart, Capt. D. J., gen. list, inf., returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 2nd Goorka regt. for duty. Jan. 8.

Trotter.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 5 last, app. Capt. J. M. Trotter, offic. 1st wing subalt. 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 30, 1869, no qualified officer being available.

Ward—Taylor.—Ens. G. Ward from the Rampore Haut Company to the Raneegunge Company. Ens. W. Taylor from the Raneegunge Company to the Rampore Haut Company. Jan. 14.

Webb—Campbell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, making the following apps. in the detachment of 109th foot proc. to Delhi, with effect from Jan. 22 :—Lieut. W. H. Webb to be acting adj. ; Lieut J. H. Campbell to be acting paymaster and qrmr.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Jan. 12.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval :

Lieut. cols. B. P. Lloyd, Bengal staff corps ; J. B. Dennys, Bengal staff corps ; J. R. Pughe, Bengal staff corps ; and G. G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps ; Jan. 3.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet, to be Colonel.—Lieut. col. C. D. Grant, Madras staff corps ; and L. J. Farquharson, Bengal cav. ; Jan. 3.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Majors A. T. Armstrong, Jan. 3 ; W. C. Hamilton, Jan. 5 (brev. lieut. cols.) ; J. F. Stafford and C. H. Barchard, c.b. ; Jan. 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. T. Hitchins, Jan. 7 ; C. E. Orman and H. Fellowes, Jan. 11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieuts. D. Adamson, Jan. 5 ; W. Battye, A. F. Lindsay, H. G. Becher, A. J. D. Hawes, R. M. B. Thomas, and E. P. Ommanney, Jan. 6.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :

Lieut. col. E. J. Spilsbury, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., British Burmah ; Major R. Ouseley, Bengal staff corps ; Capt. M. Millett, of the late 43rd N.I., dist. superint. of police, Punjab ; Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, general list, infantry, 3rd squadron officer, 19th Bengal cav. ; Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft, royal engrs., exec. engr., D.P.W., Punjab ; Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, med. dept. ; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 18.

Capt. H. A. Plowden, Bengal staff corps ; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

Capt. (brevet major) W. H. Mackesy, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr D.P.W., Oude ; Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, med. dept. ; Asst. surg. W. Allen, med. dept. ; Lieut. J. A. S. Colquhoun, royal art., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class (supernum.) ; Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, Bengal staff corps adjt. 8th Bengal cav. ; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 4.

Major R. S. Moseley, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 13th (The Shekawattee) regt. of N.I. ; Major C. D. S. Clarke, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 43rd (Assam) regt. N.L.I. ; Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Bengal ; Capt. W. F. Tucker, general list, infantry ; Capt. A. B. Melville, Bengal staff corps, dep. superint. Topographical Survey of India ; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 5.

East India Volunteer Rifle Corps.

H.E. the Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers :—

Cawnpore Company No. 14.

To be captain—Mr. J. G. Burbridge.

To be lieutenant—Mr. C. C. Southworth.

To be ensign—Mr. W. M. Barton.

The appointment of these officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

Ordnance Commissariat Appointments, Punjab.

Jan. 5.—*No.* 10.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the warrant grade of the ordnance commissariat department, from the date specified :—

In supersession of G.G.O. No. 819, Aug. 24, 1870.

Permanent.

Conductor J. Langhorn, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from May 7, 1870, v. Conductor Brannigan, ret.

Conductors W. Crawford, supernum., and J. Burns, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from June 19, 1870, v. Conductor Grossmith, transf. to pension estab.

Conductor F. Edmonds, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from July 19, 1870, v. Conductor Bennett, transf. to pension estab.

Sub Conductor M. McIntyre (on furl.) to be supernum. conductor, from June 19, 1870, v. Langhorn and Burns, under para. 10 of G.G.O. No. 348 of 1870.

Sub Conductor Z. Holland, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from May 17, 1870, v. Sub Conductor Entwistle, remanded to regtl. duty.

Sub Conductor (on probation) J. G. Cutler, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from June 4, 1870, v. Sub Conductor Betts, dec.

Magazine Serg. J. Kirk to be supernum. sub conductor (on probation), from June 4, 1870, v. Holland and Cutler, under para. 10 of G.G.O. No. 348 of 1870.

Sub Conductor (on probation) J. Kirk, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from June 19, 1870, v. McIntyre, promoted.

Temporary.

Sub Conductor J. Key to be offictg. conductor, from June 19, 1870, v. Conductor Sinclair, on furl., or until further orders.

Sub Conductor R. Lyons to be offictg. conductor, from July 19, 1870, v. Conductor Nash, on furl., or until further orders.

Magazine Serg. J. J. Rackstraw to be offictg. sub conductor, from June 19, 1870, v. Key, offictg. sub conductor, or until further orders.

Magazine Serg. W. Holder to be offictg. sub conductor, from July 19, 1870, v. Lyons, offictg. as conductor, or until further orders.

In supersession of G.G.O. No. 919 of Sept. 22, 1870.

Permanent.

Conductor J. Neal, supernum., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from Sept. 8, 1870, v. Rogers, dec.

Sub Conductor and Offictg. conductor J. Key to be supernum. conductor, from Sept. 8, 1870, v. Edmonds and Neal, under para. 10 of G.G.O. No. 348 of 1870.

Magazine Serg. and Offictg. Sub Conductor J. J. Rackstraw, to be sub conductor (on probation) from Sept. 8, 1870, v. Key, promoted.

Temporary.

Sub Conductor J. Kelly to be offictg. conductor from Sept. 8, 1870, v. Conductor Yeldham, on furl., or until further orders.

Magazine Serg. D. Murphy to be offictg. sub conductor from Sept. 8, 1870, v. Kelly, offictg. as conductor, or until further orders.

Postings, H.M.'s British Forces.

Jan. 10.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom. or app., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified :—

Major F. P. Muller, 2nd batt. 1st foot.

Ens. E. Palmer, 1st batt. 3rd foot.

Ens. H. E. Penton, 1st batt. 11th foot.

Ens. G. S. Baugh, 2nd batt. 12th foot.

MEDICAL.

Fitzgerald, Surg. A., med. dept., is placed on the retired list, and will receive an allowance equal to the half-pay of his rank, viz., 9s. 6d. per diem, with effect from Jan. 6, the date of the receipt of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Heather.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 13, directing Staff Asst. surg. D. C. W. Heather, in med. charge of the working party 2nd batt. 1st foot, at Raneekhet, to proc. on duty with the invalids from Nynee Tal.

Markey.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated Dec. 12, app. Asst. surg. E. C. Markey, to med. charge of the brigade staff, v. Guinness, resigned, on the departure of the D battery 8th brigade R.A. from the station.

Poyser.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Dec. 15, app. Vet. surg. R. Poyser, A brigade R.H.A., to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th hussars, in addition to his other duties, v. Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 4th hussars, proc. on leave. Jan. 9.

Richmond.—Fyzabad brigade order confd., dated Dec. 6, app. Surg. A. F. Richmond, 38th N.I., to the med. charge of the brigade staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Gunn, transfd. to another station.

Skardon.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated July 27 last, app. Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon, 27th N.I., to med. charge of 2nd Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 13, v. Crawford, proc. on sick leave.

Turnbull.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 12, app. Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Apperley, resigned.

Waylen.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Nov. 17 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. F. H. Waylen, att. to 105th foot, at Meerut, to proceed to Landour, to take charge of convalescents and recovered men proceeding to the plains on Jan. 23.

Wright—Dallas.—Supernum. Surgs. T. P. Wright and A. M. Dallas, of the med. dept., are brought on the establishment of surgeons to fill existing vacancies. Jan. 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Pay and Allowances — Staff Officers.

The following letter from the Government of India in the military department to the Controller Military Accounts, No. 544, dated Dec. 13, is published for general information, in continuation of the order marginally cited [paras. 18 to 20 of G.G.O. No. 614 of 1865, p. 131, S.O.]:—

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1,411G, dated Dec. 2, regarding the pay to be passed to Capt. J. Whybrow, unattached, late barrackmaster at Kussowlie, and in reply to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to concur in your view, and to decide that, pending the orders of H.M.'s Government, when an officer of the British service employed in a staff appointment is removed from the Indian establishment by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed to draw, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he has been receiving prior to such promotion or removal. Such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted.

Conditions of Joining Staff Corps.

Extract from a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 276, dated Dec. 15, paras. 3 and 4.

Para. 3. Brevet major ——, of the Madras cavalry, in reply to an inquiry, has been informed that should he join the staff corps under the recent despatch of Aug. 8 he will not be required to give up any portion of his present furlough, unless his services are urgently required in India, and that he will be allowed to draw pay for the full period of such furlough. Should he take the full period of three years' furlough granted him, he will of course be only entitled to a further furlough hereafter, with pay of one year.

4. On joining the staff corps, and becoming subject to the new furlough rules, he carries with him into the corps so much service for pension as he is entitled to count under the old rules, *i.e.*, all the time he has actually passed in India, or within Indian limits. This period, added to the time he may serve in the staff corps, will be his "aggregate service," and he will be entitled to count as service for pension a portion of such of this time as may have passed on leave subsequent to joining the corps, agreeably to the scale laid down in the new furlough rules.

Allowances to Officers Attached to Native Regiments.

Jan. 6.—*No.* 16.—Paragraph 2 of G.G.O. No. 723 of Sept. 4, 1864, laying down rules for the admission of allowances to officers attached to native regiments when performing the duties of other officers temporarily absent, is expunged, and the following substituted:—

Para. 2.—An officer directed to officiate in an appointment the pay of which is less than that of his substantive appointment in his regiment is not entitled to any portion of the staff salary of the less paid appointment, but he will draw the charge, contract, or office allowance attached to it. In such cases the arrangement for carrying on the duties of the appointment is a matter of regimental detail, which should be directed in regimental orders, and does not require the confirmation of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief. Thus, a second in command and squadron officer being directed to take charge of another squadron in addition to his own, or an adjutant being ordered to assume charge of a squadron, or a squadron officer or adjutant acting for a doing duty officer, would only be entitled to the allowance for the payment of the squadron or to the office allowance of the doing duty officer, in addition to his own staff salary and office or other allowances. In like manner, in the infantry, a wing officer being ordered to assume charge of the other wing in addition to his own, or of the adjutant or quartermaster's office, or an adjutant being directed to assume charge of the quartermaster's office, would simply draw the office, contract, or charge allowance of the appointment.

Re-engagement of Soldiers.

Head Quarters, Camp, Jan. 4.—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of receipt of this order, soldiers who wish to renew their engagement in the British cavalry and infantry shall not be permitted to re-engage into the following corps, unless they are actually serving in one of those corps and re-engage in their own regiment:—20th Hussars, 21st Hussars, 2nd batt. 10th foot, 1st batt. 19th foot, 2nd batt. 21st foot, 2nd batt. 24th foot, 2nd batt. 25th foot, 38th foot, 3rd batt. 60th foot, 79th foot, 96th foot, 104th foot, 105th foot, 106th foot.

2. Special cases may be referred for the consideration of the C. in C.

3. Attention is directed to G.O. No. 49 of 1868, requiring that the transfer of soldiers on re-engagement must receive the previous sanction of the C. in C., or of the C. in C. in Madras or Bombay.

The Army Sanitary Commission, to whom Dr. Smith's proposal for removing the sewage of Calcutta was referred, have disapproved of it.

Adjutants' Leave.—The following is to be substituted for paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 182 of 1870:—"Leave to Europe.—Adjutants on obtaining leave to Europe on private affairs, who are permitted to retain their appointments for one year after four years' service in India, or for two years after eight years' service. They also retain them on proceeding on medical certificate to Europe." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

Leave and Allowances.—The Gov. gen. in Council has ruled that when an officer, though allowed by the Government or head of department which he serves to retain a lien upon an appointment, ceases to draw any portion of the salary or allowances of the appointment, another officer may be appointed substantively for a time only, and may draw the full pay of the office while so temporarily holding the substantive appointment.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in January), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. S. A. Reade, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, for three months, for the purpose of studying the native languages, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. D. Brockman, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Oude, for twenty months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt. W. Battye, attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, has one month's preparatory leave from Feb. 1, to enable him to appear before a medical board in Bombay, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Dr. M. Thomson, Chemical Examiner to Government, N.W.P., has the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation preparatory to proceeding to Europe, with effect from Jan. 10, 1871.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in January):—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Fullerton (deputy judge advocate, Sirhind division) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. F. Bartleman (adjt. 10th N.I.) to Calcutta, from Dec. 20, 1870, to Jan. 20, 1871, on urgent private affairs. Major O. L. Smith, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Fyzabad, Oude, to Australia and Europe, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Hoseason, of the Madras staff corps, commandant, 1st infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years. Lieut. gen. G. Campbell, C.B., R.A., on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay. Major R. B. Baker, 39th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. O. Cumberlage, officiating wing officer, 24th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. W. Webster, officiating wing officer, 30th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. [This cancels the leave granted to Capt. Webster in G.O., March 26, 1870.] Capt. W. G. Keppel, doing duty with the 4th Goorkha regiment, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. E. G. V. Holloway, attached to the 6th Madras N.I., to Bombay, from Dec. 18, 1870, to Jan. 17, 1871. Asst. surg. J. Knox, 5th N.I., to Bombay, from Dec. 4, 1870, to Jan. 14, 1871, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Vet. surg. H. Farrell, to Bombay and the Neilgherries, from July 6, 1870, to Jan. 6, 1871.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The following officers have passed the prescribed standard, and are declared qualified in the vernacular for the educational department:—Mr. W. E. Wade, head master, Rohtak Zilla School; Mr. C. E. Kirkpatrick, head master Guzerat Zilla School. The following gentlemen have passed the examinations prescribed for junior officers in the commission of British Burmah:—Under the rules dated Oct. 17, 1868, 1st branch, Burmese language, lower standard: Mr. E. Darlington, superintendent of the chief commissioner's office, British Burmah; Mr. F. T. Fraser, officiating assistant superintendent of police; Mr. R. Stevenson, 3rd branch, revenue, higher standard; Lieut. M. C. Poole, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, with credit; Mr. A. C. Man, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, lower standard; Mr. R. B. Hawkes, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade. Lieut. D. Robertson, assistant commissioner, and Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., assistant commissioner, lower standard. The following officer has passed the colloquial examination in the native languages:—Lieut. E. P. Leach and Mr. E. LeLievre, assistant engineers, Central India. Mr. H. R. Monro, officiating district superintendent of police, has passed the police examination by the lower standard, with the exception of the separate vernacular tests. Mr. J. H. Thornhill, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Futtehgurh division, Ganges Canal, has passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, and is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant engineers Jan. 10. Mr. W. P. Richardson, officiating executive engineer Bundelkund Irrigation Survey, has passed the prescribed lower standard examination in Hindustani, Jan. 10. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th September, 1870:—Asst. surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., 24th Native Infantry; Barrack sergeant J. Inglis. The undermentioned officer is qualified to instruct in army signalling, and to carry out any duties connected with Field Electric Telegraph:—Capt. H. Collett, 21st N.I., Staff Corps, Jan. 10.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Arbuthnot, W. W., is appt. as acting consul for Norway and Sweden in the Madras presidency. Jan. 17.

Blair, J. H., to offic. as 3rd member of the board of revenue during the employment of Mr. Morris as 2nd member. Jan. 17.

Boileau, Col. A. J. M., R.E., superint. engr. of the 1st grade, having reported his return to duty from the leave granted to him Nov. 3, 1868, is posted to the 5th div.

Cherry, J. W., 3rd class asst. conservator of forests, to be 2nd class asst. conservator of forests, and to have charge of the South Canara Range. Jan. 17.

Cooper, Lieut. G. C., inf. gen. list, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in the Kistna dist., during the employment of Lieut. Heming on other duty, or until further orders. Jan. 17. This cancels his appt. notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 27 last.

Farmer, H. R., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput. Jan. 17.

Fordyce, Col. C. F., c.b., to be priv. secy. to H.E. the Gov., v. Garstin resigned. Jan. 17.

Garstin, J. H., to offic. as collector of Madras and protector of emigrants during the employment of Mr. H. Blair on other duty. Jan. 17.

Holloway, Hon. W. H., to offic. as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, Kt. Jan. 17.

Hope, J., to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the absence of Ellis on leave, or until further orders. Jan. 17.

Kelsall, J., to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent at Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr. Poswell on other duty. Jan. 17.

Knox, C. J., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson on leave. Jan. 17.

Kough, C., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot. Jan. 17.

McCarthy, S. T., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore, to have effect from Feb. 3.

Mackenzie, G. T., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. Jan. 17.

Maclean, C. D., to offic. as under sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept. Mr. Maclean assumed charge of the office on Jan. 12.

Morris, G. L., to act as member and pres. of the central committee for the examination of assts., during the absence of the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I. Mr. Morris to offic. as 2nd member of the board of revenue during the absence of Mr. Thornhill on leave. Jan. 17.

Newman, H., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. Jan. 17. [first-class on Dec. 28.

Reade, C. W., Madras Covenanted Civil Service, attained the rank of

Sharp, F. R. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot during the abs. of Mr. Roberts on leave, or until further orders. To take effect from the date of Mr. Roberts availing himself of his furl.

Sherman.—The services of Capt. J. T. Sherman, doing duty with the Nair brig., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

Smith, Capt. C. J., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, and acting dep. consulting engr. for railways, to be exec. engr. of the 1st grade and dep. consulting engr. for railways, v. Lieut. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., R.E. Jan. 17.

Stokes, H. E., to offic. as sub secy. to the board of revenue during the abs. of Mr. Pennington on leave. Jan. 17.

Walch.—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. G. T. Walch, exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, from the Nellore to the Godavery dist.; to join. Jan. 17.

Wallace, Mr. J., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Hugheson on other duty. Jan. 17.

Wellesley, H. W., to offic. as under secy. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secretary during the employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty. Jan. 17.

Willock, W. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam. Jan. 17.

Wilson, W., to act as sub. coll. and joint. mag. of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. St. Clair on leave. Jan. 17.

Wynch, Rev. J. W., m.a., attained the rank of senior chaplain on Jan. 14.

MILITARY.

Broughton, Capt. B. W., 35th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his other app., v. Capt. Keith, relieved. Dec.

Campbell, Lieut. col. N. G., R.A., to be mily. sec. to H.E. the Governor, in succession to Col. Fordyce. Jan. 17.

Creswell—Kensington.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India:—Lieut. C. A. Creswell, of the staff corps, for employment in British Burmah; Lieut. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., for employment as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, in Mysore. Jan. 17.

Foord, Lieut. A. W., staff corps, adjt. 14th N.I., is perm., as a special case, to retain his appt. on prom. Dec. 2.

Godfrey—Keith.—The following orders of December last are confd.:—Major Godfrey, 35th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Pringle, whose servs. are placed at disposal of Govt. Capt. Keith, 35th N.I., to offic. as wing officer.

Gordon, Capt. J. H., 23rd light inf., to offic as wing officer, without prej. to his duties as 2nd wing subalt., v. Handyside, relieved.

Huddleston, Major W., of the staff corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, v. Salter, who is perm. to resign at his own request. Jan. 17.

Jones, Lieut. col. W. J., staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 4th N.I., having arrived at Madras from Europe, will proc. to Bellary and await the arrival of the head qrs. of his regt. at that station; this cancels G.O. Dec. 5.

Kent.—H.R.H. the C. in C. has approved of Major E. W. Kent, 24th foot, being posted on his recent prom. to the 1st bat. of his regt.

Mackenzie.—The foll. removal is ordered:—Capt. C. Mackenzie, from attached 4th N.I., to attached 35th N.I. Jan. 7.

Randell, Capt. G., staff corps, is posted to attached 25th N.I. Dec. 13.

Reilly, Capt. H. L. O., S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. R. Benson, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Silver, Col. A. C., inf., superint. and agent for army clothing, to offic. as Secy. to Govt., mil. dept., during the abs. on leave to Europe of Major gen. Sir A. Wilde, K.C.B. and C.S.I. Jan. 17.

Warton, Lieut. R. G., 10th foot, has been posted on his recent prom. to the 1st batt. of his regt.

Whitton.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to sanction Capt. J. Whitton's remaining with the 2nd batt. 21st foot, on promotion. Jan. 17.

Instructors of Musketry.

The following orders are confd.:—

Lieut. E. C. Brown to act as instructor of musketry to 2nd batt. 21st foot, v. Lieut. Whitton, prom., with effect from Nov. 3.

Lieut. J. N. Tew, 21st foot, to act as asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Browne, with effect from Nov. 3.

15th Madras N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Hearn to assume command of regt.

Major J. Crawford to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer.

Capt. Robinson to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his app. as 1st wing subalt., v. Col. Walpole, proc. on m.c.

To do Duty.

Head Quarters, Kamptee, Dec. 5.—The undermentioned officers of 1st batt. 21st foot, are directed to proc. and do duty at depot at Wellington until further orders:—

Capt. J. Stevenson, who will join on expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. J. Dunbar.

Adjutant-general's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 12.—The undermentioned officers of the 3rd batt. 60th Rifles are directed to proc. and do duty at the depot at Wellington until further orders:—

Capt. C. C. Willoughby. Ensign H. Allfrey.

Cadre Promotions.

Fort St. George, Madras, Jan. 17.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Lieut. R. C. Parry, 102nd foot, to have the position of capt., v. Seton, who retires. Dated Nov. 30.

Cadre 43rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. K. F. Stevenson (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., in succession to Phelps. Dated Sept. 16.

Capt. D. Monro (staff corps) to have rank from Sept. 28, 1868, v. Paxton, retired.

Capt. A. D. Phelp (staff corps) to have rank from Sept. 12, 1869, in succession to Munro.

Cadre 52nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. Kilgour (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Lateward, dec. Dated Dec. 9.

Infantry General List.

Lieut. C. B. Smith to be capt., v. Borradaile, cadre 14th N.I. Dated Nov. 30.

Returned to Duty.

The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Surg. F. Day, med. dept., principal med. storekeeper; arrived at Bombay Dec. 26, 1870.

Capt. A. Wingfield, staff corps; arrived at Bombay Jan. 5, 1871.

Capt. G. Pirrie, cadre 17th N.I.; arrived at Madras Jan. 9, 1871.

Col. A. J. M. Boileau, Royal (Madras) engrs., superint. engr., 1st grade; arrived at Madras Jan. 12, 1871.

Capt. J. G. Ryves, Royal (Madras) engrs.; arrived at Madras Jan. 15, 1871.

Capt. F. A. Stoton, staff corps, and Conductor L. Dunne, ordnance dept.; arrived at Madras Jan. 12, 1871.

Admission on the Establishment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as asst. surgs. on the Madras estab., in conformity with their appt. [Madras G.G.O., Sept. 23, 1870, No. 274] by the Home Govt., with effect from the date of their arrival at Madras:—

Mr. C. Sibthorp and J. A. Laing, m.b.; arrived at Madras Dec. 27, 1870.

Mr. H. D. Cook, m.b.; arrived at Madras Dec. 22, 1870.

Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. cols. from the date specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service:—

Major Collins Macdonald, Jan. 11.

Majors George Archimedes Searle, Francis John Wilson, and William Boardman, Jan. 12.

To be major from the date specified against his name, having completed 20 years' service;—

Capt. Thomas Wakefield, Jan. 11.

To be captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service:—

Lieuts. Elliott Armstrong Bruce and William John Pickance, Jan. 6.

MEDICAL.

Currie, Insp. gen. S., M.D., of the British med. service, is admitted on the strength of the estab. of this Presy. from Dec. 18, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Craig, Staff asst. surg. R.M., to have med. charge of garrison cells, centre dist., from Nov. 21, v. Jagoe, relieved.

Hyde, Staff asst. surg. J. M., to assume med. charge of depot, Poonamallee, v. Dr. Cowens, prom. Jan.

Kemp, Staff Asst. surg. R. D., who arrived from England, is directed to report himself to the dep. insp. gen., Hyderabad Circle, for orders.

King, Surg. H., A.B. and M.D., civil surg. of Cochin, and acting examr. and professor of chemistry in the medical college, to be chemical examiner and professor of chemistry in the medical college, with effect from Dec. 26.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in the following languages:—Higher Standard in Persian: Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, Madras staff corps, wing subaltern 5th infantry Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. J. Stevenson, 1st battalion 21st fusiliers. Higher Standard, Hindustani: Ensign B. A. N. Parrott, 76th foot; Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, 28th N.I. Lower Standard, Hindustani: Asst. surg. J. North, General Hospital. Mr. H. Bowers, inspector of schools, first educational division, has passed the prescribed test in the Telugu language.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, for fifteen months, from Jan. 10. Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, assistant to the collector and magistrate, and agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, extension of two months' privilege leave. Mr. P. L. Roberts, sub collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot, for two years. Mr. G. W. Lewis, supervisor of the 1st grade, six months, in extension of that granted in the *Gazette* of Sept. 6, 1870. The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., chaplain of Wellington, privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. F. Hewetson, deputy collector in charge of salt department, South Arcot, extension of leave for one month, under Sec. 11 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1864. Mr. B. Horsbrugh, acting principal assistant collector of Vizagapatam, for two years, from Feb. 1, under Sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 (amended), with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. Sturrock, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Canara, for one month from Jan. 3, under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated Sept. 24, 1867. Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., superintending engineer of the 3rd division, three months' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. G. J. Turner, assistant engineer, of the 2nd grade, twenty months, under paragraphs 11 and 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. B. Stephens, supervisor of the 2nd grade, one month's privilege leave, retrospectively, from Dec. 22, 1870, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. Bridge, 45th foot. Vety. surg. J. Kettle, D brig. R.H.A., to Madras. Ens. G. P. Gilbert, 3rd batt. 60th Rifles. Ens. A. Howlett, 2nd batt. 1st foot, 2nd wing subalt. 28th N.I., for six months, from Dec. 5, or date of departure. Lieut. L. H. Bennett, 24th foot, from Dec. 2, or date of departure, for six months, Neilgherries. Lieut. W. T. Much, 2nd batt. 24th foot, is detailed for duty with his regimental depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Major gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., and C.S.I., secy. to Govt., mily. dept., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. T. G. M. Lane, of the staff corps, Telugu translator to Government, secretary and examiner in Hindustani, for one year eight months and ten days, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. W. H. Coaker, of the royal engineers, asst. consulting engineer for railways, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Col. H. Man, of the staff corps, supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to Europe for two years, and to embark either for Calcutta or Penang. Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, of the staff corps, is permitted to embark for Europe from Bombay, Penang, or Rangoon. The G.O. dated Sept. 26, granting Capt. Byass, staff corps, six months' leave of absence, is cancelled at that officer's request. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has granted leave of absence on private affairs to Major (brev. col.) R. B. Prettejohn, C.B., from Nov. 30, pending embarkation in troopship Jan. 1. Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, 1st batt. 21st foot, from Feb. 15, or date of departure, till Aug. 15, Secunderabad, private affairs. Lieut. C. J. E. Rhenius, 76th foot, for two months, from Jan. 20, or date of arrival of the 76th foot at Madras, private affairs. Leave of absence is granted to 2nd Capt. M. H. C. B. Steinman, R.H.A., to May 23, in extension, on recommendation of med. board. Capt. J. McL. Miller, Madras volunteer guards, for two years, from date of embarkation from Madras. Major gen. R. Shubrick, infantry, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, on residue of furlough (two years and seventeen days), and to embark from Bombay. Capt. W. J. Tweedie, infantry, commandant 10th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay. Capt. J. W. C. Henderson, staff corps, station staff officer, St. Thomas's Mount, for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Surg. J. J. Heffernan, civil surgeon, and in medical charge of jail, Rangoon, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. C. J. Smith, of the royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer of the first grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia for three months, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Cameron, H., actg. superint. of police, Colaba, is invested with powers of a mag. in the Colaba dist. Jan. 17.

Campbell—Parry.—Mr. F. D. Campbell is app. to the special duty of investigating the Bheema Project, under the orders of the chief engr. for irrigation, and Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapoor, or till further orders. Jan. 12.

Cantem, A. M., 2nd class, 1st grade, subord. judge of Sholapoor, to act as 1st class, 3rd grade, subord. judge of Sircy during abs. of Rao Madaolaya on leave. Jan. 17.

Ffennell, Rev. W. J., B.A., now acting at Deesa, is app. chaplain of Hydrabad. Jan. 17.

Fox, C. E., master and registrar in equity, and comr. for taking accounts and for local investigations, and taxing officer in the High Court, resumed charge of his duties from Cooper on Jan. 9.

Giles, R., to be supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, and to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. R. M. Lambert, absent on sick leave to Europe. Jan. 18.

Hosking, E., acting extra asst. judge of Ahmedabad, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV. of 1869. Jan. 18.

Miller, Rev. A., B.A., having returned from furlough, will resume his appt. as chaplain of Deesa and Aboo. Jan. 17.

Stewart, T. H., an asst. coll. and mag. F.P. in the Belgaum dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Jan. 14.

Thomson, H. B., asst. engr., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Ghar div., from Mr. J. Tate on Dec. 16. Jan. 17.

Wood, C., to act as supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, v. Giles. Jan. 18.

MILITARY.

Baigrie.—The servs. of Major and brevet lieut. col. R. Baigrie, S.C., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India. No. 31.

Chapman, Major J. F., offic. wing officer 3rd N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer, Indore, in add. to his own, from Dec. 16 to Jan. 1.

Farquharson, Capt. H., 1st batt. 8th foot, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to proc. to Deolallee for duty, pending arrival at that station of the invalids, &c., of his regt., which he is to accompany to England. Jan. 17.

Leacock, Capt. F. S., gen. list, to offic. as 1st wing subaltern 21st regt. N.I. (Marine Batt.), from date of joining. Jan. 17.

Moray.—Neemuch station order confd., dated Dec. 17, directing Capt. J. C. D. S. Moray, offic. qrmr. 28th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in add. to his own, v. Lieut. Simpson.

Payne—Reynolds.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be captains from the date specified:—Lieuts. C. D. F. Payne and W. Reynolds, S.C. Jan. 12.

Strong.—Indore station order confd., dated Jan. 2, directing Capt. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in add. to his own.

Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be captain from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Lieut. A. R. Heyland, Dec. 31.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonels, from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Major F. L. Mackeson and Major and brevet lieut. col. T. S. Warden, Jan. 3.

MEDICAL.

Duck, Vet surg., to join headqrs. 18th brig. R.A., at Kirkee, on completion of the remount duty at Bombay. No. 14, Jan. 17.

Fowler—Stock.—The undermentioned med. officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presy. from the 28th ult., the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Staff surg. major H. D. Fowler and Staff asst. surg. J. N. Stock.

Johnston.—Nusseerabad brig. order confd., dated Dec. 6, apptg. Surg. Johnston, 26th N.I., to the med. charge of the lock hospital, v. Miller. No. 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Staff Head Quarters.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 7.—With reference to G.O.C.C. No. 796, Dec. 21, the following officers will accompany the C. in C. to Bombay:—

Adjutant general, deputy adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, deputy judge advocate-general.

The assistant adjutant-general R.A. will wait on the C. in C. whenever necessary.

Subaltern Officers Arriving in India.

No. 46.—The Government of India have been pleased to extend the benefit of the rule quoted below to subaltern officers arriving in India for the first time:—

G.G.O. No. 555 of 1865, para. 4.

"Young officers proceeding to join their corps for the first time are entitled to have their heavy baggage, to the extend of five maunds each,

conveyed to their destination at the public expense, in addition to the baggage allowed to passengers by the conveyance in which they proceed."

Consular Appointment.—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. F. Farnham as acting vice-consul for the United States of America in Bombay.

Designation of Regiments.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 3rd, 10th, and 27th regiments of H.M.'s Bombay native infantry being in future clothed, equipped, and designated as regiments of light infantry, in consideration of the excellent services performed by these corps during the Abyssinian Expedition.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard (order dated Jan. 8) :—Asst. surg. W. McConaghy, Indian medical department; Ensign J. F. Irwin, No. 1,094 Corporal C. Horton, 59th foot.

New Revised Code for the Medical Service.—A Revised Code of Regulations for the British medical service in the Presidency of Bombay having been prepared under the sanction of Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise its use for the British medical service from Feb. 1, in lieu of the Bombay Medical Code issued in 1849.

Court-Martial.—At a European district court-martial at Poona, on the 13th January, under the presidency of Col. W. E. McLeod, Private Abraham McGuity, of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, was charged with having, when checked by Sergeant James Regan, 83rd regiment, for coughing in a disrespectful manner when passing the said sergeant, said in a highly disrespectful manner, "I am allowed to cough, and there's no use hushing about it," or words to that effect. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. The sentence has been confirmed by Col. S. Whitehill, commanding the station.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. C. B. Izon, acting joint judge and session judge at Kaira, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 12. Mr. J. O'Leary, first judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on Oct. 5 from Jan. 17, and resumed charge of his duties on Jan. 14. Mr. C. H. Cameron, first assistant collector of Dharwar, privilege leave for three months. Lieut. J. Humfrey, special officer, Kattywar local battalion, privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. C. P. Roberts, A battery 18th brigade R.A., from Nov. 26, 1870, to Nov. 25, 1870. Capt. R. J. J. Stewart, 66th foot, to Moyafferpore, Tirhoot, Bengal, from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Col. J. C. Graves, 3rd regt. light cav., to Bombay, from Jan. 3 to Feb. 1, in extension. Ens. W. Fulton, 59th foot, to Bombay, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, on private affairs. Capt. T. E. Soady, 66th foot, to Kurrachee, for 30 days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. H. G. Robison (officiating 2nd in command 20th regt. N.I.), to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days. Capt. C. L. Hulbert, general list, attached to 21st regt. N.I., for two years. Major A. G. F. Hogg, staff corps, asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, on private affairs, for six months. Major gen. G. S. Montgomery, c.s.i., Bombay inf., for 15 months. Capt. A. T. Mander royal (Bombay) engineers, executive engineer, Aden, for two years. The undermentioned officer is appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* on Jan. 12 :—Major C. Fitzgerald, 49th foot, to command.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 3.

5*th Lancers.*—Qrmr. serg. D. Shaw, from 17th lancers, to be qrmr., v. C. Wooden, v.c., who retires upon half-pay; Feb. 4.

2*nd Foot.*—Capt. W. Clarke, from half-pay, late 73rd foot, to be capt., v. C. Squirl, who retires upon temp. half-pay; Feb. 4.

3*rd Foot.*—Lieut. J. M. D. Lewis has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 4.

5*th Foot.*—Ensign F. T. Goodridge has been perm. to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 4.

6*th Foot.*—Staff surg. F. J. Shortt to be surg., v. G. E. Gains, dec.; Feb. 4.

7*th Foot.*—Paymaster and Hon. capt. A. Spiller, from the 56th foot, to be paymaster, v. H. F. Emly, dec.; Feb. 4.

11*th Foot.*—Ensign T. H. Goldney has been perm. to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 4.

24*th Foot.*—Capt. H. B. Pulleine to be major, by purch., v. E. W. Kent, who retires; Lieut. A. F. Adams to be capt., by purch., v. Pulleine; Ensign C. D'A. Pope to be lieut., by purch., v. Adams; G. J. S. Toler, gent., to be ensign, by purch, v. Pope; Feb. 4.

26*th Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan to be asst. surg., v. G. E. Dobson, M.B., whose app., as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 11, 1870, has been cancelled; Feb. 4.

45*th Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. F. W. L. Hodder, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. T. Wood, M.D., apptd. to the staff; Feb. 4.

58*th Foot.*—Ensign C. B. R. Troup has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Feb. 4.

88*th Foot.*—Ensign F. A. Remmington has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to Indian staff corps; Feb. 4.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and brev. lieut. col. J. Maguire, from half-pay late 60th foot, to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. H. Walker-Myln, prom. half-pay lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. major G. S. Windham to be major, by purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. J. Maguire, who retires; Lieut. W. Grant to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. major Windham; Ensign P. G. Hill to be lieut., by purch., v. Grant; H. C. Bowles, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hill; Staff asst. surg. A. Minty, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. J. Wiles, prom. on the staff; Feb. 4.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. Wiles, from rifle brigade, to be staff surg., v. F. J. Shortt, appointed to the 6th foot; Staff asst. surg. T. N. Hoysted to be staff surg., v. W. H. Price, apptd. to the 46th foot; Asst. surg. T. Wood, M.D., from the 45th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. F. W. L. Hodder, M.B., apptd. to the 45th foot; Feb. 4.

BREVET.

Paymr. and hon. capt. E. C. Grant, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of major; Dec. 28.

Ens. and asst. comy. J. Gray, Madras estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; Sept. 27.

To have the hon. rank of ens. :—Dep. asst. comy. W. F. Bateman, Madras estab.; Aug. 18. Dep. asst. comy. M. Cunningham, Bengal estab.; Sept. 3. Dep. asst. comy. W. E. Francke, Madras estab.; Sept. 27.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Andrews—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, wife of H. Andrews, sub medical dept., daughter.

Avron—At the Sailors' Home, Esplanade, Jan. 17, wife of H. H. Avron, superint. Sailors' Home, daughter.

Borthwick—At Madras, Jan. 15, wife of Francis Borthwick, son.

Browne—At Church-lane Fort, Jan. 19, wife of J. R. Browne, M.D., daughter.

Chadburn—At Chinsurah, Jan. 8, wife of C. F. Chadburn, daughter.

Gribble—At Chuprah, Sarun, Jan. 7, wife of T. W. Gribble, son.

Gregson—At Agra, Jan. 9, wife of Rev. J. Gregson, daughter.

Harrison—At Cuttack, Jan. 13, wife of J. F. Harrison, daughter.

Hopkins—At Serampore, Jan. 14, wife of J. A. Hopkins, C.S., daughter.

Laing—At Meerut, Dec. 16, 1870, wife of J. G. Laing, irrigation branch P.W.D., son. [tarium, daughter.

Lauder—At Bombay, Jan. 20, wife of Qrmr. sergt. Lauder, Colaba Sani-

Mapp—At Byculla, Jan. 15, wife of Charles Mapp, son.

Parsons—At Allygurh, Jan. 9, wife of Capt. B. J. Parsons, Bengal S.C., daughter. [daughter.

Paterson—At Munmar, G.I.P. Railway, Jan. 15, wife of W. V. Paterson,

Phelps—At Aden, Jan. 5, wife of Capt. A. Phelps, D.A. comy. gen., son.

Pye—At Calcutta, Jan. 11, Mrs. K. C. Pye, daughter.

Spry—At Ahmednuggur, Jan. 14, wife of Arthur H. Spry, C.S., son.

Tear—At Kussowlie, Jan. 8, wife of Conductor R. H. Tear, army commissariat dept., daughter. [daughter.

Waddington—At Clevedon, Dec. 9, wife of G. Waddington, Bombay C.S.,

Young—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, Mrs. James Young, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bonnaud—Coles.—At Calcutta, Jan. 7, Walter Bonnaud to Mary J., daughter of A. G. Coles.

DeLima—Kail.—At Kalbadevi, Jan. 16, Alexander M. De Lima to Rose, daughter of C. Kail.

Faulkner—Watling.—At Poona, Jan. 14, Alexander Faulkner to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas F. Watling.

Goad—White.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Jan. 9, G. S. Goad to Harriett, daughter of A. White.

Gough—Leupolt.—At Benares, A. E. Gough, to Amelia L., daughter of the Rev. C. B. Leupolt.

Humfrey—Francis.—At Poona, Jan. 14, Lieut. J. Humfrey, Bombay S.C., to Emily G., daughter of Lieut. col. J. J. Francis, survey and settlement comr.

McCreery—Lennox.—At Delhi, Jan. 10, James McCreery, M.D., asst. surg., R.A., to Matilda O. R., daughter of C. W. Lennox, E.A.C.

Miller—Sharkies.—At Cuttack, Jan. 7, J. G. Miller to Jane E., daughter of the late M. J. Sharkies.

Traill—Kirk.—At Beaur, Rajpootana, Dec. 28, the Rev. John Traill to Jessie, daughter of James Kirk.

Tyrell—Halliday.—At Madras, Jan. 14, Capt. F. H. Tyrell, 3rd regt. P.L.I., to Mary, daughter of Col. Halliday, Madras army.

Waterston—St. Martin.—At St. Thome, Madras, Jan. 11, William Waterston, to Ann H., daughter of A. A. St. Martin, Madras.

DEATHS.

Branscombe—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, M. Branscombe, Calcutta, aged 52.

Chetham—At Mazagon, Jan. 16, William F. Chetham, H.M.'s Preventive Service, aged 30.

Gillmor—At Jullundur, Dec. 30, Ensign R. H. Gillmor, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders. [aged 60.

Holder—At Mazagon, Jan. 12, Anne, widow of the late John Holder,

Laing—At Meerut, Dec. 25, William E., son of — Laing, aged 9 days.

Lewis—At Bangalore, Jan. 16, Ethel M., daughter of the Rev. E. Lewis, Bellary.

Meyer—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Frederick C., son of J. H. Meyer, aged 6 months.

Williams—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Cuthbert C. Williams, late manager of the Dulcherra Tea Company, Cachar.

Home.

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IFTIKAROONISSA BEGUM AFZUL MUHUL v. ANJAD ALLY KHAN ND OTHERS.—This appeal from Oude, which was commenced on ebruary 3, was resumed and concluded on February 4. Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Bell were for the appellants; Mr. eith for the respondents. The appeal was brought by special permission of her Majesty against a judgment of the Commissioner of Oude, he having refused to allow the appellant a sum claimed as ower out of the estate of her deceased husband, known by the name f Nawab Mooneesweeroodowlah. The deed of dower was stolen at he time of the Mutiny, but afterwards restored. Lord Justice ames, after consulting the other members of the committee, gave udgment, and said their lordships would recommend to her Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, thereby firming the decision of the Commissioner of Oude on the question f dower.

GUTHRIE v. ABOOL MOZUFFER.—This appeal, which was part heard n Feb. 4, was resumed and concluded on Feb. 6. It was an *ex arte* application to their lordships. Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. eith were for the appellants. The appeal was from a judgment of he High Court of Judicature in Fort William, in Bengal, bearing ate the 30th of November, 1863—more than seven years ago—and rose out of an action of ejectment. Their lordships deferred udgment.

SHAH MUNEERODDEEN KHAN v. ODASEE KOOER AND OTHERS.—UDGMENT.—This was an appeal from the same Court as the preeding case, and the judgment was given so long ago as July, 1862. Ir. Leith was for the appellant, and Mr. J. D. Bell for the respondents. The suit was in the nature of an action of ejectment. The present appeal had been pending more than seven years. Lord Justice ames gave a very brief judgment. It was not necessary for their ordships to go into the stringency of the enactments referred to, nd they did not find any special circumstance in the case that the roperty seized was the property of a rebel. Their Lordships would ecommend that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

RAI IBRAM BULLEE v. AGHA HOSSEIN KHAN.—JUDGMENT.—This s an appeal from a decision of the Financial Commissioner of ..., dated the 18th of September, 1866, affirming a decree of the evenue Commissioner given in the same year. The appeal was in eference to some villages which had been mortgaged, and fraud, onspiracy, and duress were alleged. Lord Justice James, in giving udgment, said the Courts below had opportunities of judging of the llegations made, and their lordships saw nothing in the case to disurb the finding of the Courts. The appeal would be dismissed vith costs.

RAJENDRO NATH HALDAR v. BROJENDRO NATH BANERJEE.—JUDGMENT.—This appeal from India—the last during the present sittings —related to the validity of a will. Sir J. Colvile gave the judgment f the committee, allowing the appeal, and reversing the opinion of he Court below.

Miscellaneous.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—A meeting of this soiety was held last Saturday; Mr. Edmund F. Moore, Q.C., in the hair. Amongst the donations reported were samples of the plant roducing the "Rheea" fibre, presented by the India-office. The ecretary laid on the table specimens of the same plant grown in he Society's garden, with samples of the prepared fibre and fabrics nade of the same, and explained the cultivation of the plant and reparation of the fibre, which the Indian Government were encouaging by the offer of a prize of £5,000 for the improvement of mahinery for extracting the fibre.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—It is nnounced by the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Comany that, in consequence of their cable having been repaired, direct ub-marine communication with Egypt, India, Singapore, and Java re re-established. Arrangements have been made between the Falnouth Company, the Indian Government Telegraph Department, nd the Indo-European Company for the adoption of a remunerave tariff for messages to India. This revision, the directors state, ill cause a temporary increase of the rates to places beyond India, ut negotiations are in progress for shortly effecting a considerable eduction of the charges to Penang, Singapore, and Java.

MILITARY.—The Indian relief troopship *Crocodile*, Captain Parkyn, as nearly completed the shipment of her stores. She will embark few soldiers on Wednesday, and leave on Thursday for Queensown, to embark the remainder of her troops for Alexandria. The eamship *Atalanta*, with troops for Madras, arrived at Port Said on he morning of February 9, all well, and proceeded through the anal. The *Times* Malta correspondent writes under date of Valetta, ebruary 3:—"Her Majesty's Indian transport *Serapis*, Captain H. . Grant, arrived here yesterday evening at 6.30, from Alexandria, having on board 1,093 time-expired men and invalids. She leaves at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Portsmouth, if the repairs found necessary in her machinery can be effected by that time."

SUEZ CANAL.—The *Post* is informed that overtures have recently been made to Sir Daniel A. Lange by persons of the highest distinction in this country with a view to induce him to form a board of English directors in London in connection with the Suez Canal, in order to give them, in conjunction with himself, a voice in the management of the company's affairs, and at the same time an additional amount of capital. Although Sir D. Lange could not concur with all the reasons which were put forward, he frankly expressed his readiness to assent to any legitimate arrangement of the kind suggested, but said that he would not wish to take any steps in the matter without the full knowledge and consent of M. de Lesseps, who is in Paris.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Army Estimates were issued on Saturday morning. The increased expenditure will involve a charge of £2,886,700 over the Estimates of last year. The horse artillery has been increased by six batteries, twenty garrison batteries have been converted into field batteries, and the remaining garrison batteries increased in strength. The artillery depot has also been largely increased. The nine regiments of cavalry are taken at a full war strength of men, and all the regiments will consist of four squadrons. The troops of the engineer train have been strengthened, and one troop added for telegraph equipment. All the battalions of the Foot Guards and 23 battalions of Infantry have an establishment of 850 rank and file as being first for active service. The Army Service Corps has been increased by three companies. The Army Hospital Corps has also been augmented. The Ceylon Rifle Corps will be reduced by two companies on the withdrawal of the troops from Labuan, where they will be replaced by a police force.

DEATH OF CANON MELVILL.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Canon Melvill, of St. Paul's, which took place last Thursday at the residentiary house in Amen-court. The deceased, who was in his 73rd year, was of a Cornish family. He was sent to a private school kept by Mr. Bright at Walthamstow, and afterwards went to St. John's College, Cambridge; there he was second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. He was immediately made a fellow of Peterhouse, and rapidly obtained other appointments. Ten years afterwards he married, and became incumbent of Camden Chapel, Camberwell; his fame as a preacher, which had been great in the University, spread rapidly in the metropolis. He was next appointed to the Principalship of the East India College at Haileybury, near Hertford, which he held until the dissolution of the College, about twelve years ago. He was elected to the Golden Lectureship in St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, which he held until 1856, when he resigned it on being appointed to the canonry of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1863 he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of Barnes, Surrey, which he resigned last year, to the great regret of his parishioners.

A NEW GUN CARRIAGE.—A modification of Captain Moncrieff's gun carriage was tried on Friday afternoon at the Royal Arsenal proof butts. It is similar in principle to the recently adopted Moncrieff carriage for barbette batteries, but the system has been very much simplified and improved by the carriage itself being dispensed with, and the trunnions of the gun placed in the elevator, at the other end of which is the counterpoise, which raises it to the firing position above the battery. The trials on Friday were of a private and preliminary character, the only spectators being Captain Moncrieff and a few friends; but though the mechanism was in a crude state, and one part of the gear had been damaged in removal from the factory, the result of the experiments was amply satisfactory. The carriage tried was that adapted to the 7-inch breech-loading gun, and as the ordinary wooden bed of a siege gun-carriage is used for the elevator to work in, the principle is described as a conversion of the service system. The cost of manufacture has been greatly diminished by the abolition of the iron carriage, the value of the apparatus tried on Friday being only £150, while those hitherto manufactured for the 10 and 12-inch guns have cost from £800 to £1,000 each.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A measure which will largely accelerate promotion in the ranks of the Royal Artillery, and thereby increase the popularity of that service, has just emanated from the War-office in the shape of a Royal warrant to govern pay, position, and pensions of the army and all Government establishments. In this it is provided that master gunners shall be placed at the head of Class 1 of non-commissioned officers, and that their total pension shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per diem. This will seriously affect the present master gunners, who, according to the existing regulations, may accumulate pensions at the rate of a penny a day for each year's service, added to their allowance as non-commissioned officers, and eventually retire on 5s. per day or more. There will now be no inducement for them to remain year after year until they are too old for employment in other occupations, and the non-commissioned officers and men of junior rank have the encouraging prospect of a healthy promotion which will enable a large proportion of the most intelligent and well-conducted among them to reach the higher grades of the service. The opportunities of advancement thus afforded will also, it is hoped, induce more men of a superior class to join the Royal

regiment. A new description of case shot for rifled ordnance (hitherto the most unsatisfactory of artillery projectiles) has been tried at the Royal Arsenal and at Shoeburyness with great success, as it fulfils the principal desiderata of case in breaking up easily at the requisite moment, and scattering its contents over a very large area. The new case shot, the inventor of which is Mr. Widgery, a foreman in the Royal Laboratory, has been ordered for manufacture in large quantities.

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 9.—The Indian Budget.—Mr. Grant Duff gave notice for Friday, February 24, to move that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider the revenue accounts of India. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

Army Purchase.—Mr. Trevelyan gave notice for Tuesday, the 21st, to move: "That the purchase and sale of commissions in the army should be abolished, and that the constitution and existing management of the Horse Guards is incompatible with an efficient reorganisation of our military system." (Loud cheers.)

The Black Sea Conference.—Sir C. W. Dilke gave notice for to-morrow to ask whether the papers relating to the Conference which were to be laid upon the table would contain all the communications received by her Majesty's Government respecting the proposed action of the other Powers consequent upon the circular note of Prince Gortchakoff.

Army Organisation.—Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on Thursday next he should move the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply, and should ask leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Army and the Auxiliary Land Forces of the Crown. (Cheers.)

House of Commons, Monday, *Feb.* 13.—India.—In reply to Colonel Sykes, Mr. Grant Duff said that all the papers and correspondence connected with the inquiry of the Bonus Compensation Committee at the different Presidencies in India would be laid on the table.

Army Estimates.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Sir John Pakington, said that he would not ask for a vote on the Army Estimates till after the reorganisation and scheme of the Government had been proposed. The course he proposed was to make the statement in committee, report progress afterwards, and then introduce the Bill, allowing a week for its consideration.

India Office.

February 13, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major C. M. Smith; Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, Cav.; Lieut. E. H. Curtis, Cav.; Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson, Staff Corps; Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Capt. P. Burgess, Staff Corps; Col. F. F. Warder, Inf.; Lieut. C. M. A. Morant, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. B. Holland, Engrs.; Major A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. E. Taylor, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. J. Oldfield, Cav., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Barron, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. D. Macdonald, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf.; Capt. C. A. Porteous, Staff Corps; Col. A. Fraser, Staff Corps; Major A. Gahagan, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. W. Yonge, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. S. Jones, Staff Corps; Major R. J. Castell, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

Baines—The wife of Capt. J. E. Baines, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, of a son, at Lymington, Hants, Feb. 2.

MARRIAGES.

Gordon—Gordon.—Lieut. col. John James Hood Gordon, 29th Punjab Infantry, to Isabella Gordon, daughter of Edward S. Gordon, at Edinburgh, Feb. 1.

Magan—Davey.—Tilson Shaw Magan, Madras Staff Corps, to Charlotte, widow of William M. Davey, late the Royal Regiment, at St. Pancras Church, London, Feb. 6.

Reddie—Murray.—John Griffiths Reddie, late Master Attendant, Calcutta, to Isabella L., daughter of Anthony Murray, at Dollerie, Perthshire, N.B., Feb. 9.

DEATHS.

Playfair—Emma L., daughter of the late Lieut. colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, at St. Andrew's, Feb. 6.

Salmon—Henry R. G. Salmon, Lieut. R.N.R., late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Navy, son of the late Capt. Salmon, on board the steamship *Caldera*, from Callas de Lima, aged 33, Jan. 13.

Tulloch—Ada M., daughter of Capt. Hector Tulloch, Madras Engineers, at 4, West Cliff-gardens, Folkestone, Jan. 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Furness Abbey, Calcutta.—5. Sidlaw, Singapore; Dirigo, Bombay; Levi, Calcutta; Peveril of the Peak, Rangoon; str. Alonzo, Hong Kong, &c., via Suez Canal; Lady Octavia, Calcutta.—6. Palestine, Colombo; Punjaub, Calcutta; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Nevada, Cochin; Rona, Cocanada; Lord of the Isles, Bombay.—7. Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Sir Robert Sale, Singapore; Benares, Rangoon; Passover, Colombo; Bacchus, Calcutta; Venezuela, Zanzibar; Martaban, Calcutta; Iron King, Calcutta; Onward, Moulmain.—8. Star of Devon, Colombo.—10. Mirzapore, Calcutta; Tetuan, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2. Orissa, Calcutta; Cassandra, Madras; str. Menzaleh, Aden, via Suez Canal; Phillis and Mary, Batavia; Alice Wilson, Galle.—4. Inveresbie, Kurrachee; Savernake, Bombay; Artist, Calcutta; Zanzibar, Bombay; Wolfville, Bombay.—5. Str. Glendarroch, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal; Jeanie Douglas, Calcutta; Altcar, Calcutta; Asia, Bombay.—6. Str. Belgian, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal; Alliance, Surinam.—7. Hartfell, Calcutta; Benefactress, Bombay; Egeria, Calcutta; British India, Calcutta; Summer Cloud, Singapore; Scimitar, Madras.—8. St. Marnock, Calcutta; Chinaman, Hong Kong; str. Emerald, Singapore, via Suez Canal.—11. Thames, Colombo; City of Dublin, Bombay; Royal George, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, Feb. 11.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Colonel Hoste, Capt. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. C. J. Aitcheson, Mrs. E. G. Battiscombe, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Browne, Miss Baker, Mr. J. Welbourne, Mr. W. J. Paterson, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Dampier, Mr. J. L. Lushington and son, Mr. C. B. Bird, Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. W. Fincombe, Rev. T. and Mrs. Horsefall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. S. D. Grant, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. W. S. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. Dougall, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Goslett, Mr. W. G. Sams. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Plumb and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. P. Greenfield, Mr. Flewellyn, Mr. Gillon and son, Mrs. Gillon, Mr. Hoseason and infant.

Per str. Nubia, Feb. 14.—From Brindisi.—For Hong Kong.—Mr. J. R. France. For Singapore.—Mr. J. Woodford Birch. For Calcutta.—Mr. Montrose. Bombay.—Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. R. Wimberley. For Alexandria.—Mr. C. F. Tywhitt Drake, Rev. A. E. Northy, Mr. J. D. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wenasee and infant, Mr. A. Whitworth.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A telegram has been received that the Beacon Light, which sailed Sept. 2 last, for Rangoon, is a total loss; the telegram, however, is too indistinct to make out how she has gone, and only mentions the fact.

The str. Orchis, from Liverpool to Bombay, was in collision in dock, on Feb. —, but afterwards went to sea. When twenty miles off Holyhead a leak broke out in the vessel, when she put back, and was beached at Tranmere with four feet of water in the fore compartment. She has since been placed in Morpeth Bay.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE

February 18.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Dunbar, Lady Napier of Magdala, and Major Duncan.

Southampton to Madras.—Col. Serres, and Rev. Mr. Schaffter.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. J. Marriott, Major Hill, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maule and child, Col. Combe, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mrs. G. H. Ricketts, Dr. A. V. Ward, Mr. Newsmith, Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Bean, and Miss Court.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Capt. Paget, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, Mr. A. B. Fisher, Mr. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. T. F. Stephens and child, and Col. W. S. Jones.

Southampton to Penang.—Mr. Birch, and Mr. Fredericks.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, and Mr. Phipps.

Brindisi to Hong Kong.—Mr. Anderson.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. Iveson, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Broadbent.

Brindisi to Shanghai.—Mr. Blair.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rollo, and Mr. Buchanan.

Malta to Ceylon.—Mr. Torin.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackie.

Southampton to King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Brindisi to King George's Sound.—Mr. W. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Richman, and Mr. Elder.

Brindisi to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Feldheim, and Mr. P. Moore.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. Acland.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Lieut. Williamson.

February 25.

Southampton to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Sadler, Miss Heath, Capt. C. W. Yonge, Col. Macdonald, Miss Watson, Capt. C. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Atkins.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Col. and Mrs. M'Leod and son, and Misses M'Leod (two).

Southampton to Malta.—Two Misses Paget, and Mr. Swaine.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The *Law Times* observes that the subject of Legal Education in all its ramifications has for some time occupied a considerable amount of public attention. The general opinion seems to be in favour of the view advocated by the Legal Education Association, viz, of a compulsory examination for all students; and it is to be regretted that the Benchers do not at once recognise the demand of the public, and, availing themselves of the appliances at their command, resolve that no student shall, after a certain date, be called, unless he has

passed an examination. The Benchers have all the requisite machinery at hand to carry out this resolution, but they seem by their tardiness to recognise public opinion disposed to let this, one of their greatest privileges, pass out of their hands. They have six Readers, who have been selected with care to discharge the duties in the several departments of the law. There is no excuse, therefore, for any student who has not prepared himself to pass the examination. But the hitch seems to be in the omission to make attendance at three at least of the lectures and classes compulsory upon the students. There is one department of law where this compulsory test ought not to be omitted any longer, because the evils resulting from the neglect are more serious than any other. We allude to the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Indian laws. There are several gentlemen, either civil servants on leave in England or natives of India, who are members of the several Inns of Court, and it is to be regretted that the Benchers should call these gentlemen without exacting from them some test that they possess something more than a mere smattering of the native laws which they will be called upon to administer or assist in administering in India. We always feel regret when we hear of gentlemen intending to practise or to enter the Civil Service in India being admitted to the profession without giving some evidence of their capability to discharge the duties of the judicial office, which, sooner or later, they are destined to fill. The natives have, in a forcible manner, already shown their repugnance to having these laws administered by men who are ignorant of their first principles. The Benchers, we are sure, will, in this view of the matter, hesitate to clothe with the character of barrister gentlemen who have never attended the lectures and classes of three Readers at least, including the Reader on Hindu, Mahommedan, and Indian Laws, unless in very special cases. We hope soon to hear that the Benchers have taken some steps to remove this stigma from their administration of the Inns of Court. The consequences of this ignorance of these laws are much more serious in India than they are at home. Gentlemen going out there in the character of barristers are presumed to have some knowledge of the native laws, and the natives soon discover the mistake, and are much disgusted and very prone to resist what they regard as a trick upon their credulity. These observations are verified by the fact that a very considerable amount of the time of the High Courts in India is occupied in hearing appeals from the Mofussil, upon points which, if the Judges of the Courts of First Instance were acquainted with the first principles of the law, would never arise. The expense and other evils consequent upon this state of things occasion great dissatisfaction amongst the natives.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brenner and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be :—

Via Southampton, on the Saturdays, February 18, and March 4 and 18.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, on the Fridays, February 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

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Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Ameer Khan.—Ameer Khan, the alleged Wahabee conspirator, whose imprisonment by order of the Executive Government has been the subject of much litigation in Calcutta, and whose case has now been brought before the Privy Council, was liberated on the 10th ult., but, when a few paces from the gaol door, was apprehended on a warrant. He was to be tried for treason at Patna on the 20th Jan. Mr. Anstey has been retained in the Wahabee case at Patna on behalf of the defence.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-30	... ...		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...		95 ⅞
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...	In sterling taking	90⅜ ⅛
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...	Co.'s Rs.	90⅜ ⅛
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...	1,000 as	90⅜ ⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	... ...	equivalent to	92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...	£100.	97 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		98½ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...		106½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Madras	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		207
	India 5 per cent.		110
	India 4 per cent.		101⅛ to 102
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90¼ to 90⅜
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98⅛ to 99⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛ to 100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1883		100⅝ to 101⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅛ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s. to 27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		24s. to 28s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103⅛ to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101½
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103⅜
Stock	East Indian	100	109⅜
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106⅛
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103⅜ to 103¾
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	101½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8⅛ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41⅛ to 42¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	123 5 4
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7 to 8
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7¼
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	5 to 4½ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	9¼ to 9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8 to 8½ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 6⅜
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	44½
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3½ to 2½ dis.

Sir W. Merewether. — The Commissioner in Sind, from latest accounts in the *Sindian* appears to have reached Sukkur. Thence he was to proceed to Larkhana, the Meerpoor districts, and then to Jacobabad. After his return to Kurrachee he will visit Shikarpore. Sir William Merewether, in order to place himself in a position to furnish all particulars in detail for the guidance of Sir Henry Durand, visited (says our contemporary) places in Sind lately which were never trodden by the foot of a European.

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February 8, 1871.

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NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore; and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 28; Agra and Madras, January 26; Calcutta, January 25.

THE Bombay papers give a few more particulars touching the loss of the *General Outram*. That ill-fated steamer had hardly got clear of Goa on her way from Carwar to Bombay, when it came on to blow hard from the south-west, followed ere long by a heavy sea, which ultimately threw her on her beam ends. "Sea after sea broke over her, and in a few minutes she went down," at about 3 A.M. of the 15th January. From that time till after 9 A.M., when the *Phlox* steamer came to the rescue, the survivors had kept themselves afloat on bales, casks, spars, and so forth. No one seemed to know what had become of the cabin-passengers, so suddenly did the ship go down. They were probably drowned in their berths. According to the captain there was no sign of imminent danger before the event. To the names of Europeans lost, as given by us last week, must be added that of Mrs. Carr, who perished with her husband, Major W. Carr. Three of the crew and about thirty native passengers were lost. Some idea of the lives lost on the Malabar coast during the same gale may be formed from the fact of the steamer *Elphinstone* having picked up by the way only thirty-three men out of crews amounting in all to about a hundred.

MR. DAVIES, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has passed through Lahore on his way to that part of the frontier where his predecessor had purposed meeting Sir W. Merewether, the Commissioner of Sindh. It has long been supposed that the meeting in question had been planned with the object of ultimately annexing Sindh to the Punjab—a measure whose expediency speaks for itself. Sindh, a mere accidental excrescence of the Bombay Presidency, belongs by its geographical and strategic position to the Punjab. According to the *Times of India* however, the true object of this meeting has less to do with any scheme of annexation than with the view of reconnoitring a certain border plain about thirty miles westward of Dera Ismael Khan. It lies high on the main road to Ghuznee, near the source of the Goormul river, and of course on the British side of the Suliman Range. This Shum plain, as it seems to be called, offers a good strategic point for a strong outlying post commanding the lower or Quetta entrance into Afghanistan. The reported intention of the Government to occupy it with troops from both Sindh and the Punjab looks very like a step towards placing the whole frontier under one command.

THE Indian papers publish the correspondence between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State with regard to the new department of Agriculture and Commerce. In accordance with the India Office reply, dated September 30, 1870, the new scheme is gradually acquiring shape. Its passage through the Council is said to be far from smooth. Of its main purposes we gave a sketch last week. One of its chief recommendations in the eyes of the economical will be the very small amount of additional cost involved in its execution. In point of fact a good deal of the work now irregularly distributed among several departments will be concentrated under a new manager, and the pay of his establishment made up by clippings from the other offices. When these and other details have been finally settled, the new department will go to work with a fair prospect of advancing the public weal.

THE Civil Service of Bombay feel much aggrieved at the number of good appointments to which the Indian Government has the credit of promoting any but Bombay Civilians. The value of these thirteen prizes from which they are so unkindly excluded ranges from about £3,800 a-year, for the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh or Mysore, to £6,600 for the Resident at Hydrabad. In the memorial they have presented to the Supreme Government they complain of this one-sided dealing as a grievance and a discouragement to the service to which they belong. If their facts are trustworthy, their case does seem a little hard.

WE are sorry to see that Colonel Malleson has, after all, been compelled to take sick leave to Europe, in consequence of his late accident. During his absence Mr. J. D. Gordon, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, will have charge of the young Maharajah. Mr. Gordon was formerly Private Secretary to Lord Lawrence. Mr. Ross D. Mangles is to act, we hear, for Mr. Gordon.

WHILE the ex-Nawab of Tonk is pleading his cause at home, his son, Ibrahim Ali Khan, has been formally installed in his place. This crowning blow to the father's hopes was dealt on the 19th January by Colonel Brooke, Political Agent for Rajpootana.

THE Indian Government has aimed what the *Bombay Gazette* thinks a heavy blow at jobs, by decreeing that, "as a general rule," no one over twenty-five years old shall enter the Uncovenanted Service. Is our contemporary serious?

The Indian Paper Currency Act, which passed through the Council on the 20th January, has received the Viceroy's assent. So has the Cattle Trespass Act.

LORD NAPIER, according to a recent telegram, is going or gone to Cachar to take measures for restoring peace on the North-Eastern frontier. Mr. Edgar has been heard of, and was expected to meet the relieving force about the 12th of this month. It is said—in the telegram—that some of the 4th N.I. were guilty of misconduct before the Loshai raiders.

One feature of Mr. Cardwell's scheme for reorganising and enlarging the Royal Artillery appears on the face of it open to grave objection. His short way of adding to the strength of the horse artillery in England is to withdraw five horse batteries or thirty guns from India. The wisdom of this move, especially under existing circumstances, does not seem very clear. England's right arm in India may be said to consist of her artillery, and we certainly were not aware of her having grown too strong in respect of that useful member. No such reduction formed part of those lately ordered in the Indian Army. Why then should this reduction be deemed expedient now? If India can spare these thirty guns at a time of strange political disquietude both there and here, could she not have been saved the cost of them for many years back? It is also proposed to break up two Indian brigades of horse-artillery and distribute the batteries among the other brigades, each of which would thus contain ten batteries instead of eight. This is an odd way of correcting an undoubted fault. A brigade of eight batteries being already much too unwieldy, the excess will be remedied by further additions. It would have better served all practicable ends to have cut each of the original brigades into two.

We are glad to see that the teachings of what may now be called the late war have left some fruitful impressions on the official English mind. Our military forces are no longer to be a mass of disconnected fragments. We are increasing the strength of our artillery in all needful directions. Our weapons are being improved up to the latest results of modern science and actual experience. Our officers are to enter and rise in the service according to the most approved methods of testing competency, and both officers and men are at length to learn in mimic warfare all that our German kinsfolk have lately been practising in the field. It is pleasant to hear that the Prussian system of yearly campaigns across country, to which part of the Prussian successes is manifestly due, is really about to be introduced into our own army. Hitherto we have only made a feeble and farcical pretence of copying that system; but the farce will henceforth give way to soldierlike earnest. Next autumn, after the harvest, if not sooner, we may look to see bodies of troops of all arms sent out, thoroughly equipped, to manœuvre against each other for days together in the open field, under generals furnished with nothing but a few brief instructions as to the ultimate object of their manœuvres. It is easy to see that only in this way can their own generalship, the quality of their troops, and the efficiency of their supply services be thoroughly tested. Arrangements will of course be made to compensate farmers and others for any damage done to their property; but the cost will be nothing in comparison with the extent of the public gain. Thorough instruction in all outpost duties will also henceforth become an essential feature of military drill. Let us hope that our Indian army will also benefit by these reforms. Of late years marching in India has fallen into comparative disuse, and the practice of massing troops for mimic warfare about stations like Umballa and Lahore has been tried only in a fitful and imperfect way. Lord Napier will add to his former services by applying at stated seasons in various parts of India the system of prolonged campaigning which Sir Sydney Cotton long since demanded in vain. There would be policy in such a step, apart from its overt recommendations.

Lord Lansdowne's Committee on the employment of Royal Engineer officers have done wisely in recommending a wide recourse to the services of the Royal Engineers in peace time for purely civil purposes. If it be true that the ordinary peace-duties of that body are quite insufficient for the numbers employed, one of two things ought to follow: Either their numbers should be reduced, or the Government should employ them in civil work of a kind best fitted to keep their hands in against the occurrence of some warlike conjuncture. The latter alternative being vastly preferable in their case to the former, we have no fault to find with the substance of a report founded on the opinions of such men as Sir W. Mansfield, Sir H. Durand, Lord Lawrence, Colonels Strachey, Taylor, and Dickens, and Sir W. E. Baker. All these witnesses agree in advocating the greater employment of military engineers on civil works, in accordance with the lessons taught by their Indian experience. It would be the height of folly to regulate the numbers of the Royal Engineers by the ordinary demands of peace, and to let such a body rust for want of useful work would of course appear to be an act of stupid wastefulness. In India, at any rate, the latter blunder has never been committed. It has been owing, as Lord Lawrence declares, to "their continuous employment on important and difficult works in time of peace," that military engineers in India have always "proved their great capacity and usefulness in war." During the Mutiny their services, in his opinion, were pre-eminently great. According to Sir W. Mansfield, "our best military engineers have been those who have executed the most important civil works, such, for instance, as Generals Sir John Cheape and Sir Robert Napier." Sir H. Durand dwells on the higher tone imparted to an official body by the discipline which makes an officer a synonym for a gentleman, in a country "where men must be trusted as they are in India." Colonel Strachey thinks that military engineers should "be bound to serve the State in all branches of engineering duty, both for civil and military purposes," and would even regard their military duties as wholly secondary to their civil. Colonel Dickens speaks of the Royal Engineers as furnishing the best men for the Public Works Department of India, and recommends the placing no limit of time or numbers on the transfer of officers from the military to the civil branch.

In a separate memorandum Sir L. Simmons urges the need of prompt action in the direction thus clearly pointed out. At present the public Works Department contains 257 Engineer officers working side by side with 126 other officers and 533 civil engineers. But as the old Indian officers pass away, their places are being filled by officers on the amalgamated list, who under existing rules can only serve seven years in India. It takes some two years to prepare an officer for a post which among other things demands a fair acquaintance with native languages and customs. Under such conditions the services of the Royal Engineers would ere long be lost to the Public Works of India, and their places be wholly occupied with men engaged for special Indian service. The rules proposed by the Committee would avert an issue so undesirable, by enabling engineer officers to remain in the Public Works Department as long as they please or as their services may be needed. According to Sir L. Simmons the due supply of engineers for India could be kept up by an addition of sixty-four cadets a year to the number of students at Woolwich, instead of the much larger number of pupils required to pass through the new Civil Engineering College. The rivalry between the too colleges seems to him alike needless and fraught with danger to one or the other. We do not see the force of his reasoning on this latter point; he might as well argue that the rivalry of Cambridge would hurt Oxford. There is room, we imagine, for both schools of engineering, and it is only fair to presume that this question had long been carefully considered by the Indian Government, before it resolved on founding a special college in England for civil engineers. The best way of carrying out the Committee's conclusions in favour of military engineers for India would be to make the new college the one source of home supply for all the engineering wants, civil or military, of the Indian Government. But it is idle, we fear, to ask that so great a step shall be taken towards undoing the muddle caused by the original blunder of amalgamating the Royal and Local armies.

Our correspondent "Centurion" furnishes Colonel Sykes with a powerful lever for his next attempt to get justice done to certain officers of the old Indian Army. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander, and the claimants of bonus-compensation have a case that is simply unanswerable from the standpoint of common justice. With all deference to the *Times*, we would remind it that the Bonus system in the Company's Army was absolutely far more legal than the over-regulation purchase system in the Queen's. Must we once more point out to the reading public that, all legal quibbling apart, the Court of Directors, acting of course with the full concurrence and in the name of her Majesty's Ministers on the Board of Control, gave their formal sanction in 1838 to the Bonus system as then worked, on the special ground of its improving the efficiency of the service through its influence in quickening promotion? What the claimants of compensation for prospects destroyed by the reconstruction of the Indian army are still pleading, is the right, not merely to recover their previous outlay, but to get something like a fair equivalent for the bonuses they would otherwise have received in their turn. Some of our readers will be glad to hear that another memorial, urging this claim, is now going round for signature among those specially concerned.

A good many signatures have already been obtained; but those who have not yet signed should lose no time in swelling the number of petitioners.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. T. J. Gardiner, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Jermyn-street, Feb. 14; Lieut. gen. Archibald Macbean, late R.A., at 9, Lancaster-terrace.

Bengal Civil Service.—Mr. J. Baptist, Government Pleader of Bhaugulpore, at Calcutta, Jan. 16; Mr. G. Aviet, late Senior Interpreter and Translator of Oriental Languages in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, at Calcutta, Jan. 10, aged 46.

Madras.—Capt. W. Bayly, late 37th Madras Grenadiers, at 118, Albany-street, N.W., Feb. 11, aged 61; Major W. M. Carr, Madras Staff Corps, lost by the foundering of the *General Outram*, Jan. 15.

Bombay.—Mr. Turnbull Stewart, Engineer of Bombay, lost in the foundering of the *General Outram*, Jan. 15.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, Feb. 15.—From Bombay.—Dr. Thompson, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Salmon, Dr. and Mrs. Murray. From Singapore.—Mr. H. Smith. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Meyer, Mr. Gibb, Mr. Grossen and son. From Shanghai.—Mr. Riddiller. From Yokohama.—Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Bolinda. From King George's Sound.—Mr. F. Moore. From Alexandria.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Belisba, Mr. Meg.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ceylon, Feb. 25.—From Bombay.—Mr. Vaughan, Miss Pogson, Mr. Perrins, Capt. Sinclair, Dr. Cogan, Col. Cannon, Major and Mrs. Graham and child, Mr. French, Mr. and Mrs. Drewett, Commander Reed, Mr. Pringle, Mr. J. Keer, Mr. J. Lovelock, Mr. Blackstone. From Calcutta.—Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Naroni. From Madras.—Mr. W. Comyn, Gen. Sir A. Wylde, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and two infants. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Daniell. From Yokohama.—Mrs. Pervis. From Ceylon.—Lieut. Sherlock. From Aden.—Mr. Ellis, R.N.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The *Neilgherry Excelsior* relates a tiger-shooting story that is deserving of notice on more accounts than one. A tiger was tracked and wounded by a Colonel Christie. The animal retired into the jungle and was discovered shortly after by two of the native shekarries. These men worked their way through dense brushwood, and were about to take aim at the infuriated beast, when, as so frequently happens in such cases, the wounded tiger rushed out upon them, and mangled one of the poor fellows in so fearful a manner that his life was despaired of. The two shekarries were apparently the only two men of the party who had the courage to undertake so desperate a service, as that of crawling through heavy jungle to despatch a wounded tiger is known to be. If the Colonel Christie mentioned by the *Neilgherry Excelsior* is a sportsman, and has had to deal with wounded tigers before, he possibly, and very properly, saw no necessity for putting himself in a position where the odds are in favour of the tiger eating the sportsman. For no sportsman, unless unduly excited by the chase, would follow a wounded tiger on foot through heavy jungle. If he should do so, the tiger has by a long way the best of it. How came it, then, that the two natives were allowed to do and dare that which Colonel Christie himself apparently declined? But having done what was, if a foolhardy, at least a gallant deed, it does seem hard that the *Neilgherry Excelsior* has not only not a good word to say on behalf of the two native shekarries, but positively goes out of its way to sneer at the unfortunate man who was seized, and who is described as "half dead with fright and pain" when found. The natives of India, as we all know, were once addicted to many very curious and barbarous customs. The teachings of an ancient faith made them fond of exposing their dying relatives on the banks of the Ganges till the rising flood extinguished the last flickering breath of life. They still have, probably, a hankering fondness for widow-burning and hook-swinging. But we have no right to suppose because of these strange customs which were once theirs, that they are insensible to bodily pain, nor to be surprised if they evince fear, and not satisfaction, after a tiger has been doing his best to tear them in pieces. Had a tiger been making his breakfast off the legs of the Editor of the *Neilgherry Excelsior*, in what condition, we should like to know, does this gentleman imagine he would have been found? Many years will probably have to elapse before a certain type of Englishmen will learn to look on the natives of India as human beings who have many feelings and attributes in common with the rest of their species.

ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Cardwell's programme of military reconstruction must have been a welcome surprise even to those who had least misgivings as to his own readiness to meet the popular demand for something bold and practical. There were so many counter influences to take into the reckoning, that one hardly dared to anticipate so large a concession to the claims of common expediency. But the Minister for War has made a rare hit. He has not only taken the wind out of Mr. Trevelyan's sails by his bold proposal to abolish purchase, but he has somehow gained the assent of the Duke of Cambridge to the most sweeping measure of military reform ever yet brought forward by a Minister of State. It was evident that no scheme of reform would be more than a mere makeshift, which should ignore or palter with the great purchase problem, and leave the Militia in the hands of the Lords Lieutenant. Mr. Cardwell has in both instances taken the bull by the horns. Commissions in the Militia will be granted by the Crown, and the purchase of commissions in the Line is absolutely to be abolished. Officers now serving will be reimbursed on retirement the full market value of their commissions, according to the average prices of the last ten years. The rank of ensign will be done away. First commissions will be granted to successful candidates from Sandhurst, to university men, to a few non-commissioned officers, and to qualified Militia officers of two years' standing. Young men entering regiments as cadets may also qualify for commissions. Promotion above the rank of captain will go by selection, according to the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, and be accelerated by a system of compulsory retirement. The strength of the regular army is fixed at 135,000—including 27,000 in the colonies. The strength of the field artillery is increased to 336 guns, mainly of the new 16-pounder pattern. The Militia and Volunteers will be placed together in districts under one head, and the Volunteers when out with the Regulars will be subject to the Mutiny Act. The affiliation of the Regulars with the Militia will be carried out by means of local recruiting and great freedom of interchange between the officers of either service.

Into the details of his scheme Mr. Cardwell did not enter, and we shall be curious to hear what he has to say on certain points of obvious difficulty, but of first importance in the future. How will he manage to combine short service at home with long service in India, for example? That difficulty might be solved in a moment by re-establishing a separate army for India; but in view of old prejudices against such a course, we fear that nothing half so statesmanlike or thorough will be attempted for years to come. And how about the pay and prospects of officers in a non-purchase army? The abolition of purchase almost necessarily entails some increase in the officers' pay, and some aid to promotion in the shape of retiring pensions. Some part of the cost of this will no doubt be met by the proposed abolition of ensigncies and cornetcies, if no attempt be made to replace them by more lieutenants and captains. One third at least of the commissioned ranks in the British army could easily be spared, if the remainder henceforth consist of good working officers, as efficient for their purpose as our artillery and engineer officers already are.

From one of Mr. Cardwell's proposals some advantage ought indirectly to accrue to the many old Indian officers who have so long pleaded in vain for a like concession to their own service. We refer of course to his scheme for reimbursing retiring officers in the extra regulation-value of their commissions. This concession once made, it will hardly be possible to withhold the very same boon from retired officers of the Indian Army, who claim fair compensation for the Bonus or prescriptive value of their commissions. If the one boon be granted on whatever plea, we cannot see how the Government can any longer refuse the other. Every argument that holds good in the one case tells yet more strongly on behalf of the other, for if ever any practice was openly encouraged and formally sanctioned by the Government of the day, it was the practice of paying bonuses to retiring officers of the old Company's army.

THE IRRAWADDY ROUTE TO CHINA.

The republication of Major Sladen's recent address to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, on the question of a trade route from British Burmah to Yunan in Western China, is a welcome contribution to the literature of an important subject.* In India and among the Indian interests at home, it has long been admitted that an inland trade with Western China might easily be established, if only we could hit upon some practicable route. The merchants of Calcutta are mostly in favour of connecting that capital with China, either by the line of the Brahmapootra, through Assam, or else by way of Cachar and Manipore to Bhamo on the Irrawaddy. The friends of Rangoon on the other hand have divided their choice between the water route up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, and thence inland to Talifoo, and the land route north-eastward from Rangoon to Kianghung in the south-eastern corner of Burmah Proper. The first of these routes was ably advocated by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1867 before the Royal Geographical Society, but the gist of his arguments seemed to lie in the alleged insignificance of Rangoon as a commercial outlet, and the assumed necessity for nine hundred miles of land traffic thence to the Yangtsee. The first assumption must have amused every one who had any local or derived acquaintance with the splendid capabilities of Rangoon itself and its easy means of intercourse with Calcutta; while the second was evidently based on the equally groundless assumption that the only practicable road from Rangoon was the overland line to Kianghung, better known as Captain Sprye's route. In point of fact the water-route up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo leaves only a hundred miles of land-journey to one of the trade-centres in Yunan, and steamers of moderate draft can ascend the great Burman river to Bhamo all the year round. The Calcutta line to Bhamo on the other hand, or to any other point on the Upper Irrawaddy, would involve a long and difficult land-journey of several hundred miles, whichever of the alternative routes might be adopted.

Between such a route through regions to a great extent barbarous and roadless, and the line recommended by Major Sladen there ought not, we think, to be a moment's question, Trade with Western China being assumed as possible through a country lying outside our own frontier, it does seem idle to ignore the self-evident advantages of water-carriage ready made for nine hundred miles of the noblest river that flows through any part of our Indian Empire, merely, as it seems, because the rise of Rangoon might somehow threaten the commercial pre-eminence of Calcutta. The course of trade will never be guided by preconceived ideas about the relative importance of different outlets. Rangoon is already the seat of a foreign trade worth ten millions a-year, and the inland trade of British Burmah has more than doubled itself within the last four years. As General Fytche pointed out in 1869, "any trade that may come to Bhamo will certainly pass down the Irrawaddy, and any idea of its being diverted towards Assam, through the difficult country between Bhamo and Sudya on the Brahmapootra, or viâ Manipore and Cachar, is totally out of the question." Now Bhamo, as Major Sladen reminds us, was the old outlet for Chinese trade with Burmah, and from Bhamo it would take but four days to convey the produce of China down to Rangoon in steamers suited to the purpose. From Rangoon that produce could be shipped direct for Europe, or conveyed in four days to Calcutta. Well, therefore, might Major Sladen ask whether any merchant who found this route open to him would prefer to send his goods on a long and expensive land journey to Calcutta, in order that most of them might be forwarded thence to Europe down the difficult Hooghly. To an unprejudiced observer the question would seem to need no answer.

Dismissing the Assam and Cachar routes as just now impracticable, let us look for a moment at Captain Sprye's proposed line of rail, tramway, or ordinary road from Rangoon to Kianghung on the Cambodia. This line also has yet to be made through four or five hundred miles of thinly-peopled country, to a point where the French trade up the Cambodia would come into rivalry with British enterprise on terms wholly favourable to the former. Half of this route would lie through the unexplored, barren, and almost uninhabited Shan States. The line, says Mr. Findlay, who traded several years in Burmah, would have to cross four great rivers and ever so many smaller streams, besides several ranges of jungle-covered hills. It would lead after all to the poorest part of Yunan, which already has cheap and easy communication with Canton. The Bhamo route on the other hand would reopen the old immemorial highway for trade with the richest part of Yunan, and would tap the wealthiest and most populous provinces of China. The great mineral wealth of Northern and Central Yunan—observes General Fytche—"is well known, as also the enormous wealth of the neighbouring provinces of Sechuen and Kwei-Chow, the most populous in China, and their gigantic trade in tea, silk, rhubarb, tobacco, sugar, hemp, oil, varnish, and other commodities, and that vast capacity of all those provinces to consume European manufactures; a large proportion of which trade we shall gain, when once the route by Bhamo is fully reopened." Mr. Cooper, the well-known traveller, has publicly avowed his firm conviction that the trade with Sechuen will at once return to its old channel, so soon as the Bhamo and Talifoo route, closed by the late rebellion in Yunan, shall have been reopened.

When will the whole of this route be fairly opened? The answer to this question depends chiefly on the goodwill and good faith of the Burman monarch and his officers. On the side of Yunan and its Panthay rulers there is nothing to fear. The Panthay Governor of Momein has promised to help us so far as he can. The Yunan Government are quite ready to send goods to Bhamo instead of Mandalay, if they can only be assured of a market in the former place. From the Shan tribes subject to Burmah no further hindrance may be expected; while the Kakhyen chiefs beyond the Burman border have all either engaged or offered to promote traffic through their hills. Burmah itself is bound by more than one treaty to grant British subjects free passage through its length and breadth, and the establishment of a British Agency at Bhamo and a British Court of Justice at Mandalay have secured us a foothold for the attainment of further advantages. It only remains for the Burman Government to carry out its pledges, and prove by friendly acts the sincerity of its friendly professions. Hitherto, in the belief of Major Sladen, the cessation of trade between Bhamo and Yunan has been owing quite as much to Burman jealousy and distrust of British enterprise as to the progress of a Mohammedan rising against the old Chinese Government of Yunan. The Burman officials could no doubt at this moment easily reopen the trade by Bhamo with South-Western China, in spite of any obstacles caused by that rising. But they have hardly yet learned, we fear, to look at the question with the eyes of British merchants eager for new fields of profitable energy. Their schooling however has already begun, and Burman obstructiveness must in time give way to the steady pressure of Western ideas, backed up by the efforts of prudent diplomacy. The time can no longer be far off when the opium of Behar will pass through Rangoon up the Irrawaddy into Western China instead of taking its long, perilous, and costly way through the Straits of Malacca to Shanghai, and when China in her turn will cease to forward the rich produce of her Western Provinces to Europe and India by the devious channel of the Yangtsee, in preference to the older and shorter road through Momein and Bhamo to the Bay of Bengal.

* Trade from Burmah to China. By Major E. B. Sladen. Glasgow, 1870.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Let me draw your attention to the debate last night, the 16th of February, upon the abolition of the purchase sys

tem in the English army, and to the Government scheme to effect it, as set forth by the Minister of War.

By this scheme it is provided that, not only shall the officers of the Home service be reimbursed upon retirement the regulation value of their respective commissions, but that the fancy sums which they may have paid over and above this in the purchase of their rank shall be returned to them, in every case, without one farthing's deduction!

I draw your attention to this in order to contrast it with the treatment we, the officers of the Indian army, have received at the hands of Government.

On what possible plea, I ask, can the Ministers of this country any longer refuse to refund the value of *our* commissions?

If justice is not absolutely dead in the official heart, and honesty a thing unknown within that stony organ, the claims which Colonel Sykes has advocated for years in the House of Commons, and the validity of which were triumphantly confirmed last year, by a majority of its members assembled, must be *at last* settled.

In comparison with the enormous sum required to compensate for the abolition of the purchase system in the English army, a mere trifle will suffice in our case; but I trust there will be no more attempts at compromise, but that the sums to which *we* should have been entitled had not Government abolished *our* purchase system will be simply returned to us.—Your obedient servant, Centurion.

London, Feb. 17.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Bombay Gazette* entirely agrees with the *Calcutta* Reviewer that England must have two systems—a home defensive force adequate to all emergencies, and an army for foreign service, that these must be made to fit the one into the other, and that the Indian portion of the foreign service corps must be to all intents and purposes mainly local. This will become manifest the moment the military question is seriously grappled with, since the English people will not stand long terms of service in the colonies, and India cannot pay for the perpetual passing and re-passing of short service men between Bombay and the British Channel. In many other respects, also, is a Local European Army highly desirable; but it will be through the question of expense that the Home Government will come to recognise the expediency of restoring what was so hastily destroyed. On the other branch of the subject, the organisation of the native army, we heartily join the Reviewer in his attack on irregularism—which is chiefly seen in its organisation, in the tenacity with which old parade forms are retained, in the reduction of English leadership to a minimum, all true allegations; and not seen in any attempt to rival French or Prussian systems of drill. But when the writer says that "Irregularism has gone down in France before the Mobile Regularism of Prussia," he runs the risk of creating an erroneous impression, and lays himself open to attack, for there was not in the French armies anything analagous to the irregular system as reduced to the perfection of absurdity in India. As far as officers are concerned there were more in a French than there were in a Prussian regiment, and of course more in a British infantry regiment than in any similar body throughout the wide world. Irregularism in India must be tried without reference to the war now in progress, because on neither side can anything so ridiculous be found. We may also venture to think that the writer has erred in comparing the Indian to the Continental armies on the point of mobility. He cannot seriously contend that in India we should have corps d'armée which could be put down *anywhere*, with as much rapidity and in as great or even relatively as great force as the French or Prussian armies. In order to rival either we should have to keep up a force little short of a million of men, and increase our railways to an extent beyond the dreams of the most sanguine narrow gauge projector among us. To compare the movement of concentration on the Rhine with our little points upon the frontier, exalt the promptitude and magnitude of the first and laugh at the slowness and exiguity of the second is to create a wrong impression. But if it is meant that brigades or divisions in India should always be ready to move at a moment's notice, we entirely agree with the Reviewer. In that respect, as well as in all others, the Indian army stands in terrible need of a thorough reform. But at the best there must be frequent delay in striking a blow, because the distances are so immense, and because no dislocation of the forces could be made to meet all cases. Nevertheless, we need not go on as we do now, acting as if we were thoroughly convinced that the Quakers are right, that the Age of Peace has come, that the army in India—except as a machine for providing places and extorting salaries from the treasury—is a fifth rate consideration, something kept up for form's sake, but totally out of place in this golden age of Universities, High Courts, Narrow-gauge Railways and Native Newspapers. The army, what there is of it, ought to be effective, well armed and equipped, adequately officered, posted judiciously, placed under a soldier Minister of War, the absurd and profligate commands of Madras and Bombay being abolished; and, as far as possible, the guns, arms, equipments, ammunition, stores, clothing, should be made in India, so that India should become self-dependent, and the strong arm of British power from the Cape of Good Hope to the Yellow Sea, from the Gulf to the Euxine.

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN IN INDIA.

The *Englishman*, despite the views promulgated by high authority in reference to the advantages likely to accrue by the removal of the Lawrence Schools in Calcutta to the more bracing and healthy climate of a hill locality, holds to the opinion that such a residence is the only truly safe one for children in India, and the statistics we quote, if statistics are of any value at all, bear us out. It is an important fact also that the health and life of European women and children in this country have not been improved for many years, although sanitary arrangements and advancement have progressed with rapid strides. Indeed, with reference to the men it has very properly been noticed that much fallacy has crept into expressed opinions of the increased healthiness of India, as obtained by the sanitary measures now adopted, and from the improvements that have been effected in the building of barracks and arrangement of cantonments. We certainly acknowledge that deaths occur less frequently in this country; but when our invaliding lists are looked over, and our returns of discharged men and deaths at home, the result of diseases more or less attributable to tropical service, which have originated or been aroused by a residence in this country, are calculated, we shall find that the benefit secured so far is very partial. Dr. Bryden has himself acknowledged that we have done but little to avert the outbreak and virulence of cholera, and in 1869 his table of figures proved that, with all our advancement and expenditure of money, the mortality of that year was greater than it had been for the ten previous years. As we fail to obtain results as satisfactory as we could wish, is it politic to "feed the fire" when there is no necessity? Either let the women and children remain at home, or be kept out of the plains in the hot, rainy, and sickly seasons. The short period of enlistment, which has been already so strongly advocated, will have an additional advantage by prohibiting or checking matrimony in the first period of service. It will not be a harsh proceeding to separate man and wife for such a short time, and we sincerely trust that such a clause may be introduced. To remedy the existing misery some system of invaliding should be adopted, or, at any rate, some depot formed at an approachable hill station, to which the women and children could be sent without difficulty or ruin to themselves. We would ask the favour of some more privileges also for this at present uncared-for class of fellow-beings, the supply of beer from the regimental canteen, and the means of supplementing their husbands' rations by the purchase of sound meat and bread at cost prices. More consideration might be bestowed upon the selection of quarters with reference to the number of inmates forced to occupy them. Rank must necessarily be respected, but life and health deserve also some consideration, and a soldier's wife and five little ones permitted to come to this country, or to remain in it, humanly require a larger space for habitation than a single staff sergeant.

ZANZIBAR.

The *Times of India* observes that as it seems scarcely probable that Mr. Churchill will return to his post at Zanzibar, the appointment of Acting Resident there assumes considerable importance. Many times we have urged the importance of the study of Arabic and Persian by Bombay officers aspiring to political employment, in order that the four or five Arabic or other Mussulman Residencies in these seas may always be occupied by men well acquainted with the Arabic character, and familiar with the records of the Gulf, the Mekran coast of southern and eastern Arabia, and the African colonies, which, even as far south as Mozambique, have had continuous, though infrequent, transactions with Bombay since the times of the early Portuguese navigators. Mr. Churchill, being an accomplished Arabic scholar, and having taken the post by the consent of the former Indian incumbent, Colonel Playfair (a Madras officer) could scarcely be regarded as an intruder at Zanzibar. But there ought always to be in the Bombay political service men whose claim to that and the other posts to which we refer should be incontestable on the ground of their superior knowledge of the language used, and their acquaintance with the idiosyncracy of the Mussulman officials or princes who have to be dealt with there. For the acting, if not the permanent, post at Zanzibar, there should be no difficulty in selecting a suitable man from the Bombay services. There is a medical officer in this Presidency who previously held the acting post for a considerable period, and who must be familiar with the various parties whom Syud Burgash can scarcely keep in order. The officer who was the last permanent Political Agent at Muscat, and who must have influence which would

be useful at Zanzibar from his acquaintance with Syud Thowanee's family and adherents, is also probably available, though at present filling an inland Indian appointment. There is, again, another and younger Bombay officer who has already served a fair apprenticeship in one of the Arabian appointments, who, by his command of the language, political tact and experience would be eligible for the African post. There may at home be other Bombay Arabic speaking officers whose claims should be considered as possible successors of Mr. Churchill; and we trust that, in any case, this political charge—the skilful management of which is of so much importance to Western India, so intimately connected with affairs of Oman and the Gulf, and not remotely with those of Aden and the Red Sea—will not be consigned to some Foreign-office nominee, or fall to the lot of some Calcutta or Simla courtier or courtier's client. Such things have been.

Bengal.

ADDRESS OF THE OUDE TALOOKDARS TO MR. DAVIES.

"To R. H. Davies, Esquire, C.B., C.S.I.

"Honoured Sir,—Of the deep-felt joy with which the present occasion inspires us words are but poor interpreters. Nor do we know how fittingly to thank Almighty God for having vouchsafed to us, so soon, the occasion of assembling in this hall to bid you God-speed on a higher and nobler career, earned by your constant and untiring solicitude for the good of the country over which you were delegated to rule, especially when we remember that for this our grateful hearts had unceasingly prayed.

"The manifold blessings which you have conferred on the people of Oude, ever since you arrived in this province, will abide in their memory for generations to come. Whether we think of your care for the general prosperity of the country, or of your solicitude to encourage merit, and to honour the deserving, we have equal reason to be grateful to you. We have had the pleasure, on repeated occasions, of discharging the agreeable duty of thanking you publicly for the obligations which you have from time to time conferred upon us; and it is, therefore, the less necessary to recapitulate them here. But we cannot omit to mention that, by carrying the Talookdars' Succession Act successfully through the Legislative Council, and thus consolidating and giving legal confirmation to our rights and privileges, you have laid us under a debt of gratitude which neither we, nor our successors, will ever be able to repay.

"The occasion of meeting you for the last time as our Chief Commissioner was not one on which we could have assembled here without a feeling of profound grief at our own loss, had you not, with kind anticipation, provided for us ample source of consolation by leaving as your successor our old and honoured friend and patron, General Barrow, C.B. The joy that we felt at your promotion, and the grief of bidding you farewell, have raised feelings in our mind which we do not know how to express. We shall therefore content ourselves with offering you on our own part, and that of the people of Oude in general, our hearty congratulations, and we shall conclude our present address with the prayer that, as long as the sun and the moon may revolve in their spheres, so long may last the power and glory of our gracious Queen and her Government; that the blessings of her rule may extend wider and wider, and that you, whom she has chosen to rule a portion of her Indian subjects, may rise higher and higher in the estimation of our gracious Sovereign, and be honoured with her favours.—We are, &c.,

"The Talookdars of Oude."

STATION TALK.

Julpigoree, *Jan.* 16.—The monotony of this out-of-the-way station has lately been enlivened by the arrival of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff. On Wednesday, the 11th of January, Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Brigadier-General Bourchier, Colonels Thesiger, Dillon, and Lumsden, Captain Thompson and Captain Fitz-George, inspected the 2nd Regiment N.L.I., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes. The regiment was drawn up in review order, and having received his Excellency with the usual salute, marched past in quick time, then at the double, and was afterwards put through a series of field movements by Colonel Oakes. The other officers were then called to the front in succession, and were directed to put the regiment through various evolutions. At the conclusion of the inspection the regiment was formed in quarter column, and his Lordship addressed them as follows:—"Colonel Oakes,—It affords me much pleasure to make the acquaintance of your regiment, one of the distinguished regiments in the Indian Army. I will not say the most, but certainly one of the most. I am well acquainted with its antecedents, and know how loyal it has always proved itself, especially during the Mutiny. It also gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to see my old friend Colonel Oakes at the head of it, an officer who has done good service with me both above and below ground." His Excellency then made a spirited address in Hindoostanee to the native officers and men, commenting on their previous service, and exhorting the younger soldiers to emulate the example of their comrades. The regiment was then dismissed, after which his Excellency inspected the hospital most minutely, and appeared much pleased with the arrangements. He spoke to all the patients in turn, addressing a few kind and cheering words to each. He then visited the lines and barracks, and in the evening he dined at mess with the officers of the regiment. On the following morning a sham fight took place. Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe was ordered to proceed at six A.M., with three companies, and occupy a position in the vicinity of the Rajbarree, while Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes with the remaining five companies marched from cantonment at eight A.M. to attack him. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, together with the ladies and gentlemen of the station, accompanied the latter party. After about an hour's march the advanced guard fell in with the enemy's skirmishers, who opened a dropping fire from behind a deep ditch and the jungle in which they were concealed. As the attacking force advanced sharp firing occurred on both sides, the enemy clinging tenaciously to his strong position, but on his left being threatened he began to withdraw slowly towards the fords of the river in his rear. After crossing the river he retired towards Julpigoree, hotly pursued by his adversary. When near the station the fight terminated, both forces being ordered to their quarters. The officers who commanded the opposing forces were questioned by Lord Napier concerning the morning's proceedings, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw was requested to furnish a report, with a sketch of his position and line of retreat. In the afternoon, at the special request of his Excellency, who gave eight prizes, soldiers' games took place, including swimming, jumping, wrestling, single-stick, &c., and one man seemed to afford much amusement by imitating the cries of various wild animals. In the evening the whole station were invited to dine with his Lordship at the mess-house of the regiment, his own camp being but a small one. As many as twenty-eight persons, including five ladies, sat down to dinner. The next morning Lord Napier and his staff left for Cooch Behar, to the regret of all.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Legislative.—The Calcutta *Examiner* hears that a Bill has come off the legislative anvil, and will be immediately introduced, for subjecting meat and other markets, and also slaughter-houses, to municipal control.

A Good Thing.—The *Indian Daily News* has been informed that a native prince, or shazadah, who appears to be a political pensioner, some time ago sent a nuzzeranah to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His Grace is said to have declined to accept it.

A Native Movement.—An association of native engineers has been established in Calcutta, under the name of the Indian Engineers' Association. One of its principal objects, it is whispered, is the regeneration, and if this is impossible, the abolition, of the Department of Public Works.

Police.—The *Indian Daily News* understands that Colonel Pughe, the inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, now on leave, is expected to return to India shortly, and that Colonel Patterson, the officiating inspector-general, on being relieved, proceeds to England.

Caste Rules.—In Calcutta one Hindoo prostitute has brought an action against another, because the latter brought a European into her house and drank wine with him, and thus endangered her caste standing. She could follow her profession without the slightest reproach to her caste, but she might not eat or drink with a European.

Coal at Juggiapettah.—Colonel Applegath's search for coal at Juggiapettah promises success. At any rate that officer has "expressed a firm belief" that coal exists there, and in consequence of this the Government have sanctioned the detention of the sappers and miners, now working under his orders, for a further period of one month.—*Pioneer.*

Mourning for Sir H. Durand.—With the approval of the Viceroy in Council, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab has suggested that, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the province, civil officers and officers of the Punjab Frontier Force shall wear mourning for one month, until, that is, the 15th February next.

Rajah of Puttiala.—The ceremony of the investiture of the Maharajah of Puttiala with the Star of India, at Calcutta, has been further postponed, and will not take place until about the close of February. The reason is that the presence of Lord Napier of Magdala is requisite, and his Excellency would be unable to be in Calcutta before the 20th of that month.

Public Works.—It is reported, says the *Englishman*, that Colonel F. H. Rundall, at present chief engineer to the Government of Bengal, in the Irrigation Department, will shortly be transferred to the office of Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary of the Public Works Department to the Government of India, on the departure of Colonel Anderson, the present incumbent.

COOLIES FOR BRAZIL.—So the Brazils want to import labour from British India? This is flattering to the Bengal coolies, but we hope that the insidious poison will not be allowed to work. Sarsaparilla hunting in the Brazils is a different kind of work to raising sugar in the West Indies. This the coolie would soon discover for himself, but the experience would be, even for experience, high-priced.—*Pioneer.*

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—It is reported (in the *Englishman*) that the charge and control of the Money Order Office in Calcutta has been taken away from Mr. Fink, the late incumbent, and that Mr. Sterndale has been appointed, Mr. Fink being reduced from the 3rd to the 4th grade. Baboo Sama Churn Day, 2nd assistant comptroller general of accounts, has been promoted from the 4th to 3rd grade of financial officers.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY.—Within the last twenty days Colonel Whitney, of Alipore, commanding the 11th Native Infantry, fell down and broke one of his legs; a few days afterwards his horse was stolen from his syce on the maidan, and now we hear that he has been eased of his military clothing to the value of Rs. 200, and that not the slightest trace of the thief has yet been obtained.—*Englishman.*

LAHORE.—Table-turning and spirit-rapping are puzzling the natives of Lahore. Accordingly, the President of the Anjuman-i-Punjab has circulated a notice convening a meeting for the discussion of the mystery. "Considerable and increasing excitement," says the notice, "is prevailing. It seems to be the duty of the Anjuman to take this opportunity of inviting all opponents of popular delusions, whether of imposture or self-deception, to meet, with the view of expressing their opinions on the subject."

CIVIL.—The Financial Commissionership of Oude is abolished. Colonel Barrow, C.B., the late incumbent, having succeeded Mr. Davies as Chief Commissioner, his former appointment will not be filled up, and a saving of Rs. 36,000 a-year is thus effected. It is presumed by the *Englishman* that the change is rendered possible by the more minute supervision which the new department of revenue and agriculture will bring upon local questions of revenue in the Non-regulation Provinces.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Forte*, carrying Admiral Cockburn's flag, has come up the Hooghly, as far as Prinsep's Ghat. The *Pioneer* tells us that "whole fleets of dinghies, with visitors on board, are plying between the shore and the frigate, and there is a shadowy rumour going about Calcutta that some act of hospitality, possibly taking the form of a ball, is being contemplated to welcome the vessel's arrival. The Viceroy visited the ship on Tuesday, accompanied by the Admiral."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—It is probable, says *Indian Public Opinion*, that Mr. Davies may stay a little longer in Lahore than was at first anticipated, in order to allow time for Sir William Merewether to reach Dera Ghazi for the intended conference on border matters. The *Pioneer* says—"The Murrees and Bhoogtees, although, by the death of Sir Henry Durand, they have renewed for a short time their lease of turbulent life, must expect to see his successor and Sir William Merewether in conference for their suppression before the next month is over."

COTTON IN THE N.W.P.—The *Pioneer* greatly fears all hopes of the North-West ever becoming a field for the production of first-class or even second-class cotton must be abandoned. We hear on all hands of the unfavourable issue of experiments. Nature, in giving to the climate of these provinces its general dryness and its occasional frosts, has imposed too peremptory a veto. If this be the clear result from all the trials which have been ordered, we think it should be candidly recognised, and such costly experiments at once brought to a close.

MILITARY CONVICTS.—Her Majesty's Government has given its sanction to the retention in India of all soldiers sentenced to penal servitude for insubordination, to undergo the punishment in military cells or prisons in this country. There are, we learn from the *Englishman*, at this instant awaiting passage to England "some thirteen misguided men who, in the vain hope of escaping from India and military discipline, have allowed themselves to commit overt acts of insubordination, of which criminal folly they will now have ample time for repentance during long years of hateful labour in an Indian military prison."

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.—The *Pioneer* understands that the Governor-General in Council has declined to interfere in an appeal of Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon, barrister-at-law, against remarks made by Mr. W. C. Capper in his judgment in Chota Lall Shaw *versus* Lyness. Mr. Capper, when officiating Judicial Commissioner in Oude, expressed his belief that Mr. Arathoon's argument would be repudiated by the Benchers of his Inn and by every member of an honourable Bar. Against these remarks the learned counsel appealed first to the Oude Government, and then, failing to obtain redress, to the Government of India. Not only "does the Governor-General in Council see no reason to interfere in the matter," but "his Excellency considers it most undesirable to interfere in any case with the discretion of judges in commenting upon arguments advanced before them by barristers; the exercise of such a discretion affords a check on impropriety, which is often much needed."

AMEER KHAN.—The investigation of Ameer Khan's case is going on at Patna before the magistrate. "The prosecution on behalf of the Crown is being conducted," says the *Indian Mirror*, "not by professional gentlemen, but by several members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service—viz., Mr. J. O'Kinealy, officiating Magistrate of Mymensing; Mr. J. H. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Detective Department; and Lalla Isreepersaud, Deputy Magistrate, Patna. Mr. O'Kinealy, who is known to the literary world as a poet, and to the legal world as the commentator of an edition of the Indian Penal Code, is said to have a special knowledge of the Wahabees and their tenets."

POLITICAL.—Major-General W. F. Nuthall has been appointed Officiating Political Agent at Munipore. He is an officer of thirty-four years' service, the greater part of which has been passed in various onerous appointments, civil and military, in Arracan, where he was wounded, Burmah and Assam. He was specially selected by the late Lord Dalhousie to raise a regiment in Pegu on the annexation of that country, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services with the Pegu Light Infantry on several occasions. He however was one of the unfortunate colonels to whom promotion to the rank of major-general brought loss of appointment and pay, but we are glad to find that his Excellency the Governor-General has taken the first opportunity of recognising his past services by nominating him for the appointment we have mentioned.

ALLEGED REDUCTION IN THE POLICE.—It is said that the Government of India has in contemplation some further reductions in the police department by abolishing the jail guards. "It has hitherto," says the *Indian Daily News*, "been the practice to guard the inside of the jails by the jail warders, and the outside of the premises by policemen under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Government now intends to do away with the latter, and to substitute in its stead the old system of Burkundas guards, to be placed under the control of the jail authorities. The measure has already been carried out in certain districts experimentally. There are at present about 2,000 policemen employed on the special duty of guarding the jails, whose services are now to be dispensed with. The amount of saving to be effected is about two lakhs of rupees a-year, out of which about Rs. 150,000 are to be disbursed on account of the pay of the Burkundases to be employed in future, the net saving being estimated to be about Rs. 50,000 a-year. This proposition seems to have been originally made by Dr. Mouat, and approved of by the Government of India."

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The Commercial Guide to the imports and exports of Calcutta for the month of December last shows that, as compared with December, 1869, there was a decrease in the value of merchandise imported, amounting to Rs. 13,11,019, and in that of specie and bullion of Rs. 22,09,121. The principal decrease in the merchandise imported was under the heads of cotton twist, and yarn and piece goods, iron, and wrought metals. In the export trade of the month merchandise shows an increase of Rs. 50,87,624, and bullion a decrease of Rs. 92,151. Cotton and indigo are the two items which contribute principally towards the increase, the former figuring for Rs. 26,90,214, and the latter for Rs. 12,05,479. Sugar, opium, raw silk, gunny cloth, hides, skins, linseed, and mustard also all show a considerable increase. The amount of duty collected at the Custom-house shows a nett decrease of Rs. 1,35,841, entirely due to a falling off in the collections on salt and goods imported, as the exports give an increase of Rs. 89,603. In import tonnage there was an increase of five ships and 5,983 tons, and in export of six ships and 8,807 tons.

FINANCIAL.—It appears from the official statement of revenue and expenditure that there was a net increase in the receipts for the first eight months of 1870-71 over those of the corresponding months of 1869-70 of £1,436,666, and a net decrease in the expenditure of £1,511,851, the result being thus so far in favour of revenue to the extent of nearly three millions sterling.—The grading of the officers of the Military Finance Department will, it is believed, be based, in the first instance, upon the rates of staff pay enjoyed, with such after-modifications of staff as will have the effect of reducing the several offices of the three presidencies to six grades only:—First Grade, 2,000 Controllers; Second Grade, 1,000 Military Accountants; Third Grade, 800 Examiners; Fourth Grade, 600 Pay Masters; Fifth Grade, 300 Deputy Masters; Sixth Grade, 200 Assistants. The object of this grading is to permit of the employment of officers, according to special capacity, at the will of the head of the department; an admirable idea if industry and ability are paid as well as recognised. It would, however, appear to be the idea of the Controller-General of Military Finance that the officer should carry with him the staff of his grade, neither more nor less, whether employed in a higher or lower grade. This we hold to be a mistake, as offering a premium on mediocrity. We have only to suppose an assistant in the Military Finance Department employed upon the duties of Controller, in the receipt of Rs. 200, a month, and the Controller discharging those of an assistant in consideration of receiving Rs. 2,000, to realise an absurd, but, nevertheless, exact illustration of the practical consequences of the plan. But we very much prefer to believe that no such impracticability has emanated from the clear head of General Broome.

Accident to Lady Mayo.—Lady Mayo, accompanied by Miss Milman and two other ladies, last Saturday afternoon met with an accident in Lall Bazaar-street, which necessitated her ladyship's lighting from her gharry and taking shelter in Mr. Police Superintendent Percy's quarters in the police compound. It appears that the road aforesaid was, as usual, obstructed with carts laden with jute, which was to be deposited in a jute screw opposite the police-office, and that the conveyance in which her ladyship was came in collision with one of the carts with such violence as to damage the vehicle so as to render its further use impossible. Her ladyship was detained in the police compound for half an hour until a *sowar*, who had been despatched, returned with another conveyance, in which Lady Mayo and her party proceeded on their way to the Sealda station, intending to proceed to Barrackpore by the E. B. Railway. The carter, whose conveyance was also damaged, received from her ladyship six rupees towards the repairs of the damages he had sustained. None of the ladies, we are happy to say, suffered any personal injury.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 23.

Military.—Several changes are said by the *Indian Daily News* to be in contemplation in the Military Finance Department. Amongst others, and the first, Major Bruce will be relieved for the present from Madras, either by an official from Bengal or Bombay. It is rumoured that a conference will be held in Calcutta for the re-organisation of the Indian Army, and that several officers of the Bombay and Madras armies will be invited to attend the same. We give the rumour as we heard it.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 24.—A Calcutta contemporary says that the Government of India, in the Military Department, has referred all the correspondence, on the subject of road steamers, which are now being experimentally introduced in India, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, who has been requested to give an expression of his Excellency's opinion as to their applicability for military purposes. The services of Colonel Baigrie have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. This, it is presumed, means that that gallant officer will before long be appointed to some fitting post. "Captain Peacock, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, proceeds home on sick leave, and Captain Lawrence has been offered a civil appointment. It is rumoured," adds the *Indian Daily News*, "that the command of the guard will be given to Captain Lockwood, of Lord Mayo's staff. The rumour is at least doubtful, as Captain Lockwood needs a change from India rather than in it. Lieutenant Deane, it is said, will be re-appointed Adjutant. Colonel Delane, who naturally winces under a command of three score and ten warriors, will probably apply for a corps of Irregular Cavalry."

The Government Normal School for Female Teachers.—Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector of Schools of the Central Division, has published the following rules for the admission of native ladies as students in the Government Normal School for Female Teachers:—"The students must be of respectable parentage,—Brahmans, Baidyas, Kayastha, or Navashaks. Students must be received into the institution on the written applications of their friends or guardians. Students will be of two classes,—in-students who board on the premises and out-students who live with their friends and do not board in the institution. In-students will receive stipends of Rs. 12 a month, and will reside in the school. In-students who are widows will be allowed to bring their children with them if under ten years of age. In-students will receive a moderate allowance once a-year to enable them to visit their friends. In-students will not be permitted to leave the premises except at such times and under such conditions as their friends may declare in writing. Out-students who are widows will receive stipends of Rs. 10 a month, and if they live in localities traversed by the school conveyances will be daily brought to school and taken back to their homes at the expense of the school. While any stipends are not taken up by widows, married women will be considered eligible to receive half-stipends as out-students, provided they are placed in the school with the consent of the husbands, and belong to *bona fide* poor families. Candidates coming from the country will have the preference over those from the city. The half stipends to married women will be granted from year to year, and be subject to the provision that they will be resumed at the close of any year, if required, for students who are widows."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. City of Lucknow, Watson, Glasgow; Berkshire, Cammell, Hyeres; Rajmahal, Baldentot, Liverpool; Bowfell, Ellery, Liverpool.—19. H.M.'s Forte, Fairfax, bearing flag of Rear-Admiral J. H. Cockburn, C. in C. East Indies, Trincomalie.—20. Str. Arratoon Apcar, Millis, Hong Kong; Omar Pasha, D'Costa, Bombay.—21. Anglia, Burt, Bombay; Clementina, Mussar, Bombay; France, Exmetin, Bombay; Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Bombay; Dover Castle, Owen, London.—22. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Moulmain; Chanticleer, Hall, Singapore; Feronia, Nurburgh, Aden.—23. Lucy S. Wills, Pritchard, Liverpool; Gondola, Barron, Capetown; Calliope, Symons, Bombay; Nagpore, Trevelleck, Liverpool.—24. Str. City of Oxford, Herde, Glasgow; Ravenscraig, Dunlop, Newcastle; Empress of India, Nunnerley, Colombo; Phare, Busson, Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Strs. Mongolia, Niger.—19. Str. Galata; Star of Denmark.—20. Strs. Rangoon, Moulmein; Naturalist, Amicus.—21. Str. Arabin; Courier de Bombay.—22. Strs. Glenartney, Hindostan, Arcturus; Kate Gregory, Hermit.—24. Str. Surat; Hamoody.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 24, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 2
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 12 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅛d. to 1s. 10 11-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 15-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	208 to 210
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1350 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	148 to 150 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	218 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	26 to 28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	215 to 216
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	148 to 150
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	335 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Fort Canning Land Company	1000 ...	2½ to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirnoot Indigo	200 ...	52 to 55
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £3 7 6 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 5 0 Nominal. ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, Jan. 25.—The market during the week has continued very quiet, and we have therefore nothing of interest to communicate. Our dealers do not yet appear to have any pressing requirements for goods, and they keep out of the market in the expectation of getting in later on at reduced rates. Importers, however, do not show any signs of weakness, and if shipments from home continue on the reduced scale lately telegraphed, it is not likely they will be induced to accede to lower than present unremunerative rates. The only goods which have met with any inquiry are the lower makes of *Grey Jacconets*, and in these goods a steady business has been done last mail. The Twist Market has been depressed during the week, and at the close of business yesterday some sales of 40's were reported at very low prices. To-day and to-morrow the market remains closed on account of native holidays.

Exports.—Calcutta, Jan. 25.—*Saltpetre:* During the week about 200 tons of Calcutta-washed Saltpetre have been sold at Rs. 7-12 per maund for shipment. Stock is about 8,000 bags. *Rice:* A fair amount of business has transpired during the week in Table kinds, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 to 3-8 per maund. There is some inquiry for Ballam kinds, and some transactions have been made at Rs. 2-4 to 2-6. We have heard of no transactions in Moonghy kinds. *Linseed* is in good demand both for shipment to America and Great Britain, but we have heard of no change to report owing to the scarcity of supplies. *Rapeseed:* None in the market, and consequently we have heard of no transaction to report; we quote the prices 3-14 to 4-6. *Poppyseed:* A limited business has been done during the week at Rs. 4 to 4-1. *Teelseed:* The market is bare of stock. *Jute:* Since the date of our last a moderate business has transpired in the market at prices ranging from 3-10 to 5-8. *Raw Silk:* During the week about 7 maunds of plain Jungypore Silk have been sold at Rs. 19-8, and about 11 maunds of R. C. Jungypore at Rs. 19-10 per factory seer. *Silk Piece Goods:* Nothing doing; stock, 10,000 pieces.

Madras.

The Madras Government has cancelled a regulation under which Australian dealers arriving with horses at the port of Madras were bound to submit them in the first instance to the Remount Agent.

The Madras Civil Service.—The Junior Civilians of Madras held a meeting last week to consider the advisability of memorialising the Supreme Government with regard to certain points on which general dissatisfaction is felt. It was finally resolved that the following subjects should form the prayer of the memorial:—1st, that the minimum furlough allowance be fixed at £500; 2nd. That the rate of acting allowances be restored to thirty per cent.; 3rd. That the Government of India be requested to employ Junior Civilians of the Madras service in the neighbouring provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and in the Secretariat of the Government of India.—*Pioneer.*

Native Improvements on a Statue of Chantrey.—At the upper end of the audience chamber of the palace of Tanjore there stands a statue of the late Rajah, executed in white marble, and said to be the work of Chantrey. The sculptor had, however, carved him with his head bare, so the natives have fitted on a pasteboard turban with tas-

sels and ornaments, but as it fits badly, it is generally seen cocked on one side, which gives the whole a very comical appearance. His feet too are bare, but being of one piece with the pedestal, native ingenuity has not yet accomplished the feat of shoeing. The statue (No. 404) is among the objects photographed by Captain Lyon, from whose "Notes" the above description is extracted.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY.—The headquarters and left wing of H.M.'s 29th Madras N.I. arrived at Poonah on the evening of Jan. 22, under the command of Colonel A. K. Gore. It consisted of one field officer, one major, one captain, one surgeon, seven native officers, twenty-three havildars, twenty-three naiques, and three hundred and fifty rank and file. They were to leave on the 27th for Secunderabad.—The *Bangalore Herald* hears that Colonel McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate of the Ceded Districts (Bellary), succeeds Colonel Sherard, who holds a similar appointment in the Mysore Division. The latter officer goes home next month, it is added.—The paragraph of the *Madras Times*, with regard to the result of the Gilbert court-martial, is as follows. It makes no allusion to the intended (or expected) reference of the case to the Horse Guards:—"We learn by telegram that a court-martial has found Ensign Gilbert guilty of the charge brought against him, and has sentenced him to be cashiered; and that the Commander-in-Chief in India has confirmed the finding and the sentence."

THE GODAVERY WORKS.—The *Examiner* understands that something like a serious conspiracy against the liberty of the Godavery River is now afoot in Government House, Calcutta. Colonel Keatinge, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who has just been visiting the upper waters of that most independent river, is at present a guest of Lord Mayo's, as is also, we believe, Colonel Haig, D.P.W., Secretary to the Central Provinces Government, who accompanied Colonel Keatinge in his visit to the turbulent stream, profoundly secret measures to coerce which into navigability are, it is said, now being matured under the domed roof of the winter retreat of the Viceroy. We understand that Colonel Haig is immediately to be appointed to the charge of the Godavery Works. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, signing himself "Bunkum," writes to our contemporary to warn all editors against praising the Godavery scheme. The Godavery, he assures us, will never be a navigable stream "without an expenditure that would construct at least three good railways." Then, having spent what would make three good railways in endeavouring to convert "a hill stream into a mountain river," it would, says "Bunkum," "need as much money to keep the hill stream open for navigation." The immense sums already laid out on the scheme would, he further asserts, have made "a capital canal all the way from Nagpore to the Cuttack coast or to Cocanada."—*Pioneer.*

SNAKES.—The *Madras Medical Journal* has generally a capital snake story of a scientific character, and this month is as those that have gone before. But fancy a "lover of snakes!" Such an one the *Medical Journal* says is Mr. Nicholson, assistant-surgeon R.A., who has recently published a book which supplies our medical contemporary with the text of the article to which we refer. It says:—"It may be an unreasonable prejudice, but there is no denying the fact that reptiles are no favourites with mankind in general. Here and there we find individuals who love lizards, snakes and frogs, and turn them into pets; but they are rare exceptions. Mr. Nicholson is one of the few friends of a much-hated order of reptiles, and this book entitles him to a high place in the list of lovers of snakes." Here, too, is a little useful information to lovers of snakes. You must look for them, if you wish, in dry nullahs leading down to tanks, tussocks of grass in wet paddy fields, the neighbourhood of houses, old galleries of white ants' nests, and the hollows of old trees. The author gives this valuable advice to those who have to hold a venomous snake by the neck. "It must be remembered that the great mobility of the maxillaries will often enable a snake to turn round on your fingers when you think he is quite secure; therefore take care to place your finger and thumb on either side of the neck, never above and below it." * * * The author says, "There is a very little danger about handling the snake; nerve is all that is required. I have very little of it myself, and can never handle venomous snakes with confidence. I have often envied the nerve of a friend in Rangoon, who handles cobras with perfect freedom; he puts his hand into a narrow-mouthed basket containing several cobras, and picks out the one he wants without the slightest objection on the part of the snake, beyond the usual hard swearing." And again, "keep him occupied with an object in front of him, and you may do anything to him; place your right hand above his hand, and you can bring him flat to the ground, swearing hard, but without any attempt at resistance."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. Str. Punjab, Starratt, Bombay; str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta; str. Asia, McCallum, Rangoon.—20. Str. Oriental, Smith, Rangoon.—21. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Calcutta; str. Scanderia, Carrole, Bimlipatam.—22. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.—23. Burlington, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Harmen and three children, Dr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Best.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss F. H. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Mr. G. Robertson, Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson, three native princes, Mr. C. H. Acland, Mr. C. R. Burrell, Mr. Keir, Hon. Mr. Burne and two infants, Lieut. col. Mosse, Mrs. Haydon and child. For GALLE.—Mr. A. Huni. For MELBOURNE.—Miss McDonald, Mr. J. King, Mr. W. Cavanagh. For SUEZ.—Mr. Lodington. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Grant, Mr. G. Haydon, the Rev. J. O'Donoghue, Mr. D. Naroni.

Per str. Scanderia.—Mr. A. P. Richardson.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Depommier and the Rev. — Pelissier. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. de Guigne. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Chatelier. From GALLE.—Mr. Walker.

Per str. Dacca.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder and two children, Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. J. Hooper.

Per str. Asia.—Col. Hackett, Col. C. O'Donoghue, Mrs. O'Donoghue, Major J. T. Tripp, Capt. T. Hodges, Capt. G. R. Bartlett, Lieuts. E. Lloyd, De Wend, A. A. Logan, J. M. Taylor, R. B. Giles, Ensigns D. D. McDonald, W. F. Snell, C. W. Gore, C. C. Whistler, A. W. Proudfoot, Paymaster A. Baird, Adjt. G. D. Cookson, Qrmr. R. Davies, Surg. W. H. Harris, Apothy. Carpenter, Asst. apothy. Hamilton.

Per str. Punjaub.—Dr. and Mrs. Grant.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Gosforth, ——, London; Dunkeld, ——, London.—19. Str. Punjaub, ——, Calcutta.—20. Str. Dacca, ——, Bombay.—22. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Southampton; str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—23. Str. Scanderia, ——, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. H. Conyn, Gen. Sir A. Wilde, Lady Wilde and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Basteel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and two infants, Mrs. Spender and infant, Mr. W. Davison, Mrs. Davison. For SYDNEY.—Mr. G. E. Smith, Mr. Coakers. For PENANG.—Mr. H. T. Fisher. For MELBOURNE.—The Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Babington. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. Moore.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rooney.

Per str. Punjaub.—For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, the Rev. — Paulson. For BIMLIPATAM.—Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. W. A. Willcock, Mrs. Sealey. For CALCUTTA.—Sir C. Scotland.

Per str. Dacca.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill.

Bombay.

THE FAMINE IN SINDE AND RAJPOOTANA.

Sir William Merewether has presented to the India Government a report of two years' famine in Rajpootana, but more particularly with reference to the districts of Thurr and Parkur, across which so many of the poor Marwarees passed to Sinde. The districts, Major Tyrwhitt reports are a vast desert when the rain fails, though fruitful and pleasant at other times. The rain did fail in those terrible months beginning about September 1868, and droves of poor emaciated people began to flock—literally flock—into Sinde. Major Tyrwhitt seems to have set to work at once, and with immense energy, to provide work, and to induce the people to do what was entirely beyond their experience. About the middle of July rain fell, and the people returned home. This is called the "first advent."

For some months after this opportune fall of rain all seemed bright and prosperous in Thurr and Parkur, but in the fatal month of September of the following year locusts appeared, and "did eat up every herb of the land." The picture is dreadful. For miles and miles "the country was carpeted with locusts." "Such a season," Major Tyrwhitt says, "as that of 1869 is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Thurr, both as to rain and calamity of various kinds, and it will be for ever memorable." About the middle of September this awful "second advent"—we hope the words are not a travestie of a very different use of the terms "first and second advent"—began, "hundreds and hundreds of the poor people came in dreadfully emaciated," and—observe the awful fact—"hundreds through exhaustion fell, and where they fell they died, there to be devoured by the birds, jackals, wild dogs, &c." This is the fearful picture supplied in the necessarily bare and business-like terms of an official return. What the full reality was one scarcely dares to think, but one scarcely can help thinking that of the "hundreds and hundreds who fell and died, and were devoured," there must have been hundreds who simply fell and were devoured, without those consoling words "and died" intervening. No art of fiction writer could have added to the awfulness of that picture of Major Tyrwhitt's. The bare fact is appalling. The picture, however, ought to be made of use. The drought and locusts may come again; shall we be better prepared for them if they come this year? We really fear not. As a people we work hard when an evil does come; Major Tyrwhitt, and his assistant, Lieutenant Mayhew, worked splendidly, but we never are prepared for anything—famine, war, or any conceivable calamity. We act on the principle of—"let it come, and when we see exactly what it is then we can meet it"—a course that has cost us more than we ever can compute of human life; the money in such a case is not worth talking about. Something certainly should be done in time to prevent such another tragedy.—*Friend of India.*

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of Saturday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts:—

BROACH, *Jan.* 26.—Favourable reports of the weather and crop during the week reach me from all quarters, and it seems tolerably certain that the produce of this year will exhibit considerable improvement upon that of the last. The first arrivals in Broach are, however, as I anticipated, rather stained, and of a medium class only; but the latter yield, maturing when the cold clear weather now prevailing shall have been succeeded by the dews of February, will afford a much better selection. Supplies are scanty, and rates con-

tinue most extravagant; several contracts have been made at Rs. 220-2 F.P. and all charges, and the prices of kapas in the villages have an upward tendency. Generally speaking great doubt and uneasiness as to the future course of the market exists in the minds of dealers, and having suffered severely last season for their folly in trusting to a contingency that never occurred, it is hoped they will now be somewhat inclined to watch events a little, but the few transactions at Rs. 220 seem meanwhile to be operating to dispel their newly acquired caution. In Randere and Surat, where the first carts of kapas has proved of desirable quality, rates are even higher than at Broach, and the equivalent of Rs. 225 H. P. B. is asked, but buyers refuse to operate at this figure. At Ahmedabad a local demand for spinning purposes exists, and a few lots of Laria have been taken up at Rs. 220 H. P. B.

Sheagaum, *Jan.* 26.—The weather continues clear and fine. Upwards of 250 candies arrived in this market for sale during the week, and no doubt supplies will increase should such favourable weather continue. The bulk of the arrivals is of very fair quality, but in a few doeras stain and black leaf are perceptible since the last rains.

Khamgaum, *Jan.* 26.—Since my last report the weather here has been fair and bright, and the rain happily appears to have gone entirely; supplies in our market have been very scanty lately, owing to the interruption of communications and churkaing, but we hope soon to see large quantities of cotton and kapas coming in. Rates are ranging very high just now, and are likely to continue so for some days, owing to the approaching settlements of the Bussent time-bargains.

Oomrawuttee, *Jan.* 26.—Since last report the weather has been fine. Supplies in our market have increased considerably, and about 200 candies a day are now coming in. Inferior qualities are gradually disappearing. More than half of our supply is very fair cotton. Reports from all quarters give an abundance of cotton everywhere, and we expect fully a half more in our market than we had last year received.*

Akote, *Jan.* 26.—With regard to the crops the weather is all that could be desired. From information received from Coombies during the past week it appears that slight damage has been done to the cotton on the plants by the late rains; they say some will be a little stained, but the quantity will be inconsiderable. Arrivals to this market for the past seven days amounted to 1,060 bojas, the greater portion of which was fulfilment of contracts made some time back.

Wurdah, *Jan.* 26.—Since my last report the weather has been fine, and promises to continue so, about 250 candies have arrived during the week, of fair quality. I regret to add, however, that adulteration is found to some extent. The arrivals at Hinguughaut continue of very poor quality, rates being equivalent to Rs. 218 per candy on Bombay terms.

Dharwar, *Jan.* 25.—There is really nothing to report from this for the week past, except the purchase by a native firm of a few candies, both descriptions, the Sawginned at a cost of Rs. 200-2, and the Compta at Rs. 175 f. o. b. Carwar, and these figures may be taken as the price of to-day. The latter end of last week witnessed a change in the weather, and it is now all that could be desired for the growing crop, and I hope soon to be able to report the appearance of new kapas in the market.

Miscellaneous.

Cotton, &c., for England.—The steamship *Blythewood*, Captain Miller, sailed on January 20, for Liverpool, *via* the Suez Canal, with 4,413½ bales of cotton, 717 bales of wool, 1,300 cwts. of galls, 300½ cwts. of coir yarn, &c. Mr. Cooper went as a passenger. The ship *Mabel*, 1,259 tons, Captain Wright, sailed on January 24, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6,572 bales cotton, 222 bales wool, 963¼ cwts. linseed, 298¾ cwts. coir yarn, 206 cwts. hemp, 381 cwts. horns, 150 cwts. bones, and 26 bales cowhides.

Illicit Manufacture of Salt.—With reference to a Financial Order of the Supreme Government, the Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. W. G. Pedder to enquire into the whole question mooted in the order regarding the illicit manufacture of salt in that presidency. The above mentioned officer has been desired by the Bombay Government to send in, as early as practicable after the completion of his enquiries, a report, which, together with the opinion of the local Government, will be shortly submitted to the Government of India.

Arrival of the "Abyssinia."—The *Abyssinia*, one of the breastwork monitors built for the defence of Bombay, arrived in the harbour on the afternoon of Monday, January 23, and was, until evening, quite an object of interest to the visitors at the bunder. The general report of her passage is that there was fine weather, except in the Bay of Biscay, where the sea was quite tempestuous, and that the vessel throughout the whole passage "behaved" very well. The other monitor for Bombay, the *Magdala*, was expected in soon. She left England a few days before the *Abyssinia*. The *Abyssinia* measures 1,849 tons, and has 200-horse power of engines, carries two double-gun turrets, and is driven by twin-screws.

Military.—The head-quarters of the 11th Regiment N.I. marched from Poona for Sattara on the morning of the 24th Jan. The Standing Medical Committee was to assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, on the 26th Jan., to examine Staff Surgeon-Major Cogan, Captain Sinclair, 38th Regiment, and such other officers as might appear before it. Within a few days, says the *Pioneer*, Nusseerabad may expect to see three distinguished visitors—the Bishop of Bombay, Major General Malcolm, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, C.B., to inquire, respectively, into the state of the souls, the soldiers, and the soldiers' barracks of the station. The latter appear to possess just now the greatest interest for the general public, and Colonel Crommelin's report on the new barracks will, when it appears, find an expectant public. The detachment 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. arrived here from Bombay on Friday evening last by special train, under the command of Captain J. G. McRae. It consisted of one major, one subadar-major, ten havildars, seven naiques, one hundred and fifty-three rank and file, four drummers, two bheesties, and three jemadars.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 24.—Lieutenant and Adjutant E. W. Golding, her Majesty's 95th Regiment, is about to succeed to a company, by purchase, in that regiment, vice Mulock, who retires. Ensign Sir A. Campbell, nephew to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will succeed to the lieutenancy, and Lieutenant DeSalis will probably be appointed to the adjutancy of the regiment.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 26.—The 11th Regiment Native Infantry, which arived here last week, left for Sattara this morning under the command of Colonel C. T. Pallin. We understand that since its arrival at Poona the regiment was ordered to stand fast. This order it is said was owing to the disbandment of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, which is now stationed at Sholapoor, but as the 11th Regiment has at last left for its original destination (Sattara) and not for Sholapoor, as was rumoured, the report regarding the disbandment of the 28th Regiment would appear to be without any foundation.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 24.—The Artillery have all left Jhansie, and there is not a gun left at the station but the one which fires at twelve o'clock, to enable the inhabitants to keep their watches up to time. The 106th Regiment is still at Jhansie, and they have no idea when they will receive orders to leave it. It is pleasant enough just now—very cold indeed; but when the hot weather and rains set in, then comes the tug of war with fever and dysentery, and every form of disease which is induced by malaria. General Olpherts is expected to pay the station another visit shortly.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 25.—The s.s. *Bellona*, 1,480 tons, Capt. J. Wilkinson, arrived on Jan. 26 from Hong Kong with the following military details:—Colonel Hight, wife and two children, Lieutenant H. Baber, Assistant Surgeon Baethhouse, and 400 rank and file.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. Str. Mauritius, Curry, Hong Kong; str. Poona, Haselwood, Suez; Woolloomalloo, Anderson, London.—21. Royal Visitor, Green, Mauritius; Dinapore, Wilson, Cardiff; Malabar, Douglas, Cardiff.—22. Str. De Ruyter, Young, Liverpool; str. Orlando, Dossor, London; Slieve Donald, Thompson, Liverpool; Ellen Gondy, Perry, Liverpool; Jane Law, Simpson, Liverpool; Louisa, Lever, Rangoon.—23. H.M.'s str. Abyssinia, Leigh, Liverpool; Johann Wilhelmine, Butler, Newcastle; Dunlee, Burns, Mauritius; Ardgowan, Kerr, Liverpool; Coringa, Ross, Liverpool.—25. Str. Wellesley, Peters, London; Queen of Australia, Page, Aden.—26. H.M.'s Teazer, Blomfield, London; str. Bellona, Wilkinson, Hong Kong.—27. Str. Pearl, Baldwin, Bussorah; str. India, Turner, Bussorah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Aden and Suez.—23. Str. Busheer, Sharp, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—24. Brinkburn Priory, Jack, Colombo; Mabel, Wright, Liverpool.—27. Str. Milbanke, Smith, Liverpool; str. Ethiopia, Scott, Aden.—28. Mail str. Baroda, Hall, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss Pogson, Mr. J. H. Perrins, Mr. J. Drewitt, Mr. J. Finch, Col. Cannon, Capt. Sinclair, Staff surg. major Cogan, Commander Reed R.N. For Brindisi.—Dr. M. Thomasson, Lieut. A. S. Roberts, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Mackaber. For Suez.—Mr. Y. Jones, Mrs. M. Pringle, Mrs. Freeland, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duguid. For Aden.—Mr. W. Potter.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 27, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 10⅝d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 13-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 15-16d. to Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)		
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)		par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up		1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)		Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)		Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)		par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)		2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)		Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)		1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...		180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)		Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)		Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)		...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)		1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)		Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)		680 per share

Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 98
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 107
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 114

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £1. 13s. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.

Imports.—Bombay, Jan. 28.—The market for all descriptions of imports continues dull. Business has to some extent been affected by the distrust which has seized the bazaar dealers with respect to up-country buyers, amongst whom several failures have occurred during the week; and the dealers are now requiring cash on delivery. *Grey Goods:* The market has continued dull throughout the week, with no change in prices. Shirtings: about 10,000 pieces 39-inch 6 lbs. were sold at Rs. 4-1½ to 4-3½; of 6½ lbs., about 5,000 pieces were taken off at Rs. 4-7 to 4-10; in 7 lbs., about 12,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 4-10½ to 5. *Bleached Goods* have been dull. *Dyed and Printed Goods* ditto; the following are the sales which have been effected:—viz., about 5,600 pieces White Ground Prints, at Rs. 4 to 4-12; and about 4,000 pieces Blue, Green, and Yellow Prints, at Rs. 3-10. *Turkey Red Goods* dull; the sales which have taken place are as follows, viz.:—About 1,000 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 3-14 to 4-9; and about 1,200 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 3-12. *Grey Yarns:* The market has continued dull throughout the week, with little or no change in prices. *Metals:* Ditto; we have to report the following sales, viz.:—About 250 cwts. Copper Braziers, at Rs. 44; about 1,000 cwts. Copper Ingots, at Rs. 39½ to 39¾; about 500 cwts. Iron Nail Rod, square, at Rs. 20½; about 500 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers, at Rs. 37-3 to 37-4; about 1,000 cwts. Steel, in tubes, at Rs. 7-11; and about 100 cwts. Lead Pig, at Rs. 10-10.

Exports.—Bombay, Jan. 28.—*Cotton:* By the telegrams received during the week the Liverpool market has been pretty steady, closing firmer on the 26th, the date of our latest telegram, at an advance of ¼d., Fair Dhollerah being then quoted at 6¼d. The political telegrams of the 24th, however, report that M. Jules Favre had arrived at Versailles, with proposals for the capitulation of Paris, conditionally that the garrison should leave with the honours of war. Although the proposal was declared by Count Bismarck to be inadmissible, it is felt that the surrender of Paris will come at no distant date, and with it probably the termination of the war. Since the receipt of these telegrams a large business has been done, but prices generally have not advanced more than Rs. 3 to 5 on last week's quotations. The purchases for export made in Bombay in the week aggregate about 6,500 candies, among which there were—of Old Cotton, about 2,000 candies of Dholleras and Bhownuggur, at prices ranging from Rs. 175 to 189, according to quality; 600 candies of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 193 to 195; and 300 candies of Veravul, at Rs. 171 to 173½; and of New Cotton, 1,600 candies of Oomrawuttee, deliverable in February, at Rs. 190 to 200½; 400 candies of Paizpore, at Rs. 194 to 195; 300 candies of Khandeish, at Rs. 182 to 186; 300 candies of Akote, at Rs. 204 to 206; and 250 candies of Hingunghat, at Rs. 216 to 220. The market closes firm, with a good business doing.

East India Association.—Indian Commerce.—A discussion took place on the 13th current at a meeting of the East India Association, held in the theatre of the Society of Arts (Sir Bartle Frere in the chair), after an address delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on "The Commerce of India." The speech dealt rather with the balance of trade between India and this country than with Indian commerce in general. Mr. D. Naoroji's opinions, as coming from a Parsee gentleman who was at one time professor in the Elphinstone College at Bombay, were uttered with some confidence; but the lecturer spoke with great fluency, and exhibited extensive knowledge of the subject he treated, thus gaining the attention of his audience at once. Mr. Dadabhai holds to an idea which many will think fallacious—viz., that India is becoming poorer in consequence of the sum she remits to England for the home charges, added to the remittances of the European *employés* in India. He supported this notion by pointing to the excess of exports from India over imports. Dr. Hyde Clarke urged, on the other hand, that the immense remittances of silver to India, which amounted in about a quarter of a century to two hundred millions, are not reconcilable with India's decreasing wealth. Mr. Capels (late member of Council at Bombay) having spoken on the same side as the last speaker, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., observed that the main object of this discussion was evidently to draw the attention of Parliament to the subject. He believed, however, that India was in a flourishing condition, and the people were, on the whole, contented, notwithstanding the grievance of the income-tax; and he considered the suggestions that had been made for advancing loans from this country a very questionable proceeding. The Chairman said the large amount of money which India annually paid to England might be considered as the payment which that country made for good government. He considered that the people of India, so far from complaining of this as a burden, willingly paid it for the benefit which they received, and were glad to receive, from England. The point to be considered was whether we could make this tax somewhat more easy to India. The discussion was adjourned.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Baly, Rev. J., junior chaplain, to be a senior chaplain, from Jan. 10.

Barbour, D. M., to offic. temp. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna. Jan. 18.

Bartlett, J. W., asst. engr., is posted to the Agra dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway. Jan. 18.

Biggs, T. H., joined his appt. as offic. asst. to the dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces. Jan. 2.

Billon, B. H., 4th div., revenue survey, Lower Provinces, on duty in the head quarter's office, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to be revenue surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

Call, Lieut. C. F., R.E., asst. engr., public works dept., is transf. from the Kanhan to the Narbada div. Jan. 19.

Campbell—Carnegy—Boyd.—The following asst. comrs. (Bengal) of the 2nd grade are appt. to offic. in the 1st grade:—A. C. Campbell, P. T. Carnegy, Lieut. M. O. Boyd.

Charles, J. G., to offic. temp. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad.

Charles, T. G., asst. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts., with effect from Oct. 5 last. Jan. 18.

Cunningham, Lieut. A., R.E., on return from furl., is re-appt. to the public works dept. as an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to the N.W.P. for employment in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Jan. 18.

Colquhoun, Rev. R., to be mily. chaplain of Allahabad. Jan. 18.

Cooke—Fitzgerald.—Messrs. J. E. Cooke and G. Fitzgerald are appt. to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept., Bengal. Jan. 18.

Davey, W., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Noakhally.

Fink, R. A., is transf. to the 4th class of the financial dept., and appt. an asst. to the comptroller gen. Jan. 18.

Fisher, R. A., is app. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut.-gov.'s control. Jan. 16.

Fynes-Clinton, J., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Saharunpore, during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. E. Mendham. Dec.

Gordon, Major W. R., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Howrah, during the abs. on leave of R. W. King. Jan. 17.

Grace, Conductor J. E., supervisor, 1st grade, is transf. from the N.W.P. to Port Blair. Jan. 19.

Griffin, T., overseer, is posted to the Etawah div. Ganges Canal. Jan. 18.

Harding, J. H., controller, P.W. accounts, assumed charge of the office of controller of P.W. accounts, Central India, from Mr. W. A. Billings on Jan. 15.

Heysham, W., dep. mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868. Jan. 11.

Hill, L. G., 1st div., Lower Provinces, asst. surveyor, transfd. from the 2nd to the 1st grade. Jan. 18.

Johnson, E. T. S., asst. supt. of rev. survey, 1st grade, to be dep. supt., 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 10.

Locke, R. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the 1st div., Grand Trunk-road, on Jan. 1.

Lockwood, C. J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Saharunpore div., P.W. dept., having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to the 2nd grade. Jan. 18.

Luard, Capt. C. H., R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the railway dept., returned from furl. and resu. charge of his duties on Jan. 16.

Mackesy, Major W. H., staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd grade, having reported his return from furl., is posted to the N.W.P. Jan. 16.

Mallet King. The undermentioned assts. in the Geological Survey of India reported their return to duty from Europe on the dates entered opposite their respective names:—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Dec. 21; Mr. W. King, jun., 17th idem. Under orders of H.M.'s Secy. of State, Mr. Mallet has been perm. to count as service on special duty three months of his abs. in excess of the leave granted to him in notification No. 3,739, dated Aug. 12, 1869.

Marshall, Lieut. col. W. E., staff corps, exec. eng., 2nd grade, having reported his return from furl., is transfd. from Bengal to Oude. Jan. 18.

Marshall, F. C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assu. charge of the Jhansi div., in Central India, from Henry, exec. engr., 3rd grade, on the afternoon of Dec. 21.

Martin, Capt. C., of the 2nd regt., Central India horse, is app. polit. asst. at Goona, v. Mayne, who has proceeded with his regt. to Angur. Capt. Martin assu. charge of his duties on the forenoon of Dec. 24.

Mathews, R. W., asst. to the comnr. of paper currency in Bombay, is prom. to 4th class of the financial dept. Jan. 18.

Melvile, Capt. A. B., Bengal staff corps, dep. superint. of topographical survey, 2nd grade, reported his return to duty from furlough on Jan. 5. Capt. Melvile is posted to the Khasia and Garo-hill topographical survey. Jan. 18.

MAYNE, C. J. O., is app. a probationer, 6th class, financial dept., and posted to the office of the comptroller gen. Jan. 18.

MILLER, A. B., to offic. as professor of Indian law and jurisprudence in the Presidency College, during absence from Calcutta of T. D. Ingram. Jan. 13.

MOATE, S., is app. to the public works dept. as storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad for employ. on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway. Jan. 17.

MONTGOMERIE, Major T. G., R.E., received charge of the office of supt of the great trigonometrical survey of India, from Col. J. T. Walker R.E., on Dec. 3.

MONTRESOR.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit C. F. Montresor to resign the C.S., from Sept. 15.

MORGAN, R. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, having been declared permanently unfit for service in India, his services have been dispensed with by the Sec. of State for India in Council from Jan. 17.

MORROW, W. H., tempy. overseer, 1st grade, is transfd. from Cossye div., to the Dehree div.

O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. J. W., Bengal staff corps, is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab irrigation branch. Jan. 18.

PEARSON, Major G. F., Madras staff corps, conservator of forests, N.W.P., is apptd. to offic. as inspr. gen. of forests, as a temp. arrangement, consequent on the absence of Mr. D. Brandis. Jan. 19.

ROBERTS, C. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the South-Western Circle on Jan. 10.

RULE, E., offictg. dep. acct. gen., British Burmah, is prom. to the 3rd class of the financial dept. Mr. Rule ceases from this date to offic. in the 2nd class. Jan. 18.

SCANLAN, P. H., hony. mag. in Gowalparah, is vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. Jan. 18.

SMART, R. B., junior, 1st div., Lower Provinces, asst. survr., transfd. from 3rd to 2nd grade. Jan. 18.

SMITH, Lieut. H. L., asst. supt. of revenue survey, 2nd grade, attached to the 4th div., Central Provs., to be asst. supt. 1st grade, with effect from June 18.

STERNDALE, Mr. R. A., is app. to offic. in the 3rd class of the financial dept. Jan. 18.

TAYLOR.—The services of Lieut. J. W. Taylor, asst. engr., 1st grade, temporarily employed on survey duties in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept. Jan. 19.

TEAGIAH, D., joined the office of the acct. gen., Madras. Jan. 7.

WALKER, Capt. D. C., R.E., supernmy. exec. engr., is posted to the Dum Dum div. Jan. 13.

PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Gazette of India*, Jan. 21, contains the following :—

Mr. R. M. Towers, Bengal C.S., having obtained a degree of honour in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

Messrs. H. W. Gordon and E. O'Brien, of the Bengal C.S., having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindi, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 16.—The following members of the survey department, at present attached to the Indore State Railway, are appointed to the public works department as supervisors of the 2nd grade :—

Mr. B. A. Maine, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Chennel, asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

Jan. 19.—The following promotions are sanctioned, with effect from Jan. 1 :—

Mr. R. Barclay, revenue surveyor (on duty in the head quarter's office), from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Mills, asst. surveyor, 1st div., N.W.P. (on furl.), from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, asst. surveyor, 2nd div., Bhawulpoor, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

STORE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

Jan. 18.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the undermentioned appointments by the Govt. of the Punjab in the store department of the Punjab Northern State Railway :—

Chief storekeeper, Mr. W. Watson.

Storekeeper, 1st grade, Mr. W. Mellor.

Storekeepers, 2nd grade, Messrs. F. Cunliffe, J. Lloyd, and E. A. Homan.

BERAR COMMISSION.

Jan. 20.—The following changes are made in the Berar commission, with effect from Nov. 14, the date on which Capt. R. Bullock returned to duty :—

Capt. R. Bullock, asst. comnr. of the 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Capt. R. H. Salkeld, offictg. asst. comnr. of the 1st class, to revert to his offictg. position in the 2nd class, retaining charge of the Bassim dist. as a temp. measure.

Mr. R. Jamasjee, offictg. asst. comnr. of the 2nd class, to revert to his offictg. position in the 3rd class.

In consequence of Capt. R. Hudleston's return from furlough, and of his resuming charge of his duties of dep. comnr. of the 3rd class, Hyderabad assigned dists., on Nov. 26, the following changes are made in the Berar commission, with effect from that date :—

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, offictg. dep. comnr. of the 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position as asst. comnr. of the 1st class, and to hold charge of the Bassim sub div.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, offictg. asst. comnr. of the 1st class, to revert to his substantive position as asst. comnr. of the 2nd class.

Capt. C. Wodehouse, offictg. asst. comnr. of the 2nd class, to revert to his offictg. position in the 3rd class.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, offictg. asst. comnr. of the 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appt. as extra asst. comnr. of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. R. Govind to revert to his substantive appt. as Tehsildar from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as offictg. extra asst. comnr.

BENGAL POLICE.

Jan. 14.—The following dist. supts. of police are tranferred, viz. :—

Mr. A. Anley, on leave, from Jessore to Kamroop.

Mr. J. Masters, from Kamroop to Tipperah. Mr. Masters will continue to offic. as dist. supt. of Kamroop, until return from leave of Mr. A. Anley, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Patch, from Tipperah to Chittagong. Mr. Patch will continue to offic. as dist. supt. of Sylhet until further orders.

Mr. G. M. McM. Ridsdale, from Chittagong to Noakhally.

Lieut. col. G. J. Reeves, on leave from Noakhally to Durrung.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, from Durrung to Gowalparah.

Mr. F. T. Platts, on leave from Gowalparah to Jessore.

Capt. G. McH. Bowie, on leave from Patna to Nuddea.

Mr. A. H. Giles, from Nuddea to Nowgong. Mr. Giles will continue to offic. as dep. comnr. of police, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr. J. Lambert, from Nowgong to Patna. Mr. Lambert will continue to offic. as personal asst. to the inspr. gen. of police, Lower Provinces, until relieved by Capt. A. R. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Reily, from Pubna to Mymensing.

Major W. Gordon, on leave, from Mymensing to Pubna.

MILITARY.

BALMAIN.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, of Col. J. G. Balmain, royal (Madras) art., subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated Dec. 31, 1870.

BROUGHTON, Lieut. col. W. E. D., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transf. from Allahabad to Fort William, for general duty.

CHALMERS, Lieut. J., unattached, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Mecan Meer, for duty. Jan. 18.

COWELL.—The promotion in the 36th foot of Ens. H. C. Cowell to be lieut., v. Stuckley, dec., published in G.O. of Oct. 18 last, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled. Dated Jan. 7.

CROFTON, Lieut. E. W. H., 60th royal rifles, 2nd batt., to be musketry instructor, v. O'Brien, who resigns that appt. Dated Dec. 27, 1870.

CROWDY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., to be capt., from Dec. 23, 1869.

CURRIE, Lieut. col. (local col.) R. H., 39th regt., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, from Dec. 19, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated Dec. 26.

DOBBIN.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Capt. G. M. Dobbin to be major, R.A., from Dec. 9.

DYCE—HARRISON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 4, making the following arrangements, consequent on the return of Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, 21st N.I., from leave :—Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. Ens. W. Harris, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

EDMONSTONE, Lieut. N. B., 4th hussars, is directed to proceed to England, *via* Bombay, and join the depot of his regt. Lieut. Edmonstone's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

HILL.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit Capt. G. M. D. Hill, 20th N.I., to retain the appt. of qrmr., on prom. Dated Dec. 19.

LESLIE, Lieut. (local capt.) F. M., from the 103rd foot, to be lieut., 63rd foot, v. Pidcock, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 26.

MACDONALD.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated July 1 last, apptg. Major H. Macdonald, Bengal staff corps, comdt. of Fort Michnee, v. Milrick, dec.

MACLEOD, Capt. J. G., gen. list, inf., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, att. to the 8th N.I., for duty. Jan. 14.

MECHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 9 last, app. Lieut. J. R. Mecham, asst. instr. of musketry to 26th foot, with effect from Jan. 10.

MORRIS.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Dec. 16 last, app. Ens. C. A. Morris, 1st batt. 14th foot, to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. W. F. Beatson, comdg. Allahabad div., with effect from Jan. 1.

MURRAY, Ens. W. A. J., is posted to 1st batt. 11th foot.

NEAVE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 6 last, app. Lieut. E. S. Neave, offic. 1st squad. subalt. 18th Bengal Cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. B. R. Dickson, proc. on leave.

PIDCOCK, Lieut. H. H. F., from the 63rd foot, to be lieut. 103rd foot, v. Leslie, who exchanges. Dec. 26.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. S., S.C., is transf. from the 9th N.I. to the 13th Bengal Cav., for duty. Jan. 14.

SALKELD, Lieut. C. E., 2nd squad. subalt., 2nd Bengal Cav., is app. to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Hewett, offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. at head qrs. Dec. 21.

BRADSHAW, Lieut. (local capt.) J. J., to be capt. by purch., v. Wilson, who retires. Dec. 28.

38TH N.I.

The regimental order is confd., dated Dec. 5 last, app. Captain R. H. Ward, attached, to offic. as qrmr., v. Ensign A. J. Brander, resigned.

Dated Jan. 10, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson, offic. commandant, on leave :—

Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, offic. 2nd in command and wing officer to offic. as commandant.

Capt. A. W. Graham, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer.

Capt. R. H. Ward, offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Jan. 18.—The following orders, issued by the commandant of the Central India Horse, have been confirmed:—

Dated Augur Dec. 1.—Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st squad. subalt. 1st regt. Central India horse, to be (temp.) staff officer of that force in consequence of Lieut. Colledge having proceeded with his regt. to Goona.

Dated Augur, Dec. 12.—Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 2nd squad. of the 1st regt. Central India horse, to continue to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 12.

Ensign H. A. Vincent, offic. 2nd squad. subalt. of the 1st regt. Central India horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of that regt., in addition to his duties as offic. 2nd squad. subalt., with effect from Nov. 17, the date of his joining the force.

MEDICAL.

BEATH—KEARNS.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Dec. 17 last, directing Staff asst. surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., after handing over the depot of the 55th foot at Chuckrata, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty. Dated the 17th idem, directing Staff asst. surg. W. R. Kearns, in med. charge at Dugshaie, on arrival of the head quarters, 85th foot, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty.

DOBSON.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit Asst. surg. G. E. Dobson, M.B., to continue to do duty at the presidency. Jan. 18.

FITZGERALD.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated Nov. 29 last, app. Staff asst. surg. R. G. FitzGerald, doing duty with the 36th foot, to the med. charge of the divisional and brigade staff, with effect from Dec. 1, v. Gulland, M.D., 1st batt. 6th foot, resigned.

FRENCH, Dr. J. G., offic. civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, to be civil asst. surg. of that district, with effect from the date on which he may have joined it. Jan. 12.

METCALFE, Asst. surg. F., in civil med. charge of Karnal, is app. superint. of the Karnal jail, N.W.P. Jan. 17.

RICHMOND.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to re-app. Surg. A. F. Richmond to the 38th N.I. Dated Dec. 26.

SANKEY.—Ferozepore station order confd., dated Nov. 1 last, apptg. Asst. surg. G. F. Sankey, 39th foot, to the med. charge of No. 5 baty. 22nd brig. R.A., and troops in the entrenchment, v. Davis, of the same corps.

SPRY.—Jhansi station order confd., dated Nov. 25 last, apptg. Surg. H. W. Spry, 39th N.I., to the med. charge of the station staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Wilkes, R.A., resigned.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Jan. 20.—With a view to afford increased facilities to the public in obtaining cash for Government currency notes at important places where at present no paper currency offices exist, the Gov. gen. in Council has determined to establish agencies of the paper currency department at certain selected stations which will from time to time be notified in the *Gazette*.

The agencies will in every case be placed at the Government Treasury, and will be under the superintendence of the Treasury officer.

3. A limited amount of notes and coin will be supplied to each from the head office of the circle of issue; and all applications for exchange, whether for notes or silver coin, will be granted without restriction, so far as these funds permit.

4. There is no legal obligation to cash any notes at these agencies; but they are established in order to provide facilities for exchange to the public beyond the requirements of the law.

MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.—The following gentlemen are appointed marriage registrars in Calcutta:—The Revs. J. Richards and J. Ross.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The *Gazette of India* contains the appointment of the following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Darjeeling:—Dr. T. Duka and the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council recognises the appointment of Mr. W. Mundt to officiate as Consul for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and for the North-German Confederation at the Port of Bassein during the absence of Mr. J. H. Bandow, or until further orders.

PASSAGES.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has decided that an officer on the abolition of his appointment is to be considered, when rejoining his corps or station, or proceeding to another appointment with the same or less staff salary, as travelling on duty at the public expense.

BONDS GIVEN BY OFFICIALS.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, section 35, the Gov. gen. of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule 2, No. 6.

DRESS.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following is to be considered the head dress of commissioned officers serving in the barrack department as barrack-masters:—Helmet: Plain white, same shape as the Hawkes' patent cork helmet, with black leather chin strap, turban white. Forage Cap: For officers belonging to the staff corps, as laid down in G.O. 219 of 1869; for others the same as for infantry with a plain black mohair band.

NATIVE MEDICAL PUPILS.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council having had under further consideration para. 42 of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868, so far as it concerns native medical pupils only, is pleased to modify the conditions therein laid down, and to rule that the prescribed period of training, viz., four years, should not of necessity be divided, as now, equally between a regimental hospital or civil dispensary and a medical college, but that the period allotted to the college course may be extended up to three years. The period to be passed in a hospital or dispensary will be proportionately reduced, but under no circumstances is it to be less than one year.

EMERGENT MEDICAL REQUISITIONS.—An instance having occurred of unauthorised extra hospital furniture for the preservation of hospital clothing having been made upon the requisition of a deputy inspector general of hospitals, the Government of India is pleased to rule that the power granted to deputy inspectors general of hospitals (both British and Indian medical service), to make emergent requisitions, is limited strictly to requisitions on medical and sanitary grounds.

SOLDIERS' GREAT COATS.—In supersession of G.G.O. No. 960 of Oct. 3, 1870, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council having been pleased to decide that all soldiers discharged as invalids or time-expired men, whether returning to England or proceeding to the Colonies, will be allowed to take with them from their regiment or depot a condemned cloak or great coat, it is ruled that whenever great coats and cloaks are condemned by Regimental Boards, such of them as are not altogether unserviceable are to be retained in regimental or battery store for the use of such time-expired men and invalids.

REDUCTIONS IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—In continuation of the Resolution No. 3,698, recorded in the Financial Department on September 29, 1870, the Gov. gen. in Council has resolved to abolish one of the two Assistantships to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and to sanction the appointment of an Assistant to the Deputy Accountant-general in the Central Provinces, who shall ordinarily be in the fifth class of the Financial Department. In accordance with this resolution, the schedule showing how the offices in the department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes will stand is published for general information in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

INTERPRETERS.—The following letter from the Military Department to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 126, dated Sept. 3 last, is published for information and guidance:—"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 596G, dated July 14, and reminder, No. 859G, dated Aug. 23, on the subject of the claim of ——— to the allowance of five rupees a-day for having performed the duties of an interpreter to a European Court of Requests, of which he was president, at ———, on Dec. 4, 1869, and, in reply, to acquaint you that the interpreter's allowance is to be restricted to officers who are not members of the court. The five rupees per diem, I am to observe, is granted for the services of an officer as interpreter, whose duty does not otherwise call upon him to attend the court, but who is required to do so when no member of the court is available. The claim of ——— is therefore inadmissible under this ruling."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—Asst. Apothecary A. B. Eates, E battery 16th brigade R.A.; Dec. 5. Lieut. R. D. E. Lockhart, C battery F brigade R.H.A.; Colour sergt. D. Baird, 2-12th foot; Private T. Moore, 2-12th foot; Corporal T. Pearson, 1-14th foot; Hospital Apprentice C. E. Davis, 1-17th foot; Colour sergeant W. McLellan, 26th foot; Private J. Lyness, 26th foot; Lance corporal J. Lukeman, 2-60th foot; Lance sergeant M. Murphy, 62nd foot; Drummer J. Clinton, 62nd foot; Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., 9th N.I.; Conductor W. Crawford, ordnance department; Jan. 2. The following candidates have also passed the tests specified:—High Proficiency in Arabic: Capt. P. D. Henderson, 2nd M.L.C. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Ensign A. S. McRae, 36th foot; Lieut. B. Smith, doing duty 4th N.I., 107th foot; Capt. H. L. Young, doing duty 9th N.I., general list, infantry.

DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES.—The Central Committee for the Examination of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the Judges of the Chief Court, have drawn the attention of Government to the fact that many judicial officers fail to comply with the provisions of Sec. 195, Criminal Procedure Code, which requires magistrates, at the time of trial, and when the evidence is not taken down by them, to record a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes. These memoranda are reported to be often written after the evidence has been taken, thus not being an independent record in the hand of the magistrate, but a mere abstract of the evidence, recorded by a subordinate ministerial officer. Under the authority vested in the local Government by Sec. 196 of the said Code, the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to direct that from the date of this order all native judicial officers shall in criminal trials take down the evidence of witnesses in their own handwriting in full. Should they be prevented by any sufficient reasons from taking down the evidence of any witness, in such case they shall record the reason of their inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing, from their dictation, in open court.

NEXT SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Nov. 2 last, it is hereby announced that, with the approval of the Government of India, the next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, which will be held at Lucknow in February next, will be open to all British troops in the Bengal Presidency. 2. The major-general commanding the Oude division will be good enough to nominate a central committee of management, and fix and notify the date of opening of the Exhibition. 3. Commanding officers of corps, intending to compete, will at once appoint regimental committees to act in concert and direct communication with the central committee, and to aid and encourage their men in contributing to the Exhibition. 4. State assistance, to the extent sanctioned in paras. 3 and 9 of G.O. dated Oct. 11, 1865 (page 215 of standing orders), will be given, and the balance credit of the late Exhibition at Meean Meer will be available for the purposes of the present one. 5. As a rule articles should be sent for competition only once, though they may be offered for sale a second time. Thus, those articles which have competed in previous exhibitions are not to be sent to the forthcoming one, except for sale. 6. There is no limit on the weight of goods to be sent to these annual exhibitions. It must be understood, however, that the quantity allowed to be carried at the public expense is to be restricted to the authorised scale. 7. The necessity of economy in preliminary expenses is to be impressed upon the several committees.

Interior Economy, Native Regiments.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that in place of being designated by numbers the companies of native infantry shall be henceforth distinguished in each regiment by letters from A to H for all purposes of interior economy. On parade they will be numbered from right to left, the company actually on the right being number one. This alteration will come into effect from January 1, 1871.

Circulation of Currency Notes.—The Governor General in Council is desirous of affording such increased facilities for the conversion of currency notes as can be given without imposing on the Government the cost of making remittances of specie. With this view, it is notified that, so far as may be practicable, due regard being had to the primary obligation to discharge in cash all notes at the place of issue and at the principal office of issue of the Presidency, the coin reserve at each office of issue will be held available for cashing currency notes of any circle. The amount up to which each office of issue is prepared to cash the notes of other circles will be notified daily at such office for public information. It is hoped the arrangements now made will admit of notes of all circles being ordinarily convertible at the office of issue in the interior, and at one at least of the Presidency towns; it cannot, however, be expected that the offices of the two great towns, Calcutta and Bombay, between which places there is an active exchange, will, under ordinary circumstances, be able at the same time to cash notes other than those which by law they are bound to cash on presentation. It is further notified that the head commissioner of currency at Calcutta and the commissioners at Madras and Bombay have been authorised to sell drafts at their discretion on such offices of issue as have accumulations of coin which it is desirable to reduce. Particulars as to the places on which drafts are available from time to time can be learnt on application to the officers named. The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Madras currency office, till further orders, to cash freely the notes of all circles or presidencies.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Cornet A. M. Muir, 4th hussars, from date of embarkation. Col. E. C. Warner, 20th hussars, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. E. Farquharson, 21st hussars, from date of embarkation. Surg. A. D. Gulland, M.D., 1st batt. 6th foot, for one month. Lieut. A. Fawkes, 1st batt. 8th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. (local major) J. W. Poole, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Kussowlie, from Dec. 29 to April 15. Lieut. J. B. Clarke, 26th foot, from June 30 to Aug. 31, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Asst. surg. D. A. S. Thorburn, M.D., 36th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. H. R. Skey, 38th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. Sinclair, to Bombay, from Jan. 5 to Feb. 4. Major B. T. Gilpin, 62nd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. L. W. Iredell, 104th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. F. Wilson, 105th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. L. Smith, 107th foot, to proceed to sea, from Dec. 27 to Feb. 24. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Harris, doing duty at Meerut, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Major G. Cavenagh, doing duty at Jhelum, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Surg. major G. H. Ray, M.D., 13th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta or Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, staff corps, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, having proceeded to Europe on furlough for twenty months, will be borne on the list of this department as supernumerary, from Nov. 21, 1870. Mr. G. W. Bagley, assistant to the deputy accountant general, Central Provinces, availed himself on the forenoon of Jan. 2 of the privilege leave granted to him on Dec. 21. Mr. A. Marriott, assistant district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, has reported his departure from India, per steamship *Nile*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on Dec. 24. Mr. D. R. Onslow, B.A., personal assistant to the financial member of the Governor-general's Council, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months. Mr. D. Brandis, inspector general of forests, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay. Mr. E. S. Moseley, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Backergunge, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Feb. 15, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. G. E. Porter, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rungpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from April 7 next, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. H. J. Newbery, assistant magistrate of Sherghotty, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from any date within the first week of March next on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. T. Norman, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from March 2, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. E. H. Whinfield, officiating magistrate and collector of Noakhally, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. C. A. Kelly, officiating magistrate and collector of Fureedpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough from Bombay. Mr. J. F. Stevens, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gya, for twenty days, from Feb. 1, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency. Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Feb. 7, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. F. W. Badcock, assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, for one month, from January 22, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. J. R. Muspratt, judge of Beerbhoom, for one week, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency. Mr. Muspratt will make over charge of his office to the subordinate judge of the district. Mr. R. W. King, district superintendent of police, Howrah, for two years, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. A. J. Sheridan, civil medical officer of Beerbhoom, for one week, under paragraph 19 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, preparatory to retiring from the service. An extension of leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, assistant superintendent of police, Maunbhoom. Mr. F. M. Avern, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, extension of leave for six months. The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. M. Burton, extra assistant commissioner, Karnal, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. H. Priestley, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, twenty months. Mr. D. M. Chalmers, accountant, office of executive engineer, P.W.D., 2nd division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, six months. Mr. A. Penny, executive engineer, 3rd division, Bari Doab Canal, one year. Mr. R. D. Spedding, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Banda, nineteen months. Twelve months' leave is granted to Dr. M. Thomson, professor of experimental science, Thomason College, Roorkee. Mr. E. S. Mosely, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Backergunge, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Feb. 15, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Court-Martial on Soldiers.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Bareilly, on Nov. 5, 1870, Private William Clark, 2nd battalion 25th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge: That he, William Clarke, on the 27th day of August, 1870, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army, serving at Bareilly, a place in H.M.'s dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Bareilly aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by doing an act, that is to say, discharging a gun loaded with gunpowder and shot, at Dhokul Sing, with the intention of causing the death of the said Dhokul Sing, and thereby did cause grievous hurt to him by wounding him in several places on his right leg, and on his body, the said act being then and there done by the said William Clarke whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property; and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel; and the said Dhokul Sing not taking the risk of death with his own consent. Second charge: That he, William Clarke, on the 27th day of August, 1870, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army, serving at Bareilly, a place in H.M.'s dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, did, at Bareilly aforesaid, without grave and sudden provocation, voluntarily cause grievous hurt to Dhokul Sing, by discharging at the said Dhokul Sing a gun loaded with gunpowder and shot, and thereby wounding him, Dhokul Sing, in several places on his right leg and on his body, from the effects of which wounds he, the said Dhokul Sing, was during the space of twenty days and upwards, in bodily pain, and was unable to perform his duties as a soldier. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner, Private W. Clarke, is, of the first charge, "not guilty;" of the second charge, "not guilty." Approved and confirmed. At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Peshawur, on Friday, Nov. 11, No. 1,970, Private A. Hitch, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge: Having, at Peshawur, Sept. 21, been drunk. Second charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Peshawur, on or about Sept. 21, used violence against Corporal and Lance Sergeant A. Buckland, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, by striking him in the face with his clenched fist, the said Lance Sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges. The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C. Confirmed.—(Signed) Napier of Magdala, General.—At a court-martial at Morar (Col. Holroyd, president), on the 10th December, Private George McClain, 1st batt. 11th regt., was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist Capt. Wilby Albony Liot, R.A., his superior officer, who was in the execution of his office; and, secondly, with having been drunk on the same occasion. He was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for ten years. There was a recommendation to mercy, and the Commander-in-Chief remarks in approving the proceedings—"I regret that I cannot comply with the Court's recommendation to mercy in the case of insubordination with violence to a superior officer."—The official intimation of another case of insubordination has just reached us. A court-martial at Lucknow (Lieut. col. R. B. Macleod, president), on the 31st October, tried Private John Young, of her Majesty's 62nd regiment, for insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in the following instances:—First. In having, at the cells of the regiment, used violence against Captain Arthur Lloyd Reade, of the same regiment, by throwing a vessel of water over him, the said Captain Reade being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office, and at the same time used insubordinate language towards him, to the effect, "There, you may take that to the General." Second: In having offered violence against Captain Reade, by throwing his boots and a brush at him. Being found

guilty he was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of twenty years, to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and to be marked with the letters B.C. This has been approved and confirmed. —At a district court-martial at Ferozepore on Oct. 24 (Major W. C. Hamilton, president), Sergt.-major John Collins, 39th Regiment, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having permitted and encouraged the sale of liquor from the sergeants' mess of his regiment to private soldiers, and in having been cognisant of a practice existing in the sergeants' mess of his regiment of selling liquor to private soldiers, and having failed to report the same to superior authority. He was also charged with perjury. The Court found him guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "and encouraged," in the first instance, and guilty of the second charge; and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days. In approving and confirming the proceedings the Commander-in-Chief remarks—"The sergeant-major has abused the confidence placed in him, and instead of setting an example to the non-commissioned officers and men of his regiment, of soldier-like and upright conduct, has deceived his commanding officer, and permitted a practice which may have led many men into crime. I regret that I cannot comply with the Court's recommendation to mercy." —At a General Court-Martial, at Chukratta, Nov. 14 (Colonel C. Caulfield, president), Private Michael Halloran, 55th regiment, was charged with attempting to commit culpable homicide, amounting to murder, by pushing Michael Murphy over a precipice, knowing that the said act was so imminently dangerous, that it must in all probability have caused the death of the said Michael Murphy, and thereby did cause grievous hurt to him, by causing concussion to the brain, dangerous to life, and wounds on his head. He was charged in another count with causing grievous hurt. The Court found him guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second, and sentenced him to penal servitude for six years. The proceedings have been approved and confirmed.—At a General Court-Martial, at Umballa, on Dec. 3 and 5 (Col. W. R. Cumming, president), Quartermaster George Masters, 20th hussars, was charged with having been in a disgraceful state of drunkenness in public on the railway platform, and used grossly insulting language regarding Captain Arthur Westby Brodhurst and Lieutenant Cecil Mangles, both of the same regiment, to the effect following:—"I want to listen to what this gentleman, Capt. Brodhurst, is saying, and this other young gentleman (meaning the said Lieutenant Mangles) too; they (meaning the said Captain Brodhurst and the said Lieutenant Mangles) are are a lot of scoundrels." He was found guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful" and "grossly," and sentenced to be severely reprimanded. This has been approved and confirmed, the Commander-in-Chief remarking—"In consideration of the long service, especially the field service, and the previous good character of Quartermaster G. Masters, I accept without reserve the finding of the Court, who must have given much weight to the plea of the prisoner, that his condition was due to the state of weakness he had fallen into through the injuries caused by his fall from his horse." The sentence of the Court, together with these remarks, conveying a severe reprimand, will be read to Quartermaster G. Masters, in the presence of the regimental and garrison staff.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Bagley, G. W., is confirmed in the appt. of asst. to the dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces. Jan. 24.

Bird, C. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mag. stationed within his div. Jan. 24.

Blair, J. H., acting 3rd member of the board of revenue, assumed his seat on Jan. 20.

Boileau, Col. A. J. M., R.E., suptg. engr. of the 1st grade, will be considered as having been on duty at the presidency from Jan. 13.

Boyd, J. E. E. A., acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, to act 1st class, in Coimbatore, during the employment of Lieut. Ogilvie on other duty.

Doyle, W., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., to be civil surg. of Cochin, v. Dr. King, but to continue in his present appt. until relieved.

Garstin, J. H., offieg. coll. of Madras, assumed charge of his office from Mr. J. H. Blair on Jan. 20.

Smith.—The appt. of Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E., as exec. engr. of the 1st grade, and dep. consulting engr. for railways, v. Lieut. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., R.E., notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 10, will be considered to have had effect from Oct. 15 last.

Stokes, H. E., to act as coll. of sea customs of the Madras district and protector of emigrants during the absence of J. H. Garstin on leave, without prejudice to his appt. as sub sec. to board of revenue. Jan. 24.

Municipal Appointments.

Jan. 24.—Under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Capt. J. Goldie to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Bellary, in the Bellary district, the purposes of the said Act during the year beginning May 1, 1870, and ending April 30, 1871.

Under the provisions of Section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the districts set opposite to their respective names:—

Mr. G. T. Egan, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Nellore.
Lieut. G. C. Cooper, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Kistna dist.
Capt. C. C. Morris, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Godavery dist.
Mr. H. T. Ross, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Ganjam dist.
Mr. J. E. A. Boyd, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Coimbatore dist.

MILITARY.

Cadell, Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. Cadell, royal (Madras) art., comy. of ord., 1st class, to act as dep. inspr. gen. of ord. and magazines, dur. the abs. on furl. of Stewart. Jan. 19.

Childers, Capt. E. W., royal (Madras) art., comy. of ord., 2nd class, to act as supt. of the gunpowder manufactory, without prej. to his present appointment. Jan. 19.

Firth, Lieut. col. H. H., will continue with the 39th N.I. until Major P. A. Carnegy joins that corps, or until Feb. 1.

Gordon, Brevet capt. A. A., of the 7th regt. L.C., having completed 20 years' service, to be major, with effect from Jan. 20, 1870.

Hudleston.—Memo.—In the mily. appts., Madras, last number, notifying the appt. of Major W. Hudleston, insert the words "at Chicacole" after "pensioners and holders of family certificates."

Mackenzie, Capt. C., staff corps, attached 35th N.I., is app. station staff officer at the Mount, with effect from the date of Capt. Cleland-Henderson's embarkation for Europe. Jan. 18.

Mesham.—The foll. order is confd.:—Dec. 3.—By the officer comdg. ceded dists., apptg. Major W. R. Mesham, offictg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. ceded dists., station staff officer dur. the abs. of Major T. Dyer, brig. major, ceded dists., on duty with the brig. gen. comdg. ceded dists., without prej. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 4.

Moore, E., gen. list, adjt. 13th N.I., having returned from furl. to Europe, will proc. to join his regt. forthwith at Hong Kong. Jan. 18.

Pritchard, Major gen. H., dep. judge advocate gen., to be a divisional commander, from the date of embarkation for England of Major gen. R. Shubrick, comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force. Jan. 24.

Rawlinson, Ens. S. R., 45th foot, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. of 3rd regt. L.I., with the sanction of Govt. a probr. of the Madras staff corps.

Eyres, Capt. J. G., R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his return to duty from the leave granted him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 8, 1869, is temp. posted to the 8th div., and will be considered as having been on duty at the presy. from the date of his arrival at Madras on Jan. 15.

Seacome.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. A. K. Seacome, 20th brig., R.A., has been apptd. to the depot brig. at Woolwich for duty for two years, from Jan. 1. Lieut. Seacome to be struck off the strength of the 20th brig. accordingly.

Searle, Major A. T., staff corps, to gen. duty at Bellary. Jan.

Madras Staff Corps.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. cols. from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service:—

Majors H. J. T. Nield, G. W. Playfair, R. A. Moore, W. Weldon, and C. E. Bates—Jan. 18.

Majors W. A. Deey, N. F. Bayly, and T. Sweet—Jan. 21.

To be majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty years' service:—

Capts. S. F. M. T. Grant, W. M. Lane, T. B. E. Tennant, and H. S. Robinson—Jan. 20.

To be capt. from the date specified against his name, having completed twelve years' service:—

Lieut. H. E. A. Lawford—Jan. 20.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Mr. W. Grant to be ensign in No. 3 company.

Surg. major C. M. Duff, M.D., to offic. as surg. to the corps, during the abs. on leave to Europe of Dr. R. S. Mair, or until further orders.

Ens. F. O. Sherman to be lieut. in No. 6 Company.

Removals, &c.

Head Quarters, Kamptee, Dec. 5.—The following removals and apps. are ordered:—

Capt. J. S. Steuart, on prom., to gen. duty at Trichinopoly, with effect from Dec. 9.

Capt. J. H. Gordon, 2nd wing subalt. 23rd L.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 23rd L.I., v. Steuart, with effect from Dec. 9; also v. Stephens, with effect from Dec. 20.

Capt. C. de L. Gostling, from att. 23rd L.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 23rd L.I., with effect from Dec. 20, v. Stephens.

Dec. 7.—Capt. W. G. Carr is removed from offictg. qrmr. 9th N.I., to att. 9th N.I., with effect from date of relief by Lieut. Cooke.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

The following removals and apps. are ordered:—

Col. G. Halliday, from comdt. 47th N.I. to comdt. 12th N.I., and to do gen. duty at Madras, until his embarkation for Burmah.

Col. W. G. Owen, from comdt. 12th N.I., to comdt. 37th N.I.

Col. W. C. Rich, to gen. duty, Vellore.

Capt. H. Porteous, staff corps, to att. 3rd L.I.; to join *en route* to Secunderabad.

Head Quarters Madras, Jan. 10.—The following removals and apps. are ordered:—

Col. E. Gage to gen. duty, centre dist.

Major C. J. R. Bell, staff corps, to gen. duty, centre dist.

Major E. M. Lawford, cadre 4th cav., to gen. duty, Bangalore.

Major G. A. Arbuthnot, cadre 8th L.C., to gen. duty, centre dist.

Capt. H. S. Robinson, staff corps, on prom., to gen. duty, Nagpore force.

Capt. H. C. B. Barnett, on promotion, to general duty, southern dist.

Capt. W. Thompson, from "attached" 3rd L.C. to 2nd squad. sub. 3rd L.C.

Capt. J. A. Richmond, staff corps, to 1st wing sub. 26th N.I.

Capt. D. F. M. Lane, staff corps, from offic. 1st wing sub. 19th N.I. to "attached" 35th N.I.

Capt. N. D. Robertson (Europe), from 1st wing sub. 19th N.I. to 1st wing sub. 4th N.I., v. Gabbett.

Capt. J. K. Clubley, staff corps, to 1st wing sub. 19th N.I.

Capt. W. Stoddard (Europe), from 2nd wing sub. 19th N.I. to 1st wing sub. 29th N.I., v. Grant, who vacates.

Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, from extra wing sub. 7th N.I. to 2nd wing sub. 19th N.I., vice Grant, who vacates.

Capt. C. L. Raikes, from attached 19th N.I. to extra wing sub. 19th N.I.; and Capt. D. W. Williams, from attached 19th N.I. to extra wing sub. N.I.

Capt. E. J. Watson, staff corps, from attached 23rd lt. inf. to offic. adjt. 32nd N.I.

Lieut. F. F. R. Birch, gen. list, from attached 16th N.I. to qrmr. 1st N.I., v. Robinson, who vacates.

Lieut. J. J. Fletcher, gen. list, from attached 23rd lt. inf. to qrmr. 29th N.I.

Jan. 11.—The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut. col. C. Pulley, inf., to comdt. 34th lt. inf.

Col. M. T. French, 2nd command and wing officer 34th lt. inf., to offic. comdt. 34th L.I.

Major H. J. T. Nield, wing officer 24th N.I., to gen. duty at Madras.

Capt. E. G. Dickson, 10th N.I., from station staff officer, Thayetmyo, to 1st wing sub. 36th N.I.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, from 1st wing sub. 36th N.I. to 1st wing sub. 12th N.I., v. Cresswell.

MEDICAL.

Busteed.—With reference to G.O. Dec. 1, 1870, the appt. of Surg. Busteed, 25th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the garrison lock hospital and med. stores from Oct. 24, 1870, is to be without prejudice to his regtl. duties.

Clarke, Staff asst. surg. E. J., having reptd. his arrival at Wellington with invalids from Secunderabad, is directed to proceed to Bangalore, and will report himself to the dep. inspr. gen. Jan. 18.

Duff, Surg. major C. M., M.D., to offic. as surg. to the Madras volunteer guards, during the absence on leave to Europe of Mair. Jan. 18.

Hyde, Staff asst. surg. J. M., who arrived from England, is directed to assume med. charge of depot, Poonamallee, v. Cowens, promd. To join at public expense.

North, Asst. surg. J., servs. placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the P.W.D. for employment on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Parr, Staff Asst. surg. J., who arrived from England, is directed to report himself immediately to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Presidency Circle, for orders.

Renton, Surg. A. A., M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is promd. to the rank of surg. major, with effect from Jan. 20.

Sibthorpe—Laing.—The following postings are ordered :—Asst. surgs. C. Sibthorpe and J. A. Laing, M.D., from dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., presy. div., to do duty, General Hospital. Jan. 18.

Smith.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Ceded Dists., directing Surg. W. C. Smith, M.D., 2nd regt. light cav., to assume med. charge of the right wing 4th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his other duties, from Hall, who will return to Secunderabad on duty.

Williams, Surg. J. T., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, with effect from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in the following languages :—On the report for the committee for the examination of assistants, Mr. H. Newman, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Bellary, is declared to have passed the higher standard test in the Telugu language. The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following list of junior civil servants who have passed successful examinations in Oriental languages under the Rules of 1868 :—Mr. J. Sturrock, Canarese, Jan. 9. 1871—high proficiency ; H. R. Farmer, Sanscrit, Jan. 9, 1871—high proficiency.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. R. Arbuthnott, sub collector and joint magistrate of Madura, for two years, after April 20 next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. C. W. Martin, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, for twenty months, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. Sturrock, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Canara, for one month. Mr. W. Logan, sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, for two years, from March 18 next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. G. Horsfall, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Godavery District, for two years, from March 15 next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. B. Grigg, acting assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, for one year, to Australia. Mr. J. H. Garstin, officiating collector of Madras, for fifteen days' privilege leave.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major G. L. Hobbs, 45th foot, from Oct. 19, pending embark. with drafts. Intimation having been received by telegram that the C. in C. in India sanctioned Lieut. G. E. W. G. Hamond's, 16th lancers, application for six months' leave, on urgent private affairs, that officer may embark accordingly. Cornet G. E. Money, 16th lancers, from Jan. 13 to May 13, 1871, in extension of privilege leave, Calcutta, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 482 of 1866. Colonel G. Harkness, commandant 31st L.I., for six months, from March 6, 1871, or date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. J. B. Taylor, "attached" 9th N.I., for five months, from Jan. 10. Capt. J. F. T. Sherman, S.C., from Dec. 30, or date of departure, for six months. Lieut. col. A. Cannan, commandant 16th N.I., for one month, from Jan. 9, or date of departure. Capt. F. S. Budd, 20th brigade R.A., from Dec. 6, 1870, to Dec. 5, 1871. 2nd Capt. J. H. P. Anderson, 5th brigade R.A., from Dec. 6 to June 5. Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Auston, 89th foot, from Jan. 5, or date of departure, for one month. Vety. surg. J. M. Cullimore, doing duty 1st L.C., from Dec. 27, or date of departure, for eight months. Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, S.C., examiner pay department, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major C. J. Godfrey, S.C., doing general duty, Madras, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Farnham, B. F., is apptd. to act as acting vice consul for the United States of America in Bombay. Jan. 19.

Grant, J. H., received charge of office of 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum from T. H. Stewart on Jan. 2.

Olivant, E. C. K., supt. asst. coll., resumed charge of 2nd coll.'s office at Surat on Dec. 20; unexpired portion of leave is canc.

Parry, H. B., asst. eng., is apptd. to act as exec. eng. for irrigation, Sholapoor, till further orders.

MILITARY.

Bridge.—Northern div. order confd., dated Jan. 7, app. Capt. W. A. Bridge, 21st royal N.B. fusiliers, to act as aide de camp to Major gen. Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., comdg. northern div. of the army, as a tempy. measure. [N.L.I. Jan. 29.

Brown, Capt. L. G., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. to the 5th

Carpendale.—Sind frontier field force order confd., dated Oct. 28, directing Capt. M. M. Carpendale, 3rd squad. officer 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his own duties.

Griffith—Wardrop—Rowlandson.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following app. :—Capt. J. G. E. Griffith, 18th regt. N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt.; Major A. Wardrop, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona ; Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson, gen. list, is att. to do duty with the 24th regt. N.I.

Hunter.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 4, app. Lieut. F. M. Hunter adjt. and offic. wing officer 24th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, v. Grant. [Dated Jan. 7.

Jacob, Lieut. col. H. E., staff corps, to offic. as comdt. of 18th regt. N.I.

Lawson.—Local rank is assigned to the undermntd. officer :—Capt. J. Lawson, 59th foot, to be major, from Dec. 13.

Nason.—Sattara station order confd., dated Jan. 10, directing Lieut. and local capt. Nason, 49th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer.

Nimmo—Newport.—Major T. R. Nimmo, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. of 28th N.I., and Major W. H. Newport, to offic. as wing officer, in succession to Major Robertson, proceeded on furl.

Parker—Iredell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 31, directing Major M. W. Parker, offictg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. J. S. Iredell, offictg. qrmr. of 20th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer in add. to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Robison, proceeding on leave.

Tanner, Major O. V., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 24th regt. N.I., during the abs. on furl. of Capt. Hawthorn, or until further orders.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Major R. Mallaby, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Sattara, Jan. 27.

Major R. M. Bonnor, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona, Jan. 27.

Capt. C. M. Ducat, staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I., Jan. 27.

Postings.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom. or appt., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified opposite their respective names :—

2nd Foot.—Capt. H. Flood, 1st batt. ; Capt. J. L. Hewson, 2nd batt. ; Lieut. A. Evers, 1st batt. ; Ens. R. T. H. Flood, 2nd batt.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified.

Surg. H. Cook ; Dec. 4, 1870.

Lieut. col. A. T. Etheridge, staff corps, alienation settlement officer, S.D. ; Major R. M. Bonnor, staff corps ; Major C. A. Collier, staff corps ; Capt. W. Scott, staff corps, comdt. Gaekwar's batt. in Kattywar ; Surg. major W. Davey, principal med. storekeeper ; Jan. 2, 1871.

Capt. C. M. Ducat, staff corps ; Capt. J. Jacob, staff corps, 2nd in com. Erinpoora irregular force ; Jan. 5, 1871.

Capt. R. T. Clarke, staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen. ; Capt. W. T. Keays, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen. ; Jan. 14, 1871.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.—The following arrangements are made in the customs dept., during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. M. B. Viccajee, asst. comnr. of customs :—

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as 2nd class asst. comnr. of customs.

Mr. W. E. Young to act as 3rd class asst. comnr. of customs.

Mr. A. M. Dalzell to act as 4th class asst. comnr. of customs.

Mr. T. Jervis to act as extra asst. comnr. of customs.

Barrackmasters.

The following acting appointments are ordered in the barrack department, vice Sub Conductor and Acting 1st Class Barrackmr. Wright, proceeded to Europe on m.c. :—

Acting 2nd Class Barrackmr. O'Brien to act as 1st class, vice Wright.

3rd Class Barrackmr. Lewis to act as 2nd class, vice O'Brien.

Barrack Sergeant Stanwell to act as 3rd class barrackmr., vice Lewis.

Senior Barrackmr. Barnard having arrived from England, the following reversions and postings are ordered in the barrack department:—

Acting Senior Barrackmr. Edwards to 1st class barrackmr.

Acting 1st Class Barrackmr. O'Brien to acting 2nd class.

Acting 2nd Class Barrackmr. Lewis to 3rd class barrackmr.

Acting 3rd Class Barrackmr. Hawkes to barrack sergeant, on being relieved.

Senior Barrackmr. Barnard will resume charge of the barrack department, Presidency Circle.

1st Class Barrackmr. Edwards is posted to the Rajpootana Circle, and will proceed to join on being relieved.

Acting 2nd Class Barrackmr. Ashford is posted to Ahmednuggur Circle.

Acting 2nd Class Barrackmr. Walshe is transferred to Deesa, and will proceed to join as early as practicable.

Acting 3rd Class Barrackmr. Stanwell (in temporary charge of Rajpootana Circle) is transferred to Poona, and will proceed to join on being relieved.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, COMMISSARIAT, &c.

Jan. 11.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and acting conductor J. Reilly to be conductor, and Magazine serg. and Acting sub-conductor J. Butler to be sub-conductor, from Dec. 11, in succession to Lawrence, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor G. Penstone to be acting conductor, and Magazine serg. J. Kelly to be acting sub-conductor, from Dec. 11, v. Reilly, prom.

The following promotion and reversions in the Ordnance Department are made from Dec. 18, consequent on the return of Dep. asst. comy. J. Blair from furlough:—

Dep. asst. comy. J. Blair to be acting asst. comy., v. Walsh, now on furlough.

Acting asst. comy. G. Judd to revert to dep. asst. comy., Acting dep. asst. comy. C. McMullan to conductor, Acting conductor G. Penstone to sub-conductor, and Acting sub-conductor J. Kelly to magazine serg.

The following promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department are made from Nov. 22, consequent on the return of Sub-Conductor Crowe from furlough:—

Sub-Conductor C. H. Crowe to be acting conductor, v. Leonard.

Acting conductor J. Smellie to revert to sub-conductor, and Acting sub conductor F. A. M. Guilfoyle to serg.

The following acting promotions in the Commissariat Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor J. Smellie to be acting conductor, and Serg. F. A. M. Guilfoyle to be acting sub-conductor from Dec. 3, in succession to Dep. asst. comy. and honorary ensign Henderson, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

MEDICAL.

FOWLER, Staff Surg. major H. D., M.D., is app. principal medical officer of British troops, Scinde Circle. No. 29.

FRASER, Staff Asst. surg. J., M.D., from 66th foot, to do general duty, Northern div. of the army. Jan. 27. [Presidency. Jan. 27.

MARTIN, Staff Asst. surg. W. T., M.D., from 66th foot, to do general duty, STOCK, Staff Asst. surg. J. N., is placed on gen. duty, Presidency Circle. No. 29.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—Asst. surg. A. Royle, 9th brigade R.A.; Lieut. C. F. Glass, 18th brigade R.A.; No. 1,318, Corporal J. Williams, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Lieut. W. Louis, 1st battalion 8th foot; No. 1,104, Private G. Scott, 49th foot; Lieut. G. Firebrace, 6th brigade R.A.; Lance corporal W. Teele, 3rd hussars; and Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot. Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson, general list, has undergone a course of instruction in army signalling.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in January):—Lieut. C. A. Owen, 2nd squadron subaltern 2nd regt. light cavalry, to Bombay, from Jan. 11 to 31. With reference to G.O.C. No. 657, dated October 26 last, the unexpired portion of leave granted to Assist. apothecary Ranger, subordinate medical department, is cancelled from Jan. 9. Surg. W. Grant, 1st foot (2nd batt.), from date of departure. Capt. H. Flood, 2nd foot (1st batt.), from date of departure; Major J. C. Weir, to Bombay, from Jan. 15 to March 15, to study the language. Capt. W. H. Moffat, 19th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. P. K. Doyne, 38th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. F. W. Grenfell, 60th foot (2nd batt.), from date of departure. Major W. R. Alexander, officiating commandant 11th regt. N.I., to the coast, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 7. Staff surg. C. M. Miller, from date of departure. Staff asst. surg. J. E. Purdon, M.B., from date of departure. Staff asst. surg. F. H. Waylen, from date of departure. Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Capt. C. W. Wilson, No. 6 baty. 6th brig. R.A., from Dec. 6 to March 5, to remain in England. Capt. R. H. James, to Matheran, for thirty days, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 14.

20*th Hussars.*—Asst. surg. W. Folliott, from 106th foot, to be asst. surg., v. N. Ffolliott, prom.; Feb. 15.

Royal Engineers.—Second Capt. C. Warren, on the seconded list, to be supernumerary; Jan. 1.

1*st Foot.*—Lieut. T. A. Irwin, to be adjt., v. Lieut. F. R. Stanton, who resigns that appointment; Feb. 15.

2*nd Foot.*—Ensign C. A. Mott to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Campbell, who retires; Feb. 15.

10*th Foot.*—Ensign H. R. Roberts to be lieut., by purch., v. P. T. Maillard, who retires; Feb. 15.

12*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. T. Cooper to be capt., by purch., v. J. Warren, who retires. Ensign J. F. Rivett-Carnac to be lieut., by purchase, v. Cooper. Feb. 15.

24*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. Younghusband to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. G. J. Gordon, prom.; Oct. 1, 1870.

25*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. L. Ross to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. G. M. Shirley, who has resigned that appt.; Dec. 1, 1870.

96*th Foot.*—Lieut. W. Newbigging to be capt., by purch., v. J. M. Kirkwood, who retires. Ensign F. Doring to be lieut., by purch., v. Newbigging. Gent. Cadet C. C. McCallum, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Dorling; Feb. 15.

106*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. R. Macmullen to be asst. surg., v. W. Folliott, app. to 20th hussars; Feb. 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. N. Ffolliott, from the 20th hussars, to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major G. Saunders, C.B., who retires upon half-pay.

Staff Asst. surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major W. F. T. Ivey, who retires upon half-pay.

Asst. surg. W. Curran, from 88th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. A. Minty, M.B., app. to the rifle brigade.

Asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, from 23rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. B. Kelly, who exchanges.

Asst. surg. C. Armstrong, M.B., from 84th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. E. D. Tomlinson, who exchanges.

Staff Asst. surg. G. W. Barroll has been permitted to resign his commission; Feb. 15.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Evans, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Phillips, prom.; Feb. 15.

BREVET.

Staff Surg. major W. F. T. Ivey, who retires upon half-pay, to have the hon. rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

Staff Surg. major G. Saunders, C.B., who retires upon half-pay, to have the hon. rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. Holroyd, Bengal staff corps; June 11, 1870.
Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Bombay staff corps; June 11.
Lieut. col. E. Bradford, Bengal staff corps; June 11.
Lieut. col. A. Hunter, Bengal staff corps; June 11.
Lieut. col. C. R. Baugh, Bombay staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. J. Nisbett, Bengal staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. W. B. Gray, Bombay staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. E. Grant, Bombay staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. J. N. H. Maclean, Madras staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. C. J. Bradley, Madras staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. E. J. Lawder, Madras staff corps; June 12.
Lieut. col. A. Macqueen, Bengal staff corps; June 18.
Lieut. col. G. R. Phillips, Madras staff corps; June 18.
Lieut. col. H. Dinning, Bengal staff corps; July 10.
Lieut. col. R. N. Tronson, Bengal staff corps; July 24.
Lieut. col. R. Ousely, Bengal staff corps; July 29.
Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 6.
Lieut. col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., Madras staff corps; Aug. 19.
Lieut. col. T. C. Longcroft, Madras staff corps; Aug. 20.
Lieut. col. E. F. Burton, Madras staff corps; Sept. 18.
Lieut. col. J. S. Davies, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 18.
Lieut. col. H. B. Hodgson, Bombay staff corps; Sept. 29.
Lieut. col. F. R. M. H. Somerset, royal engineers; Jan. 25, 1871.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—At Woodlawn, Mahableshwur, Jan. 22, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur, daughter.
BAIN—At Trichinopoly, Jan. 17, wife of H. Bain, C.E., G.S.I. Railway, daughter.
BELL—On board the *Collingwood*, Dec. 13, wife of Rev. W. C. Bell, son.
BEVAN—At Raneepett, Jan. 20, wife of W. G. Bevan, daughter.
BROWNE—At Sydapet, Jan. 18, wife of H. Browne, daughter.
CARTER—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, Mrs. T. E. Carter, daughter.
COLLINS—At Shapore, Jan. 21, wife of S. P. Collins, P.W. inspector, G.I.P. Railway, son.
COURJON—At Calcutta, Jan. 20, wife of F. A. Courjon, daughter.
COURT—At Tanjore, Jan. 21, wife of Capt. H. S. Court, S.C., daughter.
CRISPIN—At Surat, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. G. B. Crispin, 4th rifles, son.
CUTTRISS—At Baroda, Jan. 2, wife of A. Cuttriss, pyrotechnist to H.H. the Guicowar, son.
DUNCAN—At St. Thomas, Madras, Jan. 21, wife of D. Duncan, son.
FLEMING—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, wife of N. Fleming, daughter.
GIRLING—At Dum-Dum, Jan. 19, wife of W. Girling, D.P.W., daughter.
GRANT—At Lahore, Jan. 17, wife of Alexander Grant, son, stillborn.
HAMILTON—At Allahabad, Jan. 20, wife of J. B. Hamilton, M.D., 16th brigade R.A., son.
HOGG—At Madras, Jan. 17, wife of J. R. Hogg, son.
KEMP—At Saugor, Jan. 18, wife of H. A. Kemp, customs dept., son.

LUCAS—At Poona, Jan. 20, wife of Col. A. W. Lucas, C.B., dep. comy. gen., daughter.

MACGREGOR—At Tirhoot, Jan. 21, Mrs. W. MacGregor, son.

MARTIN—Nov. 4, wife of Robert F. Martin, manager, Duflo Ting, Assam, daughter.

MONK—At Lucknow, Jan. 15, wife of B. Monk, daughter.

PALIN—At Sattara, Jan. 24, wife of Lieut. col. C. T. Palin, Bombay S.C., daughter.

RAYNE—At Jhelum, Jan. 5, wife of Middleton Rayne, superint. engr., Juch dist., daughter.

RYAN—At Mooltan, Jan. 12, wife of Supervisor J. Ryan, P.W.D., son.

TAYLOR—At Nungumbaukum, Jan. 15, wife of Capt. J. B. Taylor, Madras S.C., daughter.

WARDEN—At Ahmednuggur, Jan. 25, Mrs. John Warden, son.

MARRIAGES.

BALDERSTON—SPENCER.—At Mooltan, Jan. 16, Archibald Balderston, 109th regt., to Emily, daughter of Henry Spencer, manager Punjab Bank, Limited, Mooltan branch.

BERNE—HACKETT.—At Kamptee, Central Provinces, Jan. 5, James C. Berne, vet. surg., R.A., to Caroline, daughter of Bernard Ashbee, R.A.

FRASER—BELL.—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, Alexander J. Fraser, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, to Amelia, daughter of Charles Bell, late revenue surveyor.

GILLESPIE—COLLINS.—At Ahmednuggur, Jan. 18, N. Gillespie, postmr., to Catherine Collins.

GOULDSBURY—MARTIN.—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 10, E. Gouldsbury, lieut. Bengal S.C., 37th regt. N.I., to Marian M. A., daughter of the late W. Martin.

GREGORY—LONG.—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Thomas Gregory, to Mrs. Agnes Long.

INCE—KELLY.—At Loodiana, Jan. 12, Surg. John Ince, M.D., to Kate M., widow of the late F. A. Kelly, supt. of police.

JAMES—AKHURST.—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, Walter H. James, lieut. R.E., to Mabel C., daughter of the Rev. Geo. Akhurst.

KENNEDY—JORDAN.—At Howrah, Jan. 17, Samuel C. Kennedy to Mary A., daughter of W. Jordan.

O'CONNOR—SHAW.—At Allahabad, Jan. 16, John O'Connor to Theresa, widow of the late T. A. Shaw.

SHIELDS—POLLOCK.—At Loodiana, Jan. 20, William H. Shields to Harriet A. Pollock.

WARD—NIPPS.—At Cuddapah, Jan. 10, Serg. Charles Ward, overseer P.W.D., to Lydia Nipps.

DEATHS.

AVIET—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, G. Aviet, aged 79.

CRISPIN—At Surat, Jan. 9, son of Capt. Crispin, 4th rifles, aged 3 days.

DALTON—At Simla, Jan. 10, Mary, widow of the late F. Dalton, inspr. of post-offices, aged 71.

DAVIS—At Lucknow, Jan. 21, Caroline, wife of R. Davis, of the sub med. dept., aged 46.

DUCKWORTH—At Bangalore, Jan. 17, J. Duckworth, aged 63.

HEATH—At Rancekhet, William R., son of W. F. Heath.

HOWATSON—At Monghyr, Jan. 13, daughter of Fred. Howatson, Head Assistant to Commissioner, aged 3. [Humphreys, aged 10.

HUMPHREYS—At Etawah, Jan. 17, Edward J., son of the late Mr. E.

LAMB—At Dhoolia, Jan. 21, Maria A., wife of George Lamb, Bandmaster 10th regt. B. N. I.

PERRY—At Calcutta, Jan. 12, Frederick Perry, chief engr. of the str. *Oude*, aged 30. [days.

POPE—At Bangalore, Jan. 18, Alfred G., son of the Rev. Dr. Pope, aged 9.

ROSE—At Cawnpore, Jan. 21, Minnie, daughter of C. S. Rose, aged 13

ROSS—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, Robert B. Ross, aged 28.

Official Papers.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

Extracts from a Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Jan. 13, 1871, on a report by Colonel Hyde, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, on the operations of his department during the year 1869–70 :—

The Governor-general in Council observes from this report that the monthly average value of Government currency notes in circulation in each year since their introduction has been as follows, viz. :—

	Monthly average Circulation.		Increase.		Circulation on October 31.		December 31.		March 31.
	£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
1862–63 ...	4,419,428	...	—	...	4,580,000	...	4,520,000	...	4,926,000
1863–64 ...	5,232,500	...	713,072	...	5,630,000	...	5,110,000	...	5,350,000
1864–65 ...	6,882,012	...	1,649,512	...	7,087,059	...	7,479,134	...	7,427,327
1865–66 ...	7,725,798	...	843,786	...	7,840,611	...	7,396,244	...	6,889,481
1866–67 ...	8,989,318	...	1,263,520	...	10,160,959	...	9,959,459	...	8,990,868
1867–68 ...	9,285,085	...	295,767	...	9,958,074	...	10,323,659	...	9,069,569
1868–69 ...	10,145,533	...	860,448	...	10,611,507	...	10,299,846	...	9,959,296
1869–70 ...	10,669,078	...	523,545	...	10,768,734	...	11,308,978	...	10,472,883

Fort William, Jan. 11.—The Governor-general in Council is desirous of affording such increased facilities for the conversion of currency notes as can be given without imposing on the Government the cost of making remittances of specie.

With this view, it is notified that, so far as may be practicable, due regard being had to the primary obligation to discharge in cash all notes at the place of issue and at the principal office of issue of the Presidency, the coin reserve at each office of issue will be held available for cashing currency notes of any circle.

The amount up to which each office of issue is prepared to cash the notes of other circles will be notified daily at such office for public information.

It is hoped that the arrangements now made will admit of notes of all circles being ordinarily convertible at the offices of issue in the interior, and at one at least of the Presidency towns; it cannot, however, be expected that the offices of the two great towns, Calcutta and Bombay, between which places there is an active exchange, will, under ordinary circumstances, be able at the same time to cash notes other than those which by law they are bound to cash on presentation.

It is further notified that the Head Commissioner of Currency at Calcutta and the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay have been authorised to sell drafts at their discretion on such offices of issue as have accumulations of coin which it is desirable to reduce. Particulars as to the places on which drafts are available from time to time can be learnt on application to the officers named.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

The Secretary of State for India is very dissatisfied with the present style of the Annual Administration Reports from the different presidencies and provinces in India. He has written a despatch to the Viceroy to the following effect :—

"MY LORD,—I desire that your Excellency in Council will call the immediate attention of the various local Governments in India to the subject of the careful preparation and punctual despatch of the Annual Administration Reports. I wish it to be distinctly understood that the preparation of these reports constitutes a most important part of the duty of a Government, and that it is very desirable on all accounts that each report should exhibit a comprehensive view of administrative progress. Of the eight reports submitted, those of the Punjab and British Burmah are the most complete and satisfactory; those of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces are not open to objection. Of the rest, I will only add that the report for Bombay is very much the worst. An Administration Report, to be of any value, should afford to the reader an adequate view of the resources of the territory under the Government, and of the working of the various departments of the Administration. It should also contain a clear and condensed statement of the more important questions which have engaged the attention of the Government during the year. The report of the Punjab for the year 1868-69 may be fairly taken as a model of what I wish the reports to be. I consider that the preparation, or at least the editing, of the report should be entrusted by the Government to one of its Secretaries or Under-Secretaries, so that it may bear the impress of one mind. It should be accompanied by statistical tables, and by a map indicating the situation of the places named, and be preceded by an introduction explanatory of the plan on which the report has been prepared, and detailing the events of interest which occurred during the year. On taking up the report for Bombay, a reader would naturally expect to obtain some valuable information on the important subject of cotton cultivation. The details which he would find are of the most meagre and unsatisfactory kind. I mention this as one instance in which a report has utterly failed in attaining the object which was in view when the submission of these documents was originally directed. I must also draw the attention of your Excellency in Council to the great want of punctuality which exists in the transmission of these reports. I desire, in future, that they may always be sent to me in the month of January, so that they may reach this office during the month of February at the latest."

GUARANA.—The following is a description of Guarana, a new rival to tea and coffee. The fruit is scarcely as large as a walnut, and contains five or six seeds, which are roasted, then mixed with water, and moulded into a cylindrical form resembling a large sausage, and finally dried in an oven. Before being used it is grated into a powder, very like powdered cocoa in appearance. Two spoonsful of the powder are mixed in a tumbler of water. This drink is regarded as a stimulant to the nerves, and, like strong tea or coffee, is said to take away the disposition to sleep. The active chemical principle is an alkaloid which Dr. Stenhouse has shown to be identical with theine. The same alkaloid prevails in tea, coffee, and cocoa, as well as in the maté of South America and the guarana of Brazil. Guarana is a nervous stimulant and restorative.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief steamship *Serapis*, Captain Grant, arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on the morning of February 14, from Alexandria and Malta, with the following officers, passengers, and troops on board, from Bombay, *via* Suez and Alexandria :—Major Fitzgerald, 49th Infantry, in military command of all troops on board; Lieutenants Adams and Inness, Assistant-Surgeon Ironside, and Veterinary-Surgeon Kettle, Royal Artillery; Surgeon Grant, 2nd batt. 1st Infantry; Captain Flood, 1st batt. 2nd Infantry; Lieutenant Barnard, 1st batt. 3rd Infantry; Captain Moffatt, 1st batt. 9th Infantry; Lieutenant Artley, 1st batt. 11th Infantry; Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Lindsay, 1st batt. 14th Infantry; Lieutenant Burnett, 2nd batt. 19th Infantry; Captain Turner, Lieutenants Green and Demphill, 26th Infantry; Lieutenant Doyne, 38th Infantry; Ensign Fulton, 59th Infantry; Lieutenant Grenfell, 2nd batt. 50th Infantry; Captain Dundee and Lieutenant Goding, 62nd Infantry; Captain Brind and Lieutenant Pidcock, 103rd Infantry; Captain Goad, 107th Infantry; Ensign Knott, 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade; Major Sullivan, unattached; Lieutenant Kenwick, Staff Corps; Surgeon Miller, Assistant-Surgeons Derby, Pardon, and White, Medical Staff; Assistant-Paymaster Howell, R.N.; 763 invalided soldiers, 26 time-expired soldiers; 83 soldiers' wives, 164 soldiers' children, and two naval invalids.

Home.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—It is announced that the privilege of making payments in full on the shares of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company will be withdrawn on and after Feb. 27.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—Since the restoration of the Falmouth Company's Cable on February 11, messages have been regularly received from India, Singapore, and Java, *via* the Red Sea, within two to four hours of absolute time.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN.—It is understood that the 1st of March has been appointed by Lord Justice James for hearing the case of the Albert Life Office Reconstruction Plan, prepared by the committee, of which Mr. James Thomson is chairman.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO INDIA.—The Eastern Steamship Company (Limited), recently registered, purpose establishing a line of screw steamers to trade between London and Calcutta, and have already contracted with the Barrow Shipbuilding Company for four steamers of 3,500 tons each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The sixth report of the New Bank of Bombay, issued on Jan. 18, has been received. The profits available for distribution to December 31 amounted to Rs. 170,126, out of which a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum was declared, absorbing Rs. 150,000, and leaving Rs. 20,126 to be carried forward.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £344,200, to Bombay £50,000, and to Madras £5,800. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive about 76 per cent.; on Bombay at that price in full.

THE REIGN OF LAW.—The following is an extract from a letter I lately received from a friend of mine who is on the Geological Survey of India:—"The Duke of Argyll and his Council have determined that the leave-rules, which are good enough for the natives, are good enough for us, although they are not sufficiently good for educated Europeans, such as the Staff Corps and Civil Service, and this they have resolved on, in spite of the Indian Government. If we could only get fair leave and pension rules, the same as men of the same rank and education receive in the other services, I do not think I should be tempted to give up field-work." May I be allowed to inquire whether this is a new illustration of "The Reign of Law?"—TANTALUS.—*Nature.*

TELEGRAPH RATES.—The sending of telegrams to India and the Far East is becoming more of a luxury than ever. It appears that the telegraphic companies have once more raised their rates. The charge on messages to India has again been increased from £3 to £3. 10s., and £4 to £4. 10s. respectively. A message of twenty words to Penang will henceforth cost £5. 17s., to Singapore £6. 13s., and to Java £7. 15s. It is useless, we suppose, to protest against these frequent changes, which do not even offer the consolation of being changes for the better. If the receipts of the companies should not be actually diminished by these enhanced rates, it can hardly be doubted that such enhancements defer the prospects of that gradual increase in profits which the lower rates would in time have secured. —*Home News.*

MILITARY EXERCISES.—It is understood that the War Office authorities, being impressed by the reports of certain officers who have witnessed the Prussian system of exercising soldiers in time of peace, have determined on adopting a similar plan of sham campaigns. The idea is to divide the available force, which will embrace as many men as can be got together at one place, into two armies, under separate command; and, after furnishing all the officers with a rough plan of the intended operations and a map of the country over which it is proposed to manœuvre, to let them work out the details according to their individual judgment, umpires being appointed to criticise every movement and prevent the absurd situations which occasionally occur in sham fights at Woolwich and Aldershot. These manœuvres will probably be deferred till after the harvest, when the damage done to the land over which the troops will have to pass will be only nominal and the compensation small. Open tracts of country will be made available as far as is practicable; and already Dartmoor and the moors of Scotland are spoken of as suitable to the purpose. The campaigns will extend over several days, so as to effectually test the commissariat, military train, and other services with which each division will be furnished as completely as in actual warfare.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lord Lansdowne's committee on the best way of employing the officers of the Royal Engineers has just issued a report which may possibly affect the future of the new Civil Engineering College. It proposes to employ the Royal Engineers on many kinds of civil duties, on the plea that their military efficiency would thus be greatly increased. Wherever they have hitherto been thus employed, they are said to have fully answered the expectations suggested by "their character and previous training." Since a large number of engineer officers must always be held ready at home and abroad for military requirements beyond the need of the moment, why should not some of them in peace time be employed wholly or partially in civil duties? A material saving to the State would thus be effected, for, of course, their civil pay would be regulated by their military, and when the particular works that demanded their services are finished, they could always be remitted to their military duties. After specifying the kind of work that would best promote their military training—all work, for instance, connected with the control of large bodies of workmen, or the development of a country's resources, the committee recommend that departments needing help of the kind indicated should apply at the War-office for the services of some qualified officer, before seeking for help elsewhere. As a natural corollary to all this, the Indian Government is invited to meet, "from a source preferable to any other," the demands of the Public Works Department for an increased supply of competent engineers. For such a purpose it will of course be necessary to increase the number of cadets yearly passing out of Woolwich. In their draft regulations on this subject the committee recommend that those engineer officers in civil employ, for whom substitutes may be required in their proper service, shall be placed on a reserve list, and their pay be wholly drawn from the Civil Department to which they for a time belong. If after ten years of civil employment they do not resume their military duties, they are to have no further claim to pay or employment under the War Office, but their promotion will be regulated by that of their next juniors in the military list, and their retiring pensions will be calculated as if the whole of their service had been performed in the Civil Department. All officers on the Reserve List will be liable to be recalled to military service by the Secretary of State for War, or the Viceroy of India, as the case may be. They will also be required to keep up their military training, and to serve, at need, for about two months in five years, in a camp of instruction, or a school of military engineering. Those who are only lent to a civil department will be so liable at the rate of one month in each year. Among the opinions quoted by the Committee are those of Sir W. Mansfield, Sir H. Durand, Lord Lawrence, Colonel Dickens, R.A., Colonel Strachey, Colonel Taylor, C.B., and Sir W. E. Baker, of the Indian Council; all of whom are strongly in favour of utilising as far as possible the services of the Royal Engineers for civil purposes. All agree that their military efficiency is increased by their civil experience. Lord Lawrence pays a very high tribute to their distinguished services during the Mutiny. Colonel Stanley dwells on the need of maintaining, through civil employment in peace time, a large reserve of officers ready for the demands of war. Colonel Dickens would let any officer of two or three years' standing be seconded for civil employment, but would give the seconded officer the choice of belonging permanently, without recal, to the civil branch of the Service. In a separate minute, Sir L. Simmons points out the danger of a needless competition between the new Engineering College and the Military Schools at Woolwich and Chatham. The question of supplying engineers for Indian service should, he thinks, be reconsidered, and the desired end obtained by opening Woolwich to candidates for the Public Works Department of India.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Feb.* 16.—ARMY REFORM.—Mr. CARDWELL rose, in a crowded House, to propound the new scheme of the Government on Army Organisation. After an allusion to the amount of the estimates for the present year, and the great increase of £2,886,700 over those of last year, he stated that it was not proposed to resort to compulsory service, either with or without substitutes; but the Bill would contain a provision that in cases of great emergency compulsory service should be resorted to. It was proposed to amalgamate the whole of the land forces, and to abolish the system of purchase. Commissioners would be appointed to purchase the commissions of retiring officers at the ascertained over-regulation prices which had been customary in the regiment, half-pay officers being dealt with on the same principle. This would involve an estimated expenditure of from £7,600,000 to £8,400,000, which would be spread over a series of years. First commissions would be granted in several ways. Admissions to Sandhurst would be obtained by competitive examination; and good conduct at Sandhurst would entitle to commissions; but Government would consider whether it would not be expedient to institute an order of cadets. Then the class of University men who now received commissions would continue to receive them, and the general public would obtain them by competitive examination. Promotion would be by selection through the Commander-in Chief, subject to the approval of the Secretary for War. Measures would be taken to give greater local connection to the regular army. The power of Lords Lieutenant of counties to grant commissions would be withdrawn, and all commissions would emanate from the Crown, but reference would be made to the Lord-Lieutenant. With regard to the Volunteers, a more careful organisation was necessary if that body was to be made efficient, and with this view a sum of £40,000 additional would be paid to the officers of that force, and when the volunteers were out with the regulars, they would be subject to the Mutiny Act.

The Volunteers and Militia of each district would be under the general command of a colonel of the staff, who would have from 15,000 to 20,000 men under his command. The total number of men, including the regular army, the militia, the volunteers, and the reserve, would this year be 470,717. After Mr. Cardwell had concluded, Sir John Pakington said it was impossible to discuss so large a scheme without some time for consideration; and the discussion was then postponed.

House of Commons, Friday, *Feb.* 17.—Indian Finance.—Mr. Grant Duff said it might facilitate the despatch of business if he now gave notice of the intentions of the Government with respect to a matter in which a good many members on both sides of the House were interested. He had to announce that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, on the earliest possible day after determining the most convenient mode of proceeding, to move for the appointment of a committee on Indian finance. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the appointment of such a committee would not only give satisfaction to some hon. members, who were very desirous for an enquiry into the financial condition of India, but also that such an inquiry would tend to remove various misapprehensions that had arisen.

Indian Finance and Administration.—Mr. Fawcett, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the affairs of India, said he had no assurance that the committee to be moved for by the Under Secretary for India would embrace all the questions he was desirous of having investigated. He desired a committee to inquire into the present position and future prospects of the revenue and expenditure of India, the organisation of the public works department, the relations of the Government with the higher and primary education, the army organisation and expenditure, the position of the Local Government and the constitution of the Indian Council, and into the whole expenditure of Indian money in this country. He brought forward his motion in no spirit of hostility to the Government; it was the system, and not the conduct of the administrators of it, that he wished to investigate.—Mr. R. N. Fowler seconded the motion.—Colonel Sykes having spoken in support,—Mr. Grant Duff said the last thing the Government wished to do was not to keep its promise. If they went into all the subjects the hon. member for Brighton had alluded to, it would require not one or two committees, but half-a-dozen. It was his opinion that all parties in India would be satisfied with the committee which the Government proposed to give.—Sir C. Wingfield said that there was a wide-spread feeling that the mismanagement of past years had been caused by the hurried and high-handed way in which a three per cent. income tax had been imposed upon the country.—Mr. Fawcett then expressed himself willing to withdraw the word "general" from the notice, and moved it in an amended form.—Mr. Gladstone said he was glad the hon. member was content to take a committee on the financial state of India, though, in saying that, he did not mean to represent that there were not other objects of inquiry. Were the committee to be overloaded by such subjects of inquiry, its object would be defeated; and even as the committee now stood, this inquiry would be sufficient to give ample occupation to any committee of the House. It was not intended that the committee should be delayed for a fortnight, and he hoped that they would be able next week to redeem their promise. He would ask the hon. member not to press his motion, as in the course of next week they would set about giving practical effect to it.—Mr. Fawcett then withdrew his motion.

House of Commons, Monday, *Feb.* 20.—Army Promotion.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Lord Eustace Cecil, said that the subject of army promotion was under the consideration of eminent military officers; and, when a decision was arrived at, due notice would be given to all concerned. As regarded officers who wished, under the new system, to enter the army, they would have to do so either by a competitive examination at one of the universities or at a military college.

The Army Organisation Scheme and Estimates.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, relative to the order of procedure on the Army Organisation Bill and Army Estimates, said he agreed with the right hon. gentleman that it was most important that full time should be given for for the consideration of the Bill. It had not yet circulated, but he hoped it would to-morrow morning. He was desirous that the House should have an opportunity of considering the subject before it was called on to give an opinion upon it. He thought that the second reading of the Bill would afford a good opportunity for full discussion of the question. He wished to make all progress with the Bill, but he thought hon. members should have a fair opportunity of considering it. He would therefore propose to fix the second reading for Thursday week.—In reply to a further question from Mr. White, Mr. Cardwell said he proposed that the Bill should be the first order, and the Army Estimates the second on the same day.

Army Commissions.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. Guest, said that it was the intention to indemnify the relatives of officers dying in action from a public fund. When the Bill is passed they will not receive any such benefit out of a private fund. What they would recover would be the same as it is now. This would apply by Clause 1,069 of the Royal Warrant.—In reply to Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Cardwell also stated that those gentlemen who had passed out of Sandhurst would have precedence of those who had passed their examinations for direct commissions. Those who had passed out of Sandhurst would stand on the list of commissions A and B. All commissions would be without purchase, and those given without purchase would have no right to be sold.

India Office.

February 20, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. W. Strettell (Uncov.), W. H. Pattison (Uncov.), A. Marriott (Uncov.), W. Fernie (Uncov.), W. A. Sealy (Uncov.), A. H. Curling (Uncov.), and T. Philbrick (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. C. Trevor.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Tait, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. F. C. Ross.
Madras Estab.—Col. H. Hoseason, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. G. Jones, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Sub Conductor J. Wright; Lieut. C. T. Echalaz, Inf.; Capt. C. L. Hulbert, Inf.; Capt. A. H. Davis, Inf.; Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming, Staff Corps; Surg. E. Sexton.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. D. Smithe (Uncov), 6 mo.; Mr. H. Leonard (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Cadell (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. White; Lieut. col. J. J. Eckford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. S. J. Hire, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. E. Warden, Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. C. A. Andrews, 1 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. A. Buchanan, Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. C. F. Ogilvie, 6 mo.; Conductor H. Knapman, 6 mo.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Geoghegan, and D. F. Carmichael.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. T. Abbott; Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. P. Heffernan.
Madras Estab.—Brevet major W. Chrystie, Engrs.; Surg. major J. T. Williams; Major C. M. Hailes, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major T. Bell, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Fraser—The wife of Donald Simon Fraser, of a daughter (stillborn), at 54, Elgin-crescent, Notting Hill, Feb. 10.
Gordon—The wife of Captain Laurence Gordon, Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, at 111, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 14.
Smyth—The wife of Major gen. Henry Smyth, C.B., of a son, at Bortley, Southampton, Feb. 14.

MARRIAGES.

Dawson—Wilford.—John Miles Dawson, to Elizabeth C. R., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Wilford, 40th Regt. M.N.I., at Leamington Priors, Feb. 14.
Howard—Montgomery.—Andrew C. Howard, of the Metropolitan Police, and late of the Indian C.S., to Emily E., daughter of the late C. W. Montgomery, at St. Mary's Bathwick, Bath, Feb. 15.
Simpson—Groundwater.—Walter Simpson to Fanny, daughter of the late Col. Groundwater, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., at Wadhurst, Feb. 16.
Wells—Busk.—The Rev. Harry Wells, Rector of Denton-cum-Caldecote, Hants, and son of the late F. O. Wells, Bengal C.S., to Frances E. P., daughter of the late Joseph Busk, at Codicote Church, Welwyn, Feb. 14.
Wood—Lewis.—W. E. Wood, late Surgeon to H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Bessie, widow of the late T. E. Lewis, Commander I.N., at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Feb. 14.

DEATHS.

Gardiner—Lieut. col. Thomas James Gardiner, Retired List, H.M.'s I.A., at 22, Jermyn-street, Feb. 14.
Jones—Major W. Jones, Bengal Engineers, son of the late General T. E. Jones, R.A., at 180, Piccadilly, Feb. 11.
Leathes—Edward Leathes, at Normanstone, Lowestoft, aged 73, Feb. 11.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Royal Alice, Calcutta; Caroline, Surinam.—12. Atuna, Singapore; Gauntlet, Calcutta; Southern Cross, Rangoon; St. Lawrence, Mauritius; Salado,

Singapore.—13. The Sir Jamsetjee Family, Manila.—14. Martaban, Calcutta; Undine, Rangoon.—16. Alice Graham, Sarawak; Geertjee and Marie, Batavia; Mahanadi, Calcutta; Toni, Bassein.—18. Bruce, Calcutta; Mary Falconer, Singapore; Beaumaris Castle, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nile, via Suez Canal.—From CALCUTTA and MADRAS.—Mrs. Gilbert and children, Mr. Marriott and two Misses Thomson, Mrs. Whitney and family, Mrs. Halifax and three children, Capt. Durham, Mrs. R. McDonell. From MALTA.—Miss Metcalfe.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Str. Ulysses, Singapore, via Suez Canal; White Star, Aden; str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—12. Jane Leitch, Madras; Kingdom of Belgium, Colombo; Ettina, Aden.—13. Romulus, Galle; Royal Family, Bombay; Montrose, Calcutta.—14. British Viceroy, Calcutta; Perseverance, Bombay; Fleur de Maurice, Mauritius; Landsborough, Bombay; Melbourne, Bombay.—15. Montrose, Calcutta; Alice Wilson, Galle.—16. Hengist, Calcutta; Simla, Calcutta; str. Athole, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal.—18. Haddon Hall, Bombay; str. Statesman, Calcutta; British Statesman, Calcutta; Sharpore, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Marriott, Major E. Hill, Col. Combe, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maule and child, Mr. A. V. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Court, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Bean, Miss Bands, Mr. Newton and brother, Col. and Mrs. Adey and child, Major W. Christie, Capt. Paget. For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Dunbar, Lady Napier of Magdala and infant, Major Duncan, Mrs. E. A. Mackenzie and two infants. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. W. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Richman. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mackie. For PENANG.—Mr. F. H. Friedrichs, Mr. A. N. Birch. For MADRAS.—Rev. W. Schaffter, Col. W. Serres, Miss Kidson. For CEYLON.—Mr. Torin, Miss M. Rumley.

Per str. Bangalore, Feb. 21.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. C. H. Hall, Col. C. H. Dickins, Mr. D. Watson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Oakes, Miss Gunton and friend, Rev. G. Carpenter, Dr. J. Corea de Figerido.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Hotspur, Corrigall, from Shields to Galle, put into Portsmouth, Feb. 11, to have her bottom examined, and has gone into harbour to discharge part of cargo and be docked.

The Armanella, Cochrane, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into St. Thomas Nov. 28, leaky, was reloading cargo, Jan. 28, and expected to be finished about Feb. 18. It was thought that she would be able to bring on all her cargo.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Sadler, Miss Heath, Capt. C. W. Yonge, Col. Macdonald, Miss Watson, Capt. C. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mr. J. Naesmith, and Mr. Needham.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McKewan, and Mr. J. Harrison.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. M'Leod and son, and Misses M'Leod (two).

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Two Misses Paget, and Mr. Swaine.

MARCH 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. E. Craster and infant, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Waring.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shakespear and infant, Mrs. Henegan and infant, Mrs. C. E. Ogilvie, and Miss M. Joseph.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brandt.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. S. Jackson, Dr. Smith, and Mrs. H. Daniell and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollo.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Benkeine.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Foster.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Hardy, and Mr. F. B. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Gibbard and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. M. Reid, and Mr. G. Fairie.

MARCH 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. W. Coke, and Mr. and Mrs. Knowles.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Geoghegan.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. W. F. Baker.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturdays, February 18, and March 4 and 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, February 25, and March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterl-	90¾ 91
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	ing taking	90¾ 91
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...	Co.'s Rs.	90¾ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as	90¾ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	equiva-	92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	lent to	98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	£100.	98¾ 99
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		109½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay...	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1¼ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¾d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅞d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205
	India 5 per cent.		110
	India 4 per cent.		101¾ to 102
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90½ to 91
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98½ to 99
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼ to 100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅛ to 101⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101¼
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103¼ to 104¼
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8½ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ to 42¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	125 to 127
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7⅝ to 7¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	4⅝ to 4¾ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	all	9⅜ to 9⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	8	8 to 8⅛ dis.
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11¾ to 12
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6¾ to 6¾
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¼ to 6¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3¼ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	44 to 46
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3⅜ to 3¼ dis.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.—The Gov. gen. in Conncil publishes the following rule:—The remuneration, whether by fees or by salary, which is given to a public officer for performing, in addition to the duties of his own office, those of sub-registrar of assurances, comes within the class "local allowances," and should not be taken account of in computation of pension. The rule applies equally to other similar cases of additional remuneration given for special duties, where the remuneration is such that it is always given in full to the person who actually performs the duties, and no part of it is drawn by an absentee.

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Address M. P., Post-office, Fareham, Hants.

TO INDIAN OFFICERS and Others.—The Wife of a Country Vicar (an Officer's Daughter), residing twenty miles from London, is anxious to obtain the ENTIRE CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS to Educate with her own Child. Great educational advantages and home comforts are offered. The highest references given.

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February 8, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 4; Agra and Madras, Feb. 2; Calcutta, Feb. 1.

THE topic of the week in India was the fresh inroad of Loshai savages into the tea-gardens of Cachar, and across the frontier of Chittagong and Tipperah. The worst of this storm seems to have visited Cachar, where several factories have been attacked, villages burnt, and lives lost. In the attack on a tea-factory at Alexandrapore a Mr. Winchester was slain. A subsequent onslaught on another tea-garden at Monier-Khall, only twenty miles from Silchar, was successfully repulsed with the help of a party of police who held a stockade in that neighbourhood. Five of the Monier-Khall garrison were wounded, while their assailants lost many times that number. The latter however in their retreat fell upon the rear of a small sepoy detachment hastening to relieve the defenders of Monier-Khall, killed six men and carried off the baggage. Some of these wretches are also said to have killed another Englishman with his wife, carrying off their children. Nothing certain seems when the mail left to have been heard of Mr. Edgar who, only a few days before the outbreak, had been reporting the complete success of his negotiations with the Loshai chief Sukpilal, leader of a similar raid two years ago. A later telegram however assured us a week ago of his safety some time after the events above reported. The Howlong tribe, who are chiefly concerned in the present raids, have no connection except one of common descent with the friendly tribe to whom Sukpilal belongs so that there is no reason to suspect the latter of treachery. The immediate cause of these raids is involved in mystery; but Captain Lewin's description of the Loshai tribes, in his excellent monogram on the Hill Tribes of Eastern Bengal,* suggests causes that lie on the surface. These Loshai savages are always fighting among themselves, and their intervals of peace are relieved by raids into our outlying districts in quest of slaves, plunder, and human heads. They do not seem to have any cause of quarrel with the adjacent tea-planters. Detachments of native infantry have been sent after the marauders, but the task of catching them in the wild jungles of that frontier will not be very easy. The Cachar planters and the Calcutta press complain loudly of the defenceless state of the rich districts exposed to these border raids, and of the utter disregard paid by the Bengal Government to their repeated warnings and entreaties. The planters however seem to have stood manfully to their posts, and it is to be hoped that the measures henceforth to be taken for their protection will satisfy all reasonable demands.

* "Wild Races of South-Eastern India," by Captain T. H. Lewin. Allen and Co. 1870.

AFTER holding his first levée at Lahore on January 23, when he presented a robe of honour to Tara Sing, Mr. Forsyth's companion on his late journey to Yarkand, and received, like his predecessors, a "stout walking-stick" from an old Sikh "Rai," the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab set off on the 26th with his party towards Mithankote, where about the 28th he expected to meet Sir W. Merewether. The main object of the meeting was to confer upon the best means of keeping the border tribes of Sindh and lower Punjab in order. To this end may be referred the selection of the Shum plain for a new outpost, as mentioned in our last issue. This spot by the way lies west of Dera Ghazi Khan—not Dera Ismail Khan, and commands the passes towards Kandahar. According to some maps it appears to lie beyond the British frontier, but this is evidently a mistake.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN carried through Council on the 27th January two more of his measures for consolidating the law of India. One referred to the law on coroners, the other to that on prisoners. Mr. Stephen by the way defended the Council with some success from the charge of hasty and overmuch legislation. The law, he said, was like a railway, which from time to time needed repairing; and the Council had only been trying to get rid of confusions in practice, and reduce the bulk of written law.

LORD NAPIER, we observe, has declined to remit the sentence passed on Ensign Gilbert, in view of the need for making examples during the prevalence of insubordinate conduct in the Indian Army. The Ensign, therefore, must take his just punishment for a grave military offence; but what will be done to Colonel Kennedy, who, as the court-martial itself admitted in its plea for mercy to Mr. Gilbert, "provoked" that officer to his undoing? Will the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief do his duty as sternly as Lord Napier has done his?

THE news of a great Panthay victory over the Chinese in Yunan sounds very like the final overthrow of Chinese rule in that rich but long-troubled province. The Panthays or Mahommedans of Yunan are friendly to the development of trade with Burmah by the old Bhamo route, and, peace once established, would doubtless make good the pledges they gave to Major Sladen. But the true hindrance to the revival of trade by Bhamo seems still to rest with the King of Burmah, who has a natural if short-sighted preference for squeezing all the profit he can out of traders passing through his dominions. It appears that some large caravans from the Shan States have lately opened up a brisk trade at Mandalay, the Burman capital, instead of taking the road through Bhamo. Their choice is said to have been influenced by the King himself, who can levy full dues on all goods sold at Mandalay, whereas at Bhamo he can only get one per cent. on account of his treaty with the Indian Government.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Maxwell, R.A., has received instructions to cast experimental bronze guns of the new 9-pounder pattern at the foundry of Cossipore. There is no reason why the failures lately made at Woolwich in the casting of bronze guns should be repeated at Cossipore, in a country where the art of mixing the component metals has never been quite lost. We trust that Colonel Maxwell's firm belief in his power to cast guns as good as those which were first tried under his directions at Woolwich with such marked success, will be amply verified, and that India may thus be enabled to utilise her stores of old bronze, by means of her own foundries, instead of paying for the manufacture of expensive steel guns in this country.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, dated Feb. 27 (5.17 P.M.), says:—The Maharajah of Puttiala was invested to-day at the Government House with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. Prince Gholam Mohamed and Sir William Grey were also invested as Knights Commanders. The ceremony was very brilliant and impressive. Lord Napier of Magdala has arrived at Cachar. Means are being taken to cut off the raiders. About 2,000 troops and police are now assembled in the district.

MR. T. L. PATTERSON, in a letter to our scientific contemporary, *Nature*, proposes suction as the best way of curing snakebites. Remembering how Queen Eleanor of England saved her husband's life by sucking the poison out a wound inflicted by a poisoned arrow, we should think the process worth a more careful trial than it has yet received in a country like India, where some forty thousand people are reckoned to die yearly from the bite of cobras and other poisonous reptiles. In some parts of South America, according to Mr. Patterson, a person bitten by a snake is sure to die "in thirty minutes to one hour," unless his wound is immediately sucked. There the process of sucking is done by the mouth alone, which, by way of precaution, is filled with olive oil before applying it to the wound. The result appears to be, that the bitten person seldom if ever dies, while he who sucks the wound receives no harm whatever from the poison, even if he swallows it; the fact being that the same poison which kills a man if absorbed into the veins, will have no effect when taken into the stomach. Hitherto we have heard much in India and Australia of injecting ammonia into the wound, but nothing about drawing the poison out of the wound. Mr. Patterson's idea of applying the latter process is by means of "an instrument made for the purpose, and similar in principle to a boy's sucker." Some way above the wound a ligature should be fastened, and the wound itself might be enlarged, so as to ensure a free outflow of the poisoned blood. In default of an instrument the human mouth could be used with perfect safety.

IF anything Indian could interest members of the Commons' House and readers of the daily newspapers, Mr. Grant Duff's exposition of Indian Finance last Friday ought to have worked that miracle. It is always pleasant to hear the present Under-Secretary for India discourse on Indian topics, except perhaps when he has to resist some unpalatable demand for money from the Indian Treasury. His financial statements are always clear and lightly handled, and on this occasion the effect was all the more pleasing because he had no detailed accounts to go through for the coming and little more than half the accounts for the passing year. On the year 1869-70 however he was able to announce a real surplus of £120,000, which contrasted nicely both with the deficits of former years and that which had seemed so imminent in the autumn of 1869. For the year 1870-71 he expected a surplus of nearly a million, reckoned on the returns made up for eight months out of the twelve. This welcome prospect, which may even yet fall short of the reality, is mainly due to the unexpected rise in the price of opium, which has given the revenue the added difference between 975 and 1,113 rupees on each chest sold. Why opium should have thus risen in spite of all seeming likelihoods, Mr. Duff could not explain, and wisely refrained from trying to explain. On the strength of this surplus the Indian Government can afford to be generous, and so we are not surprised to hear from the Under-Secretary that the present income-tax of 7½d. in the pound, to which the Home Government "consented with very great reluctance," will almost "certainly be diminished." The wisest plan would be to throw it out altogether as a political danger and a fiscal failure in India; but to that stage of enlightenment the Indian Government has hardly yet attained. Mr. Duff did not say how much the tax would be diminished, but from India we are glad to hear that the limit of taxable property will be placed at a thousand instead of five hundred rupees a-year, and the proportion taxed be reduced to one or one-and-a-half per cent.—say about threepence in the pound.

ANOTHER feature in the budget for the coming year is the new system of decentralised finance with which our readers are already acquainted. In going over this part of his subject, Mr. Duff relieved his load of figures by illustrations at once apt and interesting. Of the 4¾ millions to be henceforth divided among the local governments, Bengal, "which equalled in extent the Austrian Empire," receives £1,200,000; the Punjab, "which was about the size of Italy," receives £520,000. To Madras, which "was rather larger than Great Britain and Ireland," will be allotted £939,000; to Burmah, which "was three times as large as Scotland," £275,000; to Oudh, "which was about as large as Holland and Belgium, and very thickly peopled," £200,000; and so on. To the unmathematical hearer or reader this mode of measurement suggests ideas far less vague than if Mr. Grant Duff had revelled in square miles or acres. In spite of his promising budget for the current year, he foresaw "the usual difficulty in making both ends meet" for the coming year; firstly, because we are governing 200 millions of people on revenue raised from only 150 millions, and secondly because we govern "after a civilised and scientific fashion" with a taxation better suited to an uncivilised and unscientific rule. In default of "heroic remedies for chronic impecuniosity" we must fall back on such expedients as income-taxes, retrenchment, enhanced customs duties, and enhanced salt duties. In the way of retrenchment there is something, but not much to do. Take the army for instance, which at its present strength gives one soldier to every thousand inhabitants, or only 200,000 soldiers in all. How can reduction go further here? And the British soldier in India must always be an expensive article. As for the salt duties, they are already too high in some districts, while export duties cannot bear raising much, and are contrary to English ideas and interests. On this point Mr. Duff betrayed rather too much deference for the cant which would sacrifice some safe and easy sources of revenue to an ignorant construction of free-trade principles. In respect of income-tax however he had the good sense to acknowledge the mischief caused in India by the invincibly corrupt and extortionate tendencies of native tax-gatherers and their helpmates. The uncertainty of the opium-revenue was another source of discouragement on which he could not help touching.

The fabled wealth of India must have vanished from the minds of any hearer who might still have believed in it, on learning from Mr. Duff that the estimated income of that country is only about 300 millions sterling a-year, or two pounds a head, as compared with the £30 a head or £800,000,000 at which the British Islands have been valued. His statement that the land of India is on the whole less fertile than that of England will have shocked not a few who have been wont to dream about the peculiar richness of Indian fields, and the double harvests with which bountiful nature rewards the ryot whose plough has merely scratched the soil. Mr. Duff grew plaintive over the financial prospects of India, in spite of his efforts to cheer up himself and his audience, and was evidently much impressed with the hard task of avoiding at once the Scylla of spending too little on public works and the Charybdis of running into debt. It must therefore have been to him an immense relief to turn away from finance to the general question of India's progress during the last two years of perfect peace and freedom from disasters like the Orissa famine or the cyclones and floods of former years. His picture of administrative progress was crowned by a just and pertinent reference to the artistic excellence of Indian workmen, as evinced in every Exhibition, and even more perhaps in the rooms of the India Museum. It is strange, we agree with him, that art-work so beautiful should command so small a sale in this country. And yet it is certain that everything Indian shown for sale in the late Islington Exhibition was greedily bought up.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ensign H. G. Lushington, 31st Regt., at Malta, Feb. 19; N. Travers, Esq., late Captain Rifle Brigade, Feb. 20.

BENGAL.—Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta, at Penang, Jan. 25; Mr. C. R. Thompson, Executive Engineer, State Railway Staff; Major W. Jones, Bengal Engineers, at Piccadilly, Feb. 11.

Bombay.—Dr. James Barry, Surgeon of H.M.'s *Teazer*, at Colaba, Feb. 2.
Medical.—Asst. surg. S. Waylen, Medical Staff, at sea, on board the troopship *Jumna*, Jan. 23, aged 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Massilia, Feb. 21.—From Bombay.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Capt. Johnstone. Capt. Godfrey and infant, Mr. Daniell, Mr. D. Laipborn, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Beasley, Mrs. Sherer and two infants, Mr. Macomber, Mr. H. A. Herbert. From Alexandria.—Mr. G. De Dreghausen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Browne, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Smith.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nubia, March 4.—From Bombay.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Forbes and three children, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and three children, Col. J. P. Waterman, Mrs. McLeod and three children, Mr. H. A. Harbert, Lieut. Swinley, Mrs. Stokes and child, Mrs. Baxeley, Mr. and Mrs. Trousdell, Mr. R. Awdry, Mr. H. S. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Minnie.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 28, 1871.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

It is fortunate for India that gentlemen like Mr. Gilpin are not likely to have a supreme voice for some years to come in the management of Indian affairs. In the discussion provoked by Mr. Gladstone's project of a joint Committee of Lords and Commons on Indian finance, Mr. Gilpin protested loudly against permitting official "experts" to be "judges of a system in the administration of which they had been concerned." The subject of inquiry being the financial conduct of the Indian Government, and the Committee being destined to discuss everything connected with Indian taxation, "including the extent and pressure of the income-tax," it was his opinion that such topics should be handled, not by those who had spent the best part of their lives in India or the India-office, but by "gentlemen acquainted with the principles of sound finance." This preference of "experts" to statesmen who may be presumed to know something of the country they have governed, affords a happy illustration of the old Greek cobbler's theory that there was "nothing like leather" for building walls. Imagine a committee made up of skilled financiers only, deciding the question whether an income-tax was good for India, and what proportion of the people could afford to pay a tax of sixpence or sevenpence in the pound! What short work would be made of some of India's most productive taxes by "gentlemen acquainted with the principles of finance" and nothing more! Would such a body tolerate the salt-tax for example, or approve of low export duties on articles largely raised for the English market? Your trained financier, accustomed only to English ideas and usages, and wholly ignorant of things Indian, would propose such a remodelling of India's fiscal system as would aggravate tenfold the unpleasant symptoms which our efforts to make both ends meet in that country have already brought into undesired prominence.

A due admixture of financial capacity with special experience in Indian administration is however an essential condition for the forming of a Committee competent to deal thoroughly with the whole subject of Indian finance. Mr. Gladstone's idea of a Committee selected from both Houses had much to recommend it from this point of view. The aid of such statesmen as Lords Derby and Lawrence and the Marquis of Salisbury would have been of very great service in the discussion of many large questions connected with the financial history of India during the last twelve years. But the strong feeling in the Lower House against any encroachment of the Lords on their own domain compelled the Premier to withdraw that part of his motion. The Committee therefore, as now arranged, will consist of members of the Commons, a small proportion of whom will be office-holders. In the preponderance of independent members we may find the assurance, if not of special knowledge, at any rate of fair deliberation. The task before them, if it covers much less ground than some enthusiasts both here and in India were fondly anticipating, will not be light. Mr. Fowler may look in vain for some reference to our dealings with those Hill Tribes whom Mr. Hunter was not the first to discover, and some high-flying Bengallies may sigh over their blighted hopes of an early end to the despotism which has given them a free Press, but still refuses them a voice in the government of their own country. The Committee however will have quite enough to do, if it enters thoroughly into the whole question of Indian finance, and we can but hope that the issue of its labours will justify Mr. Grant Duff's prediction as to the clearing up of many misunderstandings, and the general satisfaction of all concerned in India's welfare. Among things that call for special consideration are the Indian income-tax and the apparent deficits of so many past years. On both these points there are certainly grave misunderstandings which a Committee of unbiassed judges should have no difficulty in clearing up. Is an income-tax of even one per cent. allowable in a country where the levying of it opens the door to untold extortions? Is there anything like a good reason for paying the cost of the new barracks out of yearly income? On these and other like points we await the Committee's answer.

COLONEL HAMLEY ON THE LAWS OF WAR.

Colonel Hamley's last letter to the *Times* on the German mode of conducting the late war shows no improvement on the temper of his first. The spirit of the partisan breathes in every line of it. He has a keen eye for German wrong-doing, real or imaginary; but not a word to say against those misdeeds on the other side which provoked the cruelties he is so ready to condemn. According to his reading of late events one would imagine that the French, like Brutus, "did never wrong but with just cause," and that all they have suffered at German hands has been the mere offspring of unprovoked German brutality. Colonel Hamley inveighs to weariness against the system of fines, requisitions, and forced labour, which marked the progress of the invaders in the latter stages of the war; but he cannot spare breath to regret the ill-timed resort of the invaded to a mode of resistance which imparted a needless savagery to a conflict theretofore waged with comparative mildness, and which went far to justify the worst reprisals inflicted by the opposite side. All his arguments and ingenuity are employed in showing the wickedness and impolicy of carrying on war at the expense of the invaded country; not a word is said of the fearful provocations which changed the character of the campaign after the surrender of Sedan, and forced those who had so far carried out their promise of fighting against French soldiers to fight in self-defence against French citizens also.

It is amazing indeed to note how utterly Colonel Hamley ignores the cardinal point of the whole question. Looking over the whole course of the campaign, an unbiassed reasoner would at once have asked himself why its later stages differed in some important respects so markedly from the earlier. No fact has been more widely admitted than the disciplined self-control with which the Germans carried on the war in an enemy's country down to the beginning of September. They had come to fight with French soldiers, not with the French people; and many of those who now join in denouncing them were once loud in praise of their strict adherence to the rules of civilised warfare. Whence therefore the subsequent change for the worse in their proceedings? To such a question there is but one reasonable answer: The French authorities proclaimed war to the death against the invader. Open towns were stirred up to a needless and vain resistance; villagers were exhorted to lie out in ambush for stray Germans, to withhold all supplies from

the hated foreigner, and to circumvent him by every art of deliberate treachery and organised assassination. The people, in short, were everywhere bidden to treat the invaders like mere beasts of prey; to put them, in the words of Dr. Arnold, "out of the pale of civilised hostility." This war of brigands once begun by the French, no matter under what sanctions of a well-meaning but shortsighted patriotism, what else could the Germans do but that which, in their own defence and the interests of civilised warfare, they afterwards did, with a thoroughness that has not yet been found to defeat its purpose? It is easy to say that they could have afforded to treat lawless assassins like recognised soldiers; but we are very sure that no army placed in their position would have dared to offer so manifest a premium on that very kind of warfare which modern civilisation and mere humanity have an equal interest in putting down. Colonel Hamley objects to precedent, but most people will perhaps agree with us that both Dr. Arnold and the Duke of Wellington are as well worth hearing on this subject as a writer who can seriously propose that "civilians armed in defence of their country should be treated as soldiers." What Dr. Arnold thought of irregular partisan warfare, our readers have already seen.* The pith however of his masterly argument—that those who put an invading army out of the pale of civilised hostility, "must be patient if the enemy in return burn their village and hang them up as brigands," may be compared with Wellington's own practice in the early part of 1814. Provoked by the excesses of our Spanish allies, the Basques of Southern France had taken up arms, and carried on a partisan warfare "until Lord Wellington"—says Napier—"incensed by their activity, issued a proclamation calling upon them to take arms openly and join Soult or stay peaceably at home, declaring that he would otherwise burn their villages and hang all the inhabitants." And, if the peasants of Bidarray and the Val de Baygorry had not very soon changed their tactics, Wellington would certainly have been as good as his word. He would have treated them in short as sternly as the French had treated the Spanish guerillas, and as the Germans have just been treating the French freeshooters.

Very strange is the contrast between Colonel Hamley's tenderness for the suffering angels who proclaimed a war of brigands, and his rage against the cruel monsters who accepted the challenge and repaid with usury the loss inflicted on themselves by the new weapons they had thus to face. We for our part have no wish to reverse the process, and depict the Germans as suffering angels. They may, for aught we can certify, have been guilty of excesses outweighing the provocation received, but in a struggle for life with a furious lunatic one cannot measure with perfect nicety the lengths of violence to which the assailed may fairly go. Nor do we care much to question the abstract right of an invaded people to fight tooth and nail, if so it pleases, in defence of hearth and home. Only, if it does so, it must take the consequences. The assailed party cannot be expected to look at the matter from the assailant's point of view. Partisan warfare makes civilised warfare impossible. Atrocities on one side lead to atrocities on the other, and the strongest eventually win. Colonel Hamley indeed would seem in a hazy sort of way to imply that the Germans themselves provoked the brigandage they punished with so heavy a hand; but the implication runs counter both to common sense and notorious facts. It is absurd to charge them with seeking to prolong the struggle by needless outrages, and all the evidence shows that so long as the French fought fairly, their opponents also adhered to all the rules of civilised war. But the laws of the duel once broken, it became to the Germans a matter of life and death to keep the new kind of warfare from spreading. Colonel Hamley may charge them with "indulging the spirit of a base revenge without the wretched warrant of its provocation"; but his readers may be excused for hearing in this sort of language the cry of angry disappointment at undesired successes. Is it or is it not true that the German severities date as a system from after the irregular warfare sanctioned by the Republic of last September? Is it or is it not true that but for those severities the war would have been indefinitely prolonged, and the strain upon German resources stretched in all likelihood to the breaking point? The one question has been answered already by an universal Yes. A like answer to the other might have been gathered not only from the measures taken by the Germans to meet the new danger, but also from the exulting tones of those who rashly but not without reason counted on saving France through her armed peasantry. Remember also how much from the German point of view was staked on finishing the struggle before any third Power might be tempted to interfere. What then becomes of their "base and unprovoked revenge," and how was it easy to be magnanimous under provocations so heavy and circumstances so full of danger?

But how about the right of an invaded people to convert a war of soldiers into a war of savages—for that is the simple meaning of partisan warfare as it has lately been carried on? It is easy to talk of patriotic uprisings, and to say that "peasants and citizens count for something in the scale when weighed against armies and against kings;" but, after all, the right to make outlaws of regular soldiers fighting under recognised rules rests on much the same moral footing as the right of aggrieved Irishmen to shoot their landlords, or of oppressed Republicans to assassinate a political foe. They who admire the exploits of patriotic freeshooters ought in consistency to sympathise with the murderers of General Prim and the assassins who plotted against Louis Napoleon. Partisan warfare is little better than assassination on a large scale, and the very retaliation it is sure to provoke condemns it as a weapon of defence in a civilised country. It has been agreed that political assassinations are blunders as well as crimes. In an age when men are striving to humanise war as far as possible, to devise fresh rules for its better conduct and new limits to its dreadful appetite, irregular warfare, at all times a blunder, becomes in fact a crime against humanity. It is an evil means to an end however good, a relapse from civilisation into utter barbarism. If England were invaded to-morrow by regular armies, would Colonel Hamley exhort his civilian countrymen to take up arms on their own account and go out stalking the foreign foe, instead of either remaining peacably at home, or entering the ranks of our militia and volunteers? And yet his proposal that "civilians armed in defence of their country should be treated as soldiers" looks very like an attempt to justify so pernicious a practice, in the teeth of all precedent and of every principle dear to the friends of civilised progress. Zeal for humanity takes a curious form when it seeks to perpetuate a kind of warfare which aggravates beyond measure the darkest horrors of a process always horrible enough, reviving the most obsolete forms of unmilitary license and unmanly deviltry, and entailing a choice aftercrop of disgrace and ruin on the very people it was meant to benefit. Better to put up with German requisitions than to open such a Pandora's box of evil issues in the mere hope of salving a wound received in fair fight.

* *Allen's Indian Mail*, Jan. 31, 1871.

Correspondence.

GERMAN POLICY AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Whether the acquirement of a French settlement in India is to be one of the fruits of the late German victories is a question which, in all probability, has been decided ere this. It is not one of vital moment to us; but since a correspondent, whose letter was published in *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 7th inst., has called the immediate attention of diplomatists to the rumours that prevailed with regard to Pondicherry, I take this opportunity of considering the points specially alluded to in Colonel Haly's communication.

Colonel Haly asks, "Will the strictly conscientious German mind lend itself to the iniquitous British monopoly of the vile

opium growing trade ?" and secondly, " Will the great German mind be satisfied with circumscribed plots hemmed in by British territory ? "

There can be no doubt as to the reply that should be made to Col. Haly's inquiry about the opium trade. The slightest observation of the conscientious methods adopted in Germany of raising public income there will not fail to convince one that the German mind would regard with the utmost aversion the iniquitous contraband practice, created and encouraged by us, for supplying our Indian treasuries, and for the acquisition of princely fortunes by a dozen of English and Scotch merchants steeped in that scandalous trade. It cannot be stigmatised in less severe terms. For, according to Commissioner Lin's calculation, the annual import of 12,000 chests of our drug, smuggled or forced into China, kills, per chest, twenty-five men, between the ages of seventeen and thirty-six. According to the testimony of the British Commissioner there, the duration of human life does not exceed ten years from the first pipe of this poisonous narcotic ; and according to that of our missionaries there, their labours are doomed to failure on the threshold, because it is constantly objected to them by heads of families that they cannot respect a religion which countenances the wholesale smuggling or forcing into their country a drug with which we are deliberately, and solely for our pecuniary profit, demoralising and destroying hundreds and thousands of human beings, the subjects of a friendly ally.

But with reference to Colonel Haly's second inquiry, whether the great German mind will be satisfied with circumscribed plots in India, hemmed in by British territory, I feel assured that the German people are fully alive to the facts that the discipline, endurance, valour, and intelligence of its army are, in a great measure, owing to the circumstance that Germany has no Colonies ; and that the standard of discipline, strategy, and *elan*, adequate to ensure victory, create generals, and win ribbons, in Algeria and Cochin China, is incomparably inferior to that which the exigencies of military service demand and call forth in the fields of Europe. It may be presumed, therefore, that Moltke, King William, and Bismarck, being wise men, will not risk impairing in any respect a military machine, which the skill and labour of forty years have brought to perfection, by diverting any portion of it to relaxation in the land of the beetle-nut and banana.—Your obedient servant,

A Diplomatist.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE LOSHAI RAID.

The *Englishman* holds that whatever may be the exact circumstances under which the raid has taken place, it must become a matter for grave consideration whether the Government of Bengal can persevere in its present conciliatory policy. The military expedition despatched against the Looshais in 1868-69 proved, owing to the character of the country, a complete failure ; and the Government of Bengal would have sent a fresh expedition, more carefully organised, last year, had not its views on the subject been overruled by the Supreme Government. But it is evident that, whatever may be the physical character of our frontier, we are bound, in justice, not only to our own subjects, but to ourselves, to protect it ; and if this cannot be done by conciliatory measures it must be done by force of arms. If the former have failed, as seems probable, for, at the best, our security has not been much increased by winning over Sookpilal, the Government has to choose between retributive and purely preventive measures. It must either accept the burden of keeping up permanently a sufficient frontier force to render incursions into British territory impossible, or it must assume the offensive on a scale, and with precautions, proportioned to the difficulties to be overcome. The great commercial importance of the interests now established in the province of Cachar is alone sufficient to do away with all doubt and hesitation on this point. It is anything but creditable to the Government that the Hylakandy Valley should have been left exposed to an attack of this kind at a time when the disposition of the Looshais was a matter of so much doubt. The sufferers and those interested in Cachar will not readily forget the discourteous manner in which the representations of the Landholders and Commercial Association on the subject of the defencelessstate of the province were received by the Government of Bengal in December 1869. The owners of tea gardens, instead of meeting the support and sympathy to which they were entitled, were then taunted with tempting attack by giving way to needless panic, and recommended to set an example of " courage and self-reliance " to the people under them. While the reports of the local officials represented the tribes as quiet, and Sookpilal as well disposed, no rumours that reached the planters could be worth listening to, and past experience was not to be referred to in the face of the new policy which was to convert the Looshais into faithful tributaries. This time the planters have exhibited a " self-reliance " which must be most satisfactory to the Bengal Government. They have listened to no rumours ; shown no " panic," and been murdered at their posts. The authorities, however, appear to be doing their best to make amends, as far as possible, for the negligence that has been displayed. The District Superintendent of Police started on the 23rd with sixty of his men for the spot ; and fifty sepoys had been despatched to act under the orders of the sub-divisional officer at Hylakandy. The guards at Monierkhall and Loharbund, where there are both troops and police, have been raised to thirty-five men each ; and troops are also moving up from Sylhet and Cachar with large bodies of police.

The *Friend of India* observes that Mr. Edgar appears to have arrived in the Looshai country in time to see the frail tenure of the policy which he was sent out to establish among the lawless tribes very rudely struck down. The telegrams are conflicting, as they naturally must be when everything depends on hearsay, and when no one can answer for more than he can see. All that is certain is the fact of a dangerous raid. It is not yet known what tribes are concerned in the raid. There are three ways by which the Looshai can enter Cachar from the South :—By the South-East, through the Monairkhall Garden, by the direct South route through Dwarbund, and South-West by Pollicherra. At each of these points there was a police force of from twenty to thirty men, which had frequently proved too weak for anything like successful resistance. About two years ago a somewhat serious attack was made on one of the gardens, and many coolies were killed. In this case the attack is perhaps more serious, though that it is more than a raid of a few hundreds of men is not supposed. It becomes an important question, however, whether Government is justified in leaving the tea gardens at the mercy of these savage tribes. Of course, as is usual in such cases, people are ready to say on behalf of the Bengal Government,—" They told you ; they warned you." Stuff and nonsense for the main part, but almost certain to come whenever the Imperial Government and the Government of Bengal are jointly concerned. We are sorry to see in a letter published by Mr. Macfarlane in the daily papers the following passage, with the italics as we quote them :—" A coincidence was that just after we had driven the savages out of the garden *an express came in from Edgar* in the Looshai *country, mentioning his complete success in treaty making*, and begging for a dâk to carry his letters into the station." The irony is undoubted. This to our view is very unreasonable. Why did not the planters complain earlier if they foresaw what has taken place ? No policy can be secure against a wild raid of this kind. The position of the planters, we grant, is an exceedingly painful one, and they have a right to the guard that they ask for. But it is no use depreciating the efforts of Mr. Edgar to introduce a better policy than that of mere return raids. The fact is that the Government of India has been trying a policy of conciliation on sound principles, and the present hitch in that policy need not we trust be taken as failure. That the guards should be strengthened there cannot be a doubt, but the Government will, we hope, only see an additional reason for pressing its general policy of conciliation. What is needed, is a sharp return raid, swift punishment, some wholesome destruction of property—it cannot be helped—and then a return to the policy which carried Mr. Edgar from Silchar.

THE UNCOVENANTED.

The *Indian Daily News* can well understand the uneasy feeling that pervades the ranks of the Uncovenanted, consequent on the reported intention of Government to put Junior Civilians into all their higher appointments. And it is difficult to understand how, after Government has held out such flattering hopes to a class of superior servants, like the higher Uncovenanted, whose ability and meritorious services have over and over again been acknowledged, it intends thus ungraciously to reward them. Of course the alleged reason for the change is, as stated above, to make room for Junior Civil servants. But how comes it that this should be necessary when, as generally understood, the supply of Civilians to this country is regulated by the demand ? It is, we know, a cause of grievance with the latter service, that while many of its fat appointments have been pruned away under financial pressure, those which remain are not reserved to their use with that jealous regard to their rights which the covenant implies, and which Covenanted men may reasonably demand. The number of Covenanted appointments, now filled by military men, is very large, and this more especially in the Non-Regulation Provinces. This, if we mistake not, is a special cause of grievance with the North-West Civilians, who, only recently, pointed out that the proportion of appointments, fixed by the resolution of Lord Dalhousie to be reserved for Covenanted Civilians in these provinces, has never been maintained. The result would seem to be that to provide for the surplus candidates who have emanated from Dean's Yard, an inroad must be made on the Uncovenanted camp. This, as we have had occasion to state before, is, on the face of it, unjust to a service, many of whose men have made their mark, and who

have a right to expect more considerate treatment. How the injustice, however, is to be combated is a question for the service to consider. But something in the shape of an appeal, or a protest on their part, should be placed on record, even though it be ineffectual. Looking to the quarter from whence the recent change in policy towards the Uncovenanted has presumably emanated, there is not much in the way of favourable result to be expected from a memorial to the Home Secretary. Still we would counsel the service to be up and doing.

"PANIC SUNDAY" IN 1857.

The *Times of India* observes that everyone knows the story of Sir Walter Raleigh, who, whilst writing his "History of the World," threw down his pen in despair, when he found that he could not get at the truth of an affray beneath his chamber windows. Contemporary history ought to be more easily written than remote history, because there are so many "living witnesses." But living witnesses do not always agree among themselves. And there is certainly a great advantage on the side of the historian of remote ages, that no one can contradict him on the score of his own personal recollections. We wonder whether we have really a correct account of the death of Tarquin, or the story of Virginius, or the battle of Lake Regillus, in any of the histories before us. Perhaps, we have—perhaps, we have not. But any how, no one can start up and say to the historian, "I know you are wrong, for I saw it." We have written this, with reference to a letter written by the author of the "History of the Sepoy War" to a Calcutta paper, and republished in *Allen's Indian Mail*. Early in December we reproduced a letter written by Dr. Mouat, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, in reference to the alleged Calcutta panics of 1857, together with the comments of the *Indian Daily News*, charging Mr. Kaye with mis-statements and mis-representations. Mr. Kaye replied that he derived his information mainly from Dr. Mouat himself, and from the Calcutta papers of the period. Of the former, we of course know little, or nothing; but it is certainly the fact that the English papers of Bengal put forth statements respecting the panic at the Presidency much stronger than any which the historian has included in his work. That those who resided in Calcutta at the time should wish now altogether to ignore the alarms which were then so notorious, is not strange. But it is as well, while there is the chance, that, in the interests of historical truth, we should ascertain whether statements respecting these alleged alarms are "mis-statements" or "mis-representations." We have heard that when Lord Elgin arrived in Calcutta, he said that Lord Canning was the only man who did not appear to be in a fright—and it is known that Sir William Mansfield, in his somewhat sensational style, said something to the same effect. This generalisation may have been unjust. We have, indeed, no doubt that it was unjust. But that there was a panic, especially on the 14th June, does not appear to be questionable; else why has that particular day ever since gone by the name of "Panic Sunday." It is strange how those reacting processes, which are a law of nature, affect historical inquiry. When Shakspeare wrote that the "whirligig of Time brings in its revenges," he must have referred to this truth among others. Because thirteen years ago the Calcutta panics were overstated, they are now understated—the oscillation of the pendulum being as extreme on the one side as on the other. The truth, probably, will be found midway between the two extremes. To cry out now "no such thing!" after the feat has been admitted for so many years, is not exactly the way to deal with a question of history. But as Mr. Kaye has said, with Charles Surface in the play, "Egad, I'll have it out!" and has called on the public to help him, we suppose that we shall some day know the truth.

Military.—The head-quarters of the Allahabad division will be established at Dinapore from the 1st of February. General Beatson, accompanied by Colonel Fraser and an aide-de-camp, will leave Allahabad on a tour of inspection on Sunday next.—*Pioneer*.—We understand that there will be a good many changes by the commencement of next hot season in the Military Accounts Department of Bengal. Colonel Mundy, Presidency Paymaster, intends proceeding to England on furlough; Major Harrison, first Pay-examiner, also goes home on furlough; and Colonel Osborn, the second examiner, is expected to take leave. About the same time Colonel Hill, the Military Accountant, may perhaps leave for a few months. Captain Carter, Deputy Paymaster of the Sirhind Circle at Umballah, is, it is reported, about to obtain sick leave to England; and it appears doubtful whether General Broome's state of health will permit his resuming his duties as Controller-General of Military Expenditure on the expiry of his present leave, which extends to 1st May next. Altogether a considerable exodus appears likely within the next three or four months; and there may be a difficulty in filling up the different vacant appointments from the present limited number of assistants in the Pay Department, without bringing in, temporarily, some outsiders.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 28.—The Government of India has decided that regimental medical officers, being staff officers in India, are entitled to the advantages which all other regimental staff officers enjoy, and should therefore be allowed a continuance of their charge pay when transferred from one regiment to another on public grounds.

Bengal.

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

The following telegram from the Commissioner of Dacca has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

Dacca, *Jan.* 27.—Poyakookee, in Hill Tippera, burnt on the 21st January. Kutlecchura reported on 24th burnt. Bagshawe beat off the Looshais. Alexandrapore burnt about the same time. Sellar missing. Winchester of Bikrampore killed. Villages on Munnipore border cut up about 18th inst. Guards of police and military strengthened at Monierkall, Loherbund and Deederkoosh. Fifty sepoys and sixty police, with Metcalf and Savi, are near Hylakandy. Edgar, with Supeelall, and forty police, are attempting to intercept the Howlongs on their return. He was far south of Julnacherra when reported. The 4th Regiment number about 290 private effective at Dacca, and 276 at Cachar.

Telegrams from Cachar of the 26th January report that "the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived at Lukinuggur at 3 P.M. on the 24th. Looshais all over the Hills. Second attack on Kutlecherra on morning of 24th. Thirty or forty Looshais charged up to the Bungalow. Bagshawe with ten constables drove them off. Just then Metcalfe (Sub-divisional Officer) arrived with his party and the Assistant Superintendent came up soon after." There were 170 men with Metcalfe on the west of the frontier line, 32 at Loharbund on the south, 32 at Monierkhall on the east, 13 at Deedarkhoosh, 7 at Mynadhur over Bhubun, and 20 at Lukhipore. The latest news from Mr. Edgar was dated the 21st. He was then on friendly terms with Sukpilal.

On the 27th the District Superintendent reports that the Looshais attacked a place ten miles from the station (Silchar?), and killed four persons. He was just starting for the spot with police and troops.

The Government has ordered two more companies of the 44th N.I. from Shillong in addition to the one called for by the local authorities in Sylhet; and has directed the officer commanding at Cachar to send troops at once to support Mr. Edgar and secure his safety. It is believed that the gardens are now strongly protected by police and troops.

Cachar, *Jan.* 28.—The Manager of Monierkhall left the stockade in a boat last night. Reports that the raiders were repulsed with a loss of about a hundred killed and wounded. Daly is on his way to Monierkhall. Five persons in the stockade wounded. The force at Monierkhall was thirty-five police, and for a time they were surrounded in the stockade. The Hylacandy Valley is now well protected, and fifty sepoys have been recalled thence to go to Loharbund guard. Reinforcements are on their way to Cachar from Shillong.

Mr. McWilliam telegraphs from Cachar on the 28th:—"Monierkhall attacked yesterday by raiders, who have surrounded the outpost (thirty-five strong). Demiakhall, on the Sonai, destroyed, and the village of Nugdigram attacked. Daly (District Superintendent) started for Nugdigram with 30 sepoys of 4th N. I. to assist the Monierkhall guard yesterday evening. Have re-called the 50 sepoys who went to Hylakundy. There are police enough for protection of west. The 50 sepoys are to go to Loharbund. The guard now there will move forward to the point where Daly's Road crosses the Rengtipahar. I have asked for 100 men from Shillong. News from Edgar, dated 21st, received yesterday. Still with Sukpilal."

Still later in the day (28th) Mr. McWilliam reports:—"Daly's rearguard of eight sepoys and a constable was attacked at Nugdigram this morning. Five sepoys were killed. No dâk from Edgar to-day, nor has any message come from Daly, who went on to Monierkhall this morning."

The following, from private sources, gives further details of the Monierkhall affair:—

Silcoorie, *Jan.* 27.—Monierkhall besieged. Nugdigram cut up at twelve to-day. Durrumkhall in danger.

Jan. 28.—Desperate fight at Monierkhall from six morning till eleven night. Four attacks made and each repulsed. At least one hundred Looshais killed and wounded. Pearce, Shaw, and Eglinton, fought them the whole time with guard in stockade. Guard fought splendidly. Five wounded on our side.

Mr. McWilliam telegraphs on the 29th:—

"No news from Edgar or Daly, but Edgar has about nine days' provisions, and could come down the river in four or five days on rafts. Have sent provisions to Daly *via* Deedarkhoosh with a guard. I expect scouts from Nugdigram hourly. Bowalia reports heavy firing from Monierkhall direction yesterday at two."

Later in the day he reports:—

"Letter from Edgar, dated 22nd, Changsil. He has heard that Poees or Shindoos have burned Lenkom's village, killing many, and taking prisoners. Lenkom is Vonolel's son. Of course he has not heard of our raids. No news from Daly."

From the telegrams we publish this morning, it seems probable that a fresh attack was made on Monierkhall on the 28th ultimo; and if so, the obstinate determination shown by the raiders,

coupled with the extensive character of the simultaneous movement which is evidently going on, suggests a doubt whether other tribes may not have been mistaken for Looshais. The information received by Mr. Edgar regarding the burning of a Looshai village on the 22nd by Poces or Shindoos, if true, would somewhat strengthen this suspicion. A combined hostile movement on the part of the latter tribe would be a much more formidable affair than we have had to deal with on our North-Eastern frontier for many years; for the Shindoos are a very powerful tribe, and it is believed that extensive sales of fire-arms to them by inhabitants of British territory have been going on for some time.

A Shindoo incursion would also be a much more difficult thing to punish, as they reside in foreign territory. This tribe were believed to have been the perpetrators of a raid on the villagers on the Coladyne, in the district of Chittagong, some two years ago, against a repetition of which the hill-men had resolved to defend themselves, and been furnished by the Government with five thousand rounds of ball cartridge for that purpose. It is evidently very doubtful at present who our enemy is.—*Englishman*, Feb. 1.

Miscellaneous.

Peshawur.—Small-pox has begun to rage in unhappy Peshawur; children are the chief sufferers.

The Talookdars' Association.—The Vice-Presidentship of the Oude Talookdars' Association, lately held by Sir Maun Singh, C.S.I., has been conferred on Nawab Ameer Hussein Khan.

Arrival of the Chief Justice of Madras.—Amongst the passengers by the *Punjab* was Sir Colley Scotland, the Chief Justice of Madras, who has come on a visit to Calcutta for the benefit of his health.

The Peshawur Division.—According to the *Pioneer*, Colonel F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, intended to proceed home within a few weeks, when Mr. Macnabb will act for him.

Another Illustrious Visitor to England.—According to the *Mofussilite*, Sir Salar Jung is about to proceed to England, and personally thank her Majesty for the decoration he has lately received.

Icicles in Sinde.—The cold has been so intense at the Mulleer lately that icicles were found on the works connected with the viaduct yesterday morning. We should have been inclined to doubt this phenomenon, for such it may be called, were it not communicated to us by a reliable eye-witness.—*Sindian*, Jan. 25.

A Wonderful Tale.—A writer in the *Akmulul-Akbar* (a native paper published at Moradabad), according to the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, states that on the 15th December, about 8 P. M., one Luchmi Persad, the Ameen for Partitions, was washing his face and hands at a tank, when all at once the figure of a man's head appeared in the water, and the Lalla was dragged by the legs into the middle. He came to the surface twice or thrice, and then sank to rise no more. It is added that a great crowd collected round the tank, and a great noise ensued, but no one had the courage to make an effort to save the drowning man.

Allahabad.—Two matrimonial cases came on in the Allahabad High Court on Jan. 27. In Kelly *v.* Kelly and Britts, Mr. Justice Turner suggested that as the respondent and co-respondent could not be found, it would be best to withdraw the suit, with leave to renew it. The petitioner's counsel said he would adopt that course. In Hopkins *v.* Hopkins, Mr. Jardine, on behalf of Mrs. Hopkins, brought to the notice of the Court the fact that Captain Hopkins had not paid the alimony which had been agreed upon, and that his wife was thus reduced to great distress, and the Court ordered that notice should issue to him to show cause why he should not be arrested.

The late Dr. Ogilvie.—The *Indian Reformer* announces the death, on the 25th of January, of the Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie, the well-known, the learned, and the philanthropic Principal of the General Assembly's Institution of Calcutta. This melancholy event, which took place at Penang, whither the rev. gentleman had gone to recruit his health, will no doubt be received with intense pain and grief by a large section of our community. Dr. Ogilvie's name was identical with the history of his mission. By his death the native community have lost a sincere and an honest friend, the missionary body a zealous and well-tried servant, and the University a valuable and learned coadjutor.

Snakes.—According to *Nature*, the question of killing deadly snakes at Government expense in India is again under discussion. The Government is losing its subjects at the rate of above a hundred a-day, or 40,000 a-year, by snake bites, but it fears losing rupees in the crippled state of its treasury. The last enforcement of the law was under Mr. Commissioner Plowden, many years ago, in the Bancorah district, one of the smallest portions of the Burdwan division. Deadly snakes were brought in at the rate of some 1,200 a-day, and although the scale was only from threepence to sixpence a-piece, in about a couple of months £10,000 was drawn out of the treasury, and the Government ordered the snake crusade to be stopped.

Sir W. Grey on the New Financial Arrangements.—The *Englishman*, replying to the *Indian Daily News*, says it has every reason to believe that no minute by Sir William Grey, disapproving the late Financial Resolution, has been written. "The Government of Bengal has, so far as we can learn, recorded no objection to the Resolution of the 14th December, and is heartily working out its share of the plan."

Map of Independent Tartary.—The *Pioneer* says:—"A very fine map has recently been brought out by the Grand Trigonometrical Survey Office at Dehra. This map, which is in four sheets, comprehends that territory known in ordinary maps as 'Independent Tartary,' together with a portion of what has hitherto been known as 'Chinese Tartary,' from 58° to 86° E. long., and from 28° to 47° N. lat. It is drawn to a scale of 30 miles=1 inch, and is founded upon all the more recent itineraries and surveys, including a map published at St. Petersburg in 1868. Here will be found the most authentic information about those lofty, vast, and thinly-inhabited regions through which some people are childish enough to imagine a Russian army marching to the invasion of India over the Roof of the World."

The Brahmo Somaj.—On Sunday week the forty-first anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj was celebrated. Some thousands of Brahmos paraded the streets in Calcutta, with banners in their hands, and singing hymns. On Monday they congregated in large numbers in their mundir or assembly room to hear a sermon from one of their celebrated ministers. The *Indian Mirror* says that the religious enthusiasm of the members was at its height when the service concluded, whether from the peculiar solemnity of the sermon or the hymns nobody could tell, but it was "manifest that a powerful stream of spiritual sympathy pervaded the whole place; that the spirit of God was near every worshipper's heart" was evident from the extreme fervour and enthusiasm of the people, and the *Mirror* hopes that "many a sinful heart felt that he was saved."—*Friend of India*, Feb. 1.

The Edwardes Memorial at Peshawur.—The successful competitor for the premium of Rs. 1,000, offered for the best design for a memorial fountain to the late Sir Herbert Edwardes at Peshawur, is Mr. DeRebeck, principal of the School of Art and Design at Jeypore. The committee to select the design consisted of Major-General Abbott, Colonel R. Maclagan, R.E., and Mr. Lepel Griffin. About ten designs were submitted. *Indian Public Opinion* describes the selected design as a cupola, supported on arches filled with tracery, having a white marble basin, with a jet of water within, sheltered from the dust and heat; the outer building is an octagon about fifty feet each way. The design was selected chiefly from its appropriateness. It will harmonise with native buildings in a native market-place which no Gothic design could possibly do; and the arrangement of a covered fountain is suited to the climate of India.

Five-Rupee Notes.—The British Indian Association at Calcutta has presented a memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the five-rupee notes about to be issued. The reason why paper money has not obtained a larger circulation, is, the memorialists allege, not the denomination of the note, but the difficulty experienced in cashing it, and therefore they argue, if five-rupee notes, which are certain to be used in paying wages, are put into circulation, measures should be taken to facilitate their conversion into rupees. The change lately published in the *Gazette* is, the memorialists allow, very good as far as it goes, but then they say it does not go far enough. Another complaint brought against the intended issue is that the payment of the discount asked for cashing the notes would inflict a serious loss upon the mass of the population, who are generally speaking so poor they cannot afford to waste a pice of their small incomes. Besides this, the memorial urges that "the ignorance of the bulk of the people, their inability to discover lost or stolen notes, their liability to lose notes, and their desire to possess silver, alike suggest that a five-rupee note, as proposed, should not be forced upon them."

The Financial Department.—"The post of Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department may, it is not improbable, be abolished in the course of a few months," says the *Calcutta Examiner*. "The post is a comparatively new creation. When the late Financial Secretary, Mr. E. Lushington, was about to retire, something like an assurance of succeeding him was intimated to Mr. Batten, who accordingly resigned an appointment of higher salary in the North-West, and came to Calcutta as Deputy Secretary of Finance. Mr. Chapman was, however, appointed to succeed Mr. Lushington, and Mr. Batten had to remain a loser of salary. Mr. Batten is now in England, where he has obtained a prolongation of his short leave, but before leaving India he had been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Customs, and it is understood that he will succeed to Mr. A. O. Hume's substantive appointment of Customs Commissioner, when that gentleman becomes Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Commerce, and Agriculture. The Deputy Secretaryship it was thought would be abolished when Mr. Batten left the Financial Department, but it was not. The rumour now is that it will be abolished if Mr. Chapman finds he can do without a deputy; and we may be sure that gentleman's finding in the matter will be a conscientious one. Leaving a post of the kind unfilled is, however, sometimes preferable to expressly abolishing it."

CIVIL.—The *Pioneer* hears that the Nagpore, Nerbudda, and Jubulpore Commissionerships will very soon be vacant—the last by the retirement of Colonel Spence, and the two others by the departure on furlough of Messrs. Bernard and Low. Mr. F. MacNachten, we learn, is permitted to resign the Civil Service. We are informed that the services of Lieutenants L. J. Grey and W. A. Lawrence, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Lieutenant T. Deane is to be adjutant of the Governor-General's body-guard, vice Lieutenant Lawrence. Mr. F. Peacock will succeed to the vacancy in the Secretariat of the Board of Revenue, caused by the departure of Mr. Ross Mangles to Mysore, and Mr. W. M. Souttar wil act for Mr. Peacock as Registrar of the High Court. Mr. Geoghagan is likely to officiate in Mr. Mangle's place in the Board of Revenue from the end of March.—*Examiner*, Jan. 30.

THE COAL IN THE CHANDA DISTRICT.—The *Central India Times* says :—"All the world has heard of the Chanda coal-field, its contiguity to the Nagpore branch of the G.I.P. Railway making it of special importance to the future of railway construction in Central India. It was to be linked on to the railway system by a tram or light railway, and so on. But, before deciding finally on what was to be done, the authorities seem to have been boring to determine the extreme margin of the field westward—*i.e.*, the nearest point where a workable pit could be sunk nearest to the railway. We have from time to time chronicled a find here and there in this direction during the last year or so, and now we are told that Mr. Dunlop, the assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, has come upon an exposed seam as near as thirty miles from the civil station of Wurdah, by which the railway runs. The indications are in favour of the presumption that a workable deposit may be found at a convenient depth all over the Wurdah Valley, and as near the railway line as it may be desirable to have a colliery at work. Common sense would therefore point to our shifting the field of boring operations from the Chanda district, sixty-nine miles or so away, where it has been sufficiently demonstrated already that the mineral underlies the superficial strata over a wide area, to the vicinity of the railway line itself, where, notwithstanding the overlying trap flow, and the prognostications therefrom of our geologists, we now find it cropping up to the surface in company with its usual rock strata. Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of the Division, who has charge of these operations, and has energetically pushed on the works from the first, will no doubt see to this ; and we have no fear that Mr. Fryar, the mining engineer, will allow any theory of our Geological Department to stand in his way."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25. Solway, Ricker, Bourbon ; Night Hawk, Spence, Port Louis ; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle ; Waterloo, Solmon, Bombay ; str. Punjaub, Starratt, Bombay ; Oriental, Wyatt, Bombay ; Surrey, Marshall, London ; Helen Malcolm, Griffith, Sydney.—26. Str. Sulina, Lawrence, London.—27. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab ; Rattlesnake, Nacoda, Galle ; Barbadian, McNeal, Greenock ; Pride of Canada, Lyall, Liverpool.—29. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25. Buckinghamshire, Lady Egidia.—26. Str. Penang ; Ganges, Mangalore, Ann.—27. Merchantman.—28. Catch Merchant, C. N.—29. Genil, City of Madrid, Shand.—30. Nepaul.—31. Phuttel Burry.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
Ditto (Contributory)	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1355 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	148 to 150 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	26 to 28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	217½ to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	148 to 150
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	150 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	335 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	112 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	250 to 255
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirnoot Indigo	200 ...	52 to 55
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £3 7 6 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 5 0 Nominal. ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—*Saltpetre :* About 100 tons of Calcutta-washed Saltpetre have changed hands at Rs. 7-12 to 7-13 for shipments. The stock is not much in the market—only about 5,000 to 6,000 bags. *Rice :* Tabie Rice is in good demand, and a fair amount of business has been done at prices quoted in our last. We have heard of very few transactions both in Ballam and Moonghy kinds. *Linseed :* There is an active demand for shipments both to Great Britain and America, but no transactions have been reported in the market, owing to the stock being exhausted. *Poppyseed :* Some business has been reported in the market during the week at our last quotations. *Jute :* There is a good demand for this article, and a fair amount of business has been done during the week at prices ranging from 2 to 4 annas higher than when we last quoted. *Raw Silk :* About 60 maunds of Jungypore Silk have been sold at Rs. 17-0 to 18-8, and about 70 maunds of Radanagore at prices ranging from Rs. 14 to 19-8 per factory seer. The stock is about 200 maunds. *Silk Piece Goods :* About 6,000 pieces of Corahs have changed hands at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to 170 per corge. The stock is about 3,000 pieces.

Madras.

CIVIL.—It is now said there is no truth in the statement that Mr. C. A. Roberts is to be appointed Postmaster-general of Madras. Mr. Roberts goes home on furlough in March next.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The inauguration of the new rooms of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was celebrated on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, by a tiffin, to which the Hon. P. Macfadyen the present chairman, invited all members of the Chamber and European mercantile assistants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE DEFENCES OF MADRAS.—The *Madras Standard* believes that it is under the consideration of Government to erect three batteries in Madras—one at the Marine villa, another near Roypooram, and a third at Abercrombie's, in connection with the armaments of the Presidency towns in India. The object of these three batteries is to keep off the enemy's fire from the fort in case of an attack by sea, and thereby save the public buildings in the fort.

WESTERN CHINA.—News has been received that the Panthays in Western China have attacked and occupied the headquarters of the Chinese General, committing great slaughter. If this be true, Momein is probably now in the possession of the victors, and the Bhamo route practically ensured. All that remains is, as the Political Agent says, to take some goods to that town, and, if possible, bring back a Panthay caravan.

THE TRADE OF MANDALAY.—The *Pioneer* states that several large caravans had arrived at Mandalay from the Shan States, and an active trade with the south had in consequence been reopened. Some of this might indeed have gone to Bhamo, but the King took some trouble to divert the merchants to Mandalay, as in the latter market he gets full duties on everything sold, whereas at Bhamo he gets only one per cent.

COCHIN HARBOUR.—According to the *Madras Standard*, Mr. Robertson, the engineer who has been deputed by the Secretary of State to examine and report on the various harbours in India, arrived from Calcutta in the P. and O. steamer on Saturday, the 21st, and was to proceed to Cochin without delay, and inspect and report on the harbour at the port. When the Earl of Mayo arrived in Madras about two years ago, on his way to Calcutta, the Madras Chamber of Commerce asked for a harbour engineer, and this is the result.

THE LATE MAJOR CARR.—Major M. W. Carr, one of those who went down in the *General Outram*, is referred to as follows by the *Madras Mail* :—"His attainments as a linguist were very extraordinary ; he was thoroughly master of Telugu and Hindustani, and had besides a very considerable acquaintance with other Oriental languages. His literary work, too, was most careful and exact, as his 'Telugu Proverbs' prove. This will always be a sufficient monument of his attainments, though we fear we shall never see the important works he had in the press. It is indeed a sad loss to the public and to his friends, both in India and Europe. His scientific friends will probably give a notice worthy of him in the 'Journal Asiatique' and 'Royal Asiatic Society's Journal.'" Major Carr was a bachelor.

MILITARY.—We learn from the *Madras Mail* that there is a defalcation of something like eighteen thousand rupees in the account of H.M.'s 45th Regiment. A sum of money was drawn from the Bank of Madras for the payment of the regiment for December, just before the Christmas vacation. On a recent examination of the accounts, the same amount was found to be wanting. The matter will, it is said, be brought before Government.—Major-General Richard Shubrick, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is about to take leave to Europe. He will, it is conjectured,

be succeeded temporarily by Major-General George de Sausmarez, commanding the Pegu Division, in which case Brigadier-General George Shakespear, R.A., commanding the Centre District, will obtain the Pegu command; and either Brigadier Selby or Brigadier Macintire, C.B., will be transferred from a second class brigadiership to the temporary command of the Madras first class brigade.

An Officer in Trouble.—Lieutenant F. Beresford, of the 1st battery 5th brigade R.A., has arrived at Madras from Rangoon in the steamer *Himalaya*, under escort of one of the officers of H.M.'s 76th Foot, and was immediately, on landing, sent under a fresh escort to Saint Thomas' Mount, where he was to remain under arrest till brought before a court of inquiry. We presume it to be of this case that the *Madras Mail* writes as follows:—"We all know the cunning devices by which the indebted heroes of the 'Harry Lorrequer' class of novels escaped civil arrest when about to proceed on foreign service. There is no longer any need for an officer who, on the eve of embarkation, is dunned by unfortunate creditors and vigilant sheriff's satellites, either to be hoisted on board in a cask labelled 'prime navy beef,' or to be concealed in the hold; he has merely to get himself placed in military arrest, not a very difficult task, or very dangerous risk, and he walks on board arm-in-arm with the brother officer who is told off to escort him, and laughing at the discomfited bailiff. A case of this sort occurred at Rangoon very lately, and the officer, who has been living a jolly and fast life at the expense of the merchants and tradesmen at Rangoon, has, by the simple process of adding a military offence to a long list of commercial peccadilloes, been able to walk unmolested on board the Madras steamer at the expiration of the foreign service of his corps. We believe that it is to the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Pegu Division that the army owe this privilege, and we hope that the officers who profit by this boon to the army will be more grateful towards the official who has obtained it for them than they are to the creditors who gratuitously purvey to their little necessities. We doubt not that a fitting testimonial will mark their gratitude."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon.—28. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez.—30. Antelope, ——, Melbourne; str. Satara, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—From Rangoon.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Richardson and child, Capt. Caldecott, Capt. Franklin, Capt. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Simner, Lieuts. Best, Josselin, Rheuins, Ensigns May, Brett, and Thomas, Asst. surg. Popham, Mr. and Mrs. Gatcombe and child, Lieut. Beresford, Sub Conductor Farley and two children, Sub Conductor Biofield, wife and seven children, Mrs. Tate and two children, Miss Smith.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Bett, Miss Bevan, Major Swanston, Major and Mrs. Richards and two children. From Melbourne.—Mr. Bird. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Tyrrell and two children, Mr. R. Savage, Mr. M. Collins, Mr. J. C. Deane, Mr. J. Stride, Mr. E. Wood, Mr. R. Higgins. From Suez.—Dr. and Mrs. Meredith. From King George's Sound.—Mr. Compton, Mr. Waulis, Mr. J. Hunter. From Galle.—Mr. McHume.

Per Antelope.—From Melbourne.—Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. J. Salford.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. Str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon.—29. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Oriental.—For Vizagapatam.—Capt. and Mrs. Stoton. For Rangoon.—Mrs. Hausman, Asst. surg. D. Sinclair. For Masulipatam.—Mr. J. E. Brearey. For Coconada.—Capt. Rowland, Mr. Brett.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—For Calcutta.—Messrs. W. Standen, Miller, J. Murdoch, J. Mullaly, W. G. McIvor, Mrs. McIvor, Col. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 1, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 10⅝
Credit to 6 months	1 10⅜ to ⅝
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4½ per cent. Loan	1859	113¾ to 114¼
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	106¾ to 107¼
4 per cent.	1832-33	98½ to 99
Ditto	1835-36	
Ditto	1842-43	
Ditto	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-9-3

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo £2. 16s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bushire.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 400, the proceeds of performances at the New Gaiety, Bushire, by the Kwang Tung Troupe, "in aid of the French and German Sick and Wounded." As requested, we have divided the amount between the Bombay representatives of the two nations, whose children now see a prospect of peace.

Bombay.

Sport.—We have a morsel for shikarries this week. A deal has been heard of tigers and panthers about Tannah and Toongar lately, and we have to record the demise of one of these creatures. Its death was brought about by Messrs. Welti, Taaks, and Krell, of Bombay. They had been out for a day, and on Sunday morning last got scent of a tigress. They followed it up and got the brute at bay in the jungle some ten miles from Tannah, in the direction of Toongar. There, on foot, they shot it—dead. We have not heard its exact dimensions, but it is a pretty well grown tigress. The carcase was brought in the train to Boree Bunder Station and carried off in triumph on a tent pole.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Trial for Murder.—A European lad named Joseph Murray was tried for murder on Friday, Feb. 3, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions. Murray and a boy had gone out to shoot; on the way the former pulled up some sugarcane from a field and gave it to his comrade. The owner of the field, a Hindoo, took it from him, and then there was a quarrel, in which the gun exploded. The Hindoo was shot in the side, and he stated Murray fired deliberately at him. The man died a fortnight after. Two counsel (Messrs. Ferguson and Farran) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity, a junior barrister, defended the prisoner, and made his maiden speech to the jury on the occasion. The defence was that the gun went off accidentally, and the jury acquitted the prisoner on all counts.

Rotatory Shot and Shell.—In consequence of a correspondence which has recently been carried on with the Horse Guards, the Inspector-General of Ordnance at Shoeburyness has asked the Bombay Government to cause a series of experiments to be made with the rotatory shot and shell invented by Mr. John Cullen, of the Sinde Railway Company. With this object in view, we understand Mr. Cullen leaves for the Presidency by this morning's steamer, whence he will proceed to the head-quarters of the artillery at Kirkee, where a thorough practical test of the utility of his inventions will be made under the supervision of competent officers. The Commandant of Artillery has been requested to render the ingenious inventor every facility, and to report the result of this official test to Army Head-quarters. We may state that models of these destructive missiles have already been forwarded to the authorities at home, accompanied with full explanations, together with a copy of the result of the trial that was made here some time ago.—*Sindian*, Jan. 25.

Dharwar Cotton Report.—Dharwar, *Jan.* 31.—Our latest news of the Liverpool cotton market is to 26th instant, quoting fair Dhollera at 6⅛d. per lb. The agents for native firms having entirely withdrawn from the market, dealers have been unable to sustain their demands, and as prices have in consequence given way, a considerable business has been done on European account during the fortnight, the transactions amounting to 750 bales Sawginned at Rs. 199, and 1,350 bales Compta at Rs. 170-5, and there are still several orders in the market at about the above prices. On the Coast about 250 bales Sawginned have been bought at Rs. 206. We quote Sawginned Rs. 200-5, Compta Rs. 175-80, f.o.b. Carwar, February shipment. The rates vary according to time of shipment, as all the cotton available for immediate despatch has been bought up, and dealers will accept lower rates, if time be given them to bring supplies from distant villages. The quantity of old cotton still remaining above Ghaut is very large; we should say it must be double that of last year, and will probably not be entirely removed until long after the new crop comes to market. The stock on the Coast has also, up to the present time, been unusually small this year, but despatches in quantity hence have now commenced. The new crop promises to be an excellent one, both in quantity and quality. We have never in former years seen the plants look so well as they do just now, and the staple of the small lots that we have seen already picked is everything that can be wished for. Contracts can be made at Rs. 205 with 75 per cent. advance, or Rs. 212 with 25 per cent. advance, April shipment, from Carwar. There are several orders in the market, but the limits are too low to admit of their execution.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.—30. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Alberton, Galles, Liverpool.—31. H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Curme, Suez.—Feb. 1. Str. Neera, Coburn, Jeddah.—2. Legion of Honour, Williams, Calcutta; Marietta, Evans, Newcastle; str. Austin Friar, Newcombe, Jeddah.—3. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Calcutta; str. Surat, Weston, Calcutta; United States, Lunt, Liverpool; Connemara, Hughes, Liverpool; Beaun Uamha, McCabe, Cardiff; Tethys, Evans, Liverpool; Faiz Allum, Kneen, Hong Kong; Girvan, Oman, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—Mr. F. Briffault, Capt. and Mrs. Home and infant, Messrs. B. Newman, T. Vince, J. Perkins, E. Raven, R. Attwood, W. Anderson, W. Spencer, H. Rogers, Col. Maclean, Col. and Mrs. Unwin, Miss Unwin, Mr. and Mrs Lawrence and two infants, Major Simpson, Mr. Latham, Lieut. Marshall, Mrs. Blair, Col. Heming, Mr. Blaikie, Mr. Eyeares, Mr. Rimington, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. E. A. Woolley, Mr. M. Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. Darragh and infant, Mr. C. McCally, Mr. Knox, Mr. Woods, Mr. Keating. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Col. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Captain and Mrs. McDougall and infant, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. C. C. Bancroft, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Sheriff, Col. McBean. From Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. Str. Baroda, Hall, Aden and Suez; str. Gunga, Child, Aden and Jeddah; City of Amoy, Murdoch, Cochin, &c.; Trevanion, Stevens, Colombo.—31. Str. Collingwood, Hutchison, Liverpool; str. Burmah, McKirdy, Coast and Calcutta; str. Koina, Profumo, Aden and Jeddah; Ismael, Jones, Coast and Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Str. Mauritius, Corry, Rangoon; Davina, Leask, Tuticorin, &c.—2. Str. Emeu, Perrins, China, &c.—4. Mail str. Malta, Haselwood, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. Co.'s str. Malta.—For Southampton.—Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mrs. Whitley-Stokes and child, Mrs. Bazeley, Col. and Mrs. Forbes and three children, Col. T. P. Waterman, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and three children, Miss McLeod and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mennie, Mrs. Nelson, Commander Nelson, Mr. Cullen, Lieut. S. A. Swinley, Mr. J. T. Tousdell and wife, Mr. T. Awdry, Mr. H. J. Cane, Mr. Hobson. For Malta.—Mrs. Elliot, Major J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie and two children, Mr. Deppa. For Brindisi.—Mrs. Sherer and two children, Mr. J. C. Stenning, Mr. J. B. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brandis and child, Mr. J. G. S. Mackenzie, Hon. J. E. Salomans, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Stewart, Mr. D. Laybarn, Capt. Salmon. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Caridia and three children, Mr. C. Lambrinoui, Mr. S. Petrocochino, Mr. Aitcheson, Mr. C. F. Farlon, Mr. A. F. Paten, Mr. R. Hunter.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 10 13-16d.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	1s. 11½d. to Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6	
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars...	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... ...	106-1
Specie Silver	... ...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English	... ...	16
Ditto Pekin	... ...	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, Feb. 4.—The dulness in all descriptions of imports continues. In the beginning of the week there was some inquiry on account of the interior, but it soon fell off, first holders being eager to meet it. *Grey Goods:* A better feeling has prevailed, with an advance of ¼ annas per piece, but the market has again been dull for the last three or four days, and the said advance has been entirely lost. Shirtings: About 5,000 pieces 39-inch 6 lbs. have been sold at Rs. 4-1¼ to 4-3½; in 6½ lbs. about 1,250 pieces were taken off at Rs. 4-6 to 4-10; about 18,000 pieces 7 lbs. changed hands at Rs. 5-9¾; about 500 pieces 7¼ lbs. touched Rs. 5-9; in 8½ lbs. about 28,000 pieces realised Rs. 5-0½ to 5-13. Of Printers, the following sales only have transpired, viz.: About 500 pieces 2½ lbs., at Rs. 1-15; and about 250 pieces 3½ lbs., at Rs. 2-8½. In Madapollams about 1,300 pieces 2½ lbs. were taken off at Rs. 1-12½; of 3 lbs., about 10,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 2-1 to 2-2½. Of T-Cloths, about 500 pieces 2½ lbs. (Blue ends), at Rs. 2-3; about 2,000 pieces 4 lbs. (Blue ends), at Rs. 2-5½. Of Jacconets, about 3,000 pieces 40-inch 2½ lbs. were sold at Rs. 1-10; about 1,000 pieces 2¾ lbs., at Rs. 1-15; and about 3,500 pieces 45-inch 2½ lbs., at Rs. 2-5½ to 2-5½. *Bleached Goods* continue dull. The following sales have transpired during the week, viz.: About 700 pieces Shirtings, at Rs. 5-8 to 10; about 1,200 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 2-10 to 3-10; and about 1,900 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 2-6 to 2-9. *Dyed and Printed Goods:* Sales as follows, viz.: About 1,000 pieces Orange Jacconets, at Rs. 2-10 to 2-11; and about 600 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 2-13. *Turkey Red Goods:* There has been a better feeling during the week, but no change has taken place in prices. The only sale we have to report has been in Cambrics, viz.: About 5,000 pieces, at Rs. 4-1 to 4-9. *Grey Yarns:* The market has continued dull, except for 50's, 60's, and 70's Mule Twist, in each of which descriptions an advance of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place. *Metals:* The market has continued dull, with little or no change in prices. Sales as follows, viz.: About 500 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers, at Rs. 37; and about 1,250 candies Iron, British Bar, at Rs. 20-4.

Exports.—Bombay, Feb. 4.—*Cotton:* Our market has been unusually active, in consequence of the belief that there would be a considerable advance in the Liverpool Market, as the armistice of twenty-one days would probably end in a declaration of peace. The business done in Bombay for export in the week amounts to about 40,000 candies, of which, however, about 3,500 candies were purchased on the 27th and 28th January, on the announcement of the armistice, at about Rs. 5 to 10 per candy above our last quotations. Since the 28th the market has been very quiet, and the advance has been lost. Among the purchases made in the week there were—of Old Cotton, 900 candies of Dholleral at prices ranging from Rs. 175 to 200 per candy, according to quality; 300 candies of Dharwar, Sawginned, at Rs. 200 to 179; and 200 candies of Veravul, at Rs. 171 to 180; and of New Cotton, 1,500 candies of Comrawuttee, deliverable in thirty days, at Rs. 196 to 205½; 800 candies of Akola, at Rs. 206 to 211; 450 candies of Hinguanght, at Rs. 217½ to 222½; and 150 candies of Machine-ginned Broach, deliverable in thirty days, at Rs. 218 to 220. The market closes quiet.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., is app. to be municipal comr. for the town of Kishnaghur. Feb. 1.

Adams, G., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Kirwee, to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. Jan. 23.

Addis, H. B., is app. to the P.W.D. (temp.) as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Central India for employ. in the railway branch. Jan. 28.

Alexander—Ramsay.—The undermentioned officers were transfd. from the buildings and roads to the railway branch in Central India, and joined the latter from the dates specified:—Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, exec. engr., 4th grade; April 30. Mr. J. Ramsay, asst. engr., 1st grade; April 26.

Anley, A., dist. superint. of police, Kamroop, who returned from leave on Jan. 20 (unexpired portion of leave being canc.), is app. to offic. in 4th grade of dist. superints., with effect from date on which he rejoined. Feb. 1.

Arnott—Barclay.—Lieut. N. Arnott, R.E., asst. engr., is posted to the Dacca div. Mr. R. Barclay, revenue surveyor, on duty in the head-quarter's office, Calcutta, is transfd. to 1st div., Lower Provs. Jan. 19.

Baptist, J., to be a moonsiff of the 3rd grade, and to be moonsiff of Rampore Haut, in Beerbhoom. Jan. 19.

Barclay, R., rev. surveyor, 3rd grade, on duty in the head-quarter's office, Calcutta, to the 1st div., Lower Provs., with effect from April 1.

Beadon, W. &C., offic. asst. supt. of police, Hooghly, having returned to duty on Jan. 13, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled. Feb. 1.

Beckett, W. O. A., offic. dep. comr. of Cooch Behar, will, in add. to his own duties, continue to be in charge of the office of special dep. comr in the Bhutan Dooars. Jan. 19.

Benson, W. R., offic. judge of Goruckpore, to revert to his substantive app. as mag. and coll., Jounpore, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. L. M. Phillipps. Jan. 23.

Black, W. G., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Bhaugulpore, is transf. to Purneah. Jan. 19. Mr. Black has been placed in charge of Purneah treasury from Jan. 23, and has been authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

Blanchete, H., head asst. to the registrar gen., to be dep. registrar gen. during the abs. from headqrs. of the registrar gen.

Boddam, Capt. W. W., dist. supt. of police, is posted, as a tempy. arrangement, to the Ludiana dist. Capt. Boddam to offic., as a tempy. arrangement, as dep. insp. gen. of police, Rawulpindi, v. Lieut. colonel H. N. Miller.

Bond, S., offic. civil surg. of Oraie, to be supt. and med. officer of the jail at Oraie. Jan. 23.

Brady, P. H. W., asst. surveyor, 1st div., Bhawulpore, to do duty in the headqrs'. office, Calcutta. Jan. 19.

Brownfield, C., revenue surveyor, 2nd div., is vested with the powers of a coll. in Luckimpore. Feb. 1.

Carstairs, J. S., to offic. temporarily as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, 2nd grade. Jan. 19.

Charde, E., dist. supt. of police, Gujeranwala; the preparatory leave granted this gentleman is canc. at his own request.

Clementson, W., asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Cachar treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries.

Colquhoun, Rev. R., whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of this Govt., to be mil. chaplain of Allahabad.

Colvin, B. W., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, from the date on which he may ass. charge of office from Mr. A. J. Lawrence. Jan. 23.

Coxhead, T. E., is appt. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Gya during absence of Mr. Kean. Feb. 1.

Crawford, covenanted asst. mag. and coll., has been placed in charge of the Rungpore treasury, and has been authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

Dale, G. S. D., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Allygurh, to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. Jan. 23. [Jan. 28.

Daly, J. D., supervisor, is transf. from British Burmah to Central India.

Davis, Rev. E. G., M.A., to offic. as chaplain of Lahore, on the departure on furl. of the Rev. J. K. Stuart, as a temp. arrangement. Jan. 23.

Dubus, Mr., is appt. to carry out surveys for the Futtehgurh branch extension, Ganges Canal, under the orders of the superint. engr. of irrigation. Jan. 23.

Ewart, Capt. C., dist. superint. of police, is posted temp. to the Jullundhur dist. Jan. 23.

Fisher, J. H., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Allahabad, to offic. in the 2nd grade. Jan. 23.

Godfrey, E. B., is appt. to be vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Howrah. Feb. 1.

GOWAN—CROWDY.—The following Edwardesabad station order, dated Dec. 26, is confirmed :—Lieut. B. E. Gowan, adj. 4th Sikh inf., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Capt. A. FitzHugh, on duty with camp of Lieut. gov. Lieut. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to Mooltan div.

GRAHAM, G., M.A., to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. R. Tottenham. Jan. 19.

GREY, Lieut. L. J. H., is appd. to offic. as an asst. comr. in Chota Nagpore, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Feb. 1.

HARRISON, E. F., of the civil service, is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. for a period of two years, from date of embarkation.

HEELEY, W. L., B.A., to offic. tempy. as civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye. Jan. 25.

HENRY, J. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, received charge of the Nowgong div. from Capt. Sweetenham on Jan. 2.

HORSBURGH, Rev. A., on his return from furl., is appd. chaplain of Delhi. Jan. 23.

HUNTER, Lieut., is appd. to offic. as special asst. supt. of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and subord. judge in Keonjuhur, and also as supt. of the Govt. Khedahs in Cuttack, during the absence on leave of Capt. J. Johnstone, or until further orders. Lieut. Hunter is vested with the powers of a mag. and of a dist. supt. of police in Keonjuhur. Feb. 1.

IRVINE, W., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, Goruckpore, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. of that district. Jan. 23.

JOHNSTON, W. R., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Chittagong treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 1.

JOSEPH, Mr. S., tempy. sub engr., 3rd grade, irrigation branch, Bengal, is permanently appd. to the P.W.D. in that grade. Jan. 28.

KELLY, F., is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Rohtak, during abs. on leave of F. L. Edwards. Feb. 1.

KENSINGTON, Lieut. C. H. M., R.E., is appd. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to Mysore. Jan. 28.

KING, H. O., is apptd. to be special sub registrar of assurances, Chuprah, but to continue to offic. as dist. registrar of Behar. Feb. 1.

LANG, Lieut. R. T. M., asst. comr., returned from furl., is posted to Kangra dist., and will offic. as dep. comr. Jan. 23.

LARMINIE, Lieut. E. L., R.E., asst. contr., P.W. accts., Punjab, is transfd. to the railway branch. Jan. 23.

LAWRENCE, A. J., officg. mag. and coll., Benares, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from the date on which he may be relieved by Colvin. Jan. 23.

LEWIN, Capt. T. H., to offic. as dep. comr. of the Garo Hills, during the absence on leave of Williamson. Jan. 19. Capt. Lewin is vested with the powers of a dist. supt. of police and those of a sess. judge, as well as the powers described in Sec. 445a of the Criminal Procedure Code. Jan. 28.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut. E. G., officg. dep. comr. of Julpigoree, to be also sub. judge of that dist. Jan. 19.

LYNCH, Dr. S. S., to be supt. of the Alipore Jail, and to be ex officio dep. inspr. gen. of jails, Lower Provs. Jan. 23.

MACKINTOSH, S., asst. inspr. of schools, Ambala circle, Lahore, and Mrs. Mackintosh are apptd. asst. inspr. of schools and inspectress of female schools, Lahore Circle, v. Mr. and Mrs. Millett, resigned. Jan. 24.

MCLAUGHLIN, F. H., is apptd. to offic., until further orders, as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah. Feb. 1.

MACNAGHTEN, F., is permitted to resign the civil service from Jan. 14.

MARSHALL, Capt. C. H. T., asst. comr., is re-transfd. from the Lahore to the Ferozepore dist. Jan. 28.

MASTERS, W., is appd. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Gya. Feb. 1.

NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Hazara to the Peshawur dist. Jan. 23.

O'BRIEN, E., asst. comr., Lahore, is posted to the sub div. of Kassaoli, in the Simla dist. Jan. 23.

PAWSEY, R. H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mymensing, 2nd grade, during the abs. on leave of Reynolds. Jan. 19.

PLOWDEN, Capt. T. J. C., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Hazara to the Rawulpindee dist. Jan. 28.

QUINN, J., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, Benares, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. Jan. 23.

RAMPINI, R. F., is apptd. to offic. as joint mag. of Dacca. Feb. 1.

RATTRAY, W., officg. special sub regr. of assurances, Gya, is appd. to be special sub regr. of assurances, Gya. Feb. 1.

ROBERTS—TAYLOR.—C. H. Roberts, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined Hidgellee div. on Jan. 19. F. Taylor, asst. engr., 1st grade, rejoined Hidgellee div. from special leave on Jan. 10.

RUNDALL, Col. F. H., R.E., chief engr. of irrigation, and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D., irrigation branch, is appd. to offic. as inspr. gen. of irrigation and dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., irrigation branch. Jan. 28.

RUTHERFORD, J., is app. an overseer, 2nd grade, on the tempy. estab., and posted to the Chenab bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Jan. 19.

SCONCE, G. C., to offic. as fifth judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, in add. to his duties as clerk of the court. Jan. 23.

SEVESTRE, R. T., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Burdwan treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 1.

SHARP, H. G., asst. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to have charge of the sub div. of Sewan in Sarun. Feb. 1.

SIEVEKING, J. H., exec. engr., Hyderabad, is re-transf. to the Cen. Provs. for service in the railway branch. Jan. 28.

SMITH, J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. Jan. 23. [Jan. 28.

SMITH, W. F., to offic. temporarily as dist. superint. of police, Howrah.

STODDARD, Lieut. col. J. F., Madras S.C., asst. chief office of chief engr. of irrigation works, Bengal. Jan. 30.

TRAFFORD, R. W., asst. comr., is transf. from the Jullundhur to the Lahore dist. Jan. 19.

TREVOR, Capt. S. T., R.E., offic. superint. engr., Assam Circle, is permanently posted to that circle. Jan. 19.

TUPP, A. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, Futtehpore, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. of that dist. Jan. 23.

TWIGG, J. H., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, Humeerpore, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. of that district. Jan. 23.

VOWELL, C. H., to offic. temporarily as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad. Jan. 19.

VYALL, H. E., clerk, office of supt. engr., Sirhind Canal Circle, is transf. to the office of chief engr., irrigation works, Punjab.

WALKER, Capt. D. C., R.E., supt. exec. eng., joined Dum-Dum div. Jan. 12.

WALL, R., offic. mag. and coll., Jounpore, to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Moradabad, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Benson. Jan. 23.

WARBURTON, Lieut. R., asst. comr., is transf. from the Peshawar to the Hazara dist. Jan. 23.

WAVELL, Capt. D., Bengal staff corps, is appt. a probationary asst. supt. in the revenue survey dept. Jan. 23.

WEAVER, J., probationary sub engr., 3rd grade, attached to Dehree workshop div., Bengal, is confirmed in that grade. Feb. 1.

WILSON, W. D., supervisor railway branch, has been posted to the Chenab Bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Jan. 28.

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

Jan. 28.—The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, in consequence of Lieut. col. J. Stubbs' return from furlough, and of his resuming charge of his duties as dep. comr., 1st grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Major J. Allardyce to revert to his substantive position as dep. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. J. G. Bell to revert to his substantive position as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski to revert to his substantive position as asst. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander to revert to his offic. position as asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. A. Dunlop to revert to his substantive app. as asst. cotton comr., from the date of his being relieved of his duties as offic. asst. comr., 3rd class.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS, &c.

The undermentioned officers, having completed their duties on the State Railway Survey, are re-transf. to the building and road branch, and posted as follows (Jan. 23):—

Mr. E. L. Hunt, asst. engr., to 2nd circle.

Mr. W. Smart, asst. engr., to 3rd circle.

Lieut. R. J. Bond, R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway, Agra dist.

Mr. J. W. Trotter, supervisor, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway Branch, is posted to the 2nd circle, Building and Road Branch.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, asst. engr., attached to the 2nd Allahabad div., is transf. to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. H. Archer, tempy. sub engr., Rajpootana State Railway, is transf. to the Agra Dist. State Railway.

Mr. P. J. Bruff, C.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Agra dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The undermentioned officers have been transf. from the provinces specified to Central India, for employment in the railway branch (Jan. 28):—

From Central Provs.—Mr. H. Bell, exec. engr., 2nd grade; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, asst. engr., 1st grade.

From Oude (temporarily).—Messrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and G. R. Clarke, asst. engrs., 1st grade.

Mr. W. Foster, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Railway Branch, Punjab, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Capt. A. E. Downing, transf. from the Topographical Survey to the P.W.D., is app. an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to Central India for employment in the railway branch.

Mr. J. Mawer, proby. accountant, Oude, is permitted to resign his appointment.

MILITARY.

BALDWIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 29 last, apptg. Capt. J. H. Balwin to offic. as qrmr. to 39th N.I., on prom.

BARNES.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Dec. 27 last, apptg. Capt. C. H. Barnes, R.A., to offic. as A.D.C. to Major gen. P. Hill, C.B., comdg. Lahore div., with effect from 19th idem, as a temp. measure, v. Stewart, rejoined his brigade.

BASDEN—WATSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 30 last, making the foll. appts., v. Lieut. col. Basden, rejoined :—Lieut. col. C. B. Basden to offic. as comdt. of 45th N.I.; Major J. T. Watson to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

CHALMERS, Lieut. col. S., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, having retur. from furl. to Europe, will offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, with effect from Jan. 9, the junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places.

CRAIG, W. G., gen. list, cav., is at his own request transfd. from the 16th Bengal cav. to the 22nd N.I., for duty. Jan. 23.

CREAK, Capt. H., 3rd squad. officer 7th Bengal cav., who has rejoined from furl., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Ferris. Dated Dec. 22.

Douglas.—Dacca station order confd., dated Dec. 14 last, apptg. Lieut. A. B. Douglas, adjt. 4th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Worsley, staff corps.

Drage.—Dugshai station order confd., dated Dec. 17 last, apptg. Local capt. W. H. Drage, adjt. 85th foot, to take over the duties of station staff officer from Ens. C. H. Collette, of the same corps, with effect from the 17th idem.

Dunlop—Dinapore station order confd., dated Dec. 31 last, apptg. Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop, 96th foot, to act as station staff officer, v. Smith, staff corps, reported sick.

Dyce.—G.O.C.C., dated Jan. 6, permitting Lieut. C. Dyce, of the R.A., to study at the Roorkee College, is canc. at that officer's request.

Ferris, Lieut. J. L., 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Creak. Dated Dec. 22.

Gilbert—Howard-Brooke.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. Gilbert to resign the post of adjt., and is pleased to make the following appt.:—Lieut. R. E. F. Howard-Brooke, to be adjt., v. Gilbert, who resigns the appt. Dated Jan. 8.

Gloag—Bellairs—Strahan.—Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. A. R. Gloag, R.A., to be maj. from Dec. 9; Lieut. C. W. Bellairs, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 21; Lieut. G. Strahan, R.E., to be capt., from Dec. 10.

Grey.—The services of Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 11th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Griffiths.—The following orders are confirmed:—Capt. C. J. Griffiths, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. 3rd Sikh Inf. regtl. order, dated Dec. 20.

Grylls.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 18 last, apptg. Capt. G. R. Grylls, staff corps, offieg. 2nd wing sub., 1st N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Molyneux, on furl., there being no other officer available.

Hancocks—Ives.—Subathoo station order confd., dated Dec. 2 last, apptg. Capt. W. F. Hancocks, 85th foot, station staff officer, v. Scbalch, of the same corps, proceeding to Dugshai, to rejoin the detachment, no other officer being available. Dated Dec. 26 last, apptg. Lieut. E. H. Ives, 85th foot, station staff officer, v. Hancocks, proceeding to Dugshai to join regtl. head quarters, no other officer being available.

Hawkes.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 23 last, apptg. Lieut. R. T. Hawkes, 1st wing sub., 35th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Hutchinson—Harvey—Cunninghame.—The following temp. appts. are sanctioned:—Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, 3rd squad. officer, 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer. Lieut. H. De la M. Harvey, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Ens. D. S. Cunninghame, 2nd squad. sub., on prob., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Iles.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Dec. 29 last, attaching Capt. A. I. Iles, staff corps, recently returned from fur., to the 33rd N.I., for duty.

Jackson.—The leave of absence preparatory to fur. granted to Major W. Jackson, staff corps, in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 21, is hereby canc.

Lawrence.—The servs. of Lieut. W. A. Lawrence, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. of the Gov. Gen.'s body guard, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Jan. 25.

McRae, Ens. A. S., 36th regt., a candidate for admission to the staff corps, to do duty with the 22nd regt. N.I. Dated Jan. 5.

Money-Simons, Ens. J. J., 41st regt., to offic. as 1st wing sub., 24th N.I., on prob., v. Trotter, who is studying at Roorkee. Dated Jan. 2.

Richardson.—Cawnpore station order confd., dated Dec. 5 last, attaching Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson, Bengal staff corps, to 6th Bengal cav., for duty as a temp. arrangement, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt. B. Williams.

Schalch.—Subathoo station order confd., dated Nov. 9 last, app. Ensign V. A. Schalch, 85th foot, station staff officer, with effect from Jan. 10, v. Lieut. and Local capt. R. Taylor, 41st foot, proc. with his regt., there being no other officer available.

Wavell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 27 last, app. Capt. L. Wavell, staff corps, attached, to offic. as qrmr. 16th N.I., v. Lieut. A. E. Ward, offic. qrmr., there being no qualified officer available.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to rank of lieut. col. from dates specified, under provisions of G.G.O. of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

From Jan. 18.—Major C. C. Dandridge, Major H. P. Williams, Major (brevet lieut. col.) R. C. Cross, Major G. Cavenagh.

From Jan. 20.—Major H. R. Wroughton, Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. R. Garden, Major J. Williamson.

The undermentioned officers, Bengal S.C., having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to rank of major, from date specified, under provisions of G.G.O. of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

From Jan. 20.—Capt. C. P. Hunter, Capt. J. Gillespie, Capt. C. Macfarlane, Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) J. P. Sherriff, Capt. A. H. Bramley, Capt. W. Phaire, Capt. L. H. P. De H. Larpent, Capt. F. M. Armstrong, Capt. A. E. Campbell.

The undermntd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—

Lieut. J. R. Wilmer, R.A., asst. supt. Topographical Survey of India.

Governor-General's Body Guard.

Lieut. T. Deane, Bengal staff corps, to be adj., v. Lieut. Lawrence, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Col. J. T. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Jan. 26.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. W. C. Chowne, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; dated Dec. 18.

Lieut. T. F. Bruce, adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. A. N. Sandilands, qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Ensign A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his other duties.

Stud Department.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. proms.:—

Lieut. col. W. B. Irwin, 2nd class asst., returned from furl., to offic. as 1st class asst. during the absence on furl. of Col. A. C. Plowden. Major H. C. Smith, sub asst. and offieg. 1st class asst., to offic. as 2nd class asst. during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson. Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, sub asst., to continue to offic. as 2nd class asst., v. Lieut. col. Irwin. Capt. T. F. C. Rochfort, offieg. 2nd class asst., to offic. as sub asst., v. Major Smith.

MEDICAL.

Dale.—Presy. dist. order, dated Dec. 8, directing Surg. A. J. Dale to proc. to Peshawur, and take med. charge of 15th N.I., confd. in G.O.C.C., dated 30th idem, is cancd.

Eteson.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 12, attaching Surg. A. Eteson, relieved of med. charge of depot Bengal sappers and miners at Roorkee, to the headqrs. of the regt. for duty.

Fogo, Surg. major J. M. S., R.H.A., to be a dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank during the period he was in charge of the Lucknow circle. G.G.O. No. 905 of Sept. 20, is hereby cancd.

Grant, Surg. S. W., supervisor, is transfd. from the 1st to the 4th circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., for employment on remodelling works in the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal. Jan. 23.

Gunn.—Oude div. order confd., dated Dec. 23 last, app. Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., to take temp. med. charge of the 9th N.I., during the illness of Surg. G. B. Hadow.

Gupta.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Dec. 26, attaching Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., relieved from the med. charge of the 6th N.I., for duty with that regt.

Hart.—Brev. Apothecary J., of the sub. med. dept in Bengal, to have the local and hon. rank of Asst. surg. in India. Dated Dec. 14.

Johnston, Staff asst. surg. W., M.D., to the temp. charge of lock hospital from Nov. 21. Jullundur brig. order, dated Dec. 23.

Lynch, Dr. S. S., to be supt. of the Alipore jail, and to be ex-officio dep. insp. gen. of jails, Lower Prov., Jan. 19.

Mackenzie, Asst. surg. S. C., M.D., offic. 1st asst. surg., Presidency gen. hospital, and professor of Hygiene, Calcutta med. college, to be supt. of the Presidency jail, in addition to his present duties. He is also app. to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

McLaren, Asst. surg. G. G., M.B., in med. charge of the 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Jan. 23.

Mantell, Asst. surg. R., M.D., 9th Bengal cav., assu. med. charge of Rawulpindi Lock Hospital from Surg. Taylor on Nov. 27. This cancels Punjab order, dated Dec. 20.

Metcalfe.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Dec. 30 last, apptg. Asst. surg. F. Metcalfe, offictg. civil surg., Kurnaul, to the med. charge of the home stud at that station, with effect from July 17 last.

Strahan.—Presidency div. order confd., dated Dec. 23 last, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, doing duty at the Presidency, to proceed to Peshawur, with a view to assuming med. charge of the 19th N.I., or to do gen. duty at that station.

Taylor, Surg. E., 23rd pioneers, discharged duties of med. officer in charge of Lock Hospital at Rawulpindi from Oct. 20 to Nov. 27.

Clothing—Depots.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has, in compliance with the recommendation of the C. in C., sanctioned the issue of waterproof capes, with hoods, to all hill depots in this Presidency, to the extent of fifty to each, for the use of convalescents during the rainy season when employed on duty. These articles will only be renewed after the lapse of five years.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned students are certified by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University to have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—G. A. Cones, St. Xavier's College; J. A. D'Cruz, Canning College, Lucknow; J. B. Rostan, St. Xavier's College; Asst. coll. D. W. M. Testro has taken charge of the Bhaugulpore Treasury on Jan. 18, and has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries. The following gentlemen are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee:—Mr. C. F. Elliott, asst. conservator of forests, Punjab; Mr. H. D. Pearsall, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to 3rd Presidency div.; Mr. R. N. Unkles, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to Barrackpore div.; Ens. F. A. Coles, 1-3rd foot; Lieut. J. W. Buckle, R.A.; Lieut. G. deC. Morton, 6th foot; Ens. C. W. Muir, 6th foot; Ens. G. S. Eyre, 36th foot.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in January), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. H. B. Ironside, C.B., offic. civil and sess. judge of Agra, for eight months. Mr. M. D. E. Chalmers, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, for twenty months. Mr. M. S. Howell, asst. supt. Dehra Doon, for eighteen months. Mr. F. Taylor, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellee division, for fourteen days, under the Public Works Code, with effect from Jan. 24. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C.S., Canal revenue superintendent, Bengal, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him Jan. 20. Lieut. S. H. Cowan, S.C., assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, having proceeded on furlough for two years, will be borne on the list of

this department as supernumerary from Dec. 1, 1870. Mr. G. Field, sub deputy opium agent of Chupra, for six months. Mr. H. B. Lawford, judge of Jessore, for one year. Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, 1st division, Lower Provinces, for two months, in extension of the leave granted Jan. 5. Lieut. col. J. Davidson, deputy commissioner of Jaloun, thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with effect from March 15. Mr. E. F. Harrison, C.S., for two years. Capt. E. Swetenham, S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Central India, for twelve months in India, with effect from Jan. 5. Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, judge of Rajshahye, for one year. Lord H. U. Browne, commissioner of Chittagong, for one year; the subsidiary leave granted to him under the orders from Dec. 3 will take effect on Jan. 29. Mr. J. R. Muspratt, judge of Beerbhoom, for one year, together with one week's subsidiary leave. Mr. J. L. Maclean, deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, special leave for six months in supersession of the orders of Jan. 20. Mr. W. Heysham, deputy magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, for one month. Mr. A. Manson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pooree, from Feb. 23 to March 25. Mr. F. L. Edwards, officiating district superintendent of police, Rohtak, has obtained three months, leave of absence, on medical certificate, with effect from Jan. 15. Dr. J. Duncan, civil assistant surgeon of Chittagong, is allowed thirty days' leave of absence, from Feb. 22, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the presidency. Capt. C. Burbank, protector of emigrants at Calcutta, has leave of absence for fourteen days, preparatory to retiring from the service, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, chaplain of Simla, has obtained eighteen months' furlough to Europe. Capt. J. Johnstone, special assistant to superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Keonjhur, has leave of absence for three months, under the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from Dec. 30. Major J. K. Couper, of the Bengal staff corps, superintendent of studs, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in January):—Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, general list, infantry, and squadron officer, 1st cavalry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major F. N. Miles, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, commissioner, Umritsur division, Punjab, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. C. Hatch, Bengal staff corps, deputy judge advocate general, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. Ouseley, Bengal staff corps, for one year, ten months, and four days, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. C. H. C. Cuppage, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., commissioner Peshawur division, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major W. T. McGrigor, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Benares, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major B. R. Chambers, 2nd in command and wing officer 3rd Sikh infantry Punjab frontier force, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Capt. W. G. Waterfield, deputy commissioner, Peshawur, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. T. Dayrell, 2nd squadron officer 9th Bengal cav., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. S. G. Smyth, A baty. 19th brig. R.A., to remain at Jhansi, from Jan. 23 to Feb. 22. Surg. W. Grant, M.B., 2nd batt. 1st foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. Nicols, 1st batt. 5th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. J. L. Vincent, 1st batt. 5th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st batt. 11th foot (2nd wing. subalt. 39th N.I., on probation), to Morar, from Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, on private affairs. Ens. W. W. Scott, 2nd batt. 19th foot, from date of embarkation. Major and local lieut. col. G. Bent, 2nd batt. 25th, to remain in England, from Jan. 26 to Nov. 1, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted Feb. 2, 1870. Capt. A. H. Hartford, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. P. K. Doyne, 38th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. C. M. Pigott, 69th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. H. Dale, 107th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. S. A. Swinley, 1st squad. subalt. 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. Col. E. Bradford, doing general duty at Fort William, to Lucknow and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. F. H. Waylen, from date of embarkation. Vety. surg. J. Ferris, E baty. A brig. R.H.A., to remain at Bombay till Feb. 14. Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., 18th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. W. J. Williams, No. 4 baty. 6th brigade, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Bonnor-Maurice, A baty. 19th brig. R.A., to Bombay, from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. Asst. surg. W. Ironside, M.D., G baty. 16th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. C. Wilson, 1st batt. 5th foot, from Dec. 23. Quartermaster W. Mullins, 1st batt. 11th foot, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. J. Kettle, D brigade R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, on private affairs, in extension, to remain in England. Lieut. G. E. W. G. Hamond, 16th lancers, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to retirement. Lieut. J. W. M. Cotton, 21st hussars, from date of leaving regiment to January 5, on private affairs. Col. H. A. Carleton, C.B., 16th brigade R.A., to Bombay for one month, from Jan. 17. Capt. (local major) A. D. Dennis, C battery 16th brigade R.A., to Calcutta for one month, from date of leaving Morar. Lieut. F. N. Innes, E battery 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. Longbourne, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Dec. 31 from date of quitting regiment, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. W. Sinclair, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Subathoo, for six months, from Jan. 5. Major W. K. Elles, 38th foot, for thirty days from date of leaving regiment, and fifteen months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs. Lieut. R. C. Annesley, 79th foot, to remain in England for six months, from April 24, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted Dec. 18, 1869. Major G. C. Huxham, 2nd in command and wing officer 30th N.I., to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough to England. Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, attached to 7th Bengal cav., from Feb. 22 to Aug. 15, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Lieut. J. Chalmers, unattached, for one month, from Jan. 24, to enable him to join at Meean Meer.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Campbell, Major J. A., sec. to the chief comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, to be lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore. Jan. 31.

Garstin, J. H., offic. coll. of sea customs and of the Madras dist., delivered over charge of his offices to H. E. Stokes on Jan. 28.

Joyes, W., to act as Tamil translator to Government during the employment of Capt. W. F. Wright on other duty, or until further orders. Jan. 31.

Knox.—The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to H. T. Knox, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, of Dec. 13 last, is cancelled at his own request.

Kough, C., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput; to have effect from Jan. 16.

Moss, J., B.A., head master of Vizagapatam Normal School, has passed the prescribed test in the Telugu language.

Rowland, Capt. C. H., to offic. as master attendant at Cocanada during Capt. Castor's employ. on special duty. Jan. 28.

Stokes, H. E., acting protector of emigrants, assu. charge of the office from Mr. J. H. Garstin on Jan. 18.

Webster, E. F., judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, resumed charge of the court from Bliss, on the forenoon of Jan. 28.

Wright, Capt. W. F., Tamil translator to Government during the abs. of Lane on leave. Jan. 31.

MUNICIPAL.

Under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Salem, in the Salem district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1870, and ending April, 30, 1871:—

Mr. J. W. Johnston, dep. coll., Salem.

Mr. H. L. Gomes, pleader, civil court, Salem.

MILITARY.

Boswell, Lieut. col. J. R., offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 38th N.I., will proc. to Trichinopoly, and do general duty at that station until the arrival of the 38th N.I.

Elliot, Capt. H. R., cadre 42nd regt. N.I., to act as staff officer and superint. of details, Fort St. George, during the abs. of Lieut. colonel Balcock on m.c.

Neild.—G.O.C.C., dated Jan. 11, posting Major Neild, S.C., to do gen. duty at Madras, is canc.

Prendergast, Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) H. N. D., S.C., is posted to be commandant Sappers and Miners, with effect from Oct. 15 last, the date of retirement of Col. Hill.

Purchase.—The servs. of Lieut. W. R. Purchase, R.E., having been replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. from the date of Capt. Woods' return from leave, Lieut. Purchase will do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and join regtl. headqrs. at Bangalore. Jan. 31.

Standen, Major D., S.C., to be brig. major, Malabar and Canara, v. Capt. P. L. Gordon, who vacates, having exceeded two years' abs. in Europe. No. 24, Jan. 31.

Stoton, Capt. T. H., from att. 13th N.I. to att. 2nd N.I.—to join.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Surg. maj. J. R. Theobalds, in med. charge 21st regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay Jan. 8.

Lieut. col. H. J. Bett, staff corps, wing officer 17th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras, Jan. 28.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. J. Richards, 38th regt. N.I., cantonment mag., Wellington; arrived at Madras Jan. 28.

2nd Capt. H. M. Vibart, royal (Madras) engrs., exec. engr., 3rd grade; arrived at Madras Jan. 28.

EXCHANGES.

Head quarters, Madras, Jan. 20.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

24th Foot.—Capt. J. M. G. Tongue to the 1st batt.; Capt. J. F. Cadwell to the 2nd batt.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Mr. J. S. Richardson to be ensign in No. 2 company.

Ens. E. P. Oakshott, No. 4 company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the regt.

MEDICAL.

Alexander, Staff Asst. surg. W., M.D., who arrived with details from Rangoon on Jan. 21, is placed under the orders of the dep. insp. gen., Presidency Circle

Fitzpatrick, Asst. surg. J. F., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Southern dist., to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., at the public expense. Jan. 31.
Gamack, Surg. A., A.M. and M.D., acting zillah surg. of Madura, to be lay trustee of the church at Madura. Jan. 31.

Subordinate Medical Department.

The following alterations of rank and promotions are made in the Medical Department (Jan. 31) :—

2nd class Apothy. E. A. Morris and 2nd class Asst. apothy. C. B. Connolly to take rank from Dec. 7, v. Hony. asst. surg. Hufton, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. H. J. Scott to be 2nd class apothy., from Dec. 7, v. Hony. asst. surg. Doig, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. S. Johnston to be acting 2nd class apothy., from Dec. 7, pending his passing the prescribed examination, v. Hony. asst. surg. Gillespie, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. L. W. Lincoln to be 2nd class apothy., from Dec. 7, v. Hony. asst. surg. Wilkins, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. J. Sausman to be 2nd class apothy., and Passed Hospital Apprentice J. Hamilton to be 2nd class asst. apothy., from Dec. 7, v. Hony. asst. surg. Wells, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. J. J. O'Flynn to be 2nd class apothy., and Passed Hospital Apprentice B. F. Prichard to be 2nd class asst. apothy., from Dec. 7, v. Hony. asst. surg. Howard, seconded.

1st class Asst. apothy. H. Boon to be 2nd class apothy., from Dec. 16, v. Senior apothy. Doutre, pensioned.

Apothy. J. Tyrrell to be senior apothy., from Dec. 16, v. Cunningham (in civil employ), seconded.

Warrant Officers' Furloughs.—It is notified that the Supreme Government has ruled that all the privileges conceded to commissioned officers by G.G.O. No. 1,109 of 1869, in respect to passages to England, are applicable to warrant officers.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during January, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—K. Subba Rau, deputy collector and magistrate of Kistna district, six weeks' privilege leave, under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated Jan. 22, 1869, No. 495. The Hon. J. B. Norton, advocate-general, Madras, for six months, under sec. 14 of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules of 1855. Major R. A. W. C. Stuart, deputy inspector-general of police, Central range, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool district, privilege leave for two months as a special case, with effect from Dec. 2. The Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., chaplain of Secunderabad, for six months, from the date of quitting his station, to proceed to Bangalore and Neilgherry Hills.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. F. M. Rocke, attached 36th N.I., from Jan. 13 or date of departure, for six months, to Madras. Lieut. P. Packman, 2nd battalion 21st foot, from Dec. 3 to Dec. 12, in continuation, to enable him to rejoin, on private affairs. Major H. J. T. Neild, staff corps, from Jan. 3 or date of departure, for one month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough granted Dec. 13. Lieut. J. B. Symes-Bullen, 16th lancers, to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Bridge, 45th foot, to England, from Dec. 10. Lieut. A. B. Murray, 79th foot, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Brevet major R. A. W. C. Stuart, cadre 17th regt. N.I., deputy inspector general of police, Vellore, for two years, and to embark from Calicut. Staff Asst. surg. R. Keith, M.D., doing duty with detachment of 45th foot, Palaveram, is directed to proceed to Bombay at the public expense for embarkation with invalids to England on the troopship on Feb. 22. Pensioned Gunners J. Butler and T. G. Underwood and family have been granted free passages to England, as special cases.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Crawford.—With reference to Govt. notific. dated Oct. 18, 1870, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to nominate A. Crawford, Esq., municipal comr. for the city of Bombay, permanent chairman of the burial board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay. Feb. 1.

Hilliard—Morphew.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to promote Mr. Hilliard, dep. consvr. of forests, Belgaum and Dharwar, to the grade of Rs. 300, v. Paradise, dec.; and Mr. Morphew, dep. consvr. of forests, Colaba and Dapoolee, to the grade of Rs. 250, v. Hilliard.

Hosking, E., assumed charge of the extra asst. judge's court in the Ahmedabad dist. from Scott on Jan. 23, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Jervis.—The following notification is published, in supersession of Govt. notific. dated Jan. 9 :—Mr. T. Jervis to act as 2nd class comr. of customs, salt, and opium during the absence, on priv. leave, of Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee. [Feb. 1.

Maidment, J. S., to be chief asst. and acct. in H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.

Maury, A. G., asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, having resumed charge of his duties Jan. 18, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the sick leave for 21 months, granted to him under G.O., dated April 22, 1869, and Aug. 3 last, is cancelled.

Merritt, Mr., insp. of cotton, Bombay, having returned to his duties Jan. 21, the unexpired portion of the 3 months' priv. leave granted to him from Nov. 1 last is cancelled.

Prideaux, Lieut. W. F., 2nd asst. to the political resident at Aden, is invested with the powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes. Jan. 28.

Stiffe—Walton.—Lieut. A. Stiffe and Mr. H. I. Walton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the director Mekran Coast and submarine telegraph, Jan. 19, during office hours.

Trevor, Capt. C. W., performed the duties of supernumerary dep. coll. and mag. in the Shikarpoor Collectorate from Aug. 4 to Aug. 14, 1869, and of 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in the same collectorate from Aug. 21 to Aug. 27, 1869, and from Dec. 8, 1869, to March 19, 1870.

MILITARY.

Connell—Murray.—Asst. apothy. J. Connell, No. 115, is relieved from the Bombay marine, and transfd. to the mily. dept.; and Asst. apothy. H. Murray, No. 107, is placed under the orders of the supt. of marine for duty in that branch of the service.

Edwardes, Major S. De B., acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., is transfd. from Sinde dist. to Poona div. Jan. 28.

Firebrace, Lieut. G., R.A., is app., subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India, A.D.C. to Major gen. Sir E. Russell, K.C.S.I., comdt. of northern div.

Grattan, Lieut. J. A., R.A., is perm. to resign his appt. as a probationer for the staff corps. Feb. 1.

Holland.—The foll. adjustments of rank in the commissariat dept. are made :—The reversions notified in G.G.O. No. 793, dated Nov. 30 last, to have effect from 9th idem, the date on which Col. H. W. Holland, C.B., dep. comy. gen., joined his appt. in the comy. gen.'s office.

Jervoise, Lieut. J. P. E., H.M.'s 3rd hussars, is confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. on the staff of H.E. the Governor from Jan. 31. Errata.—In G.O. No. 38 of Jan. 18, for 2nd regt. N.I., read 20th regt. N.I.. In G.O. No. 43, dated Jan. 18, for Aug. 24, 1870, read Aug. 24, 1869.

Pedder.—The services of Lieut. D. C. Pedder, S.C., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Feb. 1.

Phillips—Fagan.—Capt. H. Phillips, 3rd squad. officer 2nd cav., offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. and Adjt. J. Fagan as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 21 to Jan. 24.

Snodgrass.—The following order is confirmed, dated Jan. 5 :—By the Brig. gen. com. Belgaum District, directing Lieut. Snodgrass, C batt. 18th brig. R.A., to perform the duties of staff officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own, during the absence on duty of the brig. major.

Turner—Fuller.—Lieuts. G. H. Turner and C. F. Fuller, R.E., to be doing duty officers, in succession to Lieuts. Settle and Whiteford, transfd. to P.W. D. Feb. 1.

MEDICAL.

Bainbridge.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Asst. surg. G. Bainbridge in the appointment of civil surg. at Dhoolia. Feb. 1.

Duckering, Asst. surg. S., is app. to the medical charge of 8th regt. N.I. Feb. 1.

Whittle.—Official notification has been received of Ensign Whittle, 2nd foot, having on his recent app. been posted to the 1st batt. of his regt. Feb. 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Movement of Troops—Overland Service.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 25—The annexed revised memorandum of accommodation in H.M.'s Indian troopships is published for information and guidance, with reference to the orders below—G.G.O. 529 of 1867; G.G.O. 530 of 1869; G.O.C. 348 of 1869; (Horse Guards G.O. No. 23 of 1868); G.O.C. 763 of 1869 :—

India Overland Troop Service (Form 510).

Memorandum showing the number of military officers and troops with their families which can be accommodated in each of H.M.'s Indian troopships *Crocodile, Serapis, Euphrates, Jumna*, and *Malabar*.

Officers	Commanding (in a day and sleeping cabin)	...	1
	Others (in 20 cabins)*	...	52
	Others (in cots)	...	8
			61
Officers' families	Wife of commanding officer (in his cabin)	...	1
	Wives of other officers (in cabins on main deck)†		4
	Wives of other officers (in the ladies' cabin)	...	7
			12
	Children of all officers (in the nursery)	...	18
Female servants (in the nursery)		...	6
Second-class passengers (in a cabin)		...	2
Staff sergeants		...	12
Staff sergeants' families	Wives (In two cabins)	...	11
	Children (In two cabins)	...	16
Non-commissioned officers, rank and file‡		...	1,000
Soldiers' families	Wives§	...	110
	Children§	...	120

Provision is made in each vessel for the regulated allowance of baggage, and for the arms and accoutrements of the troops.

2. It has been decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that on and after Jan. 1, 1871, the following arrangements are to come into force :—

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* On the first and last voyages of each season, only 2 officers will be placed in 14 of these cabins, making on those occasions 38 instead of 52 officers, and reducing the *grand total* from 61 to 47 officers.

† Should there be available accommodation.

‡ This number is for men in health. On the first and last voyages each season the number will be reduced to 910, on the second and last but one to 940 men. Should the invalids requiring conveyance be numerous, the numbers to be embarked should be decided upon by the resident transport officer at Bombay in concert with the captains of the ships, and the military medical authorities.

§ Or 170 adults, reckoning 2 children as an adult.

I.—The term "field officer's cabin" is to be no longer used on board H.M.'s Indian troopships, and the plates now over those cabins are to be removed and others marked "military officers" substituted.

II.—A married field officer (if entitled by precedence of rank) is to have, as at present, separate accommodation for himself and his wife, should such be available, failing which the wife will have to occupy a berth in the ladies' cabin.

III.—Two unmarried field officers, or field officers not having their wives with them, may be placed in one cabin, but not more than two.

IV.—In the event of there being a vacant berth in a cabin occupied by a field officer, an officer of junior rank may be placed therein.

(Signed) W. R. Mends, Director of Transport Services.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. Sinclair, 38th foot, from date of departure. Capt. H. T. Christie, officiating adjutant 17th regt. N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Staff surg. major F. Cogan, from date of departure. Major W. A. Park, cadre 3rd European regt., for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Capt. and brev. lieut. col. W. J. Williams, No. 4 baty. 6th brig. R.A., for six months, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. F. N. Innes, E baty. 9th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Lieut. R. Hennel, wing subalt. 25th N.I., to Poona and Bombay, from Jan. 15, for six months, to study the language. Dep. comy. and hon. capt. J. Murray, head assistant, adjutant-general's office, for two years. Lieut. S. A. Swinley, general list, Bengal cav., for one year. Surg. F. S. Stedman, 2nd physician Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, for two years, from date of departure in April next, on private affairs. With reference to G.O. No. 44, dated 18th ult., Capt. A. T. Mander's furlough will commence from the date of departure in May next. With reference to G.G.O. No. 851, Dec. 21, Major Hill is permitted to avail himself of his furlough from date of departure in February.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 21.

21*st Hussars.*—Capt. H. C. Collier, from the Bengal staff corps, to be capt., v. G. W. C. Plowden, who exchanges; Feb. 22.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. F. Dick, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. Watt, M.D., dec.; Feb. 22.

1*st Foot.*—Major W. R. Gray, from half-pay late Military Train, to be major, v. F. P. Muller, who retires on temporary half-pay; Capt. E. A. Stuart to be major, by purch., v. W. R. Gray, who retires; Lieut. L. F. Scott to be capt., by purch., v. Stuart; Ensign C. P. Hare to be lieut., by purch., v. Scott; Gent. Cadet R. F. K. Money, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. A. Howlett, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 22.

2*nd Foot.*—The appt. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. E. Broderick to be antedated to Sept. 27, 1870.

5*th Foot.*—Ensign J. S. Cramsie to be lieut., by purch., v. J. B. Kemeys-Tynte, who retires; Gent. Cadet C. L. S. Auber, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Cramsie; Feb. 22.

7*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. W. Rochfort to be capt., without purch., v. E. Waller, dec.; Ensign W. Conolly to be lieut., without purch., v. Rochfort; Feb. 7.

11*th Foot.*—Capt. C. F. Colvile, from the 54th foot, to be capt., v. J. R. Kelsall, who exchanges; Gent. Cadet H. B. St. John, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. N. A. Hurt, who ret.; Feb. 22.

17*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. G. Anderson, from 23rd foot, to be lieut., v. R. J. Courtenay, who exchanges; Feb. 22.

21*st Foot.*—Ensign C. A. M. Morris has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Feb. 22.

26*th Foot.*—Ensign R. A. Gilchrist has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 22.

58*th Foot.*—Qrmr. D. Munro, from 91st foot, to be qrmr., v. D. Munro, deceased; Feb. 22.

95*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. E. Wheeler has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Feb. 22.

106*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. Winslow has been permitted to retire from the service; Feb. 22.

107*th Foot.*—Erratum in *Gazette* of Aug. 17, 1869: "For Ensign H. W. Allen to be lieut., v. J. Jordan, whose services have been dispensed with, her Majesty having no further occasion for them," read "Ensign A. K. Abbott to be lieut., v. J. Jordan, who has been granted a military allowance; Aug. 18, 1869."

Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brevet lieut. col. E. Manningham-Buller to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brevet col. Lord A. G. Russell, who retires upon half-pay; Capt. and Brevet major B. F. Alexander to be major, by purch., v. Brevet lieut. col. Manningham-Buller; Lieut. F. Wilson to be capt., by purchase, v. Brevet major Alexander; Ensign R. F. Thompson to be lieut., by purchase, v. Wilson; Feb. 22.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. C. G. Ross, Bengal staff corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; Jan. 29.

Lieut. col. J. R. Mackenzie, 105th foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Feb. 12.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. W. Wastell, 6th foot, to have the honorary rank of major; Dec. 21, 1870.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Anderson—At Tengrah, Jan. 27, wife of J. Anderson, daughter.
Boultbee—At Madras, Jan. 24, wife of Wm. Boultbee, C.E., son.
Butler—At Bombay, Jan. 29, wife of Sub Conductor J. W. Butler, Bombay ordnance dept., daughter.
Cabral—At Kurrachee, Jan. 27, wife of Theophilus Cabral, daughter.
Cahill—At Mhow, Jan. 31, wife of Capt. C. J. S. Cahill, 14th N.I., son.
Carter—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, Mrs. T. E. Carter, daughter.
Center—At Morar, Jan. 28, wife of W. Center, asst. surg., 1st Bengal cav., son. [comy., son.
Cooper—At Nowshera, Jan. 21, wife of Ensign Cooper, deputy asst.
Corban—At Colaba, Jan. 28, wife of Major Corban, 49th regt., son.
Duffield—At Kilpauk, Jan. 29, wife of J. L. Duffield, son.
Dutt—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, wife of Norman Dutt, son.
Edgell—At Bangalore, Jan. 23, wife of Capt. St. J. Edgell, 21st fus., son.
Goslin—At Broach, Jan. 30, wife of C. W. Goslin, daughter.
Graham—At Baukipore, Jan. 29, wife of C. J. Graham, son.
Higman—At Meerut, Jan. 20, wife of Frederic A. Higman, daughter.
Hollway—At No. 5, Lindsay-street, Jan. 30, wife of F. H. Hollway, daughter.
Hopkins—At Tut, Murree-road, Jan. 23, wife of F. Hopkins, daughter.
Humble—At Manickpoor, Jan. 26, wife of E. B. Humble, E.I. Railway, son.
Hunter—At Deesa, Jan. 25, wife of Lieut. F. M. Hunter, 24th regt. N.I., son.
Jarbo—At Simla, Jan. 19, wife of G. Jarbo, revenue survey, daughter.
Latham—At Morar, Gwalior, Jan. 26, wife of Capt. Latham, R.A., daughter.
Lea—At Assam, Jan. 19, wife of R. Lea, extra asst. comr., daughter.
McLeavy—At Meerut, Jan. 25, wife of W. McLeavy, daughter.
Martin—Nov. 4, wife of R. F. Martin, manager Dudlo Sing, Assam, daughter.
Michael—At Byculla, Jan. 29, wife of Robert Michael, son.
Monk—At Lucknow, Jan. 15, wife of R. Monk, daughter.
Murphy—At Surat, Feb. 1, wife of J. E. Murphy, C.S., son.
Price—At Hooghly, Jan. 22, wife of J. C. Price, Bengal C.S., daughter.
Russell—At Gya, Jan. 24, wife of C. M. Russell, M.D., son.
Sargent—At Lingasoogoor, Deccan, Jan. 27, wife of J. Sargent, asst. surg., Madras army, son. [works dept., son.
Saunders—At Arrah, Jan. 24, wife of S. S. Saunders, sub engr., public
Shillingford—At Purneah, Jan. 27, wife of C. A. Shillingford, daughter.
Singha—At Calcutta, Jan. 4, wife of Babu Rame-sur Singha, zemindar of Bhastarah, son.
Taylor—At Kussowlie, Jan. 10, wife of J. Taylor, daughter.
Theophilus—At Bombay, Feb. 2, wife of T. Theophilus, daughter.
Williams—At Dera Ismael Khan, Jan. 6, wife of B. Williams, head clerk, deputy commissioner's office, Bunnoo, daughter.
Wright—At Jullundhur, Jan. 18, wife of J. W. Wright, exec. engr., son.

MARRIAGES.

Broadway—Brice.—At Dinapore, Jan. 11, Mr. Ph. Broadway, asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, to Jemima, daughter of the late Rev. N. Brice.
Corbitt—Woodroffe.—At Calcutta, Jan. 24, W. L. Corbitt, to Rose R., widow of the late F. Woodroffe. [Long.
Gregory—Long.—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Thomas Gregory to Mrs. Agnes
Higginson—Patton.—At Sanawar, Dec. 16, Edward A. Higginson, to Mary A., daughter of Hugh Patton.
Homfray—Fairweather.—At Port Blair, Jan. 3, J. N. Homfray, to Eliza H. A., daughter of the late Capt. J. F. Fairweather.
Leicester—Smith.—At St. Andrew's Church, Jan. 30, James E. Leicester, to Janet M. Smith.
Mitchell—Stanley.—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, David H. Mitchell to Margaret E. Stanley.
Murray—Dear.—At Monghyr, Jan. 24, Lieut. col. Charles Murray, Bengal staff corps, to Hannah J., daughter of J. Dear, of Monghyr.
Stormont—Slade.—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 26, Alexander Stormont to Ruth Slade, of Caleshill.
Temple—Lindsay.—At Meean Meer, Jan. 28, the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., to Mary A., daughter of Charles Lindsay, Bengal C.S.

DEATHS.

Applegarth—At Madras, Jan. 20, F. H. H. F., son of Lieut. col. F. Applegarth, 33rd Regt. M.N.I., aged 5.
Aviet—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, George Aviet, late senior interpreter and translator of Oriental languages in H.M.'s Supreme Court of Calcutta, aged 79.
Baptist—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, John Baptist, Government pleader of Bhaugulpore, aged 46. [Bengal inf.
Butler—At Umballa, Jan. 22, John, son of Major gen. John Butler,
Center—At Morar, Bertha, wife of W. Center, asst. surg. 1st Bengal cav.
Clay—Drowned in the steamship *General Outram*, which foundered off Rutnaghery, Jan. 15, George S. Clay, aged 33.
Grant—At Lahore, Jan. 27, Dora S. L., wife of Alexander Grant, officiating chief engr. Northern State Railway.
Heberlet—At Calcutta, Jan. 14, Charles J. W. Heberlet, aged 22.
Leggatt—At Malabar Hill, Feb. 2, Charles E., son of Colonel Leggatt, Madras Army.
Ogilvie—At Penang, Jan. 25, the Rev. J. Ogilvie, D.D., Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
Scott—At Rawul Pindee, Jan. 20, Arthur W., son of J. Scott, aged 17.
Shaw—At Vepery, Jan. 30, Margaret E., wife of Hector Shaw, C.E., aged 19.
Stuart—At Jubbulpore, Lizzie K., daughter of the Rev. J. Stuart, C.M.S., aged 1.

TEASDALE—At sea, Jan. 16, the wife and infant of Capt. Teasdale.
THOMPSON—At Lahore, Jan. 23, Corrie R., exec. eng., State Railway Staff, son of the Rev. J. C. Thompson, aged 32.
WARE—At No. 8, Tardeo-road, Jan. 29, Mrs. Anne Ware, aged 41.
WAYLEN—Jan. 23, Asst. surg. Frederick H. Waylen, army medical staff, aged 26. [*Bellona.*
WILKINSON—Feb. 2, Joseph Wilkinson, commander of the steamship

Official Papers.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The official correspondence on this subject has been made public. It consists of a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated April 6, 1870, and the reply thereto (dated Sept. 22, 1870), which letter we here give. The other papers are a correspondence which passed in 1869 between the India-office and the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and which has been either wholly or partly published before.

No. 61, dated Sept. 22, 1870.

From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

I have had under my consideration in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Public Department, dated April 6 last (No. 40), in which you propose for my acceptance a plan for the establishment of a distinct branch of the Secretariat, to which shall be confided the supervision of all measures having for their object the improvement and development of the agriculture, commerce, and industrial arts of India.

2. Before expressing any opinion as to the necessity of appointing an additional department of the Secretariat for these purposes, I would remark on the plan under which the revenue, agriculture, and commercial affairs of Government have hitherto been conducted. The several Revenue Boards of Bengal, Madras, and the North-West Provinces, and the Revenue Commissioners in Bombay, have been specially charged with these very duties, and although commercial interests have possibly not met with the support which those connected with commerce demand, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments have been always forward in the promotion of schemes for the improvement of agriculture and the development of the resources of the Empire.

3. The plan which you propose to me involves little more than a return to the system formerly prevailing under the Government of India, when the supervision of all matters connected with revenue, agriculture, and commerce, from whatever province they might emanate, was concentrated in the office of the Secretary for the Revenue Department.

4. The relations in which the Government stands to the owners and occupiers of land in India is altogether peculiar, and, however that relation may be described, it is certain that, with the exception of the permanently-settled provinces of Bengal, the Government has a direct and immediate interest in the improvement of agriculture which is possessed by no Government in Europe.

5. The Government of India has never held the doctrine that agricultural improvement is a matter to be left entirely to private enterprise and private interests. It has concerned itself, at great expense, and with marked success, in the improvement of existing methods of cultivation, and particularly in the introduction of new products. Among the branches of industry to which the attention of the Government has been directed, those now mentioned may be particularly enumerated, viz.:—Cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, linseed, cinchona, saltpetre, soda, oil-seeds, jute, rheea, and other fibres, iron, coal, teak and other forest products, agricultural exhibitions, silk.

6. The reason for including the land revenue in the same department with agriculture appear to be conclusive. The application of measures for the improvement of agriculture must in the last resort be mainly left to the collectors of districts, and there is no other agency spread over all India which is capable of attending to the matter. The development of the agricultural resources of the districts committed to their charge has already been regarded as one of their primary duties, and numerous instances might be quoted to show that it has not been neglected.

7. The Forest Department, now under the Public Works Secretary, would, of course, form part of the proposed branch of the administration, as also all measures for the development of the mineral resources of India, and of the fisheries, to which considerable attention has recently been paid.

8. I am, indeed, generally of opinion that the subjects mentioned in the early portion of your Excellency's despatch will fall naturally within the purview of the department proposed to be formed. Some few, however, such as the "law of patents" and "questions relating to the census and to emigration," referred to in your eighteenth paragraph, seem to me to have no direct or immediate connection with the matters forming the general business of the department, and had better probably remain with those departments to which they are now attached.

9. With regard to the miscellaneous or separate revenues (opium, salt, customs, abkaree, stamps, income-tax,), I shall have some remarks to make in a later portion of this despatch, but I may here state my general views on each particular item.

10. Of opium, it may be said that it is not only a product of the soil, and, as such, capable of improvement in its mode of cultivation, but it is also to a large extent manufactured as an article of commerce under the direct agency of the officers of Government. Opium, therefore, would seem to fall naturally under the cognisance of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

11. Much the same may be said of salt. The manufacture of that article on Government account has ceased in the Bengal provinces, but active measures are now in progress for carrying on the manufacture in the North-West, particularly on the Sambhur Lake, the saline resources of which have been recently ceded to us, under treaty, by the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore. Much attention is paid to the production of salt in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under excise regulations, by private agency. The salt mines in the Punjab are worked on Government account. The supply of salt in the Madras presidency is still under the control of Government. In view of these facts, I am of opinion that the supervision of the salt revenue of India should properly be committed to the same department.

12. I am more disposed to hesitate in regard to the transfer to that department of the Customs' revenue of India, which would, however, seem properly to attach itself to its commercial branch. It may seem that the regulation of the trade of India, so far as the Government is concerned, has little to do with the agricultural branch of the department. But it must be remembered that the trade of India is dependent on its export, and that the exports must in the present and probably long-future state of things in that country be provided from its agricultural products. It is, therefore, quite possible that one department of the Government might be stimulating the production of a particular article, and incurring considerable expense thereon, while another department, in the supposed interest of the revenue, might be supporting a fiscal policy, the direct tendency of which would be to repress the trade encouraged by Government in another department. It may also be observed that the opium revenue, whether from the produce of Malwa or the Bengal Agencies, is merely an export duty, levied in an irregular form, on the opium shipped to China and the Straits from Calcutta and Bombay; and that the salt revenue of Bengal is almost entirely due to the duty levied on the import of the article into Calcutta; while in the North-West the revenue is mainly dependent on the Customs duty levied on the import of the salt across the land frontier line. On a consideration of all these circumstances, I am disposed to think that the Customs revenue should be placed under the control of the department.

13. In regard to the minor branches of the miscellaneous revenue (abkarree, stamps, and income-tax), they involve few administrative considerations, and require little more than the due collection of amounts fixed by the law. Their supervision might, as it seems to me, be left either with the finance department, where it now lies, or be transferred to the proposed department, as considerations of convenience might suggest.

14. The projected consolidation into one department of the various kindred matters referred to in the preceding paragraphs has necessarily led your Excellency to a consideration of the manner in which the several subjects are now distributed among the different branches of your secretariat. It has thus been prominently brought to your notice that, while matters relating to the administration of the land revenue in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as well as references on the same subject from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, have been dealt with in the Home secretariat, all questions involving similar principles which may arise in the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, or the Berar districts, are referred to you through the Foreign Secretary. The miscellaneous revenues are administered by the financial department, while the superintendence of the forests and fisheries is committed to the public works department. Thus the work which is done, as well as that which is left undone, and which, under a logical or scientific arrangement, would form the business of one homogeneous department, is scattered over four branches of the secretariat, each of which has its own proper work to perform, and probably regards these matters as extraneous and intrusive, and deals with them accordingly in a manner more or less perfunctory.

15. I am accordingly prepared to express my concurrence with the view expressed by your lordship in Council, so far as regards the formation of a special department, to be charged with the duties mentioned in your despatch, but I am unable to give more than a provisional sanction to the arrangement in the shape in which it is presented to me.

16. It is obvious from the papers before me that your lordship's original intention was to propose the establishment of "an additional secretariat to the Government of India," and that this scheme has, with the view of conciliating the opposition of the dissentient members of your Council, been reduced to the more moderate dimensions of recommending the appointment of a Director-General of Agriculture and Commerce, under the Home Secretary, whose functions are to "embrace all matters connected with the administration of the Land revenue, salt, and opium, with the development of all branches of the material resources of the country, and with statistics of every description."

17. It appears to me to be hardly possible to place an officer charged with these important duties in even nominal dependence on a secretary whose general work would be of an altogether different character. It will, I consider, be necessary in the first instance to make a much more complete inquiry into the present distribution of work among the several branches of the secretariat than has yet been attempted, with the view of ascertaining precisely the amount of relief that will be afforded by the withdrawal of the work which will be transferred to the proposed department, the extent of the work still remaining to each office, and how far they will be able to contribute out of their existing establishments towards the formation of the working staff of the new office.

18. You will of course endeavour to keep the cost of the remodelled secretariat within moderate limits; and it appears to me that some reduction of work will probably be found practicable, without detriment to the public service, in the discontinuance of returns, reports, and references, which are now in many instances needlessly required from the subordinate governments and administrations. It should be remembered that the chief revenue work of the Empire is conducted by the local government, by whom all measures of improvement must chiefly be carried out. These governments, from their constitution and experience of the districts which they administer, are fully competent for the duties required of them, and can only be embarrassed by a too minute interference with their proceedings. It seems to me essential that the proposed office should be founded on the understanding that, at least so far as the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-governors are con-

cerned, its duties will be most efficiently performed by confining them to a general supervision of the principles of revenue administration, and by scrupulously avoiding all interference with details, and with the ordinary powers of the local authorities. Special care must be taken that the concentration of the work under one head does not lead to the creation of business.

19. The head of the proposed department will, I presume, require one if not two, skilled Assistant, selected for special competency; but I should hope that the general staff of the office might be altogether provided from the clerks who might be transferred from other branches of the Secretariat, which will then find themselves relieved from an appreciable portion of their present work. You will furnish me with a full statement of the proposed establishment of the new office, showing its cost, together with the savings which may be effected in other departments, and also carefully prepared information as to the duties which will remain to be performed by those departments; but I desire that no action may be taken in the matter until my formal sanction shall have been received.

20. The proposed department, if established, should be designated the "Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce."

21. It appears to me that, in devising and commencing measures of agricultural improvement, much advantage might be gained by gradually extending the scope of the duties and the sphere of the operations of the Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces and the Berars. The report of that officer shows that he has not limited his care to the particular duties for which he was appointed, and which he has discharged with acknowledged success, but that he has also bestowed much attention on Indian agriculture generally.

22. In inaugurating the department, to which will be committed the charge of the general supervision of all the great branches of revenue, it appears to me that great care must be taken in clearly defining its relations with the Finance Department, which depends on those sources for its means of action.

23. With regard to the Land Revenue, on which the Finance Minister cannot operate for Budget purposes, its administration may be left without other control than that of the Supreme Government. In respect, however, to the miscellaneous branches, particularly Salt, Opium, and Customs, it would appear necessary that some means should be devised to obviate any antagonism which might possibly arise between the views of the Financial Minister, proposing to legislate in the interest of the revenue, and the views of a department specially charged with the support of the interests of commerce and agriculture. From the remark in paragraph 17 of your despatch, that "if such a department had existed, it could never have tolerated the continuance of duties such as those which are still levied on sugar exported from the North-West Provinces across the Inland Customs line," it is clearly your Excellency's intention that such a department should possess a potential voice in matters of commercial legislation. Such a course might cause embarrassment to the Minister charged with the control of the finances, and it seems to me important that means should be taken to guard against it.

24. The distribution of business among the members of Council rests, of course, with the Governor-General for the time being. It would seem to be scarcely possible to place in the hands of the Financial Member, possessing, it may be, no Indian experience, the supervision also of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, but it is open to remark that such an arrangement, if found practicable, would effectually remove all danger of antagonism.

25. Under existing rules, all propositions for expenditure, in whatever department they may arise, are subjected to the scrutiny of the Financial Department before they are submitted for sanction. In the same manner, it appears to me, while the ordinary administration of the miscellaneous branches of revenue might be left to the supervision of the proposed department, it might be laid down as a rule that all suggestions for changes directly affecting their financial results, such as alterations in the rates of Customs duties, in the duties on Salt, in the rates of Malwa Opium Pass Duty, in the prices to be paid for Bengal Opium, should, in the first instance, be submitted to the Financial Department, and be brought before the Council by the member having charge of that department. Such a course of proceeding would, as it seems to me, reduce to the lowest point, even if it did not altogether remove, all risk of inconvenient antagonism.

26. Having said thus much, I shall only add that I attach much interest to the consolidation into one department of all matters affecting Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, on the basis, though not in the precise form, which is suggested by your Excellency in Council, and that I shall anxiously await your reply.

KNIGHTHOODS.—Friday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Order:—The Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor of the Island of Mauritius. Sir R. G. MacDonnel, Knight, C.B., Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.—A correspondent is desirous of giving us the result of his experience of this journey, and states that he left last Friday at 8.45, arrived at Brindisi exactly at the advertised time; had two intervals in travelling allowed each day for meals, one of half an hour, the other of an hour, and came through without any difficulty, except the constant change of carriages necessitated by the present system on the German lines. The mails came through in the same van the whole distance. There would, therefore, appear to be no practical difficulty in having a through carriage sent with the van, which should contain luggage as well as passengers.—*Times*, Feb. 20.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Saturday, Feb. 25, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his sons, Prince Ali Kudr Hussun Ali Bahadoor and Prince Soliman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadoor, was present at the Court.

The following were among the presentations:

Major gen. Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., on promotion, by Right Hon. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B.

Lieut. col. E. M. Manningham-Buller, rifle brigade, on promotion, by Col. Lord Alexander Russell.

Col. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E., on appointment as deputy adj. gen., by Adj. gen.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, by the Duke of Argyll.

Major gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B., R.E., on appointment as inspector gen. of fortifications, by Field Marshal the C. in C.

Dr. E. S. Cleveland, surgeon Madras army, by the Secretary of State.

Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. J. J. Curling, by Inspector gen. of Fortifications.

Capt. M. A. Chaldecott, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

Ensign and Lieut. H. E. Colvile, by Field Marshal the C. in C.

Lieut. col. A. W. Drayson, R.A., on promotion, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

Lieut. H. E. Dolphin, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

Asst. surg. C. Gray, rifle brigade, by Col. Lord A. Russell.

Capt. Robert Grant, on appointment as deputy asst. adj. gen. R.E., by Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.

Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, 29th Punjab inf., by Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, G.C.B.

Capt. Edward Charles Garstin, Bengal staff corps, by Sec. of State.

Capt. Higginson, 1st regt. Punjab inf., by Secretary of State.

Capt. H. Hoseason, Madras staff corps, by Secretary of State.

Ensign A. C. Knollys, 60th royal rifles, by his father, Gen. Sir William Knollys.

Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, royal Bengal art., by Deputy Adj. gen. art.

Major gen. H. Milne, H.M.'s Bengal army, on promotion, by Secretary of State.

Major gen. Mulcaster, Bengal staff corps, by Secretary of State.

Col. W. A. Middleton, on appointment as deputy adj. gen. R.A., by Field Marshal the C. in C.

Col. A. C. Pigou, R.A., on promotion, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

Gen. Sir John Pennefather, G.C.B., on appointment to governorship of Chelsea Hospital, by Field Marshal C. in C.

Capt. M. D. Robertson, Madras staff corps, by Secretary of State.

Col. FitzRoy M. H. Somerset, on promotion R.E., by F.M. C. in C.

Lieut. J. J. Swinton, by Lieut. gen. Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Mr. F. Wright, Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service, by Sec. of State.

Major W. Waddington, Bombay staff corps, by Secretary of State.

Lieut. R. H. Wallace, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

Miscellaneous.

THE BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP has been awarded to Mr. Charles Henry Jopp, scholar of New College, Oxford.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the eleven months ending 31st December last, states that the gross revenue amounted to £25,268.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—It is announced that the gross traffic over the British Indian Extension Telegraph Companies cable—Singapore to Madras—for the four weeks ending Saturday last, amounted to £3,739.

GENERAL GORDON.—We hear that Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon is actively at work, urging on the authorities to have his case reconsidered, and it is not improbable that some move will be made in Parliament on the subject.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—We have authority to state that the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will be celebrated at Windsor Castle on the 21st of March next, and that, although the ceremony will be performed in St. George's Chapel, it will be conducted in the same private manner as that of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena in the private chapel of the Castle.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.—The programme of Indian reliefs for the season 1871-72 is foreshadowed as follows:—The regiments to go out will in all probability be the 44th, 70th, 54th, 1st battalion 18th and 68th—the 18th going to Malta to relieve the 48th, which will proceed on to India. The corps to come home are the 1st battalion 19th, 79th, 38th, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and 104th Fusiliers.

BRANDING IN THE ARMY.—We rejoice to hear that the Secretary of State for War has determined to abolish forthwith the system of branding deserters and men of bad character in the Army. This is a measure quite in the right direction towards raising the character of the class from which the ranks of the Army are recruited.—*Broad Arrow*.

Bonus Compensation.—The numerous class of Indian officers who have what is called "bonus" claims, are again up in arms for their old cause. This is in consequence of the appearance of the Government scheme for reimbursing retiring officers, in the extra regulation value of their commissions, in connection with the abolition of "purchase." Indian officers have renewed their agitation of the much-vexed question of "bonus" restitution, incited thereto on the following considerations. If, they say, it is conceded to retiring officers of the Army generally, to reimburse them their commissions according to the extra-regulation value, the same boon cannot with any justice be withheld from retired officers of the Indian Army, who also simply claim fair compensation for the prescriptive value of their commissions. The nature of the two claims is precisely similar the one to the other.—*Broad Arrow.*

Specie from the East.—The steamer *Ceylon* has brought £883,539 in specie, of which £590,242 consists of gold, and £293,297 of silver. Annexed are the particulars, viz.:—From Melbourne, £486,610; Sydney, £44,936; Galle, £136,140; Shanghai, £90,480; Yokohama, £52,392; Hong Kong, £43,325; and Calcutta, £29,656.

The Queen's Court.—The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on the 21st inst. Their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharanee Duleep Sing arrived at the Palace, attended by Colonel Oliphant. His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Princes Ali Kudr Hassan Ali Bahadoor and Suleiman Kudr Vahid Ali Bahadoor were also present. Sir Donald F. McLeod, K.C.S.I. and C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was presented to her Majesty by the Secretary of State for India.

Transport Service.—We are pleased to find that the reorganisation of the Transport Department has been completed by the Admiralty, and that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council the clerical establishment of the India branch of the department has been fixed at two senior clerks, five clerks and five writers, presided over by a superintendent, in keeping with the store, victualling, and contract branches of the Admiralty.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Financial.—A Parliamentary return, issued on Feb. 18, shows that the registered debt of India amounts to £66,889,597; the loans to £2,559,629; Treasury notes, £1,074,411; service funds, £4,512,898; bills payable, £266,409; deposits and miscellaneous, £10,350,750; total, £85,363,694, of which about seven-eighths bear interest. As regards England, the liabilities amount to the following,—viz.. East India Bonds, £4,017,617; East India Debentures, £5,000,0000; India Five per Cent. Stock, £17,200,000; India Four per Cent. Stock, £11,000,000; owing for stores purchased for India, £135,000; Admiralty claims, £102,500; capital of guaranteed companies remaining in the Home Treasury, £2,524,784; miscellaneous, £126,183; total, £40,106,083. Besides these sums, there is the capital stock of the East India Company, £6,000,000.

Report of the Civil Service Commissioners.—Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners have issued their Fifteenth Annual Report, from which we make the subjoined extracts:—"By the order of your Majesty in Council, dated the 4th of June, 1870, important changes were introduced in the method of filling appointments in the Civil Service; but as the most material of these changes did not come into operation until after the period to which this Report refers, we have thought it better to defer to another occasion any detailed account of the new system, and to confine ourselves for the present to a brief statistical summary of our proceedings up to the 30th day of June last. The total number of candidates whose names have appeared upon our lists from the first constitution of the Commission in May, 1855, up to the 30th of June, 1870, has been 71,971. By far the greater part of these, *i.e.*, 60,486, were candidates for situations for which, under your Majesty's Orders in Council, a Certificate of Qualification is required; but 6,690 of them were examined for other situations in the Home Civil Service for which certificates have not been considered to be necessary; 4,607 were competitors for the Civil Service of India; and 188 were candidates for admission to the Army under arrangements which will be explained below. After referring in detail to the examinations held under the Orders in Council for situations in the Home Civil Service, the report proceeds to review the competition for appointments in the Civil Service of India; the anual open competition for appointments in the Civil Service of India took place in April, 1870 when 332 candidates presented themselves, and were examined by the gentlemen named in the following list:—English Language, Literature, History, and Composition.—M. Arnold, Esq.; L. H. Courtney, Esq.; J. G. Fitch, Esq.; C. H. Pearson, Esq.; W. Stebbing, Esq.; C. Knight Watson, Esq. Greek and Latin Languages, &c.—Rev. Lewis Campbell; Rev. Osborne Gordon; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; Rev. G. Marshall; Rev. J. B. Mayor; F. A. Paley, Esq. French Language, &c.—M. Bué; M. Dupont; Professor Karcher. German Language, &c.—Dr. Athaus. Italian Language, &c.—Signor De Tivoli. Mathematics.—Rev. B. Price; E. Routh, Esq.; Rev. R. Townsend. Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism.—Professor Liveing. Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Morris. Zoology.—Dr. M. Foster. Botany.—Dr. T. Thomson. Moral Sciences.—A. Bain, Esq.; Sir A. Grant, Bart. Sanskrit Language, &c.—E. B. Cowell, Esq. Arabic Language, &c.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley."

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Thursday, *Feb.* 23.—The Euphrates Valley Railway.—Sir G. Jenkinson gave notice that, on an early day, he would call attention to the necessity of establishing a more rapid line of communication with India by means of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf by the valley of the Euphrates and would move for a committee to inquire into the subject.

Commissions in the Army.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. Cave, said that no second examination would take place; but care would be taken that the efficiency of those gentlemen who passed last year would be secured.

Mails for the East via Brindisi.—In answer to Mr. Magniac, Mr. Monsell said that the arrangements with the foreign Governments through whose territory the mails for the East *via* Brindisi passed were made so recently that there would be no use in making any application at present for a reduction in the postal charges.

The Army Reorganisation Bill.—Lord Eustace Cecil expressed a hope that the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, and the estimate for the compensation of officers on the abolition of the purchase system, would be placed in the hands of members before the second reading of the Army Reorganisation Bill was taken. Mr. Cardwell replied that the papers in question had been formally laid on the table, and would soon be in the hands of members.

The Abyssinian Expedition.—Mr. Candlish gave notice that on that day four weeks he would call the attention of the House to the Abyssinian Expedition, and move a resolution on the subject.

Examination of Officers in the Army.—Mr. Stapleton gave notice that, on going into committee on the Army Estimates, he would call attention to the examinations of lieutenants and captains in the Army.

East India Finance.—The orders of the day having been postponed, Mr. Gladstone moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the finances and financial administration of India. They were of opinion that it would be desirable to obtain the most efficient and the strongest committee possible, and they believed that this would be best secured by having a joint committee formed of members of both Houses, the chairman, as a matter of courtesy, being selected by the committee itself. These proposals he begged to submit for the approval of the House.—Colonel Sykes said that, as the condition of India was by no means satisfactory, the inquiry ought not to be limited to questions of finance. Mr. E. B. Denison thought the Prime Minister was bound to give the House stronger reasons for departing from the course that had usually been followed. He maintained that the inquiry, in several points of view, was unnecessary; that the proposal involved an aspersion upon the intelligence and competent capacity of the House; that the matter proposed to be inquired into, if not directly, indirectly involved monetary questions bearing upon the taxpayers of this country; and that the composition of the committee—half of peers and half of members of the Lower House—would, of necessity, have in it a larger proportion of the official element than was desirable. He much feared that if the proposition were acceded to, there would be four ex-Secretaries of State and one Governor-General sitting as a "band of brothers" to inquire into acts committed, very likely, during their official career. At the proper time he should certainly move an amendment to the course proposed.—Sir C. Wingfield considered it inconsistent policy to place the conduct of an investigation like the one proposed in the hands of persons who might themselves be the very subjects of the inquiry. Surely, if the experience of those noble lords was so desirable, they might be examined as witnesses by the committee, and their evidence valued accordingly. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. R. N. Fowler suggested the propriety of extending the members of the committee beyond twenty-two members, as proposed.—Mr. Gilpin said that, if it were in order, he would move an addition to the motion to the effect that such committee be wholly composed of members of this House. It would, no doubt, be their object in this inquiry to get all the information they could from what he might call experts, and the noble lords alluded to might be most valuable as witnesses, but not as judges.—Mr. Kinnaird said it was necessary that the committee should have the confidence of the people of India.—Mr. Disraeli gave every credit to the Government for the motives which had induced them to make this proposition; but there were difficulties which the Government should consider before they asked the House to take the course proposed. He concurred with the right hon. gentleman in regretting the absence of his right hon. friend the member for Devonshire. There were, however, occasions in politics when men were bound to leave even their Parliamentary duties in order to serve the Government of the country, and his right hon. friend was influenced by the highest motives in the course which he had taken. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the present question, to ask for a joint committee was a very unusual course. Although they had had joint committees before, they had generally been on technical subjects; but the inquiry of the committee proposed in this case touched upon a very large subject and upon a question which had hitherto been considered the peculiar jurisdiction of the House of

Commons, namely, the management of the finances. The recommendation of the proposal was, that it would ensure on the committee the presence of persons of adequate official experience; but was it worth while, in order to obtain the presence of official experience, to take a course so unusual as a joint committee? He did not think there would be any difficulty in obtaining members of the committee who, though they had no official connection with India, were well acquainted with the subject. On his own side of the House his hon. friend the member for Huntingdon (Mr. T. Baring), who was chairman of the Indian committee in 1852, and his right hon. friend the member for Shoreham (Mr. S. Cave) would be very suitable persons to place on such a committee. He felt that the objections to the course which had been suggested were very weighty, and he trusted therefore that the Government would not press it on the House.—Mr. GLADSTONE was not convinced by the arguments which had been used, and they seemed to him to partake of the nature of superstition. He must express his decided dissent from the view which had been expressed by the right hon. gentleman with regard to the title of the House of Lords to consider Indian finance. He had always strenuously defended the rights of this House in matters of finance, and it appeared to him that their exclusive right to deal with finance arose out of the circumstance that they represented the people of England. That in no way extended to Indian finance, and the Act of Parliament regulating the Government of India with respect to the presentation of accounts dealt with the two Houses alike. However, the Government considered the general approval of the House an essential condition of the success of their proposal; and as there was some difference of opinion, they would not submit the subsequent motion for a joint committee, which would be necessary to give effect to it. (Hear, hear.) The motion for a committee was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *Feb.* 24.—ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—In reply to Sir H. HOARE, Mr. CARDWELL said that, in the Government scheme for the abolition of the purchase system, a colonel acceding to the rank of major-general would not be included. It was not intended to recognise any new claim, but simply to indemnify those who had a right to sell.—In reply to Colonel C. LINDSAY, Mr. CARDWELL said that the widow, children, or next-of-kin of an officer who died before he had received the customary price of his commission would not be entitled to any indemnity under the present regulations, and no indemnity would be provided for them. But, in the case of an officer who died in action or on duty, his widow, children, or next-of-kin would be entitled to indemnity under the Royal warrant.

ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Mr. RAIKES, said that he was not in a position to give a promise as to the particular time he would lay on the table the new regulations regarding promotion, but he would endeavour to do so as soon as possible.—In reply to Colonel ANSON, the right hon. gentleman stated that he thought it better that the Bill should be considered as a whole rather than in parts. He did not think that the gallant gentleman would countenance anything that prejudiced good order or discipline. It was possible for an officer to communicate his feelings to members of the House without incurring any reproach on that score.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Major DICKSON, also said that he had not prohibited promotions by sale in succession, but everything had been done in strict accordance with precedents.

NAVIGATION OF THE GULF OF MANAAR.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called the attention of the House to the necessity of cutting through Adam's Bridge, and thereby obviating the necessity of circumnavigating the island of Ceylon. The hon. and gallant gentleman said that by performing such a work the voyage to India would be shortened by 363 miles, making on the double voyage 726 miles, a matter of great importance to the trade of India. Imperfect as the mode of communication at present was, the trade had increased from 7,000 tons in 1829 to 200,000 tons last year, and only a small sum of money would be required to effect the object proposed. Last year 2,222 vessels passed through the channel, and of that number only two were lost. What he proposed to do was to cut through a promontory in the Madras Presidency, a passage of 2½ miles in length, by 500 yards in breadth. The height of the land was only 12 feet, and the estimated cost would be about £91,000. He believed that if the work were constructed it would pay a handsome profit to the Government on the outlay.—Mr. A. B. SMITH, Mr. EASTWICK, and Colonel SYKES also pressed on the Government the importance of the work.—Mr. GRANT DUFF admitted that such a channel as that suggested would add greatly to the commercial facilities of the world. The Ceylon Government, however, did not think itself sufficiently interested to throw the cost of the work on its subjects, nor, on the other hand, was the Imperial Government disposed to undertake it. The Indian Government proposed to continue deepening the existing channel, but they had no intention of cutting through "Adam's Bridge."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR INDIA.—The House having gone into Committee, Mr. GRANT DUFF rose to make his annual statement. He said he was more happy to make it at the beginning of the session than at a later period. Having referred to the statement of 1869, the hon. gentleman said that the actual accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1870, were based on the documents circulated a few days ago, and upon a telegraphic summary of the regular estimate, that was to say of the apportionate accounts received on the 22nd of this month. When he made his first statement he had to announce that the revenue was £1,000 000 to the bad, and on the second occasion it was £2,800,000. On this occasion he had a much more agreeable duty to announce, that in the year ending 31st March, 1870, there was £120,000 to the good, while there was every probability, according to information in their possession, there would be this year nearly £1,000,000 to the good. The estimates, as laid before Parliament, for the year ending 31st March, 1870, showed a deficit of £563,495. The actuals on the 31st March last showed that our receipts were better than those of the year before by £1,638,390. The first item was an increase of £1,161,848, from an increase in the land revenue. There was also an increase of £600,000 from the raising of the income-tax from 1 to 2 per cent., and there was an increase of £300,000 on the salt duties, which had been raised 7½d. for 82½ pounds. These are increases of gross revenue. There was a decrease from the general depression of trade of £500,000 on opium. The general result was that the revenue was better this year in comparison with that of last year by £1,638,390. With respect to the year 1870-71, the year which was just drawing to a close, there was this important fact to be noted—that opium, contrary to all expectation, had come to the rescue; but he should be sorry to unsay anything that he had said on former occasions about the great importance of watching carefully the opium revenue. The figures showed that in the year the income of India would be about £51,000,000, and the expenditure about £50,000,000, leaving a surplus of nearly £1,000,000. With regard to the year which would begin on 1st April, he could, of course, say very little, because the committee were aware that the Home Government did not take the initiative in matters of finance. There were, however, a few points of interest on which he could give some explanation. And, first, as regarded the income-tax of 7½d. in the pound. To that tax the Home Government had consented with very great reluctance; and he was happy to be able to say that, unless some quite extraordinary and almost impossible emergency occurred within the next few weeks, it would most certainly be diminished. (Hear, hear.) The experiment of financial decentralisation was about to be tried by enlarging the powers of the governments of the provinces; but, while the Government expected to save £300,000 upon the estimate, on the other hand there would be a considerable diminution in its receipts; for the income-tax would bring in a considerably smaller amount than it had in the previous year. In speaking, however, of the finances of the coming year, he should be cautious; but of one thing they might be certain, and that was that they would have the usual difficulty in making the ends meet. But why should there be that difficulty? There were two reasons for it. In the first place, we were performing the most expensive duty of Government for a population of 200,000,000, with a revenue derived from only 150,000,000; and, in the second place, we were performing the duties of Government after a civilised and scientific fashion, with a taxation which would better become an uncivilised and unscientific age. The expedients that had been tried to equalise income and expenditure were these: Some form of reduction in the income-tax, revised customs duties, and the raising of a salt tax. It might be asked whether the Government had any doubt as to their being able to retain their present resources, and whether they were as expansive as they might be. In answer he might say they considered the resources were expansive, though not highly so; but, as to their retaining them perpetually, he was not so very sure. He need not repeat what he had said on so many former occasions with regard to the great uncertainty of their opium revenue. With respect to the tax on salt, he had never denied that, sooner or later, it would have to be reduced in certain districts. The few export duties that remained would have to be retained rather on the ground of necessity than of principle. Economy would always be considered, but he could not hope at present to see anything like sweeping reductions. That anything could be done to reduce the expenditure of the army he very much doubted. According to the last returns, there were in India 61,481 European officers and soldiers, and 132,461 native officers and soldiers, independently of military police; and while the British soldier at home was expensive, he was much more costly when on service in the East. He feared there was not the slightest prospect of any reduction in this respect. Railway receipts were gradually improving; the land revenue was slowly on the increase; the sale of waste lands would, it was expected, prove somewhat more remunerative; the material prosperity of the country would, in all probability, enable it to consume a larger amount of taxable articles, and their debt, after all, was but a little more than a few years of their income—(hear, hear)—but still he should be acting very wrongly if he sought to leave on the minds of the committee the impression that the financial prospects of India were *couleur de rose*. He was glad to say that everywhere, except on the very edge of their frontiers, they had quietude. As to public works, he was afraid he could not state anything that could be regarded as certain, and for the reason

that, the financial year not having been completed, he had not the figures sufficiently authentic to justify him in laying them before the House. He could, however, say that public works were progressing as satisfactorily as circumstances would permit. Improved sanitary measures were beginning to be appreciated by the natives, and the general surveys were being conducted with zeal. The shocking death of Mr. Hayward had caused the greatest indignation and horror throughout India. Reverting to the trade prospects of India, the honourable gentleman said that considerable attion was being paid to the production of silk. It seemed at one time as if the great war which had been lately going on would produce an unfavourable impression on the trade of India; but the anticipation had proved exaggerated, though not wholly unfounded. In an excitable population like that of India the war had produced no little political feverishness. Rumours and speculations had been rife in the bazaars; but there had been no cause for serious uneasiness. An increased number of natives were resorting to Europe to educate themselves partly for the civil service and partly for the professions. Education was extending among the middle and higher classes; and of late the Government had been giving increased attention to the diffusion of elementary education. If they could penetrate the people of this country with the idea that they were not only a great European, a great American, a great Australian, and a great Oceanic Power, but were also inconceivably the greatest Asiatic Power, they would get rid of that fussy self-consciousness which made them perpetually torment themselves with what other nations were thinking of their attitude, and simply resolve to do their duty as a great cosmopolitan Power—(cheers). The hon. member concluded by moving formal resolutions on Indian finance.—Mr. Cave pointed out that, for three years, the revenue had been stationary, while the expenditure was steadily advancing. If it were not for the opium revenue, there would be a great deficit; and this was a matter which could not be viewed without uneasiness. The native population of India were very suspicious of novelty, and they preferred to bear a heavier burden in the shape of an old tax than a lighter burden in the shape of a new. In those parts of India where the population was stationary, and where artificial wants prevailed, a system of direct tax upon property, and indirect taxation upon luxuries, was perhaps the most satisfactory. But where the population was migratory another mode of taxation should be adopted. The increase of wages, consequent upon large public works and emigration to the West Indies, enabled the natives of India to live in a much better condition than some years back. His own opinion was that India should be governed in India, and not in this country, and any mistake committed must be corrected there, and not in England. If they could induce the natives to take part in the government of the country, they might, at a future time, entrust them with the administration of the Indian Empire.—Mr. W. Fowler was sorry to say that the statement of the Under-Secretary for India was not very satisfactory. It showed a decrease of £1,000,000 in the expenditure on public works and an increase in the opium revenue. He asserted, upon the assurance of higher authority than his own, that India had need of public works, and that all which had been done was comparatively as nothing to what still remained to be done. The hon. gentleman had told them that the expenditure on public works did not always realise the results that were expected; but that might be owing to the objectionable system of paying for public works out of revenue, instead of out of borrowed money. He believed he was not exaggerating when he said that, by making public works with borrowed money instead of revenue, they would save one-third, on account of the greater rapidity with which they could be carried on and completed. It was not worthy of the Government of a great and advanced nation like England to keep up the opium trade, which was so injurious to the people of China. He rejoiced that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the financial administration, and he believed that the committee would go to work in the matter in such a way as would be worthy of members of that House.—Sir C. Wingfield criticised the statement that had been made to the House, and suggested what he thought might be improvements. In the matter of taxation for local purposes, he hoped that no such taxes would be imposed unless with the co-operation of the people of India. He also thought that the people of that Empire ought to have a voice in the representative institutions of the country, and that the anomalous attempt to thrust aside every man who was educated should be abandoned.—Mr. Eastwick hoped that the proceedings of the night would be placed in their true character by the Anglo-Indian press before the Indian people, as showing the desire of the British Parliament to give due attention to Indian affairs, and pressed on the Government that the only means of dealing successfully with Indian finance was by a reduction of expenditure.—The debate was continued by Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Denison, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir D. Wedderburn, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. H. Burke, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. Macfie.—Mr. Grant Duff replied.—The resolution was agreed to.

Petitions Presented.—By Sir Charles Wingfield, from the Council of the East India Association, praying for the appointment of a Select Committee on the affairs of India. By Mr. Kinnaird, from the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in favour of a readjustment of the relations of the Indian Government to the opium traffic, in order to put a stop to the cultivation and sale of opium by the Government within the English provinces of India for the purpose of revenue.

Notices of Motion.—Mr. Rylands gave notice that in committee on the Army Regulations Bill he would move an amendment to prevent compensation being given to officers for sums paid by them for the purchase of their commissions, in violation of the law and contrary to her Majesty's regulations. (Laughter.)—Colonel Sykes gave notice that on the report on the Indian Finance Committee being brought up he would move that it be recommitted.

India Office.

February 27, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. O. I. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor T. Davies; Capt. W. Musgrave.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. C. Merrick, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. Farrer, Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod, Inf., 6 mo; Lieut. col. W. H. G. Shortt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major P. Dods, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. B. R. Powell, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Staff Corps; Major J. F. Sherer, Staff Corps; Major E. T. Sadler, Staff Corps; Col. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, Art.
Madras Estab.—Col. W. J. Cooke, Staff Corps; Major H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. Begbie, Inf.; Col. A. F. Place, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Desborough—The wife of Colonel Desborough, R.A., of a daughter, at Woolwich, Feb. 22.
Hutchinson—The wife of Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely of twins, a boy and a girl; the former survived its birth a few hours only, at Bristol, Feb. 14.
King—The wife of Stephen Henham King, of a daughter, at 22, New Steine, Brighton, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

Glyn—Duncombe.—The Hon. Ashley Garr Glyn, son of Lord Wolverton, to Mary L., daughter of the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 21.
Green—Upton.—Charles E., son of Henry Green, to Jane M., daughter of R. B. Upton, at All Saints' Church, Feb. 16.
Mercer—Reid.—Laurence James, son of the late George Mercer, to Julia F. E., daughter of Lestock R. Reid, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Feb. 21.

DEATHS.

Collinson—Edith T., daughter of Walter J. and Phœbe Collinson, of Madras, at Brighton, aged 6, Jan. 26.
Collinson—Frances L., daughter of Walter J. and Phœbe Collinson, of Madras, at Brighton, aged 5, Feb. 17.
Hay—Arthur Burslem, son of the late Colonel P. M. Hay, H.M.'s Indian Army, at 12, Victoria-park, Dover, aged 26, Feb. 20.
Maclaurin—Horatio Nelson Maclaurin, late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, drowned from off the steamship *Princess Alice*, on the passage from Liverpool to Greenock, Jan. 29.
Saul—Lucy M., wife of Silas Saul, and daughter of the late Col. Richd. Clarke, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, at Castle-street, Carlisle, Feb. 18.
Waterfield—Capt. Alfred Waterfield, late Bengal European Cavalry, son of the late Thomas Nelson Waterfield, at Valetta, Malta, aged 30, Feb. 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19. Str. Elgin, China; Martin, Manila; Mary Falconer, Singapore; Staatsraad van Ewyck, Batavia.—20. Str. Catherine Apcar, Calcutta; Accrington, Calcutta; Ranee, Calcutta; Twilight, Singapore.—21. Douglass, Rangoon; Southern Cross, Rangoon; Jessie, Manila.—22. Syria, Calcutta; Albertine, Calcutta.—24. Str. Russia, Calcutta; General Caulfield, Madras; West Bridge, Calcutta; Tony, Bassein; River Nith, Calcutta.—26. Str. Glengyle, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20. Sea King, Rio and Bombay; Imogen, Singapore; Callicini, Calcutta; Scawfell, Singapore.—21. Haidee, Singapore; Serampore, Calcutta; Teviotdale, Madras; Scotland, Bombay.—22. Maria, Colombo; French Empire, Aden, &c.; Peerless, Aden; Peruvian Congress, Bombay; Stockbridge, Ceylon.—24. Sunderland, Singapore.—25. Sir Robert Seppings, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Statesman, via Suez Canal.—From LONDON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Orr, Miss Ryall, Miss Brown, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Whittall, Miss James, Miss Onslow, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Walton, Mr. Ramsay.

Per str. Enterprise, via Suez Canal.—From LONDON.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Queckett, Mr. Williamson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Etty, three daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Etty, jun., Miss Etty. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. Maffitt. For GALLE.—Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. J. A. Rossiter. For SUEZ.—Mr. R. W. Coulborn.

Per str. Cartago Nova.—From LONDON.—For BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. P. J. and Mrs. Heffernan, Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Mackenzie, Mrs. Malet, Miss Edge, Mr. C. Brereton.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Feb. 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Sadler, Miss Heath, Capt. C. W. Young, Col. J. Macdonald, Miss W. Watson, Capt. D. J. O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Watkins, Mr. C. Mendham, Mrs. Foster and two children, Miss F. Barker, Col. T. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. E. Money, Mr. F. Trevor, Mr. J. Cooke. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. McAndrew and sister, Miss Johnstone, Mr. J. D. O'Neill. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Wootton.

Per str. Massilia, Feb. 28.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Marquis of Blandford, Lady Blandford, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, Col. and Mrs. Waddington, Col. W. J. Jones, Mr. J. P. Money, Mr. W. Roy. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. T. Elder, Mr. H. Carter. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. R. Nicholl. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. B. Fisher. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. S. Blair. For ADEN.—Col. Fyers. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. W. Goodhart.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The British Queen, Wiggins, from Calcutta to Falmouth, which put into Table Bay, Jan. 1, had sprung spars, and was in want of sails, and repairs to topsides.

The Decide, from Calcutta to Marseilles, put into the Cape of Good Hope leaky, and was to discharge.

The Jane Leech, Turner, from the Clyde to Madras, with iron pipes, put into Queenstown, Feb. 23, with cargo shifted.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. E. Crasster and infant, and Mrs. Waring.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shakespear and infant, Mrs. Henegan and infant, Mrs. C. E. Ogilvie, and Miss M. Joseph.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brandt.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. S. Jackson, Dr. Smith, Mrs. H. Daniell and infant, Dr. R. T. Abbott, Rev. A. Taylor, and Major Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Iveson.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollo.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Benkeine.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Foster.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Hardy, Mr. F. B. Johnson, and Comr. Magnay.

SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—Mr. London.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Austin, and Miss Layard.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Gibbard and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. M. Reid, Mr. G. Fairie, Miss Franks, Col. and Mrs. M'Leod, Misses M'Leod (two), and Mr. M' Leod.

MARCH 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. W. Coke, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, and Capt. E. Cherry.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Geoghegan.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. W. F. Baker.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Clarke.

MARCH 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Fearon.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Postall, and Major and Mrs. Gahagan.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Hudson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Oakes, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Babington, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Babington.

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As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		91½ 92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		90¾ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	90½ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		99½ par
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		106¼ 107

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¼d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 7-16d. ...	1s. 10¼d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
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Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

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Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205
	India 5 per cent.		109½
	India 4 per cent.		102 to 101⅞
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		90½ to 91
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98½ to 99
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅝
	Do. 6 per cent., 1866		104¼ to 100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to 101⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101½
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	109
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105
20	Ditto (new)...	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8½ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14⅞
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	128 to 130
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	8⅞ to 9⅜
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7⅛
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	4½ to 3⅜ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅛ to 9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8 to 8⅜
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4½ to 5½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¾ to 7½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
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20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	14 to 46
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	4 to 3 dis.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Feb. 11; Agra and Madras, Feb. 9; Calcutta, Feb. 8.

No news of fresh outrages by Looshais has reached us by this mail. A telegram of February 4 from Silchar reports no new raid since the end of January. The Looshais, having done their worst, were supposed to have withdrawn into their own jungles with the plunder they had carried off. Fears were still expressed for Mr. Edgar, who had not been heard of since the 26th January, lest the raiders should try and intercept him on his way back, ignorant as he was by latest accounts of all that had happened. A hundred of the 44th Foot, under Captain Lightfoot, had reached Cachar from Shillong on the evening of February 3. Five hundred policemen, with ten head constables, had been told off for the defence of the frontier. Seventy of the 22nd N.I. have sailed from Calcutta for Chittagong, under Lieutenant Gordon, to relieve any force ordered from the former place to the front. At Sylhet General Bourchier was met by the Commissioner of Dacca and a force of 250 Sepoys. The General had under his command a brigade composed of the 2nd, 4th, 41st, and 43rd N.I.; a force which he himself is said to have considered ample for his purpose. Another account however describes him as having so few troops that he hardly knew to which points he should send them; but this seems hardly compatible with the presence of four native regiments and the advance of other troops to the scene of action. His greatest difficulty lies in the utter want of roads and the scant means of carriage over a wild and difficult country; to say nothing of the short time remaining to him for doing anything before the hot weather and the sickly season set in.

THE savages are said to have fought much more viciously than they did in 1869. The police however are said to have fought well. At Monierkhall twelve sepoys and policemen were killed in a fight which lasted three days against some four hundred of the Howlong tribe, some thirty of whom are said to have been killed or wounded. Twelve sepoys were killed, it seems, in three days' fighting round Dermiakall, which was plundered of all its stores and movables; the coolies, buildings, and master escaping unhurt. The sepoys engaged declare that some old mutineers of 1857 are among the raiders. The loss of life at some places has been serious among the native coolies and villagers. At one village near Jonuggur the Looshais "cut up twenty-two people and carried away other forty out of a total of 114." At Alexandrapore Mr. Winchester and his little girl were shot down at breakfast; Mr. Sellar, the chief manager, escaping wounded into the jungle. Twelve of his coolies were killed or wounded. Luckily for the neighbouring estate of Katlicherra, the noise of the firing—for these Looshais are no longer armed with bows and spears only—alarmed the residents, who had time to get ready before the savages attacked them also. Repulsed that day with loss, the latter on the morrow renewed the attack, but were finally beaten off. How many of the savages have really been hurt or slain it is impossible to say, for they appear to have carried off even their dead. Equal uncertainty overhangs the question as to the relations existing between these raiders, and that branch of the Looshais which obeys Sookpilall, the chief with whom Mr. Edgar has lately been treating. It is quite possible that he has had nothing whatever to do with this new raid.

THE best time of the year for hunting up the Looshais on the Cachar frontier is said to be November. In March the rainy season often begins, and after the first downpour no troops could make their way through the dense tangle of forest and underwood which covers the quaggy ground in all directions. With all February before them however, our troops on the frontier could surely leave their mark. It seems that the first report of a Looshai outrage was made only in 1862, when a band of Kookie marauders entered the southern portion of Sylhet, plundering villages, massacring their male inhabitants, and making captives of the women and children. Independent Tipperah also was harried about the same time. These outrages were supposed to have been reprisals committed by a Kookie tribe for some wrong which one of their chiefs was thought to have sustained at the hands of the British Government. In the present instance, as in 1869, it is supposed, not without reason, that the Looshais have been inspired by a similar feeling to that which has so often roused the American Indians against their white neighbours. They cannot brook the peaceful encroachments of English planters on what they regard as their old hereditary hunting-grounds, where they have been wont to track the elephant for his tusks and the deer for food. To them it makes small difference whether the white man clears the jungle with or without the sanction of his Government. If this be so, we are once more confronted with the problem which both in America and New Zealand is still to solve.

ORDERS have been received in India for the immediate despatch home of the five horse-batteries to which Mr. Cardwell referred in his recent utterances on military matters. The batteries in question have been specified elsewhere. The actual reduction of Indian strength will be far less than appears on the surface, for the complement of all the remaining batteries is to be increased, we hear, by twelve gunners a-piece, while the saving caused by the withdrawal of five batteries will amount to sixty, or as some say to ninety thousand a-year. India will still possess fifteen horse and forty-three light field batteries, two mountain batteries, five Punjab Force batteries of twenty-two guns, and one heavy battery of twelve guns—in all three hundred and nine-four guns, not one too many for Indian needs.

The answers received from India to the questions sent out in July last from the India-office on the subject of Bonus Compensation have just been laid before Parliament. The answer of the Indian Government not only affirms that the instructions sent out in 1866 by Lord Cranborne have been "exactly carried out" by the Local Committees, but opines that "substantial justice has been done to officers by repaying to them all they had paid for steps, minus only such sums as they had gained in pay for promotion obtained by such steps, or as bonus, or by special annuity or retirement." Those officers who have received nothing or next to nothing in return even for actual bonus payments, will no doubt be pleased to hear that such is the view deliberately taken of their case by a Government mainly composed of Covenanted Civil and Military servants, including Major-General H. Norman, whose swift rise in the service has not steeled his heart to the just claims of less fortunate brothers-in-arms. It is odd however to notice the different tone maintained by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, in their remarks on the question whether Lord Cranborne's instructions have been carried out "*with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned.*" The instructions, they admit, have been carried out to the letter; but the interests of the officers have been disregarded in several points for which Lord Cranborne, not the Committees, are deemed responsible. Sir S. Fitzgerald, for instance, points out that the increased pay on promotion, which the Committees had to set off against the bonus-payments, was "granted, not as interest on the money sunk in purchasing, but as remuneration for the performance of larger and more responsible duties." To deduct therefore the amount given as remuneration from the money sunk in purchasing promotion, seems to him not a "strictly justifiable proceeding." Remembering also that the bonus system benefited Government by helping old officers to make way for younger ones, and that officers bought out their seniors not for the "immediate attainment of promotion" so much as the prospect of being bought out in their turn, the Governor of Bombay holds that the question of compensation, so far from being handled in the interests of the officers concerned, has been "looked at from what may be called an actuary's point of view," and therefore the action of the Government "has not been characterised by that liberality which the officers concerned were entitled to expect." He for his own part would "allow a repayment of all sums actually sunk in purchase, and for which no return has been received beyond enhanced pay."

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Spencer, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, argues quite as strongly against the unfair provisions of Lord Cranborne's Despatch. He impugns the justice of withholding compensation for bonuses paid to invalided officers, and can find no good plea for deducting the money value of enhanced promotion from the amount of each officer's claim. To do so "is in effect to withdraw from an officer on retirement the pay he received for the discharge of duties of the higher grades." He even goes so far as to see in such a process a plan for depriving the officer "of even the *interest* for the money so invested (often borrowed at a high rate), and which was justly regarded as represented by the increase of pay consequent on the purchased promotion." He points out the special hardship of such a principle, as applied against officers who lost more than they gained in money value by promotions which involved the forfeiture of staff appointments. He even claims some consideration for Lieutenant-Colonels of infantry or cavalry, who subscribed to a line fund for buying out their seniors, and finally pleads for the many officers still serving, who "look on all their previous payments as money sunk for ever, consequent on the altered organisation of the army."

The Madras Despatch says little about the details of Lord Cranborne's scheme for taking away with one hand what had been offered with the other. But it goes straight to the true source of bitterness in pointing out to the Secretary of State that, "while under the old *regime* officers received all the advantages of accelerated promotion *and* a bonus on retirement, under the arrangements sanctioned by Lord Cranborne they receive only the difference between payments made and immediate advantages gained, no provision whatever having been made for the ultimate advantage of a bonus on retirement of which the reorganisation of the Indian Army deprived them." The Madras Controller-General of Military Accounts lays most stress on the hardship caused in many cases by introducing death casualties into a computation of possible advantages derived from bonus payments. He too, however, winds up with an indirect protest against Lord Cranborne's atrociously unfair principle of deducting from the amount of each officer's claim the increased pay he may have drawn for serving the State with increased responsibility in a higher grade, "after the grant of compensation for his loss of bonus on retirement has been virtually conceded." It will thus be seen that the whole structure of evasion so cleverly set up by Lord Cranborne falls to pieces at the first touch of honest criticism. In the minutes from which we have been quoting one common recognition of the scant justice done, under his Lordship's instructions, to a body of officers asking to be reimbursed for losses caused by the action of the English Government makes itself heard beyond mistake.

The Ministerial defeat on Sir F. Goldsmid's motion, aimed against the new Engineering College at Cooper's-hill, shows the almost hopelessness of legislating for India on principles that may seem to clash with party or class interests at home. Nothing could have better served the ends of statesmanlike administration in India than the general scheme of the new College. Given a great want of duly qualified men for the ever-growing needs of the Indian Public Works Department, and a low standard of engineering proficiency in the existing English schools, what better plan could have been adopted than a College where young men, selected by world-wide competition, should go through a searching probation of two or three years, before they were finally enrolled in a service demanding trained skill of the very highest order, to say nothing of the special discipline needed for official work in a country like India? Sir F. Goldsmid and his supporters however protested on Friday against such a plan with a good deal more warmth than logic. They denounced it as a departure from the principle of open competition, as if a course of training within the College affected in any way the principle on which candidates are to gain their entrance into the same. What real difference of principle is there between selecting candidates by open competition at the first or the last stage of the sifting process? Has anyone ever complained of the later stages in the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service as being in breach of the competitive principle, because in those stages no fresh candidates are admitted from the outside public? The only difference in the two cases is one of practical detail, which hardly tells in favour of the Civil Service. There was more ground perhaps for Mr. Fawcett's argument that the recent dearth of qualified civil engineers for Indian service was due to the small pay hitherto offered them at the outset. Against this however may be set the fact that even of the competing candidates a very small proportion reached the moderate standard then set up, thirteen for instance passing out of seventy; while competent judges have repeatedly affirmed the inadequacy of any existing institution for training civil engineers in these islands. It is only by a kind of fluke that English engineers ever work their way to scientific excellence; and we want for India a system in which excellence shall prove the rule.

Other speakers made groundless attacks on the India Office for excluding the natives of India from appointments on the public works of their own country. It was in vain for Mr. Grant Duff to remind them that in Roorkee India possesses a first-rate college where native students are "paid for coming to be trained as civil engineers." His assailants at once shifted their point of attack, and accused the Indian Government of keeping natives out of the very posts for which they had qualified themselves. It is refreshing to turn from these idle carpings to Dr. Lyon Playfair's frank avowal of his belief that the new college, instead of unfairly competing with older rivals, would tend to raise the general standard of scientific training throughout England.

We presume that the Government will not take much to heart the issue of a motion which the proposer himself would not stay to see carried, and which was only carried by a very small majority. All that has been decreed is that young men, otherwise qualified for service in India as civil engineers, "ought not to be excluded from such service by reason of their not having been educated at a Government College." We have small fear that a resolution, which virtually means no more than that young men of special talent should not be ob-

liged to pass more than a term or two at Cooper's-hill, will hinder the carrying out of a well-considered scheme for ensuring India a regular supply of thoroughly trained engineers.

We have been requested to inform those concerned that a meeting of retired officers will be held on Monday next, at two P.M., at No. 55, Parliament-street, to consider the proper measures for bringing forward their claims to Bonus Compensation.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. A. Y. Sinclair, of the 26th Regt. B.N.I., at Jeypore, Feb. 3; Capt. Alfred Waterfield, late Bengal European Cavalry, at Valetta, Malta, Feb. 9.
Madras.—J. H. Cox, Esq., Madras Irrigation Canal Company, at Madras, Feb. 4.
Naval.—Mr. H. N. Maclauren, late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, drowned from off the steamship *Princess Alice*, on the passage from Liverpool to Greenock, Jan. 29.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per Nyanza, March 1.—From Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Keppel, Mr. J. W. Orr, Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. H. C. Forde, Mr. Steaning, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie and two children. From Singapore.—Mr. Kumpers, Mr. Keer. From Calcutta.—Mr. Coombes, Mr. Dickens. From Shanghai.—Mr. A. Lind. From Alexandria.—Messrs. Richardson, H. Appenheim, Springer, H. Worms, Dr. Furstenberg, Messrs. Rabbie, J. Patzeth, J. Uhme, Dr. Vecche.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Malta, March 11.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Wright and three infants, Lieut. J. A. Gratton, Mrs. E. R. Benson, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. W. Hill, Major Miller and three children. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton and infant, Mrs. Ridges and two infants, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Skelton and two children. From Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Hill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, Mr. Kees. From Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell. From Galle.—Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth. Mr. Schreiber.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

TWO-LEGGED WOLVES.

A correspondent of the *Field* expresses grave doubts as to the truth of the many stories told about the ravages of wolves and other wild beasts in India. Referring to the cleverness of the Indian wolf in carrying off children by night from the side of their own mothers lying asleep in the heart of a populous village, he remarks on the curious facts that the mother herself is never by any chance hurt on these occasions, that no trace of the poor infant is ever found, that the victim is usually a girl, and that the wolves have an especial fondness for the children of Rajpoot families. In spite of the havoc these wolves appear to do, the number of those killed and brought in for the sake of a Government reward is unaccountably small. From all this the writer infers that some at least of the ill-fated children have been put out of the way by two-legged wolves. It is well known that the Thakoors and some other Rajpoot tribes are given to murdering their female children for fear of the social slur attaching to the possession of unmarried daughters, or of daughters married to men of a lower caste. If even in England many deaths, especially of young children, occur under very suspicious circumstances, or escape all notice on the part of prying neighbours, it is easy to imagine the extent to which child-murder can be carried on with impunity, in a country where a few thousand Englishmen have to rule a hundred and fifty millions of natives by methods obviously unequal to their apparent ends. We have to reach the recesses of native feeling by means chiefly of native underlings who can seldom enter into the spirit of their alien employers. It is a curious fact, long since pointed out by writers in India, that the "bangles" so generally worn by native children never turn up again after the disappearance of their wearers. We are not aware that wolves have a weakness for silver ornaments. The writer in the *Field* has hit upon one clue to the reading of a chronic mystery. But there is another which he has failed to notice. He observes that the Kanjars, a wandering tribe of low caste natives answering to our gypsies, make little by hunting wolves, on the plea that there are none to hunt. Is it unlikely that these same Kanjars are often themselves the wolves, a solution which would account for the disappearance both of babes and bangles? The idea at any rate was mooted some twenty years ago by Captain Hutton of the Bengal Army, in an essay contributed to *Saunders's Magazine* on the subject, if we remember rightly, of the "wild boys" who have now and then been caught or seen in Indian jungles. It was his opinion that if any such *were-wolves* had a real existence, they were probably children whom these Kanjars had stolen for the sake of their ornaments, and left to take their chance of living or dying in the woods. We should be sorry to take for granted a tithe of the evil deeds imputed by popular report to these and other tribes of wandering outcasts. But it is certain that kidnapping and child-murder are practices by no means rare in India, nor greatly shocking to the native Indian mind; while our efforts at suppressing these sort of crimes are continually baffled by the ignorance, real or assumed, of the native police. It is not the bangles only that are sold on such occasions: the children themselves would sometimes be included in the bargain.

A WISE REFORM.

The recent order by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, "that all native judicial officers shall, in criminal trials, take down the evidence of witnesses in their own handwriting in full," has put a stop to a serious evil which, for a series of years, has been a blot on the administration of justice in the Local Courts of India. No one, not conversant with those Courts, and the character of the ministerial officers employed in them, can realize the immense power for evil which the system, which hitherto obtained, of making memoranda of depositions after they had been taken, placed in the hands of those officers. The records of appeals in criminal cases contain numerous instances of distinct denials by suitors as to the correctness of the evidence recorded; but such denials have been treated as aspersions upon the character of the Lower Courts, and, therefore, disregarded. To the ministerial officers the system afforded immense pecuniary advantage. Not a deposition was taken for which the recording officer did not demand a fee, to the payment of which no objection was made. It was supposed that sufficient check to dishonesty was provided by taking depositions in the presence of the *hazoor*, though not within his hearing; and when no objections were raised to the evidence recorded, it was further supposed that the record was substantially correct. But the presiding officers omitted to take into consideration that the class of suitors and witnesses before them, in criminal suits, stood too much in awe of the recording officer, of whose power they had too much reason to be satisfied to charge him with wilful falsification. His position, and the fact of his being in the presence of the *hazoor* while taking down the evidence, was *prima facie* guarantee that he had faithfully recorded the evidence given. It has not unfrequently happened that evidence so taken has been of so unsatisfactory a nature as to render arrival at the truth impossible. Such a result was simply that which was deliberately contemplated.

We fail to see why the recent order applies only to native judicial officers. The evil is general, and so should the remedy be. The fact that the presiding officer is an European is no guarantee that evidence taken in the manner described in the order is more trustworthy than evidence taken in a Court presided over by a native. The same class of ministerial officers are employed in both Courts, and the European officer is as likely as the native officer is to be deceived. In criminal cases especially, which affect the lives and liberties of people, nothing should be taken for granted. The interests at stake are too important, and only in India could the objectionable practice now stopped have been permitted to continue for so many generations of our rule.

We also fail to understand the latter portion of the order which lays down "that should they," the judicial officers, "be prevented by any sufficient reasons from taking down the evidence of any witness, in such case they shall record the reason of their inability to do so, *and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing, from their dictation in open Court.*" The italics are ours. We do not see how if "they are prevented from taking down the evidence," they can "cause it to be taken down in writing, from their dictation." This reminds us of the witness who stated that "he did not mean to say that A had struck B, but he meant to say that B had been struck by A."

INDIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

A comparison of the published returns of Indian revenue and expenditure for eight months of 1870, with the corresponding months in the previous year, proves that Mr. Grant Duff was not too sanguine in his recent estimate of probable surplus on the whole year ending with the last day of the present month. Beginning with the receipts, we find in the land revenue for the months in question a gain of nearly half-a-million as compared with the year before. This, no doubt, is partly due to revised assessments; but the absence of drought and such like conditions must also be taken into account. It is fortunate in this respect that Rajpootana, which suffered by far the worst from the famine of 1869, contributes nothing—except for British Ajmere and Mairwarra—to the land revenue of British India; else Mr. Grant Duff's allusion to the absence of calamities like the Orissa famine would have lost all semblance of even literal truth, in view of the million or so who perished in native States alone during that very year. Nor have the border districts of Sindh escaped the suffering which drought, followed by flights of locusts, was sure to engender.

The Excise receipts for the eight months amounted to £1,540,135, or nearly £108,000 more than in 1869. The Customs show an increase of £176,000 on the million and a-half of the previous year. A total of little more than three millions on Customs and Excise together offers a striking contrast to the 43 millions obtained from those sources in Great Britain, a contrast which ought to warn us against making rash experiments with the fiscal resources of India. The mainstay of Indian finance must still be land revenue. On Assessed Taxes the entire yield was £1,208,188, giving an increase of £673,379 on the former year. If an Income-tax of 7½d. in the pound can produce no more than two millions a-year, would it not be the wisest policy to drop altogether, instead of lightening, an impost which can never be collected with any approach to fairness in a country where almost every native official lives and fattens as a thing of course on bribes?

The Salt-tax brought in nearly four millions sterling, a difference of more than £337,000 to the good. If this tax were judiciously lowered all round to one uniform level, we believe that a largely increased consumption would far more than compensate for the reduced charge per maund. As a correspondent elsewhere reminds us, a good deal of the mortality among cattle and of the havoc caused by disease among men may be traced to the influence of high prices in diminishing the consumption of salt among the poor. Owing to the transfer of certain items from the head of Stamps to that of Law and Justice, the decrease of nine hundred thousand pounds on the one side is balanced by an increase of £936,000 on the other. On the Post-office and Telegraph receipts there was a total gain of more than £153,000, against a loss of £86,000 on the Mint, £132,000 on Miscellaneous Items, and £24,000 on Forest Revenue. There was a small decrease in receipts from the Army and Public Works Ordinary, and a large one of £181,000 on "Railway Exchange Gain." Altogether the returns show a balance of a million and a-half on the right side. We may also note that the receipts from Opium were only less by £2,860 than the £5,212,739 collected in the same period of 1869. After all the forebodings which Sir R. Temple shared with most of his neighbours, this rate of decrease points to a large gain upon the original estimates for the whole year.

Under the head of Expenditure again we find an actual saving of more than a million and a-half. The great bulk of this must of course be set down to the reduced outlay on Public Works, which consumed in all about 2⅓ millions, including State Railways, or nearly a million and a-half less than in the previous year. On the Army there was also a saving of £337,568. The next largest saving was one of £100,941 on the Police, a saving effected by doing away with a whole class of deputy-inspectors. On the policy of this retrenchment from a total charge of about a million and a-half for eight months, opinions are still divided. A sum of £92,539 was also saved on Political Agencies, and one of £35,116 on Telegraphs. Opium on the other hand shows an additional outlay of £200,722, Law and Justice of £85,303, the Spirit Excise of £71,385, and the Forest Department of £69,483. The outlay on Stationery and Printing was reduced by nearly £17,000, that on Education by about £28,000, and that on the Marine by £34,000. The Medical Services on the other hand cost £22,000 more, the charge for Superannuation Allowances rose from £459,956 to £488,188, and the £847,000 spent on native State-pensioners shows an increase of more than £33,000. Finally on Miscellaneous Items there was an increased outlay of £81,000.

In comparing outlay with receipts on particular items, we are glad to see the Post-office yielding a clear surplus of £150,000 on the eight months under review. The Telegraph Department on the other hand is still some way from self-supporting, although the increase in its income and the reduction in its outlay together equalled a hundred and twenty thousand pounds, leaving a balance against it of only £30,000. It cost more than a million and a half to collect rather less than 5¼ millions from opium, whereas a salt revenue of nearly four millions was collected at a cost of only £244,144. The only thing to say in favour of the income-tax is that its collection cost no more than £28,769. It took £339,000—a sum proportionally much larger—to collect a Customs and Excise revenue of less than 3¼ millions. This proportion of about 9 per cent. rises to about 15 per cent. in the case of the land-revenue; the charge for collecting 10½ millions being close upon a million and a-half. In the case of opium the proportion comes very near to 30 per cent.

Correspondence.

INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article on Indian Finance in your paper of the 28th ult., I would suggest three questions to be put before the Committee for solution:—

Firstly. Cannot a large revenue be obtained in India without difficulty by an excise on tobacco? Four or five years ago the Indian Government rejected the proposal, but on what, in my humble opinion, were insufficient grounds. Any financier who may be acquainted with the French or any other Continental revenue system, will easily be able to prove the practicability of levying a tax on tobacco. It must be remembered, first, that tobacco is exceedingly cheap in India, and that even the poor unskilled labourer can afford to pay double its present price; and, secondly, that the consumption is enormous, and that a moderate excise would yield a large revenue.

Secondly. Cannot a stamp-duty be imposed on probates, legacies, and successions?

With reference to landed property, Nuzzaranah, or Succession Tax is entirely in accordance with native ideas. With reference to personal property the heirs to such would, no doubt, try to conceal its existence, but the authorities at Somerset-house could instruct our Indian financiers how to levy successfully a moderate tax. The laws of inheritance which subdivide property among heirs check its concealment. It would not be difficult to learn approximately the amount of property inherited. District officers have for long been accustomed to ascertain the amount of lost treasure found. Gold and silver is being constantly dug up in various parts of India, and the discoverers are apt to quarrel among themselves in the division of the treasure.

Thirdly. Is it possible to reduce the Salt Tax?

This tax, when levied in moderation, is justifiable, but its present weight is the greatest disgrace to the Indian Government. Medical and other official reports have proved that the deaths of tens of thousands of cattle must be chiefly attributed to want of salt, and it is believed that many diseases in India among human beings are intensified in violence owing to the high price of salt. In the diet of the poorest classes the salt consumed is inferior in quality and deficient in quantity.—Yours faithfully, T.

Returns.—The monthly "Return of Actual Numbers in India" is to be discontinued. Adjutant-general's circular, No. 52, dated Poona, Aug. 24, 1869, to be corrected accordingly.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE NEW BUREAU.

The *Englishman*, examining the official programme of the new Department of Trade and Agriculture, can find nothing to justify the description given by the *Observer*. Were the Department, except in special cases, to interfere directly in agriculture, mining, metallurgy, and similar pursuits, it would not only be courting failure, but departing from the proper functions of the Government, of which, after all, it will form a branch. But there is no ground for supposing that it is intended to do anything of the sort. There is, however, no reason why it should not directly stimulate the development of the material resources of the country, including even the "manufacture of iron rails" and the "production of petroleum," by its dealings with private enterprise; and no one who knows how much progress in this direction has been retarded by the policy or no policy of existing Departments will be likely to contend that it has not here a fair field before it. The criticism of the *Observer* and of the press generally seems to us to ignore one very important advantage, which will be secured by the creation of the new Department. India will have, what she has not had before—a Department whose interest it will be to treat all questions connected with the material development of the country on their merits, and which will, at the same time, possess ample powers to adopt in all such questions whatever course of action may appear to it best calculated to promote that object. The policy of the new bureau will be progress, and its reputation will entirely depend upon its success in aiding progress. With such a *role* marked out for it, private enterprise will be its natural ally, and will approach it with a confidence that has hitherto been wanting. The Departments that have previously had to deal with the questions about to be transferred to the new bureau, have not only felt no special interest in them, but have not unfrequently looked upon them as irksome and inconvenient interruptions of the even tenor of their way. If latterly they could not altogether neglect them, it was rather in obedience to external pressure than to an inward conviction of their importance; while the decisions arrived at regarding them have been the outcome of conflicting feelings. All this will now be changed, and this change alone will be a great gain. One of the most important objects of the Department will, no doubt, be the collection and utilisation of statistics; and we must say we do not believe it can efficiently discharge this function without special machinery and a considerable increase of existing expenditure. "It is to Arthur Young, Laveleye, and other similar writers," says the *Observer*, "that we owe what we know of agriculture in Europe, and till men of the same class are to be found in India, there will really be no statistics to collect. If the State is to exercise any beneficial influence on Indian agriculture, it will not be by the creation of new Secretariat Offices, but by employing a certain number of skilled scientific agents, who must be willing to spend months, if not years, in patient local study, before they can hope to have anything to teach." We agree with our contemporary that we can have no useful statistics without employing carefully trained inquirers to collect them. But this is no reason why we should not have a "new Secretariat Office," whose special province it should be, among other things, to direct such inquiries, and apply the information obtained.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The *Madras Times* thinks it may fairly be looked upon as a national benefit if the present move on the part of the Madras and Bombay civilians should result in causing the Supreme Government to cast a critical eye on her Majesty's servants resident out of Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab. It may be invidious to name individuals, but we think in proof of the truth of what we have said, we shall be justified in pointing out a man here and there in the Presidencies now left out in the cold, eminently qualified to serve Government in any capacity no matter how important the duties entrusted to him. In Madras, we have Messrs. Ellis and Holloway, both men of varied acquirements, sound scholars, good writers, first rate speakers, men of first class talent, undoubtedly two of the best men of their day in India—and to go no further than the Secretariat, Mr. Stokes, a young but most excellent public servant, with the peculiar gift, as we are credibly informed, of getting at the point of a subject rapidly, and mastering details, however complicated and difficult, with wonderful rapidity and accuracy. There is also Mr. Dalyell, the *Friend of India's* pet, who has done good service, and shown himself to be an excellent man of business, as well as a sound writer and thinker. Nor must we omit when speaking of Presidency officials to mention the name of Mr. Grose, who is on all hands allowed to be one of the most efficient men of his day, with a remarkable head for figures, and a capacity for performing work which few men can equal. Then in the Mofussil, Madras can point to such men as Messrs. Morris, Minchin, Carmichael, Puckle, Lilly, McLean, and Cumming as being well worthy to represent her, and there are no doubt many more among the juniors who would be found up to the mark in any position which they might be called on to occupy. Turning to the sister presidency of Bombay, we have no hesitation in saying that Messrs. Newton, Ravenscroft, Hope, Melvill, Peile, West and Crawford, are men who have few superiors in India. The first has always been considered a first rate man. The second as is well known brought himself into notice by quelling a dangerous riot at Surat which might have led to the most serious consequences with a mere handful of men, displaying great intrepidity and tact, and since he has been in the Bombay Secretariat has shown himself to be an excellent man of business. The next four are all finished scholars and men of talent, Mr. Melvill especially being one of the most talented men who has landed in India for many a year. As regards Mr. Crawford, "the Haussman of Bombay," it is we should think unnecessary for us to say anything. He has proved himself so good as an administrator that we suspect even his worst enemy can hardly have the effrontery to deny his claim to eminence among the civilians of India. Why, then, we ask, should these men and men like them, of whom doubtless there are many unknown to us, never have a chance of climbing into the positions of high trust, high pay, and great distinction which the Bombay and Madras Civilians enumerate in their petitions? If they may justly be aggrieved to think, that because fate has cast their lot out of Bengal, neither natural talent, nor consummate scholarship, nor administrative ability of the highest order can avail them anything—the public in our opinion have no less reason to be dissatisfied that the services of such men are not availed of where most required. We trust, therefore, that the press of India will be unanimous in supporting the petitions of Madras and Bombay, and that the civilians, if rebuffed in Calcutta, will lay their complaint before the authorities at home.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATORS.

The *Times of India* holds that if Sir Dinkur Rao is still in working order and of willing mind, there are numerous high and confidential employments in which the Government of India might utilise, for imperial purposes, his special abilities and ripe experience. Might he not in various ways strengthen the political agency in Rajpootana, thereby effecting more in a year or two than can be gained by ten durbars? In connection with native states which are somewhat more civilised than Marwar, would not Sir Dinkur Rao be the man to lead them, to hasten slowly but surely, in applying so much as is practicable of such sage counsel as that embodied in the "New Year Letter" of the Maharajah Satyapriya which appeared in our colums of Wednesday last? Possibly, he scarcely retains sufficient activity for duties of the kind indicated; and we point in these directions rather by way of reminder. The invaluable service of interpreting to native rulers just so much as is practicable for them, of our better systems of administration and juster rule, can best be performed by their own countrymen, when Hindoo or Mussulman agents can be selected of thoroughly well trained minds and unmistakable weight of character. Sir Dinkur Rao has arrived at that age when his mellowed intellect and well-tested experience would be of most service in the Council Chamber—not the place of debate and talk, but that of free consultation and firm decision. It was rumoured some few weeks since that His Excellency Lord Mayo desired to obtain the services of some native gentlemen in the Executive Council. Such a bold acting up to many lofty professions would be an innovation likely to cause no little flutter amongst officials of high and low degree, as well as amongst some of the new-official public who, in matters political, seem to regard the people of this country much in the same way as if they were unkempt aborigines. Lord Mayo scarcely belongs to the rank of statesmen strong enough to defy the great majority of the administrators on whose zealous aid he is necessarily dependent; so that we need scarcely expect to see any result follow the rumour to which we have referred, but if there were an actively sincere desire to utilise the best and most practical Indian wisdom for the imperial service, then Sir Dinkur Rao may be taken as a fair type of certain invaluable resources as yet almost undrawn upon. The appointment of Sirdars and Princes to seats in our talking (*i. e.*, Legislative) Councils is not without its use; but there is more of garnish than work in this expedient. And, as very properly pointed out in the Calcutta petition, the presence in our "parliaments" of chiefs from "foreign" territories serves as excuse or occasion for the continued exclusion of more competent and suitable native representatives who *are* British subjects. But the question before us is that of utilising superior native talent in executive work; and we are glad that the casual visit of Sir Dinkur Rao to the Deccan has given us fair opportunity to refer to a neglected topic, one of vital significance to our Imperial rule.

Wife Wanted.—A daily advertising paper just started in Calcutta has the following advertisement:—"A gentleman, aged thirty-seven, of Christian principles, highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, holding an important appointment, and having early prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with any lady (not a widow, except young) who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the advertiser will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry, through the agency of 'Alpha.' All letters to be sent to the Commission and Finance Agency's office, to the address of 'Alpha.'"

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

Lucknow, *Jan.* 24.—The Maharajah of Puttiala passed through Cawnpore on the 22nd inst. for Calcutta, to take his seat in the Legislative Council; though the Maharajah did not stay more than ten minutes at Cawnpore, the usual salute was fired for his Highness. It is reported that General Barrow, Chief Commissioner, has gone out on tour towards Fyzabad, but will return at an early date. The amateurs of C Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery have issued a programme announcing a theatrical performance in Mahomed Bagh on the evening of the 26th current, under the special patronage of Colonel E. H. Fisher, R.A., and the officers of the Royal Artillery, when will be produced the celebrated romantic drama, in two acts, by Mr. G. Alwar, entitled *The Robbers of the Rhine;* to be followed by a grand display of acrobatics, feats of strength, agility, &c., by Messrs. Cooper and Beckingham; to conclude with the screaming farce in one act, by Lord Glengall, entitled the *Irish Tutor on New Lights.* Owing to the darkness of the nights the thieves have begun their nocturnal exploits, and many thefts have recently taken place; I am of opinion that it is preposterous for peelers to be bellowing about in their rounds, they should quietly patrol the streets, as otherwise they warn the thieves that they are coming in their direction, and thus give them an opportunity of concealing themselves and evading detection. Before Mr. Robert Davies, the now Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, left this, he gave a splendid testimonial to Moonshee Ram Pershad of the Hoosainabad endowment, saying "that he was highly pleased with the Moonshee's admirable arrangements, and that he had rendered valuable assistance to the Lucknow authorities." The Moonshee ought to be proud in being in possession of such a document, there is not the least doubt that he is a favourite with all the officials in Oude, who are in every respect perfectly satisfied with him, and he is popular among all classes of the community. The weather is still lovely.

Dugshai, *Jan.* 26.—A company of H.M.'s 85th K.L.I. under the command of Captain Hancock, marched out of Solon at 7.30 A.M. to complete their course of musketry practice. The 85th, by the way, have an excellent band, which plays at the stand twice a week. During the early part of the month we had one or two severe storms. All the bungalows occupied by the officers of the 85th regiment are undergoing thorough repair in consequence; complaints of leakages and outhouses tumbling down are numerous and no doubt provoking to a degree. *On dit* that Mr. J. Wheeler, Sub-Engineer, who left the station in October last on two years' medical certificate to England, is to be here by the 20th proximo. The prospect of a speedy promotion, it is stated, has induced him to cancel his leave and thus forego the pleasure of a trip to England.

Lukhimpore, *Jan.* 29.—General Barrow paid us a visit very recently. He came in on the morning of the 23rd instant, and inspected the Deputy-Commissioner's office the same evening. The next morning (24th) he inspected the jail, the dispensary, and the school-house, and was, on the whole, satisfied. He left this on Wednesday. The Commissioner of the Seetapore Division, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, came in on the 27th, and inspected the jail and dispensary in the morning, and the office of the Deputy-Commissioner in the evening. Yesterday, too, he inspected the same office, and was, on the whole, satisfied. Mr. McMinn, Settlement Officer, and Mr. Williams, Assistant Settlement Officer, are still out on tour. Weather delightfully cool; prospect of crops brilliant.

Allahabad, *Jan.* 29:—The 104th arrived here some days ago, and are encamped near the new barracks; three companies went to Jubbulpore, but have returned, or are about to return, and will be quartered in the lines near the Royal Artillery. As soon as the regiment is well settled down it will be inspected by the general, and then I suppose a few field days will commence, or sham fights, after the fashion adopted by General Travers at Meerut; as our general is fully as fond of and up to such fun as any officer in her Majesty's service. By-the-bye Dinapore is to be head-quarters of this division from February, why or wherefore, deponent sayeth not. I am afraid Allahabad is not rising in importance as it deserves. The weather is all that could be wished; perhaps a little too cold at times; but very pleasant when a high wind does not prevail and kick up a dust, which it does rather more frequently than is pleasant, but upon the whole we have had a very cold season, and most people are the better for it, though colds and coughs with slight fevers are rather prevalent. There is no news of any importance to chronicle; travellers by railway arrive from the North and go down *via* Jubbulpore daily, bound for old England; they seem to prefer this route to that *via* Calcutta. Colonel J. Young, R. A., who has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery of the Saugor Division, was about to leave for Jubbulpore, when a telegram arrived and postponed his departure from among us. Colonel S. Stallard, R.A., is going to Ferozepore to command the Royal Artillery at that station, but he will not join for some days yet, I am glad to say. He will be much missed from our social circles. I am sorry to say that crime is rather common here, especially in the shape of petty thefts by domestic servants, who, I have no doubt, find the numerous *box-wallas* of great assistance in disposing of their illicit gains. There have also been some cases of murder, and "found dead" under suspicious circumstances, in and about the station; from all which I conclude that Allahabad is not wanting in various evil-disposed persons, who are always on the look out for something to "turn up."—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Sir Salar Jung.—It is said that Sir Salar Jung is about to proceed to England, to personally thank her Majesty for the decoration he has lately received.

Assam.—There was a shock of earthquake felt at Gowhatty, in Assam, on the night of the 27th January, and again on the 30th. The shock on this side of India was on the 31st.

Rev. Dr. Jardine.—We learn that the Rev. Robert Jardine will succeed the late Dr. Ogilvie as Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Mr. Jardine is well known in Bombay as an able scholar and zealous educationist.—*Indian Reformer*, Feb. 6.

Sir W. Grey.—A meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs was to be held on the 11th Feb., for the purpose of considering the propriety of testifying their appreciation of the public career of Sir William Grey.

General Fytche.—General and Mrs. Fytche leave Burmah for England (*via* Calcutta) in March, the Chief Commissioner possibly returning in the cold weather. Colonel Ardagh will, it is believed, act for General Fytche during his absence.

Delhi.—It is reported that General Norman has recommended that the Selimghur outwork should be given up, with a view to reduce the extent of the line of defence at Delhi. Selimghur could easily be blown into the air.

Commercial.—The telegrams announcing the capitulation of Paris created an immediate change in the general tone of the Calcutta market. Exports came into sudden demand, and for a while cotton shot up a rupee.

Stud Department.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir C. W. D'Oyley, Deputy Superintendent of Studs, has, we learn from the *Englishman*, been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Studs during the absence on furlough of Major J. K. Cowper.

Sir W. Muir.—On the 3rd Feb. Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, met with an accident, which might have been serious; his horse came down with him, and he was thrown upon his head. A few bad scratches were, however, the only injuries received.

Administrative.—A committee is about to sit at Lahore, Mr. Justice Boulnois president, to arrange for the separation of judicial and executive functions throughout all the districts of the Punjab. Mr. Forsyth is to be a member. The changes which the scheme will involve will not be made at any enhanced cost.

Uncovenanted Services.—We learn from the *Indian Reformer* that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has recommended to the Government of India an application made by uncovenanted deputy magistrates and deputy collectors for an increase to their pay and allowances.

A New Paper.—We have received the first number of a new Calcutta weekly, called *The Observer*. It is ably written, finely printed, and promises to rank high in the Indian press. We praise it all the more readily because we disagree with its views on the present war, which we consider superficial and unsound.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Fisheries.—The *Gazette of India* contains a suggestion by Dr. Day, founded on his recent investigations in various salmon rivers of England and Wales, for the construction of passes, gaps or fish-ladders, by which the migratory species may be able to ascend to deposit their ova in rivers obstructed by anicuts.

Financial.—In confirming the appointment of Mr. Westland to the post of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as a permanent measure, the Supreme Government is said to have observed that that has been done pending the result of a reference made to the Secretary of State, on the subject of reducing the *status* of all the Under Secretaries to the India Government, a subject which has been pending the consideration of the Supreme Government for some time past.

Educational.—The Government of the N. W. Provinces has outshone all others in the absurdity of its educational arrangements. The first effect of the graded system there has been to place Mr. Constable, who till the other day was valued at Rs. 500 a month, over the heads of all the Inspectors and Principals who are his seniors. At one leap he has been promoted to a salary of Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500. We do not grudge him his good fortune, but we should like Sir W. Muir or Mr. Kempson to tell us what the services are by which he has earned so splendid an acknowledgment, and we should advise less distinguished men (such as Mr. Griffith, who has the misfortune to be one of the first of Sanscrit scholars) to tread in his footsteps.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 31.

CIVILIANS ON LEAVE.—On the 31st December last, out of a total of 592 civilians on the Bengal establishment, 123 were absent on furlough on special leave. Of these, seven were employed under the Government of India, fifty-six in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, thirty-seven in the North-Western Provinces, fifteen in the Punjab, three in Oude, and five in the Central Provinces.

THE QUEEN AND THE BABOO.—The *Indian Reformer* mentions as "a fresh evidence of the kindly interest taken by our beloved Sovereign in her Indian subjects," that her Majesty has been pleased to give expression, through her Private Secretary, Colonel Ponsonby, to her satisfaction at the success which has attended the efforts of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, on behalf of his countrymen in India, in connection with the Indian Reform Association.

SUICIDE AMONG INDIAN COOLIES.—The Secretary of State has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the frequency of suicide among Indian labourers in the Mauritius, and asks whether the same tendency is observed in India among the classes from whom the coolies are recruited. The average annual number of suicides in England is 65 to 1,000,000 persons living; in the Mauritius the average is 270. In the absence of mortuary statistics and reliable police returns, it is difficult, remarks the *Observer*, to see how the information sought for is to be obtained,

SUCH IS FAME.—"The late Dr. Ogilvie," writes a correspondent of the *Friend of India*, "was present three years ago at the complimentary dinner given to Dr. McLeod by Sir John Lawrence, and in the course of the evening Sir John went up to the retiring doctor and said—'So, Dr. Ogilvie, you have just come to India,' evidently taking him to be one of the visiting party. 'I have been in India, Sir John,' the doctor replied, 'twenty-three years.' And yet, after so long a time, and in so prominent a position Sir John Lawrence did not know his guest by name."

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—The official returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the seven months ended the 31st October last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a grand total of imports of the value of Rs. 19,74,22,093, against Rs. 17,76,14,505, and of exports of Rs. 32,58,31,965, against Rs. 31,17,36,173. The imports of treasure for the same period amounted to Rs. 3,40,23,632, against Rs. 8,30,99,086, and the exports to Rs. 1,45,50,212, against Rs. 59,06,456. Import duty to the amount of Rs. 2,50,53,331, was collected, against Rs. 2,33,35,799 and export duty to the amount of Rs. 31,04,362, against Rs. 21,82,159.

THE "WAHABEES."—The trial of the Wahabee prisoner, Moulvie Ameeruddeen, commenced on Saturday, Feb. 4, at Calcutta, before the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. It was anticipated that the case would last three or four days. The greater part of Saturday was devoted to comments upon the evidence by the prisoner's counsel.—Arrangements being complete for bringing to trial the leading Wahabee conspirators in Lower Bengal, the Government has, says the *Observer*, discharged from custody all the inferior agents, who had been confined under Regulation III. of 1818, till the clues in the hands of the police could be traced up to the North-West Frontier.

AFGHANISTAN.—It is not improbable, the *Pioneer* considers, that Yakoob Khan met with foul play on his way, a prisoner, to Cabul. The Governor of Khelat i-Ghilzie, it is true, wrote word that as the escort was on its way "it was attacked by the advance guard of Yakoob Khan, but that the Cabul troops defeated them and the rebellious Sirdar took to flight;" but another letter has since reached the Ameer in which it is said that a detachment of cavalry from the Cabul army "attacked Yakoob Khan." The "rebellious Sirdar," however, managed to escape, and will probably some day give a true account of what at present looks like a clumsy attempt to get rid of him.

NATIVE THEORIES OF EARTHQUAKES.—There are various theories of the cause of earthquakes. By a Surat paper we are informed that the uneducated Hindoos there "believe that when the world becomes sinful, the *Shes Nag* (a kind of serpent), on whom the world stands, turns his side, and hence such shocks of earthquakes are felt. A correspondent at Gowhatty, in Assam, mentions another popular notion:—"At about eleven P.M. on Friday last we were rudely roused from sleep by a heavy shock of earthquake. It seemed as if a giant had jumped on my bungalow, hence the belief among the natives in Assam that earthquakes are caused by the periodical leaps of mountain gods from one mountain to another."

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was held yesterday (Feb. 2) at the Town Hall. The number of European and Native gentlemen present on the occasion was unusually large. Many were attracted, no doubt, by the presence of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Bishop of Calcutta. We saw also the youthful Maharajah of Puttialah. Dr. Ewart, the president, read an able paper, in which he discussed Professor Huxley's opinions on the Doctrine of Life, and urged the necessity of introducing the physical sciences into the curriculum of the entrance examinations of the Calcutta University. Mr. Clarke then read his paper on the Drainage of Calcutta, which was illustrated by diagrams. His Excellency the Viceroy gracefully wound up the proceedings of the meeting by moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Ewart and Mr. Clarke, and commending the high objects of the Association.—*Indian Reformer*.

DEMAND FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.—A petition for a Royal commission is being circulated in Calcutta and we believe also in Bombay and Madras. It is an indictment of Indian Administration. It condemns the Financial Department, of course. It demands that Public Works shall only be carried into effect when absolutely needed for some special purpose, unless the ordinary revenue of the country is sufficient to defray the cost. It condemns the system of obtaining stores from England. It asks that a return of expenditure for Indian purposes in England shall be made on the same principle as if the money was spent in India. It condemns the Income-tax. It condemns Simla, or at least Government at Simla for India. It claims that the army of India should be placed under one Commander-in-Chief, instead of one for each Presidency. It objects (incidentally) to civil appointments being given to military officers.

PROTECTION OF THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.—At the meeting of the Landholders' Commercial Association, held at Calcutta on the 6th Feb., and numerously attended, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Government of India, referring to the previous correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the former Looshai raids in the province of Cachar, and praying for permanent protection by Government for the future. Also begging for information with respect to the steps proposed to be taken to secure this object. That the proprietors of tea estates in Cachar be invited by the Secretary of the Association to send him returns of the loss sustained on their gardens by the present raid, in coolies, bungalows, stores and other property, with a view to a claim being instituted against Government for the recovery of such loss, the costs of any proceedings necessary for this purpose to be borne by the Association."

THE TELEGRAPH TARIFF.—We have received a notice that the Indian Telegraph Companies in England have coalesced and nearly doubled their charge for messages to India, whilst no alteration has been made from this side. We understand that this has been done without the knowledge of the Government of India, which still holds full power, at least over one of the lines, and we hope that this arrangement will not be accepted by it. We believe this to be a conspiracy against the public and in direct opposition to the Convention of Vienna. If the Government of India resists this monstrous proceeding, and retains its influence over the Turkish lines, the European conspiracy will soon be broken up, or the one line which maintains the lower rates will be certain of securing the whole business of India, or as much work as the line can perform. We are as yet rather in ignorance of the reasons of this movement, and no information has been vouchsafed to the Government here; all has been done in secrecy in England, and we trust, therefore it will be defeated.—*Englishman*.

SNAKE-POISON.—In the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* Dr. Fayrer summarises the results of his experiments on snake poison. His labours have shown that the virus of snakes kills everything, be it beast, bird, fish, or reptile; that the bite of the cobra and the ophiophagus and daboia take equal rank as the most deadly; that the fang of the krait, though not so sudden, is as sure, and that salt-water snakes are always dangerous. We further learn that warm-blooded animals are the easiest victims, that a cobra cannot kill a cobra, that the blood of animals poisoned by the *colubrine* snakes coagulates after death, but that of those killed by the *viperidæ* remains fluid. It also appears that the blood of animals killed by snakes becomes itself poisonous in a high degree, that venomous reptiles are very susceptible of other poisons than their own, and that the bodies of animals killed by snakes can be eaten with impunity. But on the all-important question of an antidote, we have learnt nothing but this—*that there is no antidote*. A strong constitution, ligatures, and excision still remain the only armour we have against the bite of snakes.

A GRIEVANCE IN THE PUNJAB.—Considerable dissatisfaction is being evinced in the Punjab at the return of Messrs. Wood and Young to that province as deputy commissioners. These two officers, it appears, were, when assistant-commissioners, borrowed to help in the settlements in Oude. They are now returned to the Punjab, and reinstated in the grade of their standing in the Punjab Commission. This the Punjabees in civil employ consider an injustice, or at any rate a great hardship; and the subject is, it is said, to be made the ground for a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor. We sympathise heartily with the disappointment of the Punjab civilians, already suffering from an almost dead-lock of promotion, at finding it suddenly still further obstructed by the return of two gentlemen whom they had fondly considered fairly out of their way in Oude. The hardship certainly is considerable, but the injustice is not so clear. Messrs. Young and Wood have never ceased to belong to the Punjab, though lent to Oude. This was long since expressly decided by the Supreme Government on a reference from those of Oude and the Punjab. It is true that the loan has been a long one, and the juniors of the Punjab may naturally have hoped that it would never be repaid. Still they must not forget that they have during these years enjoyed a certain miserable acceleration of promotion, in consequence of Messrs. Young and Wood's temporary absence. They would have been worse off still if those gentlemen had never gone at all.—*Pioneer*.

An Old Dispute Settled.—The long-pending dispute between the late Maharajah of Kuppoorthullah and his half brother Sirdar Bikrama Singh, for their respective estates in Oude, has at last (says the *Pioneer*) been set at rest by the timely intervention of the late Chief Commissioner of Oude. Notwithstanding the dismissal of the Sirdar's suit in all the Courts of Oude, the Maharajah's title being unimpeachable under the Oude Estates Act, the latter consented to the arbitration of Mr. R. H. Davies. The award directs the payment to the Sirdar by the Maharajah within six months of five and a-half lakhs of rupees, to be invested by the Oude authorities in the purchase of land in the province of Oude, and to be held by the Sirdar and the heirs male of his body in proprietary right. But in the event of the Sirdar dying without heirs male of his body, the proprietary right in such land to revert unconditionally to the Maharajah of Kuppoorthullah for the time being. Mr. Davies records in the award his "warm admiration and cordial approval of the just and honourable conduct of Rajah Khuruck Singh in this transaction."

India's Defensive Forces.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* draws a somewhat melancholy picture of our military position in India. It insists that we could not place above 45,000 British and 30,000 native troops in the field. The majority of the first have still to be armed with breechloaders, the latter are armed with Brown Bess. Right as to the British force, the *Gazette* is altogether at sea in its estimate of the strength of the native army. In Bengal alone there are forty-five regiments of infantry, of which thirty are probably composed of Sikhs and North country races; and nineteen of cavalry, of which fifteen may be of the same material. Besides these, there are four Goorkah corps, and the Punjab frontier force, composed of five cavalry and four infantry regiments of Sikhs. We could furnish a contingent of 40,000, composed entirely of Sikhs, Pythans, Goorkahs, without drawing upon either Sinde or Central India. Money, not men, is the difficulty here, and by men we do not mean clodhoppers, but smart ready-made soldiers, robbers, anything you will, from and beyond our northern frontiers. Good shots, good swordsmen, broad in the chest, little given to the enjoyments of pastoral life, Rob-Roys after an Asiatic pattern. The long rifle in use among these races is good for far and hard hitting, supposing that we had no other rifle to give them.—*Friend of India.*

Military.—The Calcutta *Examiner* remarks:—"A contemporary is wrong in thinking that the withdrawal of the five batteries of horse artillery to England, in March, will be contrary to Sir William Mansfield's views. The late Commander-in-Chief was a party to the recommendation of 1865, in pursuance of which that withdrawal, it is believed, has now been directed. To sanction in 1871 a plan proposed upwards of five years previously, looks rather tardy; but it may be that but for the presence of Sir William Mansfield in London that plan would not even now be sanctioned. The withdrawal serves two patent purposes — reduces the military charges in this country, and increases the strength of the home garrison." — Orders have been positively received by the Government of India for the despatch of the following batteries (five) of horse artillery to England:—F Battery C Brigade, from Umballa; C and D Batteries, E Brigade, from Hyderabad and Kirkee; and C and D Batteries of the D Brigade, from Secunderabad and Bangalore. Lieut.-Colonel Crips, who has just returned from England to the Jullunder division, has not as yet taken charge; he is very ill, but we trust not seriously.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.—During the past year the following men have volunteered from home-going regiments to regiments remaining in India:—1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment, 342; 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 157; 88th Foot, 27; 95th Foot, 205; 103rd Fusiliers, 134; total, 965. Besides these, 164 men were allowed to volunteer from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade before it left India for Aden, whence it is to go home next cold season. The *Friend of India* believes that the volunteers have been in a great part married men, "a very suggestive fact for the army, and one that might well teach army administrators an important lesson."

Tea Gardens in Bengal.—In Gowalparah the trivial cultivation carried on is in the hands of natives, and has remained stationary during the last few years. Only 325 acres are under tea cultivation, giving a total out-turn of about 2,470 lbs., against 2,050 lbs. in the preceding year. Average monthly labourers employed on the gardens thirty-five, of whom none were imported. Of gardens there are twenty in Sylhet, occupying an area of 28,144 acres, of which 2,956 are under tea cultivation. During 1869 these gardens turned out an aggregate of 362,962 lbs., against 250,905 lbs. during 1868, showing thereby an increase of 112,056 lbs. Of imported labourers an average monthly number of 235 was employed, and of local labourers 1,070. In Cachar the number of gardens in which work is being carried on is 122, comprising an area of 244,488 acres, of which 24,151 acres are under tea cultivation. The total out-turn of tea in these gardens during the year was 4,234,794lbs., against 3,630,351lbs., of the preceding year, giving an increase of 604,443lbs. Average monthly number of imported labourers employed in tea manufacture, 11,087, of local 15,908. Amount of cash drawn from the district treasury by supply bills, money orders, and notes cashed, Rs. 20,04,647, against Rs. 19,84,957, drawn during the preceding year. In Assam there are altogether 315 tea gardens, comprising a total area of 246,584 acres, of which 107,321 acres are held in grants under the old rules, 115,179 acres in fee-simple under the new rules, and 24,084 acres under cultivation leases, or rent-paying pottahs. Out of the entire area, only 28,954 acres are under tea cultivation, the total out-turn during 1869 being 4,946,139lbs., against 4,306,927lbs. in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 639,212lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed on the gardens during the year was 27,492; and of local labourers 17,486.

Coroners' Law.—Mr. Fitjames Stephen, in his speech on the Coroners' Bill, described the English law in regard to coroners, and mentioned that a coroner was bound to describe the whole matter and the whole way in which the person came by his death in a manner which seemed to him extremely absurd. For instance, the proper way of saying a man was killed by a railway accident was as follows, first:—"The jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid say that a certain locomotive steam-engine numbered — —, with a certain tender attached thereto and worked therewith, and also with divers, to wit, ten carriages used for the conveyance of passengers for hire on a certain railway called the —— railway, and which said carriages were then attached and fastened together and to the tender, and were then propelled by the said locomotive steam-engine, were moving and travelling along the said railway." Having made this statement, "the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid," took breath—as well they might—and then proceeded to swear, in an equally cumbrous manner, that whilst all this was going on "a certain other locomotive steam-engine numbered —— with a certain other tender attached," &c., "and also with divers, to wit, five other carriages," &c., &c., "were also going along the railway." They then stated that the dead man was sitting in one of the second set of carriages. Then that "the said first mentioned locomotive steam-engine, tender and carriages going on," &c., and "the said secondly mentioned locomotive," &c., "being then so respectively moving and travelling upon the said railway in different and opposite directions came into sudden, violent and forcible contact and collision by means whereof the said R. R. then received divers mortal wounds, bruises and concussions, of which said mortal wounds, bruises and concussions the said R. F. then instantly died." It seemed to him (Mr. Stephen) that to say that the man was killed by a railway accident would be as good and more intelligible.

Civil.—Colonel Crichton, C.B., Deputy Commissioner 1st class, has taken extension of leave in England, by which he vacates his appointment in the C. P.; promotions in his room are not yet announced.—We are given to understand that Colonel Moxon, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, proceeds to Europe on furlough in April next, and that Captain Bradshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, is likely to be transferred to Nagpore.—We learn that Captain T. H. B. Brooke, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamthi, leaves for England immediately, and that Captain Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, is to officiate temporarily, pending the arrival of Captain C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, from Narsinghpur, who it is said will succeed Captain Brooke.—At last we hear from a reliable source that it has been determined to transfer Mr. C. Grant from the Chattisgurh to the Jabalpur Commissionership as a permanent arrangement to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Colonel Spence. The Chattisgurh Commissionership has been conferred on Major Cumberlege, who is expected to pass through Nagpore this day on his way to relieve Mr. Grant.—*Central India Times*, Feb. 4.—It is believed that Sir George Couper will shortly be invited to take (for the second time) a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council.—A committee, consisting of members of the Civil Service, has been appointed by Government to consider the question of the graded system of salaries.—The Lahore journal hears that Mr. Forsyth proceeds immediately to England, and trusts that "he will not forget to lay certain matters connected with a feudatory before the Secretary of State, and, if need be, before the public of England."—Lieut.-Colonel Elliott has been transferred from Umballa, where he has cleared off all arrears, to be Additional Commissioner of Umritsur, where there are over nine hundred appeals pending! Lieut.-Colonel Elliott is one of our most industrious officials, and cannot fail to distinguish himself in the Umritsur district.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1. Schah Jehan, Moollah, Cannanore; Rajpoot, Andrew, London.—2. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez; Anna, Choupant, Bourbon.—3. Str. Thales, Lamont, Hong Kong; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; Indian Merchant, Mills, Bombay.—4. Don Quixote, Nelson, Bombay.—5. Str. Arabia, Mathews, Camorta; str. Rangoon, Gavin, Calcutta; City of Venice, Swan, Glasgow; Lammermuir, Owen, Singapore.—6. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Bombay, Sophia Joakim, Singer, Bombay; Persian Empire, Watson, London.—7. Sea Pink, McKenzie, Galle; Resolute, Durand, Coconada; Cathcart, Muir, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1. Str. Hindostan; Pendragon, Howrah.—2. Str. City of Brussels.—3. Strs. Excelsior, Abyssinia.—4. Str. Moulmein; Shannon, Astarte.—6. Str. City of Oxford; Sussex, Western Star.—7. Str. Delaware.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 6 to 97 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 97 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
4½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1375 to 1385
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	62 to 63
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	600 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	260 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— Fr.	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	148 to 150 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	25 to 28
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 208 ...	248 to 249
East India Tea Company	100 ...	26 to 28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ...	£20 cr 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	217½ to 220
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	148 to 150
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
rdia General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	320 to 340
Nasmyth's Ft. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	255 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 12 6 to 3 15 0 ...	£3 5 0 to 3 7 6
Seeds	2 12 6 to 3 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 2 6 to 4 5 0 ...	3 15 0 to 4 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—After departure of the last mail the tone of the market became quieter, and the demand for goods and yarns generally has since gradually fallen off. *Grey Shirtings* particularly are now very quiet; dealers during the late activity having purchased large quantities of these, now find their hands more full of them than they expected. Importers, however, are not pressing sales, and though prices have a slightly downward tendency, they are hardly quotably lower. Wide widths are neglected and prices nominal. *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* continue very quiet, without change in rates. *Grey Jaconets:* Low makes continue in good demand at rather firmer rates. *Grey Mulls:* 44-inch, under a good inquiry, have advanced during the week, and other widths are also firmer. We have also to note an advance in values of 44-inch *Bleached Mulls*, there being at present a moderate demand. Other Bleached Goods are without change. *Twist:* The best spinnings of 40's are in fair demand, but other qualities are quiet and values are slightly weaker since our last; 50's are quoted Low to medium of 40's to 100's are in demand at former prices. *Coloured Twist:* Some inquiry exists for orange, but, with this exception, the market is very quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—*Saltpetre:* During the week we have heard of very few transactions in this article to report. To-day's quotations are for Calcutta-washed Saltpetre, Rs. 7 to 7-8. The stock is the same as we quoted before. *Rice:* A fair amount of business has been done for shipments in Table kinds at our last quotations. In Ballam and Moonghy Rice we have heard of no change to report. *Linseed:* No transactions have been done for shipments, owing to the paucity of stock; but there is some inquiry for this article. *Rapeseed:* None in the market. *Teelseed:* Same as before. *Poppyseed:* New crop has arrived in the market, but we have heard of no transaction to report, owing to the high prices asked by the sellers. *Jute:* The demand that prevailed in the market as we last wrote has abated a little owing to the several buyers having left purchases. We quote their prices: For fine Serangunge, Rs. 6-6 to 6-11; good, Rs. 6 to 6-4; low kind, Rs. 4-15 to 5-4; Dacca fine, Rs. 5-3; low to good, Rs. 4-12 to 5-4. *Raw Silk:* Since the date of our last 20 maunds of Cossimbazar at Rs. 19-8 to 20-4, and about 60 maunds of Jungypore at Rs. 17-8 to 19-8 per seer have changed hands. The stock is about 60 maunds of Silk, both Cossimbazar and Jungypore. *Silk Piece Goods:* 2,000 pieces of corahs have found buyers at prices ranging from Rs. 133 to 140 per corge. Stock about 4,000 pieces.

Madras.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The Bank of Madras last week raised its rate of interest on loans on the security of Government paper half per cent. The rate of discount on bills has been raised one per cent.

THE TIGER NUISANCE.—We hear from the Hyderabad Deccan that in consequence of the number of tigers infesting the road between Doomagoodum and Ellore, in the Nizam's territories, the tappal runners upon the route threaten to strike work. One of their number was recently killed by a tiger, and the Government of the Nizam has handsomely offered to place elephants at the disposal of any officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force who may feel inclined to rid the road of the tigers. It is said that, with the sanction of the General commanding, a shooting party is to be organised for this purpose.—*Madras Times.*

THE 60TH RIFLES.—It is said that a court of inquiry is to be held at Bellary, to investigate the "inner economy" of the 3-60th Rifles, to which Ensign Gilbert, now cashiered, belonged.

MR. R. ELLIS.—The Hon. R. S. Ellis, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, has, says a Madras paper of the 4th, been rather seriously ill. His malady has now, however, assumed a less dangerous form, and his early recovery may be expected.

INCOME-TAX EXEMPTIONS.—The Madras Government considers that by principle of the exemption from Income-tax the Supreme Government in their letter dated 23rd September, 1870, of passage-money granted to widows by the Military Fund, is equally applicable to the similar grants made to officers proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, and has directed that these latter be exempted accordingly.

THE GILBERT COURT-MARTIAL.—The *Madras Times* corrects a general impression that the case of Ensign Gilbert has been referred home for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. It has good reason to believe that Lord Napier's confirmation of the sentence is final, and that no reference has been made to the home authorities. Of course it is at any time open to the Duke of Cambridge to consider whether Ensign Gilbert should, as a matter of special grace and favour, be reinstated.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—Lord Napier of Madras and his Council will not adjourn to Ootacamund this year until August, and will be absent from the Presidency for only three months. It was originally determined to migrate in April, in accordance with a recent despatch from the Secretary of State; but there is a great deal of work to be got through, in connection especially with the Decentralisation Scheme; and the Legislative Department, it is added, is deluged with draft Bills from Calcutta to be reported upon before April, when the Government of India will remove to Simla.

MR. GILBERT.—A gentleman writes to the *Friend of India*, "A little bird has whispered something which is too pleasant to be kept secret. Nevertheless it is a secret, a lady's secret, be it observed. Ensign Gilbert, lately cashiered because no other sentence was possible according to military law, albeit the sentence was condemned upon every principle of private right and justice, will be provided for. It is not intended that the wrong already inflicted by his removal from her Majesty's army shall go any further. And what about Colonel Kennedy? What indeed!"

A TIGER STORY.—The Neilgherry press has of late published a few things about tigers, evidently intended "for the Marines." Here is the latest:—"Riding the other day, all alone, at about three in the afternoon, through a dense shola a couple of miles to the west of Kandel, and on the Avalanche road, I suddenly came upon a tiger fast asleep in the middle of the road. The footsteps of my steed awoke his royal highness, who threw himself on his haunches and showed his teeth. My horse reared from fright, and in bringing himself down all fours, gave the tiger a tremendous whack on the head with one of his fore feet. The royal beast whined like a puppy, and plunged into the shola as hard as he could."

THE JUNCTION AT RAICHORE.—In communicating sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 4,36,126, for the construction of a joint station at the Raichore junction, for the use of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, the Government of India approve of the staff quarters and the buildings required for the locomotives of the latter company being built by that company, but trust that the construction and maintenance of the remainder will be undertaken by the Madras Company, who are to provide the station. Joint occupation, it is observed, is most desirable, but joint ownership is to be avoided, and the G.I.P. Railway should, therefore, pay a sufficient rental for their share of the general station arrangements. In reference to this subject, the Supreme Government have also desired to be informed whether the expectation of opening the North-West line to Raichore by the end of March, 1871, is likely to be realised.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MILITARY.—The *Madras Times* hears that the question of abolishing the office of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department was lately under the consideration of the Madras Government. His Excellency the Governor is said to have been in favour of abolition, as a measure of economy; but a majority of his Council, being of an opposite opinion, the appointment is not to be abolished.—In regard to the deficiency of eighteen thousand rupees in the regimental accounts of H.M.'s 45th Foot, a Madras contemporary hopes it may appear that the deficiency is only an apparent one, caused by the confusion resulting from the late fatal illness of the paymaster of the regiment. The matter is now under investigation.—The *Madras Times* has been requested by the officers of H.M.'s 76th Regiment to say that there is no truth in a report that cholera has broken out among the men of that regiment; both wings are in perfect health.

PONDICHERRY.—The telegram announcing that Bismarck had asked for the cession of Pondicherry created great consternation in that pretty little town on Saturday last. A messenger was sent to the Governor at Le Grand Etang, who immediately came into town, and summoned a council of the authorities, at which it was decided to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to sign a protest against being handed over to Prussia, which will go forward by next mail. How Bismarck will sneer at the kick of a crushed fly. The Government

of Pondicherry has possibly in some small degree brought this calamity on their own heads. Had they remained perfectly quiet during the war, their existence might have been ignored as heretofore; but having set about buying up all the coal in India, and making a fuss over their insignificant fortifications, they attracted the attention of the voracious Chancellor, who has determined to gobble up the settlement. Having asked for twenty ships, the coals ready to supply an Indian fleet on the beach at Pondicherry followed as a necessary sequence. It is true that Monsieur Boutemps acted under instructions from Admiral Renault de Gonouilly; but it would have been easy to fine some pretext for delaying the purchase, the more so as the coals had to be bought on credit. (We hope they will be paid for!) —*Madras Mail.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31. Str. Penang, ——, Calcutta.—Feb. 4. Str. Hindostan, Curling, Calcutta. —5. Indian Empire, Baird, Negapatam.—7. Str. Excelsior, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—From False Point.—Major Mullins, R.E. From Gopaulpore. —Mr. J. B. Fitzsimmons. From Coconada.—Mr. E. J. Heiden, Qrmr. Heiden, Mr. G. Kenney, Mrs. Wakefield and two children, Mrs. Ellis and two children, Mr. E. Barber, Mrs. Greene, Master Greene, Mr. R. W. Brady.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Master O'Neil, Mr. W. C. Bacon, Major Burne, Captain J. Obbard. From Calcutta.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton and infant, Mr. F. G. Dickens, Mr. F. S. Coombes, Mrs. Ridges and two infants, Mr. R. Brown and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Skelton and two children, Mr. Graham, Mr. W. Douglas. For Suez.—Capt. Roskell.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Str. Satara, ——, Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Str. Penang, ——, Bombay; str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon.—2. Str. Edinburgh, ——, London.—4. Str. Hindostan, Curling, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—For Calcutta.—Mr. W. B. Edwards, Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maxwell.

Per str. Penang.—From Madras.—For Colombo.—Messrs. J. Homes, W. Morey, T. Maciver, G. Davies, H. M. French.

Per str. Edinburgh.—From Madras.—For London.—Messrs. W. D. Hashall, A. Maude, W. Aihmour, W. Freeman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. A. Keess, Capt. C. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Martins and two children, Mrs. Hall and two children. For Brindisi.—Lieut. col. Neild. For Galle.—Mr. Mayne, the Rev. G. Hall, Mr. C. Ackland.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 8, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	...	1 10⅜
Credit to 6 months	... ...	...	1 10⅜ to ⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	...	1 10⅜
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	... ...	...	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	... ...	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ...	1859	... 113⅜ to 114¼
5 per cent. ditto	... ...	1856-57	... 106¼ to 107¼
4 per cent.	... ...	1832-33	...
Ditto	... ...	1835-36	... 98½ to 99
Ditto	... ...	1842-43	...
Ditto	... ...	1854-55	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	... ...	each Rs. 10-9-3

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

A New Hotel.—The immense hotel built by Mr. Watson at Rampart Row, Bombay, and called the Esplanade Hotel, was opened on Saturday, February 4.

Kattywar.—We understand that the foundation stone of a High School in Kattywar was to be laid on the 8th February. It is said that his Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has contributed about Rs. 60,000 for the erection of the school.

Bombay Snider Ammunition Factory.—We learn that the local authorities have ordered Mr. Poke, mechanical engineer, to proceed to Bombay and do duty at the Snider Ammunition Factory at that Presidency.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 1.

Elphinstone College.—The new building at Bombay for the Elphinstone College, built at the joint expense of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., and Government, is now ready for occupation.

The "Aurora" Frauds.—The surgeon of the Bombay House of Correction has recommended that Government should transfer Whitwell (convicted, along with his partner Elmstone, of complicity in the conspiracy to burn the ship *Aurora*) to England, his life being endangered by further residence in this country.

Baroda.—It is said that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will visit Bombay in March, to unveil the Queen's statue, which had been ordered from England by his brother, the late Gaekwar.

Muscat.—Muscat has been taken by Syed Toorkee's troops; Azanbin Ghes, the usurper, and Syf-bin-Sulliman, Toorkee's Commander-in-Chief, were among the slain. The sovereignty of Oman has, therefore, returned to the old family, a branch of which reigns in Zanzibar.

Mr. Goltchman.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on the 4th February, Samuel Goltchman, formerly secretary of the Mazagon Company, was sent to prison for six years for forging the names of Mr. George Taylor, barrister, and Lieut. Boyes, 2-12th Regiment, Jubbulpore, on a cheque for £60, drawn on Messrs. Cox and Co., which was cashed by Mr. Hibbert, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Arrival of the Turret Ship "Magdala."—H.M.'s iron-clad turret ship *Magdala* arrived in Bombay harbour on the night of Feb. 7, from London. The *Magdala* is sister vessel to the turret ship *Abyssinia*, and, like her, is for the defence of Bombay harbour; in no respect do the two vessels differ. The *Magdala* left England on Nov. 26; Gibraltar, Dec. 6; Malta, Dec. 14; Suez, Jan. 10; and Aden, Jan. 29. Clear and fair weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

Something Nice for the Hot Season.—A gentleman connected with the G.I.P. Railway Company has informed us that Mr. R. D. Saunders, the energetic Locomotive Superintendent at Byculla, is fitting up a patent hot-weather travelling carriage, and as the result of his experiments he can cool the temperature of its saloon down to 62 deg. when the thermometer of the rest of the world stands at 92 deg. It will be recollected that the Governor General of India in Council called the attention of the railway companies to the necessity of adopting some plan for cooling passenger carriages before the setting in of another hot season, and recommended the measure very strongly to the consideration of the local Governments.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 6.

Tiger Shooting.—His Excellency the Governor killed two tigers in the Bassein district on Monday and Tuesday, one of which was a magnificent beast of over eleven feet. His Excellency left Parell for Bassein on Monday, and, under the guidance of W. B. Mulock, Esq., C.S., one of the best shikarrees in this part of India, and whose local knowledge was of great service, proceeded to the jungle near Toongar. A tiger was soon found, which fell to the Governor's rifle, and shortly afterwards another was wounded. On Tuesday morning his Excellency went out again and succeeded in bagging the one he had hit hard on the previous day. This is the best sport in the shortest time that has been known in the neighbourhood of Bombay for a considerable time. It is said that Salsette is now literally swarming with tigers, but until the jungle is cleared, there will be little chance of getting at them. His Excellency returned to Bombay on Tuesday night.—*Times of India*, Feb. 11.

Colonel Baigrie.—We learn from Jowrah that Colonel R. Baigrie, late general "doing duty" officer at Mhow, and of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant at Puchmurry, a new military sanitarium station in the Hoosungabad district, Central Provinces. Six barracks are to be built there, at a cost to the State of Rs. 45,000 each, for the European troops of the Bengal Army. An assistant-engineer, an overseer, and two sub-overseers—all of them of the P.W.D., Central Provinces—have already arrived at Jowrah, and the works are expected to be proceeded with with as little delay as possible. It is said that Puchmurry will be a first-class sanitarium station. It is a very large place, and is considered to be very healthy, according to the opinion of a committee of medical officers. Private individuals will also be allowed to build bungalows on the hill, and as it is a far nearer station than Simla, we have no doubt it will, in course of time, come to be largely resorted to.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 7.

The Appeal of Bombay and Madras for "Good Appointments."—Colonel Malleson has written a letter to the *Madras Mail*, in reply to an article calling attention to the number of Bengal officials who have been appointed to high appointments in the other presidencies, to the dissatisfaction of "indigenous" talent. Colonel Malleson reproaches the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with objecting to the appointment of outsiders, while Bengal receives thankfully officials chosen from anywhere. Lord Mayo, he tells us, "has made during the last twelve months seven superior appointments in the Bengal Presidency, of which five have been bestowed upon officers from the sister presidencies, viz., the command of the troops on the Punjab frontier, the Chief Commissionership of Oude, and the acting appointments of Agent at Moradabad, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Agent in Central India." The *Madras Mail*, in reply, points out that this "letter does not dispose of the objection taken by it to the civil appointments given away to Bengalees, which was throughout the real grievance complained of. Besides, of Colonel Malleson's five instances, Colonels Keyes, Barrow, Thornhill, and Keatinge, and General Daly, the first two and last two could hardly have been bestowed otherwise than they were, while the other, that of Colonel Thornhill to the officiating Agency at the Court of the Nawab Nazim, is hardly one of sufficient importance to weigh against such appointments as the Chief and Judicial Commissionerships of Mysore, or even the guardianship of the Maharajah.

Memorial to the late Rajah of Kolapore.—To perpetuate the memory of the young Rajah of Kolapore in connection with the cause of education, it has been proposed by his mother that the new High School at Kolapore—the foundation stone of which the late Rajah laid—shall be named the Rajaram High School. The Government of Bombay has agreed to this suggestion.

Military.—The detachment 2nd Grenadiers arrived here by special train from Asseerghur on Thursday evening last.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 4.—The Standing Medical Committee assembled on the 9th Feb. at Bombay, to examine Colonel Carleton, C. B., Royal Artillery, Captain H. Adcock, 1-6th Foot, Captain R. Daubeny, 36th Foot, Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, Royal Artillery, Vet. Surgeon Ferris, Royal Artillery, &c.—The Kurrachee Depot: The reason assigned for the abolition of the Kurrachee Depot is, we believe, owing to through communication having been opened by rail between Bombay and the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab; this will obviate the necessity of sending troops *via* the Indus to those places.—*Sindian*, Feb. 1.—The Details of H.M.'s 3rd Hussars, consisting of one officer, twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and rank and file, three women, and two children; and of the A.E., R.H.A., consisting of one officer and eight non-commissioned rank and file, will march to Ahmednuggur from the general depot *via* Seroor, to-morrow morning, the 10th inst.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 9.—The detachment of the 1-2nd Queen's, which was stationed for some time at Sattara, arrived at Belgaum on the 25th ult. On arrival at Kolapoor the detachment experienced a heavy storm and rain, in consequence of which it was put to great inconvenience. The 12th Regiment Native Infantry also arrived at Belgaum from Vingorla on the morning of the 27th ult.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 4.—Colonels Gaye and Wallace, of the Royal Artillery, have, we believe, received orders to proceed to Mhow to take command of Artillery at that station and division, handing over command to Colonel Connybeare at Kirkee. The station will regret the departure of these two popular officers very much, and Colonel Gaye's presence at our amateur theatricals will be missed greatly. It will be difficult to obtain an officer to take the prominent part he ever held in catering for the public amusement.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 6.

Investiture of a Rajah.—Colonel Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, is now, says the *Examiner*, on his way to the little State of Shahpoora, and on his arrival there the formal investiture of the young Maharajah will take place. "It will be remembered that the late Chief of Shahpoora died in 1869, after a career which belied the good promises of his youth. He left no issue, but on his death it was asserted by a party in the palace that he had, on his deathbed, adopted an heir, and the individual thus said to be adopted at once prepared to assume the chief authority. The Indian Government interfered and caused the circumstances of the alleged adoption to be investigated. It then appeared doubtful whether there had even been an attempt at adoption by the dying chief, and beyond all doubt that no formal and valid adoption had been consummated. The pretender was therefore set aside, and to the joy of the population of Shahpoora the next of kin of the deceased chief was recognised as successor. It is this young chief whom Colonel Brooke is now about to formally invest with full authority. The rule of the Government of India in cases of adoption is substantially that if the ceremony has been performed with the free will of the chief, and in strict accordance with the requirements of Hindoo law, and the adopted party is desired as a ruler by the people of the State, Government will consider itself bound to acquiesce in and support the adoption, notwithstanding that it may not consider the adopted party the most proper person to have been selected; but should the adoption have in any particular been informally performed, the Government of India reserves to itself the power of setting it aside, and installing a more eligible scion of the reigning house or race. In short, in such cases, Government is hardly bound to anything but not to annex."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Str. Simla, Woolcott, Suez.—6. Str. Mirna Thomas, Craver, Constantinople; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta.—7. Eddystone, Peterson, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Marcilla, Jarvis, London.—8. The Tweed, Stewart, London; Melpomene, Whiting, Liverpool.—9. Tymoorshaw, Winter, Calcutta.—10. Str. India, Dordero, London; Lopanto, Candy, Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—Capt. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss E. Sutton, Messrs. C. Buckle, H. Jacobs, M. Rennett, W. C. Sims, W. Holder, E. Marshall, W. E. Graham, W. Barnett, W. A. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips, Mrs. W. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss H. J. Neile, Col. A. B. Little, Captain and Mrs. Blew, Mrs. C. Smith, Major and Mrs. Maxwell and child, Major A. G. Plomer, Mrs. White and child, Miss Alom, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Dr. Collum, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. O'Callighan, Miss Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Thomson, Mr. M. Morgan, Mr. Badham, Dr. J. Y. Smith, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Baudry. From Brindisi.—Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Stewart, Mr. P. Wienholt, Mr. W. Wienholt, Colonel Coles. From Suez.—Rev. J. F. McKee, wife, and child, Mr. T. C. Harris. From Aden.—Major and Mrs. Parsons.

Per str. India.—From London.—Capt. N. S. Clarke, Col. Everton, Capt. G. G. M. Fulton, Capt. Mesore, Messrs. A. Turnbull, W. Brooke, D. W. Meppoor, W. H. Longman, W. Mackintosh, W. S. Bright, W. Batt, H. Ridered, Capt. Tulloch, Col. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Seisnepe, Capt. and Mrs. Marindin, Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Miss Caopher, Miss Dartwell, Capt. and Mrs. Halliday and three children, Col. and Mrs. Rochfort, Mrs. Rooveroot. From Port Said.—Mr. C. F. Hartman. From Suez.—Mrs. Spean, Rev. Mr. Bertie.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. Str. Malta, Haselwood, Aden and Suez; Mindora, Raisbeck, Rangoon.—5. Australian Packet, Kirkhoff, Bushire.—6. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—7. George Kendall, Kerr, Akyab; Niord, Hamre, Akyab; Eagle, Nacoda, Tuticorin, &c.—8. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Malabar Coast; Dunloe, Burns, Kurrachee; Rescue, Messervey, Colombo; Florence, Luxton, Cochin.—11. Mail str. Poonah, Lockie, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Wright and three children, Major F. J. Millar and three children, Lieut. I. A. Graham, Mr. E. R. Benson, Mr. M. B. Anderson, Mr. W. Hill. For Bahrein.—Lord Killick Browne, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Keppel, Mr. J. C. Stenning, Col. Westropp, Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. Henry C. Forde, Capt. Godfrey. For Suez.—Mr. E. Davis, Mr. Devecke, Mr. Clark. For Aden.—Col. Aitken, Serg. E. Stanley.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 10, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ... ... 1s. 10¾d.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 10 15-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ... ...
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ... ... par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ... ... 1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) ... ... Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ... ... par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ... 2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ... ... Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ... ... 1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ... 180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000) ... ... Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ... ... Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ... 1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ... ... Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ... ... 680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150) ... ...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ... Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ... ... 12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ... ... Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)... ... ... 45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) 710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) 300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500) ... ... Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ... ... Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ... ... 85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ... ... Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ... Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company 1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ... ... Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ... ... Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan... ... ... Rs. 97¾
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 ... ... " 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ... ... } " 97¾ to 98
" " " " 1842-43 ... ... }
" " " " 1854-55 ... ... }
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... ... " 106
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ... " 113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ... ...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars ... ... per 100 220
Mexican Dollars ... ... Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ... ... per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas 106-1
Sycee Silver 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch ... ... per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English 16
Ditto Pekin 16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, Feb. 11.—The market throughout has been extremely dull, and the business done has been on the smallest possible scale. The dulness appears to be attributable to the want of confidence felt in the bazaar with respect to up-country buyers, among whom more failures have been announced, and to the belief, generally entertained, in a lower range of prices, which must follow the declining tendency of the Cotton Market. *Grey Goods* have continued dull throughout the week, with little or no change in prices; Shirtings were in little request. *Bleached Goods:* Mulls being scarce in the bazaar, are in fair demand, at better prices, the sales reported being 3,000 pieces 45-inch Green ends, at Rs. 2-9½; and 4,300 pieces, 40 to 42-inch, at Rs. 2-0½ to 3-10, according to quality. Of Tanjibs the sales are 8,850 pieces, 33 to 35 inches, at Rs. 1-9½ to 1-11 per piece; stocks are liberal. Of Jacconets sales are reported of 5,300 pieces; and of Shirtings, 350 pieces, at prices slightly in favour of buyers, supplies being large. *Dyed and Printed Goods:* The amount of business done in both Dyed and Printed Fabrics has been limited, and although we do not alter our nominal quotations, lower values would have to be accepted to effect sales. *Turkey Red Goods:* No transactions worthy of special note have transpired, and we report our former quotations; stocks continue large. *Twist:* Importers continue to show considerable firmness, and for 70's Mule, which is very scarce, an advance of ¼ annas per lb. has been established; while 40's Mule may also be quoted ¼ anna per lb. in sellers' favour; but dealers still show no inclination to buy beyond their present requirements. Dyed Yarns in comparatively moderate supply, and command an improvement of ¼ anna per lb. *Metals.*—Copper: The inquiry is still very limited, and only small business has been done, at a decline of 4 annas to 8 annas per cwt. in Braziers and English Tiles. In Yellow Metals some small sales have been effected, at an improvement of 8 annas per cwt. In Iron, British Bars must be quoted 8 annas per candy lower, but other descriptions are unchanged; stocks are now excessive, but the consumption is small. Spelter and Tin Plates have declined Rs. 1 per cwt., and Bar respectively. Lead has improved 4 annas to 8 annas per cwt. Other Metals are unaltered in value.

Exports.—Bombay, Feb. 11.—*Cotton:* The tenor of the home telegrams has induced dealers to reduce their demands about Rs. 5 to 8 per candy since last mail left, but even at this level the cost shows no margin on Liverpool currencies, and exporters have had no inducement to ship, especially in the present unsettled state of political affairs in Europe. The purchases reported during the week on European account only sum about 10,000 bales, while the receipts from up-country are steadily on the increase. The arrivals still consist chiefly of Oomrawuttee, Hinguncghat, and Khandeish, the quality of which is very fair; but small parcels of New Broach are also coming to hand now, and may be expected in quantity in the course of another week or ten days. In other articles of export there is no change to note.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Atkinson.—The notification dated Nov. 23 last, apptg. Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd class, at Jounpore, will have effect from the date on which Mr. E. Macnaghten took charge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad. No. 133A.

Baker, F., asst. coll. and mag. of Agra, with the powers of a dep. coll., under regulation IX. of 1833, dated Jan. 19. No. 73A.

Barr, Lieut. D. W. K., officg. 3rd asst. to the agent to the Gov. Gen. for Central India, on being relieved by Capt. F. P. Luard, to continue to offic., tempy., as an extra asst. for special boundary duty. Lieut. Barr assu. charge of his duties on the forenoon of Nov. 25.

Barron, A. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, left the Northern div., Ganges Canal, on Dec. 28, and joined the 1st div., Agra Canal, on Jan. 2. No. 124I.

Battenburgh, C. A., extra asst. comnr. of Jaloun, is invested with authority to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, or by any Supreme Court of Judicature, and to commit, or to hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or Supreme Court of Judicature, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose. No. 77A.

Browne.—The foll. appt. and prom. is made in the forest department of the Punjab:—Mr. B. Browne is app. a dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Dec. 15, 1868, the date of his transfer from the civil to the forest department.

Connor, Ens. A. S. W., probationer for the Bombay staff corps, is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab in the railway branch. Feb. 4.

Cresswell, Lieut. C. A., of the 12th regt. Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as asst. comnr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah dur. Hough's abs. on leave to Europe, or until further orders. Feb. 4.

Cunningham, P. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mysore, has been perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept. Jan. 28.

Dale, G. S. D., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Allygurh, to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade Feb. 1.

Douglas, Capt. W., Madras staff corps, dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Berar, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

Dunlop, Lieut. S. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is retransferred to the Central Provs. Feb. 4.

Eliott, Col. W. R., officg. additional comr., Amballa and Jullundhur divs., is apptd. to offic. as additional comr. of the Jullundhur and Amritsar divs. Feb. 4.

Garbett, E. W., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, Peshawur, in the criminal dept., is invested with the powers of a mag. as described in sec. 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the Civil Court powers of an asst. comr. with full powers.

Grey, Capt. L. J. H., officg. dep. comr., Rohtak, is invested with the powers described in sec. 145A of Act VIII. of 1869. No. 55.

Homer.—The services of the Rev. F. W. Homer, chaplain of Dugshai, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr., Central Provs., from Jan. 1.

Hughes, G., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr. of the 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P. for employment in the railway branch. Feb. 4. [April 24 to June 9, inclusive.

Kincaid, Major W., officg. dep. bheel agent, offictd. as bheel agent from

Kincaid—Temple.—The undermntd. officers are confd. in their apps. from Nov. 28, the date on which Capt. T. Cadell, v.c., was apptd. political agent at Ulwur:—Major W. Kincaid as 2nd in comd. of the Malwa bheel corps, dep. bheel agent, and political asst. at Maunpore. Capt. E. Temple as political asst. in Bundlecund and cantonment mag. at Nowgong.

Loch, Capt. J. L., dep. comr., 4th class, offictd. as dep. comr. 3rd class, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 14, during the absence on priv. leave of Major E. M. Playfair, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, Chindwara. No. 24.

Logan—Robertson—Goodridge.—The undermntd. officers are invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class:—Mr. R. Logan, asst. comr., Nagpore; Lieut. D. Robertson, asst. comr., Nagpore; Mr. J. P. Goodridge, asst. comr., Jubbulpore. No. 20.

MacDonnell, J. C., is appd. an asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 1, 1867, the date of his transfer from the civil to the forest dept. Feb. 4.

Mackeson—Young.—The following apps. are made in the Meywar bheel corps, with effect from the date on which Lieut. col. A. M. Mackenzie proceeds on leave:—Major F. L. Mackeson to offic. as comdt., political supt. of the hill tracts of Meywar, and 1st asst. political agent, Meywar, during Lieut. col. Mackenzie's absence on leave, or until further orders; Feb. 4. Capt. C. Young to offic. as 2nd in comd. and 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, v. Major Mackeson, or until further orders. Feb. 4.

Minikin, G. G., is apptd. an asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from March 1, 1870.

Ribbentrop, B., special asst. consvr., is promd. to be a dep. consvr., 3rd grade, with effect from March 1, 1869.

Ridgeway, Capt. J. W., officg. 2nd asst. to the agent to the gov. gen. for Central India, to be officg. asst. to the agent to the gov. gen. in Rajpootana, in the room of Baylay. Feb. 4.

Rundall, Col. F. H., R.E., assumed charge of his appt. as officg. inspr. gen. of irrigation and officg. dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the P.W. dept., irrigation branch, on Jan. 30.

Ryan, Lieut. col. E. M., dep. comr. of the 1st grade in British Burmah, is apptd. to offic. as comr. of Pegu during Ardagh's absence on priv. leave. Feb. 4.

Wild, A. E., apptd. by H.M.'s Sec. of State to the forest dept. of India, is posted to the Punjab as an asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 1, 1869, the date of his covenant, and will be borne as a supy. on the estab. of that prov.

Wright, Lieut. J. T., R.E., has been apptd. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W. Provs. Feb. 4.

Financial Department, Punjab

Jan. 20.—*No.* 107.—The following officiating appointments, made under the operation of orders in the Financial Department, No. 534, dated June 16, 1868, and No. 1,289, dated July 1, 1868, are announced up to Dec. 31, 1870, with effect from the dates specified:—

Dec. 2, 1870.—Consequent on Mr. R. G. Melvill receiving charge of the Sirsa district:—Mr. R. G. Melvill, asst. comr., 1st class, offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class; Capt. R. G. Sandeman, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class; Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to offic. asst. comr., 2nd class; and Capt. C. E. Macaulay, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class.

Dec. 3.—Consequent on Major J. R. G. G. Shortt receiving charge of the Rawulpindi district:—Mr. J. Frizelle, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to offic. asst. comr., 1st class; Capt. H. V. Riddell, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class; and Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class.

Dec. 13.—Consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut. col. H. W. Coxe:—Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, offic. as comr.; Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, offic. in the 1st class; and Capt. R. G. Sandeman, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class.

Dec. 15.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt:—Capt. H. V. Riddell, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. in the 1st class; and Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class.

Dec. 20.—Consequent on the return from leave of Capt. E. L. Ommanney:—Capt. R. G. Sandeman, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class.

Forests Department.

The following promotions and appointments in the Forest Department of the Punjab are made, subject to the confirmation by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India of the constitution of the appointments (Feb. 4):—

Mr. C. F. Amery, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to be a dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, v. Amery.

Mr. G. Duff is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 15, 1869.

Mr. R. H. M. Ellis is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from Jan. 7, 1869.

The Vagrancy Act—Judicial Powers.

Feb. 4.—Under Section 33 of Act XXI. of 1869 (the European Vagrancy Act), the undermentioned officers in the Central India Agency are appointed to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on magistrates, justices of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate, and police officers:—

Col. J. A. Wright, cantonment magistrate of Morar.

Col. W. D. Dickson, cantonment magistrate of Neemuch.

Major W. C. Lester, cantonment magistrate of Mhow.

Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B., chief comr. of Oude, is app. to act as financial comr. of that province, in add. to his other duties, till further orders.

MILITARY.

Begbie—Greenstreet—Hare.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the royal engrs. (imperial estab.) are placed at the disp. of the public works dept.:—Lieuts. A. G. Begbie, W. L. Greenstreet, and J. Hare.

Cunningham, Lieut. A. J. C., R.E., servs. placed at disp. of P.W.D.

Deedes, Capt. (brevet major) H. G., 2nd batt. 60th foot (King's Royal rifle corps), servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of the Punjab for appt. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. as a temp. arrangement. Feb. 4.

Elles—Fitzgerald.—The following orders are confirmed:—Peshawur Mountain Battery Order, No. 312, dated Dec. 5 last, directing Lieut. E. R. Elles to com. the Peshawur Mountain battery, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 5 last, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Hills, on special duty at Simla, or until further orders. Dated Dec. 5, directing Lieut. R. G. Fitzgerald, R.A., who joined the battery on Oct. 30 last, to assume the command from that date, in add. to his other duties, during abs. of Lieut. col. Hills, or till further orders. Jan. 18.

Hunter, Lieut. C. E., wing subalt. and offic. adjt. Punjab frontier force (corps of guides), to be adjt., v. Capt. W. Battye, who vacates that app. on prom. to the rank of capt.

Hunter, Lieut. R., Madras general list, infantry, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. No. 22, Jan. 18.

Macdonald.—The appt. of Major H. Macdonald, staff corps, as comdt. of Fort Michnee, v. Milrick, dec., bears date July 1 last.

Mackay, Capt. A. F., 92nd foot, offieg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the estab., v. Sadler, who vacates his appt., having exceeded the prescribed period of fur. to Europe.

Nuthall.—The servs. of Major gen. W. F. Nuthall, of infantry, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept.

O'Callaghan.—The servs. of Lieut. J. W. O'Callaghan, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing sub., 36th (the Bareilly) regt. of N.I., are placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept. No. 21, Jan. 18.

Webb, Surg. major C. K. Webb, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from Feb. 7.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Feb. 4.—The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal staff corps, will rank as lieutenants in that corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ensign (now Lieut.) E. C. Elliston, of the 58th foot, asst. engr., 2nd grade, D.P.W., Bengal; April 15, 1869.

Ensign A. K. Macpherson, of the 1st batt. 6th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 14th (the Ferozepore) regt. N.I.; Dec. 14, 1869.

Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, of the 79th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. N.I.; Dec. 14.

Lieut. col. J. Cockburn-Hood, Bengal staff corps, is prom. (by brevet) to be col. from Jan. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) A. C. Crookshank, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Toondla Company, No. 6.—To be Ensign—Mr. D. Reid, v. Ens. E. Boare, resigned—subject to his passing an examination in drill. Feb. 4.

Stud Department.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms.:—

Lieut. col. Sir C. W. D'Oyly, Bart., dep. supt. of studs, to offic. as supt. of studs, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major J. K. Couper, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. B. Parrott, 1st class asst., to offic. as dep. supt. of studs, v. Lieut. col. Sir C. W. D'Oyly.

Major H. C. Smith, sub asst. and offieg. 2nd class asst., to offic. as 1st class asst., v. Lieut. col. Parrott.

Capt. T. F. C. Rochford, doing duty officer and offieg. sub asst., to offic. as 2nd class asst., v. Major Smith.

MEDICAL.

King, T., hony. asst. surg., civil medical officer of Damoh, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Dr. W. Cowan on Jan. 2. No. 16.

Minas.—The services of Hony. asst. surg. P. A. Minas are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N.W.P., from the date on which he may be relieved of the medical charge of the civil station of Madhopore. No. 26, Jan. 19.

Webb—Allen.—Surg. major C. K. Webb, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from Feb. 7. The services of Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, of the med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Station Staff, Fyzabad.—In modification of G.G.O., No. 330 of March 23, 1870, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that from April 20, 1871, the station staff duties at Fyzabad shall be conducted by a station staff officer of the 1st class, instead of by a brigade major as heretofore. From the same date a brigade major will be allowed at Cawnpore to conduct the staff duties at that station. H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders.

Judge Advocate-general's Department.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, that portion of G.G.O., No. 1,047 of Oct. 13, 1869, which implies that the Judge Advocate-general's department in India is one homogeneous department, and that the divisional or district officers should be available for employment in any presidency, is modified, the extent of the control of the Judge Advocate-general in India being limited to that indicated in G.G.O., No. 1,048 of the same date—all matters of departmental discipline and organisation in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies being left under those Governments as heretofore.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries.—In continuation of Notification No. 75, dated Jan. 9, the following statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	Dec., 1868.	Dec., 1869.	Dec., 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ...	51,34,738 ...	85,74,098 ...	1,99,80,320
Bengal	1,46,49,737 ...	1,43,72,547 ...	1,38,42,355
British Burmah ...	22,05,083 ...	24,95,721 ...	31,82,587
North-West Provinces...	1,42,63,704 ...	1,84,54,890 ...	2,34,78,368
Oude	42,25,221 ...	38,61,003 ...	58,39,690
Punjab	86,82,805 ...	1,11,03,845 ...	1,11,23,599
Bombay	93,43,289 ...	1,53,56,498 ...	1,79,41,554
Central Provinces ...	41,49,443 ...	43,65,412 ...	61,08,760
Madras	1,75,08,334 ...	1,91,18,037 ...	2,69,76,113
Total Rs. ...	8,01,62,355 ...	9,77,02,951 ...	12,84,73,346

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers of the Commission of the Berars have passed the prescribed examination as noted below (Feb. 4):—Higher standard: Lieut. H. P. de Rennick, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd class. Mr. A. Elliott, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, but to appear again in Mahratta. Mr. Bapoojee Rungnath, extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd class. Mr. Atmaram Bhiccajee, extra assistant commissioner of the 4th class. Mr. Sreekishen Narhur, extra assistant commissioner of the 5th class. Mr. Tajoodeen Hoosein, officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, in Mahratta. Mr. A. Elliott, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta. Capt. R. Thompson, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta, but to appear again in Mahratta. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta, but to appear again in Mahratta. Mr. Ram Rao Govind, extra assistant commissioner of the 5th class.

Pensions and Gratuities, Uncovenanted Service.—The Governor-General in Council having observed that the admission into the service of Government of other than young men tends to throw upon the State an undue liability in respect of pensionary allowances, H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that, as a general rule, no person should be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service of Government after he has attained the age of twenty-five years. But if, for special reasons, any one is after this date admitted at a later age, then, in the event of his being required to retire under the operation of any rule for the removal of officers from the service as superannuated on their attaining a particular age, the pension to which he would, but for this rule, be entitled, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of years of pensionable service he has completed bears to thirty years, the full period required for a good service pension. For instance, if an officer so retiring has completed twenty years' service, then his pension will be one third of his average pay multiplied by 20-30; if he has completed twenty-six years, then it will be half his average pay multiplied by 26-30.

Specifications of Inventions.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces:—Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, coffee planter, residing at Davalah in South-East Wynaad, in the collectorate of Malabar and Presidency of Madras; and Mr. W. Maylo, engineer and manager of works, residing at Calicut in the collectorate of Malabar and Presidency of Madras, for pulling punkahs by machinery. Mr. C. Lungley, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, England, hydraulic engineer, for certain improved means and apparatus for removing deposit from tubes, flues, and passages. Mr. G. A. Huddart, of Brynkir, in the county of Carnarvon, gentleman, for improvements in the construction of railways. Mr. J. Chrimes, of Clare Villas, Merton, in the county of Surrey, England, for bolting and unbolting doors of railway carriages for the safety and convenience of railway passengers. Mr. W. McNabb, of No. 6, Cambridge-terrace, London-road, Clapton, in the county of Middlesex, England, gentleman, for improvements in balehoops and other bands, and in preparing, fitting, and securing the ends thereof. Mr. G. W. Wigner, of No. 1, St. Swithin's-lane, in the city of London and kingdom of England, for improvements in the mode of, and apparatus for, treating and purifying sewage water impregnated with sewage, and making manure, part of which apparatus is applicable to other purposes.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Colonel R. Maclagan, of the R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, secretary to Government, Punjab department public works, for one year, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major T. Buttanshaw, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom, Bengal, for two years, on private affairs. Major W. T. Fagan, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, Bengal, for two years, on private affairs. Captain P. L. N. Cavagnari, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Kohat, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Captain C. E. Macaulay, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surgeon J. C. Corbyn, M.B., of the medical department, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. (local capt.) H. McV. Crichton, of the R.E., executive engineer, department public works, Bengal, for two years, on private affairs. Colonel H. Rigby, of the R.E., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for twenty months. Lieut. W. Wilmer, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 13th (the Shekhawattee) regiment of N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy inspector general of police, Calcutta, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. P. H. P. Gill, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. B. Kendall, of the medical department, in medical charge of the 14th Bengal cavalry lancers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for nine months, embarking at Bombay.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in January), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Notification dated Dec. 23, granting furlough for one year to Mr. W. H. Pattison, superintendent of police, 5th grade, British Burmah, is cancelled. Mr. W. H. Pattison, superintendent of police, 5th grade British Burmah, has 15 months' leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Subsidiary leave for one month, with effect from March 1, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Captain H. R. Thuillier, R.E., deputy superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough. Lieut. col. A. M.

Mackenzie, commandant of the Meywar Bheel corps and political superintendent of the hilly tracts in Maywar, has one month's preparatory leave from March 1. Lieut. col. J. Davidson, deputy commissioner of Jaloun, 30 days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. G. J. Nicholls, assistant commissioner, Seoni, from Feb. 12, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. H. Boyce, superintendent engineer, Punjab Government steam flotilla, having returned to duty and relieved Mr. W. D. Hogan of the charge of the factory, the latter is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from Jan. 16. Mr. D. G. Proby, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Balaghat, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him on Nov. 17, 1870, on Jan. 11, making over charge of his duties to Mr. F. A. Naylor, assistant district superintendent of police. Mr. R. J. Quinnell, M.D., honorary assistant surgeon, in civil medical charge of Jhung, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Bartlett, Rev. A. T., acting chaplain of Trimulgherry, to be chaplain of that station. Feb. 7.

Boileau, Col. A. J. M., R.E., supt'g. eng. of the 1st grade, assumed charge of the 5th div., Jan. 28.

Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, to be transfd. to the railway branch of the P.W. dept., with a view to his employment as asst. consulting eng. for railways, during the absence of Coaker to Europe. Feb. 7. [sick leave. Feb. 7.

Cloete, Capt. J. G., to act as dep. supt., during the absence of Puckle on

Freeth, Capt. W., 2nd asst. supt., revenue survey, to be 1st asst. supt., revenue survey, v. Graham, dec. on Nov. 5, 1870.

Grime, J., asst. eng. of the 3rd grade, on prob., to be asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, v. Christie. Feb. 7.

Hunter, A. W., asst. eng. of the 3rd grade, on prob., to be asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, v. Turner, proceeded on m.c. to Europe. Feb. 7.

Kernan, the Hon. J., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras. Feb. 7.

Maclean, C. D., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist., but continue to act as under sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept. until further orders. Feb. 7.

Norfor, C. H. T., asst. engr. of the 3rd grade, on probation, to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade. v. Purchas. Feb. 7. [Feb. 7.

Pearse, E. L., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery district.

Richards, Major C. J., cantonment mag. of Wellington, resu. charge of the office from Capt. Murray on Feb. 2.

Smith—Rau.—A. S. Smith to be in temp. charge of the treasury, Chingleput dist., and P. Shentsal Rau to be in temp. charge of the salt dept., Chingleput dist. Feb. 7.

Tomlinson, T. A., to act as 1st asst. supt. during the employ. on other duty of Cloete, or until further orders. To take effect from the date of return to duty of Mr. Cardozo, 1st asst. supt., revenue survey. Feb. 7.

Vibant, Capt. H. M., R.E., to be exec. engr. of the 4th grade, v. Smith, and to be posted to the Kistna dist. Feb. 7.

Walch, G. T., exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, will be considered as having been on duty at the Presidency from Jan. 1 to Jan. 19.

Warlow, Rev. G., B.A., acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to be joint chaplain of the Cathedral. Feb. 7.

Wright, Capt. W. F., Tamil translator to Govt., to act as Telugu translator to Govt. during the abs. of Lane, on leave. Jan. 24.

MILITARY.

Balmin.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, of Col. J. G. Balmain, Royal (Madras) art., subject to approval by H.M. Dated Dec. 31.

Henderson, Capt. P. D., cadre 2nd light cav., is apptd. to do duty with the sappers and miners, to join regtl. headqrs. at Bangalore. Jan. 24.

Purchas, Lieut. W. R., R.E., will do duty with the sappers and miners, and join regtl. headqrs. at Bangalore. Jan. 24.

Searle.—G.O.C.C., dated Jan. 17, directing Major A. T. Searle, to do gen. duty at Bellary, is cancd., and that officer is directed to do gen. duty at Vellore. Jan. 24.

Sproule, Capt. H. M., 2nd batt. 10th foot, is directed to proceed and do duty at the Wellington depot until further orders; on duty at the public expense. Jan. 20.

Standen, Major D., staff corps, to be brig. major Malabar and Canara, v. Capt. P. L. Gordon, who vacates, having exceeded two years' abs. in Europe.

Touch, Lieut. col. J. G., staff corps, examiner pay dept., to be dep. judge advocate gen., in succession to Major gen. Pritchard, apptd. to the divisional staff, with effect from the date on which the latter officer vacates the app. under the operation of G.O.G., Jan. 24, No. 17.

Willoughby.—In consequence of the paucity of officers with 3rd batt. 60th rifles, Capt. Willoughby, now doing duty with the depot at Wellington, will rejoin his regt. without delay at the public expense. Jan. 24.

Wilson, Col. R. S., staff corps, Govt. agent at Chepauk, to act without prejudice to his present app. as secy. and examiner in Hindustani, during the abs. in Europe of Lieut. col. Lane. Feb. 7.

Removals, &c.

The following removals and apps. are ordered :—

Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, staff corps, from offic'g. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 34th L.I.

Major J. R. S. Henderson, staff corps, from offic'g. wing officer 17th N.I., to offic'g. wing officer, 35th N.I.—with effect from date of arrival of Lieut. col. Bett, W.O. 17th.

Lieut. A. C. Kennedy, staff corps, from att. 35th N.I.

Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be lieut. cols. from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service :—

Majors J. R. G. Magrath, Feb. 3; W. Barclay and R. J. Baker, Feb. 11.

To be majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty years' service :—

Captains H. C. B. Barnett, G. C. Hodding, and W. G. Ward; Feb. 10.

To be captain from the date specified against his name, having completed twelve years' service : —

Lieut. L. F. Campbell; Feb. 4.

Movements of Regiments.

Feb. 7.—The following movements are ordered :—

C battery D brigade R.H.A., from Secunderabad to Bombay—to embark for England.

D battery D brigade R.H.A., from Bangalore to Bombay—to embark for England.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England

Surg. R. Wilson, medical estab.; arrived at Bombay, Jan. 20.

Lieut. col. J. N. H. Maclean, staff corps, dep. comr., 1st class, Saugor dist., Central Provs.; arrived at Bombay, Jan. 29.

Second Capt. H. M. Vibart, royal (Madras) engrs., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is to be considered as having returned to duty on Jan. 20, the date of his arrival at Bombay, and not on the date notified in G.O. of Jan. 31.

MEDICAL.

Day.—The servs. of Surg. F. Day, principal med. storekeeper, Presidency, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India, P.W.D., for employment in investigating the fisheries and fish of India. Feb. 7.

Grylls, Surg. W. R., Zillah surg. and superint. of jail, Masulipatam, v. Dr. Rickard. Feb. 7.

Parr, Staff asst. surg. J., dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presidency circle, is directed to do duty with 76th foot, and proc. with it to Secunderabad from Arconum on Feb. 28, and to return to the Presidency at the public expense.

Pearse, Asst. surg. R. E., Zillah surg. of Salem, to act as superint. of the Central Jail at that station, without prejudice to his other duties, during Capt. A. Bloomfield's abs. on leave. Feb. 7.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Ensign G. P. Gilbert, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Head Quarters Camp, Jan. 24, 1871.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort Saint George, Madras, Nov. 1, 1870, Ensign George Percy Gilbert, 3rd battalion 60th (the King's) royal rifle corps, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Insubordination, in having, at Bellary, on Sept. 19, 1870, at a parade of the battalion under arms, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieut. col. Henry Friend Kennedy, his superior officer, commanding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying, in a loud voice, "No, I will be damned if I do," or words to that effect; at the same time throwing his sword violently away.

Finding.—The court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.

H. W. Parish, Col., C.B., commanding H.M.'s 45th Foot, President.

The court have found Ensign Gilbert guilty of an act of the gravest insubordination, committed on parade, in front of the men under his immediate command, and have sentenced him to be cashiered, but have earnestly recommended him to mercy on the ground of "extreme provocation from his commanding officer," and his previous high character. It is with great pain that I find myself unable to yield to this earnest recommendation. Acts of insubordination have prevailed in the army, during the last two years, to an extent which threatened, if unchecked, to impair seriously all regimental authority; in some cases provocation has been urged as an excuse, and it has been necessary to show, by the certainty of punishment, that nothing can palliate insubordination. It is nowhere shown that Ensign Gilbert sought the means provided by the Articles of War for obtaining protection from the harshness of his commanding officer. The interests of discipline, on which the welfare of the army depends, forbid my condoning Ensign Gilbert's offence, and thus converting it into a dangerous example.

Napier of Magdala, Gen., C. in C. in India.

Head Quarters Camp, Kooch Behar, Jan. 15, 1871.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standards specified opposite their respective names :—Mr. T. J. Maltby, H. M. Winterbotham, E. L. Pearse, second or higher standard. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, and F. A. Nicholson, first lower standard. Order dated Feb. 7.

Ecclesiastical.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, 1st member of the board of revenue, and Col. A. Howlett, officiating quartermaster general, to be lay trustees of St. George's Cathedral, Madras; Feb. 7. Lieut. col. J. T. Dalyell, commanding H.M.'s 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, to be lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore. Capt. N. Swanston, officiating quartermaster, 8th regiment N.I., to be lay trustee of St. Mark's Church at Mercara.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The Hon. J. B. Norton, advocate-general, Madras, special leave for six months. Major R. A. W. C. Stuart, deputy inspector-general of police, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. The Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., chaplain of Secunderabad, for six months, from the date of quitting his station, to proceed to Bangalore and Neilgherry Hills. Lieut. W. H. M. Francklyne, 2nd assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, preparatory leave from Dec. 27 last. Col. W. Crewe, deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, extension of leave up to March 4. Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. B. A. Blake, deputy collector in charge of treasury, Bellary, is cancelled at his own request.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Rangoon on Dec. 17, 1870, Private P. McGuire, No. 709 of the 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st charge—Having at Rangoon, on Oct. 13, 1870, been drunk. 2nd charge—Insubordination, accompanied with persoual violence in having, at Rangoon, on Oct. 13, 1870, rushed at and seized by the shoulder his superior officer, Serg. J. Farthing, of the same battalion, being in the execution of his office, at the same time saying "I'll run him through," or words to that effect. Finding—Guilty of the 1st charge, and guiity of the 2nd charge, with the exception of the words "at the same time saying 'I'll run him through,' or words to that effect." Sentence—To suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be fined £1. The Court further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C. Rangoon, Dec. 20, 1870. (Confirmed.) The prisoner being already marked with letter D., I remit the marking with B.C. (Signed) W. A. MCCLEVERTY, Lieut. Gen., Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. A. H. Handley, 2nd battalion 10th foot, from date of embarkation, via the Cape route, embarking at Madras—fit to do duty with troops. Capt. J. Johnstone, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from Jan. 14, or date of departure, for six months—Neilgherries. Capt. J. W. Cleland-Henderson, staff corps, for fifteen days, from Jan. 23, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted in G.O.G. Jan. 17. Capt. (major) R. Caulfield, cadre 7th light cavalry, doing general duty at Bellary, from Jan. 12, or date of departure—Bombay. Major P. Salter, staff corps, for six months, from Jan. 25, or date of departure—Neilgherries, private affairs. Capt. A. Borthwick, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, district inspector of musketry, 2nd district, from Dec. 24 to Jan. 7—Madras, private affairs. Brevet major R. A. W. C. Stuart, cadre 17th regiment N.I., deputy inspector general of police, Vellore, for two years. Lieut. col. F. Dawson, of the staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, for two years, to embark from Bombay. Surg. R. Arnold, civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail at Kurnool, for two years, to embark from Madras. Major H. Fraser, of the staff corps, military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, for two years, from or after Feb. 25, to embark from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. Major T. Wakefield, staff corps, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, for two years, to embark from Bombay. The extended leave granted in G.O.G., June 30, to Col. G. W. Russell, of the staff corps, paymaster, Mysore Circle, is further extended to Jan. 4, the date on which he resumed charge of his office. Major H. L. Grove, of the staff corps, is permitted to embark from Beypore, instead of from Bombay, on the furlough granted to him in G.O.G. Nov. 22, 1870. Col. T. Clerk, of the staff corps, Inam commissioner for the province of Mysore, for two years, to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

JERVIS.—Erratum.—In the Govt. notification dated Feb. 1, regarding the appt. of Mr. T. Jervis, for the words "2nd class commissioner of customs," read "2nd class asst. commissioner of customs."

MATHEW.—The services of Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E., acting dep. consulting engr. for railways, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Feb. 8.

MATHEWS, R. W., to act as Govt. auditor and inspr. of accounts of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited). Feb. 4.

VIDAL, G. W., acted as 1st asst. coll. of Rutnagherry from Dec. 7 to Jan. 6, both days inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 8.—Capt. W. A. Salmon, asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, has been allowed leave for 30 days, prep. to applying for m.c. to Europe.

Mr. J. Kirk, M.D., civil surg., is app. to act as polit. agent, Zanzibar, until further orders.

Dr. Kirk received charge of the Zanzibar polit. agency from Mr. Churchill on Dec. 12.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts., to have effect from the date on which Lieut. col. Shortt vacated his appt. in the police (Feb. 8) :—

Major T. G. Coles to be 1st grade dist. supt. of police.
Capt. F. H. Segrave to be 2nd grade dist. supt. of police.
Capt. G. H. F. Codrington to be 3rd grade dist. supt. of police.
Capt. G. B. Simpson to be 4th grade dist. supt. of police.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangement and appointment is confirmed :—

Mr. L. J. Lawson, 2nd officer of H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, was appt. actg. 1st officer of that vessel from Sept. 2, 1870, v. Johnston, to Eur. on m.c.

Asst. apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, is relieved from the Bombay marine and transferred to the mily. dept., and Asst. apothecary H. Murray, No. 107, is placed under the orders of the superint. of marine for duty in that branch of the service.

MILITARY.

ANDREWS, Lieut. col. (Colonel Retired List) E., who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry. Died Dec. 3. No. 93.

GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 21, app. Capt. J. R. Gordon to perform the duties of paymaster 108th foot, during the abs. on leave of Paymaster R. B. Mitchell, and on the latter officer's responsibility.

GRANT, Capt. M. D., S.C., to offic. as qrmr. 24th regt. N.I.

HALL, Capt., brig. major, performed the duties of asst. qrmr. gen., Poona div. of the Army, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 16, 1871, inclusive, in add. to his own duties.

HEATHCOTE, Lieut. C. L., 106th foot, to have the position of capt. from Dec. 7, v. Atkinson, cadre 28th regt. N.I., deceased.

MORRIS, Lieut. col. G. S., asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, v. Major Hogg, proceeded on six months' leave to Europe. No. 108.

PLOMER—GRANT—FOX.—Major A. G. Plomer, brigade major on the estab., is, on return from furl., posted to Deesa. Capt. M. D. V. T. Grant, staff corps, is att. to do duty with the 24th regt. N.I. Surg. A. Fox is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from Jan. 1. No. 83.

POTTINGER, Major B. H., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., v. Lieut. col. Morris. Feb. 8.

SANDERS, Capt. T. W., staff corps, is att. to the commissariat dept. as a proby. sub asst. comy. gen. for duty. No. 95, Feb. 8.

SYMONDS.—The services of Lieut. F. C. Symonds, R.A., a probr. for the Bombay staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 110.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, consequent on the return of Captain W. T. Keays, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from furlough, to have effect from Jan. 14, the date on which he joined the Executive Commissariat Department, Bombay :—

Capt. W. T. Keays, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. F. G. Bryant, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the ordnance department are made :—

Sub conductor and acting conductor J. Boyle to be conductor, and Magazine serg. and acting sub conductor E. Gawthorne to be sub conductor, from Dec. 23, 1870, in succession to Campbell, deceased.

Sub conductor G. Penstone to be acting conductor, and Magazine serg. J. Kelly to be acting sub conductor from Dec. 23, 1870, in succession to Boyle, promoted.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Capt. M. D. V. T. Grant, S.C., Jan. 20.
Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson, gen. list, Jan. 21.

The undermntd. officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Col. Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., staff corps—Jan. 21.
Lieut. W. Marshall, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 4th N.I.—Jan. 29.
Lieut. col. F. Macgowan staff corps, 2nd in comd. 13th N.I.—Jan. 30.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 8.—The undermntd. officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. P. D. Malden—Jan. 27.

The undermntd. officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified :—

Major G. E. Thomas, Major W. Creagh, Major Joseph Miles, Major John Miles—Feb. 3.

The undermntd. officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevet from the date specified :—

Lieut. F. T. Humfrey—Sept. 26.

Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, H.M.'s 108th foot, is admitted to the staff corps on prob.

MEDICAL.

LUMSDAINE.—The services of Surg. major J. Lumsdaine are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

MACLACHLAN, Staff asst. surg. H. K., is brought on the strength of the British trocps in this presy. from Jan. 31, the date of his arrival at Bombay. No. 104.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Movements of Troops.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Feb. 8.—The following G.O., by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is published for information and guidance:—

Under instructions from Govt., the following batteries of R.H.A. will be held in readiness to proceed to England next month, viz:—

F battery C brigade, C and D batteries D brigade, C and D batteries E brigade.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, and men of the batteries desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the R.H.A serving in any of the three Presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 695, of Nov. 17, 1863.

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the new brigades to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

Annual Reliefs.

With reference to G.O.C. Nos. 416, 453, 466, and 658, of 1870, the following additional movements in relief have been ordered:—

Royal Horse Artillery E Brigade.

C battery, from Hydrabad to England, to embark at Bombay March 2.

D battery, from Kirkee to England, to embark at Bombay March 2.

With reference to G.O.C. Nos. 504, 520, 766, and 812 of 1870, the troopship *Malabar*, under orders to proceed to England, *via* the Suez Canal, March 2, will take home the undermentioned troops:—

F. battery C brigade R.H.A., C. battery D brigade R.H.A., D battery D brigade R.H.A., C battery E brigade R.H.A., D battery E brigade R.H.A.

The invalids under orders to proceed home, *via* the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th inst.

Any other invalids, &c., for the overland route, remaining for embarkation after the departure of her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates* on the 22nd inst.

Regimental Medical Officers.—The Government of India has decided that regimental medical officers, being staff officers in India, are entitled to the advantages which all other regimental staff officers enjoy, and should therefore be allowed a continuance of their charge pay when transferred from one regiment to another on public grounds.

Remuneration to Examining Officers, Native Languages.—The Government of India having intimated that no special remuneration is granted to officers who are members of committees for the examination of officers in the native languages, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council notifies that the allowance heretofore granted for the performance of such duties will cease from and after the 1st Feb.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (January):—Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, royal engineers. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Asst. surg. D. B. Long, Indian medical department.

Fines for Drunkenness.—It is notified that the alteration in the 77th Article of War for 1870 must be held to give a right of trial by Court-martial where a fine, either alone or in addition to any other lawful punishment awarded by the commanding officer for drunkenness, is objected to by the soldier. On such trial the Court will award a fine, or fine and other lawful punishment, as if there had been no summary award. Confidential Circular No. 3 of 1870 is cancelled.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. G. A. Hobart, district judge and session judge of Khandeish, for two years, on private affairs, from the date of the sailing of the first mail in Feb. next; he is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period of ten days, under sec. 11 of the rules. Mr. A. D. Pollen, 2nd assistant collector of Khandeish, privilege leave for three months. Dr. F. Kielhorn, superintendent of Sanskrit studies, Deccan College, has been allowed fifteen months leave of absence.

Pay on Promotion.—The Government of India has decided that, pending the orders of H.M.'s Government, when an officer of the British service employed in a staff appointment is removed from the Indian establishment by transfer of a regiment out of India, or is removed, or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed to draw until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he has been receiving prior to such promotion or removal. Such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs o Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. (local major) H. P. P. Phelips, E battery 9th brigade R.A., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, in extension, to remain at Kirkee. Lieut. W. H. M. Fitz Herbert, 3 battalion rifle brigade, for fifteen months, from April 1, on private affairs. Ensign E. Werge, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Bombay for thirty days, from Feb. 10, in extension, to study the language. Major R. D. Astley, 49th foot, from Dec. 28 to July 3. Col. J. C. Graves, 3rd regt. L.C., to Bombay, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, in extension. Sub-Conductor A. McDonald, ordnance department, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining furlough. Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., to England, overland, from date of departure. Capt. H. M. Nicolson, attached to 27th regt. N.I., to Kurrachee, for thirteen days from date of departure. Lieut. C. A. Owen, 2nd squadron subaltern 2nd regt. L.C., to Bombay, from February 1 to February 28, in extension. Major J. T. Hill, wing officer 14th regiment N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Major G. W. Hanson, staff corps, wing officer 9th regt. N.I., for two years, from May 1, on private affairs. Lieut. W. B. Seton, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, for two years, from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. J. W. M. Anderson, staff corps, deputy superintendent, Mysore revenue survey, for two years, from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. A. H. Bacon, staff corps, assistant adjutant general, Mhow division of the army, for twenty months, on private affairs, from the date of departure in April next. Lieut. col. H. Shewell, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Mhow division of the army, for two years, on private affairs, from the date of departure in April next. Surg. major R. G. Lord, M.D., civil surgeon, Poona, for one year, on private affairs, from the date of departure in April next. Lieut. col. H. A. Hare, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. H. B. Brooke, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Major H. A. Woodhouse, staff corps, wing officer 8th regiment N.I., on private affairs, for six months, from date of departure in April next. Capt. A. Godfrey, Madras staff corps. Major W. C. Lester, staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Mhow, on private affairs, for one year, from the date of departure in April next.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Bailey—At Bhaugulpore, Feb. 4, wife of W. Bailey, E.I.R., daughter.

Beaumont—At Indore, Feb. 1, wife of T. Beaumont, M.D., Presidency surg., son.

Bell—At Agra, Jan. 28, wife of W. O. Bell, son.

Clough—At Calcutta, Jan. 29, wife of John H. Clough, comdr. of the steamer *Defiance*, daughter. [Railway, son.

Edington—At Byculla Villa, Feb. 4, wife of W. Edington, auditor G.I.P.

Faithful—At Agra, Feb. 4, wife of Arthur Faithful, inspecting postmr., Agra division, son.

Forbes—At Kishnaghur, Jan. 20, wife of H. T. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, daughter.

Gibbon—At Turcaleah, Moteeharee, Jan. 29, wife of W. F. Gibbon, son

Gillham—At Calicut, Feb. 1, wife of Capt. F. M. Gillham, daughter.

Goddard—At Calcutta, Feb. 1, wife of G. W. Goddard, son.

Green—Jan. 23, wife of William Green, N.B.P., son.

Haworth—At Calcutta, Feb. 2, wife of J. H. Haworth, son.

Hewitt—At Girgaum, Feb. 5, wife of C. J. Hewitt, son.

Jacob—At Madras, Jan. 30, wife of G. J. Jacob, son.

Lance—Jan. 26, wife of Capt. F. Lance, 2nd Punjab cav., son.

Lewis—At Meerut, Feb. 4, wife of Asst. surg. A. Lewis, 4th hussars, son.

Lyell—At 55, Chowringee, Feb. 6, wife of James C. Lyell, son.

MacArthur—At Calcutta, Jan. 19, wife of P. J. MacArthur, son.

Mackrodt—At Morar, Feb. 2, wife of H. C. Mackrodt, daughter.

Martin—At Midnapore, Feb. 2, wife of R. L. Martin, son.

Molesworth—At Agra, Jan. 28, wife of J. E. Molesworth, Government telegraph office, son.

Money—At Dehra Ismail Khan, Feb. 1, wife of Capt. G. N. Money, 5th Punjab inf., son.

Nedou—At Poona, Feb. 4, wife of M. Nedou, daughter.

Nicholl—At Lahore, Jan. 30, wife of E. Nicholl, Chief Court Office, daughter.

Nicker—At Bombay, Feb. 3, wife of W. L. Nicker, daughter.

Otto—At Bombay, Feb. 5, wife of F. Otto, G.I.P. Railway, son.

Pollock—At Agra, Feb. 2, wife of J. Pollock, sub med. dept., daughter.

Quinn—At Madras, Jan. 28, wife of P. Quinn, manager municipal coll.'s office, daughter. [son.

Rabbitt—At Oude, Feb. 2, wife of M. Rabbitt, clerk, 17th Bengal Cav.,

Riddell—At Umballa, Feb. 5, wife of Capt. H. V. Riddell, asst. comr., son. [son.

Rynd—At Huzara, Jan. 30, wife of Capt. P. C. Rynd, 3rd Punjab Inf.,

Shoolbred—At Bewar, Rajpootana, Jan. 28, wife of Rev. W. Shoolbred, M.A., daughter.

Sinclair—At Kolhapoor, Feb. 3, Mrs. G. Sinclair, daughter.

Souter—At Breach Candy, Feb. 8, wife of Frank H. Souter, comr. of police, son.

Turner—At Bangalore, Jan. 31, wife of I. Turner, 16th Queen's Lancers, daughter.

Wace—At Lahore, Jan. 28, wife of Capt. F. G. W. Wace, settlement officer, son.

Wade—At Egmore, Jan. 27, wife of J. L. Wade, D.P.W., son.

Warlow—At Salem, Jan. 30, wife of Capt. P. Warlow, supt. of police, son.

Watts—At Mutthra, Feb. 4, wife of Charles W. Watts, Bengal C.S., son.

Watson—At Lucknow, Feb. 2, wife of Col. Watson, daughter.

White—At Nowgong, Bundlecund, Jan. 25, wife of Dr. T. H. White, R.A., son.

Williams—At Deyrah Doon, Jan. 26, wife of Walter Williams, police, N.P., son, stillborn.

Worgan—At Purneah, Jan. 20, wife of J. B. Worgan, B.C.S., son.

MARRIAGES.

Cherry—Maxwell.—At Cawnpore, Feb. 3, William Cherry, asst. surg., 5th Royal Irish lancers, to Margaret H., daughter of Hugh Maxwell, Cawnpore.

Garstin—MacDonell.—At Trichinopoly, Feb. 1, J. H. Garstin, M.C.S., to Isabella M., daughter of the late Major gen. George G. MacDonell, of the Madras army.

Upward—Saunders.—At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Feb. 4, George F. Upward, to Annie J. Saunders, daughter of Paterson Saunders, sen.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—At Indore, Feb. 8, son of T. Beaumont, M.D.
BOLST—At Landour, Jan. 16, Emily, wife of Herbert Bolst, aged 31.
COX—At Madras, Feb. 4, John H. Cox, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, aged 26.
CRANENBURGH—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, Mabel J., daughter of the late P. M. Cranenburgh, aged 8.
DUNBAR—Feb. 8, John H., son of J. Dunbar, Jullundhur, aged 5 months.
GRAHAM—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, H. C. Graham, aged 35.
JENNINGS—At Allahabad, Feb. 2, Jane E., wife of J. Jennings, aged 37.
JUKES—At Dharwar, Feb. 6, Ellen P., daughter of W. G. Jukes, late jailer, Dharwar Jail, aged 8.
MACMULLEN—At Nowshera, Jan. 31, Leslie C., son of F. Macmullen, lieut. and station staff, aged 6 weeks.
MCKENNA—At Morar, Gwalior, Jan. 30, Patrick A. J., son of Brigade Sergt. major J. McKenna, R.A., aged 4 months.
RABBITT—At Oude, Feb. 2, Jane V., wife of M. Rabbitt, aged 28.
RICKETTS—At Benares, Jan. 31, H. A. Ricketts, late of Ghazeepore, aged 45.
RITA—At Hastings, near Calcutta, Feb. 5, Mary Ann, widow of the late S. E. Rita, aged 59. [jab inf.
RYND—At Huzara, Jan. 31, Philip F., son of Capt. P. C. Rynd, 3rd Pun-
SEWELL—At Madras, Feb. 2, Rose E., wife of Capt. J. D. W. Sewell, Madras staff corps.
SINCLAIR—At Jeypore, Feb. 3, Lieut. col. A. Y. Sinclair, H.M.'s 26th regt. B.N.I., son of Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.
WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—At Luckimpore, Upper Assam, George D., son of Capt. J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, dep. superint. of revenue survey.
WINCHESTER—At Alexandrapore, Cachar, Jan. 23, J. Winchester.

ACCIDENT TO THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER "DELTA."—(LISBON, *March* 3).—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Delta*, from Southampton, Feb. 25, has arrived with port paddle shaft broken, which cannot be repaired here. The *Candia*, which left Southampton on Saturday, will call at Lisbon to take on the *Delta's* mails, passengers, and cargo, which will thus reach their destination only a week late. The steamer from Suez corresponding with the *Delta* will leave for Bombay at the usual time with the Brindisi portion of the mail and passengers and Liverpool cargo.

INDIAN ART WORKS.—In the latter part of his speech on the Indian Budget, Mr. Grant Duff drew a contrast between the admirable works of art contributed by India to one Exhibition after another—to say nothing of the samples stored up in the India Museum—and the very limited sale they seemed to command, as a rule, in this country. It is certainly wonderful that so little of the exquisite work turned out by Indian artisans should have found its way into the English market; the more especially when so many masterpieces of Indian workmanship may be studied almost daily both in Downing-street and South Kensington. It is not the fault of the British public, for at the Islington Exhibition of last summer the prettiest things in the Indian Department were bought up so eagerly that, before the close of the Exhibition, the original stock might have been replaced several times over. Hundreds of people who went to buy something Indian found themselves forestalled by earlier visitors. And many, both of the successful and the disappointed, were working men, and such like, to whom the cheapness of the Indian goods was in itself a great temptation. What, then, is the reason of the small demand of which the Under Secretary complains? Is it because high prices and a limited supply tend to limit a demand which would else be practically unlimited?—*Home News.*

A QUESTIONABLE SENTENCE.—Dr. Colvin Smith has been fined five rupees for striking with an umbrella two painters who not only disobeyed his orders, but thereby, it may be reasonably inferred, endangered the life of a patient lying dangerously ill in one of the wards of Vepery Hospital. In a strictly legal point of view (says the *Madras Mail*) Captain Lys' decision was doubtless correct. At the same time it seems to us that our police magistrates should temper their justice with common sense. So far as we can understand the case, the two painters seem to have richly deserved the chastisement, and their complaint ought to have been dismissed as frivolous. Under an elastic penal code, however, Dr. Smith is found guilty of the heinous offence of "criminal force." Criminal force with an umbrella! We should like to have the evidence of the poor patient who was lying dangerously ill.

GIRLS SOLD IN THE KHANDEISH DISTRICTS.—We understand that about thirty-one native girls of different castes and ages are in charge of the police at Nimar. It appears that about two months ago the police of Nimar obtained information that a number of native girls had been kidnapped and sold by some people of the Kunjur caste, in different parts of the Khandeish district, for the purpose of being brought up as prostitutes. They were indefatigable in their exertions to seek out the unfortunates, and, as stated above, have happily succeeded in finding a number of them in the houses of women of ill fame. The parents or relations of these girls have not as yet, it would seem, been found to identify and claim them, but the police are inquiring for them. The unprincipled delinquents will be tried by the Deputy Commissioner, who, we hope, will inflict on them that punishment which they richly deserve. It is to be hoped that Government will send those girls who may be orphans or friendless to some suitable charitable institution, where they could be taught some handiwork, if not to read and write.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 6

Home.

EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY.—A further dividend of 15s., making with previous payments 20s. in the pound, is payable to the creditors of the East India Cotton Agency (Limited), at the offices of the official liquidator, Mr. George T. Hart (Hart Brothers and Co.).

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £300,000, to Bombay, £100,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d will receive about 12 per cent.; above, in full. On Bombay at 1s. 10$\frac{3}{8}$d. in full.

ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Albert Reconstruction Scheme came before the Lords Justices on Wednesday and Thursday, but, after a lengthened hearing, they expressed their deep regret that the jurisdiction of the Court was not, under the Statute, sufficient to enable them to deal with the case. They however intimated a strong opinion that the case was one for special legislation, in order to put an end to the enormous litigation and expenses which must attend the winding-up. Notice of an Act in Parliament has already been given, in anticipation of such a course being necessary.

BURMAH COMPANY.—The following relates to the winding-up of the Burmah Company:—"9, Austin-friars, February 28, 1871. Sir,—With reference to the paragraph in your article of to-day, stating that the Burmah Company (Limited) have resolved to wind up voluntarily, we beg to inform you that this is merely a formal proceeding to carry out arrangements of transfer to new proprietors, by whom the business is being carried on under the same name. —Yours faithfully, GLEDSTANES, EWART, and Co., Agents, Burmah Company, Limited."

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.—A question was asked in the Italian Chamber on the 1st inst. as to a report of the transfer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's station from Brindisi to Trieste. The Minister of Public Works replied that he had received no official information on the matter. At the same time he assured the Chamber that the Government is ready to prosecute actively and energetically the works at the port of Brindisi. The men best fitted in Italy to pronounce opinions on such matters had been consulted, and the Government had determined to spend the money in Brindisi which was necessary to make its position as a port worthy of its important geographical situation.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—The fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held last week at the London Tavern; the Hon. Robert Grimston, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The Secretary (Mr. W. Andrew) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read. It stated that the gross revenue for the eleven months ending 31st of December last amounted to £25,268. 1s. 3d., and expenses, including maintenance, to the same sum. The amount payable to Messrs. Siemens for maintenance was much less than that provided by the contract. Under a provisional arrangement made between the company and Messrs. Siemens, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the case, the company was to pay the actual outlay incurred on maintenance account; but if the balance of receipts, after payment of working expenses, was insufficient to do that, Messrs. Siemens should accept the balance, whatever that might be, in full settlement. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he appeared before the shareholders in the unenviable position of having to account for hopes deferred, and expectations not realised. Yet he could fairly say that the present state of things was not the fault of any individual or body of individuals, but owing to circumstances which no person could foresee or control. The first and principal reason was, that the traffic between India and England did not develop itself to the extent they were led to expect. At one time it was supposed that the traffic between the two countries would not only provide employment for one line, but for half-a-dozen, provided that the accuracy of messages could be attained with strictness of time of transmission. As far as accuracy was concerned, he must say that the company could take credit to itself on that score—because complaints had been few and far between. The time taken in transmission had also been greatly reduced, as they might see by the telegrams themselves in the daily papers. But still the traffic had not increased at the rate they had a right to expect. He had to mention a piece of liberality for which he, as the chairman of the company, felt very grateful. They were aware that Messrs. Siemens held one-fifth of the capital of the company, and therefore they fully shared with the other proprietors in the adversity of the company, as they would do in the future prosperity for which they all trusted. But Messrs. Siemens had the interest of the company at heart, beyond the mere commercial aspects of the company. They felt that their name and reputation were bound up and identified with this company, which was known throughout the world by "Siemens' line." This being so, they had dealt with the company in the liberal manner indicated, and which had enabled the directors to present the accounts in their present form. Mr. Edward Walters seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

DEATH OF SIR A. C. STERLING, K.C.B.—We have to record the death of Sir Anthony Coningham Sterling, K.C.B., which took place on Wednesday last. Sir Anthony, who was in his 67th year, entered the army in 1826, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. In 1858 he accompanied Sir Colin Campbell, as his military secretary, to India, and was with him throughout his active services in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the Crimea, and in 1860 a Knight Commander of that distinguished Order.

FINANCIAL.—A Parliamentary return shows the cost of our colonies to the British Exchequer in 1868-9 was £3 962,799, less military contributions £333,204, and premium on bills £9,482, making the net total £3,620,686. The following were the objects and amount of expenditure:—Governors, £22,807; justices, £6,394; other salaries of clerks, &c., £1,725; pensions, £14,605; gaols, £133,591; fortifications and other military defences, £215,584; barracks, £161,563; lighthouses, £25,957; survey department, £2,060; Indian department, £16; ecclesiastical, £22,424; miscellaneous charges and aids, £36.625; cost of regular troops, £2,994,745; naval charges, £324, 079; steamers, &c., £604.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *Feb.* 28.—THE AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Mr. KENNAWAY, said that no augmentation of officers was intended, but the claims of officers had been and would be considered on every occasion, both by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and by himself.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to Colonel BARTTELOT, said that, as soon as the correspondence between the Horse Guards with respect to the proposals of the Government of India for the reduction of the artillery force in that country was complete, there would be no difficulty in laying it on the table, if the hon. and gallant gentleman would move for it.

INDIAN APPEALS.—Mr. GLADSTONE stated, in reply to General FORESTER, that it was not intended to make the subject of Indian appeals, or the mode of determining claims of natives of India against the Government, part of the reference to the select committee on Indian affairs. The hands of the committee were quite full, and the suggested inquiry as to the operation of the "political plea" was really not required.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *March* 2.—INDIAN FINANCE.—Lord LYVEDEN asked the Secretary of State for India whether he intends to move for a select committee on East Indian finance. In doing so the noble lord deprecated strongly the idea broached in a recent discussion in the House of Commons, that the House of Lords have no right to inquire into the state or administration of the Indian finances, and expressed his great regret that the proposal made by the Government for a joint committee of both Houses on the subject had not been accepted by the other House. The fact was that, from the presence in their Lordships' House of four present or ex-Secretaries of State for India and of Lord Lawrence, they were particularly qualified to take part in such an investigation.—The Duke of ARGYLL said that the proposal of the Government to appoint a joint Committee of both Houses was one which could not be carried out unless by general assent, and it appeared that it did not meet with acceptance in the House of Commons. The question then arose whether it was desirable to have a separate committee in their Lordships' House. For his own part, he did not think that would be a convenient course. He thought there was no great necessity for any committee at all, and that the appointment of one by their Lordships at the present time would have an appearance of jealousy and antagonism towards the House of Commons. At the same time he regarded it as a great mistake to suppose that the House of Commons stood in the same position towards Indian as towards Home finance. That House represented the tax-payers of England, but they did not represent the tax-payers of India, and therefore the House of Lords were just as much entitled as they to legislate in reference to Indian finance. He could promise their Lordships that the Government would not take steps to carry out any recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons which they might think of a doubtful character without giving that House an opportunity of instituting an independent inquiry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 2.—BRONZE FIELD GUNS.—Sir H. STORKS, in reply to Mr. B. OSBORNE, said that the manufacture of bronze guns had been temporarily suspended in consequence of certain defects in the castings. The committee were investigating the cause of these defects, but had not yet reported. In the meantime, they were making wrought-iron muzzle-loading guns with steel tubes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 3.—ENGINEERS' COLLEGE IN INDIA.—Mr. G. DUFF, in reply to Mr. DICKINSON, said that there would be no charge on the Indian revenues for the Engineers' College; the fees of the college would be in excess of the expenses. The cost would be £21,950; the fees would amount to £22,500, which would leave a balance of £550 to be paid to the Indian Government.

THE ARMY RETIREMENT SCHEME.—Mr. CARDWELL was understood to say, in reply to a question put by Major ANSON for Viscount Bury, that he had as yet no sufficient data on which to ascertain the probable annual cost of the contemplated scheme of retirement for officers in the army.

THE COLLEGE FOR INDIAN ENGINEERS.—Sir F. GOLDSMID called the attention of the House to the recent establishment, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, of a college at Cooper's-hill, for the education and training of engineers for the Indian Civil Service, and pronounced it to be in direct violation of the sound principle of competition. It was quite true that all boys might compete for admission into the college, but when admitted they would have to pay £150 a year while in the institution. There were many boys whose parents could not afford to pay so large a sum for their education, and if the Government of India were determined to proceed with the college, they should not make it the sole medium of admission for engineers into the Indian service. The hon. baronet concluded by moving the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, young men qualified by character and attainments for admission into the service of the Government of India as civil engineers, ought not to be excluded from such service by reason of their not having been educated at a Government college." (Hear, hear.)—Mr. DICKINSON seconded the resolution, and in doing so complained that the Indian Government should have embarked on such an undertaking as the establishment of the college, involving an expenditure of £90,000, without due notice to Parliament. There was no provision for educating natives of India at this college; and he thought it was desirable to encourage the execution of public works by other than Government authority.—Mr. G. DUFF said that, in establishing an engineering college, the Government had done an act which was absolutely necessary for India, and extremely advantageous to England. For a number of years they had tried to obtain men in the open market, of British talent, but the experiment had proved a hopeless failure. In 1868 the Indian Government had forty appointments, and offered them to absolute and unrestricted competition. For these appointments fifty-nine persons only came forward, and out of the fifty-nine, only twenty-two were found sufficiently qualified to pass the minimum qualifying test.—Mr. WINTERBOTHAM: What was the pay?—Mr. GRANT DUFF: £240 a year. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") In 1869 there were seventy candidates, and only thirteen passed. (Cries of "What pay?") Hon. gentlemen seemed to think that it was the pay that was the cause—(hear, hear)—but the Indian Government thought it was due to other causes. In the course of their ten years' experience the Indian authorities had come to the conclusion that the kind of man they wanted was not produced at this moment by any existing institutions in Great Britain. The examinations for the entrance to the college would be entirely open and competitive. It was objected that £450 was too large a sum to ask for the three years' training and education of young men in the new engineering college; but he did not think it was too large compared with the amount of salary they would receive at the close of the three years, or with the sum which persons of the same class would have to pay in this country to become qualified civil engineers. It was proposed to give a salary of £420 to every candidate who passed the necessary minimum qualifying test, or could show that he was capable of performing the practical work of an engineer. It might be said that the Government ought to have waited until the Royal Commission which was inquiring into the nature and operations of the various scientific institutions in this country had made its report; but his answer was, that they could not afford to wait.—Mr. FAWCETT thought that the House would agree with him that the committee appointed to investigate Indian finance had not been appointed one hour too soon. (Hear, hear.) If a new expenditure like this were to be carried out without consulting Parliament, what was the use of going through the farce of discussing Indian finance? If the House of Commons was to have no will in the government of India, it should not have responsibility as it had not power. He hoped the hon. member for Reading would take the sense of the House upon his motion; for this was the proper time to consider whether Indian money should be spent for such a purpose in this country. The Under-Secretary complained of the failure of the old system of open competition; but it was not to be wondered at when the salary given to young men of high scientific attainments was £240 a-year, with permission to pay for their outfit. It might be supposed from the speech of the Under-Secretary that this college was an established success, and that some of the most brilliant engineers in Europe had been instructed under its roof. He thought they must wait to see whether all these anticipations had been realised, and whether Government could do things better than private institutions and private enterprise. In his opinion it would be better to have young men educated in Edinburgh, Dublin, or Owens College, Manchester, than in the proposed college

He felt sure that if such was the case, the educational institutions of the country would quickly adapt themselves to the examinations, however severe they might be, and there would be no lack of engineering talent whatever. The Under-Secretary had spoken of the great boon which had been conferred on the natives of India. He had heard it stated that after they had an engineering education, they found it uncommonly difficult to get employment, and many of them had been obliged to return to manual labour, and for the reason that the Government seemed not to have a dearth, but a surplus, of engineering talent.—Sir D. CORRIGAN thought that good results must arise from a discussion of this nature. It had been said that open competition had failed; and why? Because they had not given the price for the article that they ought to. With regard to Cooper's-hill College, it had been said that there was no monopoly. But, even if the examinations were perfectly fair, that college must, from its very nature, be a monopoly. He would not go so far as to say that the college should be altogether dispensed with. He thought there ought to be some compromise, and that there should be something more than a competitive examination, and that qualities of body as well as mind should be looked to.—Dr. L. PLAYFAIR did not wish to see this college entering into competition with the colleges of this kingdom. When he first heard of it he had fears of this. He had, however, learned by inquiries that this college instead of being an injury to them, would rather be an aid. He believed that the establishment of the college would be for the best interests of education throughout the country.—Mr. WINTERBOTHAM feared that, if the House did not take care, the Scotchmen would be too much for them. (Laughter.) For his part, he could not see what the college offered which could not be found in existing institutions—(hear, hear), and he wished to know who, either in England or India, would be the better for its establishment. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. GORDON assured the hon. member that his apprehensions were not well founded. Scotchmen were not unanimous on the subject of the college (Laughter.) For himself he entertained a strong feeling against it, and he found himself in this position—that, sitting on the Conservative side of the House, he had to oppose a monopoly promoted by a Scotch Liberal member, and supported by Scotch Liberal members. Government should wait to see what results the increased salaries offered to engineers would produce.—Sir J. LUBBOCK thought that the Government might accept the resolution of the hon. baronet the member for Reading, which expressed no opinion as to the establishment of the college, but simply declared that persons educated at other institutions should not be excluded from competing for the Indian engineer service.—Colonel SYKES protested against the establishment of the college as unfair to the natives of India.—Mr. MILLER said if the hon. member for Reading went to a division he should vote with him, as he considered the proposed engineering college would be unfair towards other institutions. He believed that the system proposed would prove a complete failure.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the question the House had to consider was that, having to spend £8,000,000 a-year in public works in India, whether it would be spent under the supervision of properly qualified engineers. The old system of open competition having signally failed, the Indian Government thought it would be well to qualify young men in this country for the engineering service. The system had the advantage of economy; for the necessary training could be given at a cheaper rate in this country than by sending out competent professors to India to give instruction in engineering. He did not believe that it was because of the smallness of the remuneration given that the system of competition had failed, and that so few candidates had offered themselves, but that the failure was owing to the immense number of technical subjects which entered into the examination, and which had the effect of defeating the object of competition. The only suggestion made by the opponents of the scheme was that they should provide for the engineering service of India by a system which had entirely broken down. It was the intention of the Government that no person should be admitted into the college, and, through the college, to the Indian service, except by competition. The amount of knowledge possessed by the competitors would also be inquired into; and, if satisfactory, they would be put through a course long enough to test their fitness for the actual work by the profession. The examination would be placed in perfectly independent hands, so that there would not be any suspicion raised that persons would be forced into institutions for the purpose of extracting money from them or of teaching them that which they already knew. There would be fair play, and no sort of bias would be sanctioned on the part of anyone. The system, he believed, was fair and honest, and had been well conceived for the purpose that it had in view. Under these circumstances he thought the motion might very well be dispensed with. (No, no.)—Dr. BALL said there were two kinds of education required—one mathematical and scientific, and the other practical and experimental. The first, he thought, might be taught in the universities better than in any other institution, whilst the second could only be acquired by actual experience or work. The students at the college now under discussion could not acquire both, and he considered there was no occasion for the expense which it was proposed to incur.—Mr. DALGLISH believed that greater experience was to be gained in England than in India, and that it would be better to send out qualified men to that country than go to the expense of educating them there. The House then divided, when there appeared: For the motion, 52; against, 46: majority, 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 6.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Mr. CARDWELL moved the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill without a word, and Colonel LOYD LINDSAY at once rose to ask the House to declare that the expenditure necessary for the national defences and other demands on the Exchequer do not at present justify any vote of public money for the extinction of purchase in the army. The gallant colonel referred in detail to many matters connected with our military system not exactly included within the terms of his motion, and maintained that all that was wanted in the British army was reorganisation, while the abolition of purchase would impose a heavy burden upon the tax-payers, would deteriorate the character of our officers, and would destroy our regimental system.—In this view he was seconded by Colonel LUKE WHITE, who recommended not compulsory service, but compulsory drill of all the youth of the country as a more advisable measure of army reform than "trotting after the skirts" of Mr. Trevelyan, and devoting the public money to "the furtherance of a family mania."—Mr. DAVISON, the new Judge-Advocate-General, pointed out the evils and mischiefs of the purchase system. The abolition of purchase, he asserted, would not in any way interfere with our regimental system; and without the adoption of such a measure it was utterly impossible to reorganise the army.—Colonel C. LINDSAY maintained that purchase was a private arrangement, and declared that the money paid for its abolition would be a dead loss to the taxpayers; while Sir GEORGE GREY expressed a confident opinion that it was impossible for the Government to attempt to bring the regular army into union with the auxiliary forces without proposing such a measure as this. In the absence of purchase, however, it would be impossible to resort to a system of seniority, and we must have recourse to selection and compulsory retirement.—Captain STANLEY expressed himself as in the abstract a supporter of the abolition of the purchase system, but criticised the details of the Government measure, and expressed his disapproval of many of its most important provisions.—Mr. H. R. BRAND admitted that the system of purchase facilitated promotion, but comparing its evils with its advantages came to the conclusion that its maintenance was inexpedient, and that the best course would be for Parliament and the nation to make up their mind at once to the sacrifice necessary for its abolition.—Lord MAHON, on the contrary, gave an unqualified support to Colonel Lindsay's resolution.—Mr. MUNTZ strongly supported the abolition of the purchase system, but he was not so well satisfied with other provisions of the Bill.—Colonel GILPIN indulged in some criticisms upon the system of "control;" and declined to sanction the expenditure of several millions for the abolition of a system which he believed to be beneficial.—To Mr. C. BUXTON it was a matter of the deepest regret that he was compelled to separate himself from his friends upon this question; but as he believed that the abolition of purchase would not really democratise the army—which was not even now an aristocratic institution—he could not give his sanction to the enormous expenditure which it would involve.—There were some signs of hesitation about the commencement of Major ARBUTHNOT'S maiden speech, but the gallant member for Hereford struggled manfully with his difficulties, and speedily succeeded in explaining the reasons which induced him to oppose the second reading of the Bill.—Mr. HEADLAM was willing to pay the regulation prices; but recommended in place of the payment of over-regulation rates the adoption of promotion by seniority.—General HERBERT was not opposed to the abolition of the purchase system if fairly carried out; but warned the Government and the House that it would render necessary the establishment of a large and expensive scheme of retirement.—Mr. WHITBREAD strongly protested against Mr. Headlam's proposal to pay only the regulation prices; and when Captain TALBOT had delivered a successful maiden speech against the Bill, and in support of the regimental system, the debate was, on the motion of Lord ELCHO, adjourned till Thursday.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.—On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on the report of the resolution in reference to the East India revenue accounts, Colonel SYKES moved their re-committal, on the ground that the statement which had been made to the House respecting them was not trustworthy.—After some observations from Mr. G. DUFF, the resolution was agreed to.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Major ANSON gave notice that, in the event of the Army Regulation Bill passing the second reading, he should move that, in adopting any scheme of purchase, the vested rights and interests of officers should be respected.

India Office.

March 6, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Priestley, G. W. V. Yule (Uncov.), M. Thomson (Uncov.), and A. E. Byrn (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. R. Daniel, F. H. Wilkinson, and W. H. Comyn.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. de C. Rennick, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Stewart, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Wells, Cav.; Lieut. A. S. Roberts, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Major gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. G. Robeson, Staff Corps; Capt. L. Russell, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Ward (Uncov), 6 mo.; Mr. W. Barnfather (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. A. T. Dick (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. T. Griffin (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. Evans (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. L. B. Bean (Uncov.), 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. P. M. Jones (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. D. G. Newington, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. P. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major G. N. Stephens, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Brev. capt. N. J. Arnott, Inf., 6 mo.; Brev. capt. G. H. Cherry, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. H. Cuming, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Harvey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Power, J. M. Lowis, and J. Wheeler (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. V. Fitzgerald (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Williamson, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Cook, Staff Corps; Col. F. C. Maisey, Staff Corps; Capt. E. R. Ives, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Surg. G. S. W. Ogg; Lieut. C. E. L. Eastall, Inf.; Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smyth, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps; Major T. Waddington, Staff Corps; Major L. H. Sibthorpe, Staff Corps; Major W. Waddington, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Cookson—The wife of Col. G. R. Cookson, Bengal Infantry, of a son, at Southsea, Feb. 27.
Davis—The wife of Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., K.C.B., of a son, at Hollywell, Gloucestershire, Feb. 26.
Hobson—The wife of Major Julian C. Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Prospect Villas, Tunbridge, Feb. 21.
Tremenheere—The wife of G. H. W. Tremenheere, 102nd Fusiliers, of a son, March 1.

MARRIAGES.

Davies—De Longueville.—Samuel Masters Davies to Josephine M. C., daughter of Charles De Longueville, Major 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, at St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, March 2.
Dodd—Eckford.—Henry M. Dodd to Mary, widow of the late General Eckford, C.B., daughter of Arthur Forest, at St. George's, Campdenhill, Kensington, March 2.

DEATHS.

Aitchison—Victoria W. C. L., daughter of General Sir John Aitchison, G.C.B., at 4, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 3, Feb. 25.
Champain—Ann, daughter of the late John Champain, Bengal Civil Service, at Paris, on the 11th of last Dec.
Coghlan—Augusta, wife of Charles Hay Coghlan, Captain 101st and 109th Regiment Foot, at 50, Bedford-gardens, W., Feb. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. Str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—27. Channel Light, Kurrachee; Defiance, Calcutta; Sparkling Dew, Batavia; John Peacock, Moulmain.—28. Woolhampton, Mauritius; str. Rollo, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Galata, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Walkyrien, Mauritius.—March 1. Albertine, Calcutta.—3. Str. Blythewood, Bombay.—4. Str. Breadalbane, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arcturus, via Suez Canal.—At Gravesend.—From Calcutta.—Capt. Wells, Mr. Venus, Mr. J. Hawkins, Mr. T. Powrie, Mr. S. Rinney, Mr. A. E. Byrn, Mr. R. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. Crofton and child, Mrs. Burn and three children, Mr. Blackman and child, Miss Trevelyan, Mr. A. and Mrs. Stevenson and five children, Mr. and Mrs. McMeckin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Mr. S. C. Bayley and three children, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Jones.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Royal Saxon, Aden; str. Kangaroo, Singapore, via Suez Canal; str. Vanguard, Singapore, via Suez Canal; Conflict, Bombay.—28. Bertram Rigby, Calcutta.—March 3. Bell, Bombay; Ralston, Calcutta; Khorasan, Madras.—4. Str. Berar, Bombay; River Clyde, Calcutta; Warren Hastings, Mauritius; Madras, Galle; Sea Chief, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Vixen, via Suez Canal, March 3.—From London.—For Madras.—Capt. C. A. and Mrs. Porteous and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Ogg, Mr. and Mrs. Serres. Major, Mrs., and Miss Hale, Major and Mrs. Nepean, Mrs. Emsley, Mr. Morison, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Towers. For Calcutta.—Two Misses Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Milton.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, March 4.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Barron, Mr. F. Waring, Dr. J. A. Smith, Mrs. H. Daniell and infant, Dr. R. J. Abbott, Mr. A. Sache, Rev. A. Taylor, Major T. Bell, Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. A. W. Osborne, Mr. Parsons, Capt. A. Farrar, Lieut. C. H. Ives, Col. and Mrs. Maisey, Mr. V. Fitzgerald and brother. For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. E. C. Craster and infant, Mr. W. Doctor. For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Shakespear, Mrs. Henceason and infant, Miss M. Joseph. For Yokohama.—Dr. W. Bonkema. For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Iveson, Mr. Evans. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Forster. For Singapore.—Mr. London, Mr. Gibson. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Austin, Miss Layard, Col. Longdon, Miss Armstrong, Mr. W. G. Knight, Mr. R. K. Shurburn.

Per str. Nyanza, March 7.—From Dartmoor.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. Naesmith, Mr. W. H. McKewan, Mr. J. Harrison, Mrs. Stevens and infant, Col. and Mrs. Cardon, Major R. Blundell, Mr. Cordery. For Alexandria.—Mr. H. J. and Miss R. Kennard.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Monstoary, Mauritius to Moulmain, Jan. 1, 6 N., 96 E.
Elizabeth Galbraith, for Rangoon, Feb. 22, 51 N., 8 W.
Bengollyun, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 8, 18 N., 27 W.
Norham Castle, Clyde to Singapore, Feb. 9, 40 N., 15 W.
Hartloll, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 15, 44 N., 11 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Lisbon, March 3.—The str. Delta, from Southampton to Alexandria, has put in here with port paddle shaft broken, which cannot be repaired here. The str. Candia, leaving Southampton, March 4, will call at Lisbon to take on the Delta's mails, passengers, and cargo. The steamer from Suez, corresponding with the Delta, will leave for Bombay at the usual time with the Brindisi portion of the mail, and passengers, and Liverpool cargo.

Glasgow, March 3.—A Singapore telegram, received yesterday morning, states that the China mail, which arrived there on the 28th Feb., brought no mail from Manila.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

March 11.

Southampton to Bombay.—Col. W. Coke, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Capt. E. Cherry and Col. and Mrs. Williamson and two children.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Geoghegan.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. W. F. Baker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. French and child, Hon. Mrs. Gordon and two children, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Misses Hewetson (three), and Miss Thomas.
Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Clarke.

March 18.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Fearon, Mr. A. Bryant, Miss Holder, and Mr. Sharpe.
Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Schmidt.
Southampton to Madras.—Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Lieut. Patterson, Major and Mrs. Gahagan, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Andrews.
Brindisi to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. Hudson, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Mr. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Miss Chayter, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington and two children, and Mr. Egerton.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. Oakes, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Babington, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Babington.
Brindisi to Rangoon.—Mr. Cowie.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. L. Grant, Mr. Marah, and Mr. Bernard.
Brindisi to Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Pugh.
Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. Veitch, and Mr. W. Christy.
Brindisi to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, and Mr. Johnson.
Suez to Hong Kong.—Mrs. Clark, and Mr. F. Clauss.
Suez to Singapore.—Mr. L. Clark.
Southampton to Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Wapink.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. P. Cummins, and Ensign Scott.
Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. D. W. Skrine.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. Gilchrist.
Southampton to Aden.—Col. Fyers, C.B.
Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. Cooper.
Southampton to King George's Sound.—Mr. G. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Simms, and Mr. T. Du Boulay.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Sir D. Cooper.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, and Miss Airey.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Leck and child, and two Misses Leck.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that one of the largest of those never-failing administrative questions which the progressive character of our rule in India constantly brings up for settlement is judicial organisation. Administrative officers have long watched with apprehension the gradual but systematic postponement by district officers of their executive to their judicial duties. This growing evil has long attracted the attention of the Indian Government. Some two years since evidence and opinions were collected throughout India on this subject, and as Mr. Stephen is known to have taken the matter up, direct action will probably follow at a very early date, and not before it is wanted. In point of fact, however admirably the compound or patriarchal system served its purpose in earlier days, India has now grown out of it. The so-called non-regulation provinces, where, in the golden age, district officers wholly innocent of legal trammels, but guided instead by pure intuition, performed their judicial functions for the great part in the saddle, or at the most held piepowder courts under the village tree, who scorned "cutcherries" as effete, and would have given but short shrift to the barrister within their borders—are now as rigidly regulated and as stringently controlled as any other part of the Empire, and the deputy commissioner who attempted nowadays to follow the precedents set him by Edwardes, Lake, and Nicolson would speedily find himself in very bad case indeed. The result is that you get neither a competent judge nor an efficient executive officer. The obvious remedy is the separation of judicial and executive functions. This seems easy enough to do, but it is not really so simple as it seems. The backbone of our system is the personal influence and power exercised by the magistrate or district officer over the people. He must represent in their eyes and be to them, in fact, the actual Government, and any measure which tends to lessen this position is self-condemned. But governors exercising no criminal jurisdiction, having no power to punish, in short, would soon come to be regarded as very feeble folk indeed, and their personal rule and authority would be hopelessly broken down. To take this power, therefore, from the hands of the executive officers—that is, to make a complete separa-

tion between judicial and executive functions—is out of the question, as it would lead directly to the very evil it is essential to avoid. The alternative is to make a division in the judicial functions, separating the civil from the criminal, and uniting the latter with executive work. The district officer, with his authority unimpaired, and his opportunities for work enhanced, would then be able to devote himself to his district duties with a vigour which for many years has been out of the question; while, on the other hand, the judge, relieved from the performance of a mass of miscellaneous duties, would be left free to bestow that necessary care and thought on the purely civil judicial work which it has never as yet received.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The *Saturday Review* observes that there is not a single item of the Indian Revenue which is not attacked by some school of English or Indian opinion. The Land-tax, the Salt-tax, the Income-tax, the Customs' Duties, have each their enemies; but unquestionably the most serious attack, and the one made by the most numerous and powerful adversaries, is the attack on the source of revenue which has just displayed so curiously its power for good or for evil. The movement which is gradually acquiring in this country the importance which it acquired in several American States is incidentally directed against Indian opium. Professor Jowett, in one of his recent lectures, told his London audience that Temperance, in the Greek sense, meant minding your own business. Temperance, in the English sense, means minding everybody else's business. The tendency of those who cannot practise self-command to call upon their neighbours to come and help them to command themselves, is certainly not a new phenomenon of human nature, since it had great influence over the rise of monasticism, but it is steadily changing into a passion for exercising one of the most selfish and least justifiable forms of tyranny. "Thou shalt not drink, lest I get drunk," is a commandment upon which an increasing number of Englishmen are bent on forming a legislation almost as stringent as that which the legislators of all ages have based on "Thou shalt do no murder," or "Thou shall not steal." One would have at first thought that the very notion of extending this rule to the smoking of opium by the Chinese would have produced a doubt as to the soundness of the rule itself. Is it really true universally that a man is morally the worse for indulging in a sedative or a stimulant? In order that you may be sure that it is true of the Chinese, you must first convince yourself that you understand what is their ordinary, every-day morality, and next, that you know what is the exact change made in that morality by smoking opium. Now, do the advocates for a Liquor-law know anything whatever about Chinese morality? Do they know what are the particular actions which a native of China thinks right and what are those which he thinks wrong? Are they quite certain that, when he is under the influence of opium, there is any change in his moral views, or that, if there is, it is not one which brings him nearer to the moral standard of the British householder? The members of Temperance Societies not only do not condemn but strongly approve of certain artificial stimulants. They distinctly consider that the drinking of tea or coffee promotes virtue. What grounds have they for denying that opium produces on Chinese morality the same effects as tea and coffee upon British morality? It is certainly possible that no such effects may be produced, but what do the Temperance people know about it?

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, March 18.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Fridays, March 11 and 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	95½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. at 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		91½ 92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		90½ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		90½ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		99½ par
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		106½ 107

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205
	India 5 per cent.		109½ to 109¾
	India 4 per cent.		102 to 101¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106¾ to 107¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½ to 100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½
	India 5 per cent., 1879		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1858		100
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	108½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105
20	Ditto (new)	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	88
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	101¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101 to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8¾ to 9¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	128 to 129
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	8¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7¼
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6¾ to 6¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	9¾ to 9¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8 to 8¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4¾ to 5¼
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	7¼ to 7¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
£	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3¾ to 3¼ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	44 to 46
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	4 to 3 dis.

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, November, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing a Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, and on being found qualified, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
English: Composition ... ... 500 } History and Literature ... 500 }	1,000
Mathematics, pure and mixed ...	2,000
Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
French	750
German	750
Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following Branches—viz. (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing ...	500
Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing	500

The Charge made to Students at the College will be at the rate of £150 per annum.

For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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The Spring Term—commencing May 1st, and ending July 25th.
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Rev. PEREGRINE CURTOIS, Branston Rectory, near Lincoln.
Madame BIOTTOT, 5, rue Rovigo, Paris.
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References:—Lady Hogg, 24, Chesham-place; F. R. Hogg, Esq., Postmaster-general, Bengal; Rogers Cunliffe, Esq., Forest Lodge, Leyton; Rev. W. J. Hall, Rector of Eastcheap, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

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Ditto, ditto, best quality	6	0	0

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Ditto, ditto, higher quality, richly engraved	10	10	0
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 18; Agra and Madras, February 16; Calcutta, February 25.

THE topic of the week is the progress of the movement against the Loshai raiders. By the 2nd February the whole of the 44th N.I. had reached Sylhet on their way to Cachar. In the course of the next ten days the same regiment had despatched two companies towards Monierkhall under Captain Lightfoot and Lieutenant Bourne. These were to go up the Sonai river in boats, while a third party was to march along the Bongkong Range to Loshai-Haut, on the same river, whence Mr. Edgar had been heard of on the 31st January, still ignorant of the raid and of his dangerous proximity to the raiders. A man from his camp going to Loshai-Haut was prevented from returning by the sight of a Loshai party bearing homewards baskets full of heads. Sookpilall however was still friendly at the beginning of February. The remainder of the 44th left Sylhet on the 9th February for Cachar. Of the 4th N.I. one company had gone to Narvarbund stockade, and another to Chargola in Sylhet. On the 3rd February 200 of the 43rd N.I. had reached Shillong. General Bourchier was at Cachar taking measures to secure Mr. Edgar's safety. Mr. Daly had managed to escape from Monierkhall where he had for a time been completely surrounded. The report of Mr. Bagshawe's death proved to be a mistake. According to the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar, his district was already clear of Loshais. It was still however determined to maintain bodies of troops in watch along the frontier. As for the question of following up the retreating raiders, that would depend on uncertain conditions of weather; February being sometimes a rainy month in the Cachar Hills.

ON the real merits of the quarrel between the teaplanters of Cachar and the Bengal Government touching the defenceless state of the Cachar frontier, we have no sufficient means of forming an opinion. It is clear however that the recurrence of Loshai raids must go far to check the reviving prosperity of the unlucky planters, and it is certain that they think themselves unduly neglected by their rulers in the matter of police. They complain that the old system of disregarding their warnings and trusting to Providence has been steadily pursued since the date of the previous raid, and certainly the disasters caused by the last one give a certain colour to such complaints. It must be no joke to work a tea-garden exposed to a sudden rush of murderous savages hungering for plunder and human heads. Mr. Macfarlane, the brave defender of the Katlicherra estate, shows in his letter to the *Friend of India* the difficulties he had to struggle with even after a successful defence against two attacks. Ten of his coolies had been buried up to the 30th January, while others were missing, and at least one poor woman had been carried off. Nothing but the gallantry of his manager and assistant had saved a European lady and two children from perhaps worse than death. It took him some days to get his frightened coolies together, but so utter was their demoralisation from panic, that the mere rumour of Loshais being in the jungle caused another stampede. They had ultimately to be left in another garden until they should muster up courage to resume their old places. It is easy to see how seriously the prevalence of such fears among the coolies will hamper the future progress of tea-planting in Cachar; but the proper remedy is not quite so easy to discover.

THE story repeated by a Lahore paper, about the ruler of Yarkand having forbidden all merchants from going to Palampore, has been flatly contradicted by the Punjab Government. There is no truth whatever in the report, and so far nothing has happened to mar the commercial results of Mr. Forsyth's mission. That gentleman was on the point of coming home, his eyesight being still impaired. Dr. Cayley has also taken his furlough, and will probably be replaced by Mr. Shaw, who has twice made the journey to Yarkand, once with poor Hayward, and lately with Mr. Forsyth.

IN the Legislative Council on February 10 Mr. Cockerell's Bill to amend the law relating to subordinate Courts in Bengal was passed; Mr. Chapman brought in a Bill to relieve the encumbered estates of Talookdars in Broach, and Sir R. Temple introduced his Bill for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act of 1863.

AMONG the latest arrivals at Bombay were Mr. G. Campbell, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Clive Bayley, Secretary to the Indian Government, both of whom went on at once to Calcutta.

MR. H. HEWETT, of the Kandeish Local Funds' Department, has been acquitted of all the charges of corruption brought against him. Mr. Bayley, the presiding Judge, commented with much severity on the character of the evidence for the prosecution.

AMONG other items of latest news we may notice the intended construction of a floating bridge across the Hooghly, to be finished by 1873 for not more than £150,000; the subscription of £1,200 by the British Indian Association of Oudh to the Durand Memorial Fund; and the arrival of Mr. Seward at Madras on the 11th February.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram Sir R. Temple delivered his Financial Statement in the Legislative Council on the 9th of this month. It was divided, as usual, into three parts, relating severally to three financial years. For 1869-70 he gave the "actual" figures, which tally with those already disclosed to us by Mr. Grant Duff. That is to say, the actual surplus over an

expenditure of £50,782,413 was £118,668. This of course takes no account of an "extraordinary expenditure" of £2,599,614, covered by loan. For the year ending March 31, 1871, Sir Richard gives us not the actual figures which have yet to be completely made up, but the nearest possible approach to them in the shape of "regular estimates," founded on actual returns made up to the end of February. From these it appears that the receipts for 1870-71 may be reckoned at £51,048,900, while the ordinary outlay is put down at £50,051,800, or £997,100 less than the year's revenue. A further sum of £1,146,800 represents the separate outlay on public works extraordinary, such as canals, state-railways, and so forth. The estimated surplus therefore for the year just ending was pretty accurately foreshadowed in the Under-Secretary's financial statement of February 24. For the year 1871-72 we get the first or "Budget Estimate" of £49,098,900 for receipts, against £49,005,500 for outlay, with an estimated surplus of £93,400. The extraordinary outlay is reckoned at £3,626,000, which will be covered by the balance of old loans and a new one, to be raised in England, of two millions and a-half. No loan, it appears, will be raised in India. The home expenditure for the year is set down at nine millions, and the grants to Local Governments from the Imperial treasury at 3¾ millions "for the provincial services." The Imperial grant for ordinary public works will amount to £2,333,000, and for extraordinary works to 3½ millions. This part of the telegraphic summary needs explaining, for the sum proposed by the Indian Government and declared by Mr. Grant Duff to have been set aside for local distribution was not 3¾ but 4¾ millions, which was to include all assignments for local public works. The Imperial grant of 2⅓ millions must refer to interest on guaranteed railways and other works of a strictly Imperial nature, the cost of which is to be defrayed out of income.

With regard to the Civil and Military Estimates, we are told nothing except that "some reductions are proposed in them." If the amount were anything considerable, we should not have been left to guess at it; or can it be that there is still a question as to the extent of the reductions proposed? The opium revenue is estimated at eight millions, a figure which seems moderate enough in comparison with the nine millions it was wont to yield before 1869, and not unreasonably high by reference to the actual yield for the last two years. We can only trust that the unexpected gain of nearly a million upon the Budget Estimate for opium in the year just ending will not be balanced by a corresponding loss in the coming year, especially as opium culture is rapidly increasing in Western China. The only change proposed in the taxation for 1871-72 concerns the income-tax, which will henceforth be reduced from 3½ to 1 per cent., while the level of assessment is to be raised from incomes of 500 to those of 750 rupees a-year. So far as it goes, we may look on this as a decided change for the better; but the best change of all would have been the total abolition of a tax which at the new rate may bring in about a million a-year at a moral cost out of all proportion to the material gain. A succession-duty would be quite as productive and far better suited to native habits and traditions.

In defending the income-tax Sir R. Temple raised "a slight laugh" among his hearers by observing that only one local Government, that of Bengal, had reported any cases of known oppression, and that these amounted only to thirteen. Sir Richard also pointed out that the number of incomes touched by the new scale of assessment would be reduced one-half. Among his two hundred hearers were the Chief of Jaipore, who left Calcutta the next evening, and Mr. Seward, the American ex-Minister, who was to start for Benares yesterday. The latter is said to have paid marked attention to the Budget statement, especially when opium was mentioned as the saving feature of the finances; the loss on home exchanges having been balanced by the great gain upon opium. It is said that Lord Mayo insists on sacrificing every item of avoidable outlay to the paramount need of preventing a deficit—that abiding bugbear of timid financiers. It would really be far wiser policy to spend twenty millions at once on necessary works for India than to waste probably half that sum by spending it in driblets of two or three millions a-year. The outside public of Calcutta are described as disappointed and suspicious with regard to the income-tax, but generally satisfied with the Budget figures and the new scheme of decentralised finance.

Now that the Indian Bonus Question is once more coming to the front, it will help perhaps to disabuse some minds of the erroneous impressions which still turn up in some leading journals, as to the illegality of the bonus system in the old Indian Army, if we reprint the opinion given a few years back by two eminent lawyers, Sir John Rolt and Mr. H. James:—

Ex Parte Lieut.-Col. A.B.—Two questions have been submitted to us. 1. Whether the payments which have been made by the officers in the Company's service under "the Bonus System" are legal or illegal? and, 2. If there be any means by which the officers who have made such payments can recover the sums paid by them? Upon the first question, the case of Græme *v.* Wroughton, 24 L.I. Ex. 265, is an authority that such payments are illegal, or rather the dictum of Mr. Baron Martin is to be so construed. The case itself did not directly determine the question involved. In that case an action was brought on a bond to secure the repayment of money lent, for the purpose of contributing to the fund to be paid to a retiring officer. A plea was pleaded, setting out some of the facts in this case, but alleging that the money was corruptly paid. To this plea there was a demurrer. Before the demurrer was heard, the issues of fact were tried. The learned judge at the trial held that the plea was not proved in fact, and without leaving any question to the jury, directed a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial and the demurrer were argued together, and the Court of Exchequer, by its judgment, determined that if the averment in the plea were true, it was a good plea, and that therefore the issue raised upon it should have been left to the jury. A new trial was therefore directed. But the plea alleged that the transaction was a corrupt one, and, for the purposes of demurrer, this was of necessity assumed to be true. What would have been the judgment of the Court if these words had been struck out, or, if the jury had negatived them, as doubtless any jury would, is but a matter of conjecture. Even to the extent to which the case determines the question involved, we have grave doubts whether it would, on further consideration, be held to be good law. The tendency of the common law, and also of the statutes affecting the subject (24 Geo. III., c. 25; 33 Geo. III., c. 52; 49 Geo. III., c. 126) is to control the corrupt sale of offices and commissions. In this case, we doubt whether there has been any sale or transfer in the sense contemplated by the statutes. Neither in letter nor spirit does the retiring officer sell or transfer his commission. He receives a sum of money which is more in the nature of superannuation allowance than the price of a sale. In this case, also, what has occurred has been expressly sanctioned both by the Board of Directors and by the Governor-General of India. We presume that, in their judgment, no illegal act has been committed, and certainly their approval negatives all idea of the transaction having been corrupt. We incline, therefore, to be of opinion that if an opportunity occurs for reviewing the decision of the Court of Exchequer, the dicta in the judgment referred to will not be concurred in, and that "the Bonus System" will be held to be legal. It certainly must be so regarded *in foro conscientiæ*. We are of opinion that there is no remedy either at law or in a Court of Equity for those we are advising. There was no express contract with the Government, or any of its departments, and certainly those who received the money cannot be called upon to refund it. (Signed) John Rolt (now Sir John Rolt, Attorney-General).—H. James.

We might go yet further in the direction here indicated, and maintain with another lawyer, Mr. Rathborne, that even if the bonus given to a retiring officer were regarded in the light of a sale of his commission, it was such a sale as came directly under the exemptions specified in 49 George III., cap. 126. In this Act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices, it is expressly provided that nothing therein "*shall extend to any purchases, sales, or exchanges of commissions in his Majesty's Forces under regulations made or to be made by his Majesty.*" Now, as every Indian officer held also a Royal Commission, and the bonus system was formally sanctioned by the Court of Directors writing in the name and with the full authority of her Majesty's Ministers on the Board of Control, it seems impossible to argue that a bonus transaction was anything but a lawful sale or bargain, carried out under a Regulation made by her Majesty, through her appointed representatives in this country and in India. There is really no room for shirking the manifest conclusion that a bonus system established under such conditions had the same legal force as the Purchase System in her Majesty's army.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Madras.—Rev. H. S. Taylor, m.a., of the American Mission, at Muddapasilai, Madura, Feb. 3.

Bombay.—W. H. Harrison, Esq., late Bombay C.S., at 9, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, March 4.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, March 7.—From Bombay.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Fullerton, Dr. Kelhorn, Mr. Bosenquet, Mr. Fry, Mr. King, Mr. Fraser, Capt. Vivian, Mr. Sea, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Benedict. From Shanghai.—Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Brand. From Alexandria.—Mr. Winn, Mr. Peake, Col. Babbage, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Stanhope, Miss Broadbent, Mr. Kennedy.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, March 18.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and infant, three Misses McConnell, Mrs. Sinclair and infant, Col. and Mrs. Turner and two children, Major and Mrs. Smyly and child, Capt. Hepburn, Mrs. Marvall, Capt. Edwards, Major Park, Mr. H. Belford, Col. Ouseley.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

THE LOSHAIS.

The recent inroads of Loshai or Kookie savages across the Cachar border ought to invite renewed attention to Captain Lewin's interesting essay on the Hill Tribes of Eastern Bengal. The *Kyoungtha* or children of the River, and the *Toungtha* or children of the Hills, are the distinguishing names of two sets of tribes more or less akin, who inhabit the hill ranges running northward from Arrakan to Assam, along the borders of Chittagong, Munnipore, and Cachar. The Kyoungtha are said to be of pure Arrakanese—that is Burman—origin, while the Toungtha seem to be more or less direct offspring of the aboriginal stock. A great many of the former tribes are known to have entered the Chittagong Hills from Arrakan about two generations back, and to their emigrations the Burmese War of 1824 was partly due. The Kyoungtha show their Mongolian origin in the yellow colour of their skins, while the Toungtha are dark and swarthy, and "more purely savage," possessing no written character, and speaking a language limited to the fewest and simplest words. Among the latter the men go nearly naked, and the women after marriage content themselves with a short petticoat only. Their religion is of the simplest; they are cruel and reckless of life, never greet each other, nor reverence their chiefs or elders, but have very great respect for an oath. They are monogamists, apt to make good husbands and fathers. Before marriage, as in Japan, unlimited license is allowed to the girls, but prostitution is unknown. To the Toungtha belong the Loshai or Kookie clans, many in number, but all speaking virtually the same language and following the same customs. Both men and women, says Captain Lewin, "are well-made and wonderfully muscular;" the former averaging five foot eight, the latter five foot four; with swarthy complexions, generally smooth cheeks, forbidding countenances, and lean bodies. Unlike most of the other hill tribes, "their faces bear no marks of Tartar or Mongolian descent." The men wear one long homespun sheet of cotton cloth, sometimes of fine texture, dyed blue with crimson and yellow stripes. Their hair is bound up into a knot on the nape of the neck. The women wear nothing but a narrow strip of blue cloth round their loins, and distend the lobes of their ears with large discs of wood or ivory. Both sexes delight in necklaces of large amber beads brought from Burmah, by which they set the highest store.

The top of a high hill is always chosen for the site of a Loshai village, which in war time is protected by a strong stockade. Every fifth year or so, when the surrounding land has been worked out, the village is removed to virgin ground. This is owing to the wasteful method of cultivation pursued by all these hill tribes. This process is call "joom." In April the "joomah" goes into the forest, picks out, if he can, a spot densely covered with bamboos, and proceeds to clear it with his *dao* or large knife. In May the felled timber is dry enough to set on fire. Its ashes manure the burnt soil, and when the first signs of coming rain appear, the whole village goes forth laden with mixed seeds of cotton, rice, melons, pumpkins, yams, and Indian corn, which are cast into little shallow holes made with the *dao*. Each man then proceeds to build him a loghut on his own clearing. Very little care is needed for the crops, which seldom suffer unless from excessive rains. Between July and October the several crops are gathered. A "joom" thus cleared needs eight or ten years to bring back the old growth of underwood before it can be cleared again. Hence it takes still fewer years to exhaust all the suitable land around one village. Proper tillage with the plough these savages abhor, even when their usual means of subsistence fail them for a time.

Chief among their domesticated animals are the guyal and the hill-goat. The former, of which nearly every house keeps one tethered to its door, is a magnificent beast "resembling nothing so much as the Chillingworth wild cattle magnified." It is kept by the Loshais not for milking, but for slaughter at sacrifices or grand feasts. The goats have long shaggy coats of pure white hair, almost sweeping the ground. Almost every house likewise keeps a pet pig, which runs loose, and fattens wonderfully on what it finds. Being great flesh eaters, the Loshais lay traps for wild deer, pigs, bears, and other game; but their favourite game is the wild elephant, which they hunt in large parties, armed of late years with guns of English make. Their constant wars among themselves are sometimes varied by raids into British ground for the purpose of carrying off slaves. Their whole art of war consists in surprises—not at all a bad principle even for civilised warfare. They will march immense distances in four or five days to reach the village on which they mean to burst by a sudden attack in the night. They can make a rough kind of gunpowder, and have learned to repair their gunlocks among other essays in ironwork; but the gun-barrels are beyond them. Of pottery they know nothing, using gourds and leaves for plates and bottles when they cannot obtain brass or earthen vessels from their Bengallie neighbours. They use no money except for buying goods at the frontier markets. On the death of a housefather, the corpse, dressed in its finest clothes, is placed sitting in the middle of the house, his guns and weapons on the right, his widow on the left. A big feast is prepared for his friends, who also offer him food and put a pipe of tobacco between his lips. The Howlong Loshais, instead of burying the corpse on the second day, hang it up to the house-beams for a whole week, during which the widow has to sit underneath without stirring from her spinning-wheel. If her friends fail to bring her food, the poor woman must starve on the spot. Another clan keep the dead body dried for six months, so that all the dead man's friends and kinsfolk may have time to come and take farewell of him.

PRINCE KASSAI'S ENVOYS.

The tender and quite disinterested regard we always profess to feel for the welfare of our Indian dependency has just been illustrated in a very suggestive way. It must be very comforting to the people of India to find that after all we never forget them when there is any chance of turning their good offices to our own especial advantage. There are some people whose chief happiness consists in sacrificing themselves for the good of others. If the natives of India belong to this class, they ought to be very unhappy at the opportunity they have just been losing for the exercise of that self-denial which the strong are always ready to teach the weak. At the moment when they themselves were bowed down with the weight of new taxes imposed in payment of debts which their English masters did them

the honour to run up on their behalf, it would have set the crown to their past sacrifices if they could have come forward to relieve those masters of other burdens in whose removal they had much less apparent interest. Remembering how handsomely India contributed to the entertainment of a Turkish Sultan, and to various other demands of like pertinence upon her accommodating purse, we are not surprised to learn that England was quite ready to help herself from that same quarter on the next inviting occasion. According to the revelations made last Friday in the House of Commons, such an occasion turned up a few months ago, when certain envoys from our old friend Prince Kassai of Abyssinia reached Suez, laden with presents —since valued at £1,500—for her Britannic Majesty. From Suez they went on to Alexandria, and there they tarried pending the reference which Colonel Staunton made to his own Government touching their future proceedings. Eventually the presents were forwarded to their destination; but the envoys, after a stay of several months in Egypt, have had to return home without seeing the country to which they had been sent.

How this happened, we know from the mouth of Lord Enfield himself. These gentlemen, if they came on to England, would have to be treated as Royal guests. That would cost something —possibly a few hundred pounds—and who so fit to undertake the burden as the home representatives of the Indian Government? What the Indian Government has to do with Prince Kassai we have failed to discover; but anyhow to the India Office "application was made upon the subject." Unluckily for the envoys, the Secretary for India met the cool proposal with a simple reference to India's poverty. There were "no funds available" in that direction. The milch cow had most inconveniently run dry for the present. No question appears to have been raised as to the justice of asking India to pay the travelling expenses and hotel bills of people with whom she has not the slightest concern. But it was clear that somebody would have to pay the bill, and why not India as well as England? India has long been used to these little impositions, and what is the good of a great dependency if it cannot now and then save a few pounds to its master's pockets? Poverty however was no doubt the safest plea for putting off an unpleasant demand in this instance. When a too pressing acquaintance wants you to lend him another trifle of a few pounds, the simple assurance that you have not the money at hand saves all necessity for arguing the moral point.

An appeal was then made, it seems, to the Treasury; but that department, having small excuse for pleading poverty, rejected the appeal on moral grounds. It would not be right, they said, to use Imperial funds for such a purpose. We hope the people of India will appreciate the delicacy of those moral scruples which could see no harm in extracting money under false pretences from the Indian exchequer, but which are shocked at the notion of coming down on the British taxpayer for the means of discharging a national duty. "Let us be moral," exclaim the Pecksniffs of the English Government, in bland unconsciousness of the wrong they purposed doing the moment before. It is right, we suppose, to pay one's debts with money filched from other people, but if the wherewithal cannot be thus obtained, honour forbids our paying them out of our own pockets! Such at least is the construction we are forced to place on Lord Enfield's statement of what was left undone in the matter of these envoys. If their reception in this country was not to be a rightful charge upon the Imperial funds, we should be glad to know from what more fitting source the money for such a purpose ought to have been drawn. Whoever else was bound to show proper courtesy to the delegates of a prince who had also proved himself our good friend in need, no one could seriously maintain the duty of the Indian Government to take the burden in this case upon its own shoulders.

To us indeed it seems that policy and gratitude alike commanded what justice certainly did not forbid. The people of England would hardly have begrudged an outlay of a few hundred pounds in honour of a prince whose services to England in the campaign against Theodore are still fresh in their memories, whose will to help our countrymen was yet more recently shown in his efforts to avenge the murder of Mr. Powell, and whose envoys were bearing hither some costly tokens of their master's gratitude to the nation which had delivered him from the fear of his worst foe. It would have cost a mere trifle to send these men home again well pleased with their English entertainers, and duly impressed with the more salient features of Western civilisation and British greatness, as compared either with the barbarism of Abyssinia or the thin-coated civilisation of Egypt. But moral scruples have been made the cloak for an act of needless discourtesy. Her Majesty has received the presents, but the bearers missed the welcome that ought to have been granted them in their master's name. By way of an appropriate finish to all this blundering, Prince Kassai's own letter remains unanswered, or did remain so last Friday; for only the day before had the Government succeeded in getting it translated. It was so "difficult to decipher" that the reading of it took more than a month, from the 5th of February, the day of its actual receipt! But remembering the eighteen months during which poor King Theodore's letter lay unanswered and unheeded, we may congratulate Prince Kassai on his good fortune in the chance of getting an answer in about as many weeks.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—As to Mr. Cardwell's plan for reorganising our military defences, in so far as it regards the grant of compensation to officers of the Royal Army for the extra regulation money paid by them for their commissions, while Government is ignoring the sum paid by the Company's officers towards bonuses, it is the most monstrous specimen of class legislation I ever heard of. For see how the matter stands. The Company's officers invested their money on the strength of a despatch of the Court of Directors, concurred in by the President of the India Board on the part of the Crown, and published in General Orders of the Government of India to the Indian Army, wherein they were expressly invited and encouraged to do so, on the ground of the great advantage it would be to the public service.

The Queen's officers, on the other hand, paid the extra regulation money under no such sanction, but, on the contrary, in direct violation of an Act of Parliament passed expressly to put an end to the practice, and the provisions of which are of the most stringent nature. They are to the effect that any officer paying anything beyond the regulation price shall forfeit his commission and be cashiered; and that as an encouragement to persons informing of such acts, they shall be entitled to half the value of the commission so forfeited, provided such half value does not exceed five hundred pounds. It also enacts that all who have aided or assisted them shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

While, again, the practice in the Indian Army has been declared by counsel of eminence, Mr. James, Q.C., and Sir John Rolt, to be legal, there is not a member of the Four Inns of Court who would dream of setting his hand to the opinion that the practice in the Royal Army was anything but utterly unlawful. It is true the law has not been enforced; but neither till lately was the law against Sunday trading.

I do not mean to argue from this that the law should be enforced, and that instead of getting compensation these gentlemen should now be brought to a court-martial; but what I do say most emphatically is, that if gentlemen whose claims are of that nature are to be compensated for what they will lose if the purchase and sale of commissions be abolished, how much more strong is the claim of the Indian officers!

So strong is it, indeed, that I cannot help thinking that if Mr. Cardwell's proposition be taken as the text, it would not be difficult to put the matter in such a light as to leave the Government now no alternative but doing justice to the Indian officers, or subjecting themselves to the disgraceful imputation of meting out their measures of compensation according to the Parliamentary influence of those they have to deal with. For

if the grant of so many millions as compensation for what they have paid above the regulation to the Queen's officers be only what is right and proper, then the refusal of the couple of hundreds of thousands or less that would be required to compensate the Company's officers is an act of the most flagrant and scandalous injustice; if, on the other hand, these had been rightly treated, then the gift to the Queen's army can only be construed as a corrupt arrangement to buy their votes and those of their friends in the Lords and Commons, and so procure a sanction for the Government's Army scheme, which it knows would otherwise have been withheld from it.

Viewing the matter in this light I think Mr. Cardwell's scheme ought to be taken quite as a God-send by the Indian officers. For I hold it quite impossible, if they will only be stirring, that compensation for the money illegally invested in extra regulation purchase can be sanctioned in Parliament and the country for the Royal officers, and at the same time compensation for the loss of money invested in bonuses by the Company's officers, under the express sanction of the Government of India, be withheld from them. A Barrister.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW HINDI BIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I venture to suggest that the marriage of her Most Gracious Majesty's daughter with the son of the Secretary for India might be commemorated in a most becoming manner by her Majesty's commands to revise the translation of the Bible into the Hindwee language.

This language is spoken by upwards of thirty millions of her Majesty's subjects in India, in Rajpootana, in the North-West Provinces, in Oudh, Behar, Bughelkund, and Bundlekund. It is wonderfully adapted for translations from the Greek; it is founded on the Sanskrit, which answers Greek as face answers face in a glass.

Unfortunately, it has been supposed that the work of translation can be undertaken by Missionary and Bible Societies without the aid of Government, our God-fearing nation forgetting that the missionaries are, or ought to be, fully occupied with other work, with teaching the young and preaching to the old; forgetting, too, that the work of translation is *exceedingly expensive*, and its power to convert is not immediately apparent. Subscribers to Missionary Societies would object to see enormous sums expended without quick result.

The duty of her Majesty's Government to give her Indian subjects access to the sacred fountains of Divine truth was officially declared by Lord Wellesley seventy years ago, but this duty has been hitherto neglected as far as concerns her subjects who speak the Hindwee language. The existing translations are very imperfect, as might be supposed, considering that one of the most respected of the translators was throughout life ignorant both of Greek and Hebrew.

It is my belief that not a single man among the millions speaking Hindwee would object to the expenditure of public money out of the Education Fund for a translation, and it would be easy to show what retrenchments might be made without necessitating further taxation.—Yours faithfully, T.

March 11.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

NATIVE OFFICIALS AND EUROPEAN MAGISTRATES.

The *Times of India* remarks that the most accomplished jurist of the day may "consolidate" our laws into the most concentrated essence of justice and wisdom; we may commission all our revenue officers as educational inspectors, and may appoint vaccinators in every *gaum;* but in the last resort, and at every turn where our officers come in contact with the people, the "medium" is the illiterate native police sepoy, now dignified in this presidency by a title that must baffle his own pronunciation, that of "assistant constable." Next are the chief constables; and then come the "inspectors," potentates who are a terror, not only to evil-doers, but also to a good many simple honest people. On the discretion and integrity of these men our collectors and magistrates must largely depend for the execution of their best considered directions; and these third grade police officers, together with the Mamlutdar, may become, and very often are, the sole interpreters to the Mofussil population of that admirable system of law and beneficent administration which we pride ourselves on having given to the people of India. From this point of view it is not easy to overrate the importance of these custodians of the British *Sirkar's* reputation. If they are not well kept in hand, if their outgoings and incomings are not thoroughly well understood by the commissioned and covenanted officers immediately responsible for their conduct, an all but impenetrable screen may fall between Government and the masses. When these inspectors are clever, and apparently trustworthy, a district officer may be forgiven for regarding them as invaluable; but if he trust them implicitly, he may be kept in total ignorance of the very things most important for him to know—amongst the rest, the bearing of the two lower grades toward the people—and both revenue officers and courts may be grievously misled. In connection with the administration of the criminal law, the power which these inspectors may wield is sometimes sufficient to baffle or prejudice all the judicial hierarchy above them. If the next two links above them consist of officers whose command of the vernacular of the district is in any way defective, they get the ball into their own hands, and give it a propulsion which it is pretty sure to retain. It is all very well for Session Judges and their superiors in the High Court to be scrupulous about laws of evidence, but if the evidence is tainted at the source, the ensuing tangle is difficult to be unravelled. In the usual course of appeals, only the papers are perused; and if a new trial is ordered, the tutored witness is secretly placed under more dread penalties than before to make him stick to his story. The Collector and Magistrate may himself examine all the important witnesses; he may take all the formal depositions "in open court," that is, in the tent or bungalow of a brother Magistrate, and yet he may take down little else than fabrications, perversions, and exaggerations. He does all this in perfect good faith. The "red eye" of the police is not seen by him in the well controlled, intelligent countenance of his trusted inspector; while that fiery particle is not only seen, but felt by the witness who has passed through grievous tribulation, which defies the practised eye of a medical man to trace its effects. It is felt also by the wretched prisoner who, overtaken perhaps in a slight fault, shivers with conscious guilt, while he has to listen to an artfully arranged and deeply inculpating confession dictated to him at a time and in scenes of which the Court can have no cognisance.

IRRIGATION IN ORISSA.

The *Englishman* thinks the public will scarcely believe what is only too apparent from the letters of the Commissioner of Cuttack, that last year the province was on the brink of another famine, almost as terrible as the memorable one of 1865-66. There are, too, several paragraphs in the correspondence which seem to show that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were, till recently, quite as fully impressed as the local officials with the necessity of carrying out the Orissa irrigation scheme to completion. The Secretary of State for India writes in his despatch of the 6th January, 1869:—"It would be superfluous on my part to dwell on the necessity of pressing forward the Orissa undertaking with all practical expedition. With that necessity your Excellency has in your recent correspondence shown that you are deeply impressed." This "deep impress" has unhappily worn off, and been succeeded by an indifference so profound that the present Governor-General can now write without compunction: "The Governor-Governor in Council can only sanction the prosecution of the work as a relief work, and on the understanding that the wages to be paid shall only afford a mere subsistence to the labourers, and that nothing is done to encourage labour to come to the works, except to the extent necessary to provide such employment as will secure the district in which the work is undertaken from severe distress." It would be ludicrous, were it not lamentable, to observe the utter confusion of cause and effect in this observation. There is abundant proof in the letters of the Commissioner and the local officials on this subject, that the completion of the irrigation canals is the only possible security against famine in this province. That failure of crops, owing to the peculiarity of the climate, must constantly occur, and that a very possible coincidence of failure of crops in different parts of the country will inevitably, until the intercommunication system has been effected, produce results similar to those of 1865-66 is perfectly clear, and the local revenue officers urge with the most inflexible persistence the completion of these works to insure the province against the constant possibility of universal famine, while the Lieutenant-Governor has supported this demand with all the weight of his experience and judgment. Nevertheless, the Government of India refuses to allow works which are to prove a safeguard against famine to be proceeded with, until famine has actually commenced; or what else can we understand by the intimation that a bare subsistence only is to be afforded to the workmen? Surely the Government must be aware, now that the difficulty of procuring coolies even at high prices is one of the problems of these times, that no labourers in this country will work for a bare subsistence unless compelled by hunger. It is monstrous that the reasoning which might very fairly apply to such relief works as the building of jails and barracks should be adopted in the case of undertakings which are avowedly intended to render relief works unnecessary. The only possible alternative to famine is the completion of the intercommunication and irrigation works. But the Governor-General in Council, unlike most people, seems to prefer the amelioration of an evil after it has occurred, to the prevention of that evil alto-

gether. We have heard of certain needy apothecaries who had a happy knack of administering such medicines as removed the more urgent symptoms of the disorder, but still kept the patient under their hands. The following paragraph from the Governor-General's letter, dated February 22, 1870, certainly looks at first sight somewhat in keeping with our illustration:—"Until the Governor-General receives the necessary assurances as to the future probable financial results of the works to the north of the Brahminee River, he cannot give any general sanction to their prosecution." It is most unfortunate that the Government of India, so lavish of capital on public works from which no immediate or indeed ultimate pecuniary return is expected, should apply the narrowest rules of political economy to a scheme which has for its object nothing less than the preservation of a province for all future time against general famine.

Bengal.

THE HORNETS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Let us next briefly summarise the history of these hills for the last ten years, and of the raids committed by the tribes there dwelling. To take the Chittagong side first. In January, 1860, five hundred Loshais, under Ruttun Poea, their chief, swept across the north of our hill tracts, burst into the plains of Tippera, burnt fifteen villages, butchered one hundred and eighty-five British subjects, and carried captive one hundred souls. In those days we avenged the slaughter of our people where we could, and precisely one year afterwards a body of military police, under Captain Raban, penetrated to Ruttun Poea's village, and inflicted considerable chastisement on him and on his tribe. This policy of vigour brought its own reward. It was followed by the unconditional submission of the chief; and the subsequent establishment of a chain of police posts has ever since kept the hill tracts north of the Kurnafoolie free from raids. Ruttun Poea has continued friendly. He has given information from time to time of raids contemplated by his neighbours the Howlongs and Syloos. He dare not render more active help owing to the exigencies of his own position. And naturally enough he does not scruple to intrigue in order to maintain his advantage as the sole medium of communication between us and the other Loshais near him. These Loshais, chiefly Howlongs, as well as the more southern and still more warlike Shindoos, have raided frequently on the south of our hill tracts, where the population is spare, and the police posts few and far between. The whole of these tracts is indeed a confused jumble of broken hills and ravines covered with the densest jungle, where the only paths are the beds of torrents. The climate is for three-fourths of the year deadly to the natives of the plains, and posts can only therefore be maintained during the cold season. Their effect is at best rather moral than practically formidable. Many attempts have been made to cultivate amicable relations with the Howlongs and Syloos. The greater number of their chiefs swore not long since oaths of friendship with Captain Lewin, the superintendent of the hills, but the Howlongs have always been insolent in manner and frequently in active hostility, while the Syloos have been more open to conciliatory overtures.

Turning now to the Cachar frontier, we find that the Loshai tribes north of the waterpent are divided apparently into two sets, the one living on the upper waters of the Dullessur, the other approached by the valley of the Sonai. In 1862 (to pass over all previous outrages) Sukpilal, a chief of the western section on the Dullessur, made a savage raid upon Hill Tippera, and on villages lying in the south-east corner of Sylhet. For four years desultory attempts were made by the local officers in Cachar to ascertain Sukpilal's precise position, and to open communications with him. It was thought possible that he had not intended to attack British territory, and that he would on demand surrender the captives, and give pledges of his future good behaviour. Negotiation failing, police were in 1866 got together for a punitive expedition, but the difficulty of penetrating to an uncertain goal through an unknown country led to its abandonment. The Loshais had clearly, so far, no cause to repent of their evil deeds. The policy of 1866 was not in this instance one of vigour, but years had been lost in tracing the offenders. In December, 1868, Sukpilal again raided in Tippera and Sylhet, and on January 15, 1869, Loshais burnt the tea-houses at Loharbund in Cachar, and attacked Monierkhal. The Cachar raiders were supposed to be of the Sonai tribes, but were probably acting in concert with Sukpilal. To punish these outrages, a great military expedition was taken in hand. Three columns were to enter the Loshai country, one by the Sonai valley, one by the Dullessur, and the third from Sylhet through the Tippera Hills. The Sylhet attack eventually dwindled to police reconnaissance. This party marched through the hills till it got close to Sukpilal's villages, and there finding itself in hot quarters, fired upon, and unsupported, it very wisely came away again, rapidly. The Dullessur column was the main attack, and to uphold its dignity and ensure success it waited for guns, and elephants, and grenadiers, until the rains were just about to begin; it then marched a few miles into the hills, got very wet, and came back again, *re infecta*. The Sonai party was more persevering and somewhat more successful; it got up to some Loshai villages, but not being certain who were the guilty parties, it frightened the neighbourhood generally by firing a few rounds in the air, accepted conciliatory chickens from the chiefs around, and returned covered with glory and mud to Cachar. Up to this point, again, the results seem to be that the Loshais may have been a little scared, but had not yet been hurt or punished for their repeated misdeeds. We must remember that they know but very little of us or of our power; that, like all ignorant savages, they have great ideas of their own prowess, and the majority of them have good reason to believe in the inaccessibility of their present sites. In view of this state of things, the local officers and the local Government urged strongly upon the Government of India the propriety of sending into the country a carefully organised expedition at the very commencement of the next cold weather, not necessarily to burn and slay, but to convince the tribes of our power to punish, and to open up communications with Chittagong. It was suggested that permanent security could not be looked for until we had treated the Loshai tract as the Garo Hills and Khasiah Hills had been treated, by placing an English officer with a strong guard in the midst of it, and doing away entirely with the anomaly of allowing a hostile and savage strip of highlands to intervene between two British districts. The Supreme Government would not, however, hear of an expedition. It declared itself, according to the Administration Report, "averse *on principle* to move bodies of troops and armed police even in limited numbers, in order to effect reprisal for outrages on any part of our extended frontier." Another policy was now to be tried. The Loshais were to be taken in hand by a special officer, but his influence was to be based on conciliation and not on respect. He was to lead by love, not govern by salutary fear. Now in savage countries, conciliation is too often only the Latin equivalent for rum and rupees. In the case of the Loshais, we believe, it eventually involved gifts of green pyjamas. It means, in short, cozening where we cannot compel.

There is much to be said for the view of the case taken by Lord Mayo's advisers. The difficult nature of the country, the uncertainty of our being able to inflict *adequate retribution* to produce any lasting effect, were strong reasons for discountenancing an expedition. But if the Loshais were beyond the reach of punishment, they were also beyond the pale of negotiation. The Government, however, thought otherwise. Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, to whom some of the Sonai chiefs had, when fearing an expedition, sent messengers, was directed to visit the hills with a guard, and endeavour to establish amicable relations with the tribes. What the results of Mr. Edgar's mission really were, and how the geographical information acquired by his companion, Major Macdonald, has improved our position and ability to punish for the renewed outrages of the present year, we must enquire hereafter. It is, however, only too apparent that such overtures, coming after such marked failures to coerce, were open to the most fatal misconstruction.—*Calcutta Observer.*

STATION TALK.

Lucknow, *Feb.* 3.—The Saugor Light Field Battery in course of relief arrived here the day before yesterday, and resumed their march yesterday morning *en route* for Fyzabad, which station they will reach by the 8th current.—A grand marriage procession took place the other day; the happy man was the son of the ex-King of Oude's eldest brother, Nawab Mustapha Ali Khan Bahadoor, and the bride the grand-daughter of Mulkah Jehan, widow of King Mahomed Ali Shah, whose great Imambarruh stands at Hoosainabad, a magnificent building on which no less than twenty lacs of rupees were spent, and which twice in the year is grandly illuminated.—The 7th Native infantry from Assam marched into cantonments yesterday with fifes and drums playing at the head of the corps; the regiment looks a smart one, but I am informed is not strong, mustering only about 550 bayonets.—A very interesting case will be tried to-morrow in the Commissioner's Court, involving the rights and titles of a certain family whose name it would be premature to mention in this communication; in the event of my going to the court I will try and obtain full particulars for publication in the *Delhi Gazette*.—We are to have an Inspector of Post-offices in Oude as in the Central Provinces; all I can say is that the present Post-master of Agra, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, has a stronger claim to the appointment than any other incumbent in the department. Mr. Mackenzie came to Lucknow soon after the re-occupation of this large city in 1858, and was here for a period of nearly thirteen years, and always conducted his duties in a manner that gave universal satisfaction to the community; it would be gross injustice if his strong claims are not to be taken into consideration and he be superseded by a junior in the postal department.—The Financial Commissioner's duties are performed at present as a temporary arrangement by Mr. Capper. On the arrival of Mr. Charles Currie this officer will assume charge of the office, and the former gentleman will revert to his post of Commissioner of the Baiswarah or Roy Bareilly Division.—The weather still keeps cloudy, and a strong westerly wind has been blowing the last three days, much to the disgust of all.—I am glad to state that the students of the Canning College are making favourable progress under their Principal, Mr. Boycott, who is held in estimation by the boys who

attend the College. Mr. Boycott formerly belonged to the La Martiniere College.

Bareilly, *Feb.* 5.—While every other class of society has its panegyrists or its detractors, there is one, and by no means an unimportant section of it, which is so silent in its activity, so unobtrusive in its good works, that the general public seems scarcely to recognise its existence, and yet in Bareilly at least the American Missionaries should fill a large space in the eye of the community. In the sectarian labours of these good people I can of course feel no personal interest, nor would they probably be gratified by any praise that I might be disposed to give them on this account, since they look to a different reward for their labours. But the field for their spiritual duties is apparently too limited for their active minds, and their superfluous energies accordingly find a suitable direction in the maintenance of some secular institutions which are of so much benefit to the public that there may be no impropriety in my noticing them. Imprimis, we are indebted to them for an Industrial school, the workers in which consist mainly of the orphan and other destitute children made over to the Missionaries during the late famine. This school supplies almost every conceivable manufacture in wood, iron, cotton and wool; and while the prices are as low as any in the market, the quality as to material and workmanship is vastly superior, except in the rare instances when the subordinates are allowed to pass out any work without the previous inspection of the Missionary Superintendent. The most elaborate European designs in cabinet work, carpeting, towelling, &c., are very skilfully executed, and in this respect of course the mere native workman has no chance in a competition with them. The benevolent object with which the Industrial school has been established of fitting for honest and independent means of livelihood the orphans thrown upon the charity of the Mission, entitles it to the hearty support of the public, and the call for this support will, I am sure, be more widely responded to by a little attention to the hint I have thrown out. Another of the institutions connected with the American Mission is a medical school for the instruction of native females, under the able management of Miss Swain, herself a duly constituted M.D. of some American university. Of the success of this institution it would be premature it its present stage to offer an opinion, but whatever the proficiency which its pupils may ultimately obtain, of so much practical good we may at least be certain, that the mere training will give them much resource in times of emergency, and so contribute greatly to their usefulness among those with whom their future lot in life may be cast. Of Miss Swain's individual efforts in the cause of good there is more however, to be said. She already enjoys among all classes the reputation inseparable from a high professional skill, and being of course peculiarly qualified for the treatment of patients of her own sex, has an almost exclusive constituency among them. By the natives especially she is regarded as a Heaven-descended benefactress, for she has been the means of saving many a life which their obstinate prejudices would have given up to certain death rather than expose the patient to the visit of a practitioner of the other sex.—A short notice of another female medical school on a larger scale would not be out of place here; it is established in connection with the dispensary, and is under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon. The girls in the school read English and Oordoo for some time, and then begin to study medicine after they become a little familiar with these languages. Three of the pupils have already qualified themselves for the office of female native doctors, and have obtained certificates to the effect from a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals more than a year ago. But they have not yet left the school, and are expected to be very useful to society when they do so, and follow the profession which they have been trained to with so much care. All who visited the institution professionally or otherwise have been extremely pleased, and his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on his last visit to Bareilly in May 1870, visited the school, and declared that he was not only pleased but astonished. The whole credit for the success of the institution is due to the exertions of Dr. Corbyn, Civil Surgeon, and Baboo Balie Chunder Sen, Sub-Assistant Surgeon. On the 28th of January last the anniversary of the Bareilly Brahmo Somaj was celebrated at the premises of Baboo Keshub Chunder Mookerjy. The Reverends Messrs. Scott and Thomas, of the American Methodist Church, and four American ladies of the same mission, were present on the occasion, and a large number of native gentlemen. The proceedings on the whole, I hear, were satisfactory. Dr. Archer, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Oude and Rohilkund division, came in on the 31st ult., and inspected the jail, the Lunatic Asylum, the Police hospital and the dispensary; in the last he examined the female medical school, and was highly satisfied. He left this on the evening of the same day. A European capitalist has lately joined the station, with the intention of settling here, and is investing largely in house property. A number of houses belonging to the American Mission have already been purchased by him, and report credits him with wealth enough to buy up every building in the station. Tenants should have a care against the establishment of a monopoly in this branch of business, as rents are already somewhat high. The Commission of the division has not yet returned to head-quarters.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Civil Service Furlough Rules.—A new edition of the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules, including all the amendments and rulings of Government on the subject since they were first passed, is published in the *Gazette of India* for Feb. 11.

Absence of Dr. Cayley.—Dr. H. Cayley, resident at Leh, has obtained leave of absence for twenty months; and it is reported that Mr. Shaw, who lately accompanied Mr. Forsyth to Yarkund will officiate as resident during the doctor's absence.

The Bishop's Visitation Tour.—The Bishop of Calcutta wil start on his annual visitation tour on the 17th of March next, for Jamalpore, from whence he will proceed to Benares, Allahabad, and Lucknow. Afterwards he will visit Mussoorie, where he will make a stay for some time, paying visits from thence to Roorkee, Landour, Dehra, and Chuckrata.

Reported Fire at Port Blair.—According to the *Rangoon Gazette*, the master of the British baque *William Stewart* (a vessel lying at the mouth of the river) reports that he left Port Blair some twenty-five days ago, and that an extensive conflagration had occurred there, which, he says, has destroyed property to the value of Rs. 80,000. The barracks are said to have been entirely destroyed. Up to the present moment no official confirmation of these tidings has reached the local Government.

The N. W. Provinces Gazetteer.—The *Pioneer* says:—"Mr. E. T. Atkinson, c. s., has been deputed to Allahabad to bring out the much-talked-of and much-needed Gazetteer of the N. W. Provinces. The period allotted for the task is one year, but if the Gazetteer is really published within that time its appearance will be nothing short of a miracle. Dr. W. W. Hunter, who has been transferred, is, we presume, to be editor in chief of this and other provincial Gazetteers.

Colonel Strachey.—A correspondent at Calcutta writes as follows to the *Times of India*:—"It may interest you to hear that Colonel Strachey has been appointed the agent in England for the purchase of all stores, stock, and what is not required for the State railways in India. It is computed that a fabulous sum will thus be saved, and I am quite prepared to hear that a decided benefit has been realised by the arrangement. I believe Colonel Strachey will not leave this till the general break up and migration to Simla in April.

The Palumpore Fair.—The official report on the Palumpore Fair, now published, is not a very encouraging document. The Commissioner of the Jullundhur Division certainly tells us that, from a financial point of view and in the numbers who attended, it was more successful than any of its predecessors; but the trans-Himalayan traders, to attract whom the fair was originally planned, were very few in number, and transacted but little business. The weather was, however, unfavourable, so the sanguine may say it was that.—*Pioneer.*

A Church in Danger.—According to *Indian Public Opinion*, the Amritsar Church has been found to be quite unsafe, and the congregation therefore no longer meet in it. Service is now held in a bungalow in the civil station. As this bungalow is believed to have been originally constructed without any assistance from the P.W.D., the residents of Amritsur can meet together on Sunday in comparative safety. It is difficult to fix the attention on the service when it is necessary to keep one eye on the book and another on the roof, and the unsafe condition of the Church was causing considerable uneasiness.

Civil Service Pensions.—Last year a petition was forwarded from civilians in Bengal, praying the Indian Council for improved pension rules. No decision has yet been come to with regard to that petition. It is stated that the Duke of Argyll proposed to give an uniform pension of £1,000 a year, four per cent. being deducted, as at present, from all salaries, and the expense involved in the new rate of pension being met by reductions in furlough allowances. A despatch to this effect was actually drafted, but it was rejected by a majority of members at a recent meeting of the Indian Council, and consequently the whole question is in a state of complete uncertainty.—*Times of India.*

The Sanitarium at Puchmurry.—The *Poonah Observer* learns from Jowrah that Colonel R. Baigrie, late general "doing duty" officer at Mhow, and of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant at Puchmurry, a new military sanitarium station in the Hoosungabad district, Central Provinces. Six barracks are to be built there at a cost to the State of Rs. 45,000 each, for the European troops of the Bengal army. An assistant engineer, an overseer, and two sub-overseers—all of them of the P. W. D., Central Provinces, have already arrived at Jowrah, and the works are expected to be proceeded with with as little delay as possible. It is said that Puchmurry will be a first-class sanitarium station. It is a very large place, and is considered to be very healthy, according to the opinion of a committee of medical officers. Private individuals will also be allowed to build bungalows on the hill, and, as it is a far nearer station than Simla we have no doubt it will, in course of time, come to be largely resorted to.

Military.—It is thought that Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., deputy adjutant-general, now in England, is likely to succeed to the Peshawur command.

Sir W. Muir on Education in the N.W. Provinces.—At the Durbar held by Sir W. Muir at Benares on the 27th January, his Honour, in addressing the assembled rajahs and chiefs, said :—"So far as the education of the agricultural classes is concerned, we have, I believe, the advantage of Bengal, by reason of our village circle system of schools. In my various tours I have had the opportunity of seeing many thousands of boys enjoying at these a good primary education; but in the higher branches our advantages have been less, and we are far behind. At the recent examinations we passed but four students for the B.A. test, while seventy-eight from Bengal were successful. The proportion for the Entrance Examination was somewhat better, being 107 against 889. And if every one aided according to their several ability, whether as members of the various educational committees, or as landowners and men of wealth and influence, in encouraging the establishment of schools, and promoting their efficiency, the advance would be still more rapid and satisfactory. Something may also be hoped from the movement for the establishment of a Central or University College at Allahabad, towards which his Highness the Maharajah of Benares and others have so handsomely contributed; and also from the projected Medical College at Allahabad, so munificently endowed by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. For the welfare of the country and the interests of your own children, I trust that you will all join vigorously in aiding and strengthening every such endeavour for extending the advantages far and wide of a sound and liberal education.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Atlantic, Mellin, Bombay.—10. Nonantum, Norton, ——; Malvina, Kluge, Singapore; str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab.—12. Str. Mahratta, Lang, Singapore; str. Warrior, Thomas, Hong Kong; str. Cordova, Reynolds, Liverpool.—13. Breizezel, Gego, Galle.—14. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. Str. Meinam and H.M.'s str. Forte.—9. Str. Punjaub; Sir Hugh Rose.—10. Indian Empire, Mount Washington, Benares.—11. Str. Arabia; Houghton, Portia, Gondola.—12. Str. Sulina; Britannia.—13. City of Lucknow, Sagof, Saint Bernard, Bowfell, Goa, and Armenian.—14. Robert Rees.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 13, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92⅞ ...	Rs. 97 6 to 97 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 10 to 97 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1360 to 1370
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	112 to 115
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 535
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	148 to 150 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	36 to 37
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 249
East India Tea Company	100 ...	26 to 28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	217½ to 220
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	148 to 150
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	320 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	111 to 112
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	70 to 72
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	255 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	50 to 52
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 12 6 to 3 15 0 ...	£3 5 0 to 3 7 6
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 2 6 to 4 5 0 ...	3 15 0 to 4 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, Feb. 15.—Our market since last mail has been exceedingly quiet, and, with one or two exceptions, there is no feature of interest to notice. Prices have not undergone any material change during the week, and while importers have exhibited no pressure to sell, dealers on their part have no requirements for goods, having still considerable quantities left over from late purchases. From the tenor of late telegrams from Europe it is generally considered that a permanent peace is about to be established, and a feeling of confidence is thereby engendered. *Grey Shirtings:* 39-inch goods have been in very small request since our last at easier prices. The wide widths are neglected, and prices are nominal. *Grey Jaconets:* For low makes a good demand; demand continues at last mail's quotations, other qualities being quiet. *Mulls* continue in fair request at former rates. *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* are very quiet, particularly the latter. *Grey Twist:* The demand for all counts has quietened since our last, and the market closes inactive at lower rates. For *Coloured Twist* demand has slightly improved during the past few days.

Exports.—Calcutta, Feb. 15.—*Saltpetre:* During the week about 300 tons of Calcutta refined Saltpetre have changed hands for shipments at Rs. 7-5 to 7-8 per factory maund. The stock is about 6,000 bags only in the market. *Rice:* There is an active demand in the market in Table kinds for shipments, and a fair amount of transactions have been done at ½ to 1 anna higher than our last quotations. In Balliam and Moonghy kinds a moderate business has been done. *Linseed:* Some sales have been made in the market for shipments both to Great Britain and America at Rs. 4-7 to 4-11 per maund. The stock is limited in the market. *Rapeseed:* New crop has arrived in the market, and transactions done for shipments are very trifling, but for local consumption large quantities are delivering daily. *Poppyseed:* Since the date of our last a moderate business has transpired for shipments in new crop at Rs. 3-13 to 4. *Teelseed:* Nothing has been done for shipments. *Jute:* Business done in this article since the date of our last is not much for shipments, at prices 2 to 3 annas lower than we last quoted. *Raw Silk:* During the week about 40 maunds of Radanagore Silk have changed hands at Rs. 3 to 13-4 per factory seer. *Silk Piece Goods:* Nothing doing; stock, 4,000 pieces.

Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Mysore Commission, who has recently returned from two years' furlough to Europe, is about to proceed to Melbourne to post himself up in hydraulics. We presume the gallant Colonel will draw full pay during the time he is employed on this arduous duty.

Cotton and Indigo in Madras.—According to the *Madras Standard*, in November last the acreage of land under cotton cultivation in all the districts of the Presidency was 1,074,563, assessed at Rs. 12,60,164; of indigo 242,198 acres were under cultivation, yielding a revenue of Rs. 480,086. The cultivation of indigo has greatly increased in the last few months, especially in the southern and central districts of the Presidency.

The New Species of Cinchona.—Of the one hundred plants of *Cinchona Piatyensis* brought out to Madras by Dr. Simpson, thirty plants are now making vigorous young shoots, at Ootacamund forty-six plants are still alive, but have not yet begun to grow. Twenty-one cuttings of these plants have rooted, so that we now possess in all fifty-one healthy plants and forty-six plants which we still expect to grow. This completes the introduction to India of all the valuable varieties of quinine-yielding Cinchonas.—*Madras Mail.*

The Harbour Engineer.—The *Madras Times* learns that Mr. Robertson, C.E., the harbour engineer who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, will enter upon his work about the 10th Feb. He has been ordered to be at Beypore on the 7th, to proceed to Mangalore, where he will begin his work. From Mangalore Mr. Robertson will visit all the ports on the coast, returning to Madras *via* Negapatam.

The Enquiry on the 60th Rifles.—The *Madras Standard* says that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to assemble at Bellary to investigate a subject which will be laid before it by the Brigadier-General Commanding Ceded Districts. President, Colonel R. Knox, 18th Hussars; Members, Colonel A. V. Falls, R.H.A., Lieut-Colonel J. T. Dalyell, 21st Foot. Colonel C. C. McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate, will conduct the proceedings of the Court. The proceedings, when closed, will be sent to the Adjutant-General at Madras.

Arrival of an Italian Ambassador in Burmah.—An Italian frigate, *Clotilde*, of fourteen guns and 300 men, came up the river yesterday afternoon, and brought to anchor in the Pegu River, where she was shortly afterwards boarded by the Master Attendant. It is understood that the captain of the *Clotilde* comes as Ambassador, or Envoy Plenipotentiary, on a political mission to the King of Burmah, in connection with which rumour has it that the Italian Consul, Mr. Hernandez, has already proceeded to Mandalay by the last up-country steamer. The next day, the Chief Commissioner, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, the Master Attendant, Captain Arnot, and Major Bluett, of H.M.'s 2-10th Regiment, paid an official visit to his Italian Majesty's corvette *Clotilde*, now lying in the river. General Fytche was received at the gangway by a guard of honour, and after proceeding through the vessel, the crew were drawn up and put through the small arms' exercise and other evolutions. On leaving the ship the usual salute befitting the rank of the Chief Commissioner was fired, and was replied to by the Government steamer *Nemesis*. The crew of the *Clotilde* are a fine, healthy, well-disciplined body of men, and everthing about the ship appeared in the most perfect order.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Feb. 3.

The King of Burmah as a Merchant.—The *Rangoon Gazette* learns from letters by the steamer from Mandalay that the King has fully made up his mind to transact in future all his foreign trade with British merchants, and that Mr. Edmund Jones has been appointed one of his mercantile agents in Rangoon. Already large

consignments of produce and precious stones have been sent down, and several orders of an important character have been entrusted to Mr. Jones for execution; among them, a sea-going steamer to run direct between this and London with passengers and cargo. This, indeed, will be a great boon to the community, and we hope the undertaking may meet with every success. His Majesty, so our correspondent writes, has conferred upon Mr. Jones the highest honour he possibly could on any private individual. While everyone is complaining of the dulness of the times, it is gratifying to find here and there a bright exception. There are, we feel, but few in our community who will not congratulate Mr. Jones on his good luck, although after all this is scarcely a proper term to apply to the success of a merchant who came to Burmah among the first pioneers of British enterprise, and is now reaping the fruits of seventeen years' hard work.

The late Virabhadra M. Pandit.—We have to deplore the untimely loss of this promising native Judge, who died almost in harness at his post at Sircy, in Canara. Mr. Virabhadra was a young man of excellent parts. He was a pupil of the Sirdar's School at Belgaum, and an under graduate of our University. From the humble post of an Assistant Master he was selected in 1863 for the important office of Senior Canarese Translator and Interpreter of our High Court. Here his industry and abilities were throughout conspicuous. In 1868 he passed the Subordinate Judge's test, and was appointed Munsif of Chikodi. His abilities and character could not fail to attract the notice of the local, as well as the central authorities; and on the reorganisation after the new Bombay Courts Act, he was at once raised to a first-class subordinate Judgeship over the heads of a number of superannuated Canarese men. This promotion was natural and well deserved. On his transfer to Canara, the young Judge found that the climate of Sircy would not agree with him. He, however, stayed on, and at last obtained sick leave for three months. As it happens, however, generally, the order reached with the superscription of—*too late*. Mr. Virabhadra left Sircy, but after proceeding to some distance it was found necessary to take him back; and back he went to Sircy, to return to his native village no more. He expired on the 30th of the last month, leaving a wide circle of friends and relatives to mourn over his premature decease.—*Native Opinion*, Feb. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Columbian, Stewart, Southampton; str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and four children, Messrs. C. E. Phipps and Lincon. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock and three children, Col. and Mrs. Hildebrand and two children, Mrs. A. Stuart, Captanders, Mr. L. Spottiswoodes, Mr. G. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. K. S. Bowie. From Singapour.—For Madras.—Hon. Mr. Seward and two ladies. From Melbourne.—Mrs. Hare. From Penang.—For Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Gordon. From Galle.—Mr. Cassels, Mr. Cochrane.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Paul. For Port Said.—Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Bron. For Madras.—Mr. Goodsir.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. Str. Excelsior, ——, London, Antelope, ——, Akyab.—11. Columbian, Stewart, Calcutta; str. Meinam, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Excelsior.—From Madras.—For London.—Mrs. and Miss Drury, Mr. W. H. Francklyne, Mrs. Franck, Mr. S. R. Locke, Major and Mrs. C. J. Godfrey and four children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Broughton, Mrs. Dessa and two children, Mr. P. A. Strantenbergh, Lieut. Col. Moss, Mr. P. F. Campbell, Mr. Johnston, Capt. Lindsay.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Pondicherry.—Col. Boileau, Mrs. and Miss Boileau, Mr. T. Boileau, Miss Markham, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. King. For Galle.—Mr. W. C. Bacon. For Mauritius.—Rev. Mr. Bruni.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11½ to 1 11¾
Credit to 6 months	1 10 5-16 to 1 11
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859	113¾
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57	106½
4 per cent. 1832-33	
Ditto 1835-36	98½
Ditto 1842-43	
Ditto 1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-9-3

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

Kherwarrah, *Feb.*—The little-known station of Kherwarrah was the scene of an imposing ceremony on the evening of the 6th February. Advantage had been taken by Colonel Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, of the presence on a visit of Colonel Nixon, Political Agent, Beywar, and Mrs. Nixon, to ask the latter to present the colours recently received from Government to the regiment. Mrs. Nixon having kindly consented to do so, the regiment paraded at five P.M. Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Mackenzie arrived on the parade-ground in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel Nixon on horseback, who was received with a salute from the regiment, which was drawn up in review order. The old colours were then trooped, and finally marched down the line to the rear, followed by the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," after which three sides of a square having been formed, Mrs. Nixon presented the new colours to two of the native officers, who received them on bended knee. She then addressed the following speech to Colonel Mackenzie:—"Colonel Mackenzie,—It gives me great pleasure to have the honour of presenting the new colours to the regiment under your command, the more so as it is the first time that it has fallen to the lot of an English woman to present these emblems of confidence granted by our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria to the Meywar Bheel Corps, and I feel assured that you and your officers and men will guard them with soldiery devotion. I am convinced of this, as in the time of England's greatest need the gallant Bheel corps remained faithful to the trust reposed in them, and kept their old colours untarnished. I present the colours in the confident hope that whenever they are borne, victory will follow a just cause." To which Colonel Mackenzie replied:—"Mrs. Nixon,—I have to offer you my most cordial thanks and those of every member of the regiment under my command, for the kindness with which you acceded to my request, that you should present the corps with its new colours, a wish that was prompted, not only by the official position held by Colonel Nixon as her Majesty's representative in the State of Meywar, but also by the knowledge of the kindly feeling he has always evinced towards the corps, which has been engendered by his lengthened acquaintance with it, and I venture to add, his appreciation of its merits. Speaking on behalf of my regiment, I would express our grateful acknowledgment of the very gratifying terms in which you have referred to the past career of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and I would especially thank you for the happy allusion to the fidelity of the Bheels, and their staunch adherence to their colours, during the trials and temptations to which they were subjected at the time to which you refer, and when they realised the hope expressed by their first commandment on the occasion of the presentation of their first colours in 1843. Colonel Hunter's words were—'Let us indulge in the hope that on the day of trial the Bheel will be found true to his salt, ready and willing to rally round and protect these standards, undaunted by danger and difficulty, and resolved if he must relinquish them to do so only with his life.' Colonel Hunter relied on the natural attributes of the Bheels, their self-sacrificing devotion to their chiefs, and trust in one another, which characteristics having been judiciously guided into a new channel, viz., that of pride in their corps, and a trusting fidelity towards their officers, led to the result on which you have kindly passed so gratifying an eulogium, and I trust, indeed I have no doubt, that the colours you are now making over to their charge will ever be jealously guarded by them, and should the occasion arise, that they will be followed to victory. I again beg to thank you for the honour you have done us." Line was then re-formed, the ranks opened, and the new colours saluted, after which the regiment broke into column and marched passed in quick time, the old colours following behind the rear company.

Rajcote, *Feb.* 13.—On Wednesday afternoon last an interesting ceremony took place here, springing from the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, the first amongst the Kattywar chiefs to set apart a princely sum (a lac of rupees) for public works in this province, with which to commemorate the Royal visit, did, in consultation with the Political Agent, allot Rs. 60,000 of the above amount for the building of a new and commodious High School at this station, Wednesday last being fixed upon as the auspicious day for the ceremony of laying its foundation. The building will face the Rajkoomar College, the site being on the city side of the Gondul-road, where tents were pitched on the afternoon in question for the accommodation of intending visitors. Colonel Anderson, with Major-General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., Commanding N.D. (who was on a tour of inspection here at the time), attended by Captain Nutt, acting assistant political agent, and Major Lock, A.A.G., N.D., arrived on the ground at five P.M., where had already assembled the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Rajkoomar College; Major Smith, Captain Eden, Captain Sorell, R.A., Captain Goodfellow, in acting charge of the States of Gondul and Rajcote, Mr. Krishnajee Luximon, acting personal assistant to the agent, together with the heads of the native departments; besides a great many general spectators. Immediately after

the political agent's arrival, the assembly was joined by the present inmates of the college, viz., the young Thakoors of Bhownuggur, Rajcote, Limree and his brother, Morvee and his brother, the son of the Thakoor Sahib, of Palitana, and the Thakoor himself (the latter having come up to place his son in college), Mr. Booth, local funds engineer, &c. Mr. Booth having laid a plan and drawing of the intended building upon the table, the proceedings commenced by the Vakeel of his Highness the Nawab reading an address and a letter in the vernacular from H. H., who was unavoidably debarred the pleasure of being present in person from a painful domestic bereavment, which for the present confines him to his capital of Joonaghur. Colonel Anderson, having previously deposited a metal box containing a record of the event, signed by himself, the Major-General, and the principal officers present, together with several coins and papers of the day, including the *Times of India*, the foundation stone was carefully lowered, then tested and tried by the Colonel, who thereupon declared the stone to be well and truly laid. This being done, Mr. Juggunath, Deputy Superintendent, Rajcote, read an address laudatory of the undertaking, and expressing the approval and thanks of all classes of the community at the liberality of his Highness the Nawab in thus providing such handsome accommodation for the scholars attending the High School of Kattywar. The interesting proceedings then terminated with the usual distribution of pan-sooparee. I am not aware that his Highness the Nawab aspires to the honour of knighthood, nor have I ever heard this so much as hinted at in Kattywar; but I am aware others in the province received this distinction, who were no more deserving recipients than the Nawab would be. He has already given a five per cent. guarantee for a railway from Verawul to Joonaghur, and agreed to defray the expenses of a working survey of the same. He has recently engaged the services of a talented young civil engineer (son of Professor Blaikey, of Edinburgh), for the purpose of carrying out extensive improvements at the bunder of Verawul, on which he has determined to spend a large sum of money—though he has already within the last few years spent over three lacs of rupees on it. He has given Rs. 60,000 for a public school, and Rs. 40,000 for public rest-houses. He has given a large sum for founding scholarships for the High School here, as well as for the Bombay University, besides constructing several new roads through his territory. —*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Death of Mr. Capon.—We regret to learn of the death, at Kotree, a few days ago, of Mr. Capon, commander of one of the Punjab flotilla steamers.—*Sindian*, Feb. 11.

Jail Department.—Dr. Wiehe, it is again stated, and we believe with truth, vacates his post as Inspector-General of Prisons, and Dr. Cruickshank succeeds him. Dr. Cooke will in that case replace Dr. Cruickshank as Superintendent of Mahableshwar. Another item for which we were quite prepared is that Dr. Beatty acts for Dr. Lord during the latter's furlough to England.—*Times of India.*

The Murrees.—Ghuzzain Khan, the Sirdar of the Murrees, has despatched some sowars to Jacobabad, for the purpose of receiving the gratuity allowed to the Murrees by the British Government. In the event of the allowance being stopped, of which apprehensions are entertained by the Sirdar, in consequence of the lawless acts of the Murrees, the Murrees will, it is said, carry on their freebooting exploits on an extended scale.

Messrs. Smith and Co.'s Steam Service.—The *City of Oxford*, the first of George Smith and Co.'s new "City" line, has made a most lucrative voyage through the Canal, carrying a full cargo, chiefly indigo, at £4 10s. to £5 a ton. Another of the "Cities," the *City of Brussels*, a fine steamer of the same line, is now in Bombay harbour, on the berth for London. We trust she will gladden the hearts of her owners as much as the *City of Oxford* has done.

Arrival of H.M.S. "Wolverine."—H.M.S. *Wolverine*, 17, steam-corvette, 1,703 tons, 400-horse power, Capt. H.R. Wratislaw, arrived in Bombay harbour on Feb. 16 from Aden, having come out to join the East Indian squadron from England, *via* the Suez Canal. She was under canvas for the greater portion of the voyage. She will probably remain in Bombay until the arrival of Admiral Cockburn, who is now on his way to Bombay from Madras in the flag-ship, H.M.S. *Forte*.

Military.—We learn that Captain Beattie, of the 66th Foot, who was appointed to act as Assistant Quarter-Master General at Kurrachee on the transfer of Major Stanley Edwardes to Poona, has been relieved of that office at his own request. Major Davis, of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, will perform the duties of Assistant Quarter-Master General until an experienced officer is appointed.—It is stated that Colonels Hill and Mundy have sent in their applications for furlough, and that Colonel Hill will leave India immediately. Probably neither officer will return, as they will become entitled to their off-reckonings before the expiry of their leave. Colonel Hamilton is spoken of as likely to succeed Colonel Mundy, and it is rumoured that Colonel James will officiate for Colonel Hill.—*Times of India.*

Another Convert to Islam.—The *Sindian* says: — "Another European pervert to Mahomedanism has arrived in Kurrachee, in company with some Pathans, *en route* to Candahar; the man's name was Robert Green; he is a native of Birmingham, where he has a mother and sister living. He was lately a fitter in the G.I.P. Railway line, and draws a pension from Government of thirty shillings per mensem. He was made a Mussulman in Bombay about fifteen days ago. Robert Green is now Deen Mahomed; he is the son, it is said, of a Sergeant John Green, of the 33rd Regiment, who died in battle during the mutinies."

English Recklessness.—Natives may not carry arms without a license, we believe. It would be well if Europeans were subjected to some restriction in this matter. Every month or two we have some sad case before our Courts in which a European is accused of having taken the life of a native. Lately, a man with a gun, in the Poona districts, took a fancy to some sugar-cane he saw growing in a field, and plucked as many stalks as he could conveniently carry; but the owner or cultivator, a native, saw the act and ran up to him, when an altercation ensued, and the gun, either accidentally or otherwise, was discharged, causing the death of the poor man who was not willing to be plundered of his sugar-cane. The gentleman who was engaged in this dastardly work has been tried and acquitted, the jury not finding evidence that he had intentionally killed the man; but cases like this are altogether too frequent.—*Bombay Guardian*, Feb. 11.

Mr. Forde.—After many wanderings, Mr. Forde, whom our readers will remember as the telegraphic engineer who attended to the interests of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, is again in Bombay. Mr. Forde is on his way to England, having just returned from seeing the cable laid between Madras, Singapore and Batavia. Mr. Latimer Clarke will see to the laying of the China cable, and proceed home across the Pacific. It is curious to know that in the submersion of the cable to Singapore greater depths were found than in the Atlantic; and what with depth and weight of cable the strain was something terrific. Had the cable snapped then, the recovery of it would have been a very difficult matter; but, fortunately, no snap occurred, though little could be done to prevent it. In all, over 1,400 miles of cable were paid out, and when the anchor dropped at Batavia, only sixteen miles remained in the tank. But all is well that ends well, and the expedition was very deservedly *feted*.—*Times of India.*

Death of Colonel Sinclair.—The *Times of India* says:— "Many of our readers, with ourselves, will have noticed with regret the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, 26th N.I., which occurred at Jeypore on the 3rd instant. Colonel Sinclair was very favourably known from his services in various capacities. These services are but imperfectly summarised in the following paragraph from the official record:—'Served with the Persian Expeditionary Force during the forced march on Booraxjoon, the occupation of the enemy's entrenched camp, night attack and battle of Khooshab, bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra, and the pursuit of the Persian army (medal and clasp); served in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1857, at the engagements of Shumshapore and Mohadeoghur; served in Khandeish and Nimar against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by the rebel army under Tantia Topee in 1858-59; served in Rewa Kanta in operations against the Naikras in 1859.'"

Arrival of the S.S. "Ganges," via Suez Canal.—The steamship *Ganges*, 1,542 tons, Commander W. S. Manson, arrived in harbour on the night of the 13th February, with a general cargo (of about 1,400 tons), from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3rd of January last, arriving at Falmouth on the 6th. On the 11th she experienced a heavy north-east gale, during which four of her boats were broken, and one of the crew died; besides sustaining the partial loss of her bulwark on the port side. She passed Gibraltar on the 15th, Malta on the 19th, Port Said on the 26th, and Suez on the 28th. At Port Said a stoppage of forty hours was made for the purpose of burying the dead seaman. Altogether she has been thirty-four days out from Falmouth to Bombay, including the detention at Port Said. She spoke, in the Red Sea, the steamship *Russia*, eastward bound, and between Aden and Suez passed several steamers and ships, bound eastward and westward. The *Ganges* is a fine vessel, with about a dozen cabin berths for passengers. She belongs to Messrs. Donkerley and Co., of Hull; and is consigned to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., of Bombay. She will, we hear, again sail for Liverpool, with about nine thousand bales of cotton, on the 10th proximo.—*Times of India.*

London to Bombay by the Italian Line.—To the Editor of the *Pioneer*.—"Sir,—'In 27 days, fare 50 guineas, exclusive of wines,' such was the advertisement that met my eye in the *Times* in December last, as I was contemplating return to duty. It seemed to offer the opportunity of a cheap and quick voyage to India, and I secured a berth in the S.S. *India*, belonging to Messrs. Rubattino and Co., of Genoa. We were about thirty passengers when we left Blackwall at noon on the 7th January. On the 9th we tumbled our pilot into a boat at Plymouth, not heeding his advice, that as the weather looked dirty ahead we had better anchor till the storm blew over. Our Genoese captain had too much of the sailor blood in his veins to care for a puff of wind, and we soon left Old England be-

hind. Across the Bay of Biscay the wind was high and the sea heavy, but the good ship bore herself bravely, and we reached Cape St. Vincent with loss of only a spar. On the seventh day, on a bright warm sunny morning, we steamed along past Gibraltar almost within speaking distance. The Mediterranean was calm and the weather magnificent, and after four days' delightful sail we steamed into the famed Bay of Naples. Here we remained two days, where we had a run to Pompeii and a sight of Vesuvius. Twelve hours' steam brought us to Stromboli, which seemed as active as ever in its glow and showers of red sparks. Three hours more, and we passed the Messina Straits, and on the morning of the 26th we reached Port Said. After three hours' delay we entered the Canal and had a delightful sail to Suez, the air pure and exhilarating and the lakes beautiful—altogether the Canal is the best part of the voyage to India. The actual transit occupied thirteen and a-half hours, but as night overtook us we had to 'lagao' during the darkness, and on the 27th we entered Suez harbour, where we stayed four hours. Down the Red Sea we had strong head-winds, which kept us quite cool, but it took us six and a-half days to Aden and seven more to Bombay, which we reached early on the morning of the 10th inst., thirty-two days from the London Docks, or thirty from Plymouth. The ship is a good one, and steams her ten knots easily; her cabins are large, and with the saloon well ventilated. Both are amidships. Regarding the interior economy of the ship I may say that there was a wish on the part of the captain and all under him to make us comfortable. I cannot say that they wholly succeeded; all were not satisfied. The ways of a 'furriner' are not as our ways; our standard of cleanliness is different from that of a native of Naples or Genoa; hence the arrangements on the main deck were faulty. The supply of water in the latrines was not equal to the demand; there is room for improvement here. Touching the table, how could it be expected that a Britisher could dine *a la Italienne?* The supposition is maddening. Where are the huge joints of tough under or overdone meat so dear to the soul of an Englishman? We were not even allowed the privilege of carving our own meat. Need I say more? To those who like Continental cookery and ways of serving I think the Italian steamers will give satisfaction. One serious cause of complaint we had was the high price of the liquor on board—beer, 2s. 6d. a bottle; vin ordinaire, f.3. This should be remedied; but as wine is included in their £50 to Genoa, future passengers will escape these high charges. A cleaner ship and a supply of better beef will ensure to the Italians a large share of passengers to and from India. I wish them all success.—A PASSENGER."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Douglas, Suez; str. Goleonda, Coleman, Suez; str. Madras, James, Bussorah; str. Cassie, Bond, Carwar; str. Apis, Calvie, Trieste; str. M. S. Biphinstone, Rathi, Goa; City of Cashmere, Byse, Glasgow; Lightning, Nacoda, Arracan.—12. Str. Roner, Nacoda, Kurrachee; City of Brussels, Baker, Calcutta.—13. Str. Behar, Blake, Hong Kong.—14. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Jochin; str. Ganges, Monson, Liverpool; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Cutch.—15. Str. Jenang, Smart, Calcutta; Constance, Ryder, Mauritius.—16. Str. R. N. Wolverene, Wratislaw, Aden; Norwood, Turner, Liverpool.—17. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Aden; Arethusa, Lamont, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Goleonda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. G. Farrell, Major and Mrs. Newmarch and infant, Major and Mrs. Turton and infant, Mr. McHinch, Capt. Hawkins, Mrs. Carter and infant, Miss McKenzie, two Misses Mairment, Miss Coke, two Misses McGregor, Miss Gabb, Miss Atkinson, Lieut. T. Shepherd, Rev. A. Horsburgh, Colonel C. Brownlow, Mrs. Greeme, Rev. C. Blumhardt, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, son, and daughter, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. G. F. Fim, Mr. C. F. Fowlers, Mr. H. F. Hatch, Capt. Atkins, Mr. J. Young, Miss Lilly, Lady Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Serjeant major and Mrs. Jleutson, Mr. Campbell, Dr. A. Fleming, Mr. W. G. Gulland, Mr. P. A. Buckland, Mr. W. K. Fomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bayley, Mr. E. J. Hardcastle, Col. Lowe. From SUEZ.—Messrs. Meiffre, J. H. Morgan, G. Ramsay.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Blake, Mr. J. M. Britto. From GALLE.—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Cooper.

Per str. Apis.—From TRIESTE.—Col. J. R. Pughe, Vety. surg. F. F. S. Constant.

Per str. Madras.—From the PERSIAN GULF.—Marquis and Marchioness Viviani and nephew, Madame O. Presco, Count and Countess Viviani, Messrs. J. H. Mangavin, Wylie, and Coleman, Dr. Martin.

Per str. Malabar.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. MacGregor, Major F. B. Bulkeley, Major C. and Mrs. Blewitt, Paymaster J. and Mrs. Thompson and daughters, Surg. H. and Mrs. Sherlock and two children, Capt. and Brevet major V. Butler, Capt. S. and Mrs. Herries, Capt. L. S. Warren, Asst. surg. W. and Mrs. Graves and child, Capt. R. G. and Mrs. Westropp, Asst. surg. R. J. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. Chevalier, Asst. surg. W. R. and Mrs. Wall, Capt. W. Bydon, Capt. H. B. and Mrs. Stimson, Capt. W. G. De la Poer, Capt. A. Dickin, Capt. A. Gray, Qrmr. S. and Mrs. Haden and child, Lieut. W. T. and Mrs. Croft, Lieut. A. D. and Mrs. Eden, Lieut. F. C. and Mrs. Horper, Lieut. W. R. Thornhill, Qrmr. J. and Mrs. Robinson and seven children, Lieut. the Hon. E. A. A'Court, Asst. surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, Lieuts. C. G. B. Martin, A. J. Chichester, J. C. Fife, H. F. Marryat, H. E. and Mrs. James, R. W. Dalgety, F. L. Johnson, C. A. Fillingham, H. A. Rasch, W. Ethelston, L. L. Fenton, W. M. P. Coleman, Vety. surg. L. Pullin, Lieut. C. J. Whitaker, Ensigns G. B. D. Thornhill, A. T. Weller, H. S. Wheatley, Guy Vivian, Lieuts. J. A. Challice, Guy Mannering, E. W. Burt.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Str. Poona, Lockie, Aden and Suez; str. Neera, Coburn, Liverpool; str. Phlox, Baker, Coast and Goa; Queen of Australia, Page, Diamond Island; Dinapore, Wilson, Calcutta; Sullamuttee, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Ottawa, Robinson, Rangoon; Mars, Richtering, Rangoon.—14. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Coast and Calcutta.—15. Str. Orlando, Dosser, Liverpool; Slieve, Donard, Thompson, Rangoon; Malabar, Douglas, Colombo; Java, Millar, Calcutta.—16. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Campbell, Kurrachee; str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs, Falmouth; Tim Whiffler, Cottier, Rangoon; Ardgowan, Kerr, Cochin, &c.—17. Futteh Sullam, Moresa, Calcutta via Malabar Coast; Ulcoat, Jones, Cochin.—18. Mail str. Surat, Weston, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For BRINDISI.—Col. and Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Fullerton, Mr. Preston, Mr. J. T. Brand, Mr. J. Livingston, Mr. J. Gurney Fry, Mr. J. Fraser, Dr. Kiethorn, Capt. A. Vivian, Mr. A. Yule, Mr. W. King, Mr. Bossanquet, Mr. Hudson, Mr. G. S. Sen. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. J. B. Smyly and child, Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr Marval, Mrs. Hulton and child, three Misses McCounel, Col. R. Ousley, Mrs. Sinclair and child, Col. and Mrs. Turner and children, Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. H. Belford, Mr. Weston, Mr. J. Kelly, Major Parke. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stratton, Miss Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, Mr. B. S. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Blecker, Mr. F. G. Nobbs, Mr. C. E. Keder, Mr. F. Shepherd, Mr. A. Sausebier, Mr. R. Nutt, jun., Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Baup, Mr. Churchill. For GIBRALTAR.—Surg. A. S. da Costa, Surg. J. F. Dias, Miss M. A. Fonseca. For ADEN.—Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass.

Per str. Neera.—For LIVERPOOL.—Capt. and Mrs. Palmer and five children, Col. Babbage, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hill and three children, Col. Hare, Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Fulton and five children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Master Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and four children, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hill, Mrs. Munro and two children, Mr. Powell, Mr. Kohler, Mr. C. J. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell and child, Miss Gerrard and two children. For SUEZ.—Dr. O'Donnell, Mr. Caffe.

Per str. Orlando.—For PORT SAID.—Capt. Brooke. For LIVERPOOL.—Hon. Mrs. Drummond, Miss Reade, five Masters Drummond, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Dr. Turton, Mrs. Nuthall, two Misses Nuthall, Master R. Nuthall, Mr. H. Baker, Rev. Mr. Waugh, Mrs. Maunsell, two Misses Maunsell, Master W. Abbert, Major and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Miss Mackinnon, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss F. Hubbard, Master W. Murray, Mrs. Burns, Mr. W. I. Ker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Master L. Waterhouse, Mrs. Markin, Capt. Totenham, Mrs. Totenham and child, Mrs. Angus, Master R. W. Angus, Master H. Borrodaile, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Tudhal, two Misses Tudhal, Master G. W. Tudhal, Messrs. J. H. Hume, W. Bailey, W. A. Lomas, J. J. Tandy, Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, two Masters Homer, Mrs. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pile, Messrs. J. Colville, Hill, W. Alexander, W. Harris, C. Williams.

Per str. Tilly.—For BETTORE.—Mrs. Davidson.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	... 1s. 10 13-16d. to 1s.10¾d.	
6 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.	Credit Bills.
8 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 11¾d. Docts.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1050 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 145)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per shnre
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	}	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	} ,, 97⅞	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	}	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106½	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113⅝	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6	
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-1
Sycee Silver		109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English		16
Ditto Pekin		16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds. £2. 6s.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Feb. 17.—*Cotton:* Prices are high when compared with those ruling in Liverpool, the purchases which are made being, it is hoped, principally for the Continent, where better prices are obtained than in Liverpool. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 4,200 candies, among which there were of New Cotton—1,100 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 188 to 193; 360 candies of Akote, at Rs. 196 to 199; and 260 candies of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 188 to 190. And of Old Cotton—850 candies of Dhollera, at prices ranging from Rs. 168 to 190, according to quality; 400 candies of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 189 to 192; and 300 candies of Veeyeal, at Rs. 168 to 181. The market closes dull and heavy, with little doing. Quotations are:—Old Dhollera and Bhownuggur, Rs. 185 to 190 per candy; Comptah, Rs. 168 to 170; Dharwar Sawginned, Rs. 191 to 192. New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in March, Rs. 188 to 191; Khandeish, ready, Rs. 180 to 182; Hingunghat, ready, Rs. 210 to 212.

INDIAN MUSEUM.—The undermentioned gentleman has been nominated by the Governor-General in Council, under section 5 of Act XVII. of 1866, to be a trustee of the Indian Museum, to fill the vacancy temporarily caused by the appointment of the Hon. J. P. Norman as officiating chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, viz., Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Arnott, Lieut. N., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Dacca div. on Jan. 17.

Badgley, Capt. W. F., Bengal staff corps, asst. supt. topographical survey dept., reported his return from furl. on Jan. 20.

Beckett, Capt. W. H., is posted temp. to the 2nd Allahabad div., P.W.D. Feb. 9.

Beckwith, R. J., temp. overseer, 1st grade, P.W.D., is transferred from the Dehree div. to the Sasseram div. Jan. 31.

Bedford, A., offic. asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, is transfd. to Sylhet. Feb. 15.

Bell, Rev. W. C., to be chaplain of Dacca. This cancels the order of 9th ult., apptg. him to be chaplain of Gowhatty. Jan. 31.

Biddulph, T. H. S., acct., Punjab, is apptd. examiner of railway accts. in that province, with the departmental standing of asst. controller, 2nd grade, on prob., v. Masson. Feb. 8.

Billings, W. A., dep. controller of public works accounts, joined the central office of accts., Bengal, on Feb. 6.

Black, W. G., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Purneah treasy. from Jan. 23, and has been authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 15. [grade. Jan. 31.

Blathwayt, Capt. L., asst. comr. of Golaghat, to be an asst. comr., 2nd

Brown, C. J., is appd. to offic. as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta, during the abs. on leave of J. D. Maclean. Feb. 15.

Brown, Capt. F. D. M., v.c., asst. engr., returned from furl., is reapptd. to the N.W.P. Feb. 8.

Bullock, Capt. R., asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned dists., to offic. as 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad till Capt. G. H. Trevor's return from furl. Feb. 8.

Butts, H. H., asst. settlement officer, is reapp. to offic. as settlement officer, Lucknow. Jan. 30.

Campbell, F. J. G., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. Jan. 31.

Campion, J. M., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to 2nd grade. Feb. 8.

Chalmers.—The services of Lieut. Chalmers, of the unattached list, late a dep. conservator of forests in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept., with effect from Dec. 29, 1867.

Charles, J. G., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Arrah, and to be also vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for that town. Feb. 15.

Chichele-Plowden, T. J., asst. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to have charge of the sub div. of Serampore. Feb. 15.

Christie, J., dist. superint. of Mooltan, having been placed on special duty, Mr. P. Broadway, asst. superint., is app. to take charge of Mr. Christie's office during his absence. Jan. 3.

Clay, A. L., is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noakhally, 2nd grade, during the abs., on furl., of J. M. Lowis. Feb. 15.

Clay, W. McK., B.A., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore dur. the abs., on deputation, of Mr. N. S. Alexander. Jan. 31.

Coles, C. R., polit. asst. in Bundlecund, to offic. as cant. mag. at Mhow during absence, on furlough, of Major Lester. Feb. 8.

Cooper, A., asst. surveyor, 4th grade, attached to No. 3 or Central Provs. and Vizagapatam Agency Survey, is prom. to 3rd grade. Feb. 8.

Counsell, W., export supervisor, is app. to offic. as asst. coll. of customs, Calcutta, during the abs., on deputation, of C. J. Brown. Feb. 15.

Crawfurd, J., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Sherghotty, in Gya. Jan. 31.

Currie, Capt. F., is app. temp. as city mag. of Lucknow. Feb. 8.

Doran, P. J., asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to No. 6 Topographical party, Khasia and Garrow hills survey, having rejoined the head qrs. of his party on Jan. 26, from m.c. granted to him from Nov. 24 last, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby canc.

Dorton, W., accountant, 3rd grade, N.W.P., is transfd. as accountant, 2nd grade, to the office of accountant gen. P. W. dept., to fill an existing vacancy. Feb. 4.

Duff.—The services of Major A. G. Duff, dep. comnr. of the 3rd grade, and mag. of the town of Rangoon, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the foreign dept. Feb. 3.

Duke, C., asst. comnr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comnr., 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 4, 1870, in room of Buckle, who has reverted to his substantive appt. in 3rd grade.

Dundas, Lieut. J., v.c., R.E., exec. engr., Bengal, is transfd. to Central India for employ. in the railway branch. Feb. 8.

Durand, Lieut. E. L., B.S.C., to offic. as asst. to the agent of the Gov. Gen. in Rajpootana. Lieut. Durand to do special duty in the foreign dept. Feb. 8.

Evanson, Capt. R. C., canton. mag. of Rangoon, to offic. as mag. of the town of Rangoon, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Dec. 21, 1870.

Farquharson, J. G., offic. asst. supt. of police, Kamroop, has passed in law by the lower standard of qualification. Jan. 31. [Jan. 27.

Fink, R. A., was relieved of his duties as asst. to the comptr. gen. on

Gardner, Lieut. R., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, is apptd. to the P.W. dept., and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway. Feb. 9.

Girling, T. H., overseer, 1st grade, is transfd. from the Dehree div. to the Cossye div. Feb. 15.

Gowan, C. H. A., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, with effect from March 4, 1870, in the room of St. John, who has been apptd. to offic. as supt. of the Hill Tribes in Northern Arrakan.

Grant, Dr. J. G. G., to offic. as protector of emigrants and supt. of labour transport in Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Burbank. Jan. 31.

Grey, Lieut. L. J. H., recently apptd. to offic. as an asst. comr. in the Chota Nagpore div., is posted to Lohardduggah. Feb. 15.

Hair, J., exec. engr., to offic. as superint. engr. in the irrigation branch, N.W.P., during the absence of C. C. Anderson. Feb. 8.

Hare, R. D., extra asst. comr. of Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class. Feb. 15.

Harington, H. B., M.A., offic. settlement officer, Lucknow, is re-appt. to offic. as sec. to the chief comr. Jan. 30.

Harington, Capt. F. D., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Gujerat, v. Major J. B. Smyly, on furl. Feb. 3.

Haughton, R., B.A., is appt. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Cooch Behar div., and is posted to Julpigoree; he is vested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class. Feb. 15.

Hopkins, J. A., B.L., is appt. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of T. I. C. Grant. Feb. 15.

Horne, C., is permitted to resign the C.S. from Aug. 17, 1870.

Hough, A. L., is app. a sub asst. conservator of forests in British Burmah, on probation, with effect from date on which he was app. under the orders of the chief comr. Feb. 6.

Hyde, E., exec. eng., 4th grade, 24-Pergunnahs' div., who obtained leave on furl., having left India on Feb. 6, will be borne on the list of the engr. estab. in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade from that date.

James—Barlow.—The following officers of R.E. are appt. to the public works dept. as asst. engrs., 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on railway works:—Lieuts. W. H. James and C. C. C. Barlow. Feb. 8.

Jeffery, T. J. P., asst engr., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the 2nd grade. Feb. 3.

Jeffery, J. E. B., asst. mag. of Arrareah, in Purneah, is vested with the powers of a mag. Jan. 31. [Jan 31.

Jerdon, A., to be temp. special sub registrar of assurances of Moteehari.

Johnston, J. H., asst. supt. of police, Sarun, is transf. to Tirhoot. Jan. 31.

Kilby, S. J., asst. supt. of police, Gya, is transf. to Shahabad; he will, however, be employed at Patna. Feb. 15.

Larminie, Lieut. E. L., R.E., is app. an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted, as a tempy. arrangement, to the Raven Bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Feb. 3.

Lawrence, Lieut. W. A., to offic. as an asst. comr. in Assam, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class. Jan. 31.

Lewin.—The app. of Capt. T. H. Lewin to offic. as dep. comr. of the Garo Hills is cancelled. Capt. Lewin will return to his substantive app. as dep. comr. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Jan. 31.

Lloyd, C. D. C., asst. comr. of 3rd grade, Commission of British Burmah, to offic. as asst. comr. of 2nd grade, with effect from March 4, 1870, in room of Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, who has proc. on leave of abs.

Loftie, E., revenue surveyor, Delhi and Hissar div., is prom. from 3rd to the 2nd grade, P.W.D. No. 34, Jan. 31.

Losack.—The prom. of Capt. C. W. Losack to the 1st grade of asst. conservator of forests in Bengal, notified in P.W.D. notification No. 20r, of Aug. 4, 1870, will have effect from Aug. 19, 1870.

Luttman-Johnson, H., to offic. tempy. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs. Jan. 31. [Kamthi.

MacDougall, Capt. J. W., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as canton. mag. of

McNeile, D. J., to offic. as secy. of the board of revenue, Lower Provs. Jan. 31.

Madras, S. O., proby. surveyor, 4th grade, is transf. from the 1st div., N.W.P., to the 2nd div., Bhauwulpore. [Jan. 31.

Manson, C. F., dep. mag. and dep. coll, Chittagong, is transf. to Cuttack.

Masson, E. S., examiner of railway accounts, Punjab, is transf. to the N.W.P., in the rank of acct., 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy. Feb. 8.

Mead, Major C., Bengal staff corps, superint. engr. of H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, is invested with the powers of a justice of the peace for the whole of British India. Feb. 10.

Meredith, Dr. J., protector of labourers in Upper Assam, and since app. to offic. as med. officer of Mozufferpore, reported his return from leave Feb. 2.

Minto, W., manager of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, to be an hon. mag., and to be invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Dehra Doon Tea Company's estates. Feb. 9.

Money, Capt. R. C., on furl., who has, under separate orders of this date, been app. to be dep. comr. of Julpigoree, is app. to be also sub. judge of that dist. Feb. 15.

Monro, H. R., to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police in the vacancy caused by the absence on leave of Col. Tronson. This appt. to have effect from the date of Lieut. col. McAndrew's return to duty.

Mullen, T. F., Bengal med. estab., and in med. charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to be in charge of the Uiwar political agency. Feb. 8.

Mumford, E. A., head qrs. insp., Roy Bareilly dist. police, to offic. temp. as dist. superint. of police, Fyzabad. Feb. 8.

Munro, H., asst. superint. of police, Shahabad, is tranf. to Backergunge, Feb. 15.

Nuthall, Major gen. W. F., to offic. as political agent at Munipore, in the room of Dr. R. Brown, proceeding on leave to Europe. Feb. 8.

O'Brien, E., asst. comr., Lahore, having reported his return to duty on the 11th Jan., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in *Punjab Gazette* order No. 2,234, dated Dec. 17, is cancd. No. 173.

Patterson, W. H., revenue surveyor, is transfd. from 1st div., N.W.P., to the 1st div., Lower Provs. Feb. 8.

Peacock, F. B., to offic. as jun. secy. to the board of revenue, Lower Provs. Jan. 31.

Powell, J. E., patrol of customs, to offic. as coll. of customs, Nagpore and Berar div., during Mr. Parsons's abs. on leave. Feb. 4.

Richardson, H. C., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Jessore, during the abs. on leave of Mr. H. B. Lawford. Jan. 31.

Riddle, C., temp. sub engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., is transfd. from the Dehree div. to the Sasseram div. Jan. 31.

Rind, L. A., sub asst. consvr. of forests, is transfd. from the Dhoon to the Jounsar div. Feb. 9.

Rowe, J. E., offic. judge, Small Cause Court, Loodiana, is transfd. to Delhi, during the abs. of Mr. C. Stephen on leave. Feb. 3.

Rowlatt, Col. E. A., who has, under separate ordinances of this date, been apptd. to be dep. comr. of Maunbhoom, is appd. to be also subord. judge of that dist. Feb. 15.

Sevestre, R. T., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Burdwan treasy., and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 15.

Simpson, J. T., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., attached to the 1st presy. div., having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the 2nd grade. Jan. 31.

Souttar.—The servs. of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M.A., offic. under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept., are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the hon. the offic. chief justice of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M.A., to offic. as registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, in its appellate jurisdiction, during the absence, on deputation, of Peacock. Feb. 8.

Steel, H. W., asst. comr., Gurdaspore, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Gurdaspore, during the absence, on leave, of Millar. No. 184, Feb. 8.

Sund, R., is apptd. a supervisor, 2nd grade, on the temp. estab., and posted to the Kharian div. of the Juch dist. Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Feb. 8.

Talbot, H. B., is promtd. to the 1st grade of asst. supts. of rev. survey. Jan. 31.

Verner, W. H., has been apptd. to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept., during absence on leave of Geoghegan. Mr. Verner assumed charge of the duties of his office on Feb. 4.

Vertue, Capt. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provs., to offic. in the 2nd class. Feb. 8. [Feb. 9.

Wavell, Capt. L., prob. asst. supt., is apptd. to the 1st div. N.W. Provs.

White, H. F., exec. engr., is transf. from the N.W.P. to Central India. Feb. 8.

Whitten—Synnott.—The following apps. are published by order of the Gov.-gen. in Council:—Mr. R. J. Whitten, personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs, from Oct. 1, 1869. Mr. W. Synnott, offic. personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs, from Dec. 1, 1870.

Wodehouse, Capt. C., offic. 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, to offic. as canton mag. and judge of the Court of Small Causes at Secunderabad, v. Col. Jones, proc. on furl. to Europe. Feb. 8.

Central Provinces Commission.

Nagpore, Jan. 30.—Capts. E. W. C. H. Miller, T. W. Hogg, and L. Neill, offic. asst. comrs., 2nd class, will revert to their substantive apps. of asst. comrs., 3rd class.

Oude Police.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major O. L. Smith, dist. superint. Oude police (Jan. 30):—

Major C. F. Sharpe to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade.
Capt. M. M. Proctor to offic. as dist. superint., 2nd grade.
Capt. T. C. Speedy to offic. as dist. superint., 3rd grade.
Mr. A. H. F. Smith to offic. as dist. superint., 4th grade.

Punjab Police.

Jan. 26.—*No.* 339.—Capt. C. Ewart, dist. supt. of police, having reported his arrival from furlough to Europe at Jullundhur on Jan. 24, the following officers will cease to offic. in higher grades, with effect from Jan. 23:—

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, Capt. M. Millett, Mr. J. Turnbull, and Mr. G. Taylor.

Feb. 8.—*No.* 341.—Consequent on Capt. Ewart's return to duty, his Honour the Lieut.-governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. C. Ewart to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Baillie.

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, v. Major Harris.

Capt. M. Millett to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ewart.

Mr. G. Taylor to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st class, in the vacancy caused by Lieut. col. Younghusband's abs. on leave.

Public Works.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the P.W.D. as asst. engrs., and posted to the Provinces specified (Feb. 8):—

Lieut. A. G. Begbie to Central India (Railway Branch) as asst. engr., 1st grade.

Lieut. W. L. Greenstreet to the N.W. Provinces as asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. J. Hare to the Punjab (Railway Branch), as asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Private P. Twohig, 18th Hussars, is app. to the P.W.D. as an overseer of the 1st grade, and posted to Mysore.

Store Department, Punjab.

Jan. 19.—*No.* 42.—The Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the undermentioned apps. by the Govt. of the Punjab in the Store Dept. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway:—

Chief Storekeeper.—Mr. W. Watson.
Storekeeper, 1st grade.—Mr. W. Mellor.
Storekeepers, 2nd grade.—Messrs. F. Cunliffe, J. Lloyd, and E. A. Homan.

British Burmah.

The G. G. in C. has been pleased to sanction the following tempy. promotions in the Commission of British Burmah (Feb. 8):—

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade, in the room of Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, proc. on leave.

Capt. C. H. A. Gowan, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade, in the room of Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, app. to offic. as superint. of the Hill Tribes in North Arrakan.

Mr. C. Duke, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade, in the room of Mr. H. Buckle, reverted to his substantive app. in the 3rd grade.

Central Provinces.

Feb. 8.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces, with effect from June 22 last:—

To officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.—Major J. C. Wood, dep. comr. of the 2nd class.

To officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 2nd Class.—Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, dep. comr. of the 3rd class, and Lieut. col. J. Ashburner.

To officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class.—Capt. C. H. Grace, dep. comr. of the 4th Class, Mr. H. Read, and Capt. J. L. Lock.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.—Capt. C. H. Plowden, asst. comr. of the 2nd class.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class.—Lieut. J. A. Temple, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., and Capt. E. A. Pemberton.

Capt. E. W. H. Miller, T. W. Hogg, and Mr. L. Neill, offic. asst. comrs. of the 2nd class, will revert to their substantive appts. as asst. comrs. of the 3rd class.

Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

(From the *Gazette of India*, Feb. 4.)

The following list of deputy and assistant conservators of forests in the Punjab, with their grades, and the dates from which their appointments to present grades have effect, is published for general information:—

Deputy conservator, 3rd grade, Major C. Batchelor; April 1, 1865.
Deputy conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. J. A. Murray; Dec. 3, 1868.
Deputy conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. B. Browne; Dec. 15, 1868.
Deputy conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. B. Ribbentrop; March 1, 1869.
Deputy conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. C. F. Amery; Feb. 1, 1871.
Asst. conservator, 1st grade, Mr. G. Duff; Oct. 15, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 2nd grade, Mr. A. L. Home; March, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 2nd grade, Mr. E. Sparling; March, 1868.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. W. S. Hillier; June 11, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. J. C. MacDonnell; Aug. 1, 1867.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. C. F. Elliott; Jan. 1, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. R. H. M. Ellis; Jan. 7, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. W. Rigby; Sept. 11, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. L. Gavin; Oct. 1, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. A. E. Wild, Oct. 1, 1869.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. G. G. Minnikin; March 1, 1870.
Asst. conservator, 3rd grade, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 1, 1871.

Capt. W. Douglas, Madras staff corps, dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Berar, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1871.

Department of Accounts.

Fort William, Feb. 8.—Mr. E. E. Harrison, comptroller gen. and head comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, in addition to the furlough granted to him in the notification of the Home dept. No. 460, dated Jan. 26:—

The following appts. have been sanctioned for the period of Mr. Harrison's absence, or until further orders:—Mr. H. D. Sandeman to offic. as comptroller gen. and head comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, and as a Govt. director of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. H. A. Mangles to offic. as acct. gen., Bengal. Mr. W. Clark to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bengal. Mr. J. Mackey to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Punjab.

Political Appointments—British Burmah.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. (Feb.):—

Capt. G. A. Strover, asst. polit. agent at Bhamo, to offic. as polit. agent at Mandalay, during Major McMahon's absence on leave.

Capt. H. R. Spearman, asst. comr. of the 1st grade in British Burmah, to offic. as asst. polit. agent at Bhamo during Capt. Strover's absence on deputation.

Assistant Superintendents, Bengal Police.

Feb. 15.—The following acting grade proms. of asst. supts. of police are sanctioned:—Mr. F. Graves to offic. in the 1st grade. Mr. J. B. Birch to offic. in the 1st grade. Mr. C. A. Fisher to offic. in the 2nd

grade. Mr. W. V. Bertleson to offic. in the 2nd grade. Mr. F. A. Dawson to offic. in the 2nd grade. Mr. W. B. Savi to offic. in the 2nd grade.

The following gentlemen are apptd. to offic. as asst. supts. of police in Bengal:—Messrs. H. V. H. Roberts and C. E. Gouldsbury.

MILITARY.

Anderson, Lieut. col. G. G., Bengal inf., returned from furl., is posted to Allahabad, for gen. duty. Jan. 30.

Bennett, Lieut. and local capt. W., to act temp. as interpreter 1st batt. 19th foot, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 26 last, as a special case, there being no qualified officer available.

Bishop, Lieut. col. W. D., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from Allahabad to Meerut, for gen. duty. Feb. 3.

Blake—Melville.—The following proms. and appts. are ordered in the barrack dept. (Feb. 3):—Sub condr. G. Blake, offcg. 1st class barrackmr., is confd. in the appt., v. Bradford, permd. to resign. Capt. J. S. Melville, att. 24th Punjab N.I., to offic. as 1st class barrackmr., Delhi circle, during the abs., on leave, of Desmond.

Brereton—Lambard.—Local rank has been assigned to the following officers:—Lieut. C. W. Brereton to be capt., R.A., from Dec. 11, 1870. Lieut. H. Lambard to be capt., 45th foot, from July 13, 1870.

Bridges—MacTier.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promd. to the rank of capt.:—Lieuts. C. H. Bridges and S. C. MacTier.

Conway-Gordon, Capt. L., having been duly elected comdt. of the Punjab light horse volunteers, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to confirm the appt. No. 42.

Gerard, Lieut. M. G., offcg. 1st squad. sub. of the 2nd regt. of the Central India horse, is appt. 2nd squad. sub. of that regt. Feb. 6.

Handcock, Capt. A. G., to offic. as adj. 6th N.I., on prom. Feb. 3.

Hawes.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 897, dated Oct. 25, 1866, Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, of the Bengal staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 6, 1871, is permitted to retain the app. of adj. of the 4th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force.

Jackson.—The leave of abs., prep. to furl., granted to Major W. Jackson, staff corps, in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 21, is cancd. Jan. 28.

Jenkins—Mardall.—The following proms. are made:—Brevet, to be cols.: Lieut. cols. J. J. Jenkins, Madras staff corps, and F. Mardall, Madras staff corps. Jan. 31.

Melville, Capt. J. S., att. to the 24th Punjab N.I., to offic. as 1st class barrack master, Delhi circle, during abs. on leave of Condr. Desmond. Feb. 3.

Money, Capt. R. E. K., qrmr. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as wing officer tempy., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 1 last, v. Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., proc. to Bareilly on duty.

Murray.—The undermntd. officer is competent to superintend or instruct in the construction and working of a telegraph line, and to act as instr. in army signalling:—Capt. P. Murray, Royal (Bengal) engineers. Feb. 3.

Murray, Ensign E. T., to be asst. instr. of musky. 25th foot (2nd batt.), with effect from Dec. 1 last, v. Lieut. J. L. Ross. Feb. 3.

Must—Yaldwin.—Serg. major J. H. Must, 4th N.I., is admitted to pension at 2s. 6d. per diem, payable in India. Ensign A. G. Yaldwin, 1st foot, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, as 1st wing sub. and offcg. adj. 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, and to rank as lieut. Feb. 8.

Nicholson—Playfair—King.—The C. in C. sanctions the retirement from the service of Col. R. Patton, lieut. col. 107th regt., on the pension of his rank, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—Major A. L. Nicholson to be lieut. col., v. Patton, who retires. Lieut. W. M. Playfair to be capt., v. Lockart, prom. Ens. J. S. King to be lieut., v. Playfair.

Pratt, Capt. C. S., 34th N.I., to act as adjt., on prom. Feb. 3.

Pritchard—Thackeray.—An exchange of servs. has been sanctioned between 2nd Capt. G. D. Pritchard, impl. list, and 2nd Captain E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E., Bengal list. Jan. 30.

Reary, Lieut. col. C., S.C., returned from furl., is posted to Benares for gen. duty. Jan. 30.

Rivett-Carnac, Ens. J. F., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to perform the duties of dep. asst. qrmr. gen., as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. and local capt. E. F. Chapman, R.H.A., offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., detached on special duty. Feb. 3.

Slater.—Edwardesabad station order confd., dated Jan. 4, directing Capt. J. B. Slater, Bengal S.C., to join the 2nd Sikh inf., as a tempy. measure. No. 45.

Taylor, Capt. J. W., staff corps, lately employed in the P.W.D., is att. to the 35th N.I. for duty. Feb. 3.

Thomson, Lieut. W. O., 1st wing subalt., Punjab frontier force, 2nd Sikh inf., and offic. adj., to be adj., v. Capt. J. B. Slater, who vacates that app. on prom. to the rank of capt. under the operation of G.G.O. No. 186 of 1869.

Tregear, Capt. V. W., offic. wing officer, to be 2nd wing subalt, 41st N.I., v. Rose, continuing to offic. as wing officer. Feb. 3.

Warde, Capt. S. G., late 11th N.I., returned from furl., is posted to the 3rd N.I. for duty. Jan. 30.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Jan. 30.—The G. in C. is pleased to direct the following removals and postings in the judge advocate gen.'s dept.:—

Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, dep. judge advocate, from the Allahabad to the Sirhind div.

Col. W. Fullerton, dep. judge advocate, from the Sirhind div. to the Saugor and Gwalior dist.

Major J. C. Horne, dep. judge advocate, from the Saugor and Gwalior dists. to the Allahabad div.

Capt. A. Seagrim, staff corps, to offic. as dep. judge advocate, Saugor and Gwalior dists., during the absence of Col. Fullerton.

Allahabad Rifle Volunteers.

Jan. 21.—*No.* 216.—With reference to the orders of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept., No. 20, dated the 11th inst., the following gentlemen to be officers of the Allahabad rifle volunteer corps, subject to their passing an examination in drill before the inspec. officer:—

Mr. C. W. Priestley, adjt.

Mr. J. Hathaway, qrmr.

No. 1 Company.—Mr. E. C. H. Webb, capt.; Mr. E. C. Blackburn, lieut.; Mr. J. F. Chopin, ensign.

No. 2 Company.—Mr. V. H. Langley, capt.; Mr. C. W. Eastwood, lieut.; Mr. H. J. McGlone, ensign.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. C. Reay, of the Bengal staff corps—date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 10, 1870. Capt. W. F. Shaw, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 6th regt. of N.L.I.—date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 20. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. G. Anderson, of inf.; Capts. A. R. Wilkinson, of the gen. list, infantry, dist. supt. of police, and personal asst. to inspr. gen. of police, Bengal; and C. R. Pennington, of the Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. C. B. Horsbrugh, of the gen. list, cavalry, adjt. 2nd regt., Central India Horse—date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 21.

MEDICAL.

Baillie, Supy. surg. N.B., is brought on the estab. of surgs., to fill an existing vacancy. Feb. 8.

Curran, Asst. surg. R. H., offic. as house surg. in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during the recent deputation, on special duty, of Asst. surg. E. Sanders, and is app. to offic., until further orders, as civ. asst. surg. of Gowhatty.

Henderson, Asst. surg. G., m.d., will resume charge as superint. of the Lahore Central Jail, the Thuggee School of Industry, and Female Penitentiary.

Hendley, Asst. surg. T. H., is transfd. from 4th Bengal cav. at Segowlie to 5th N.I. at Benares, for duty.

Lethbridge, Asst. surg. A. S., m.d., offic. superint., Central Jail, is app. to the civil med. charge of Rupar, and medical and exec. charge of the temporary jail at that place. No. 93a, Jan. 27.

Martin, Asst. surg. D. N., m.d., doing duty with 25th N.I., is app. to the med. charge of that regt., with effect from Dec. 14, as a temp. measure.

Meadows, Asst. surg. C. J. W., a supernum. at the Presy., to proc. to Barrackpore and do duty with 13th N.I., as a temp. arrangement. Feb. 3.

Meredith, Dr. J., to offic. as civil med. officer of Mozufferpore during absence, on leave, of Surg. E. J. Gayer. Jan. 31.

Mullen, Dr. T. F., Bengal med. estab., and in med. charge of Meywar Bheel Corps, to be in med. charge of the Ulwur Political Agency. Feb. 7.

Medical Department—Promotions.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Dept., having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon (Feb. 8):—

Asst. surgs. W. E. Allen, R. Mantell, m.b., E. C. Bensley, J. Fawcus, m.d., T. W. Sheppard, J. Ellis, m.b., E. Selous, C. P. Costello, J. J. Durant, F. Odevaine, G. Grant, m.b., G. C. Chesnaye, J. Duncan, m.d., E. O. Tandy, F. Parsons, F. G. Constant, m.d., J. H. Condon, W. R. Hooper, M. H. Lackersteen, m.d., and H. S. Smith, m.b.

Educational.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Motiharee (Feb. 15):—Messrs. S. Cooper, W. E. E. Moran, C. A. Samuels, C. E. Bailey.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee (Order dated Feb. 3):—Ens. C. J. Jamieson, 41st foot. Asst. surg. W. F. Murray, m.b., 2nd Sikh infantry.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, 2nd Sikh Infantry, for thirty days from the 15th current, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. G. B. Stainforth, 4th Sikh infantry, for thirty days from Feb. 15, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Capt. H. Flood, 2nd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. B. Frizell, 14th foot, for one month, from date of avalling himself of it, and for four months, to England. Capt. W. H. Moffatt, 19th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Major W. H. Carleton, 21st foot, from Jan. 31 to April 30, in extension. Lieut. F. W. Grenfell, 60th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Major J. T. Watson, Bengal staff corps, to Bombay, for one month. Major H. G. Jenkins, late 4th European light cavalry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from Feb. 1. Staff surg. C. M. M. Miller, m.d., overland, from date of embarkation. Staff asst. surg. J. E. Purdon, m.b., overland, from date of embarkation. The leave granted to Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, special sub registrar of assurances, Tirhoot, dated Dec. 30, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. O. Menzies, district superintendent of police, Peshawur, Punjab, for six months. Capt. A. Vivian, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 3rd Punjab cavalry (Punjab frontier force), for two years. Qrmr. J. Dods, of the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, ten months. Surg. H. Cayley, twenty months.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in January), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. T. H. Turner, assistant curator, Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt. C. Ewart, district superintendent of police, Punjab, having reported his arrival at Bombay, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appoint-

nent. Dr. R. Brown, political agent at Munipore, is allowed preparatory leave for six weeks, from March 1, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Europe. Mr. J. Morrow, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Cossye division, for one month, with effect from Jan. 16. Rev. J. Cave-Browne, chaplain of Kidderpore, for one year, under the leave rules for chaplains, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of Jan. 28, 1870. Seventeen days' leave is granted to Mr. E. W. Clementson, asst. engineer, in extension of the one month's prep. leave granted to him in Punjab notification dated Oct. 6. Fifteen months' leave is granted to Mr. J. S. M. Gowan, collector of Customs, Sagar. Two years' leave is granted to Mr. G. W. Strettell, deputy conservator of forests, N. division. Mr. A. Manson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pooree, is allowed leave from Feb. 23 to March 25. Mr. E. M. Showers, assistant superintendent of police, Patna, three months, under financial notification No. 3,622, dated Dec. 22. The preparatory leave granted to Mr. W. Ellis, M.A., officiating assistant professor, Delhi College, in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 670, dated Dec. 9, 1870, is to have effect from Jan. 23, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Major F. J. Millar, officiating deputy commissioner, Gurdaspore, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from Feb. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Balmer, Capt. A., S.C., superint. of police, Coimbatore, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Central Range, during the abs. of Major R. A. W. C. Stuart on leave. Feb. 14.

Beauchamp, Capt. G. E. H., 26th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry during the abs. of Asst. surg. Bilderbeck on leave. Feb. 14. [Feb. 14.

Elliot, E. H., B.A., to be marriage registrar for the district of Kurnool.

Hallett, Lieut. W. H., Madras S.C., to act as superint. of the Central Jail at Salem during the abs. of Major Bloomfield on leave. Feb. 14.

Johnson, E. C., to act as senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during the abs. of Mr. Lee Warner on leave. Feb. 14.

Stokes, H. E., under sec. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief sec., resumed charge of the office from H. W. Wellesley on Feb. 14.

Winterbotham, H. M., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. Feb. 14.

MILITARY.

Atkinson, H. G., Madras volunteer guards, to be ensign in No. 6 company. Feb. 14.

Aynsley, Lieut. col. G. H. M., staff corps, officg. 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, 3rd L.C., will, on being relieved by Col. Phillips, do duty at Bangalore, under the orders of the officer comdg. Mysore div. Feb.

Bowen—Clubley—Raikes.—The foll. temp. appts. are made in the 19th N.I., pending the arrival of Lieut. col. H. H. Firth, 2nd in comd. and wing officer:—Major A. E. Bowen, offictg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Capt. J. K. Clubley, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer; Capt. C. L. Raikes, extra wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

Dickinson, Capt. and wing subalt. W. M., 1st N.I., to offic. as qrmr. The above appt. without prejudice to other duties, with effect from Jan. 24, v. Capt. Robinson, who vacates on prom.

McGoun, Capt. A., staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, to offic. as a dep. asst. qrmr. gen., during absence, on leave of Lieut. col. Bolton. Feb. 14.

Mesham.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—Major W. R. Mesham, staff corps, to offic. as an asst. qrmr. gen., during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Dawson. Feb. 16.

Payne, Major G. M., staff corps, acting superint. engr., 8th div., delivered over charge of his office to Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E. Feb. 3.

Pottinger, Major B. H., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., is app. to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., during absence on leave of Lieut. col. Morris.

Robinson, Major H. S., staff corps, from gen. duty, under officer comdg. Nagpore force, to offic. wing officer 1st N.I.

Standen, Major D., staff corps, brig major, Malabar and Canara, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. Feb. 2.

Tyndall, Capt. and Offic. adj. G., 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer. The above appt., without prejudice to other duties, with effect from Jan. 24, v. Robinson.

Wright, Capt. W. M., European veterans, is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from date of departure from Madras of the second P. and O. steamer in March, 1871.

Transfers, Royal Artillery.

Head Qtrs., Madras, Feb. 1.—The Right Hon. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to sanction the following transfers of officers of R.A., pending approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.:—

2nd Capt. E. T. Ouchterlony, from B baty. to No. 1 baty. 20th brig.
2nd Capt. C. D. A. Straker, from No. 1 baty. to B baty. 20th brig.
Lieut. C. G. Monck-Mason, from the unmanned baty. to No. 1 baty. 5th brig.

Postings.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent appt. or prom. to the batts. of their regts. specified opposite their names (Feb. 3):—

Lieut. F. T. Lyster, 21st foot, to 2nd batt.
Major W. H. Carleton, 21st foot, to 1st batt.
Capt. J. Whitton, 21st foot, to 1st batt.
Lieut. J. D. Dickinson, 24th foot, to 1st batt.
Ens. Temple, 21st foot, to 2nd batt.
Capt. C. F. Terry, 60th foot, to 3rd batt.
Lieut. H. S. H. Riddell, 60th foot, to 1st batt.
Ens. S. R. Rawlinson, 2nd wing sub., 3rd light inf., will do duty with the 76th foot until its arrival at Secunderabad, when he will join his own corps.

Postings, R.H.A.

Head-quarters, Madras, Feb. 6.—The following postings are ordered:—

Lieut. G. R. Gambier, gunnery instr., D Brigade R.H.A., to A battery of that brigade.

Lieut. W. S. Hebbert to D Battery of same brigade, and to proceed with the battery to England.

Vety. surg. F. W. Going will, on departure of battery D Brigade R.H.A. from Vellore, remain for duty with head qrs. of his brigade.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Col. J. L. Barrow, C.B., Royal (Madras) Artillery, insp. gen. of Ordnance and Magazines—arrived at Bombay on Jan. 14.

Capt. A. A. Davidson, S.C., commanding, and adjt. 2nd batt. and artillery and qrmr., Nair brigade—arrived at Bombay on Feb. 4.

Lieut. col. B. Benson, S.C., asst. comy. gen.—arrived at Bombay on Jan. 14.

Capt. G. M. Bowie, S.C., dist. superint. of police, Jessore—arrived at Bombay on Jan. 7.

Capt. J. K. Clubley, S.C.—arrived at Madras on Dec. 29.

MEDICAL.

Alexander, Staff Asst. surg. W., M.D., doing duty detach. 45th regt. at Palaveram, to Bangalore, to take med. charge of D battery D brigade R.H.A., accompany it to Coimbatore, and give over charge to Asst. surg. Davidson; on completion of this duty he will return to Wellington, and report himself to the military authorities.

Berne, Vet. surg. J. C., 20th brigade, will remain for duty at Secunderabad, consequent on the approaching departure for England of the only available vet. surg. of the royal art. at that station. Feb.

Cox, Surg. J. A., M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to rank of surg. major, with effect from Feb. 10.

Davidson, Assist. surg. D. M., M.D., doing duty depot, Wellington, is directed to proceed to Coimbatore, to meet D baty. D brigade R.H.A., which he will take over charge of from Dr. Alexander, and accompany it to Bombay, where he will also meet his own battery, which he will also take charge of, and proceed with them to England.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. Q. Mainwaring, staff corps, storekeeper general, Madras, and acting deputy assistant commissary general, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. M. Furlough, of the staff corps, assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burmah, for two years, and to embark from Rangoon. Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. E. Oldershaw, 5th brig. R.A., from Dec. 28, 1870, to Dec. 27, 1871.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. H. Blair, acting third member of the board of revenue, for two years, with the usual preparatory leave, from the date of being relieved of his present appointment. Mr. T. A. N. Chase, collector and magistrate of Kurnool, privilege leave for two months, to be taken early in April. Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, special leave for six months, from the date of sailing of the first P. and O. steamer in March next, with preparatory leave. Mr. J. L. Warner, acting senior assistant to the collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months and eleven days. Mr. L. R. Burrows, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore, privilege leave for three months, from April 1. Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kistna district, privilege leave for six weeks, from the middle of April. Mr. P. A. Cole, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Malabar, privilege leave for three months. Capt. C. D. Baynes, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, for one month. Capt. J. W. Hindle, staff corps, executive engineer, 3rd grade, preparatory leave for thirty days. Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., joint chaplain of Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from March 17; Dr. Murphy will continue to perform his duties as registrar of the diocese.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Adams.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to app. W. Adams to offic. as head asst. to the prothonotary of the High Court, in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 11.

Berthon.—Government notification, dated June 5, 1869, investing Major Berthon, superint. Government cattle farm at Alligaum, with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist., is hereby cancelled.

Bosanquet, A., to be judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, v. Mr. Richardson. Feb. 15.

Cameron, H., to act as asst. dist. superint. of police in the Kurrachee dist. Feb. 15.

Clabby.—With reference to notification No. 740, mily. dept., in the *Government Gazette*, dated Nov. 10, 1870, Ens. and Sub engr. J. Clabby is prom. to be an asst. engr., 1st grade, from April 1, 1870.

Coghlan, W. M. P., to be 1st grade dist. judge and sess. judge, v. Mr. Richardson. Feb. 11.

Elphinston, J., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar during abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. C. H. Cameron. Feb. 13.

Etheridge, Lieut. col. A. T. Etheridge, alienation settlement officer, S.D., received charge of the alienation office and Poona duftur on Jan. 3. Feb. 15.

Farran, G. H., assumed charge of the offices of Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Amiralty Registrar of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature on Feb. 11, v. Mr. J. W. Orr, proceeded on leave.

Fraser, Capt. L., Bombay staff corps, is app. member of the civil and military examination committee, v. Capt. Adam. Feb. 10.

Hay, Lieut. C., to act as asst. dist. superint. of police in the Ahmedabad district. Feb. 13.

Hunter, Lieut. F. M., is app. to act as canton. mag. at Deesa during the abs. of Lieut. col. Hathway on leave. Feb. 15.

Larpent, Baron A. de H., to be 2nd grade dist. judge and sess. judge, v. Mr. Coghlan. Feb. 14.

Lyons, Major E. W., to act as canton. mag. at Ahmedabad, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Westropp, on leave. Feb. 15.

Melvill, F. D., to be joint judge, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad.

Scannell, H., is app. dep. conservator of forests on a salary of Rs. 200 per month, continuing to act as 2nd grade asst. superint. of police in Khandeish. Feb. 11.

Scott, Major S., to be dist. superint. of police in the Surat dist., v. Lieut. col. Shortt. Feb. 13.

Scott, Capt. W., asst. resident at Dwarka, and commandant of his Highness the Gaekwar's Okhamundel batt., resumed charge of his duties from Lieut. Jackson on Jan. 28.

Simpson, Capt. G. B., to be dist. supt. of police in the Punch Mahals dist., but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Hyderabad dist. Feb. 15.

Souter, F. H., c.s.i., is confd. in the app. of member of the civil and military examination committee. Feb. 15.

Spens, Capt. A. T., to act as canton. mag. at Baroda, during the abs. of Major Gordon on leave. Feb. 15.

Stewart, Mr. M. J. S., coll. of Canara, having returned to the Presy. on Feb. 4, the unexpired portion of the furlough for eighteen months allowed to him under date April 17, 1869, and of the leave for six months on private affairs granted by the Sec. of State, is cancelled.

Thoyts, Major N. B., to act as canton. mag. at Kurrachee, during the abs. of Major Thorp on leave. Feb. 14.

Watt, A. C., to act as judge and session judge of Khandeish, v. the Hon. Mr. Hobart. Feb. 15.

Transfers.—Bombay Civil Service.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 15.—The names of the following gentlemen of the Bombay C.S. are transf. from the 3rd to the 2nd class of civilians, they having served twenty years:—

Messrs. R. H. Pinhey, J. R. Arthur, A. Bosanquet, E. W. Ravenscroft, E. P. Robertson.

MILITARY.

Allen.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. H. W. Allen, 107th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 23rd regt. N.L.I., a probr. for the staff corps, is directed to rejoin his regt. No. 112, Feb. 14.

Bond.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated Jan. 21, directing Capt. Bond, R.A., to perform the duties of station staff officer during the abs. of the asst. adj. gen., northern div. of the army, on duty.

Gatacre.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5, appg. Capt. J. Gatacre, 23rd regt. N.L.I., offcg. wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Major Park.

Griffith, Major C. M., staff corps, has qualified as a surveyor. No. 113, Feb. 14.

Hunter.—The services of Lieut. F. M. Hunter, staff corps, adj. 24th N.I., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. No. 112, Feb. 13.

Macgowan, Lieut. col. F., staff corps, is, at his own request, placed on gen. duty, Bombay. No. 11, Feb. 13.

Mathew.—The services of Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E., dep. consult. engr. for railways, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Capt. Mathew is att. to the sappers and miners for duty. No. 123, Feb. 13.

Mitchell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 24, directing Lieut. H. H. Mitchell, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to offic. as qrmr., with effect from 20th idem, v. Fitz-Herbert, resigned.

Payne, Capt. C. D. P., 13th regt. N.I., to retain the adjutancy on prom. Feb. 14.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—Asst. surg. C. H. Harvey, Asst. surg. R. Anderson, and Private R. Blackburn, No. 267, 3rd hussars; Asst. surg. P. Murphy, Indian medical department. The undermentioned officer has passed the examination required by G.O.C. No. 30, Jan. 10, 1866:—Lieut. W. M. Stevens, general list, 1st squadron subaltern, 1st regt. L.C.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during February, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. F. Schneider, political superintendent of Sawunt Waree, for thirty days, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Privilege leave for one month, commencing from Feb. 1, has been granted to Major T. M. Baumgartner, political superintendent of Akulkote. Mr. R. Cordeaux, acting assistant judge and session judge of Tanna, for one year.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless othewise specified:—Vet. surg. I. Ferris, A brig., R.H.A., from date of departure. Col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., 16th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Lieut. J. A. Grattan, officers' baty., 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Capt. H. B. Adcock, 1st batt. 6th foot, from date of departure. Capt. R. B. C. Danbeney, 36th foot, from date of departure. Paymaster C. D. Manning, 38th foot, from date of departure. Ensign F. H. Smith, 2nd wing subaltern on probation 30th regt. N.I. (38th foot), from 1st to 31st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin the 30th N.I. The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates* on Feb. 22:—Capts. J. S. Wheeley and H. Farquharson, 1st batt. 8th foot; Lieut. W. T. Much, 2nd batt. 24th foot; Capt. N. I. Pauli and Lieut. B. Freud, 3rd batt. 60th rifles. Under instructions from H.E. the C. in C. in India, Colonel Hill Wallace, c.b., E brig. R.H.A., will embark for England with the C and D batteries of E brig. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. W. T. Rooper, 3rd batt. rifle brig., will proceed to England to join the depot of his batt. Col. C. T. Franklin, c.b., 6th brigade R.A., from Dec. 28, 1870, to June 27, 1871. Lieut. col. R. A. Morse, 18th brigade R.A., from Jan. 3 to July 2. Lieut. J. A. Grattan, officers' battery 18th brigade R.A., from date of departure, for thirty days, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. col. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th regiment N.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. col. W. T. Bowen, 2nd in command 3rd N.I., from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. J. E. Westropp, Bombay staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, for two years. Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, royal (Bombay) engineers, executive engineer, Surat and Broach, for twenty months. Capt. W. H. Wilson, staff corps, superintendent of police, Nassick district, for eighteen months, on private affairs, from on or about March 11. Capt. F. D. Mander, general list, assistant executive engineer, Kaira district, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next. Major R. Caulfield, Madras army, for two years. Major G. C. Huxnam, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. E. L. Stehelin, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. A. Murray, Bengal staff corps, for twenty months. Condr. T. Reilly, ordnance department, Bombay, for two years. Sub condr. A. McDonald, ordnance department, Bombay, for one year. Major J. Gordon, S.C., commandant 1st Sind Horse, for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 7.

76th Foot.—Major gen. M. Smith to be col., v. Lieut. gen. J. Clarke, dec.; Feb. 28.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. C. B. Le Messurier, from supernum. list, to be capt., v. R. Oldfield, placed upon supernum. list; Jan. 24. 2nd Capt. H. C. Lyle to be capt., by augmentation; 2nd Capt. L. Griffiths to be capt., by augmentation; 2nd Capt. W. R. Lluellyn to be capt., by augmentation, Feb. 1; Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie (late Bengal), from seconded list, to be 2nd capt., v. A. Doule, dec.; Jan. 29. 2nd Capt. and Brevet major H. Le G. Geary to be adj., v. A. H. Murray, prom.; June 21, 1862. 2nd Capt. C. D. Chalmers to be adj., v. H. C. Farrell, who resigns the adjutancy only; Feb. 1. 2nd Capt. G. S. Harvey to be adj., v. F. Duncan, app. superint. R.A. records; Sergt. major I. Abbott to be ridingmr., by augmentation; Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Clark to be asst. surg., v. W. O'Halloran, prom. on staff; March 8.

11th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. Keighley to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; March 8.

12th Foot.—Lieut. O. Williams to be instr. of musky., v. Lieut. Cooper, promd.; Feb. 15.

19th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. G. Robinson has been permitted to retire on temp. half-pay; Feb. 24.

36th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. G. FitzGerald to be asst. surg., v. D. A. S. Thorburn, m.d., apptd. to the staff; March 8.

45th Foot.—Paymr. and hon. capt. W. Banbury, from 60th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Major Wellington Browne, dec.; March 8.

49th Foot.—Ens. E. H. Wilson to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; March 8.

58th Foot.—Ens. J. Fair to be lieut., without purc., v. T. H. Milles, dec.; Lieut. O. W. Hill to be adjt., v. Lieut. T. H. Milles, dec.; Jan. 3.

60th Foot.—Lieut. E. W. H. Crofton to be instr. of musky., v. Lieut. A. V. O'Brien, who has resigned that appt.; Jan. 3.

89th Foot.—Lieut. G. O. Smith, from the 84th foot, to be lieut., v. A. Macaulay, who exchanges; March 8.

92nd Foot.—The undermentioned officers to be permitted to receive the value of their commissions on transfer to the Indian staff corps, viz., Ens. G. W. Anson, Ens. J. A. L. Montgomery; March 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. F. Holton, m.b., from 77th foot, to be staff surg., v. S. P. Woodfull, who exch.; Asst. surg. W. O'Halloran, from R.A., to be staff surg., v. Staff surg. major D. S. E. Bain, m.d., who retires upon half pay; Asst. surg. D. A. S. Thorburn, m.d., from the 36th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. G. Fitzgerald, appt. to the 36th foot; March 8.

Staff asst. surg. R. A. Hyde has been permitted to retire upon temp. half pay; Feb. 3.

BREVET.

Col. J. G. Balmain, ret. full pay, royal (late Madras) art., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; Dec. 31, 1870.

Major G. R. Waugh, ret. upon full pay, late 82nd foot, to have the honorary rank of lieut. col.; Jan. 28.

Staff surg. major D. S. E. Bain, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the honorary rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; March 8.

The undermentioned officers of the R.A., having completed five years in the substantive rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, viz.:—

Lieut. col. G. Colclough; Jan. 30.

Lieut. col. H. L. Chermside; Feb. 3.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON—At No. 3, Elysium-row, Feb. 7, wife of C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., daughter. [dept., son.

CASTALLARI—At Bareilly, Feb. 5, wife of Conductor Castallari, ordnance

CAWLEY—At Tura, Garrow Hills, Jan. 30, wife of G. J. Cawley, asst. supt. of police, daughter. [daughter.

COOKE—At Delhi, Feb. 7, wife of C. R. Cooke, B.A., inspector of schools,

DUTT—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, wife of N. Dutt, son.

HANNAGAN—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, Mrs. W. J. Hannagan, son.

HARRISON—At Bushire, Persian Gulf, Feb. 9, wife of H. E. Harrison, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., son. [born.

LARPENT—At Dharwar, Feb. 15, the Baroness de H. Larpent, son, still-

LEEMING—At Rajahmundry, Feb. 7, wife of the Rev. W. Leeming, M.A., chaplain, son.

LOCKHART—At Hastings, Calcutta, wife of W. S. Lockhart, daughter.

LOFTUS—At Bangkok, Jan. 22, Mrs. A. H. Loftus, son.

MCLEAVY—At Meerut, Jan. 25, wife of W. McLeavy, daughter.

MCNEILLE—At Mirzapore, Feb. 6, wife of Capt. J. M. McNeille, R.E., son.

PARTRIDGE—At Purneah, Feb. 7, wife of E. T. Partridge, Kursiong, daughter. [surg., son.

PARTRIDGE—At Bustee, Feb. 7, wife of T. D'O. Partridge, F.A.S.H., civil

PAYNE—At Colaba, Bombay, Feb. 11, wife of H. W. Payne, solicitor, daughter.

RICKETTS—At Negapatam, Feb. 2, wife of E. G. Ricketts, son.

RUSHTON—At Seebpore, Howrah, Jan. 7, wife of H. Rushton, daughter.

SHANKS—At Lahore, Feb. 8, wife of W. W. Shanks, Punjab Northern State Railway, daughter.

SHAWCROSS—At Beheca, Feb. 9, wife of W. Shawcross, E.I.R., daughter.

WILCOX—At Clare-road, Byculla, Bombay, Feb. 17, wife of H. R. Wilcox, C.E., daughter.

WILLIAMS—At Saugor, Jan. 27, wife of Capt. M. Williams, 1-19th regt., daughter.

WILLIAMS—At Deyrah Doon, Jan. 26, wife of W. Williams, police, N.W.P., son, stillborn.

WILMER—At Meerut, Feb. 10, wife of Lieut. J. R. Wilmer, staff corps, topographical survey, daughter.

WRIGHT—At Trichinopoly, Feb. 5, wife of J. S. Wright, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLYTH—COLEMAN.—At Madras, Feb. 14, H. H. Blyth to Olivia McD., daughter of J. G. Coleman.

ELLIS—SMITH.—At Ferozepore, Jan. 26, J. A. S. Ellis, accounts branch, P.W.D., to Agnes, daughter of Ensign H. Smith, barrackmaster.

JOHNSTON—ANDERSON.—At Singapore, Jan. 17, A. Johnston to Florence G., daughter of J. Anderson.

KIERNANDER—DOBSON.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Jan. 18, C. Kiernander to E. L. G. Dobson.

OEHME—WILLIAMS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, D. J. Oehme to Emma H., daughter of the late W. Williams.

RAVENSCROFT—RUMSBY.—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, A. W. Ravenscroft to Clara Rumsby. [of M. Luckie.

RIDGE—LUCKIE.—At Howrah, Feb. 12, G. T. Ridge, to Mary L., daughter

WATKINS—NELSON.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Feb. 15, L. A. Watkins, 2nd deputy registrar, High Court, to Margaret J. Nelson.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 5, Mary E., wife of J. Anderson, of the Manor House, Pembury, Kent.

BIRD—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Harriett M., daughter of S. Bird, aged 4.

BRYAN—At Lahore, Feb. 9, Earnest B., son of C. Bryan, aged 18 months.

CLARKE—At Madras, Feb. 6, J. H. Clarke, Trichonopoly, aged 36.

DADSON—At Ajmere, Feb. 1, Clara S. G., daughter of A. J. Dadson, aged 7.

DINGER—At Madras, Feb. 3, Mrs. A. M. Dinger, widow of the late C. Dinger, of Bangalore, aged 53.

FRANKLIN—At Bangalore, Jan. 8, Sophia J., wife of the Rev. C. Franklin, of Madras, aged 43.

HUMPHREYS—At Etawah, Jan. 17, Edward J., son of the late E. Humphreys, of Melbourne, Victoria, aged 19.

HUTTON—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, W. H. Hutton, late inspector Oude and Benares Railway. [Mackinnon, aged 10.

MACKINNON—On the Nile, near Cairo, Jan. 22, Helen L., daughter of P.

MANOCK—At Mandalay, Jan. 1, wife of S. M. Manock, aged 26.

PATTERSON—At Byculla, Bombay, Feb. 12, T. H. Patterson, draughtsman, G.I.P. Railway, aged 33.

REID—At Malligaum, Feb. 10, Winiford G., daughter of Capt. A. T. Reid, staff officer, aged 13 months.

TAYLOR—At Kodikanal, Feb. 3, the Rev. H. S. Taylor, of the American Madura Mission, aged 57.

THOMPSON—At Cochin, Feb. 6, Eliza, widow of the late Capt. W. Thompson, 17th Madras N.I., Old E.I. Company.

TWEEDDALE—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, Norman E., son of C. A. Tweeddale, aged 7 months.

Home.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following letter from Messrs. Bell and Lattey, attorneys to the Calcutta policyholders of the Albert Company, will explain itself:—

142, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London,
4th March, 1871.

(To David Forrest, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Albert Reconstruction Committee.)

Dear Sir,—In consequence of the result of the proceedings before the Lord Justice, on the hearing of the Petition of Reconstruction, we have most carefully considered our present position as members of the Reconstruction Committee. The Lord Justice James's decision on the question of jurisdiction is one which has taken neither of us by surprise, as our often-expressed opinion at meetings of the committee on this subject testifies; and you may remember that when the case first came on, in July last, we particularly pressed upon the committee the necessity of having the preliminary question of jurisdiction settled by the Court before incurring further delay and expense. This suggestion, as well as many others, which we felt it our duty to make, and which we believe the members of the committee will now admit were sound and worthy of consideration, were overruled, and the case of the reconstruction of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, which we always thought was a very different case from the present, was continually quoted as a precedent which the Court was sure to follow when dealing with this scheme; and our doubting as to the applicability of that case was regarded as absurd. Notwithstanding that we have for many months past felt that there was great doubt as to the Court having power to sanction the scheme, and also that the scheme would, after the sad delay that has occurred since the failure of the "Albert," be comparatively unsatisfactory, we, relying on the different opinions expressed by our chairman, and Dr. Farr, and our solicitor, continued loyally to give our support up to the last.

The time has now, however, come when, in our opinion, it is impossible for policyholders and shareholders to continue in a joint committee, because the object (which immediately upon the failure of the Albert was much to be desired) of reconstruction has wholly failed by reason of the decision of Lord Justice James, as well as owing to the lapse of time, this latter being, in our opinion, as fatal to the success of our scheme as the former one.

The real question now is—What is the most rapid and satisfactory mode of forcing the shareholders to meet their liabilities, by making them pay their debts, and thus obtaining even a small pittance for the unfortunate policyholders and representatives of deceased policyholders.

Any further delay in the liquidation will, in our opinion, result in increased misery and increased waste of assets. And we cannot disguise from ourselves that the effect of our attempted reconstruction has been considerably to delay the progress of the liquidation, as we believe, to the detriment of policyholders. Policyholders have also, to our knowledge, been holding back from effecting reassurances in the belief that reconstruction could be effected. The committee is fully aware of our great objection to asking policyholders to pay their premiums to the Agra Bank in hopes of a reconstruction, as we feared that having to make these payments might deprive them of the means of effecting another insurance; and we have openly announced at meetings of the committee that we have invariably advised persons applying to us at once to reinsure, and not to wait for reconstruction.

A very erroneous view appears to have been taken of the effect of what fell from the Lord Justice as to an application to Parliament; and it must be remembered that his Lordship had no data before him upon which he could form an opinion as to the points upon which it would be advisable to have the aid of Parliament; but his expression of his fear that nothing but an Act of Parliament could put a stop to the expenses of liquidation seemed to be founded on an impression that contested questions, such as arose in the case of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, required solution. This opinion we, who have a full knowledge of the facts, do not believe that his Lordship would with the same knowledge have been prepared to express; and we do not think it is fair to the Lord Justice to found upon a carefully-guarded dictum an argument that his Lordship is desirous that an application should be made for a Bill in Parliament.

The effect of decisions lately given by the Court of Chancery—and which decisions may be taken as assented to by the whole profession, as settling the law—is to clear away a mass of doubt and difficulty which previously prevented the liquidators from knowing how and against whom to class the different creditors, or how to assess the damages. With the exception of one or two points, which can be decided in a very few days, there are comparatively no difficulties now as to the position of the creditors towards the debtors; and the only serious questions which exist are questions rather affecting the shareholders, directors, and other persons deriving benefit from the amalgamations of the different companies as to the mass of money removed from its legitimate purposes to the alleged remuneration of those affecting the amalgamations, and as to the validity of some of them; any funds recovered by any proceedings as to these points would be divided amongst the creditors of the particular company, and any questions so arising would be easily determined by bills in Chancery filed by the liquidators, with the approval of the Court.

One question only (except as above) appears to us to exist as between the creditors and the companies, and that is, whether the shareholders' liability is or is not limited. This is a point that the Court of Chancery

can at once decide, and it has already in previous failures of insurance companies decided that the liability for expenses of liquidation is unlimited; and if it is upon these points that the aid of Parliament is to be sought, it appears to us extremely improbable that Parliament will interfere by passing an Act which would alter the legal liabilities of the parties as declared to exist by a Court of Equity; but, supposing our opinion to be wrong in this respect, it is clear that any such interference by Parliament could in no way benefit policyholders, but might benefit shareholders, and them only, by reducing their liability—a result we feel called on most strongly to oppose.

Feeling deeply as we do for many of these shareholders, anything like an expression of sympathy for the general body would be wholly misplaced; the shareholders have not attempted, since the catastrophe took place, to come forward in a bold and generous spirit to meet their liabilities, notwithstanding, that in the case of the amalgamated companies, the shareholders received large sums out of what was in truth policyholders' money; and we beg to recall to your mind the pressure that it was necessary to put upon the shareholders to extract from them suffioient even to pay the current expenses of the committee, the only persons who really appeared to have a sense of their duty being those gentlemen who attended as shareholder committee men.

If steps are taken to apply to Parliament for an arbitration, even supposing that such an application were successful, the expense of the proceedings in Parliament, and in the arbitration, would be quite, if not more ruinous, so far as policyholders are concerned, as the expenses of liquidation, which must fall on shareholders; and the only parties who, in our opinion, would be benefited by a change from liquidation to arbitration, would be the professional gentlemen whose aid would be required for initiating and managing the fresh proceedings, probably to the detriment of those whose duty it is at present to conduct the various liquidations under the Court of Chancery.

We therefore beg to resign all further connection with the "Reconstruction Committee," and, in doing so, we trust that you will accept our sincere thanks for the great labour and attention which you have devoted, and the great courtesy you have always shown during your difficult office of honorary secretary.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

John D. Bell,
Robt. Thos. Lattey.
Duly constituted Attorneys of the Calcutta Committee of Policyholders.

Miscellaneous.

Oxford University.—The election at New College to the two vacant Open Classical Scholarships, of the value of £100, and tenable for five years, was yesterday morning announced in favour of the following gentlemen, who were successful out of twenty-three candidates: Mr. W. Goodchild, Marlborough College, and Mr. G. Rundell, Clifton College.

Export of Bullion.—According to a summary of the export of bullion to the East, compiled by Mr. F. M. Page, the total shipments during 1870 were £4,507,388, showing a decrease as compared with those of 1869 of about four and a half millions sterling. To Alexandria there was an increase of about three-quarters of a million, but to Bombay a decrease of four millions, to Madras and Calcutta a decrease of about one million, and to China and the Straits of Malacca a decrease of about a quarter of a million.

The Suez Canal.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Alexandria, March 3, 1871:—"The *Neera* (s.), from Bombay, reached Suez at five P.M. on Feb. 28, after a stormy passage up the Red Sea. The canal is in better working order now; ships drawing twenty-two and twenty-three feet have easily passed. The last two days, however, we hear it has been blocked up by one of the telegraph steamers with about 2,000 miles of cable on board; there is water where she struck, but the strong northerly currents have jammed her across the canal. A few days ago the *Arizona*, a 3,000-ton side-wheel steamer of the San Francisco and Japan Company, went through very successfully.

Dutch Indian Railway.—Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Samuel, Montagu, and Co., on behalf of the Dutch Indian Railway Company, for subscriptions in Five per Cent. Bonds, amounting to £189,000. The interest and repayment of capital at par are guaranteed by the Dutch Home Government. The price of issue is £90. 10s. per cent., and, reckoning the accrued interest and the value of the reimbursement at par, the investment is calculated to yield nearly 6 per cent. The money is for the completion of a line of railway in Java, and, for the better security of the bondholders, the company have assigned their claim on the Government, which is sufficient for the interest and repayment of capital, to certain bankers named, who are appointed trustees for the holders.

Society of Arts.—Adjourned Debate on the Commerce of India.—A conference was held on Friday, March 3rd, on the subject of "The Commerce of India," being an adjourned discussion on a paper read before the Society on Feb. 15 by D. Naoroji, Esq. (see *Allen's Indian Mail*, Feb. 21). Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., presided. The chairman, partly supporting the views of the paper, advocated a reform in the land laws of India in an able speech. Messrs. Tayler, Kazi Shahabudin, Maitland, and General Sir Arthur Cotton, spoke in succession. The latter agreed with Mr. Tayler, who had maintained that there was no free representative system of Government; no provision for hearing the voices of the masses of the people. The discussion was brought to an end by an elaborate reply from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The Martini-Henry Rifle.—It is with the greatest gratification (says the *Standard*) that we are able to state that the committee's final report will be presented to Parliament in the course of at most a few days. With the reports and the evidence given in the appendices to the main document we shall be able to deal as soon as the paper has become public property in the customary manner. We may, however, confidently notify the general conclusions arrived at, and sanctioned by the Secretary for War. In the consideration of the arm itself, the examples put into the hands of troops have been of two natures, one with a very long breechlock suitable to the extraordinary five-inch Boxer cartridge, one with a short breech action and a suitable short cartridge, officially termed the Boxer-Henry, but, in reality, differing little from the bottle-shaped soldered cartridge produced long previously by Mr. Daw. Both the Martini breech actions are identical except in respect to their lengths. The shorter one has naturally and properly been preferred. Twenty-two of these short actioned arms were delivered for trial to certain regiment and ships in October last, and the reports received entirely confirmed the views of the committee as to their preferability, these weapons being now proved, in accuracy and general serviceability, equal in every way to those with the long-action, more than two hundred of which kind had been previously severely tried by regiments and on ship-board, and variously in England, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and Canada—the Snider rifles in the Service being taken as the tests for comparison. In nearly every instance the superiority of accuracy of the Martini-Henry arms, and the simplicity and facility of manipulation of the breech-action, have given complete satisfaction. In some cases, especially at the outset, there were misfires, caused by the weakness of the spiral springs then issued, but the stronger springs which have subsequently been used have practically remedied this deficiency; and whether flat springs be still maintained by some authorities to be more mechanically perfect than spiral springs, and whether any one believes in the correctness of Professor Pole's mathematical deductions, or undervalues or dissents from them, the reports from the commanders of troops and sailors are such as to justify the opinion the committee have expressed, that the spiral spring is suited to the purpose it is applied to in the Martini breech action. We understand they have gone even further, and do not hesitate to declare it acts better than the flat spring of the ordinary lock for a military arm. The previous report of the committee was made in July last year; the present final one was agreed to in the month just passed. The practical trials themselves have extended over a period of eighteen months, and during that interval the committee have taken evidence as to the mechanical construction of the Martini breech-action from Col. Dixon, the Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factories; Mr. Davidson, of the Royal Laboratory Department at Woolwich Arsenal; Mr. Perry, of the Small Arms Factories; Mr. Nasmyth, C.E., Dr. Pole, Mr. E. Woods, C.E.; Mr. Martini, the inventor, was also examined. Mr. Bramwell, C.E., and Captain Beaumont, R.E., M.P., were invited, but declined. The committee have further made from time to time experiments to satisfy the suggestions and criticisms contained in the reports rendered to them, and after carefully surveying the results brought under their notice, have come unanimously to the decision of recommending the short-actioned Martini-Henry rifle for adoption into both the military and naval services. They also, with the like concord, recommend the bottle-shaped ammunition; and for military service the Elcho bayonet."

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Thursday, *March* 9.—Officers' Commissions.—Colonel C. Lindsay asked the Secretary of State for War in what way he had taken powers, in the Army Regulation Bill, with reference to the repayment of the customary price of an officer's commission who was either dangerously ill or who had died.—Mr. Cardwell said he had not taken power in the Army Regulation Bill to give any sum of money out of the public funds to which officers would not have been entitled if this Bill did not become law. They did not desire to impose a limit upon the number of commissions to be sold which would inflict upon officers inconvenience and loss, and the limit fixed in the Bill was a matter which would be open to reconsideration.

The Army Regulation Bill.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of this Bill was resumed by Lord Elcho, who delivered a speech of two hours' length in opposition to the motion. Declining to discuss the question in the narrow groove of Colonel Loyd Lindsay's resolution, which touched only on the secondary question of purchase, he went into an exhaustive analysis of the Bill to show that it was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the times, trying it by three standards—what should be the gauge of our armaments, what is their actual condition, and what are our wants. The gauge of our armies was our foreign policy, and though the mass of the people detested war as much as the Peace Society, yet they were alive to the fact that the honour and safety of the country

might at some time compel us to go to war. For this purpose, he maintained, it was not enough to have a certain number of men to defend these shores; we must have a force capable of rapid expansion, which must be sent to reinforce our garrisons in India and the colonies. On the purchase question Lord Elcho observed, though not a defender of it in the abstract, that it had worked well. It secured a constant flow of young, physically efficient officers, it protected the army from favouritism, and perpetuated a regimental *esprit*; and he went on to maintain that every object professedly aimed at by the abolitionists could be equally obtained under the purchase system. He dwelt some time on the cost of abolition, including retirement, quoting some figures from a speech of Captain Vivian, who had calculated it at ten millions down and a million a year for ever, which he stigmatised as a wicked, wanton, and uncalled-for waste of public money. Continuing his criticisms on the Bill, he complained that the ballot clauses were mere waste paper, as they only came into operation on an emergency, which would mean when London was occupied by an enemy. It did nothing to secure a constant flow of men for the Line and Militia, and it gave the War-office no hold on the volunteers. In short, the Bill promoted neither efficiency nor economy; it was a political and not a national measure.—Captain VIVIAN, in reply, touched first at some length on the question of purchase, the abolition of which he contended had become absolutely necessary. The flow of promotion, he maintained, could be secured without it, and from the returns he showed that the regimental system did not depend on officers passing through all the grades from the lowest to the highest in the same regiments. Discussing Lord Elcho's estimate of our wants, he declared that they could not be supplied except by a continental conscription, and that the Bill would give us all we needed unless we departed from our old traditional policy. He gave details of our present home force and of the recent satisfactory progress of recruiting, maintaining that voluntary enlistment would find us all the men we needed. This led him to combat the suggestion of a ballot, which the official returns proved had worked unjustly and capriciously in the early part of the century, and vindicated the Government plan of forming an Army Reserve. This he compared in detail with the plan suggested by Lord Elcho in his book, which he showed by calculations would cost considerably more without producing an equal number of men. —Mr. J. S. HARDY treated the Bill as one substantially for the abolition of purchase, and expressed his regret that the Government had not taken advantage of the awakened interest of the public in the question to bring in a really strong measure instead of taking up Mr. Trevelyan's parrot cry. Purchase could not be defended theoretically, but he maintained that it had many practical advantages, and the change was totally unnecessary and disadvantageous to the army. He approved of the transfer of the militia to the War-office, and regretted that the ballot had not been adopted as a means of getting a hold on the volunteers.—Mr. RYLANDS expatiated for some time on the iniquity of over-regulation prices, and the folly of recognising them; and Colonel LEARMOUTH eulogised the regimental system, and warned the House against destroying it.—Major DICKSON held that the meagre scheme of the Government trifled with the great question of army organisation. The system of selection would be most unpopular in the army, and, in commenting on the general provisions, he recommended that the Militia should be virtually amalgamated with the Line, and that the short service system should not be carried too far.—Mr. H. STORKS made a successful maiden speech in defence of the Bill, and, touching first on the purchase system, he asked whether the transactions it involved—more complicated than any on the Stock Exchange—were such as would increase the efficiency of the army or were dealings in which officers ought to be engaged. The Government found the vested interests it had created blocking their way in every direction when they attempted to reorganise the army, and, moreover, it tended to prevent the increase of the class of professionally educated officers so necessary in modern warfare. The proposed scheme of abolition, he maintained, did justice to every claim. As to paying down the price at once, as had been recommended, he showed that it would stop promotion and would do great injustice to individuals, and he maintained that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the system of selection if commanding officers and generals commanding districts did their duty. Discussing the regimental system under its military and social aspects, he doubted whether it was a good thing for officers to go through their whole career in the same regiment, and denied that the change would interfere with the valuable parts of that system. As to its social aspects, Sir Henry observed that whatever might tend to discourage extravagance must conduce to the well-being of the army. He passed lightly over the other provisions of the Bill, explaining how it was proposed to decentralise army administration, and to make every general responsible for everything under him, and ended by a hearty eulogium of the services and the sterling qualities of the British army.—Lord G. HAMILTON, as an officer, objected to the scheme on the ground that it did not promote efficiency, and, as a member of Parliament, on the grounds of its extravagance. Among other arguments against abolition he urged that it would make necessary a larger scale of pay for officers, and that selection must lead to favouritism and abuse.—Mr. STAPLETON made some observations, in the course of which he was understood to favour a bonus system; and the debate was then adjourned until Monday, on the motion of Sir J. PAKINGTON.

EAST INDIA FINANCE.—Mr. GRANT DUFF moved that the Select Committee on East India Finance do consist of twenty-one members, namely, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cave, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Baring, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Beckett Denison, Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Candlish, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Birley, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. Beach, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Hermon, Mr. M'Clure, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Grant Duff. Power to send for persons, papers, and records; seven to be the quorum.—Sir T. BAZLEY moved that Mr. J. B. Smith be also named a member of the committee. The motion was agreed to, and he name added.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 10.—PRINCE KASSA'S ENVOYS.—Mr. POWELL called attention to the circumstances under which an envoy of Prince Kassa, of Abyssinia, bearing presents to the Queen, after being detained three months at Alexandria, had been advised to return to his own country.—Mr. G. DUFF explained that the envoy had not been encouraged to come to England, because the Secretary of State for India had no funds out of which to defray his expenses, and the Treasury was not disposed to appropriate any funds to that purpose. He regretted the delay which had taken place, and promised that a suitable letter of acknowledgment and return presents should be sent to the Prince. The discussion closed with a significant allusion by Lord J. MANNERS to the unanswered letter of King Theodore.

ARMY PAY AND PROMOTION.—Mr. RYLANDS asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would lay upon the table of the House the alterations in the Royal Warrant concerning pay and promotion, by means of which he purposed to prevent hereafter the practice of paying sums of money in respect of promotions, and of receiving in respect of retirements.—Captain VIVIAN said that the Secretary of State was not in a position to lay the papers referred to on the table, but would do so as soon as possible.

INDIAN HARBOURS.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called attention to the imperfect harbour accommodation in India, and asked for a copy of instructions given to Mr. Robertson, the eminent civil engineer, ordered to report on the subject. The hon. baronet, speaking from his own observation, as well as from information he had collected from the reports of Indian officials, pointed out in detail the localities where he thought harbours should be made, rivers deepened, lighthouses established, and obstructions to navigation removed. He referred to various casualties which had taken place in consequence of the difficulties which vessels had to encounter in sailing between Ceylon and India, and warned the Government that, sooner or later, they would be compelled to give attention to the matter. As to the financial aspect of the question, he could not see why the Government of India should not place itself in communication with the Government of this country, and why a loan should not be contracted to carry on such works as might be considered necessary.—Sir J. HAY said that as one who had served in these seas he felt interested in the subject before the House. He greatly regretted the abandonment of the Hydrographical Office of India, and thought that it would have been wise, looking at the enormous seaboard of our dominions in India, if such a retrenchment had not been made. He (Sir J. Hay) thought that attention ought to be called to the harbour of Bombay, as during the Abyssinian war it had been the cause of increasing the expense in sending stores to Abyssinia.—Mr. GOURLAY was not only in favour of such improvements as those proposed in the motion, but also of carrying on others, such as roads, in India.—Mr. GRANT DUFF was glad that the hon. and gallant gentleman had taken this opportunity of calling attention to the harbours of India. It was desirable that sailors who had experience of the defective lighting on the coast of India should come there and say so. With regard to harbours, he could hardly follow the hon. and gallant gentleman, as much of the information he had given was new to him; but he was assured that it was perfectly true that there were a great many points around the Indian coast where very fair harbours might be made. With regard to the question of lights, much that had been said was perfectly true, but he hoped that before long they would have lights along the coast fifty miles apart. As to Mr. Robertson, he was sent to India to make an examination of the minor harbours, and his directions were to take instructions from the Indian authorities on the spot. The matter then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 13.—OFFICERS' LETTERS.—Mr. MONSELL, in reply to Sir H. BRUCE, said that the privilege under which the letters of officers when on duty at foreign stations were sent out at a lower rate of postage than the ordinary letters of the public was abolished on the 1st January, 1870, by authority of a Treasury warrant. The letters of officers were not liable to any additional charge for redirection in those cases where the officers had been removed from the stations to which such letters were addressed before the arrival of the mail-bags.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—In reply to Lord GARLIES, Mr. CARDWELL stated that 500 candidates had already passed for commissions,

and therefore it would be a considerable time before there was any new examination for direct commissions.

Cost of the Abyssinian War.—In reply to Mr. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he did not say in his speech on the National Debt on Tuesday last that the Abyssinian war had added nineteen millions to the National Debt. The Abyssinian war cost less than nine millions. In defraying that charge they borrowed two millions from the Bank of England, which were repaid out of the balance, and there were Exchequer Bonds for a million which had since been paid off. The fact was, that by great exertions in the collecting and raising of more revenue, the cost of the Abyssinian war was prevented from becoming a public debt; and for that he was bound to say the public were mainly indebted to the exertions of the right hon. gentleman opposite. (Hear, hear.)

Abolition of Purchase.—In reply to Lord Garlies, Mr. Cardwell stated there was no sum in the present estimates to provide for the cost of the abolition of purchase which would be entailed this year by the passing of the Army Regulation Bill. If the Bill passed, it would be necessary to provide such portion of the sum calculated by the actuaries as would be required for the still unexpired portion of the year. The sum which was estimated for the whole year was £1,080,058.

Indian Engineering College.—In reply to Mr. Fawcett, Mr. G. Duff stated that there would be no objection to lay the correspondence between the Indian Office and the Government of India on the subject of the Engineering College at Cooper's-hill before e Parliament.—Mr. Fawcett again asked whether the Governor-General had been communicated with before any steps were taken.—Mr. G. Duff: Certainly.

The Army Regulation Bill.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of this Bill was resumed by Sir J. Pakington, who dwelt at length upon the advantages of the purchase system, especially upon the security it afforded that entrance into the army or promotion should not be obtained by favour or patronage, and entirely declined to consent to the enormous sacrifice of public money which had been proposed by the Government, without better reason than any that had been assigned for it. He complained of the want of information as to the nature or cost of the scheme of retirement which would be rendered necessary by the abolition of purchase, and strongly condemned the introduction of the principle of selection into the army.—Mr. Trevelyan, with whom Mr. Osborne for a moment contended for the ear of the House, entered at great length, not only into the question of the abolition of purchase, but into the other provisions of the Government measure. He especially combated the proposal of Mr. Rylands to pay only the regulation prices and allow the over-regulation payments to be compensated for by a bonus system, and ridiculed the exaggerated statements which had been made as to the cost of abolishing purchase—a change which lay at the root of all army reform; and of the scheme of retirement which it would render necessary. He made some sarcastic comments upon Lord Elcho's habit of repeating private conversations, and "the miners in buckram" whose opinions he was delighted to quote on all occasions, and excited a laugh rather at than with himself by the assertion that the characteristic of a gentleman was that he did not know whether he was one or not.—During the "dinner hour" Colonel Brise and Mr. Eastwick spoke against the abolition of purchase, and Mr. Gourley in its favour.—When the House had partially refilled Mr. Auberon Herbert, approving of the abolition of the purchase system, urged some objections to the payment of over-regulation prices; while Lord Eustace Cecil utterly condemned the Ministerial proposal, and asserted that it was opposed by thirteen-fourteenths of the officers of the army.—Captain Beaumont confessed that, as an army reformer, he was "cruelly disappointed" by the scheme of the Government for the reorganisation of the army; and while expressing approval of the abolition of purchase, asked for further information as to its cost.—After Colonel Barttelot had delivered his sentiments, the debate was adjourned till Thursday; and a proposal by Mr. Gladstone that it should close on that night met with little or no encouragement.

Notice of Motion.—Major Arbuthnot gave notice that on Thursday he should ask the Secretary of State for War whether it was his intention to submit any scheme this session to meet the stagnation with respect to promotion in the non-purchase corps, and which already existed, consequent on the proposed general abolition of purchase.

India Office.

March 13, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Jackson, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. A. Swinley, Cav.; Col. T. P. Waterman, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. M. Forbes, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Cannan, Inf.; Surg. W. J. Busteed.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. W. Graham, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon, Staff Corps; Major C. E. Naylor, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. M. H. Lackerstien, 6 mo.; Capt. E. Venour, Inf., 6 mo.; Major G. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. C. Desborough, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. M. Hay, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. P. Kelly; Lieut. col. L. H. H. Holland, Staff Corps; Capt. G. S. B. Hewetson, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Hotham, Inf.; Surg. C. A. Andrews; Lieut. E. W. Begbie, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Inf.; Major gen. H. J. Barr, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Annand—The wife of Capt. Annand, R.A., of a son, at 25, Brunswick-square, Brighton, March 8.

Darroch—The wife of Capt. Donald Darroch, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Sydenham, March 9.

McMahon—The wife of Major C. A. McMahon, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter, at Delhi, March 9 (by telegram).

MARRIAGES.

Platts—Hull.—Francis Thomas Platts, of Jessore, in Bengal, to Anne, daughter of Frederick S. Hull, at Liverpool, March 9.

Power—Davis.—Major John Power, late of the E.I.C.S., to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Davis, also of the Indian Army, at Florence, Feb. 21.

Worthy—Lang.—Capt. Worthy, Bombay Staff Corps, to Edith, daughter of the late Alfred Lang, at St. John's Church, Hammersmith, March 9.

DEATHS.

Harrison—William H. Harrison, late H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, at 9, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, March 4.

Weldon—Eleanor F. M., daughter of Capt. T. Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, at 54, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, aged 3, March 5.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Sir James, Singapore.—5. Corlie, Rangoon; Xulla, Singapore.—6. Haamstede, Batavia; Alice, China; City of Florence, Calcutta; Ocean Rover, Ceylon; Helen White, Algoa Bay; Scoloco, Singapore.—7. Zouave, Calcutta; Olaguivel, Manila; Sparkling Dew, Batavia; Morning Star, Calcutta; Petchelee, Singapore.—8. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; Ireshope, Rangoon; str. Timsah, Calcutta; str. Tagus, Bombay.—9. Str. Marsdin, Mauritius; Tycoon, Singapore; Hindostan, Calcutta; City of Benares, Calcutta.—10. Sea Queen, Penang.—11. Str. Niger, Calcutta; Martaban, Calcutta; Racer, Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

March 6. Str. Lorne, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Sorius, Calcutta; Mysore, Calcutta; Astracan, Cardiff and Point de Galle; Douglas Castle, Clyde and Singapore; Berkeley Castle, Shields and Calcutta.—7. Wiltshire, Cardiff and Calcutta; Beaumaris Castle, Cardiff and Calcutta; Alice Vennard, Calcutta; City of Tanjore, Bombay.—9. Bayard, Calcutta; Millwall, Bombay.—11. City of London, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, March 11.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Col. W. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Col. and Mrs. Williamson and two infants, Capt. Riley, Mr. H. Beattie, Capt. Rosser, Mrs. Skipsey, Capt. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis. For Alexandria.—Ensign W. F. Baker, Rev. R. J. and Mrs. French and child, Mrs. Hewetson, child, and three daughters, Miss Thomas, Mr. M. Guest, M.P., Mr. P. Hambro.

Per str. Bangalore, March 14.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. S. Jackson, Major Castell, Major Blundell, Capt. Dodd, Mr. Fogo, Col. Robinson. For Shanghai.—Mr. F. S. Deveau. For Hong Kong.—Mr. G. Hardy, Commander Magney. For Madras.——Mr. and Mrs. F. Brandt. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Ware Scott.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

March 18.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Fearon, Mr. A. Bryant, Miss Holder, Mr. Snape, and Capt. Hankin.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Schmidt.

Southampton to Madras.—Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Lieut. Patterson, Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Andrews, and Col. W. P. Smyth.

Brindisi to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. Hudson, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Mr. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Miss Chayter, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington and two children, Mr. Egerton, Surg. W. F. Kelly, and Mr. J. Dyer.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. Oakes, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Babington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Babington, and Mr. W. Warell.

Brindisi to Rangoon.—Mr. Cowie.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. L. Grant, Mr. Marah, and Mr. Bernard.

Brindisi to Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Coutts.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. Veitch, Mr. W. Christy, and Mr. Gittins.

Brindisi to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, and Mr. Johnson.

Suez to Hong Kong.—Mrs. Clark, and Mr. F. Clauss.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. Hockin.

Suez to Singapore.—Mr. L. Clark.

Southampton to Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Wapink.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. P. Cummins, Ensign Scott, Mr. Rollo, and Mr. Baynes.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. D. W. Skrine.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Shand.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. Gilchrist.

Southampton to Aden.—Col. Fyers, C.B.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Saqui, Mr. J. Saqui, and Mr. H. A. Thorpe.
Suez to Sydney.—Mr. Allen.
Southampton to King George's Sound.—Mr. G. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Simms, Mr. T. Da Boulay, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Leycester.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Sir D. Cooper, and two Messrs. Tanqueray.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, Miss Airey, and Mrs. Vervey.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Leck and child, and two Misses Leck.

March 25.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. J. Johnstone.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Rev. E. Chichester.

April 1.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Chester and infant, Miss F. E. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hynes and infant, Mr. Sedgwick, and Lieut. Blood.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Col. T. W. R. Boisragon.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. E. Robinson.
Southamton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Eastall, Lieut. E. Begbie, and Capt. G. F. Hewetson.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. R. Swinhoe.
Suez to Singapore.—Mr. Erdmann.
Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brenner and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, March 18.
Via Brenner and Brindisi, on the Friday, March 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

It is the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Trade with Central Asia.—We have done much to facilitate Central Asian trade by putting a gentle pressure on our feudatory, the Maharajah of Cashmere; but much more important results might be obtained if we could persuade the Ameer of Affghanistan to adopt an enlightened Customs policy. The character of the Ameer and the friendly relations subsisting between him and the Government of India render it not improbable that he would prove amenable to a well-considered representation on the subject. There has been during the last few years a large increase in the trade between Bokhara and Russia, which is said to be in a great measure attributable to the expenses and risks of the routes through Affghanistan. Russia is making great exertions to push her own wares, to the extent, it would almost seem, of glutting the market, and owing to this fact and the difficulties just referred to the prices of Russian are considerably lower than those of Indian goods in the Bokhara market. Three kinds of tea used to be taken from India to Bokhara, viz., Lawka, Puri, and Siyah; the first of these was sold at from 80 to 100 tillahs per 256 lbs., and Puri tea at 40 to 50 tillahs for the same quantity; while indigo varied in price from four to eight tillahs per 32 lbs. But the Lawka tea from Russia sells at 60 to 70, and the Puri at 20 tillahs; while the exportation of *teek* dye into Bokhara by Russia has brought down the price of indigo one-half, and large quantities are lying in the market unsaleable. The Russian merchants have also placed large quantities of chintzes and unbleached longcloths on the market, and are underselling the holders of similar goods from India to such an extent that, though the people of Bokhara greatly prefer the Indian goods, they are obliged to buy the Russian. Muslin from India was, we are told, formerly sold at 20 tillahs a *kori*; but it has now fallen to 12 or 14, and the sales are inconsiderable. Shawls and woollen goods from Amritsur and Cashmere were bought to a small extent for *khilats*, but the profit is said to be very moderate in all the great Central Asian markets, and it is only the profit on the silks imported into India in return which sustains the trade. As a proof of the serious character of the expense and difficulty incurred by traders despatching *via* Afghanistan, it may be mentioned that a merchant, who purchased a stock of tea in Calcutta, and exported it to Samarkand, *via* Yarkund and Kashgar, lately found by experience that he could clear a larger profit than by the Cabul route.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	95½ 96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		91½ 92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		90½ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		90½ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		99¾ par
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		106½ 107

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅛d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10⅛d.
Madras	1s. 10⅛d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅛d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10⅛d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		205 to 207
	India 5 per cent.		109½ to 109⅝
	India 4 per cent.		102 to 100¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99 to 100
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½ to 107¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		108
	,, ,, ,, 1863		100
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅝
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	108
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103⅜
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅛ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅛ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	87⅞
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	102⅝
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101⅜
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8⅞ to 9¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	128 to 129
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	8 to 8¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	5⅞ to 6¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜ to 9⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8 to 8¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4¼ to 5¼
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅛ to 7⅞
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	44 to 46
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	4 to 3 dis.

Advertisements.

RHEEA OR CHINA GRASS FIBRE.

India Office, 13th March, 1871.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, at the request of the Government of India, announces that the COMPETITION for PRIZES for the INVENTION of MACHINERY for the PREPARATION of RHEEA FIBRE, made by the Governor-general of India on the 11th of January, 1870, is still farther POSTPONED until the 1st of APRIL, 1872, when it will take place at Saharunpore.

To enable the Government of India to make the necessary arrangements, notice should be given to them by intending Competitors before the 1st of May next, of their intention to compete. The Forms necessary for this purpose, with other details (now received from India), can be obtained by application to the Revenue Department at this Office.

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At the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 11th May, the New Policies effected in the past year were stated to have amounted to £389,702, producing new annual Premiums of £18,254. The Gross Income of the Society is £166,836, and its Accumulated Funds, £369,780. A Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

I.—ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20 ...	£1,000 ...	£19 6 8 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	24 8 4 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20 ...	£1,000 ...	£32 0 0 ...	£20 0 0 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	48 0 0 ...	24 0 0 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	59 0 0 ...	29 10 0 ...	15 15 0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

20 ...	£1,000 ...	£47 0 0 ...	£23 10 0 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	54 0 0 ...	27 0 0 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	63 0 0 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 25; Agra and Madras, February 23; Calcutta, February 22.

THE latest news from the Cachar frontier reports the Loshai raiders on their way homewards, laden with plunder and prisoners. It is rumoured however that one body of these savages was encamped on the Sonai river, looking out for some stores that were being forwarded to Mr. Edgar. Tidings from Messrs. Edgar and Burland had been received up to the 7th February, when their party were all well, but short of provisions. According to a telegram from General Bourcheir they were being fed by friendly Loshais, pending the arrival of Captain Lightfoot's detachment of the 44th N.I., which was expected to reach Mr. Edgar's camp with supplies on the 20th February. When the mail left, about six hundred troops in all had been collected at Silchar. The country in fact—writes a correspondent of the *Englishman* from Sylhet—"is bristling with troops sent in slow haste to drive out the Loshai hill robbers, but they have already returned to their fortresses in the hills." Their success in eluding pursuit is taken everywhere for granted, the only season in which pursuit is possible being nearly over.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was reported on the 6th February at Pebroogurh in Assam, whence he purposed riding on at once to a small outpost named Sudeah, about sixty miles further on. His Lordship, according to the *Pioneer*, had already found the inconvenience caused by the utter want of roads and telegraphs in Assam. He was expected to reach Sylhet on the 20th of the same month.

THE Landholders' and Commercial Association of British India have formally petitioned the Viceroy to give proper protection to the planters of Cachar from further inroads like the last. They complain of the disregard paid to their prayers for protection after the murderous inroads of 1869, and enlarge piteously on the lives lost, the amount of property damaged, and the fair hopes cruelly blighted by the yet more destructive inroad of this year.

BOMBAY has been startled by the joint suicide of Mr. Moroba Cannoba, late Judge in the Small Cause Court, and his wife, the Hindu widow whom he courted by advertisement about a year ago. They were fished up from the bottom of a well some distance from the house, locked in a loving embrace, with a woollen comforter tied round both their necks. Nothing certain was known as to the cause of their suicide, if suicide it was, and not, as some of their friends suspect, a case of murder. The former seems indeed the likelier solution, to judge from the well-known fact of Mr. Moroba's eccentricities and from various signs of prearrangement about the dress of his wife. The deceased gentleman, on retiring from his judgeship, had received a pension and the title of Rao Bahadoor. Not long afterwards he resumed practice at the Bombay bar. As an advanced reformer he had made himself conspicuous by his efforts to promote the remarriage of Hindu widows, and the advertisement he issued about a year ago for the hand of any widow of a certain age and without children, who would consent to marry him, evoked the laughter or the scorn of nearly all Bombay. There was method however in the seeming eccentricity, and a marriage was the result, followed by the excommunication of the daring couple. Little heeding the hate of their orthodox foes, they appear to have lived for some months happily enough. It is said however that the wife was jealous, not without reason, of her elderly husband. Better founded perhaps is the story which connects their end in some way with frequent quarrels about money between Moroba and his eldest son, with his own straitened circumstances, and with his growing estrangement from his own kith and kin. Any of these causes, acting on a passionate, somewhat flighty nature, might easily account for the subsequent tragedy.

THE opening of the State Railway from Oomrawuttee to the point of junction with the Great Indian Peninsular line took place on February 16. Hitherto the only connection between that thriving cotton-mart in the Berars and the nearest railway station has been offered by six miles of rough, dusty, *hackary*-road. The new branch, five miles and a-half long, has been finished in about four months at a cost of less than £5,000 a-mile, which includes a good many bridges built of stone brought from a distance, and based on very soft foundations. The work is said to have been very well done. Major Nembhard, the Commissioner, drove in the last key amidst a large gathering of natives and Europeans. This is the second of the new State lines, and both have been opened in the Berars. Speaking to this point at the breakfast after the opening, Major Mayne, the Superintending engineer, dwelt on the ease with which a third railway could be built by his present staff to connect Bombay with the Wurdah coal-fields, which promise to yield an unbounded supply of good coal for Central and Western India. He would "guarantee to open the coal mines, complete the railway, and supply the G.I.P. Railway Company with coal in twenty-two months from the date of commencing work." He hoped to be able to put coal into trucks at the pit's mouth for four rupees a ton. Mr. Rivett-Carnac spoke hopefully of India's cotton prospects. Even if English manufacturers should turn to America for the bulk of their raw supply, "still the cotton trade of Berar at the least is not altogether"—he said—"at the mercy of Manchester." The Berar cottons, he declared, had found much favour on the Continent of Europe, as being cheap, taking colour well, and suited to the Continental mills. It seems that it has not yet been determined

whether the future railway shall run along the northern or southern side of the Wurdah River. The new coal-fields are also rich in excellent iron, a seam of which, from nine to seventeen feet thick, runs for ten miles side by side with the coal.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 17th February, Mr. Chapman introduced his Bill for relieving the encumbered estates of the Broach Talookdars. His severe remarks on the Civil Courts of Bombay drew forth from Mr. Stephen a warm remonstrance against rash generalisations. A smart passage of rhetorical arms is said to have ensued, in which neither combatant beat the other.

A member of the Bombay Bar writes to us in the following strain touching the arrears of business in the High Court of Bombay.

"We are badly off for judges here on the original side. The late Chief Justice Couch thought that we might do with three, in the midst of the deficit; and we have only three now. But work is so behindhand now that every one is complaining. You never know when you will get a case on, and when on, how long it will take; because whenever there is urgent work to do, cases have to wait; and sometimes for two or three days a case gets only one, two, or three hours' hearing every day, instead of six. And you may imagine how it taxes the suitors without putting any more money into our pockets. By the end of this year we shall be dreadfully in arrears, not to speak of losses to plaintiffs through defendants becoming insolvent, and compromises forced. The fact is we are in want of another judge. Everyone here is crying out for another judge, though there is no public opinion here to affect or influence the Government."

The new scheme for transferring certain charges from the Supreme to the Local Governments is regarded with more or less misgiving in various quarters. In the North-West Provinces, in Bombay, and in Madras high official critics have found fault with it either for its inadequacy, the unfairness of its money allotments, or the doubtful character of its apparent aims. *Timent Danaos et dona ferentes.* Mr. Macfadyen, of the Madras Council, for one, liked the look of it very much at first, but has since discovered in it a plot for relieving the Central at the sole cost of the local Governments. The 79 lakhs made over to Madras are less by 52 lakhs than her share in the Estimates of 1870-71, which had themselves been "framed as famine estimates." Madras must, therefore, make up not only the deficiency of 52 lakhs (£520,000), but raise more money still for the future maintenance of her local services on a proper footing. This sort of decentralisation Mr. Macfayden likened to a one-sided application of the Scripture text, "Bear ye one another's burdens." "Just so," says the Government of India—"here, Madras, Bombay, &c., bear this burden; we are tired of it." Having thus delivered his mind, the speaker went on to accept the new scheme as a kind of step towards decentralisation of the proper sort, and to assent to certain measures of local taxation which the new fiscal policy of the Supreme Government made no longer a matter of choice.

Mr. Norton's criticism of the new Decentralisation Order pointed to the same conclusion couched in somewhat milder terms. The decentralisation he wished to see was a "real decentralisation," which would secure "perfect freedom on the one hand and careful supervision on the other," whereas the present scheme appeared to invert the order of things. Instead of saying, "Give me so much and you keep all the rest," it seemed to say, "I will give you so much and take all the rest," thus cutting off the local populations from the benefits of their own increasing wealth. Mr. Norton declined to feel very grateful for an insufficient measure ordained by a Government which must be obeyed. It was only as an experiment, as the insertion of the wedge's point, that he could hail the recent order. "It tends to open up such vast results, that our duty is to work it to its full, and by so doing put ourselves in a position to claim and be deemed worthy of the completest confidence of the Government of India." It had, anyhow, given them "a reasonable guarantee for local expenditure of local funds." In the forepart of his speech Mr. Norton dwelt impressively on the "sullen feeling of discontent" which recent fiscal measures had spread among the natives. "I remember," he said, "taking up one of the Madras papers at Tranquebar the other day, in which I counted no fewer than six or seven extracts from English and native newspapers, all full of discontent; and it is not too much to say that there is more discontent, if not more disaffection abroad now, than at any time since the Mutiny and rebellion of 1857. Within the last few months I have travelled eight hundred miles north and south of Madras, and within those limits I believe, on very competent authority, that a sullen and discontented spirit is abroad among the natives." This state of things, which he felt it his duty not to conceal, he ascribed partly to the unnecessary taxation and partly to "the galloping legislation" of late years. The Hindoos were, he thought, "as peacable, well-disposed, and easily satisfied a people as ever nation was called upon to govern;" but they would become troublesome and dangerous if, instead of leading, we insisted on driving them.

On Friday, March 17, the Income-tax Bill was debated in the Calcutta Council for seven hours before it was referred to a Select Committee. There was strong language used on both sides, according to the telegram. In answer to those who objected to making the tax permanent, Lord Mayo declared that the Government never intended to do such a thing. Messrs. Robinson and Inglis, members severally for Madras and the North-West, led the resistance to the Bill, over the form of which Sir W. Grey squabbled with Mr. Stephen, a supporter of the Bill. In his speech on the Government side Lord Napier of Magdala protested strongly against any further reduction of the army.

Among those members of Lord Mayo's Government who put their names to the Viceroy's expression of a belief that "substantial justice" has been done already to the claimants of bonus compensation, we are glad to remark the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala. It is satisfactory to know that Major-General Norman stands alone, of the Indian military chiefs, in his approval of the instructions by which Lord Cranborne mocked the hopes of officers who were ready to accept the most moderate compensation for their just dues. The head of the Indian Army is at one with both the minor governments in maintaining that due regard has *not* been paid to the interests of Indian officers in this matter. The shortest and simplest way of showing that regard would be to reimburse each claimant two-thirds or one-half the sum he would have received as bonus under the old regulations. It would be easy to strike an average between the several scales adopted in different regiments, and pay each officer a certain percentage on his calculated share. Probably some officers would cry quits with the India Office for a reasonable addition to their pensions.

Sir W. Mansfield's promotion to a peerage will set a good many people wondering at the cause of this new piece of good-fortune. What has he done to deserve it? He has not even had the luck to carry a small army successfully through a safe and almost bloodless campaign. Still less did he ever do anything to rival the well-earned renown of Lord Strathnairn. His greatest military achievement was connected in some way or another with General Wyndham's ill-managed defence of Cawnpore; and his most distinguished passage of arms was the prosecution of his aide-de-camp for making free with his pickles and jams. The shout of derision from one end of India to the other, which greeted his farewell assurance that he left the whole Indian Army in the most perfect state of discipline and efficiency, had hardly died away, when his successor publicly deplored the insubordinate tendencies of his European troops, while the utter absurdity of the present mode of officering the native army has long been a standing grievance with most of the Indian newspapers. But then Sir William is supposed by his friends to have a genius for administration, on the strength of his having done something in that line in the Indian Council, rather to the detriment of his proper business; and the merits of an officer of his high connections must not be too carefully scrutinised by envious outsiders. It has moreover been suggested that the Ministry are in want of an able champion of army reform in the Upper House; and so for one reason or another Sir William is to be made a peer.

The Indian Finance Committee had their preliminary meeting last week. On Friday next we understand they will set to work; the first witness called up being Mr. R. D. Mangles, who will have much no doubt to say on the Bengal revenue question.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Madras.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, Madras Retired List, at Bath, March 14; Major R. Frew, Madras Army, at Brighton, March 2; W. H. Harrison, Esq., Bombay C.S., at Hampstead, March 4; Rev. W. B. Addis, at Coonoor, Neilgherries, Feb. 18; Dr. J. L. Reed, at Tuticorin, Feb. 11.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, March 14.—From Bombay.—Mr. Henty, Col. and Mrs. Spence, Major Wakefield, Mr. J. Nicholls, Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Butzan, Col. Cuppage, Mr. W. Stulz. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Capt. Mullock, Mr. Weinholt. From King George's Sound.—Mr. Holmsworth. From Shanghai.—Mr. Walter, Mr. Smith, Mr. Platt. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Schuritz, Mr. Cordes. From Madras. —Hon. J. B. Norton. From Aden.—Lieut. Fitzherbert. From Alexandria.—Messrs. Whitworth, Fowler, Hardy, Wood, Chany, Giovazmedi, Evans, Greenfield, Col. Carleton, Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt, Miss Minnie Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Blecker, Mr. Kellog, Mr. F. Nobbs, Mr. C. Keeler, Mr. J. Sheppard, Mr. A. Sauerbier, Mrs. Rogers and two children.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nyanza, March 28.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Folkand and child, Rev. W. Simpson, Major and Mrs. Cowper, General McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge and three children, Mrs. Blackett and infant, Miss Drake, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Court. From Madras.—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Billen. From Calcutta.—Lieut. Wilmore, Major Saunders, Mr. Rose, Mr. Studd, Miss Malyn, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Davison, Capt. Furlong. From Hong Kong.—Lieut. Dayne. From Shanghai.—Capt. Lewes. From Singapore.—Mr. Martin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 21, 1871.

THE MINISTERIAL ARMY BILL.

After five nights of not very profitable or pertinent talk, Mr. Cardwell's Army Bill has passed its second reading, and the doom of the Purchase System has been pronounced not more decisively by the votes of Mr. Gladstone's supporters than by the arguments of its own defenders. To justify the system on its own merits was more than any speaker ventured in so many words to try, and the only one plausible argument in its favour, its usefulness, namely, in quickening promotion, could not of itself have kept the debate alive for many hours in the face of so many solid reasons for its suppression. There are other ways, too, of quickening promotion which a Government, determined on having an efficient body of officers, could easily devise at no great cost to the country. If the people are resolved on supporting the Government in this matter, the question of expense in compensating present interests becomes a secondary consideration. If the system itself must be abolished sooner or later, and the cost of abolishing it grows with every year's delay, all we can say is, "'twere better it were done quickly;" and it is only sound policy to compensate in a generous spirit those who stand in the way of a needful reform. But it is certainly a strange phenomenon to find so many nominal friends of the army quarrelling with the terms of a compensation as handsome as the officers specially concerned could well desire. Compare their case with that of the old Indian Army in the matter of Bonus compensation, and the difference in the treatment of the two services can be explained only on the principle that justice, as a rule, is rendered only to the strong. While the old Company's officers have hitherto asked in vain for the equivalent of that Bonus to which each on retirement was legally entitled by the rules of his service, as confirmed by two Acts of Parliament, Mr. Cardwell has promised that every officer now holding a saleable commission in her Majesty's service shall on retirement receive a sum equal to the saleable value of his commission, as such value may stand on the day when all sales of commissions shall have ceased under the new Act. In defining the "estimated price" at which a commission will be saleable until the passing of the Army Regulation Bill, he expressly includes "the over-regulation price," that is the "customary sum, if any, payable beyond the regulation price." There is no talk here of ignoring claims founded on a practice absolutely illegal; still less of deducting from the value of a commission the increase of pay consequent on the purchase of previous steps. Mr. Cardwell's offers are not made in the spirit of a cunning pettifogger. His plan of reimbursing Queen's officers according to a scale sanctioned by the custom of their service in the teeth of express law, stands out in bright relief against Lord Cranborne's scheme for pretending to reimburse Indian officers the money—and only the money—they had laid out in purchasing steps, under a system expressly sanctioned by the Government of the day acting in conformity with existing laws. Now that her Majesty's officers are assured of more than justice at the hands of their countrymen, we may be excused for demanding that less than mere justice shall no longer be meted out to their comrades of the old Indian Army.

In default of sounder arguments Colonel Loyd Lindsay and his followers busied themselves in throwing as much dust as possible into the eyes of the uninformed. They talked as if they really believed that the Purchase System and the Regimental System must stand or fall together. We heard a good deal about the excellence of our army under Wellington, and the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was cited in all seriousness as a specimen of British proficiency in the art of war. Then again we were reminded that the purchase system had been current in the English Army for the last two hundred years, and some bold speakers went so far as to avow their belief that officers who could not afford to buy steps were all nevertheless in favour of a process which promoted juniors over their heads. It was curious too to note how vehement an attack was made on the principle of selection by merit by speakers who warmly approved the worst possible mode of selection, that namely by length of purse. The frequent protests uttered against the downfall of a system which is supposed to officer the British Army with gentlemen betrayed an amusing blindness to the fact that no branch of our army contains in proportion so many gentlemen, in all senses of the word, as the Engineer and Artillery Services, which know nothing of the purchase system. Money can work wonders, but culture will always beat it hollow as a means of producing officers and gentlemen. If the only alternative to rising by purchase were unlimited promotion from the ranks, we might well shrink from abolishing purchase; but there is not the slightest reason to foresee the near advent of a day when the bulk of English officers shall consist of promoted sergeants. What the nation does want is a body of officers fitted to command not only by their feats in the ball-room and the hunting-field, but rather by their thorough knowledge of the work they are especially required to do. The officers of infantry and cavalry ought in a less degree to resemble in all respects those of the Ordnance Corps. Whatever good there is in the regimental system, and much there is to say in its favour, was far better exemplified in the old Company's European Army, where seniority was the rule of promotion, than it has ever been in an army where officers are continually exchanging into other regiments or selling out altogether after a few years' service. Up to the rank of major promotion might still go, we think, by seniority tempered by the sifting process of mild examinations. Promotion by purchase once abolished, it will become possible for the sons of poor gentlemen to win their way upwards and to suit their manner of living to their means, instead of struggling for ever with the two-fold weight of their own poverty and the expensive habits of those wealthy comrades who inevitably give the tone to the regiments in which they predominate.

By abolishing purchase, moreover, the ground will at once be cleared for necessary reforms in the way of reducing the number and improving the pay of the officers. Both these ends will to some extent be furthered by doing away with the rank of ensign and cornet, so that no officer will begin upon less than the present pay of a lieutenant, or about £120 a-year, and the number of regimental officers would at once be reduced by about a fourth, to something like the proportion of officers in a foreign battalion. A judicious pruning of the field-officers would leave more money free towards increasing the pay of the commissioned ranks, or starting a retirement fund for the reformed service. Such a fund might be helped out by small monthly cuttings

from the increased pay which must be granted for the maintenance of an army of working officers. Under any system of thorough training twenty officers will do the work which thirty under the present system make but a show of doing; but then those twenty must be paid for their work. Competent officers would also enable us to keep up in peace-time a large proportion of mere skeleton battalions, at a material saving of expense.

With regard to one part of Mr. Cardwell's scheme there are difficulties on which only one or two speakers, such as Messrs. Eastwick and Bernal Osborne, laid sufficient stress. The latter was particularly anxious to know "how the army of the future in India was to be created" under a system of short enlistments. Mr. Cardwell's explanation does not remove the difficulty altogether. It is easy to say that men will be enlisted for six years' service in India, but how are two or three different terms of enlistment to be combined effectively in one army? Will not such a process lead to endless confusion and much eventual waste of power? Mr. Eastwick hit the true mark in proposing to maintain a separate local army for India. To this complexion we must come sooner or later, if we ever come to our senses on this point at all. Nothing would simplify the question of army reconstruction so much as the entire separation of the home and foreign services. In the case of India this separation would be nothing new, and it is an undoubted fact that no regiments of the British Army surpassed in real discipline and tried efficiency the old Company's regiments of infantry and artillery. The very conditions of service out there tended to multiply and strengthen those bonds of fellowship and mutual regard which make discipline a reality and ensure good soldierly service in time of need.

Correspondence.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Once more I venture, through your columns, to call the attention of the shareholders in Europe to the so-called half-yearly report from the directors of the Bank of Bengal, just received.

The brevity of the present report secures you against the risk of my intruding at any length upon your space, for it would be difficult from the data furnished to find matter for lengthy argument or discussion.

The first paragraph of the report is one setting forth a fact that no one will dispute—viz., that the directors "submit their *usual* periodical report on the Bank's transactions at the head office and branches"—for it is precisely the same bald and unbusiness-like production with which the present management of the Bank thinks to quiet the fears and stop the mouths each half-year of "those meddling people at home," who are curious and importunate to know why the Bank of Bengal is slowly, but surely and continuously, deteriorating in profit, and its shares diminishing in value?

The succeeding paragraph is, however, a master stroke of "easy assurance," for we are told that "the nature and safety of the Bank's advances have had the *special* attention of the board, and measures have been taken to restrict the discounts within safe limits,"—in other words, the directors have done what they are placed there to do, and are paid for doing, their duty—a duty the performance of which, during the past half-year, would not appear to have been conspicuous for its successful results, since the accounts show an item of over £7,000 for bad debts!

The concluding paragraph informs us that "the branches continue to work satisfactorily," from which we are allowed, and, of course, intended to infer, that the whole of the eighteen branches which are (ill-natured people say) sapping the vitals of the Mother Bank, are, and have hitherto been, sources of comfort and credit to their parents, and of profit to us poor shareholders.

Sir, I, for one, do not believe it, and if anything could confirm the misgivings I feel, and have in your columns more than once expressed, it would be the persistent and most unbecoming reticence of the board of directors, and their adherence to a stereotyped form of report which says nothing, and conceals everything.

If the shareholders in Europe do not choose, however, to look after their own interests, if they see unmoved the market value of the Bank shares daily dwindling both in India and Europe, if they are content with the dividend of 5½ per cent. from an institution which for a quarter of a century before the establishment of the branches paid a dividend ranging from 12 to 20 per cent., if they can read without disgust and indignation the so-called "report," thrown to them as a sort of supercilious concession to an old fashioned prejudice which exacts from a well-paid executive a periodical semblance of candour and show of zeal, nothing that can be said will avail, but the day will come when they will have cause to regret their supineness, and to lament the blind confidence with which they have allowed the interests of the Bank—a Bank that once held its head above all similar establishments in India and Europe—to be sacrificed to incompetence, and its large and legitimate profits frittered away through mismanagement.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 4, 1871. A Shareholder.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In the discussions on Army Reform, I do not find that any attention has been paid to the important question of the marriage of soldiers.

It is with reference to our mighty army in India that I would call particular attention. I think that it will be admitted that commanding officers, as a rule, discourage the marriage of the soldiers of their regiments, and consider married women and soldiers' children a great encumbrance.

The question is, Would permission to soldiers to marry after five years' good service in India improve the efficiency of her Majesty's Army?

The hill stations have been so multiplied and enlarged that Government need find no difficulty in accommodating the families of its European soldiers in them.

The real strength of our army in India would be doubled if we were to substitute strong, active, steady, married men for the numerous poor syphilitic wretches who crowd our hospitals and graveyards, who, as Shakespeare says, are made roast meat for worms; and who, if they escape death for a time, have to be invalided and sent home at a great expense to the State.

It would be well to publish a return showing the number of soldiers invalided during the past ten years for syphilitic rheumatism, and the enormous sums which have had to be paid for them out of the Indian Exchequer.

It is in vain for the Government to try to cure this kind of rheumatism by the Contagious Diseases Act, and to employ official examiners and medical art without discountenancing immorality. God's laws will not be thus evaded. He whose word cannot be broken has said, "Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, and shall not thy soul be avenged on such a nation as this."

Let us take warning from the British disasters in the Afghan war, and from the French defeats last year.—Yours faithfully,

March 16. T.

MR. FORSYTH AND THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—The Lahore journal, meaning, I presume, *Indian Public Opinion*, quoted by English contemporaries, has heard that Mr. Forsyth proceeds immediately to England, and boasts that he will not forget to lay certain matters connected with a feudatory before the Secretary of State, and, if need be, before the public of England.

The "feudatory" means, of course, the Maharajah of Kashmere, against whom Mr. Forsyth loses no opportunity of bringing accusations, sometimes with a bare shadow of truthfulness, but more frequently with a foundation of credulity in idle tales poured into his willing ear. But that he should reserve "certain matters" connected with "the feudatory" in question for the special ear of the Secretary of State on arrival in England, when he had the opportunity of communicating all he knew personally to the Governor-General, it is difficult to understand. Is it because he has not found an attentive listener in Lord Mayo, or because he thinks he may succeed in securing greater attention in Down-

ing-street than was lent to him at Government House? I am strongly inclined to believe in the latter alternative, for, according to popular rumour, Lord Mayo has officially expressed himself entirely satisfied with the conduct of the Maharajah of Kashmere, and found no ground for the insinuations that have from time to time been thrown out against that chief, who has, especially of late years, shown himself most anxious in every way to meet the wishes of the British Government whenever he has been asked to make concessions in the interest of trade or science.

I assume, possibly incorrectly, that Mr. Forsyth had a hand in the publication of the paragraph I have quoted. I hope it is not so, and that he has been fathered with a notion he has not entertained, but his known leanings against "the feudatory" tempt me strongly to believe that he has prompted this one.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

The *Indian Daily News* maintains that it is a delusion that the Government of India ought, on moral, political, equitable, or any other grounds, to be exclusively, or even mainly, carried on through native agency; and proposes to show that the native demand as of right for a monopoly of posts involves great confusion of ideas. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the natives of this country were morally and physically unfitted for positions of responsibility and trust, it is clear that it would amount to madness to thrust them into such positions only because they were natives. Now, we by no means contend that the natives, as a rule, are unfitted for such positions; but we do contend that the first consideration, on which all selections are made, must be a consideration of individual fitness and not a consideration of race. No race, as a race, which owes a duty to humanity, is entitled, as of right, to misgovern itself—least of all can such a title be advanced by a conquerred race, which, to say the least, has not yet proved its superiority to its conquerors and their descendants. It may possibly be susceptible of proof that, where a native and a European candidate are perfectly equal in all respects, the preference should, on certain grounds (which, however, are relative, and not absolute), be given to the native, who claims to serve his own country; but even this admission can only go to show that the native ought to be chosen because he is superior or equal to his rival, and not because he is a native. If then, a special fitness for the duty assigned should form the primary consideration in regulating selections for appointments, the theory of a native right to preferential employment must fall to the ground. As to what constitutes special fitness for Indian appointments at the present day, we apprehend that the several governments in India are better judges than either the Secretary of State for India or natives who have seldom stepped out of the presidency towns. It will be seen that we advocate nominations from all classes of her Majesty's subjects, with exclusive reference to their fitness for offices of trust, while the native admirers of the order of the Secretary of State would seem to advocate a preferential selection of natives because they are natives, to the exclusion of all Europeans and East Indians. As a matter of fact, as was very recently shown by a native newspaper, by far the largest proportion of the best appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service is already in the hands of natives—principally Bengalis. What more can be expected? We simply desire that merit should carry the day, and that no restrictions based on race considerations should be imposed. It is mostly the so-called educated Bengali of Calcutta—who has received his varnish of civilisation at some Government College, at the expense of the labouring poor—who clamours for an acknowledgment of his exclusive right to preferential employment, not only in Bengal, of which, as a province, he knows little enough, but also in Oude, the Punjab, and the non-regulation provinces, in all of which he is practically as much a foreigner as a European or East Indian.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Delhi Gazette* asks whether any of the local magnates in Bengal perceive the necessity of following the lead of the Central Provinces in the matter of these State Railways? Mr. Rivett-Carnac, we believe, has the honour of having forced on their adoption in the Central Provinces; we should be glad to see him use similar exertions on behalf of some of the largest and most flourishing towns in the North-West Provinces that are studiously neglected by the Solons of the East Indian Railway. The most shameful instances of this neglect occur with regard to the towns of Hattras and Ghazeepore. The former is certainly next to Cawnpore the most flourishing town in the Doab. It is peopled to a large extent by Marwarees, the most energetic commercial class in India, who have direct transactions with Calcutta, Bombay, and other large towns, who are besides the principal supporters of the trade in native indigo, one firm alone having despatched 5,000 maunds in a single season to Calcutta. Yet it is denied the advantages of railway communication; the line having by some unaccountable blunder been carried through an open plain, about six miles to the east of it, thus necessitating the employment of bullock carts and shigrams for that distance. The consequences may be easily imagined. During the brisk season the time of every merchant and trader connected with Hattras is principally occupied in traversing the distance between that city and the railway station; while an array of bullocks carts arrayed along the narrow metalled road that connects the two, renders the exercise of the Christian virtue of patience a duty of an extremely onerous and disagreeable character. In vain has this anomaly been pointed out to the railway officials. With an air of infinite wisdom they prefer to go their own way, which consists principally in erecting works for the benefit of the creatures that inhabit the Rajmahal hills rather than of those who cultivate the densely peopled plains of Upper India. The Chord line is for the present, at least, rather an incubus on the shoulders of the East Indian Railway. It reduces the mileage on goods and passengers from the N.W.P., and thus lessens the receipts; while the necessity for keeping open the communications along the Loop Line causes a heavy strain to be put on the working of the Traffic and Locomotive departments. Indeed, the Chord Line seems to be looked upon with disgust by the officials of that portion of the railway who are compelled to travel over it. The gradients are steep and the road is rough, defects which are apt to try the nerves of men accustomed to the easy gradients of the Loop line. But to return. The cost of a single line of railway from the Hattras Railway Station to the city ought not to cost more than £20,000. The adjoining line from Toondla to Allygurh was made for about £1,000 a mile, exclusive of permanent way and rolling stock. We see no reason why a branch line six miles in length, with light rails, but maintaining the ordinary gauge of 5ft. 6in. should not be constructed for £3,000 a mile. The goods traffic might safely be reckoned upon to the extent of 50,000 tons per annum, which, at 1d. a ton per mile, would yield an annual income of £1,250, in addition to what may be expected from passenger receipts. Thus it seems that there would be no difficulty in paying the £900 sterling of interest which is all that Government would be liable for were it to borrow £20,000 at 4½ per cent.; and we strongly advise the local Government, now that the principle of decentralisation is gaining ground, to pay more attention to such schemes than it has hitherto done.

THE RAJAH OF ANAGOONDY.—The young Rajah of Anagoondy, a feudatory of the Nizam, died on Tuesday, Feb. 12. His brother aspires to the throne.

THE SHERVAROYS.—According to the Neilgherry paper the Shervaroys, situated in the valley of Salem, rise to an elevation of 2,500 feet on the eastern, and 5,300 feet on the western side. Yercaud, the principal European station, is 4,300 feet above the sea. The climate is exceedingly temperate, and the temperature but slightly variable, the thermometer marking 75 degrees in the hottest, and seldom below 65 degrees in the coolest months. The mean temperature of Yercaud is given as 70 degrees. The rainy reasons commence—the south-west at the end of May or beginning of June, and the north-east in October; the latter is accompanied with the heaviest rain. The diseases to which the native inhabitants are exposed are small-pox, fever, bowel complaints, and cholera. Most of the European residents and visitors, in the months of May and June, suffer from quotidian intermittents, and in several instances the fever assumes a remittent form. Amongst the cultivated vegetable productions of the Shervaroys are wheat, potatoes, sinapis, loquat, oranges, lemon, lime, and shaddock; the absence of the rhododendron from the wild is very remarkable, pointing, as Dr. Shortt observes, "to the inferior elevation of the hills" compared with that of Coonoor. The coffee plant grows on the Shervaroys, and so does the tea. The former was "naturalised about forty years since by Mr. Cockburn, late of the Madras Civil Service, who, during his official connection with the Salem district, took great interest in developing the resources of these hills. He planted several acres of land, and the original trees are still in existence, some of them of large size and capable of yielding, when in full bearing, twenty-five pounds of cleaned coffee each. At the present time there are upwards of 5,000 acres of land under coffee cultivation." The tea plant "was introduced many years ago by Mr. Fischer, from seed supplied to him by Dr. Wallich. Some plants are to be found on the estates of Messrs. Fischer and Richardson; they grow to the height of twenty feet, and flower and seed freely. The plants have not been cultivated with a view to the manufacture of tea, but there seems no reason why it should not succeed as well, or even better than coffee." The *fauna* of the Shervaroys consists, amongst animals, of the tiger, leopard, bear, bison, wild hog, jungle sheep, mouse-deer, hyena, jackal, hare, jungle cat, &c.; amongst birds, of jungle and spur fowl, partridge, quail, wild pigeon, woodcock, and snipe. "A few snakes, mostly harmless varieties, are to be met with, and two or three species of viper. I cannot learn," says Dr. Shortt, "that the cobra has been found at the elevation of Yercaud." It seems, however, to be found at lower elevations, for a cobra was killed on Mr. Renconter's estate—elevation not given.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI RAID.

Extract from a letter addressed to Mr. James Young by Mr. G. G. Sellar from Alexanderpore, Cachar, 15th February, 1871 :—

"Since I last wrote to you one of my coolie women escaped from the Loshais, and has given very useful information. She was in a very exhausted state when brought into this garden by the guard from the Sylhet range, but rest and good feeding have brought her round rapidly. She tells her story in a very clear and connected way, and answered all the questions put to her by Mr. Metcalfe (the subdivisional officer in Hylakandi) in a decided and most intelligent manner. Her description of the raid and her escape is as follows :—

"She was in the coolie lines about noon on the day of attack (the 23rd), was caught hold of by two Loshais (she calls them Kookies), bound with cord, and dragged along with the other prisoners a short way into the jungle. She says there were about sixty Loshais, all armed with spears and daos, and that about ten or twelve of them had guns. She does not know about the attack on Cutleechurra that day further than that three of the Cutleechurra coolies were brought in prisoners that afternoon. She saw the burning of Alexanderpore bungalow and factory, and the Loshais carrying the loot into the jungles during the afternoon. That night they all remained upon a high teelah in a jungle within a stone's throw of my bungalow teelah. At daybreak next morning about one-half of the Loshais went off to attack Cutleechurra, leaving the other half to guard the captives and loot. During the day three dead Loshais were brought in, and in the afternoon a hurried retreat commenced.

"At first they went day and night at the foot of the high range; the Loshais made sacrifice; they killed an old bearded coolie and cooked rice on his body. They again made sacrifice when they reached the top of the range at the junction of the Pharees to Alexanderpore, and the one running direct north to opposite the Bengal Tea Company's factories. The victim this time was my head syce, Juggro; besides cutting his head off they otherwise mutliated his body in a shocking manner. Shortly after this a coolie was shot down, because he complained of the tightness of the cord he was tied with. In all seven coolies (including the khansaman's wife) were murdered on the march before she effected her escape. The only reason she could assign for this barbarity was that they did not move along fast enough.

"On the night of the eighth day she managed with her teeth to undo the cords that bound her, escaped, and hid herself in the jungle before daylight. At dawn she could see at a short distance four of the Loshais in search of her, and so terrified was she that her child would make a noise that she stuffed a cloth into its mouth, and shortly after the four men disappeared. In four days' time she reached the new guard which has been placed on the top of the range that forms the Cachar and Sylhet boundary (this is the track by which the Loshais came and went). She was so exhausted and so terrified at seeing armed men again that she fell away in a faint, but the cries of her child attracted the attention of the sentinel of the guard, who immediately went to her relief. She says they treated her very kindly, and afterwards brought her down to Barrykandy with the utmost care. There she had every comfort and attention that could be devised, and in a couple of days was so recovered as to be able to stand the fatigue of being carried down in a *dooli* to the Hylakandy Thannah to be examined by Mr. Metcalfe.

"Of captives there were alive on the day of her escape six women, three men, and four children, exclusive of poor Winchester's daughter Mary and the three Cutleechurra coolies. Besides seven coolies murdered during the retreat, and nine bodies found and buried on Alexanderpore, including Ka Sing, the Cossia Sirdarnee, there are other seven coolies who have never been seen or heard of since the 23rd ult. One man came out on the Barrykandy Teelahs after having been eleven days in the jungle without food except a handful of *cheera* (or parched rice) he happened to have tied up in his cloth while out pruning at the time of the attack.

"'Sabeetree,' the woman who escaped, says, the Loshais are taking great care of Winchester's child. They carry her in their arms, feed her twice a day on roasted rice, mixed with goor, and give her eggs once a day. She is an extremely fair and a very intelligent child, and from this careful treatment I would infer that they place no small value on the possession of her. The child of my khansaman was also carried away alive. You would scarcely believe it possible that men could survive the fearful hacking and spear thrusts that some of the Cutleechurra and my escaped coolies got. A strong junglee coolie of mine had three dao cuts on the back of his neck, two of which were three inches long and one and a quarter inch deep. He is being looked after at Bundookmara by the native dresser, under the superintendence of Dr. Coulter, and is recovering so rapidly that I expect in the course of another week his wounds will have completely healed up. But he is naturally of a strong constitution. The Cutleechurra coolies returned to that garden yesterday, and once they get settled down to work again I intend taking my coolies up to Cutleechurra, where they will stay at night, and work at Alexanderpore in the day time under the protection of a small guard that has been assigned to me.

"I hope soon to complete arrangements for local Bengalee labour, and trust to have some new lines, &c., erected by the end of March. Up to the present I have not been able to get a Bengalee to work in the place. The very name of Alexanderpore makes them shudder, with horror, and those who now feel inclined to go are demanding double rates."

STATION TALK.

Indore, *Feb.* 10.—The new year appears to be fraught with changes for us; a bright day is surely in store for this part of India. First and foremost then, I have to chronicle a new line of railway from Indore to Neemuch, eventually, perhaps, to join the Rajpootana line, and thus bring us into direct communication with the north-west. The staff to survey the line is already assembling here, under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, an American engineer of proved ability, and comparatively a young man, perhaps the youngest now on the list of superintending engineers. You will doubtless remember that some time back the Secretary of State, at the instance of the Viceroy, endeavoured to obtain the services of an American engineer, one of those giants who connected the Atlantic and the Pacific with an iron road, unparalleled in the world for its length and speedy construction. The negotiations, however, broke off, as the engineer elect insisted as a *sine qua non* that he should be free to select his own men. This point, as might have been expected, the Government of India could not yield, having regard to the army of military men unemployed, who have to be provided for out of the revenues of the country. Whether Mr. Miller is the gentleman originally selected for service in India or not I am not in a position to say. However this may be, the worst pessimists must now admit that a new era is dawning on the P. W. D.; and a few more such selections and a few more remands will soon dispel the opprobrium in which the department has hitherto been incrusted. Lord Mayo certainly seems determined to leave a name behind him in the annals of the country; and it must be conceded that since his Lordship took charge of the Public Works portfolio, the promise to substitute action for red tapeism seems at last near realisation. Next comes the Money Order Agency, a desideratum long felt; its establishment is hailed by all classes as a great boon. Mr. Billings, the Controller of P. W. accounts, has returned to Bengal; Mr. J. Harding, late of British Burmah, has taken up the duties; this gentleman comes amongst us with a reputation for high literary attainments, and it is earnestly hoped that he will take as great an interest in providing intellectual recreation, in the shape of debating or reading clubs as he is said to have done in Rangoon. As far as I have been able to learn no place in India has paid greater respect to the memory of poor Sir Henry Durand than where he earned his laurels as a political. When the volcano burst forth in 1857, spreading lamentation and woe throughout the country, Sir Henry Durand was the agent here; and though the tombstones in the lonely cemetery bear silent testimony to the bloody deeds of the insurgents, it is generally admitted on all hands that but for the promptitude of action and bold front put on by him the blood-dyed hands of the ruffians would have made greater havoc and swept away every vestige of British rule; so when the news of his untimely death arrived the people delighted to honour the memory of departed worth. A solemn fast for two days was proclaimed, and all shops were ordered to be closed. In order to enforce it rigidly peons from the *kotwalee* patrolled the streets, and compelled all buying and selling to cease. One remarkable feature in this, as marking our indifference to all conventional customs, was that all offices were open. The people were expected to work on empty stomachs, for the prohibition to sell is a prohibition of the use of the articles sold.

Chinsurah, *Feb.* 10.—The other day at a village called Bally, an outpost of the district bordering on Hooghly, an infant of two or three months was very nearly carried off by a jackal. The hour was neither dawn nor dusk, but broad day-light, about nine in the morning, and the mother while busying herself with domestic matters within the house, had left it out in the sun to derive warmth from its beams, as native mothers very often do. The cries of the infant soon attracted her attention, as also that of the neighbours, who fortunately came out in time to rescue the poor innocent from the fangs of the brute before they made any serious impression. This is not the first time that a child has been the victim to the rapacity of these creatures. Last year one of them succeeded in carrying away an infant from about the same locality, nor could it be compelled into relinquishing its prey till closely pressed. Jackals apparently play the same part down here as wolves do higher up the country, and some step in the way of rewards should, I think, be taken for their extermination. The village in question is infested with their presence both by night and day, and to preserve an inactivity under the circumstances would be equivalent to setting little store on human life. Joggery, which forms the staple manufacture of the village, appears to be their attraction, and war to the death should be the repulsion.—Young Bengal has proved himself to be a detective of no mean order. In the investigation of a recent murder case in the Mofussil, a Bengalee

sub-inspector of police allowed himself to be so imposed on by the astuteness of the real culprit as to engage him as principal witness for the prosecution, and at his instigation to arrest another and innocent person; and it is doubtful what other absurdities or excesses he might have been led into had not the advent of a superior and more enlightened officer on the scene taken the case out of his hands. Both the commissioner and the magistrate of the district passed some severe strictures on his glaring incompetency; indeed the former went so far as to remark that his retention in the force was not desirable; but the district superintendent, on account of his youth and inexperience (how comes it then that he filled so responsible a post?), contented himself with degrading him to a lower office, which, besides loss of position, will entail a pecuniary loss of thirty rupees per mensem.

ULWUR.—It is some time since I wrote to you, and now that I have the opportunity of supplying you with further information, I would it were in my power to say that things are improving, or, rather, that the Chief was improving. It is painful to have to say that notwithstanding all your warning and advice, couched in strong though kindly terms, the Chief has not yet shown any disposition to reform and improve. He persists in the unseemly conduct that brought him under the displeasure of his people and the British Government. The bacchanalian revelries of which he has always been fond are still his favourite occupation. His fallen Highness has not yet learnt a lesson for the better. Far from showing any inclination to reform, and to come to terms with his brotherhood, the Rajpoots, he has been betraying feelings of the bitterest enmity towards them. Secret correspondence with the intriguers at Delhi, who have done so much injury to the chief himself, as well as to the State he rules, is still kept up, it is said, through certain attendants of his Highness. I may not give publicity to their names, though here they are on the lips of every one. Another sad event, worth recording, is the unexpected and untimely death of the Maharanee Jhaluju, the eldest of the four wives of the Chief, and the daughter of the Rajnana of Jhallawar. She breathed her last on the 20th December. Rumour has it that the Maharanee was not labouring under any actual disease, but that she sunk under heavy grief caused by the death of her son. The Political Agent is busily engaged in introducing order and management, but it will take him some time to secure reform and good administration, as mismanagement and disorder have been prevailing for so many years. Records of thousands of undecided cases were lying in the several courts of justice, and the Political Agent has directed his attention to this. He has enjoined upon the heads of departments the necessity of deciding these cases as soon as possible. Efforts are being made to clear off the files within a reasonable time. With regard to the *amlah* of the courts and other officials, the Political Agent has taken a very wise step in raising their salaries, which were reduced by the Chief, to their former standard, in order to secure an efficient working system, and to leave them no excuse for having recourse to dishonest means of augmenting their incomes. Both the P. A. and the Deputy Collector are out on tour in the Tehseels, and it is expected that the personal supervision of these officers will be conducive of good and favourable results to the people at large. Captain Cadell is becoming more and more popular because of his justice, industry, and affability. He gives audience daily to the people in general, and lends a willing and patient ear to their complaints and grievances. All arrears of pay have, to the great satisfaction of those concerned, been paid off; and zemindars are no longer required to pay revenue three months before it is due, as they were obliged to do under the late administration, thus saving, besides a great deal of inconvenience, the amount of interest which they had to pay on money borrowed to meet the peremptory demands of the Raj. One may see satisfaction and returning prosperity depicted on the countenances of the poor and the oppressed, whose claims had hitherto been overlooked; because in the Political Agent they find a protector of their rights and one who is ever ready to help them with a free hand whenever their grievances come to his notice. For all the misrule and tyranny which prevailed in the State the Chief of Ulwar is not altogether to blame. He has been a mere instrument in the hands of others, who have been wielding him as they liked. It is surprising that the real promoters of all the wrong-doing, the instigators of the Chief, the disturbers of the public peace, I mean the shrewd cunning Mahomedans of Delhi, who were all along at the bottom of every plot and conspiracy that was concocted, are still, some of them, allowed to hang about the Chief and lurk in the city, serving as means of communication between his Highness and his old Delhi favourites. Why are not prompt measures taken to put a stop to all this at once? I think it could be very easily done if Captain Cadell were to adopt firm measures. My object in requesting you to give publicity to what I know to be the opinion of the public of Ulwur is to draw the attention of the P. A. as well as of the Government of India to it. Both are, I see, ready to adopt such measures that may prove effectual in securing complete reform and good administration.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR AMERICA.—The Viceroy has recognised the appointment of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul-General for America in Calcutta, in succession to Dr. Jacobs.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Lord Napier, with his staff, was expected to have reached Sylhet on February 18.

RAILWAYS.—The *Indian Daily News* tells us that the third instalment of Rs. 6,25,000 on account of the Holkar Railway Loan has recently been paid by the Durbar at Indore to the British authorities, and made over to the Bank of Bombay.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAYWARD.—*Indian Public Opinion* says:—"Is murder to be perpetrated with impunity? At last the clue to Mr. Hayward's death has been found, and any complicity in it has been indignantly denied by the people and ruler of Yassen."

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM, the head of the Archæological Survey, has arrived at Benares. He is busily engaged, if we believe the *Pioneer*, in examining the barracks lately occupied by the 19th Hussars, and other highly interesting ruins in the neighbourhood.

INSPECTION OF THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.—The *Bengal Times* says:—"It is believed that General Bourchier intends traversing the whole frontier to inspect our out-posts, and to adopt such steps as may seem necessary to strengthen them, in view to the prevention of further raids."

TELEGRAPH RATES.—The Government of India, we are informed, has communicated with the Sublime Porte through the wires on the subject of the new rates charged for messages. The Great Turk replies that he will not alter his charges, and so the public need not pay the high rates demanded by the British conspiracy unless they like.—*Englishman.*

JODHPORE.—The Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has approved of the suspension of the salutes of the Maharajah of Jodhpore for two years, and of the reduction thereof from seventeen to thirteen guns after the expiration of that period, as a mark of the displeasure of the Government of India at his having failed to attend the political durbar at Ajmere. These recommendations emanated from the Indian Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.—On the return of Colonel Dickens, R.A., from furlough he will resume his appointment of Secretary to Government in the D. P. W., and Colonel Strachey, R.E., at present officiating, will take furlough to Europe. A report that Colonel Strachey would be appointed adviser of the Secretary of State on engineering subjects has been contradicted. There is no intention as yet of making a new appointment in England of the kind described.

MILITARY.—We regret to learn from the Lahore paper of the occurrence of a great many cases of insubordination and other military offences among the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Lancers at Sealkote.—It is said that Colonel Woodcock, lately commanding the Royal Artillery in the Saugor District, will take command of the five batteries of Royal Horse Artillery recently ordered to England.—The F Battery C Brigade arrived at Allahabad on Sunday, Feb. 15, on its way *via* Jubbulpore to Bombay and England.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL JOHNSTONE, C.B.—We are sorry to learn that Colonel N. C. Johnstone, C.B., Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey of the North-West Frontier, Punjab, met with a severe accident a few days since while on duty in the Dera Ghazee Khan district. Colonel Johnstone was proceeding at a gallop, when his horse, from some cause or other, came down and rolled over, crushing the left leg of his rider severely, but without breaking any bones, and with the exception of some bruises, and a sprained ancle, which confines the sufferer to his couch, no worse results were anticipated.

THE CHITTAGONG HILLS.—The Dacca paper says:—"In December last a raid was committed at Galanga in the Sangoo Sub-Division. The Howlongs, an off-shoot of the Cooki race, are supposed to have been the raiders. Ruttonpooia, a Kooki chief, friendly to the British Government, has, I believe, sent information to the authorities of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong that about 700 Loshais have moved towards the north. The Government is anxious to ascertain the identity of the raiders, and has in right earnest undertaken to strengthen the frontier posts. For this purpose, seventy Punjabees under a European officer have been sent. They are at present posted at Chandraghona, a place at the Ghat of the Hills."

THE RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.—While economy and retrenchment is the universal cry, and Government continually remark upon the necessity of a frugal expenditure, it is worth while to observe whether they act in conformity to what they so earnestly inculcate. Unfortunately an example occurs within our immediate vicinity, proving the inconsistency of their practice with their precept. An able staff has been appointed for the Rajpootana Railway works, the office has, we believe, been formed, and if any credit can be given to the information we have received, all the preliminaries were gone through in order to commence work months ago, yet nothing is being done. Meanwhile the salaries of those engaged for the work are running on, and must eventually add considerably to the cost of the railway. Of course when the average of construction is calculated, it will be found to exceed the original estimate, and the much maligned Department of Public Works will have to bear the odium, though in this case it will be perfectly innocent of blame. We would like to know what deterring influence retards the work."—*Delhi Gazette.*

Court of Inquiry.—We (*Athenæum*) noticed in a recent issue that a Court of Inquiry into the internal economy of H.M.'s 60th Rifles had been ordered to take place. The Court has met and concluded its proceedings, but what is the result thereof has not yet transpired.

Post Office.—Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, will retire on pension on the 25th instant. For his valuable and praiseworthy services for upwards of thirty years the Director-General of the Post Office of India has recommended the Government to grant him a pension of more than five thousand rupees a-year, a maximum limit allowed to all uncovenanted servants under the rules in force. It is said that the Financial Department has proposed for him a pension equal to six thousand rupees per annum, which will probably be sanctioned.

The Durand Memorial.—*Indian Public Opinion* says :—"A meeting of residents in Lahore was held this morning in the Anarkulli Reading Rooms, to consider a resolution of the general committee of the 'Durand Memorial,' passed at a meeting held in Government House, Calcutta, on the 9th of January last. The resolution, coupled with a suggestion from the Calcutta Committee, amounts to this, that such funds as may be subscribed should, subject to a further expression of the wishes of the subscribers, be devoted to the benefit in part of the Lawrence Asylums, and in part of Educational Scholarships in the different provinces of India, thus identifying the name of the great Indian statesman, whose loss is so generally felt, with the progress of matters in which he took an interest in his lifetime. The meeting was only of a preliminary character, and the general result will be the circulation of proposals for the basis of a provincial committee. The Rev. E. Davis was appointed secretary."

Judicial Officers.—The *Bengal Times* says :—"Comprehended within the Regulation Provinces there are 78 sub-divisions, and in the Non-Regulation 22, including the four sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The following is the proportion of native officials employed in the subordinate judicial and executive services at the beginning of the current official year, as compared with the officers of European extraction, including a few who are native Christians :—Hindoo Small Cause Court Judges 10, Mahommedans 3, Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians 9, Subordinate Judges, Hindoos 15, Mahommedans 5, Europeans, &c., 5 ; Moonsiffs, Hindoos, 141, Mahomedans 43, Europeans, &c., 2 ; Subordinate Executive Officers, Hindoos 114, Mahomedans 31, Europeans, &c., 57 ; Extra Assistant Commissioners, Hindoos 7, Europeans, &c., 21, and no Mahomedans. The total of employed is—Hindoos 287, Mahomedans 82, and European, Eurasian, and Native Christian, 94."

Murderous Attack on a Colonel by a Native Fanatic.—There is a native in custody at Moorshedabad for having, on the 15th inst., attempted to cut down Colonel Thornhill, the Resident, and Dr. White. These gentlemen and some other parties were riding along the Cassim Bazaar-road, when Dr. White turning round became aware that a man was running after them with a drawn sword. Dr. White called to the Resident and party to get out of the way, but the Resident would not believe that the man intended harm until he had approached almost within cutting distance, when his murderous intention became too manifest to admit of any doubt. This delay had well nigh enabled the swordsman to compass his intention, but luckily Colonel Thornhill quickened his horse, and escaped injury. The would-be murderer followed until himself knocked up by exertion, shortly after which he was secured and eventually made over to the police. The man appears to be in the employ of a Baboo's widow, and his story is that he was driven out of his mind by excessive anger caused by the high price of food. He expressed no penitence or even regret, but lamented his ill luck in not meeting the party on foot, in which case he would have been able to cut them down ! The man, judged by appearances, presents no symptoms of insanity. There is, however, reason to believe that he did not know any of the party he attempted to murder personally, and that his object was to kill a European, no matter who he might be.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Feb. 21.

Earthquake.—Three sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at Calcutta in rapid succession at about twenty minutes past five o'clock on Thursday morning, the 16th February. The oscillations appeared to be from east to west, or perhaps from E. N. E. to W. N. W., and were strong enough, says the *Englishman*, to awaken a sound sleeper. The shock was also felt at Barrackpore, Goalundo, Silchar, and Gowhatty. The *Indian Daily News* vouches for the genuineness of the following letter, which the writer headed "Earthquack :"—To the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.—Sir,—Just at five A.M., this morning, before I got out of my bed suddenly it was felt that my breast and whole body began to tremble at first shock at which I was awakened and considered myself any sickness would have effected over me which made me such restless. I was sleeping at second storied-room which began to shake, but upon doubt that noise comes out like melting machine was mouse or rat jumping from this corner to the other immediately after such noise, a second shock was felt with such violence that door was shut—began to push as I was alarmed to call out my servant for assistance if anybody come to rob me, then asked, who are you ? no answer was received then, it was emagined that it was a merely earthquack, which brought in my memorandum to read from many newspapers that at different countries by earthquack the several High and small buildings are thrawn down which striked my heart so much that I instantly came out of my bed-room to a open terrace, that I may save myself from falling under the building, then at first one blowed his *shank*, then many other noise was heard, then an inward-shaking was perceived more than an hour to be lasted.—Yours, &c., J—— H——, of Sulkea. Calcutta, 16th February, 1871.

Robbery of a Mail-cart near Agra.—The *Delhi Gazette* reports that the mail-cart which left the Agra Post-office at 7.30 P.M. on Saturday evening was attacked by a party of dacoits near the twenty-first mile-stone from Agra, between nine and ten o'clock P.M. The spot is about three miles beyond Achneyra, on the Bhurtpore-road. The dacoits stretched a rope across the road and stopped the horses. A passenger who was on the cart with the coachman got his leg broken above the ankle by a blow from a *lathee*, and also received a cut on his head. The coachman had his head almost fractured by blows from a similar weapon. They were brought into Agra, the former on a charpoy carried by coolies, the latter on the mail-cart ; they are both in hospital. A spare coachman and syce, who were on the back seat, being afraid to encounter the ruffians, jumped off, and ran away towards a police-station, where they reported what had happened. The robbers then took the cart about a hundred yards off the road, clearing it of the letters and banghy mails. These they carried away about three miles off the road towards the Bhurtpore boundary, where they sorted the contents of the bags, taking all the valuables, leaving letters, pamphlets, and a few banghy parcels ; these, we hear, were picked up by the Superintendent of Police, Agra, who was in camp on the night previous on the spot where the attack occurred. This officer is, we believe, engaged in endeavouring to trace the gang ; but as the men appear to belong to the Bhurtpore territory, which seems to be evident from the circumstances of their foot-prints having been traced to a village on our frontier close on the Bhurtpore boundary, about four miles from the spot where the attack was made, but no further, it is feared that the search will be fruitless. Probably they belonged to the village, or passed through it to elude being tracked. We hear that the portions of the mails which were recovered were brought to the Agra Post-office, where they have been sorted and sent to their destinations.

Military Amenities in Former Days.—Soldiers very soon come to understand the character of their chiefs. On one occasion Sir Colin rode up to the regiment I was then in, and commenced blackguarding us all, officers and men, for some fault real or imaginary, which we had committed—at all events in his eyes. In the midst of a volley of abuse he paused for breath, when a stalwart Highlander in the ranks exclaimed aloud, but quite coolly, to his comrade, "Eh, Jock ! the auld man's madder than ever to-day ! " The abuse was stopped, and Sir Colin rode off laughing. But I have known of the great Campbell showing want of politeness to no less a personage than his own adjutant-general, and even that high functionary submitted, and according to the A. N. X. thereby disgraced the livery he wore. Sir Colin had given an order which the adjutant-general had forgotten to have inserted in the divisional order books. The old man was furious at the omission, and was complaining in the roundest of terms to the adjutant-general of his neglect, when the latter, with a view to pacify him, commenced, "But my dear Sir Colin "—"Your what ? " roared the afterwards Baron of Clyde. "Who the devil made me your dear Sir Colin ? " This was decidedly not polite, but the Adjutant-General, *credat, A.N.X. !* actually submitted to it. The colonel of one of the Highland regiments however once " put down " Sir Colin in a more polite and effective manner than that in which A. N. X. " shut up " his chief. Sir Colin, in his anxiety to make the Highland Brigade the " Crack " Brigade in the Crimea, was perpetually bullying commanding officers of regiments and interfering in matters of detail which it was their province, not his, to look after. One day the old gentleman walked on to a regimental parade-ground without having given any notice, and commenced going down the ranks of the companies and finding fault with everything. "Where's the Colonel ?" he called out—"not here, of course ; in his tent asleep, I warrant." Colonel A—— was a very lazy man and very apt to leave the parade sometimes to the major. But on this occasion he was on parade and close behind Sir Colin, who, not seeing him, at last yelled out, " Who the devil commands this regiment ?" Colonel A., who was a broad Scotchman, and as cool as his climate, quietly but audibly enough rejoined, " Weel, that's difficult to say, Sir Colin —sometimes you and sometimes me." Sir Colin walked away without remark, and there was no general court-martial.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16. Walsgrif, Mauritius.—17. Evening Star, Bombay.—18. Epervier, ——.—19. Glenavon, Negapatam.—20. Kurto, Liverpool ; Arundel Castle, London.—21. Cannanore, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. Str. Rangoon, Rangoon, &c. ; str. Mahratta, Chittagong ; Hereford, London ; Schah Jehan, Jeddah.—19. Str. State, Straits, &c. ; str. China, Straits, &c. ; Secondroga, Gulfs.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 20, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 2
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 6 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 13-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	59 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	56 to 58
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	Fr. 540 ...	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	21 to 22
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 249
East India Tea Company	100 ...	26 to 28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	222½ to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to 156
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	106 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	247½ to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	48 to 49
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 12 6 to 3 15 0 ...	£3 5 0 to 3 7 6
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 2 6 to 4 5 0 ...	3 15 0 to 4 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.—The past week, like the preceding one, has been marked by extreme quietness, and the only alteration we have to notice is a slight decline which has taken place in rates. This has been in a measure brought about by the greater inclination exhibited by holders to realise, but even with these lower rates dealers see no inducement to come forward, as they have no present requirements for goods, and there is an absence of speculation in the market. *Grey Shirtings:* A few transactions in light weights have transpired during the past few days, but business in the heavier makes, say 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs., is extremely limited. The wide widths are quite neglected, and prices are nominal. *Grey Jaconets:* Low makes of 38-inch continue in fair demand as last mail's quotations. *Mednapollams* are in very small request. *T-Cloths* are very depressed. *Mulls:* A fair quantity of these have changed hands during the week, without change in rates. The *Twist* Market generally is very quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.—*Saltpetre:* Since the date of our last, we have heard of no transactions for shipments. Only 50 tons of crude Saltpetre have been bought by the refiners. The stock is about 15,000 bags. *Rice:* Table kind is in good demand, and a fair amount of transactions have been done for shipments at our last quotations. We have heard of very little in Moonghy and Ballam kinds. *Linseed* is in good demand, both for shipment to Great Britain and America; but, owing to the scarcity of supplies, we have heard of no transaction. *Rapeseed:* During the week a fair amount of business has been done in new seeds for local consumption. *Poppyseed:* Since we last wrote we have heard of no transaction to report in this head. *Teelseed:* Same as before. *Jute:* During the week we heard of very few transactions to report in this head, owing to the advanced rates of freight. *Raw Silk:* Since the date of our last about 60 maunds of Cossimbazar Silk have changed hands. *Silk Piece Goods:* Same as before.

Madras.

RAILWAYS.—It is said that the north-west line of the Madras Railway would be opened to the public as far as Bellary on the 1st March.

CHIEF-JUSTICE SCOTLAND.—Sir Colley Scotland has returned to Madras, and resumed his seat as Chief-Justice of the High Court, much benefited in health by his trip to Calcutta.

MILITARY.—It is stated that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has suggested to Government that the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, now stationed at Bellary, should be armed with short Snider rifles.

CIVIL.—Colonel C. C. McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate, Ceded and Northern Districts, is about to proceed to Bangalore, to take charge of the Mysore Division, in the room of Colonel Sherard. Colonel McMaster, now at Kamptee, will take Colonel McCallum's place at Bellary.

COAL AT JUGGIAPETTAH.—The Madras Government at any rate believes in the chance of finding coal at Juggiapettah, for it has sanctioned the retention of the Company of Sappers and Miners doing duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Applegarth, for a fortnight, in consequence of the discovery of coal not far from Juggiapettah.

BANGALORE.—Great preparations are being made at Bangalore for laying the foundation-stone of the new Cantonment Orphanage, for which funds have been raised through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Murphy. Colonel Meade, the Chief Commissioner, is to preside at the Bangalore ceremony.

MEMORIAL TO SIR W. DENISON.—A scheme is afloat in Madras for commemorating, in some suitable public manner, the services of the late Sir William Denison, ex-Governor of Madras. The proposal has met with a warm response in a variety of quarters, and it is confidently hoped that some substantial memento of our late Governor, one of the best Madras has ever had, may be erected to his memory.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Forte*, Captain Fairfax, and carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral J. H. Cockburn, arrived in the Madras roads on the 14th Feb. from Calcutta; she was to be anchored there for some days. Rear-Admiral Cockburn has, we are informed by a Madras contemporary, paid the Hon. Mr. Seward the compliment of offering to convey him from Bombay to the Persian Gulf in his flagship when his tour in India is completed.

THE 19TH MADRAS N.I.—The *Madras Mail* asks, "What is the matter with the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry? The regiment has just arrived from Kurnool, and is now waiting to embark for Singapore. Yesterday there was an ominous rumour about that the men had been asking for three months' pay before embarking, and had in other ways manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction. If there is any bad feeling in the regiment, it will be as well perhaps to let a little day-light in upon it. If the regiment has a grievance, real or imaginary, let us by all means hear what it is."

SUICIDE.—An orderly, Private McCormack, of the Female Hospital of the 21st Fusiliers, committed suicide by blowing out his brains on Thursday morning. An inquest was held on his remains, and the verdict returned was temporary insanity. The hot weather is now coming on, and we may expect to hear of more than one such case throughout the country, unless strong restrictions are placed on the sale of liquors to soldiers in the bazaars, and greater interest is taken in the welfare and amusement of the men in barracks.—*Bangalore Herald*, Feb. 18.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.—Mr. Edward Lecot, Consul o France at Madras, died suddenly on the afternoon of the 16th February at his residence, Nungumbaukum. He was a much respected citizen. We hear that Mr. Martine, junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Lecot and Co., under directions from the French Consul-General at Calcutta, will temporarily take charge of the vice consulship in Madras, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Lecot, until directions have been received from the authorities in France, by whom it is thought Mr. Martine will be confirmed in the appointment.—*Athenæum.*

ACCIDENT TO LORD NAPIER.—On Friday evening, the 17th Feb. as his Excellency the Governor of Madras was leaving the gate of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian-street, after attending the funeral of the late Mr. Lecot, his carriage sustained a somewhat serious accident. The horses of several of the surrounding carriages had got excited, and just as Lord Napier was about to drive off, the pole of Mr. Henslowe's carriage made its way right through the Governor's carriage. Lord Napier was struck on the head either by the intrusive pole or by some part of his own carriage, and was rather stunned for the time; but we are happy to hear from the *Madras Times* that his lordship was well enough to entertain a large circle of guests the same evening at dinner, from which we may infer that he has sustained no injury.

THE HYDRABAD RAILWAY.—The *Deccan Herald* says:—"The ceremony of the turning of the first sod of the Hydrabad Railway has been, in consequence of some difficulties in the way, postponed. Sir Salar Jung has gone out into the Hydrabad districts for the present, and will not return until the end of this month. It will be at the Hydrabad end of the proposed line that the ceremony will take place, and not at Goolburga, as we previously heard. We hear of disagreements between the Madras Railway authorities and our own G.I.P. Railway Company, and there are rumours of diversity of opinion between the G.I.P. and those connected with the Hydrabad Railway. We hope that nothing will occur to hinder progress and co-operation in these great undertakings—so important to the people of India; but that all will waive their own peculiar views in consideration of the common good to be secured by the speedy execution of these public works."

BURMAH NEWS.—The latest diaries from the Political Agent a Mandalay contain but few matters of interest. The King was principally anxious about the completion of the telegraph line and increased facilities of communication with Europe. That part of the telegraph line which has been finished is working very satisfactorily. A more important subject, however, to British interests was introduced to his Majesty's notice, and afterwards to that of the principal Ministers, in the subject of the prevalence of dacoities on the Thyetmyo frontier by gangs of Burmese, and the raids made from Eastern Karennee upon the timber traders in British territory on the frontiers of Siam. The Ministers promised to give their earliest attention to these matters, and the King gave orders that a telegram should be at once sent to the frontier authorities to put a stop to the robberies, and that written instructions would be sent immediately on the subject. Th

Keng Wondouk, who has been invested with supreme authority in all the frontier districts, is considered one of the most able and energetic officers in his Majesty's service.

Robbery of a Mail by Soldiers.—The *Western Star* reports that on the morning of the 25th January at 3 A.M., three soldiers of the 89th Regiment, stationed at the West Hill Barracks here, committed highway robbery and mischief on the Cannanore Road, and were brought for preliminary examination before Mr. W. P. Austin, now the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Palghaut. The first charge was for extorting money from Mr. Sharpe's butler, whom they met at the time, and for striking him, which was apparent from a cut across his eye-brows. The second charge was interrupting the mail runner, and breaking open some parcels, which fortunately contained nothing of importance. By the picket-Sergeant Osborne's deposition it was elicited that these men were the only three who had left the barracks before 10 P.M. on the 24th, and did not return till 2 A.M. the next day, during which time he had called the roll three times. This statement was corroborated by the sentry. The mail runner and a few other witnesses were also examined. We are not aware how far the depositions of the witnesses for the prosecution were correct. The soldiers totally deny the charge, and persist in stating that they had not been out on the night in question. They were, however, committed for trial at the High Court, Madras, and it is likely they will be acquitted, as the plaintiffs cannot swear to their identity.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Str. Burmah, ——, Bombay.—18. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Calcutta.—19. Str. Ferdinand de Lesseps, ——, London; str. Meinam, ——, Galle; str. Himalaya, Rangoon.—20. Str. Quito, ——, London; Adria, ——, Mauritius.—21. Str. Asia, ——, Penang; Veronica, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—For Madras.—Capt. Street, Messrs. Cunningham, H. Jones, Vivian, Bliss, and Roberts.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. W. Simpson, Sir Colley Scotland, Mr. Newton, Mrs. Billings and two infants. For Galle.—Mr. E. Elliott, Mrs. H. Studs. For Bombay.—Mr. G. Hancock, Mr. J. Strachan. For Melbourne.—Serg. Thomas, Serg. and Mrs. King and two children, Mr. T. R. Safe, Mrs. Spindens, Mr. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Wellman and two children, Mr. Wellman, Mr. Donatis. For Sydney.—Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. Weinholt. For King George's Sound.—Mr. Brockman. For Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. Flegg. For Britain.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Capt. Mallock, Mr. Weinholt. For Southampton.—Lieut. W. Wilmore, Major Saunders, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Atkins, Messrs. Neale, Fellows, J. E. Studd, Davison, Miss Malyn, Mr. Griffiths, Capt. Furlong.

Per str. Ferdinand de Lesseps.—From London.—For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Street and child, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and children, Mr. Brice, Mr. Richards, Mrs. Lowers, Captain and Mrs. Gardon, Messrs. Cadey, Morgan, Agar, Gasper, Bain, Miss Bauthwan, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Lowder, Mr. May, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Carr and children, Miss Buckland, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Rich, Miss Trevillia, Mr. Heatley, Mr. Gunsen, Mr. Campbell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jersey.

Per str. Meinam.—From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beer and three children. For Madras.—Mr. V. Vinay, Miss Phillips, Dr. Tissot, Revs. Debaral, Muffat, Lacoy, Pelral, Mrs. M. Denise, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. M. Sabine, Mrs. St. Hypolithe, Miss M. Gabrielle. From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Messrs. Stone, Shoenberger, Ringelot.

Per str. Himalaya.—From Rangoon.—For Madras.—Lieut. M. Myrle, Mr. Sturrock, Conductor Gondie, wife, and three children, Asst. apothy. Lillywhite, wife, and five children, Serg. Butler, wife, and child.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15. Str. Punjaub, ——, Bombay.—16. Burlington, ——, Cocanada; str. Burmah, ——, Calcutta.—18. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez.—20. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjaub.—From Madras.—For Galle.—Lieut. W. B. Cooke. For Colombo.—Mr. Shaw, Mr. J. H. Dawson.

Per str. Burmah.—For Cocanada.—Col. J. W. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Buchamp and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gribble and two children, Mr. Wilkins. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. M. McCoy, Mr. A. Hild and infant, Mrs. F. Gibbs.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. M. Thomon, Mr. E. Sice. For Malta.—Mr. B. Horsburgh. For Suez.—The Hon. J. B. Norton. For Hong Kong.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes and three children, Miss Hartley, Mr. W. C. Bacon. For Melbourne.—Serg. M. Nolan, wife, and six children, Mr. W. Davis.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Major O. T. Burne, the Hon. Mrs. Burne and two children.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11½ to 1 11½
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 10 5-16 to 1 11
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months...	... ...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months...	... ...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 49 to 50 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ...	1859 ...	113¾
6 per cent. ditto	... ...	1856-57 ...	106¼
4 per cent.	... ...	1832-33 ...	98½
Ditto	... ...	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	... ...	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	... ...	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-9-3

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

ROMANTIC DOUBLE SUICIDE AT BOMBAY.

We have this week to report a very romantic case of double suicide that occurred on Saturday, the leading actor therein being Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, the old man who more than a year ago so amused Bombay by the publication of a singular advertisement, offering to marry any young Hindoo widow who applied to him and had certain qualifications. Whether in reply to the advertisement or not, Mr. Moroba did get a widow in marriage, but while thereby proving his sincerity in the cause of widow marriage, he roused the animosity of his castemen, caused the excommunication of himself and wife, and, we presume, so led to his own death. His young wife accompanied him to a well, and there, tied together and locked in each other's arms, they seem to have leaped from all their earthly troubles. The circumstances of this romantic affair seem to be these. Friday having been a Hindoo fast day (Shivratri holiday), it appears that Mr. Moroba and his wife dined later than usual, about seven or eight o'clock, and retired to their bedroom about nine. Mr. Moroba's young son, a boy of about nine or ten years of age, named Hurrybhao, who occupied a cot in the same bedroom with his father and stepmother, retired to bed about the same time. This boy did not awake till morning, when, seeing that Mr. and Mrs. Moroba were not in the room, he concluded that they had gone out for a morning walk, as they frequently did. Why or when the deceased came to their fatal resolution is at present unknown. The deliberate nature of the act is shown by the fact that the unhappy couple did not leave their room hurriedly in their night dresses, but dressed themselves nicely, and even adorned themselves with their gold ornaments. The youthful lady's toilet requisites were found lying on a mat in her bedroom on Saturday morning as if they had been recently used. It is also worthy of remark that they did not drown themselves in the well nearest to their bedroom, which was only a few steps from the door of that apartment, but appear to have gone out by the back door of the bungalow, and walked through the garden to a well near the gateway, at least a hundred yards from the house. Close to this well there is a hut in which two malees (gardeners) and a hamal (porter) live with their wives. So close is the hut to the well that had any of the occupants been awake they must of necessity have heard the splash of the bodies falling in the water. But such people, as we all know, sleep deeply, and are not easily awakened, and it was not till about seven o'clock in the morning that the bodies were discovered to be in the well. The malees turned out about six o'clock, and one of them on coming out of the hut saw a pugree lying on the parapet wall of the well. The malee, though he thought this a strange place to see a pugree, presumed that Mr. Moroba had been out for a walk and had left his pugree lying there, and it was not till he had told some of the other people about his having seen the pugree that a suspicion seems to have arisen that anything was wrong. Drags were then brought and the bodies of the deceased pulled up. When brought to the surface the bodies of Mr. Moroba and his wife were still tightly clasping each other, the face of Mr. Moroba resting on the neck of his wife. A woollen comforter, which Mr. Moroba was in the habit of wearing, kept the necks of the bodies closely together, having apparently been tied by Mr. Moroba, as the knot was at the back of his wife's neck.

Mr. Moroba Canoba rose in the course of many years in Government service from a very small office till he became a Judge of the Small Causes Court in Bombay. The best years of his life were spent in the Mofussil, where as Sheristadar, Moonsiff, Sudder Ameen, Principal Sudder Ameen, &c., he gave great satisfaction to his superiors, and for his good services he was rewarded with the title of "Rao Bahadoor." About two years ago Mr. Moroba retired from the Bench with a pension, and since then has been acting as a pleader in the Small Cause and police courts, and on the appellate side of the High Court. He has always been well known as a man of independent and straightforward character, though of late years he had become exceedingly eccentric, and at times displayed a somewhat violent temper. Mr. Moroba's name is well known here, and at home, too perhaps, as that of a prominent Hindoo reformer; and especially did he wish to promote the amelioration of the condition of Hindoo widows. It is now eight years since he first called a meeting of the Patharee Purvoe caste, to which he belonged, for the discussion of the widow remarriage question, and since then he has lost no opportunity of promoting his views on that subject. Unlike many of the Hindoo reformers he was sincere and willing to act up to his principles, and to bear the odium and the abuse which was the necessary consequence. His sincerity he showed by himself marrying a young widow in March last year, for which he along with the lady he had married were excommunicated by their caste people. The residents of Bombay will all remember the amusement which was created by the appearance of Mr. Moroba's advertisement in the newspapers inviting candidates for his hand and heart. This was no doubt a very eccentric method of inaugurating marriage with

widows, and furnished the orthodox party with an additional handle with which to heap obloquy upon the reformers. So great was the ill-will existing amongst the orthodox towards Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife that even Mr. Moroba's eldest son, Mr. Kunderow Morojee, solicitor, and daughters would not visit at his house; and, as Dr. Hewlett remarked at the inquest, the general public knew Mrs. Moroba better than even Mr. Khunderao did, for he had never seen her but once, whilst almost every person in Bombay must have occasionally seen Mr. and Mrs. Moroba driving out together. Mr. Moroba, himself, however, visited his son and daughters.

It is difficult to understand what motive can have led to such a deliberate sucide. The only motive which can at present be guessed was pecuniary difficulties and Mr. Moroba's disagreements with his son, Mr. Khunderao, who had filed a suit against him in the High Court. At the inquest Mr. Khunderao was plainly unwilling to say much about the feeling which existed between him and his father; and we may add displayed but little regret at what to him especially ought to have been a most melancholy and lamentable occurrence. Mr. Moroba had recently vacated the large bungalow which he had for some time occupied, and which is now rented by the Freemasons. On leaving the large bungalow he occupied a small bungalow in the same compound, and intended on the 1st of March to remove to a still smaller one. Whether he was induced to make these changes and to let these two bungalows on account of pressure on his purse we cannot say, but certain it is that he was in much distress about the suit brought against him by his son. He had filed a cross action in the High Court, and called upon his son last week to try whether they could not come to an amicable arrangement, but found this impracticable.

Mr. Moroba was about sixty years of age, while his wife, Bhoolee-baee, was only about twenty-one or twenty-two. There were no marks of violence on either of the bodies, and though some Hindoos had a suspicion of foul play by castemen, the medical evidence contradicted that. The bodies were burned on Saturday evening.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 25.

Miscellaneous.

Road Steamers.—A road steamer has been received by the Bombay Municipality from Edinburgh, the powers of which have been tried by setting it to pull a number of night-soil carts, and it answers admirably.

Mr. Crawford.—A letter of the Duke of Argyll, with reference to the Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1869, conveys an expression of his Grace's "approbation to Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, the health officer, on account of the zeal and ability with which they perform the important duties entrusted to them."

The Back Bay Company.—The Secretary of State, we hear, has approved of the proceedings of the Indian Government relative to the settlement of the debt of the Back Bay Reclamation Company to the State, on the understanding that the Bombay "special fund," to which the amount has been directed to be debited, will be credited the sums, with any profits realised from the land conveyed by the company.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 21.

The Convict Whitwell.—The *Bombay Gazette* says that Whitwell, one of the Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for life in connection with the cotton frauds at Bombay, is now reported to be seriously ill in the House of Correction, and Government has again been recommended to take the state of his health into consideration, and to transfer him at once to England. It is said that the convict is suffering from liver complaint.

A Deputy Magistrate Sentenced.—The *Poona Observer* reports that "Rao Bahadur Wenayekrao Deewakur, Full Power Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, having been convicted before Mr. Ashburner, the Zillah Magistrate, of having taken bribes, has been sentenced by that officer to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of one year, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000. There are two other charges against the Rao Bahadur, on which, however, it being most probably without the Magistrate's jurisdiction to punish him, he stands committed to take his trial before the Session Judge.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez; City of York, Auld, Glasgow.—19. Arabia, Crocco, Genoa.—20. Palm Tree, Cooper, Newcastle.—21. Str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Cochin; str. Martaban, Heasman, Cochin.—22. Str. Stirling, Hansen, Liverpool; Colombo, McMillan, Greenock; Courrier de Bombay, Heyne, Calcutta.—23. Oberon, Towell, Liverpool.—24. H.M.'s str. Magpie, Doughty, Aden; str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez; Amicus, Dolbel, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Capt. Dyke, Col. and Mrs. Lukin and infant, Mr. D. C. Roy, Mr. J. Maiden, Mr. G. Howell, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nairne and two infants, Mr. A. E. Trotter, Capt. Hicks, Miss Nanney, Mr. and Lady A. Daniell, Mr. Foster, Capt. A. Palmer, Mr. F. Carlisle, Mrs. Graham Mayne, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. A. Weddersburn. From Brindisi.—Mr. W. J. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. R. J. Reid, Capt. Stanton, Mr. B. M. Allen, Mr. Finke, Mr. P. Hart. From Suez.—Mr. J. Grieve, Mr. G. Poole, Mr. M. Morris, Mr. F. Peter, Mr. P. Domingo, Mr. E. S. Gome.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Denney, Miss Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Dallas and three children, Mr. J. C. Craig, Mr. R. J. Dods, Mr. G. J. Poynter, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. C. Todd, Mr. J. G. Glen, Mr. Bushby, Mr. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Oliphant, Capt. Inglis, Col. W. Grey, Miss Macdonald, Dr. J. G. Reed, Capt. Tucker, Capt. Cantley, Miss Peck, Col. and Mrs. Hathaway, two Misses Hathaway, Mrs. Cousins, Col. L. B. Jones, Lieut. Shelley, Mr. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornel, Mr. and Mrs. Elsmie and infant, Capt. Justice, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Purkis, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Findlay, Mr. J. Ewart. From Barindisi.—Mr. Lewis, Mr. Crasier, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Robertson, Major and Mr. Preston, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Little. From Aden.—Col. Aitkin.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. H.M.'s str. Amberwitch, Bishop, Kurrachee; str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Gutch, &c.; str. Bailey, Peters, Liverpool; str. Sarsa, Weston, Aden and Suez; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Cutch.—19. Sandringham, Hamilton, Liverpool.—20. Str. Penang, Smart, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.; str. Apis, Calvi, Trieste, &c.—21. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Malabar Coast; Legion of Honour, Williams, Akyab; Maristia, Evans, Akyab; Girvan, Oman, Cochin.—22. H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Airmne, Suez; str. Austin Friars, Newcomb, Liverpool; Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell, Liverpool; August Frederick, Bruhn, Galle.—23. Forfarshire, Cleaver, Rangoon; Napoleon III., Bates, Rangoon.—24. Allerton, Gates, Akyab.—25. Mail str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Hardinge and child, Mrs. G. M. Folkard and child, Major and Mrs. Cowper, Rev. W. Simpson, Miss Drake, Mrs. Blackett, Brigadier gen. MacMahon, Mr. F. Fennell, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. F. Otto. For Suez.—Mr. G. Steinthal, Col. Cappage. For Brindisi.—Major J. F. MacAndrew, Col. and Mrs. J. K. Spence and child, Major Wakefield, Colonel Robinson, Messrs. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Heutz, W. West, Don, Nicholls, Butzow, D. R. Onslow, Benedict, Capt. Edwards.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 15-16d.	
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11⅛d. Credit Bills.	
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Docts.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅜
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 97¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106⅜
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, Feb. 25.—The business done this week has again been very small, and prices generally are lower. First holders have been offering their goods freely, and a good many packages, the property of bankrupt firms, have been placed on the market. But Grey Jacconets, 40-inch 2½ lbs. and 2¾ lbs., all descriptions of Grey Mulls, and 6, 7, and 8 lbs., 45-inch Grey Shirtings, are scarce, and in fair demand; but the distrust among the bazaar dealers, with respect to up-country buyers—among whom more failures have been announced—prevails, and to some extent impedes business.

Exports.—Bombay, Feb. 25.—*Cotton:* By the telegrams received during the week, the Liverpool Cotton Market has, in consequence of large receipts, been dull and heavy; and the price of Fair Dholleras, notwithstanding the announcement that peace between France and Germany was considered certain, has continued throughout at 6¼d. Prices here may generally be quoted Rs. 3 to 5 per candy lower, but a considerable business has been done. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 7,300 candies, among which there were—of New Cotton, 2,600 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 190 to 185 per candy; 1,300 candies of Machine-ginned Broach, at Rs. 205 to 200; 650 candies of Akote, at Rs. 197 to 194; 450 candies of Barsee, at Rs. 190 to 191½; and 300 candies of Khandeish, at Rs. 175 to 165; and of Old Cotton, 650 candies of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, at prices ranging from Rs. 165 to 190, according to quality; 500 candies of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 190 to 191; and 250 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 167 to 168. The market closes quiet.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Baldwin, R. J. R., servs. placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Feb.

Bayley, E. C., c.s.i., to be sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept. Mr. Bayley assumed charge of the office on Feb. 16.

Beckett, Capt. W. H., reported his arrival at Allahabad on Jan. 18, and is posted (temp.) to the 2nd Allahabad div., which he joined on Feb. 23.

Billings, J. H., from Saharunpore to Bustee, v. Munowur-ool-zuman, ret. Feb. [lum district. Feb.

Blyth, W. E., dep. comr., is transfd. from the Montgomery to the Jhe-

Bligh, C., is app. to offic. as an additional asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Burmah, v. Nightingale, dec. The appt. is a temporary one, in place of a vacancy among deputy conservators in the province, and will have effect from the date Mr. Bligh joins his appointment.

Blunt, H., from the 4th to the 3rd grade of dep. collectors. Feb.

Branfill, Major H. R., dep. superint., 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., offic. in the 1st grade. Feb. 15.

Brassington, J. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to Nuddea (local) Rivers div., is transfd. from local to Imperial estab., and posted to 2nd Presidency div. Feb. 22.

Burton, Lieut. W., asst. to the Gov. Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana for the purpose of suptg. the suppression of Dacoitee on the triple boundary of Bickaneer, Marwar, and Jeypore, will also be ex-officio asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the States of Upper Rajpootana. Feb. 17.

Campbell, W., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Beerbhoom, during abs. on furl. of Major T. Buttanshaw. Feb. 22.

Carter, J. H., asst. mag. and coll., Bustee, to Goruckpore, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Jan. 1. No. 477A.

Carter, J. H., asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Goruckpore to Allygurh. No. 483A, Feb.

Chambers.—The services of Lieut. H. M. Chambers, R.E., Imperial estab., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. Feb. 16.

Church, Mr., offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. No. 500A, Feb.

Clifford, W. W., offic. 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to be confd. in that app., v. Hick, prom. No. 94A, Feb. 6.

Cole.—The services of Lieut. H. H. Cole, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the home dept. Feb.

Concannen, J. W., is transfd. from Jounpore to Muttra, v. Sandford, retired. Feb.

Conran, W., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Punjab, to fill an existing vacancy.

Cooke, Lieut. C. B., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, is app. to offic. as asst. secy. to the chief comr. of British Burmah during Capt. Furlong's abs. on leave. Feb. 17.

Cornwall, Mr., offic. joint mag. 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade. No. 499A, Feb.

Craster, E. C., is app. to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Beerbhoom during absence on furlough of J. R. Muspratt. The subord. judge of Beerbhoom will be in charge of the judge's office until the arrival of Mr. Craster. Feb. 22.

Crosthwaite, C. H. T., offic. joint mag. 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll. No. 497A, Feb.

Crouch, C. P., is app. to officiate temp. as an asst. supt. of police in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. Feb. 22.

Dove, C. K., a postmaster general 2nd grade, officiating as deputy director general of the Post-office of India, having been permitted to retire from Feb. 25, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson is confirmed in the appointment of postmaster general 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces, from that date.

Fisher, E. E., uncov. dep. coll., is placed in charge of the Moorshedabad treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 22.

Gardner, Lieut. R., R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, is app. to the P.W. dept., and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway; joined Nov. 26 last.

Gardner, D. M., having reported his return from furlough, is app. to Jounpore as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade. No. 491A, Feb. 6.

George, A. B., asst. engr., attached to the Meerut div., Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on Jan. 24. No. 3,101.

Gordon, Major W. R., app., under orders of Jan. 17, to officiate as district superint. of police, Howrah, will continue to officiate as dep. inspec. gen. of police during absence, on deputation, of Lieut. col. Paterson.

Gulliver.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 4,849E-I, of Dec. 13, 1870, Lieut. col. H. W. Gulliver, supt. engr., Sirhind Canal circle, rejoined from the leave therein granted on the forenoon of Jan. 21. The unexpired portion of his leave is canc. No. 448E-I.

Hare, Capt. R. T., offic. dep. comr., is transf. from the Bunnoo to the Montgomery dist. Feb.

Harington, H. B., m.a., to continue to offic. as sec. to the Chief Comr. of Oude, during the absence on leave of Major I. F. MacAndrew. Feb. 18.

Hicks, C. C., 2nd grade, asst. dist. supt. of police, to the 1st grade, but to continue to offic. as dist. supt. of Lullutpore. Feb. 3.

Howe, W. A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. Feb.

Hunter, W. W., ll.d., is appt. to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of India, home dept., during the absence on leave of A. Howell, or until further orders, in addition to his regular duties in connection with the *Gazetteer*. Feb. 18.

Jackson, Lieut. G. D'A., gen. list, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Hyderabad, on return from leave, is posted to Central India. Feb.

James, C. A., is appt. to be an accountant, 4th grade, and divisional accountant of 3rd presidency div.; he joined above appt. Dec. 12, 1870.

Jeffery, T. J. P., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 20, 1870. No. 459E-I.

Johnston, W. R., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Chittagong treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 22.

Johnstone, Capt. J. W. H., offic. dep. comr., is transf. from the Jhelum to the Bunnoo dist. Feb.

Joyce, W. B., from Moradabad to Saharunpore, v. Morgan, retired. No. 458A, dated Feb. 3.

Kilby, W. J., is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Maldah, during absence on deputation of Irvine. Feb. 22.

Lambert, Lieut. S. J., R.E., asst. eng., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Allygurh div., Ganges Canal, to the 2nd div., Agra Canal. No. 1401-C, dated Allahabad, Jan. 20.

Leupolt, J. C., offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., is transfd. from Azimgurh to Mynpoory, on being relieved by Whiteway. Feb.

Lindsay, Capt. A. W. C., asst. supt. of the 2nd grade, in the Mysore commission, has returned from two years' furlough to England.

Livesay, C. E., asst. eng., 3rd grade, attached to Dehree div., having passed prescribed examination, is promd. to 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 22, 1870.

Lumsden, J. J. F., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, and to be posted to Banda. No. 498A, Feb.

Mackesy.—With reference to Govt. of India P.W. dept. notific. No. 33, dated Feb. 16, Major W. H. Mackesy, S.C., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is posted to the 3rd circle, building and road branch. No. 422A.

Maddocks, Uncov. dep. coll. C. R. S., is placed in charge of the Gya treasy., and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Feb. 22.

Maitland.—With reference to notification No. 3,925A, dated Jan. 31, Lieut. G. T. Maitland, exec. engineer 4th grade, joined the Agra div. on 9th inst., relieving Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds of the executive charge of the division on 12th idem. No. 152.

Marshall.—With reference to notification No. 1,974I, dated Nov. 21 last, Lieut. G. L. Marshall, R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, on special duty, reported his arrival at Meerut on Dec. 19 last. No. 3111.

Maxwell, Major P., deputy commissioner, having reported his return to India, is posted to the Ludiana district.

Melville, S. S., offic. mag. and coll. of Budaon, to be confirmed in that app., v. J. W. Sherer, c.s.i., prom. No. 410A, Feb.

Parkinson, T. F., exec. engr. 4th grade, to officiate as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. P.W. dept. Jan. 31.

Parsons, Major Q. D., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Rajshahye, during absence on leave of Major Fagan. Feb. 22.

Prinsep, J. H., offic. judge, Furruckabad, to be confirmed in that appt., with effect from Feb. 23, the date of Mr. B. Sapte's retirement from the C.S. No. 411A. Feb.

Pritchard.—The services of 2nd Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) G. D. Pritchard, of the R.E., Imperial estab., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. Feb. 6.

Porch, R., is appt. to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, 2nd grade. Feb. 22.

Posford, J., asst. coll., has been placed in charge of the Sylhet treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries. Feb. 22.

Rattray, B., is appt. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Chittagong. Feb. 22.

Ravenshaw, J. H., is appt. to offic. temp. as civil and session judge of Dinagepore. Feb. 22.

Richardson, Lieut. M. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad div., to which he was transf. in notification No. 72A, dated Feb. 6, on the forenoon of Jan. 21.

Riddell, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., Ambala, is appt. to offic. as dep. comr. of Ambala during the time Major Tighe offic. as comr. and supt. of the Ambala div. Feb. 6.

Rind, L. A., sub asst. conservator of forests, is transf. from the Dhoon to the Jounsar div. Feb.

Rogers, Lieut. M. W., R.E., asst. supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade, v. Carter, R.E., absent on furlough. Feb. 18.

Sale.—The servs. of Lieut. M. T. Sale, R.E., asst. supt., Topographical Survey dept., are placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept., with effect from Feb. 15.

Sherer, J. W., c.s.i., offictg. judge of Allahabad, to be confd. in that appt. with effect from Aug. 17, 1870, the date of Mr. C. Horne's retirement from the Civil Service. No. 409A.

Simpson, C. S. S., is app. to be a surveyor under sec. 16, Act V. (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Goalundo. Feb. 22.

Smeaton, R., asst. mag. and coll., Goruckpore, to Bustee, with effect from Dec. 15, 1870. No. 478A.

Souttar, W. M., m.a., received charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, appellate side, from Peacock, on Feb. 6.

Tighe, Major J. S., dep. comnr. of Ambala, is app. to offic. as comnr. and supt. of the Ambala div. during the abs. on leave of Macnabb. Feb. 6.

Tucker.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. Tucker to resign the Civil Service from April 1 next.

Warden, W., is app. to be asst. coll. of Customs, Chittagong, and to be conservator of that port. Feb. 22.

Whitefield, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of 24-Pergunnahs div., of which he assu. charge on Feb. 2.

Whiteway, R. S., asst. mag. and coll., from Mynpoory to Azimgurh. Feb.

Wood, O., asst. comnr., on his return from Oude, is app. to offic. as dep. comnr. of Goojeranwala. Feb.

Public Works Department, Bengal.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India as asst. superints. of the 4th grade, with effect from Nov. 9, reported their arrival in this country on the dates specified :—

A. M. Turner, Jan. 18.
C. F. H. Maclean, Jan. 18.
C. J. Worgan, Jan. 23.
G. R. Cundell, Jan. 27.

Bengal Police.

Feb. 22.—The following offieg. asst. supts. of police are posted to the dists. mentioned against their names :—

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury—Sarun.
Mr. H. V. H. Roberts—Dacca.
Mr. G. R. K. Meares, asst. supt. of police, Rungpore, is tranfd. to Bancoorah.
The following dist. supts. of police are tranfd. :—
Major W. R. Gordon, from Singbhoom to Howrah.
Mr. R. W. King, on leave, from Howrah to Singbhoom.

MILITARY.

Butter—Reid.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 15 last, making the following appts. :—Capt. A. D. Butter, Bengal S.C., att. to 43rd N.I., rejoined from sick leave, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Reid. Capt. G. D. Reid, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Beresford.

Cockburn-Hood.—The following prom. is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. col. J. Cockburn-Hood to be Brevet col., Bengal S.C. Jan. 29.

Deedes, Major H. G., 2nd batt. 60th foot (King's Own rifle corps), is apptd. private sec. and A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov., with effect from Jan. 20.

Heathcote—Davies.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom. or appt., been posted to the batts. of their regt. specified :—5th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Heathcote, 1st batt. ; and Ens. H. H. Davies, 2nd batt.

Howard-Brooke.—Regtl. order confd., dated 1st inst., apptg. Lieut. R. E. F. Howard-Brooke to act as adjt. 37th foot, v. Gilbert, who resigns.

Lewis.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—Lieut. T. L. Lewis, of the 1st batt., 11th foot, 1st wing sub., 26th (Punjab) regt. of N.I. Jan. 24, 1870.

Lloyd, Lieut. E., of the 108th foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on prob., during the period Lieut. L. T. Bishop may offic. as adjt. Feb. 18.

Pritchard, Second Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) G. D., R.E. (imperial estab.), services placed at disp. of public works dept. Feb. 15.

Reay, Lieut. col. C., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Benares, for gen. duty. Jan. 30.

Seagrim.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated Dec. 22 last, attaching Capt. A. Seagrim, staff corps, late offic. dep. judge advocate, to 21st Madras N.I., for duty, with effect from Feb. 19.

Smith, Major C. J., offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. of the 2nd regt. infantry, Hyderabad cont., as a provisional arrangement on departure of Major Lilly, and until the arrival of Lieut. col. Adey from Europe.

Stevens, Capt. G. B., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is attached to 13th N.I., for duty. Feb. 7.

Stilwell, Lieut. T. F., 1st wing subalt., on probation, to offic. as qrmr. 45th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd wing subalt., on probation, relieved.

Vousden—Watts.—5th Punjab cav. regtl. order confd., No. 288, dated Dec. 30 last, directing Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Hammond. Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Vousden. No. 48, Feb. 7.

Warde, Capt. S. G., late 11th N.I., recently returned from furl., is attached to 3rd N.I. for duty, at his own request. Feb. 7.

Punjab Frontier Force.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Major R. D'O. C. Bracken, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, or until further orders. Capt. H. M. Pratt, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major Bracken. Capt. J. B. Slater, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Pratt.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. A. Scott, qrmr. 4th Sikh inf., and offic. adjt. 3rd Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt. during the absence, on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. R. E. Gowan, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. A. I. Shepherd, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr. 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. A. Scott, and during the absence, on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, or until further orders.

2nd Cavalry.—Lieut. E. Lloyd, 108th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, is app. to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, during the period Lieut. L. T. Bishop may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut. T. L. Lewis, of the 1st batt. 11th foot, 1st wing subaltern, 26th (Punjab) regt. N.I. ; Jan. 24, 1870.

Lieut. cols. G. Baldock, Madras staff corps, and O. J. McL. Farrington, Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from Feb. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Majors W. Paske, P. Maxwell, and J. Leven, of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from Feb. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now lieut.) L. W. Christopher, of the 38th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 34th (the Futtehgurh) regt. of N.I., and Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, of the 102nd foot, 2nd wing subaltern 28th (Punjab) regt. of N.I. ; Jan. 18, 1870.

Lieut. G. Brehon, of the 1st batt. 11th foot, 1st wing subaltern 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) regt. of N.I. ; Jan. 24, 1870.

Ensign W. Harris, of the 37th foot, 1st wing subaltern and offic. qrmr. 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I. ; Feb. 1, 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 158 of this date, will rank as lieuts. in that corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Ensign (now lieut.) L. W. Christopher, of the 38th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 34th (the Futtehgurh) regt. of N.I., and Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, of the 102nd foot, 2nd wing subaltern (28th Punjab) regt. N.I. ; Jan. 18, 1870.

Ensign W. Harris, of the 37th foot, 1st wing subaltern and offic qrmr. 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I. ; Feb. 1, 1870.

108th Foot.

Feb. 7.—Ensign F. B. Peile to be lieut., v. T. A. F. Leader, a probr. for the India staff corps.

Ensign E. L. Elliott to be lieut., v. Peile, whose prom. on Aug. 23 has been cancd.

Ensign C. T. Bingham to be lieut., v. Elliott, whose prom. on Aug. 31 has been cancd.

Ensign C. A. V. Foulger to be lieut., v. Bingham, a probr. for the Indian staff corps.

J. D. Fullerton, gent., to be ensign, v. Foulger.

3rd Goorkhas.

Regtl. order, dated Nov. 2, appg. Capt. R. E. K. Money, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer tempy., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 1st idem, v. Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., proc. to Bareilly on duty.

4th Goorkhas.

Regtl. order, dated 5th inst., making the following temp. apps., with effect from Dec. 26, v. Major J. P. Turton, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. C. J. Farquharson, adjt., proc. to Mecan Meer on duty :—

Capt. F. F. Rowcroft, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Capt. E. P. Mainwaring, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. J. Hay, qrmr., to offic. as adj.

Lieut. G. W. Rogers, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

Brown, Surg. T. E. B., M.D., chemical examiner, is app. principal at Lahore med. school, v. Scriven. Feb.

Cullum, Surg. major W., received charge of the office of assay master of the Bombay mint from Kingstone, and Dr. Kingstone received charge of the office of dep. assay master from Peterson of Feb. 4.

Cutliffe, Surg. H. C., to offic. as professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, and ex-officio 2nd surg., Calcutta Medical College Hospital, during abs. on leave of Partridge. Feb. 22.

Dale.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated the 4th inst., directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., recently returned from furl., to proceed to Rawul Pindee, and take med. charge of the 25th N.I., on the departure on m.c. of Knox.

DeHodgson.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated Dec. 8 last, apptg. Asst. surg. D. F. DeHodgson, M.D., D baty. A brig. R.H.A., to take medical charge of head qrs. A brig. and the brig. hospital R.A. at Peshawur, from the date of departure of Steuart, 19th brig. R.A., for Meerut.

Elliot.—The services of Surg. J. Elliot, M.D., of the med. dept., garrison surg., Agra, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Feb. 18. Surg. Elliot is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Burdwan during the abs. on furl. of Mantell. Feb. 22.

Leask.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Dec. 13 last, app. Staff asst. surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., to the med. charge of head qrs. 24th brig. R.A., and R.A. at Morar, with effect from Nov. 17, v. Surg. T. J. Murphy, M.D., 22nd brig. R.A.

L'Estrange.—Oude div. order confd., dated Dec. 21 last, app. Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange, 1st batt. 17th foot, to accompany a party of invalids leaving Lucknow on Feb. 25, in room of Staff asst. surg. P. Shepherd, M.B.

Parkinson.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Dec. 17 last, attaching Staff asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson, directed to return to Umballa, from Jutogh, to the 20th hussars, for duty.

Smith, Surg. D. S., from the 4th Hussars, to be staff surg., v. C. M. Jessop, app. to the 4th Hussars.

Smith—Scriven.—Surg. majors C. M. Smith and J. B. Scriven, principal of Lahore med. school, are app. civil surgs., Lahore. Feb.

Scott—Shepherd—Cogan.—Oude div. order confd., dated Dec. 13 last, making the following med. arrangements:—Asst. surg. R. J. Scott, M.B., 62nd foot, to proc. with the detachment of invalids on Feb. 24, and to return to Lucknow on completion of that duty. Staff asst. surg. P. Shepherd, M.B., C baty. F brig. R.H.A., to proc. on duty with the detachment of invalids on Feb. 26, and to return to Lucknow on completion of that duty. Staff surg. major F. Cogan to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

Turnbull, Surg. major G. A., 21st Hussars, to be a dep. insp. general of hosps., with tempy. rank, during the period he may be in charge of the Peshawur Circle, on the departure for England of Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. Summers, M.D., or until further orders.

Chaplains absent on Furlough.

Feb.—The following is the list of chaplains belonging to the Bengal establishment absent on furlough:—

Revs. M. R. Burge, G. Lovely, W. C. Bromehead, J. Cave-Brown, J. R. Baldwin, C. W. Cahusac, A. W. Irwin, A. Horsburgh, W. C. Bell, W. Ayerst, J. Clough, J. P. Boswell, and J. Baly.

Hospital Apprentices.

The undermentioned candidates having passed the prescribed examination, and been reported qualified by the last half yearly committee at Agra, are admitted into the subordinate medical department as hospital apprentices:—

R. A. McGowan, S. Dullard, C. J. Sharpe, J. Gibb, H. Farrell, A. H. Nolan, R. De Cambra, T. Castello, W. B. Fullan, W. Casey, S. Killaway, J. E. McFarian, R. P. Jones, E. P. Clement, P. W. Little, O. Vandrap, R. J. Mason, W. F. Cannor, F. J. Graham.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Services of the late Sir Henry Durand.

No. 299p.—*Feb.* 10.—The following despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Political No. 2.

India-office, London, Jan. 5.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received with the deepest regret the telegraphic intelligence of the melancholy death by an accident of Major gen. Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

2. By this calamity the Govt. of India at home and abroad has been deprived of the services of one of its best officers whilst in the performance of his public duties at a time when he had just entered on a new career of utility, for which he was eminently fitted.

3. Having entered the Indian army in one of the scientific branches of the service, he distinguished himself at an early period by his gallantry in the field, and subsequently by his ability and independence of character in different high civil and political appointments, and as a member of the Supreme Government won for himself the confidence of successive Governors General, until he was selected by your Excellency to fill the high office in which his distinguished career has been so suddenly brought to a close.

4. The life of such a man is an example to the service, and H.M.'s Govt. deeply deplores his death.—I have, &c., Argyll.

The *Allahabad Gazette* will in future be published under the name of the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*.

Batteries of Artillery for England.—Under instructions from Government, the following batteries of royal horse artillery will be held in readiness to proceed to England in March:—F battery C brigade, C and D batteries D brigade, C and D batteries E brigade. The non-commissioned officers, artificers, and men of the batteries desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the royal horse artillery, serving in any of the three Presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 G.G.O. No. 695 of Nov. 17, 1863. The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the new brigades to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

Assault of Arms.—Arrangements having been made for an assault of arms and a gymnastic exhibition at Lucknow during the time the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition remains open in Feb. 1871, the C. in C. has notified that the Government of India have accorded sanction to the proportion of troops noted [G.O.C.C. Jan. 3, 1871.—British cavalry: Four non-commissioned officers and men from each. Royal artillery: Two men per battery—British infantry: four non-commissioned officers and men from each—Native cavalry: Two men from each] proceeding to Lucknow at the public expense, from regiments serving in Bengal, for the purpose of contending at the athletic games, &c.; it being understood that the men proceeding in charge of articles to be exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition must be included in the number for whom public passage is now sanctioned.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Amritsar division, one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Peshawar division, one month's subsidiary leave, on full pay, with effect from March 10, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. W. G. Waterfield, deputy commissioner, Peshawar, one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. A. Mallock, of the Bengal staff corps, superintendent of construction, electric telegraph department, for two years. Surg. S. B. Partridge, of the med. depart., professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, on private affairs, for two years. Major gen. G. P. Whish, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. E. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, assistant settlement officer, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Assist. surg. R. Gray, medical department, for two years. Second Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years. Capt. G. D. Reid, general list, infantry, is allowed furlough in India for eighteen months, on private affairs, from the date of his quitting his station. Surgeon A. A. Mantell, M.D., medical department, for twelve months. Major J. B. Saunders, late 4th European L.C., for two years. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps, commissioner, Jubbulpore division, Central Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major C. H. Clay, commanding the Deolee Irregular Force, preparatory leave for thirty days, from March 15, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of embarking to Europe for two years. Lieut. S. A. Swinley, general list, cavalry, 1st squadron subaltern, 3rd Bengal cavalry, for one year.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. A. Newman, accountant, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, for twelve months, from March 15 or other date, on private affairs. Mr. G. Carpenter, accountant, 1st grade, Oude, for six months, on private affairs, with effect from Jan. 5. Mr. D. Brandis, inspector general of forests, for twenty months, with effect from Feb. 4, on which date he reported his departure from Bombay. Mr. W. Coldstream, officiating registrar of the Chief Court, for two years, with effect from April 1. Major C. C. Minchin, staff corps, political agent and superintendent of Bhawulpore, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major W. T. McGrigor, cantonment magistrate, Benares, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation preparatory to furlough, with effect from March 15. Mr. G. E. Knox, assistant magistrate and collector, Allahabad, for one month, with effect from March 7 next, for the purpose of attending the examination for high proficiency in Urdu to be held in Calcutta in April next. Mr. H. F. White, State Railway Survey, privilege leave for ten weeks, from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. C. C. Anderson, superintending engineer, 3rd grade, attached to N.W.P., for one year: Mr. Anderson reported his departure from Bombay per mail steamer of Jan. 7. Capt. C. A. Bayley, assistant to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, magistrate at Aboo, and assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Lower Rajpootana, preparatory leave for thirty days from Feb. 1, to enable him to appear before a medical board in Bombay. Mr. V. Berkeley, subordinate judge and judge of the Court of Small Causes at Agra, from Nov. 5 to Jan. 17, in extension. Mr. W. G. Probyn, civil and sessions judge of Meerut, six months' special leave, with effect from March 16. Mr. W. Duthoit, deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, twenty-one months, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. C. Hatchell, civil surgeon of Boolundshuhur, subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. E. Montague, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furruckabad, for twenty-one months and a half, with effect from April 2, together with the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. N. Miller, deputy inspector general of police, Rawulpindi circle, one month's leave on full pay, preparatory to departure to Europe on furlough, with effect from 31st ult. The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. G. H. M. Batten, deputy commissioner of inland customs, is commuted to special leave to proceed to England on private affairs for five months and seventeen days. Mr. A. Howell, under secretary in the Home department of the Government of India, three months' leave, with effect from Feb. 15. Mr. F. F. Stevens, late officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gya, for twenty months. Mr. H. C. Richardson is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Feb. 4, the date on which he arrived at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Jessore; the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him under orders of Sept. 14, 1869, is cancelled. Mr. C. F. Manson, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong, since transferred to Cuttack, for one month, from Feb. 8. Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balasore, for ten days, to present himself for examination in Sanskrit by the high proficiency test at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in April next. Mr. A. Mackenzie, B.A., officiating junior secretary to the Government of Bengal, subsidiary leave for seven days, from Feb. 22, preparatory to proceeding to Europe; Mr. Mackenzie made over charge of the above office to Mr. H. L. Harrison, B.A., on Feb. 21. Surg. A. A. Mantell, M.D., civil surgeon of Burdwan, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Capt. A. R. Wilkinson, personal assistant to the inspector general of police, is allowed subsidiary leave from Jan. 22 to Feb. 10, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough. Mr. J. Lambert, district superintendent of police, Patna, for one month, from Feb. 13. Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, for three months in India, from March 1. Mr. F. Tucker, judge of Dinagepore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to retiring from the service. Mr. A. A. Knyvett, officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong, for one month and fifteen days, from March 8. Mr. R. M. Towers, officiating judge of the small cause courts at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat, for one month. Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, of the police, having returned from Europe on Feb. 15, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Capt. H. McV. Crichton, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, officiating garrison engineer, Fort William, for one month, on private affairs, preparator

to proceeding on furlough. Mr. L. G. Hill, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st grade, attached to the 1st division, Lower Provinces, for three months, from Feb. 10. Rev. H. Henderson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, for seven months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Buick, D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, on being relieved from his present acting appointment by Mr. W. Logan. Feb. 21.

Carr, F. C., to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during absence of Mr. Carmichael on leave. Feb. 21.

Garstin, J. H., acting coll. of sea customs and of the Madras district, resumed charge of his offices from Mr. H. E. Stokes on Feb. 13.

Kindersley, F. M., to act as civil and session judge of Cuddapah during employment of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty. Feb. 21.

Mayne, Hon. J. D., acting advocate gen. of Madras, assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of Feb. 20.

O'Sullivan, P., barrister-at-law, to act as asst. sec. to Govt. in the legislative dept., during employment of Mr. Mayne on other duty. Mr. O'Sullivan assumed charge of the office from Mr. Mayne on the forenoon of Feb. 20.

Smith, A., deputy coll. in tempy. charge of the treasury in the district of Chingleput, to act as registrar of assurances of that district. Feb. 21.

Thomas, E. C. G., civil and session judge of Vizagapatam, reported his return to the presidency per P. and O. steamer *Columbian*, Feb. 11.

Wallace, J., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore. Feb. 21.

MILITARY.

Stevens, Lieut. N. J. C., capt. in the 102nd foot, to have the position of capt., cadre 1st Madras fusiliers, v. Daniell, who retires upon a pension. Dated Jan. 4.

McGregor—Gillilan.—Col. J. M. McGregor, staff corps, comdt. of H.E. the Gov.'s body guard, and Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, staff corps, act. controller of mily. accounts, are appt. members of the bonus compensation committee, of which Col. R. Cadell, R.A., is president, v. Lieut. col. Drury, dec., and Lieut. col. Mayne, on furl.

Returned to Duty.

The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

2nd Capt. P. S. Marindin, royal (Madras) engrs., exec. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P. Arrived at Bombay Feb. 10.

Capt. E. W. Street, staff corps, dep. comr., 3rd grade, British Burmah. Arrived at Madras Feb. 15.

Major T. T. Turton, staff corps, 2nd in comd. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, and Conductor J. Ward, commissariat dept. Arrived at Bombay Feb. 11.

MEDICAL.

Going, Vet. surg. F. W., will, on departure of D baty. D brigade R.H.A., from Bangalore, remain for duty with head qrs. of his brigade.

Macpherson, Asst. surg. J., 38th N.I., to take med. charge of the staff garrison details and med. stores, Pegu div., until further orders, from Surg. major W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S., prom., without prejudice to his regtl. duties, viz., from Jan. 10.

Rogers, Surg. major C. J., to garrison surg., Rangoon, but to remain in his present appt. until relieved. Feb. 14.

Tyrrell, Asst. surg. S. M., acting zillah surg. of Guntoor, to act also as superint. of the jail at that station until further orders; to have effect from Dec. 25 last.

Wilson, Surg. R., M.D., to be zillah surg. and superint. of jail, Cuddalore. Feb. 21.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during February, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. S. D. Fennell, acting assistant superintendent of police, South Malabar, for three months, under the Financial Notification of the Government of India, dated Sept. 29, No. 3,819. Mr. J. A. Boyle, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, three months' privilege leave, from or after March 20 next. Mr. W. F. Hewetson, deputy collector, three months' leave.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—The leave to sea and Australia, granted in G.O. Jan. 17, No. 12, to Capt. C. J. Smith, of the royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer of the 1st grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, is cancelled. Lieut. R. A. Livesay, R.E., is permitted to return to England for a tour of home duty, on his completing a service of seven years in India. Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, of the staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 38th regiment N.I., is permitted to avail himself of the furlough to Europe granted to him on Nov. 22, 1870, No. 319, within three months from Dec. 22 last.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Ayerst, G., to act as asst. judge and session judge at Tanna, v. Lyons, on Mr. Cordeaux's proceeding on furl. Feb. 18.

Candy, E. T., to act tempy. as joint judge in the Ahmedabad dist. On being relieved of the duties of joint judge, Mr. Candy will act as asst. judge and session judge of Khandeish, v. Tagore. Feb. 22.

Cantem, A. M., to be 1st class (3rd grade) sub. judge at Sirsy, in the Canara dist., v. Madaollaya, deceased. Feb. 20.

Hancock, Lieut. G. E., returned from the priv. leave of abs. for three months, granted him by notification dated Nov. 23, and resumed charge of his duties as acting 1st asst. to the political resident, Aden, on Feb. 6.

Hunter, Lieut. F. M., staff corps, has been app. to act as cantonment mag. at Deesa during the abs. of Lieut. col. Hathway on leave, or until further orders.

Iredell, Capt. F. S., to act as canton. mag. at Ahmednuggur until Jones's return from leave. Capt. Iredell is, for such time as he may act as canton. mag. at Ahmednuggur, invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of that cantonment. Feb. 22.

Izon, C. B., to act as judge and sess. judge at Rutnagherry, on Hunter proceeding on furl. Feb. 22.

Lyon, A., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapoor, v. Newnham. Feb. 21.

Parsons, H. J., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Rutnagherry, v. Naylor. Feb. 22.

Scott, M. H., to revert to his appt. as asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad on return from leave. Feb. 22.

Sheppard, G. F., to act as coll. and mag. of Kaira during the abs. of Elliot on m.c. Feb. 18.

Tagore, S. N., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat, v. Phillpotts. Feb. 22.

MILITARY.

Clarke, Capt. R. T., dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, with effect from Feb. 6. No. 149.

Doherty, Schoolmaster T., is, under instructions from the Horse-guards, transfd. from the 15th hussars to the royal art. and garrison school at Ferozepore. No. 133.

Goodfellow, Capt. G. R., staff corps, 1st asst. polit. resident, Aden, services placed at disp. of the Govt. of India. Feb. 22.

Grant, Col. E., staff corps, to be 2nd in com. 13th regt. N.I. Feb. 20.

Harman—Stevenson.—Scinde dist. order confd., dated Feb. 4, app. Lieut. Harman, R.A., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Kurrachee, during the abs. of Capt. Anderson, brigade major, on duty. 49th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Feb. 9, app. Lieut. W. Stevenson, asst. instr. of musketry to the regt. No. 126.

Hill.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major J. T. Hill, S.C., Feb. 18.

Lauder, Qrmr. serg. C., Bombay unatt. list, is remanded to H.M.'s 90th foot in the present rank, in view to his discharge to pension being carried out in accordance with the regulations. Qrmr. serg. Lauder will remain attached to the Colaba sanitarium. Feb. 20.

Moore.—The undermentioned officer of the R.E. is raised to increased pay from Dec. 14, 1870:—Lieut. E. C. S. Moore.

Pedder, Lieut. D. C., S.C., 8th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern. No. 100, Feb. 14.

Poole, Capt. A., offic. as adjt. 25th regt. N.L.I., from Nov. 11 last to date of being relieved by Capt. Withers.

Radcliffe, Ensign G. B., 108th foot, 24th regt. N.I., a probationer for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subaltern on probation. Feb. 14.

Radcliffe, Ens. G. B. E., 108th foot, a probationer for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., 7th regt. N.I. This cancels so much of G.O. No. 100, Feb. 11, as relates to this officer.

Reynolds—Sind Frontier Field Force order confd., directing Capt. W. Reynolds, 2nd squad. officer 3rd Sind Horse, to offic. as second in command; and Lieut. H. B. McNeill, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to their respective duties.

Snodgrass—Belgaum district order confd., dated Jan. 31, apptg. Lieut. Snodgrass, C batt. 18th brigade R.A., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Belgaum, in add. to his own duties, during the absence of Major Hicks, brigade Major.

Stace.—Fulton.—Lieut. E. V. Stace, R.A., a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., 16th regt. N.I. Capt. G. G. H. Fulton, S.C., is attached to do duty with the 5th regt. N.L.I.

Taylor.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent prom., been posted to the 1st batt. of his regt.:—Lieut. J. M. Taylor, 8th foot. No. 114, Feb. 14.

Thompson—Green.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 27, 1871, app. Lieut. col. G. L. Thompson, 2nd in com., 26th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt.; and Major E. A. Green, offic. wing officer, 26th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. A. Y. Sinclair, proceeded on m.c. to Bombay.

Withers, Capt. J., staff corps, 25th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as adj. No. 111, Feb. 14.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

No. 117.—The promotions in the 3rd regt. L.C., notified in G.O. No. 81, dated Feb. 1, are cancelled.

Regimental order confd., dated Jan. 16, directing Capt. W. E. Le Geyt, 2nd in com., to offic. as commandant; Capt. A. P. Currie, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. J. Willoughby, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer; and Lieut. M. Mayne, 1st squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in add. to his own duties, in succession to Col. Graves, C.B., proc. on leave.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Major A. A. DesVœux, staff corps, wing officer 5th N.L.I.; Jan. 20.

Lieut. col. A. B. Little, staff corps, comdt. 25th regt. N.L.I.; Feb. 4.

Major A. G. Plomer, staff corps, brigade major; Feb. 4.

Capt. G. E. Blew, staff corps; Feb. 4.
Surg. major W. Collum, assay master, Bombay Mint; Feb. 4.
Surg. major J. Y. Smith, examiner medical accounts; Feb. 4.

Headquarters, Poonah, Feb. 20.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Capt. G. G. H. Fulton, staff corps—Feb. 2.
Capt J. H. Lloyd, staff corps, special assistant political agent, Kattywar—Feb. 4.
Lieut. col. J. H. Henderson, staff corps, dep. supt. of police, Poona—Feb. 10.
Vet. surg. F. F. S. Constant—Feb. 11.

Exchanges.

Official notification has been received (Feb. 20) of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

Lieut. Matthews, 1st batt. 2nd foot. | Lieut. A. Evers, 2nd batt. 2nd foot.

Commissariat Appointments.

Headquarters, Poonah, Feb. 22.—Major J. Clements, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to grade of acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Phelps, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. W. T. Keays, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Medical.

Barker, Asst. surg. F. C., m.d., is transf. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Northern div. Feb. 22.

Cook, Surg. H., m.d., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. Feb. 20.

Hay, Asst. surg. G. W. R., m.d., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Lumsdaine.—The servs. of Surg. major J. Lumsdaine have been, at his own request, placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. No. 116. He is placed on general duty, Bombay. Feb. 14.

Maconachie.—Deesa brigade order confd., dated Jan. 23, app. Asst. surg. Maconachie, 24th N.I., to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Deesa, v. Asst. surg. McAlister.

Maclachlan, Staff asst. surg. H. K., is placed on general duty, Presidency circle. Feb. 14.

Martin—Thorpe.—Asst. surg. Martin being about to proc. to Bombay on duty, Staff surg. Thorpe is app. to act as canton. mag., subject to confirmation, and will take charge of office during course of the day.

Wall, Staff asst. surg. N. R., is brought on the strength of the British troops in this Presy. from Feb. 11, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Welsh, Asst. surg. J. T., is transf. from gen. duty, Northern division, to gen. duty, Bombay. Feb. 20.

Medical Officers' Promotions.

Head-quarters, Poonah, Feb. 21.—The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeons from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Asst. surgeons D. Simpson, a.m., m.d.; H. J. Blanc, m.d.; J. Davies; W. Dymock, b.a.; E. Sexton, m.d.; Feb. 10.

Civil Leave of Absence.—H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India has granted to the Hon. J. S. White, Advocate General at Bombay, additional leave of absence for six months without pay.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Capt. (local major) H. P. P. Phelps, E baty. 9th brig. R.A., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Qrmr. M. Robinson, 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major J. Galbraith, 66th foot, to Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Madras, from date of departure, for three months, on private affairs. Col. Sir H. Green, k.c.s.i., staff corps, from March 1 to May 31, on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. E. Hopkins, from date of departure. Lieut. col. T. B. Gibbard, 18th brig. R.A., from date of departure, for four months, in India, on private affairs. Lieut. J. W. D. Hilton, 3rd hussars, to Bareilly, N.W.P., from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. H. F. Berkeley, to Bareilly, N.W.P., from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Cornet G. E. Rogers, to Bareilly, N.W.P., from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, 15th hussars, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Capt. G. Walker, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Capt. J. W. Frampton, 59th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, to Poorundhur, for fourteen days, from date of departure. Acting sub condr. A. Harman, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Bengal staff corps. Capt. G. Bramwell, staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. Battye, Bengal staff corps. Major B. R. Chambers, Bengal staff corps. Capt. A. F. Jones, general list, Bengal infantry, for two years. Lieut. F. H. Jackson, Bombay infantry, commandant of H.H. the Gaekwar's battalion at Dharu, for two years. The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G.O., dated Jan. 26, 1869, No. 61, to Surg. major W. Collum, assay master, Bombay Mint, is cancelled from Feb. 4, the date of that officer's return to duty. Capt. C. A. Bayley, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. E. S. Walcott, general list, sub assistant commissary general, for two years, from the date of departure in April next, on private affairs.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 14.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. J. E. Grant to be col., v. J. R. Anderson, c.b., ret. upon full pay; Lieut. col. R. J. Hay, from the seconded list, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Grant; March 15. 2nd Capt. F. S. Budd (late Madras), from the seconded list, to be capt., v. F. H. Thompson, transf. to the Madras staff corps; Feb. 7. Lieut. N. S. Perceval has been permitted to resign his commission; March 3.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. E. T. Nicolls (late Bengal), to be col., v. H. Rigby, removed from the corps as a general officer; Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. G. Medley (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. F. S. Taylor (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. E. Davison (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Nicolls; Jan. 2. Capt. D. Thomson (late Bombay), to be lieut. col., v. R. E. F. Cotgrave, who retires upon full pay; March 15. Capt. L. A. Hale, from the supernumerary list, to be capt., v. J. E. Cornes, dec.; Jan. 21. 2nd Capt. J. G. Forbes (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Davidson; Jan. 2. 2nd Capt. A. T. Mander (late Bombay), to be capt., v. Thomson; March 15. Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Forbes; Lieut. J. L. L. Morant (late Madras), to be 2nd capt., by augmentation; Lieut. R. P. Pennefather (late Madras), to be 2nd capt., by augmentation; Lieut. E. D'O. Twemlow (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., by augmentation; Lieut. J. D. Cruickshank (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., by augmentation; Jan. 14. Lieut. R. V. Riddel (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. A. H. Bagge, dec.; Jan. 20. Lieut. C. A. M'G. Skinner (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., v. Mander; March 15.

The promotion of the following officers (late Bengal), which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13 last, to be antedated to Jan. 2; 2nd Capt. B. Lovett, 2nd Capt. G. T. Skipwith.

The surname of the lieut. appointed on Jan. 4 is Bennet, and not Bennett, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 6.

BREVET.

Col. J. R. Anderton, c.b., retired full pay, R.A., to be major gen., the rank being hony. only; March 15.

Lieut. col. F. W. C. Ord, R.A., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 27, 1870; Feb. 27.

Lieut. col. R. E. F. Cotgrave, retired full pay, royal (late Bombay) engrs., to be col., the rank being hony. only; March 15.

The following promotions to take place in consequence of the death, on Jan. 1, of Major gen. Sir H. M. Durand, c.b., k.c.s.i.:—

Col. H. Rigby, royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be major gen.; Jan. 2.
Major R. H. Price, half-pay, late 25th foot, to be lieut. col.; Jan. 2.
Capt. S. Christian, 31st foot, to be major; Jan. 2.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Barrett—At Lower Colaba, Feb. 19, wife of T. Barrett, engineer, Elao Ginning Factory, son.
Biggs—At Egutpoora, Feb. 21, wife of J. S. Biggs, loco. dept., G.I.P.R., son.
Brookes—At Ghazeeabad, Feb. 15, wife of E. H. Brookes, S. P. & D. R., son.
Burke—At Hastings, Calcutta, Feb. 9, wife of A. Burke, son.
Codrington—Feb. 11, wife of Capt. Codrington, son.
DePenning—At Serampore, Feb. 13, Mrs. Geo. A. DePenning, daughter.
Deriaz—At Lucknow, Feb. 20, wife of E. Deriaz, daughter.
Falcon—At Rungpore, Feb. 13, wife of A. B. Falcon, Bengal C.S., twin daughters.
Flower—At Grant Buildings, Colaba, Feb. 22, wife of E. W. Flower, son.
Ireland—At Akyab, Arakan, Feb. 14, wife of W. De C. Ireland, b.a., dep. comr., daughter.
Johnstone—At Kurrachee, Feb. 13, wife of T. Y. Johnstone, Indo-European Telegraph Department, son.
Lister—At Cuddalore, Feb. 11, Mrs. A. L. Lister, son.
MacEwen—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, wife of R. S. MacEwen, daughter.
Manderson—At Umballa, Feb. 15, wife of Capt. T. C. Manderson, R.E., son.
Mylne—At Dinapore, Feb. 17, wife of Lieut. col. Mylne, A.C.G., son.
Ottley—At Bolarum, Feb. 18, wife of Capt. R. Ottley, adjutant 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, son.
Samuel—At Chandernagore, Feb. 9, wife of J. Samuel, East Indian Railway telegraph dept., son.
Stuart—At Lursingale, Cachar, Feb. 9, wife of J. P. Stuart, daughter.
West—At Kolapore, Feb. 17, wife of Capt. E. W. West, assist. political agent, son.
Williams—At Parell, Feb. 22, wife of R. K. Williams, son.

MARRIAGES.

Barr—Scott.—At Mhow, Feb. 21, D. W. K. Barr, Lieut. Bombay S.C., to Constance F., daughter of Col. J. G. Scott, 3rd regt. N.I.
Campbell—Campbell.—At the Advar, Madras, Feb. 16, Capt. E. A. Campbell, Retired List, Madras army, to Margaret, daughter of D. Campbell, Toronto, Upper Canada.
Garnault—Simeon.—At Hoti Murdan, Feb. 15, A. E. Garnault, Capt. R.A., to Lizzie, daughter of the late Lieut. col. R. G. Simeon, Bengal S.C.
Gill—Smith.—At the Cathedral, Moorgheatta, Feb. 18, J. Gill to Caroline, widow of the late S. Smith, of Calcutta.
Hilliard—Ross.—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, R. W. Hilliard to Mary M., daughter of the late G. Ross.

HOWATSON—BARHAM.—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, P. A. Howatson to Florence L., daughter of the late R. T. Barham, Calcutta.
NICOLAS—CASSIDY.—At Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, F. C. Nicolas, Lieut. R.H.A., to Henrietta J., daughter of Major L. Cassidy.
PRICE—CAW.—At Calcutta, Feb. 15, W. Price to Clarissa Caw.
SAYCE—JOHNSON.—At Allahabad, Feb. 16, J. D. Sayce to Louise M., daughter of the late P. A. Johnson.
SCOTT—HUNGERFORD.—At Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, Feb. 16, M. H. Scott, Bombay C.S., to Janie, daughter of R. T. Hungerford.
SMITH—MEPPEN.—At Vepery, Feb. 20, P. Smith to Evelyn McD., daughter of G. H. A. Meppen, of Waltair.
SPENCER—JOHNSTON.—At Cuddapah, Feb. 14, Rev. J. F. Spencer, Miss. S.P.G., to Anne M., daughter of Rev. R. D. Johnston.

DEATHS.

ADDIS—At Coonoor, Neilgherries, Feb. 18, Rev. W. B. Addis, aged 71.
BRAGANZA—At Macupa, Feb. 19, Celestin de Braganza, teacher Free General Assembly Instruction, aged 60.
CRANENBURGH—At Calcutta, Feb. 18, Edwin, son of D. E. Cranenburgh.
HOMER—At Jubbulpore, Feb. 6, wife of the Rev. F. W. Homer, chaplain.
JOSEPH—At Byculla, Feb. 22, Susan, widow of the late Marcus Joseph, aged 82.
KERR—At Entally, Feb. 14, John Kerr, aged 84.
MARTIN—At Goorgaon, Feb. 14, Aylmer R., son of T. Martin, M.J.C.E., offictg. supt. engr., Western Jumna Canals, aged three months.
MONKS—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, John C. Monks, son of Cond. R. Monks, ordnance dept., Fort William.
REED—At Tuticorin, Feb. 11, J. L. Reed, M.D.
THOMSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, Ellen A. Thompson, aged 18.

A HINDOO TEMPLE IN LONDON.—What will the frequenters of Exeter-hall say to the erection of a Hindoo temple in the midst of Christian London? We give them fair warning that such a thing is threatened. There was a meeting of influential natives held in the state of Joonaghur (in Kattywar), a few days ago, at which it was resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of encouraging and assisting young Hindoos who desire to go to England for the purpose of finishing their education; and a respectable vernacular paper in Bombay assures us that a temple of Hurkeshwur Mahadew is to be erected in London out of the fund, about a lac of rupees being set apart for that purpose.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 25.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND THE PRODUCTIONS OF BOMBAY.—A number of ladies and gentlemen attended by invitation at the Town Hall, on the 20th of February, to see the articles to be sent from the Bombay Presidency to the Exhibition of 1871. The productions of the Presidency are well known to all who have been in the country for any length of time, and those which have been selected are exceedingly good specimens. The deep carving of the Surat boxes and albums is excellent; the ivory figures, too, are very good, while the embroidery and brocades are above the average usually met with. The photographs, which are principally by Messrs. Lindley and Warren, and Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer (now the Bombay Photographic Company), represented many of the best views to be obtained on this part of India. Altogether, Bombay will be well represented, though, as we heard it remarked, it would have been just as easy to have temporarily transferred selected specimens from the Indian Museum to the Exhibition, for by so doing much trouble and expense would have been saved. It may be mentioned that some goods which are to be sent to England have not yet arrived from the provinces, while much has already been forwarded. The Supreme Government have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 towards the defrayment of expenses, so that it is to be expected that Bombay will be fairly represented.—*Times of India*, Feb. 25.

THE FALL OF MUSCAT.—The following report from Major A. C. Way, H.M.'s acting Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, is dated on board H.M.S. *Kwang-Tung*, Muscat Harbour, February 3. "On the 18th H.M.'s gunboat *Hugh Rose* proceeded to Muttrah to prevent the transport of reinforcements and military operations by sea. On the 23rd Syud Azan defied the orders of her Majecty's Government, and sent a field piece and ammunition by sea. As the boatmen would not return when warned, the boat was run into and sunk by H.M.S. *Kwang-Tung*. No one was hurt. The portion of the force of his Highness Syud Toorkee under Syf bin Sulliman reached Ruce on the 24th, and occupied the surrounding country. On the 18th Syud Azan attacked it near Fulluj; and was repulsed with loss. The following day quantities of poisoned halwa (sweetmeat) were sent out from Muttrah. This halwa was, as expected, pounced upon by the enemy. Many partook of it, but fortunately so sparingly that the effect was not fatal. On the morning of the 30th the town of Mattoah was attacked and taken. Syud Azan and Syf bin Sulliman were killed. Ebrahim bin Ghes fled to Muscat. During the day all the forts but one surrendered. The next day Ebrahim bin Ghes fled from Muscat; Khuleilee and his son took possession of the Jilalee and Marahi forts; and the troops, with the exception of those with Khuleilee and his son, dispersed, leaving the approaches and gates of Muscat open. On the 1st the attacking force took possession of the town of Muscat. The accounts differ as to where Syud Toorkee is. Some are that he will arrive immediately; others that he is still near Summud. The conduct of the attacking party has been excellent; no plundering has been allowed. her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident arrived here by mail of the 2nd."

Home.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

The adjourned discussion on Sir Charles Trevelyan's address on "The Finances of India," delivered at the Rooms of the Society of Arts in July last, was resumed on the 7th inst., Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN occupying the chair, and re-opening the debate. Having said a few words which recalled attention to the main principles of the question at issue which bore generally on a plan of reorganising the Public Works system of India, the speaker was followed by Sir CHARLES WINGFIELD, M.P., who professed to agree with nearly every proposition contained in the comprehensive and statesmanlike address which had been delivered. Sir Charles Wingfield considered, with the author of this important paper, that the taxation of India should be indirect and not direct, the better to advantage the country in the material sense of the development of its resources. The continued imposition of the Income-tax, which the chairman would reduce in amount, he (Sir Charles Wingfield) condemned altogether. The speaker proceeded to examine the statements and views of the paper with regard to the revenues of India, and the administrative means by which they were collected. He advised that the Supreme Government should limit its administrative powers so as to admit the local Governments to more share in the administration of their own financial affairs. As regarded the system proposed of employing capital largely to assist the local Governments in carrying on their Public Works, he would be inclined to watch jealously the introduction of such loan system as Sir Bartle Frere had recommended; neither could he concur with the proposal to take over the Public Works, and submit this important department to the operations of commercial financing at home. He would not curtail the authority of the Supreme Government in this respect, although he did not deny that the Public Works Department was mismanaged; but if mismanaged by the Supreme Government, it was also mismanaged by the local Governments. It was inconceivable that the Imperial Government could be brought to countenance and support the financial control recommended to be exercised over the revenues and public works of India. The plans propounded for the decentralisation of the Indian finance system he thought equivalent to the decimation of the Governmental Public Works Departments. India had already been bringing more capital into the country for railways, irrigation works, and canals than she could afford to borrow. Of this the speaker gave several instances, and concluded by urging the discouragement of factitious public companies and their operations. Whenever it could be shown that public works could be carried out on a large scale under proper organisation, and with safety and profit, he would be glad to recognise such an improvement; but if the profits of improved cultivation of the land were shown to be real, he considered that any surplus arising from the profits of particular districts should be allowed to remain in the hands of the local rulers of those districts, to be used in following up the development of material resources in the manner which seemed best to those acquainted with the localities, He, in conclusion, apologised for criticising so freely the propositions contained in the paper, believing that those views were founded on the deep convictions of the chairman, whose wide knowledge and experience of India were well known.

Mr. P. B. SMOLLETT criticised Sir Bartle Frere's paper on Indian Finance, and dealing with what he termed the present impecuniosity of the Government, he attributed it to the shameful mismanagement of the Public Works and the corrupt encouragement of extensive jobberies. But he, nevertheless, objected to the proposition for relieving the Supreme Government from the responsibility of the public expenditure; and transferring it to the hands of some commercial or finance committee sitting in some hole of an office in a back street in London. The address of Sir Charles Trevelyan was much more temperate in recommending administrative reforms and the developement of the resources of India. The latter was untainted with considerations connected with "vulgar jobbery" such as had notoriously been carried on with the land of India by public companies under various pretences of improving the irrigation, the canal and railway communication of the country. He next denounced as most disgraceful the way in which the Public Works Department had squandered the public money by millions sterling upon useless barracks, five stories high, and so constructed that they could not be inhabited when built. Those barracks he considered were evidences of the practice of jobbery which the Government had allowed the contractors to carry on in association with delinquent officials. Advising retrenchment in the expenditure of India as the best panacea, Mr. Smollett recalled the name of Lord William Bentinck as the Governor-General who was the inaugurator of retrenchment, and as the consequence, left a flourishing treasury to his successor. Any Governor-General who would follow up the principles of Lord William Bentinck's rule might cut down the expenditure now by at least four millions. He (Mr. Smollett) had no faith in the Parliamentary committee appointed to sit on Indian Finance, because he did not think that, whatever their propositions, they would be allowed to be carried out. He expressed himself pleased with Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan of

dealing with the irrigation works in India. It showed thrift, and at the same time would be the means of advancing the works. Indeed thrift appeared to be the aim of Sir Charles in dealing with public works generally in India, while, however, Sir Richard Temple was now pursuing a course of extravagance and impolicy which he could not too strongly object to. If Sir Charles Trevelyan had been as sensible a reformer when he was in India as he now showed himself to be, the country would have reaped great benefit from his recommendations; but he must be allowed to complain of the reticence Sir Charles had shown, when he resided in India, a high administrative official. However, the fault was condoned by the able exposition of the state of affairs in India the right hon. gentleman had laid before the Society.

Mr. Maitland (East India merchant) expressed his dissatisfaction with the wholesale denunciations of the Supreme Government of India in which Mr. Smollett had indulged. Although he (Mr. Maitland) was not officially connected with the Government, he felt it must be undeserved. He advocated greater encouragement of native intelligence in working out the commercial system of India. He was glad to find that agricultural plans he had long been an advocate of had become embodied in the formation of a new agricultural department connected with the Indian Government. After making a few more practical observations connected with the commerce of the country, the speaker concluded.

Mr. Tayler took up the question of the ryots, and argued against the fallacy that the peasant proprietors in India were in a prosperous condition. From his own personal experience he knew that the contrary was the fact; at any rate, it was so in that part of India with which he was acquainted. In conclusion, the speaker said he could much wish to see the Parliamentary Committee entrusted with powers to examine witnesses on the ryot question, and on those of the Irrigation and Canal Works of India.

Colonel Rathborne thought that the panacea for the evils India suffered from lay in a liberal scheme of land tenure.

The Right Hon. the Chairman wound up the discussion in a succinct reply, in which he stated that the new Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance would doubtless derive much information to guide them from the deliberations of the East India Association. Referring to the revenues of India, Sir Charles said the revenues were in a good state, but the expenditure was in a bad state, and his own views on the point, he observed, were joined in by Mr. Smollett and other speakers. The Parliamentary Committee would chiefly have to deal with this subject. The Committee would also have to consider the important question whether it would answer to throw the resources of India into the hands of capitalists in the English money market under a grand financing or loan system. In launching India on a career of moral and material improvement he believed the Imperial Government might with safety look forward to amply profitable returns. After a few more observations on the principle of the decentralisation of the Public Works Department, the right hon. gentleman concluded his reply with a few complimentary remarks on the ability and knowledge of Indian finance and revenue displayed in the pamphlet of a highly intelligent native gentleman they had with them in the Association—he alluded to the hon. secretary, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Miscellaneous.

Professor M'Gill.—Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at the University of St. Andrew, and a member of the Bible Revision Committee, died on the night of Friday last.

Indian Finance Committee.—The East Indian Finance Select Committee met on Thursday, for the first time, to consider and arrange the course of proceedings of the committee. Mr. Ayrton was chosen chairman.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The vacant seat at the Board of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, caused by the death of the late Sir Herbert Maddock, has been accepted by Sir Donald F. M'Leod, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, who has at the same time been elected deputy-chairman of the company.

Death of Mr. Farquharson, of Langton.—Mr. James John Farquharson, of Langton House, Dorset, died on March 10th, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the son of Mr. Farquharson, an East India merchant, who purchased the manor of Littleton and the adjoining estates in 1798. The deceased gentleman was famous as a sportsman, having hunted Dorsetshire and a part of Somersetshire for fifty-two years, without requiring any assistance from his friends further than the preservation of foxes. Mr. Farquharson was a practical agriculturist as well as a field sportsman.

Bankruptcy.—There was an examination sitting last Wednesday at the Court of Bankruptcy in the matter of Edward Bigg, East Indian merchant, of Mount-street, Manchester, having an establishment at Bombay. The debts are not less than £102,126, against some of which of there is security to the value of £60,000. On the application of Mr. N. Chatteris, the trustee, an adjournment for three months was ordered, to give opportunity for accounts being received from Bombay, where the principal assets are.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £298,000, to Bombay, £100,000 and Madras, £2,000. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. will receive about 12 per cent. and on Bombay at 1s. 10$\frac{5}{8}$d. about 97 per cent. Those above, in full.

A Just Award.—The Secretary of State for India has granted the sum of two thousand pounds each to the 7th and 19th Regiments of Hussars as compensation for the depreciation of property and inconvenience which those corps have suffered from being ordered home at such short notice. This award must fall very far short of the loss actually sustained, yet the concession is acceptable as admitting a principle, and we are happy to add that the example is to be followed in the case of the five batteries of Horse Artillery, which have been summoned from India likewise on short notice.

Troops for England.—The Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain C. T. Curme, will leave Bombay on the 10th of April with about 470 troops for England, *via* the Suez Canal. This mode of making the passage will be a great boon to the numerous invalids who, we hear, are coming home by this opportunity. The *Serapis* broke her screw shaft 350 miles to eastward of Malta on her way to Alexandria. The *Crocodile* met her on her way back from Alexandria and towed her into Malta. The *Serapis* will transfer her living freight to the *Crocodile*, which vessel will take it on to Alexandria, the *Serapis* receiving the *Crocodile's* lot. The shaft will be repaired in eight or nine days. The *Crocodile* will bring home all her original troops, &c., and the *Serapis* come home empty.

The Superseded Colonels.—The report of the Royal Commission on the Supersession of British Colonels by those of the Indian Army has been sent in to the Secretary of State for War. It is understood that Lord Cairns is of opinion that the proposal of Colonel Anson's Committee of last year cannot be legally carried out, as the Warrant of 1862 was clearly a breach of the guarantee of 1858, and therefore that the Warrant of 1864, repealing that of 1862, must be maintained. The Commission, while adopting this view of the legal bearings of the case, are understood to have intimated in the report their strong opinion that measures should be taken by the British Government to give such advancement to the British Colonels as would remove the hardship under which it is admitted on all hands they are suffering in the matter of supersession.—*Broad Arrow.*

Indian Civil Service Candidates.—A candidate for the Indian Civil Service publishes the following letter:—"Sir,—Allow me, through your columns, to draw attention to the grievance under which we candidates for this examination are at present labouring. It has been officially announced that the examination will this year commence on the 28th inst. Such of us as have been preparing at the universities, or elsewhere out of London, are therefore now leaving our present abodes and coming up to town. But, although the time is close at hand, the Civil Service Commissioners have made no announcement as to the particular days of examination allotted to each subject, nor indeed as to the number of vacancies. No man knows whether he will have to stay in London for one week only, or for three. The inconvenience and expense entailed by this uncertainty, both as to the present residence and prospective arrangements, are obvious. Since the number of intending candidates, and the subject in which each wishes to be examined, have been known to the Commissioners since the 1st of February, we might fairly have expected some information before now. This year also we have been compelled to pay £5 for the privilege of being examined in this open (!) competition. More than two hundred and fifty men have complied with this somewhat severe regulation, many of whom would not have dreamt of going up had they known what we are liable to hear any day now—that the number of vacancies had been reduced to twenty-five."

Army Labour.—The Committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief find, from the returns which have been obtained from the majority of the regiments in Great Britain, that the number of *bona fide* artificers available for employment at trades is very limited, being an average of 17 16-35 per battalion. Few of these have been found, on being tested by the Royal Engineer Department, to be first-class workmen. The Committee recommend that the following be the regulations for securing the employment of soldiers in trades:—The pioneers of a regiment to cease to be employed on fatigue duties, or in the Quartermaster's stores. They are to consist of one sergeant, a carpenter by trade if possible; three carpenters, two bricklayers, one able to plaster and one able to slate; one smith, able to shoe horses; one mason, able to cut stone; one painter and glazier; two plumbers and gasfitters—per battalion. The non-commissioned officer who may be selected to take charge of the pioneers should, besides being a tradesman, be able to write a legible hand and to keep simple accounts. The work required to be done for the public service is to have priority, but when circumstances admit, work may be done for the regiment, and even private work for officers or others, if approved of by the commanding officer. The apportionment of money earned by contract, and the payment of the tradesmen generally, must be carried out by the pioneer sergeant, under the general superintendence of an officer to be appointed by the commanding officer of the battalion. A fund to meet

the cost of repairing or replacing tools, or other contingent expenses, will be kept by the regimental paymaster; and, in order to establish this fund, a contribution, not exceeding five per cent., to be fixed by the commanding officer, should be deducted from payments made for all work performed. This fund should not at any time exceed £30. The arrangements made should be entirely with a view to the system being self-supporting, not taking into account the ordinary regimental pay or allowance received by the non-commissioned officers and men as soldiers.

SERVICES OF SIR W. MANSFIELD.—He obtained his first commission in the 53rd Regiment, November 27, 1835; became lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1838; captain, February 10, 1843; major, December 3, 1847; lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1851; colonel, November 28, 1854; major-general, May 18, 1858; and lieutenant-general, December 27, 1864. He served with the 53rd Regiment in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, at the last-named action acting as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He commanded the 53rd in the Punjab campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. He was also constantly employed in the operations on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-52, either in command of the 53rd or attached to the staff of Sir Colin Campbell commanding the forces, and was present at the affairs of Nawadund, Pranghur, and Skarkote, where his horse was wounded. In June, 1855, he was attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, with the rank of Brigadier General, as responsible adviser of her Majesty's Ambassador, and in August proceeded to the Crimea in his Excellency's suite; going to Warsaw at the close of the war as Consul-General, with the same rank in Poland. Upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was nominated chief of the Staff in that country, with the rank of Major General, and served throughout the war of 1857-59 in that capacity, including the relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore—wounded—advance on Futtehghur and action on the Kalee-Nuddee, the siege of Lucknow, campaign in Rohilcund, battle of Bareilly, and affairs at Shahjehanpore; campaign in Oude in 1858-59, actions of Doondea Khaira and the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the various affairs resulting in the complete subjugation of the province of Oude. Sir William has the medal with clasp for the Sutlej campaign, medal with clasp for Goojerat in 1849, medal with clasp for service on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-52, and medal with clasp for the Indian Mutiny campaign. He was thanked by Parliament for the services he rendered in India in 1857-59, was appointed a K.C.B. in recognition of his exertions at the relief of Lucknow, and made a major-general after the siege. He was Commander-in-Chief from 1860 to 1865, when he succeeded Lord Strathnairn as Commander-in-Chief of Bengal. Last year he again succeeded Lord Straithnairn in the Irish command.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 14.—INDIA-OFFCE MUSEUM.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in answer to Colonel SYKES, said that the Zoological collections in this museum were, to a certain extent, accessible to scientific students, although he was bound to admit there were many difficulties yet to be disposed of. Even if additional land should be taken, and a more suitable building erected, he was afraid that the available space would be entirely occupied by showing those products of India which it was desirable to bring under the notice of the commercial community; so that science, pure and simple, would be very badly off. The next sheet of the Indian Atlas would be published to-morrow.—Colonel SYKES: Is it not true that that the Zoological collections are boxed up?—Mr. GRANT DUFF: Yes, they are. (A laugh.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 16.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The adjourned debate on the Army Regulation Bill was resumed by Lord BURY, who joined with previous speakers in regretting the narrow scope given to the debate by the amendment, and would have preferred to say "yes" or "no" to the second reading. He considered the Bill was entirely inadequate; it did not carry out the promise of Mr. Cardwell's speech, and omitted altogether many most important points of army organisation. The abolition of purchase, said to be the pith of the Bill, had no real connection with the other objects Mr. Cardwell had proposed to himself—such as short service, increase of the Militia, and reorganisation of the Volunteers. No doubt it would be necessary to abolish purchase before officers could be exchanged backwards and forwards between the Line and Militia; but was this advantage worth eight millions, besides the unknown cost of retirement? He complained, moreover, that for the sake of abolishing purchase, such points as Artillery Reserves, Militia Organisation, Commissariat, &c., had been entirely passed over. If purchase were abolished the regimental system must go, and he strongly objected to any deterioration in the class of officers—any large introduction of the "average vestryman" class. As to selection, he could not see how it could be worked out without creating ill-will and discord, and he quoted against it Sir J. Burgoyne's opinion and his own knowledge of the system in the Austrian army, where the selected officer had to begin by fighting half-a-dozen duels with those over whose heads he had been passed.—Mr. OSBORNE acquitted the Government of the charge that they were actuated by party motives in basing their Bill solely on the abolition of purchase, and attributed it to Colonel Loyd Lindsay's "nibbling amendment" that the House, after four nights' debate, was "still floundering in the morass of the purchase system." But he complained that the measure did not come up to Mr. Cardwell's own programme, and it would land the country, he predicted, in large expenditure, ill-defined estimates, with no prospect of permanent security. No information was vouchsafed as to what was to take the place of purchase, nor as to the army of the future. Admitting, however, that purchase was doomed, Mr. Osborne urged that the abolition should be carried out at once, and in a just and liberal manner, and expatiated on the cost of retirement and the difficulties of selection, which, in Sir John Burgoyne's words, he believed would degenerate into a lottery or an abuse. He ridiculed, too, the suggestion of giving away all first commissions by competitive examination, exposed the shortcomings of the Government scheme in regard to organisation, commissariat, artillery reserves, &c., and concluding by declaring that he could not support the amendment, but he should oppose the second reading.—Mr. CARDWELL, after touching on the narrow issue raised by Colonel Loyd Lindsay's amendment, repeated his assertion that no real reform could be attempted until purchase was abolished, and therefore the expenditure was not wanton, but wise and judicious. Replying to Sir J. Pakington, he described once again the principle features of the reductions he had effected in the last two years, maintaining that he had not thereby reduced our effective military strength, while the increase this year was due entirely to exceptional and temporary causes. Defending the Bill from various criticisms, he asserted that not one of the requisites mentioned by Lord Elcho and others in the course of the debate had been overlooked, but none appeared in the Bill save those for which legislation was necessary. Organisation, for instance, was not a matter which could be put into a Bill; it was to be carried out by Royal warrants and acts of the Executive. But it dealt with one of the most important points—short service; and he gave the House the particulars of a calculation showing that in twelve years the short-service system would give us a first Reserve of 178,000 men, and would have poured into the civil population some 400,000 men under fifty years of age, neither receiving pay nor pension. The organisation of forces so varied as ours, and enlisted on the voluntary principle, must be slow, but at every step the anomalies of purchase interrupted the progress and stages of organisation. Next he examined, with numerous quotations from the evidence and the reports of Royal Commissions, the baneful effects of the present system on purchase and non-purchase officers, on non-commissioned officers, and on candidates for the army, and showed how indispensable its abolition was to improve the professional training of the officers and to make the army an open career. He explained and defended the operation of the principle of selection, denying that it would break up the regimental system, and, with regard to retirement, he remarked that he should have gladly laid a scheme before the House had he possessed the information. But whatever expense it might be necessary to go into now, it would ultimately prove a great economy. And finally, he argued in favour of paying over-regulation as well as regulation prices—quoting in this sense the opinions of Lord Palmerston and Sir H. Hardinge,—and asserted that the future efficiency of the service under the altered circumstances of warfare demanded that purchase should be at once swept away.—Colonel NORTH moved the adjournment of the debate, to which Mr. GLADSTONE objected, on the ground that the commencement of the financial year was at hand, and it was necessary immediately to take some votes in supply.—The motion, however, was supported by Mr. BENTINCK, who characterised Mr. Gladstone's attempt to stifle debate as a proceeding worthy of M. Bismarck; and by Mr. ANDERSON, who, speaking from the Ministerial side, complained of the manner in which Mr. Speaker's choice of speakers was regulated, which gave independent members no chance.—Mr. DISRAELI also desired an adjournment, wishing to address the House on the subject. On a division the motion for an adjournment was defeated by 284 to 187. A second motion to the same effect was made by Mr. R. FOWLER, and defeated by 256 to 147; and a third motion following, Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY suggested that there should be a morning sitting to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 17.—INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in answer to Mr. RIDLEY, said that he had no means of furnishing a detailed statement of the sums already expended by the Government of India upon the projected line of railway between Lahore and Peshawur. The question of gauge was left with the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to determine.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in answer to Mr. PLUNKETT, said that it was intended to alter, in conformity with the resolution of the House of Commons, the prospectus of the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to this college.

THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The fifth night's debate on the Army Regulation Bill was opened by Sir JOHN HAY, who opposed the measure as founded upon an erroneous principle, and suggested that, instead of abolishing purchase, it would be better to devote the money to arming the fortifications at Gibraltar, Malta, and Quebec,

furnishing field artillery and supplying guns for the navy.—Mr. ANDERSON criticised severely the proposed treatment of the Volunteers, and opposed the payment of over-regulation prices.—Mr. HERMON, though favourable to the abolition of purchase, declined to support it unaccompanied by a scheme of retirement.—Colonel DYOTT and Major WALKER spoke decidedly against the Bill.—Mr. R. TORRENS requested some further information as to the details of the expense, while Sir W. RUSSELL and Captain GROSVENOR supported the abolition of purchase, but thought the re-organisation scheme utterly insufficient.—Mr. DISRAELI rose at a few minutes to ten and began by remarking that the events of the last seven months, out of which the Bill had sprung, had led the people of this country to expect something more than the abolition of purchase, although this had been a Parliamentary question for a good many years. There was a general feeling that the security of the Empire was not complete, and by this test he proceeded to try Mr. Cardwell's scheme, and how far it came up to his programme—a sufficient army, ample reserves, and the placing of all our military resources under one supreme control; and he maintained that the result of the comparison was very disappointing, particularly in the matters of reserves. But although the fulfilment of the programme was not so vigorous as might have been anticipated, remembering his pledge at the commencement of the Session he was anxious that the Bill should be read a second time, and that the details, such as Purchase, should be dealt with in their proper place. He was disposed to see in the Bill something of the fashionable doctrine of evolution, and to hope that the features faintly adumbrated in the Bill might be developed into substantial legislation. Passing to the subject of Purchase, Mr. Disraeli classed it among such questions as marriage with a deceased wife's sister—affairs which go on pretty much as usual, whatever might be the decision. But in the Bill the question assumed a financial aspect, and, therefore, it required more careful attention. Examining the Government Estimates closely, Mr. Disraeli warned the country to be prepared for a much larger cost than eight millions, and if Mr. Lowe a few weeks hence should have to ask for a new tax to pay off purchase, the state of things would become intolerable.—Mr. GLADSTONE, after intimating that the Government would not acquiesce in the withdrawal of the amendment, but would insist on its being negatived, welcomed Mr. Disraeli's speech as an important landmark in history, particularly in its recognition that this was the first attempt to weld together in one organisation all our varying forces. In answer to the criticism that the Bill did not come up to the programme of the Government, he pointed out that it only contained so much of the programme as needed legislation. Taking as the standard of our requirements a small army, highly trained, and a large army of Reserve ready for service at any moment, Mr. Gladstone went on to show that this would be the product of the Bill. He differed, however, from Mr. Disraeli in thinking that we should draw our Reserves from the Militia. On the contrary, we ought to have Reserves of seasoned men, regularly trained, corresponding to the German Landwehr. He next dealt with the suggested necessity of an increase of pay when purchase was abolished, which he professed himself utterly unable to understand, and, in an elaborate argument explained his reasons for disbelieving that the officers of the army would come hereafter from a very different class of society, and for advocating this change as the first step towards drawing together a highly trained army. Finally, he stated that the Government would go into Committee inviting criticism and co-operation, and without any pedantic assumption that they had been able of themselves to make their proposal perfect.—The amendment was then negatived, though Colonel LOYD LINDSAY offered to withdraw , and the Bill was read a second time.

India Office.

March 20, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. A. R. Alexander, W. D. Brockman (Uncov.), R. W. King (Uncov.), D. R. Onslow (Uncov.), F. J. Dickens (Uncov.), and Dr. D. Brandis (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. W. W. Martin.
Bombay Estab.—Hon. G. A. Hobart.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Vivian, Staff Corps; Capt. W. G. Keppell, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. J. T. Nield, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. B. L. Forbes (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. A. W. Brind (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. D. Lacey (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, C.S.I. (Cov. C.S.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. W. Tyndall (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. R. D. Bingham, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. L. W. Halsted, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. Swiney, Staff Corps, 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. MacDowall, 3 mo.; Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Wavell, E. Waterfield, J. W. Neill, A. Boulderson, J. Wheeler (Uncov.), W. B. Harington (Uncov.), and A. C. Nisbet Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. Sandwith, and H. C. Mance (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. R. W. Chester, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major A. H. Cooke, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. Sim, Engrs.; Capt. G. W. Cox; Conductor J. Deacon; Capt. W. C. Drummond, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. V. Shewell; Capt. S. H. Burnes, Staff Corps; Capt. F. W. Bean, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. C. Davies; Capt. C. M. Browne, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEECHING—The wife of Capt. Frank Beeching, 10th Madras N.I., of a son, at 20, New Steyne, Brighton, March 16.
CAMPBELL—The wife of Capt. W. H. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Cheltenham, March 7.
POTTINGER—The wife of Eldred Pottinger, of a daughter, at Ballysculion-house, Derry, March 9.
WOODS—The wife of Capt. Woods, 102nd Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Winchelsea-crescent, Dover, March 10.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ROSE.—Joseph A. Smith, Captain 1st West India Regt., to Caroline S., daughter of the late Abraham Rose, at Westmill Church, Herts, March 16.

DEATHS.

ANNAND—Hubert B., infant son of Capt. Annand, R.A., at Brighton, March 13.
ELLIOT—Amelia, wife of Capt. Minto Elliot, Royal Bengal Artill[illegible] on her passage from Bombay, aged 33, Feb. 12.
FRANKS—The wife of W. A. Franks, at The Terrace, Clapham-com[illegible]ler, aged 58, March 16.
HENDERSON—Isabella, wife of Capt. J. W. Cleveland Henderson, Madras Staff Corps, at Southampton, March 11.
HUME—Emily A., daughter of W. W. Hume, Ceylon Civil Service, at Weedon, March 10.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 12. Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Lord Macaulay, Manila; A. N. Cazard, Saigon; Java (transport), Batavia.—13. Ann Millicent, Calcutta; str. Milbanke, Bombay; Polly, Mauritius; Corlii, Rangoon.—14. Morning Star, Calcutta; str. Collingwood, Bombay.—18. Eaton Hall, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 13. Gauntlet, Cardiff and Negapatam; James Wishart, Shields and Calcutta.—14. Benares, Singapore; Dhollerah, Madras; Lord of the Isles, Calcutta; Leaping Water, Aden; City of Poonah, Calcutta.—15. Scotland, Bombay; Clara, Bombay.—16. Sir Henry Lawrence, Calcutta; Queen of India, Aden; Fort Regent, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nile, via Suez Canal, March 11.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Scougall, Mrs. Cockburn and family, Mr. F. Barnes, Mr. G. F. Traill, Mrs. Thurlow. For MADRAS.—Two Misses Carter, Mr. W. Ricard. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Miss Oldfield, Mr. B. S. Pearson and family.

Per str. Lorne, vin Suez Canal, March 10.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and two children, Surg. major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Jacob and two children, Mrs. Cox, lady and child, Mrs. and Miss Wallace, two Misses Watson, Miss Deshon, Mr. Jameson, Lieut. Matthews, Cornet Masters, Ensign Hervey, Mr. V. Byrne, Mr. W. C. Webb.

Per str. Arcot, via Suez Canal, March 11.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. G. L. R. Morrell, Mr. S. Audry, Mr. G. M. Falconar, Mr. C. Ritchie, Mr. Samaurez de Havilland, Mrs. Prime, Qrmr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Collins. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Asst. surg. Mayer, Mr. F. J. Budd, Mr. W. Packard. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Butler, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. J. H. Oates, Mr. A. C. Boyd.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nubia, March 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Hudson, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Mr. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Miss Claytor, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. Whymper, Major Richards, Staff asst. surg. Girard, Second Capt. Blissett, Riding master Stoyell, Mr. Findley, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Walter, Dr. Davis, Mr. J. Donaldson. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Fearn, Mr. A. Bryant, Miss Holder, Mr. C. C. Snape, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. T. Coe, Mr. J. Brown. For MADRAS.—Miss McLeod, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Lieut. Patterson, Col. W. P. Smyth. For CEYLON.—Mr. P. Cummins, Ensign Scott, Mr. W. Rolls, Count Ruynes. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Simms, Mr. C. H. Leycester, Mr. R. D. Ross, Hon. B. S. Finnis. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Shand. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. Bernhard. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and infant, Mr. Veitch, Mr. W. Christy, Mr. D. Moncour, Mr. J. Gittins, Mr. C. E. Thompson, Mrs. Lyall Grant.

Per str. Pera, March 21.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. E. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Geoghan, Mr. Fogo, Mr. Douglass, Mr. T. M. Lowis, Rev. Mr. Crofton, Mr. R. Hay Anderson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Allen.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

T. E. Lemon, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 25, 25 S., 30 W.
Sir Robert Seppings, London to Madras, March 9, 49 N., 8 W.
Hoisa (? Horsa), Calcutta to London, Dec. 27, 26 S., 60 E.

Jane Porter, Calcutta to London, Jan. 15, off Cape of Good Hope.
Horsa, Calcutta to London, Feb. 8, 2 N., 21 W.
Agneda (?), Colombo to London, Dec. 21, 19 S., 72 E.
Pearl of India, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 9, 4 N., 24 W.
Americana, Newcastle to Bombay, Jan. 5, 40 S., 39 E.
Robert Mackenzie, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 9, 5 N., 21 W.
Royal Sovereign, Calcutta to Europe, Jan. 19, 6 S., 87 E.
Emily, Moulmain to Falmouth, Jan. 21, 10 S., 13 E.
Andaman, Clyde to Bombay, Jan. 19, lat. 18 S., lon. 33 W.
Bengollyay, Liverpool to Calcutta, 8 N., 24 W.
Mary Scott, Bay of Bengal to Marseilles, March 3, 38 N., 10 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lord Macaulay, late from Manila, which arrived at Falmouth, March 11, had been in collision on Feb. 24, in lat. 27 N., lon. 37 W., and lost bulwarks, had boat stove, fore and main channels started, &c.

The Madras, Fleming, for Galle, which put back to Greenock, March 10, with rudder-head gone, is reported leaky; she has been towed to Port Glasgow.

The Sydney Eggers, from Liverpool to Bombay, put back, March 10, reported, with loss of sails and foreyard.

The Cerlic, Stevenson, from Rangoon, which arrived at Falmouth, March 5, was struck by a heavy sea, Feb. 27, in lat. 44 N., lon. 23 W., and had lifeboat and deck-house stove and bulwarks carried away.

The Bothwell Castle, Laing, from Glasgow to Singapore, put into Queenstown, March 15, with loss of sails.

The River Clyde, McVicar, from London to Calcutta, put into Queenstown, March 15, with crew refusing duty.

The str. Candia, from Southampton, with the heavy portion of the mail of March 4, which went into Lisbon, March 7, to receive the passengers, mails, &c., ex str. Delta, in getting under way, broke her rudder chains under the counter, and fouled her propeller, and she is consequently detained until a diver shall have cleared them.

The Empire, from Calcutta to Boston, was spoken, Jan. 16, in lat. 32 S., lon. 21 E., with rudder broken.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Baylis and infant, Col. L. H. Holland, Capt. C. M. Browne, Lieut. Anderson, and Qrmr. Munro.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. J. Johnstone.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Rev. E. Chichester, and Mr. A. Sandison,
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Ensign Ogilby.

APRIL 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Chester and infant, Miss F. E. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hynes and infant, Mr. Sedgwick, and Lieut. Blood.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. T. W. R. Boisragon.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Robinson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Eastall, Lieut. E. Begbie, Capt. G. F. Hewetson, and Mr. E. Boodle.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. R. Swinhoe.
SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Erdmann.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. C. Wood.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Stanton.

APRIL 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Wickham, and Capt. W. H. Yates.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. W. and Mrs. Lees, and Lady Gordon and two children.

APRIL 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Ensign McCallum.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Major, and Major and Mrs. G. Heath and infant.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Sim, and Mr. J. L. Sim.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Albinson.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buchanan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bols and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, and Mrs. Clarke.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, April 1.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, March 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

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As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 16, 1870.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—The Government of India has ruled that when a warrant officer is placed under arrest, the head of the department to which he belongs should at once apply to Government for orders whether staff salary shall continue to be passed or be withheld.

Indian Government Loans.

		Actual Sales.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 26th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa, R ...	95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		95½ 96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		91½ 92
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	90¾ 91
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		90¾ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		90¾ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ¼
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		99¾ par
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		106½ 107

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅞d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205 to 207
	India 5 per cent.		109⅝ to 109⅝
	India 4 per cent.		100¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99 to 100
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½ to 107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅜
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		14s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103⅜
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	107¼ to 108
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¼ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	87⅞
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	101½ to 102¼
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	101⅝
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101⅜
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8⅞ to 9¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	12⅞
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23⅜
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41⅜
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137 to 138
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7 15-16
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6⅞ to 6¾ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10 to 10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8 to 8½
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7¼ to 7¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3¼ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100 to 102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46 to 47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 4; Agra and Madras, March 2; Calcutta, March 1.

FRESH inroads of Loshais are reported from the Cachar frontier. On the 23rd February they were beaten back from Jalnacherra by the police who guarded that place. Other attacks were expected in other directions; but a hundred of the 44th N.I. had left Silchar on the 25th for Jalnacherra, and part of the 4th N.I. were on their way to Monierkhall. Two companies of the 43rd N.I. have started from Shillong for Sylhet, their place being taken by troops from Gowhatty. Lord Napier himself was at Silchar on the 24th February. News of Mr. Edgar's party had been received up to a recent date. They were expected at Monierkhall by the 27th February. By the end of the previous month they had completed another march of six days through Loshai territory, meeting with most friendly treatment all along the way. It has at length been resolved to cut good roads through the jungle from one frontier post to another. The wisdom of this move is self-evident. Another measure which the Government are said to be revolving is the extension of British sway over the very haunts of these Loshais. Even the sternest foe to annexation will hardly object to this mode of dealing with the savages who disturb the peace of our Eastern frontier.

IT appears that the planters of Cachar place very little trust in Sukpilal's honesty and professions of friendship towards the English. Jalnacherra, the last garden attacked, is said to be only a few miles from that chief's headquarters. It is asserted that the six Loshai bodies found at Monierkhall were those of men belonging, not to a distant, but to a neighbouring tribe. About two thousand troops and police now occupy the disturbed district. The time however for moving forward seems already to have passed by, for we hear that the rains have fairly set in, and while they last it is simply impossible to march a body of troops through the dense jungle, with its tangled growth of underwood.

THE ceremony of investing the Maharajah of Patialah with a Grand Commandership of the Star of India came off on the 27th February. Prince Gholam Mohammed and Sir W. Grey were at the same time made Knights-Commanders of the Order. Everything seems to have gone off as it should. The Grand Master, Lord Mayo, looked "imposing;" Jeypore, Vizianagram, and Gholam Mohammed sparkled with jewels; but Patialah's turban eclipsed everything near it for size and brilliancy. Lady Mayo is described as looking queenly, and Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, and a Companion of the Order, read the usual warrant "in his firm decisive way." Perhaps the most suggestive incident in the whole scene was the presence of Prince Gholam Mohammed, the son of England's greatest foe, beside the Chief of Patialah, son of her most staunch and serviceable friend in need. The former, be it remembered, is the last of the twelve sons whom Tippoo Sultan left behind him when his life and dynasty ended together in 1799. Ever since the Mutiny of Vellore Tippoo's family have lived and died in Calcutta, and now, seventy-one years after the fall of Seringapatam, the last of the House, a feeble old man not far from fourscore, has received the Star of an Indian Knighthood from the representative of a power which Tippoo and his father tried their best to drive out of Southern India. The old Prince is said to have been specially famed for his charities, for "his active and remarkably broad benevolence."

BY the end of this month the railway communication between Madras and Bombay will want no further link than the great bridge over the Kistna—a work that will probably take two or three years to finish. On the Madras side the line to Raichore junction is already open, the first train from Madras having entered the Raichore station on the 25th February. There were still seven miles to finish on the Bombay side, but it was expected that this gap also would disappear before the 1st April.

SIR W. GREY will not have left India without some farewell tokens of esteem from various sources. Not the least flattering of these was the address delivered to him on the 27th February by a large gathering of members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The address thanked Sir William for the interest he had always taken in the commerce of Bengal, for his courtesy and goodwill towards his commercial countrymen, and for all he had done towards improving the port of Calcutta, and it ended with a hope that his Honour would allow his portrait to be taken and placed in the Hall of the Chamber. In the course of his answer to the address, Sir William dwelt with pleasure on the fact of his having served as Secretary to the Bank of Bengal for three of the twenty-five years he had spent in Calcutta, assured his hearers of the interest he took in the Port Improvement Trust, and declared that he for one had found "the large European element and the extensive European interests" comprised within Bengal to be by no means "the most difficult feature in the government" of that province.

IN his recent lecture on the best means of improving the education of native women Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen called for a further development of the Normal School System, for an efficient inspectress of public girls' schools and zenanas, the establishment of adult classes, secular teachers for the zenanas, visits by Hindoo ladies to interesting places, and distribution of prizes. Dr. Milman, the Bishop of Calcutta, thought very little improvement could be expected from mere secular education.

Dr. Chevers, on the contrary, not being a bishop, expected "much improvement from the effects of education and enlightenment among the women of India."

A curious illustration of Mr. Darwin's theory of sexual selection is furnished in Mr. Edgar's Report on the races that inhabit Cachar. Among the Naga or Kwaphee tribes of the Cachar hills, the men, we are told, select their wives not with reference to their personal beauty, but according to their skill in dancing. The maiden who displays the most strength and agility in the village dancee commands the best price in the marriage-market of her tribe. Not until he has proved her excellence in this important respect does the young wife-hunter ask the terms on which he may have her for his wife. If he can then give the requisite number of cows, pigs, or fowls, or the quantity of liquor demanded by the girl's family, he may take her home with him after having duly feasted the people of his own village. As a test of feminine fitness for the duties of married life, a London season does not appear to differ very widely from the usages of a Naga village in the wilds of Cachar. Some people will perhaps be inclined to regard the more civilised ordeal as the harder of the two.

It appears that Jhansi has at length been given up as a station for European troops. The 106th Foot are under orders to leave the place, and the detachment of artillery at first ordered thither from Jullundar have since been sent to Nowgong in Bundelkund. It would be well if some other stations in Central India were also stripped of European troops. Rajpootana could easily dispense with a British garrison at Nusseerabad for instance, which has nothing to recommend it except its ill-built barracks, its perfect isolation from every other garrison, and the general dreariness of its surroundings. Ajmere could always get troops at need from Agra or Gwalior, and Rajpootana could be held by native troops just as effectively now as it used to be before 1857. The loyalty of its Princes in that year of trial bore witness to the sufficiency of the old arrangements, and there is no reason to believe them less loyal now than then. Would it not by the way be the wisest policy to make each native State answerable for the maintenance of proper garrisons within its own borders; each being bound to supply a certain contingent towards the general defence of the Indian Empire, but left free to manage in peace time its own military affairs, if so it chooses, under certain clear conditions?

We should be greatly obliged to any person who could give us a satisfactory reason for the peculiar method of our financial dealings with India. "All progressing countries," said Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, "are building their public works by loans, and come to this country for borrowing, while poor India, with all her material and moral drawbacks, and struggling for her very existence, is tortured by all sorts of vexatious local and Imperial cesses and taxes." What is the sufficient excuse for so strange a departure in India's case from ordinary common-sense rule? Why is it that her "ordinary" public works, most of which would anywhere else be defrayed by terminable loans, are always charged against the yearly revenue? One would imagine that expensive new barracks, for instance, were works whose value would be felt by more than one or even two generations, and yet India is taxed afresh to pay the cost of building them year by year. Again, there is a vast field open for profitable investment in the way of "extraordinary" public works, such as canals, railways, harbours, and so forth. A thorough system of irrigation and drainage would make India absolutely safe from recurrent famines and floods; but to carry it out would cost many millions, and for some inscrutable reason it is forbidden to enter the money market for more than two or three millions at a time. Turkey or Egypt may carry off any amount of good English money, but the wants of our great Eastern Empire are only to be satisfied by niggardly instalments, that barely suffice to keep her from actual starving. The result of all this mistaken economy is work often badly done, money wasted in piecemeal jobs, and a growing pressure on the Indian taxpayer. What possible objection can there be to raising large loans in this country for India's benefit, which means in effect our own? The more English money is invested in Indian funds, the keener will be England's interest in Indian affairs and the firmer her resolution to retain her Indian Empire. On the other hand, it is useless to ask the people of India to lend out money at four or five per cent. when their customary rate of interest is nine or ten.

Mr. Eastwick has given notice of an intended motion in the House of Commons for the resuscitation of a local European army in India. We can hardly venture to hope that he will succeed in undoing the process of amalgamation ordained after the Mutiny by the Home Government in defiance of the views maintained by the foremost of Anglo-Indians of the day. But a renewed discussion of the question then decided with more of haste than sound forecast will not come amiss at a moment when the whole of our military system is about to undergo a radical change. The difficulty of combining a short term of home service with a longer term of foreign service in one same army would naturally raise the question whether the two services should not henceforth be kept distinct. Arguments founded on the so-called White Mutiny of 1859, a movement far more discreditable to the Government that provoked it than to the mere recruits by whom it was really set on foot, will have to be reconsidered by the light of later experience and a calmer review of preceding history. Some better reason than the turbulence of a few hundred young soldiers, enraged at the notion of being "handed over like cattle" from one master to another, must be found for opposing a recurrence to that separate system which gave the East India Company an European force unsurpassed for good and loyal service by any army in the world. A local army, let us say, of fifty thousand men enlisted for eight or ten years' Indian service, supplemented by a few thousand marines, would serve every good purpose far better than the same number of Royal troops going to and fro every six years, especially if old soldiers were ensured the choice of fair pensions after twelve or fourteen years' service, or of good staff appointments at any time in various branches of the public service in India.

In the interests of the Indian army it would be well also if somebody would call attention to the present mode of officering the native troops. In spite of Lord Sandhurst's entire satisfaction with the "irregular" system, as it works now, we can nowhere find any traces of readiness to share that pleasant delusion of his among those who are likely to have the best practical acquaintance with the system in question. From all we can make out it seems to combine the worst faults of the old regular system with a mere outside mockery of the old irregular pattern. It was the vital principle of the latter that both the few English and the many native officers were picked men; whereas in its present counterfeit the native officers are mostly of the old regular Sepoy type, old men promoted from the ranks, while the half-a-dozen English officers, if in a certain sense selected from the Staff Corps or the Locals, have not the old inducements to make their regiments their home. We should be glad enough to think otherwise, but the concurrent evidence for this view of the matter seems far to outweigh the isolated assertions of Sir W. Mansfield.

Paragraph 4, Clause 1, of the new Army Regulation Bill seems to revive the question of Bonus Compensation under a new aspect. It promises to consider the claims of officers of the new line regiments to compensation for losses caused by the abolition of purchase, *subject to the conditions laid down in Lord Cranborne's Despatch on Bonus compensation.* In other words, the boon held out to the rest of the Queen's Army in respect of over-regulation prices will in these particular regiments be liable to the deductions devised by Lord Cranborne for the benefit of their comrades in the old Indian Army. Their regimental bonus funds are to be ignored as extensively as those of the old Indian officers have hitherto been ignored. With such an arrangement the officers in question cannot of course remain content. A stir is already making among the non-purchase regiments already at home, and their right to equal justice with the purchase regiments is about to be advocated in Parliament by means of an amendment securing them the market value of their retiring bonuses. Should their claim be successfully upheld, the inference drawn therefrom will hardly escape the notice of those Indian officers who are still asking for the justice they have hitherto besought in vain. May we venture to hope that the India Office will take the hint betimes?

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major gen. E. Lawford, R.E., at Brighton, March 23, aged 62.

Bengal.—Capt. George Sinclair, late H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Edinburgh, March 23.

Bombay.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, late Senior Presidency Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., suddenly, at Bath, March 15, aged 69.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, March 22.—From Bombay.—Col. Maclagan, Mr. and Miss Hills, Major H. Fraser, Col. Trevor, Mr. C. B. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Forseth, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawford, Mr. Dore, Mr. Ovans, Capt. A. Murray, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Keep, Messrs. Cresswell, Cohen, Colton, Hudson. For Alexandria.—Mr. Griffith, Mr. Neild, Dr. Endlicken, Madame Ulback and daughter, Mr. Wollner, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew and infant, Mrs. Rubrio, Mr. Nohuma, Mr. Snaele and infant, Mr. Bouf.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Golconda, April 1.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. G. McRae and two children, Mrs. Silvestere and infant, Mr. H. A. Sunlook, Surg. major J. Fago, Capt. Steel, Major Ellis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carruthers and child, Mrs. S. Kilkelly and three children, Mrs. P. S. Melville, Mr. Abadie, Mr. and Mrs. Hazelbigg and infant, Messrs. G. Stone, G. Finch, Batchelor, O. Clark, Major and Mrs. Caulfield and infant, Surg. major G. H. Roy, Mr. A. Withers.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

No abler advocate of an English education for the people of India could readily be named than the author of a well-reasoned article on the subject in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. W. Thornton knows what he is writing about, and even those who object most strongly to his conclusions will give him credit for the dialectic and literary skill wherewith he has enforced them. The question on which he has discoursed so cleverly is certainly one to which there are two sides, but so convincingly does he put the case for his own side, that people who have no foregone conclusions to defend will not find it easy to refute him.

Mr. Thornton's thesis may be thus briefly stated. If the £700,000 a-year, most of which is now spent on teaching the ...tives in their own vernacular, were applied to the teaching of English, the result would be vastly better for ourselves and for them. What is the good, he begins by arguing, of teaching any one to "construe a language in which there are no books" —none, that is, to speak of, beyond a very few classics of the Bagh-o-Bahar type, while all the rest are translations made by foreigners? Look at the history of the old Roman conquests. It was only among nations that had a literature of their own that Latin failed to supersede the vernacular tongues. In Britain it became at once the language of public business; in Gaul and Spain it became the father of modern French and Spanish; and it is still the virtual language of modern Roumania. In the same manner the Mogul conquerors of Upper India substituted Urdu for the vernacular Hindi. The Indian Government however "has always gone upon a directly opposite tack," forcing its English servants to learn the native languages, and sedulously discouraging the study of English in the many schools it has spread over the country. Especially since 1854 has it acted on the principle of making the vernaculars the one medium of popular education in preference to English. The growing desire for an English education was deprecated again and again as "a very serious evil," against the spread of which the local authorities were continually bidden to keep strict watch. These latter repeatedly in their reports take credit for discouraging what they admit to be a wide-spread demand for English teaching. Everywhere the people asked for English teachers, while the people's shepherds carefully confined them to their own especial pastures; English in most schools being taught merely as a language instead of being made the vehicle for all other learning. So eager are the boys themselves to learn English that the concession of an English teacher would at once double the attendance in many places. But instead of encouraging so healthy an appetite, the powers that be devise from time to time fresh means of checking it, and glory in the success of their efforts to that end. To Mr. Thornton's instances we may add the yet more recent witness borne by Captain Holroyd in his Report on Education in the Punjab for 1870. At the end of the year 1869-70 the number of students learning English in the Punjab schools was less by nearly two thousand than in the year before. This, we are told, "is partly due to the closing of the English department of several town and village schools, but mainly to the more strict observance of the rule that a boy must pass through the lower department of a zillah school before he is permitted to commence the study of English, and the extension of the same principle to town and village schools where English is taught." Compared with 1865-66, the culminating year of English studies in the Punjab, the difference against 1870 is more than twice as great. In the one year 13,181, in the other only 8,570 scholars were learning English. And yet, according to the same witness "the desire to learn English is certainly quite as strong as it ever has been," and the natives will always pay more for the teaching of it than for schooling of any other kind. The new rules on the other hand which oblige the student to master the vernacular before he begins the study of English, are admitted to be "still highly unpopular" throughout the Punjab proper.

Mr. Thornton draws a parallel between the universal knowledge of Latin among students of all kinds in Mediæval Europe and the case with which modern Indians might be brought to attain a similar knowledge of English. What is to prevent them under due encouragement from rivalling the progress of the Scotch Highlanders, few of whom below a certain rank could speak our language in the early days of Walter Scott? Now, however, it is the very few who can speak their native Gaelic. Every boy in all the primary schools learns English, and there is great difficulty in finding Scotch ministers qualified to preach from Gaelic pulpits. It seems as easy for children to learn one language as another. In order to give the Gentoo mind an English bent, we have only to forbear from placing hindrances in the way of English teaching. In all Government schools, the lowest as well as the highest, "adequate provision should be made" for teaching our own language; the study of any vernacular being left optional or treated as ancillary to that of English. And this could be done without reference to the moot question whether the work of educating the native mind should be carried from below upwards, or downwards from above. A judicious mixture of both processes would perhaps be better than either, and what could serve better to that end than the adoption of a common method for the lowest as well as the highest schools? That the two converging currents would soon meet after they had thus been turned into streams of English knowledge, may be argued from the known fact that in certain parts of Lower Bengal the bulk of the native reading public are not only great readers of English books, but even "prefer that the *Hindoo Patriot* and other like newspapers, expressly designed to be vehicles and reflectors of native thought, should be composed in English." Under right conditions, the English language might, in two or three generations, "become naturalised all over India in the same degree as it already is in parts of Bengal Proper." In the course of time English might wholly supersede the old vernaculars; an event which, however mournful to the ethnologist, would bring unmixed advantage to India herself. It would, for example, quicken the whole of her technical industry, by opening to every industrial worker the "recorded results of England's technical experience." Her intellect would be stirred and sharpened, her moral sense raised and purified, by acquaintance with "the accumulated fruits of English adventure in every field of science and literature;" for, after all deductions, our standards of thought and feeling are still far above those of our Indian fellow-subjects. The moral influence of our literature would be all the greater for India's own literary poverty. "An

intelligent Hindoo, led away from the sapless leaves of his Shasters, and turned loose into the wholesomer pastures of good English reading, could not help, by assimilation of the fresh provender he browsed upon, being partially renewed in the inner man, and getting some of his old moral tissues replaced by others of a sounder and healthier fibre." And the process of Anglicising would do more to Christianise India than "centuries of missionary enterprise." No course of English reading would permit the people of India to retain their present creeds. London newspapers alone would anyhow prevent their remaining Pagans or Mohammedans. The Anglicised native would fraternise more and more with his English neighbours. Englishmen and Indians would mix more and more readily together on a footing of social equality and mutual esteem; and no excuse would remain for shutting out the natives from those fields of public usefulness which are still so largely reserved for their white masters. Why, in short, should we not take a lesson from Alexander the Great, who governed Persia to a very great extent through native agency, placed Persian officers in command of Persian levies, and encouraged, nay, forced, many of his Macedonian captains to marry Persian wives, while he took care to have all public business transacted in the Greek tongue? Foreign and intrusive as it was, the dynasty thus founded survived for three centuries, and only fell at last through a foreign invasion?

Such is the pith of Mr. Thornton's suggestive paper. His arguments are none the less strong, because some of them are evidently founded on Mr. Monteath's Educational Note for 1865-6. It is no small triumph to find your sharpest weapons supplied to your hand from the armoury of avowed antagonists. The most cursory reading of passages quoted in that Note from the reports of local inspectors shows how widespread is the desire of natives for an English education, and how ready they are on the least encouragement to contribute money towards the attainment of their desire. What then is the good of baulking them in respect of an aim so harmless, if not for our sakes most desirable? If the bulk of natives would pay twice as much towards teaching their children English as towards improving them in their own languages, what right have we to thwart their wishes because they have a sort of notion that learning English pays best? The desire to learn our language for whatever purpose surely deserves all fair encouragement at our hands, especially when that desire is confined not to one class or province, but pervades the whole country. To force the study of their own vernaculars on a people thus predisposed seems to us a most retrograde piece of folly, a wanton waste of a splendid opportunity for doing good to others with great advantage to ourselves. The natives ask for bread, for the privilege of learning their masters' speech, and we put them off with the stones of their poor vernaculars, from which no sort of mental nourishment can be extracted. We cannot colonise India with Englishmen, but it lies in our power to make of her in due time an English-speaking colony by the simple process of imparting knowledge to all her children through the medium of our own tongue, and of transacting all kinds of public business in that tongue alone. That the possession of a common language may sometimes serve as a bond of fellowship between different races, was shown by the fact on which we cannot insist too often, that during the Mutiny not one English-speaking native was found on the side of the insurrection. Such a fact proclaims its own moral. Each new school set up with native help for the study of English would thus add one more guarantee for the permanence of British rule in India. In the course of a few generations the teachings of English literature, the fruits of modern thought and science, would thus come to leaven large masses of the native population. And this same process would tend to Christianise the country far more effectually than whole centuries of missionary effort. The substitution of English for Urdu in the Law Courts would merely be displacing one foreign language by another—the linguistic symbol of Mohammedan supremacy by the far more appropriate symbol of British rule. In the face of all these considerations, it is idle to talk of the "evils" arising from the neglect of vernacular studies, and worse than unwise to throw needless difficulties in the way of a movement at once popular and tending to our own advantage.

Correspondence.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTEEALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Dear Sir,—The Indian correspondent of the *Times* has some particulars regarding the present Rajah of Putteeala which are not quite correct, and induce a belief that the writer has but little acquaintance with the affairs of the Punjab. He says that the Rajah is seventeen years of age, and is almost ashamed to tell us he has three wives and a son. The Rajah was born three years before his time—that is, his mother not being a favourite wife of his father, the latter hoped to have other children by better loved wives, and so did not report the birth of the present Rajah to the British Government. Time wore on; no other heir apparent; and, after three years' patient waiting, the Rajah was of necessity compelled to announce the birth of an heir apparent, concealing the fact that the child was then actually three years old. He frequently pleaded this fact during his long minority, but unsuccessfully; and it was only last year, when he was officially said to be twenty-one (though, in reality, twenty-four), that he was permitted to assume the government of his principality. His Highness is, consequently, twenty-five, not seventeen, years of age, and there is, consequently, nothing *very* remarkable in his having *more sikhico*, three wives, and one son. There are several other mistakes in the letter of the *Times*' correspondent to which I allude, but they are not of sufficient importance to be specifically corrected.

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THE BANK OF BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—A letter from "A Shareholder," which appeared in your last issue, again draws attention to what he considers an unsatisfactory report of the Bank's business for the last half-year, and the low rate of dividend, and makes a very unfavourable comparison between recent rates of profit and what the Bank paid for a quarter of a century before the establishment of branches, and attributes the diminished dividends to mismanagement.

On reference to the present report it appears that the money market was "characterised by uninterrupted dulness and inactivity" for the whole period, which is stated, it is presumed, as the cause of the low rate of dividend, and as that cause is not within the control of the management, it might be questioned whether any better result could, under the circumstances, be reasonably expected.

The statement of assets and liabilities shows that the Bank holds funds amounting to upwards of eight crores and a-half of rupees, while the investments are only three and a-half crores, leaving a balance of five crores wholly unemployed; and as this seems a large amount to hold for so long a period in the vain expectation of a demand for money, it would be desirable to know whether there is any insuperable objection to increasing the Bank's investments in Government Securities, because a purchase to the extent of one-half of the unemployed balance, say two and a-half crores, would, from the interest accruing, have nearly doubled the amount of dividend. If the rules of business are too stringent to admit of such operation it may be found advisable to revise and relax them.

That the Bank is in a highly favourable position as to means for profitable working cannot be questioned, as it holds, besides the capital, upwards of six crores, *for which it pays nothing*; consequently, it seems reasonable enough that "A Shareholder" should entertain some misgivings in regard to management.

As to whether the establishment of so many branches has been of advantage or otherwise to the Bank it is impossible to form an opinion in the absence of special information bearing on the point. The working expenses have of late years been largely increased, and amount now to nearly ten lacs of rupees per annum, or about five per cent. on the capital, but whether there has been anything like a corresponding benefit to the Bank is a question which remains to be solved.

On looking to the past and present positions of the Bank, and comparing results, there seems to be sufficient cause to call for special inquiry into the policy and whole working of the Bank for the last ten years, and there can be no reasonable objection to the shareholders taking combined vigorous and properly directed action with a view to obtain the information which they desire.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An Observer.

March 25, 1871.

Notices of Books.

Memoir of George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, with Selections from his Journals and Correspondence. Edited by Mrs. Cotton. Longmans and Co. 1871.

In an age of unlimited biographising we may well be thankful for the one volume in which Bishop Cotton's widow has set forth the narrative of her husband's blameless career, as told in part by the copious extracts she has given from his journals, letters, and the statements contributed by various friends of the deceased. For Anglo-Indians the main interest of the volume will be found in that large proportion of it which deals with the last eight years of a life so abruptly ended by the false step which flung him without hope of rescue into the treacherous current of the Ganges. Those who knew and loved the sometime under-master of Dr. Arnold's Rugby, who afterwards as head-master of Marlborough raised that school into a second Rugby, may wish perhaps that more than 67 out of 571 pages could have been allotted to the many years during which the future successor to Bishop Wilson was quietly but surely leaving his mark on the minds of our English youth. But after all Dean Stanley, who appears to have compiled the first three chapters, has contrived to bring out in them a clear and appreciative picture of his old friend's ways and doings, from the time when the odd, shy, weakly, playful-witted Westminster boy, who shrank from the rough games of his stronger schoolfellows, would bring a young tyrant to reason by fair argument, or delight his companions with endless stories spun in great measure out of his own head, to the day when Bishop Cotton took his last farewell of Marlborough, before entering on the work to which Lord Lyveden had called him in "the interests of India, of the Church of England, and of Christianity." Enough at any rate is told in these earlier chapters to account for the gentle influence which *Tom Brown's* "model young master" wielded over the hearts and minds of men like Dean Stanley, the late Professor Conington, Dr. Vaughan, Professor Shairp, the present Lord Derby, and other contemporaries of little less note.

The character which his old friends are made to draw of him in this part of the book receives further illustration from the journals and letters wherein the Bishop Cotton of later years indirectly paints himself. Where these fail her, the editor fills up the gaps in his life-story with contributions from her own not unskilful pen. And we are bound to own that in this her loving labour she has tried her best to avoid doing her husband the injustice of praising him overmuch. There is ample evidence of a desire to judge him fairly, as a friend not blind to a friend's weaknesses, nor prone to overrate his real strength. And in truth, with all her admiration of one so worthy of her highest regards, she could add but little to the chorus of admiring regret which his untimely death evoked from all parts of India. The very parallel she has traced between him and Bishop Heber is one which would naturally suggest itself to any person acquainted, however partially, with the lives of both. Inferior, as she admits, "in brilliant gifts of imagination" to the great predecessor whom he had always specially revered, Dr. Cotton closely resembled Heber in scholarly culture, in the mixture of religious earnestness with intellectual grace and breadth, in "those attributes of urbanity and peculiar gentleness through which the varied classes and races that crossed their path were attracted towards them." And the sorrow caused throughout India by Heber's untimely death could hardly have exceeded that which found fit expression in the Government Order announcing the death almost as untimely of Bishop Cotton. Lord Lawrence used no idle compliment when he declared that "there is scarcely a member of the entire Christian community throughout India who will not feel the premature loss of this prelate as a personal affliction," and that seldom in any country has it been given to any body of Christians "to witness such depth of learning and variety of accomplishment, combined with piety so earnest and energy so untiring." It was this rare commixture of grace and strength which ensured Cotton a far wider range of influence in eight years than the worthy, kind-hearted, but somewhat narrow-minded Wilson attained in twenty-five. The Viceroy's reference to the large numbers of natives who, without sharing in the late Bishop's faith, "had learned to appreciate his great knowledge, his sincerity, and his charity, and will join in lamenting his death," was entirely justified by the "spontaneous outburst of regret" which one who had the best means of judging declared that his sudden removal had "evoked from the educated natives of Bengal." Christians of all shades and sects in India joined with natives in revering the memory of one who by word and deed had proved himself a Christian of the oldest school.

For a full and interesting account of the Bishop's Indian career the reader would do well to consult the Memoir itself. Cotton landed in Calcutta towards the end of 1858, little known either to the public or to private friends. None of the great Church parties claimed him for its own; his shy, somewhat stiff manner was no passport to popularity, and the old question as to the proper relations of the Indian Government with the native religions was mooted none the less fiercely for the plain assurances of the Royal Proclamation. Not many months had passed however before the new Bishop had made his mark and laid the foundations of that wide repute for fair dealing, good sense, and large-hearted energy which remained unshaken to the day of his death. His zeal in the cause of education, his temperate and tender handling of nice questions, social, political, or religious, that came up for his consideration, and the thoroughness with which he loved to go through the humblest of his duties, were accompanied by many proofs of a broad tolerant sympathy and an active interest in all that was going on around him. He was never idle, and his letters and journal show what good use he could make of his eyes and ears on his frequent tours of duty. He was full of hopes and projects for the immediate future when that fatal slip plunged him into a future of a very different kind.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The *Delhi Gazette*, viewing the Staff Corps system as a military organisation for providing officers to bodies of men enrolled as regiments, asks if any other system could have been devised whereby *esprit de corps* could possibly have been so completely eradicated? It thinks not. The half dozen officers "attached" to each regiment have nothing permanently in common. The second in command or wing officer, or any subaltern, may be removed in a higher capacity to some other corps, where he would be looked upon as an interloper; his appointment thereto would very naturally be put down, not to superior merit but to interest, and his nomination would be no doubt prejudicial to the supposed claims of one or more officers of his new regiment. These officers become less zealous, and subside into lukewarmness in the performance of duty and in interest for their regiment. They also work their interest with people in high places and expect a transfer sooner or later to some other regiment. It may be said that the leaven of discontent is thus introduced in a greater or less degree throughout the Staff Corps. Now view the regiment on parade, not a battalion but a large brigade parade. Its complement of European officers is seven. Suppose two or three of these to be absent on furlough, there remain then three officers for one wing, and two for the other. Imagine either wing to be detached for the purpose of carrying a position. All the officers being mounted offer a conspicuous mark to the expert shooters or marksmen of the enemy. All are put *hors de combat* before the wing has arrived within 400 yards of the position to be taken. What is the wing to do, "go on," or "retire?" If the former, it is evident that European officers are not needed for native regiments except as marks for the crack shots of the enemy; if the wing retires, the retrograde movement disarranges the general's tactics at a critical time. Here, then, is a most serious defect in the present system of officering N.I. regiments. Next view the Staff Corps as a whole, in which promotion goes by length of service, that is, after 12, 20 and 26 years, an officer rises to be a Captain, Major, Lieutenant-colonel. What effect has this system of promotion had on the military expenditure of the Indian Army as compared with the expenditure for the same purpose previous to the formation of the Staff Corps? The Bengal Staff Corps about this time last year numbered:—6 Major-generals with Colonel's allow-

ances, 16 Major-generals without allowances, 257 Lieut.-colonels, 350 Captains, 252 Majors, 159 Lieutenants, total officers, 1,040. Taking the rate of Staff Corps for each grade it will be found that these 1,040 officers each cost the State in pay alone an average of Rs. 6,425 per annum. Now take the Bengal Army, European and Native Infantry and Native Cavalry. It numbered before the S. C. was formed :—77 Colonels with Colonel's allowances, 78 Lieutenant-colonels, 78 Majors, 560 Captains, 880 Lieutenants, 440 Ensigns. Native Cavalry : 10 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant-colonels, 10 Majors, 70 Captains, 90 Lieutenants, 40 Cornets ; total officers, 2,303. The average cost to the State in pay only was Rs. 4,409 per annum per officer. The Native Army of Bengal, including every description of battalion or corps, force, or levy, comprises 28 Cavalry and 63 Infantry regiments. Let the Government select from these what may be termed Line regiments, say 16 Cavalry and 50 Infantry regiments ; officer these regiments fully, and let promotion be distinct in each up to the grade of Lieutenant-colonel. Any officer withdrawn from his corps for any staff employment whatsoever to be "seconded," as in the Artillery. Throw open these regiments to the Staff Corps, calling for volunteers therefrom. Embody these officers in the various grades of a regiment according to their substantive rank ; the officers in excess of the number required in each grade to be pensioned off and employed in the Army of Reserve or Volunteers in the United Kingdom.

BALLOONS.

The *Madras Times* believes that most of its readers are well aware that balloons have played no inconsiderable part in the strange drama of the siege of Paris which has been enacted before the eyes of the world during the last four or five months. How far the Parisians have benefited by them, however, is not quite so clear. The outside world at any rate has been able to judge by means of these aerial messengers how it fared with the people inside the beleaguered city. There is no doubt this war will, amongst other things, have given great impetus to the study of aeronautics, just as the war in America opened up entirely new views on the subject of ironclads and naval construction generally. India, with its many cloudless days and generally speaking steady breezes, would seem to be a country admirably adapted for experiments in aeronautism ; and it strikes us that if such experiments for the use of the army are to be carried out, the Horse Guards would do better to lay the seat of their operations in this country than near Chatham or Shoeburyness. How far would it be advantageous to the sick soldier, for instance, if during convalescence, or when suffering from malarious fever he could, instead of being left in a hospital on the ground, be sent up into the pure ether of the air a few hundred or even a couple of thousand feet ? The idea is novel, perhaps, as regards the sick ; but not at all impracticable. During the summer season of 1869 a balloon, Captive Balloon, as it was called, daily ascended over London, and remained suspended over the town during the day, coming down at nightfall ; it bore no invalids that we are aware of, but we perfectly well remember how an old Scotch woman who had reached her hundredth birth-day, on being asked by the workhouse authorities, of which she was unfortunately an inmate, how she would like to spend her centenary, quaintly answered, up in the balloon. Up in the balloon she was sent accordingly, and by all accounts enjoyed her trip immensely. And how truly Scotch—still determined to rise in the world, even at her great age ! We recommend this notion of balloons seriously to our readers. The more we think of it the more it commends itself to our mind. What a delight, for instance, if in the coming hot season such of us as cannot escape to the blue hills could spend a day occasionally in a temperature of say sixty to sixty-five. Tedious ! not a bit of it. A party of four and a rubber would, with the exquisite feeling of pure cool air, make the thing most enjoyable. Ladies could enjoy their work or a good book. We feel confident that we possess at our hands a ready means, hitherto overlooked, of much enjoyment—and perchance to the sick of much advantage ; and, if the experiment be carried on by Government, a boundless field for observation which might be of the utmost practicable advantage to the army.

PROTECTION OF THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The *Englishman* expresses a doubt whether it could have ever been proposed to rest permanently satisfied with shutting out the Loshai tribes by a cordon of guards. To be efficient, such a plan would be enormously expensive, and it would leave the root of the evil untouched. It would, in fact, be a palliative rather than a cure ; and its adoption, otherwise than provisionally, would be only justifiable on the ground that a cure was impossible. A much more efficient, a much more humane, and, in the end, we are convinced, a much more economical plan, would be the occupation of the tract of country inhabited by the raiders. A scheme for the occupation of the Syloo and Howlong valleys is, we believe, before the Government ; and Mr. Baker's report leaves very little doubt in our minds that convenient and sufficiently salubrious spots might be found for military posts in the country inhabited by the northern tribes. Four such posts of 250 to 300 men each, with a couple of guns, would practically command these valleys, and their establishment would ultimately be the means of civilising the races inhabiting them. The strong and on the whole reasonable feeling against the further extension of our frontiers can hardly apply to a tract of country which, though its occupation has hitherto been held inconvenient, has long been geographically included within them. Politically, there is no more objection to our bringing the Loshai Hills under our rule than there was to our occupation of the Southal Hills ; and the necessity for such a course is fast becoming as great in the one case as it was in the other. Indeed, to leave nests of dangerous savages in the midst of civilised tracts becomes a blot upon the administration of a great people the moment it ceases to be unavoidable. The Loshais are by no means destitute of high qualities, and lying as they do between North-Eastern India and the tribes of Western Burmah, they are capable of being utilised for an important purpose. They must first, however, be brought thoroughly under our control, and surely the mere drawing of a fence between them and us will not have that result. If there is any truth in the fact that the Burmese wild tribes are surging on towards our frontier, there is very little doubt that the Loshais, left to themselves, must either combine with or succumb to them ; and in either of these cases we should find it absolutely necessary to occupy this hill country as a defensive measure. We cannot do better than take time by the forelock and occupy it now, before it is converted into a stronghold by more formidable enemies.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The *Bombay Gazette*, looking to the threatened loss of a monopoly, observes that the Indian Government, wishing to preserve its revenue, will have to consider how that desirable end can be secured. The question, as it seems to us, is a mercantile one. The Government is a merchant. As long as it held a virtual monopoly of the market its prices and export duties might be maintained at any rates consistent with the demand—that is, not prohibitory ; but when a powerful native competitor enters the field, then the problem is complicated, and in addition to the effective demand for Indian opium, the influence of the homegrown supplies on that demand has to be estimated. Nor can it be easy to form a judgment. There is tobacco. We are not aware that the consumption of Manila and Havannah tobacco is diminished because other countries furnish immense quantites of very good tobacco. And the reason is that Cuba and the Manila islands have a kind of monopoly of quality and flavour. In the same way it is doubtful whether opium, equal in all respects to Indian opium, can be grown and manufactured anywhere out of India. And this is obviously a very important element in considering what the effective demand is likely to be, and how much people will pay for its supply. The advantage in point of quality is a constant quantity which, on our supposition, cannot be taken away, however numerous the competitors may be. The demand may be reduced by a change in taste or by poverty ; but, as a rule, the best products of every kind can always obtain a market, provided the price be not too high. It has to be ascertained whether the effect of a large cultivation of the poppy in China will be to extend the area of consumption by including the poor, or whether the area will remain nearly the same, and whether the introduction of a cheaper article will drive out a proportionate quantity of the Indian supply. We are inclined to think that the home drug will mainly enlarge the area, and that the number of those who prefer the best will remain the same. But that is precisely what the Government of India will have to ascertain by careful and constant inquiry. If the home-grown drug really competes with the Indian drug and lessens the consumption, it will soon appear in the shape of diminished revenue. But the Government should get in advance of such a misfortune, should ascertain whether it is likely to happen, and, if it appear a probable contingency, should take measures to anticipate the competitor by subjecting him to competition. Now, in Bengal, so far as the mere raising of the revenue is concerned, the higgling of the market will determine the price per chest, and the Government cannot make it more or less. The only way in which the Government can reduce the price is by producing more at less cost. In Bombay, however, the Government can directly affect the price by reducing the export duty. It has long been a question whether this duty is not too high for the market, and, in the teeth of competition in China, Government will have to determine whether, for the sake of the trade and the revenue, the rates should be upheld or reduced. If the competition in the long run does not affect the sales of Malwa in the Chinese market at remunerative rates, then of course it would be a sacrifice of revenue to reduce the duty ; but if it is found that the Chinese supply drives a portion of ours out of the market, and is likely to make further successful inroads, the assailant ought to be met by a decisive reduction of the export duty, so that the advantage in the market may revert to our product. Hence, we say, it is a nice mercantile question that has to be decided, one demanding great knowledge and greater judgment ; and on the solution of this question will depend the prosperity or decadence of the opium revenue.

The Delhi and Rewarree State Railway.—The *Pioneer* says that it has been decided to proceed at once with the continuation of the Delhi and Rewarree State Railway from Rewarree through the Ulwar State to join the Agra and Ajmere line near Bewai.

Bengal.

BONNIE, INDEED!

I.

To the members of Council, 'twas Temple who spoke—
"Every head in this Empire must bend to our yoke,
Let all members assist me, by lending a hand—
To lighten the fortunes of this happy land:
We'll send out some schedules and gather a tax,
And assess all the merchants at two or three lakhs,
On the Bar, and the Bench, and the Services call;
And be down on the fortunes of favour'd Bengal!"

II.

Richard Temple, he rides on a very high horse,
And he rents "Marble Halls" (at a low rent, of course),
Whilst the Public, poor folk, say, "Just e'en let him rest,
Or he'll double the figure at which we're assessed!"
He sends round the schedules and gathers the tax,
And assesses the merchants at two or three lakhs,
Lets not Bench, nor the Bar, nor the Services pass,
But is down on the fortunes of sleepy Madras!

III.

From Cochin in the south, to Lahore in the north,
A deep cry of purse-felt resentment bursts forth,
As some fifteen crore natives all feebly resisting,
Are taxed for a deficit never existing!
Temple sends out the schedules, and gathers the tax,
And assesses the merchants at two or three lakhs,
Makes the Bar, and the Bench, and the Services pay,
And comes down on the fortunes of cheeky Bombay.

IV.

Temple hied home to England, but could not stop long,
For the Stracheys discovered his Budget was wrong;
Still the tax is enforced, though the reason none knows
P'raps the Devil and Temple ken where the cash goes!
Whilst they send out the schedules, and gather the tax,
And assess all the merchants at two or three lakhs,
I'll be off to Old England:—it's perfectly clear,
It's all up with the fortunes of those who stop here!

—*Bombay Gazette.*

SIR W. GREY.

The good characteristics of Sir William Grey's administration have been patience, tact, thorough conscientiousness, real office—that is, desk—government, and an utter disregard of consequences when duty pointed in one direction and interest seemed to point in another. The weak points of his administration have been a narrowness—Whiggery—in approaching great questions, and, let us say, a slowness to believe that other men of views different from his might nevertheless be as honest as himself. A stranger studying what Sir William had done in the past, and watching what he was doing in the present, would be likely to come to the conclusion that a great part of his time was spent in minuting against the Supreme Government, or some other body. Half of the rumours about minutes, against this, that, and the other, have arisen from the public belief that Sir William Grey was all but certain to be minuting on something. It must have been painful at times to some people to know that whatever a man was doing he would have to answer for it to Sir William Grey, and an inexorable minute; a minute pitiless in its logic—in insisting that one and one and one shall make neither more nor less than three—and yet, singularly enough, coming from a man who could be exceedingly merciful and forgiving even when he condemned. Sir William Grey has been on the whole a Bengal Whig, seeing and acting as a Whig even while feeling as a man. If Sir William Grey had been born to a title, and had remained in England, he never, we should say, would have sided with or felt with a Manchester or Birmingham meeting of workmen. But it also is certain that if he had been present on that long-to-be-remembered day when the yeomanry cut down the people of Manchester in peaceful meeting assembled on St. Peter's Fields, he never would have given the fatal order that somebody unhappily gave. Nay, we take it for certain that he would manfully and unhesitatingly have protested against the order before it was given, and minuted against it, unmercifully, afterwards. He has been, in Bengal, a Whig of that stamp and school; striving to do right, and hating oppression, as the old Whigs always did, but always also, when the test came evincing sympathies narrowed and warped by the routine which Whiggery seldom has risen above save in the person of some very distinguished man.

Popular, we should say, in the commonly understood meaning of the word, no one will term Sir William Grey; and few persons, we should think, are likely to class him among the foremost of Indian administrators, still less statesmen. Perhaps no assembly that could possibly be convoked in India would cheer heartily when his great services to India and England were told, though everyone would admit the services to be great and real, and the motive of the highest. The story would merely be one of quiet work, in all manner of secretariats and directorates, in Bengal, to which he altogether belongs. But without being popular, as popularity is usually understood, he has high respect wherever he is known. These, we think are, in general terms, the views that will remain in India connected with the name of Sir William Grey. When his portrait is put up in Calcutta, as it is to be, it should be marked, "The Last and one of the Best of the Bengal Civilians." Yes, we mean the last of an old school, excellent in its day, but never again to be resuscitated for high office in Bengal. We know not what course Mr. Campbell may take, but it is utterly impossible for him to take the same course, or feel in the same way as Sir William Grey.—*Friend of India.*

STATION TALK.

Seetapore, *Feb*, 17.—I hear that Mrs. Speedy, wife of the guardian of Master Alamayou, is going to Europe this month, and that the young gentleman in question is to be put to school at one of the hill stations, Mussoorie, most probably. The temperature is fast veering round to punkah-heat; one can feel it, and, if not, the early hour for divine service would set you thinking. "The Buffs" will be apt to wish themselves back at Dugshai before long, with all its enveloping clouds of the wet months. This station continues to maintain its reputation for salubrity. Wolves are becoming rather frequent visitors and close neighbours, an occasional one making its appearance on dark nights in the military lines. About six or seven miles out there is a "man-eater" which has caused immense alarm among the unfortunate natives by his assiduous endeavours to demonstrate his cannibalistic propensities. It is to be hoped that a successful competitor for the Rs. 50 reward for his destruction may soon be found.

Simla, *Feb.* 17.—Another slight fall of snow last night, or rather early this morning; more in the air. Our little Pedlington has been convulsed with the proceedings of our Commissioner, Major Parsons. In my last I gave you a hint as to the rumpus between the proprietor of the late U. I. C. A. warehouse and that official, regarding a certain roadway running alongside his premises. Yesterday the Commissioner prosecuted Mr. O'Connor, the proprietor, for not attending to his orders in removing the obstruction in the said road, and fined him Rs. 300 and sent him to prison, where he was detained all night, and for what I know is there still. A meeting of the municipal body was held this morning to take into consideration Major Parsons's conduct as Chairman of the Municipal Commission, in setting aside the sanction accorded by two of their body to Mr. O'Connor in the road affair. In the course of the angry discussion that arose out of the matter, it came out that Major Parsons had prosecuted Mr. O'Connor on behalf of the Municipal body, but he had received no sanction from that body for such proceeding, and he was obliged to confess that he had acted in his magisterial capacity; thus he had been prosecutor and judge, and under the shelter of the municipal rules had inflicted a fine quite unauthorised by such rules; in fact, he had enforced the penalty under a section of the Penal Code which could not be twisted in any way to refer to such a case, and on which the municipal body could not prosecute. I am glad to say that the members of the municipal body acted as one man in this matter; they felt that the Commissioner's conduct in the imprisonment of a European under those circumstances was an indignity to the whole of the residents of Simla, and they told him so. Another meeting is to be held to-morrow morning, and I doubt not the sanction of the two Municipal Commissioners to Mr. O'Connor to lower the roadway in question will be upheld, and thus the Commissioner's proceeding will be declared illegal throughout. I suspect the said official is beginning to feel that he has put his foot in it. I hope he will be made to smart for it. Mr. O'Connor is not a man to let him off easily, and already proceedings have commenced.

Chinsurah, *Feb.* 18.—Yesterday for the first time since the cessation of the periodical rains we had a slight shower. A sharp breeze was blowing from the south, which brought the temperature down to something like the standard for December, but although it remained cloudy throughout the day, the downpour itself was too limited to have any lasting effect on the weather, which already is giving indications of the approach of summer. Chinsurah, too, like other places, experienced the shock of an earthquake early on the morning of Thursday last, but the vibration could not have been very great, as it was discerned only by a few. I was not of that number, so cannot pretend to give its direction, nor the space of time which it lasted. An item of information in the *Indian Daily News* of the 15th brings travelling by railway under a new light. By it we learn that besides the old peril of having our heads broke and our limbs smashed, or worse still, of being made mince-meat of, we now stand a chance of being given over to the police at the next station for the heinous offence of feeling thirsty. Yes, courteous reader; stare not! "The very head and front of the offending" of a party so given up, had this extent, no more, though the consequences to which it led might have been serious. I will explain. A native passenger in a third-class carriage called for some water at the station of Serampore, which was handed to him in a brass vessel, commonly called a *lotah*. While in the act of drinking the train made a movement to start, and the railway porter, on the watch for his masters' interests, as railway porters, sometimes as it happens to their own detriment, always are, darted forward to take the vessel from the

hands of the other, and in doing so made a false step, which might have precipitated him under the wheels. He, however, managed to save himself by clinging to the door of the compartment near which he fell, with his feet resting upon the foot rail. Thus he remained till the train got clear of the platform, when he jumped to the ground and got off without sustaining any material injuries. So much for the porter. The poor passenger, on the train arriving at Biddabatty, found himself in the custody of the police, to whom the guard consigned him for prosecution (for what ?) before a magistrate. Should he be a ruminating animal, he has had ample leisure and opportunity to do so on the quality of the water kept at railway stations and to what it brings a man.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

High Court, N.W.P.—Mr. W. A. Raikes, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, has been enrolled as an advocate of the High Court, N.W.P.

The Maharajah of Puttialah.—We hear that the Maharajah of Puttialah lately paid a visit to the shrine of Calighat, where his Highness killed with one swoop a buffalo as a sacrifice to the goddess.—*Indian Mirror.*

Divorce Court.—Lord William Hay, the co-respondent in the divorce suit of Gordon *v.* Gordon, is said to have appealed to the Privy Council against the decision of the Commissioner of Umballa and the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Mr. R. Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, it is said, will not visit Dera Ismail Khan, but will proceed northwards by the frontier posts of Tank, Bunnoo, and Kohar, to Peshawur, which he will probably reach about the 25th of March. The party expect to be back in Lahore about the beginning of April.

A Rumour.—The *Bengal Times* (Dacca) has, it tells us, heard a rumour that Lord Mayo sent home by the last mail the names of the following persons as fit recipients of the Star of India :—Baboos Prannath Bose Surbadhikari, Peary Chand Mittra, Kishoree Chand Mittra, Rajendra Lall Mittra, Messrs. J. B. Roberts, A. Mackenzie, C. K. Dove, Josiah Rowe, and Sheikh Muneeroodeen.

Railways.—The place which will be vacated by Mr. Cecil Stephenson, of the East Indian Railway, proceeding home on leave, will not be filled up. His duties will be performed by Messrs. Palmer and Sibly conjointly. Mr. Carter, Deputy Traffic Manager, will act for Mr. Batchelor, who proceeds home on the 15th proximo, for fifteen months' furlough.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Forsyth.—*Indian Public Opinion* of the 21st inst. says :—"Mr. Forsyth will leave Lahore to-morrow *en route* to England, where we hope he will derive that benefit to his eyesight which the treatment of scientific oculists can alone give. We are glad to hear that he is likely to return to India at the expiration of six months. We hope that he will return covered with honours and re-invigorated for the important task of drawing the trade of Central Asia to India."

The Wahabees.—Our Lahore contemporary says :—"In the Swat country, the Wahabees are increasing in influence and audacity. Akhwand Sahib goes to the Musjid every day to make inquiries from the travellers who happen to come there. On Feb. 15 a traveller arrived there ; Akhwand Sahib asked him what was his religion ; he replied, 'Wahabee.' At that Akhwand Sahib remained silent, but one of his servants smote him dead on the ground. Four of the murdered man's relatives, it is said, have started from Peshawur to be avenged on the murderer."

Dinner to Sir W. Grey.—The members of the Bengal Civil Service entertained Sir William Grey at dinner in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, Feb. 25. Some eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner, but as the entertainment was considered to be strictly private, reporters were not admitted. Mr. Justice Loch, the senior member of the service, presided. Several farewell addresses have been presented to Sir William Grey at Calcutta. One came from the Calcutta Trades Association, and one from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

A Suit against the Government.—Messrs. Howard Brothers are we hear, going to fight the local Government in the District Court with a big English barrister. They are said to claim some Rs. 27,000 for the occupation by the standing camp at Nagpore of the open ground near the Railway Station, which they had taken on a long lease from the proprietor. The Government at first did not want to give them anything, on the plea perhaps that the land was waste and unoccupied, but ultimately agreed to pay the munificent sum of Rs. 500.—*Central India Times.*

Italian Commerce.—It appears that the Italian captain to whom we referred as having gone on to Mandalay to negotiate a commercial treaty with the King of Burmah had previously concluded a like treaty with the Siamese Government. This is the direct offspring of the Suez Canal, and points to a new era of trade for the Mediterranean powers. Italy is not sufficiently settled to strike out very largely in commercial enterprise, but she will, we trust, creep on gradually and steadily in the great race in which the greater the number of competitors the bet er it is for each.—*Friend of India.*

A New Weekly English Paper at Lahore.—An addition to e press is proposed to be started in Lahore under the name of the *hahore Courant.* Its object is to supply the wants of the English speaking portion of the native community, in keeping them acquainted with the opinions of the press on the leading topics of the day, and for affording them an opportunity of freely expressing their opinions and views on matters of general or local interest. To fulfil this end it is necessary that the paper should be cheap, and the price has accordingly been fixed at one anna per copy ; the issue to be once a week.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Trading in Children.—The trade in children for the worst purposes seems to be very much more extensive than was supposed possible. The Nimar police have rescued thirty-two girls and two boys, and have apprehended a host of persons concerned in the kidnapping. In some cases Colonel Taylor, Inspector of Police, C.P., says a good-looking girl who can sing and dance well, "with other accomplishments," will bring from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in the Bombay market. These disclosures show how little we know of some parts of India, and how much the country really has needed a "Criminal Tribe's Bill."—*Friend of India.*

The Russians at Samarkand.—According to the Lahore paper, some news regarding the Russian occupation of Samarkand is to hand. The troops who are in the city have behaved to the people of the district generally with considerable moderation. They are said, however, to be on particularly bad terms with shopkeepers, with whom they continually quarrel. A Jew, named Abdool Rahman, was recently killed in one of these brawls, and the murderer, a Russian soldier, was arrested, but soon restored to liberty without punishment. The river Oxus had risen to a considerable height, and overflowed its banks, destroying many villages and boats, and occasioning considerable loss of life

An Adventure with the Hill-men.—Some officers on duty at one of the frontier forts sent in a camel to Peshawur with an empty cask of beer to be exchanged for a full one. An irregular cavalry trooper was in charge of the camel. On the road some hill-men attacked the trooper, threw a blanket over his head, and carried him off with the camel and the empty cask to a village in the hills. They detained him there a prisoner for four days, and then sent him back to the fort, with a note to the effect that the man was too old and useless to keep, but that the camel was a useful animal, which they would keep, and as for the empty cask, they intended to change that into a capital drum. The trooper had a twenty-rupee note in his possession ; but the hill-men regarding this as a worthless piece of paper, did not care to appropriate it.

The Arbitrary Proceedings at Simla.—*Indian Public Opinion* hears that the Chief Court has directed the immediate release of Mr. E. T. O'Connor, a European British subject and house proprietor of Simla, who was lately sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 under section 291, Indian Penal Code, for cutting away a portion of the public mall. The Deputy Commissioner considered he had jurisdiction to deal with a European British subject under section 2 of Act XXII. of 1870 ; but that section merely renders (unless there be something repugnant in the context) certain penal enactments passed by the Legislative Council applicable to Europeans as well as to other subjects of the British Crown, and does not confer a general jurisdiction to try Europeans in criminal offences on mofussil judges, who can only exercise in such cases the powers which are given to them by 53 Geo. III., c. 155 ; section 105, section 163 of Act XXV. of 1861 ; or by Act XXI. of 1869, known as the European Vagrancy Act.

More of the Loshais.—Some important telegrams have been received since our last regarding the Loshais :—"Cachar, *Feb.* 23. —The Loshais attacked Jalnacherra this morning, but were driven back by the guard. Cutleecherra, Alexandrapore, and Barrykandy coolies all bolted again. Seller and Cooke are at Cutleecherra bungalow with guard. Walliker, Edwards, Service, and Shuttleworth are at Jalnacherra in stockade. Cutleecherra or Barrykandy expects to be attacked to morrow. Silchar, *Feb.* 24.—It is reported that the Loshais have attacked Cutleecherra and Jalnacherra. The troops under Mr. Daly have gone to Hylakandy. Sixty men of the 44th, under Mr. Williams, have gone to Monierkhall. Mr. Edgar is now believed to be safe with the troops. Lord Napier is expected to arrive here to-day.—*Feb.* 25.—The Loshais are reported to be coming in force from Chittagong to avenge the deaths at Monierkhall. One hundred men of the 44th are now starting for Jalnacherra, and all of the 4th for Monierkhall. Lord Napier arrived here last evening. No news from Messrs. Edgar and Burland." A telegram from Cachar, of the 27th, tells us, we are glad to say, that "Road-making to the frontier posts has been determined on as of paramount importance." The telegram proceeds :—"Edgar is expected to-day at Monierkhall. The head-quarters and remainder of the 4th N. I. move up to Cachar. Two companies of the 43rd N. I. proceed from Shillong to Sylhet to be replaced at Shillong by troops from Gowhatty. The head-quarters of the 44th N. I have gone to Jalnacherra." The following telegram is from Cachar, dated the 28th Feb. :—"Mr. Edgar expected hourly. He was at Monierkhall last night. Road-making to commence at once." Mr. Edgar's safety may, therefore, be looked upon as secured.

Another Pice Paper.—Last week we mentioned that a weekly pice paper had been started at Dacca, and we now hear that a second at the same price has been started in opposition.—*Englishman.*

Financial.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that "a resolution has recently been passed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, in supersession of a previous one, classifying officers of the several secretariats under that Government, and regulating their travelling allowances when proceeding with the Governor-General to Simla. The under-secretaries and assistant-secretaries, who comprise the first-class officers, are to receive, in addition to the *bona fide* travelling expenses for themselves, a travelling allowance for their families and children, viz., for a family, Rs. 150, for a child above 12 years of age, Rs. 50, and below that age, Rs. 30, but in no case is the travelling allowance for families to exceed Rs. 600. On their arrival at Simla such officers are also to receive a house rent allowance. The officers and assistants drawing salaries from Rs. 300 to 700 will comprise the second-class officers, and are to receive their travelling allowances as before, and on their arrival at the Hills, the usual Simla allowance. For the clerks and writers, who comprise the third-class officers, a similar rule has been passed."

The Executive and Judicial Services in the Punjab.—*Indian Public Opinion* says:—"It is rumoured that the following proposals will be shortly made by the Committee now sitting at Lahore:—1st. That the number of districts in the Punjab be reduced from thirty-two to twenty. 2nd. That a Deputy Commissioner and a Judge be appointed to each district. The former to have executive charge with a share of the criminal work; the latter to hear all civil appeals. The pay of both officers to range from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 per mensem. We fail to see that any benefit will accrue to the province by this ill-advised arrangement. The object of it is that the Deputy Commissioner may be able to devote more time to executive matters, and at the same time take a large share of criminal work. This object would, we think, be fully attained by the simple expedient of appointing an additional Commissioner to each division, who would hear civil appeals from all subordinate officers in the division, thus relieving Deputy Commissioners of much of their present work, and allowing them to devote the time so saved to the executive management of the district."

An old Mutineer.—One of the worst murderers of the Mutiny has just been brought to justice. The story of his crime is thus told:—"A number of fugitives from Fyzabad, among whom were Lieutenants Cautley, Thomas, Lindsay and English, of the 22nd N.I., and Lieutenant Ritchie, of the 13th Light Field Battery, had made their way towards Azimgurgh as far as a village called Mahooadabur, on the bank of the Manorama, in the Goruckpore district. Lindsay was cut down as they were preparing to cross the stream, and the rest where shot down or beaten to death with clubs, with the exception of two only—Lieutenant Cautley and Sergeant Busher, who gained the opposite bank, but they were closely pursued by one Jafir Ali, an influential zemindar, and others. Cautley became exhausted, and was easily overtaken, in spite of the good offices of a friendly peasant. He was knocked down by a blow from a *lattee*, and as he was attempting to rise to his knees Jafir Ali deliberately shot him in the breast. From that time till quite recently Jafir Ali has been a fugitive, and is said to have made a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return he was arrested, and the judge of Goruckpore (Mr. Benson) sentenced him and three others to death. Before the High Court at Allahabad, N.W.P., the Government Advocate said he would not press for a capital sentence except against Jafir Ali, the ringleader and actual murderer. The Court, Mr. Justice Turner and Mr. Justice Turnbull, after some consideration acquitted the other prisoners, but confirmed the sentence of death against Jafir Ali."

The Calcutta Panics.—Dr. Mouat writes as follows to the *Indian Daily News*:—"Mr. Kaye has, I see, objected to the notice which you wrote of my letter regarding Calcutta in May and June, 1857. The word 'mis-stated,' as occurring in my letter, was a misprint for 'overstated.' No one can fairly charge Mr. Kaye with mis-statement, and I certainly did not do so. But that Mr. Kaye, in his valuable and graphic history of the Sepoy Revolt, has done grave injustice to the European community of Calcutta, and that he has elevated Lord Canning unduly at the expense of his countrymen, I still believe, and I could produce passages from his work to show. You have the work at hand, and you have only to reprint the statement in pp. 112 and 113, and the passage in pp. 113 and 114, beginning with 'It was not strange,' to show that I have good ground for my belief. I have no doubt whatever that Lord Canning did *not* in May 'discern the true state of things,' and I know that what has been attributed to panic in the European community was really a want of confidence in Government at the time, which many men felt and openly expressed. There was no want of confidence in themselves to meet any danger that might present itself. The whole passage in page 125, from 'Lord Canning knowing well the constitution of the European community,' I consider to be gravely unjust to that community, as the result proved. For after the enrolment of the volunteers there was no further alarm in any portion of the European community. That the MS. journals of nervous ladies, and the idle rumours that were current at the time, should find a place in such a work as that of Mr. Kaye is, I think, to be regretted. But should my letter cause a careful consideration of the whole question, I shall rejoice exceedingly. I am quite satisfied that the inquiry cannot be in safer and more conscientious hand, than those of Mr. Kaye, for whose ability and general accuracy as a historian I have the greatest admiration and respect. All that I wish and intend is to relieve my fellow countrymen in Calcutta of the charge of cowardice which has been recorded against them. I trust, therefore, that those who have kept notes of those momentous times will communicate them to Mr. Kaye through your columns. It will then be for him, as an impartial historian, to sum up the evidence and deliver the verdict on which posterity will rely.

The Berars.—A very comprehensive and interesting report by Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, on the Berars and the territories of the Nizam, has just been made public. The Berars were transferred to British management in the days of Lord Dalhousie, in order to provide the means of paying the military contingent which had been maintained for the protection of the Nizam's country since 1813. So long as this force had to look to the Government of his Highness for its pay, there were constant complaints about arrears, which tended greatly to sap the efficiency of all ranks. Not unfrequently advances had to be made from our own treasuries with the view of remedying discontent. Thence resulted references to the native Government, and irritation to both sides. The Hyderabad Treasury was empty, and could not supply the requisite amount of money. The British Government grudged lending its own officers any longer when there was no certainty that their salary would be forthcoming except from its own revenues. In the end the Nizam assigned for the support of the force certain fertile districts, part of which he regained after the Mutiny. In regard to what still remains under British management, the original condition still holds good, that its revenues shall be devoted to keeping up the contingent and to the cost of the general administration. The balance, if any, has to be placed to the credit of the Nizam. It is no small cause of praise to the Indian Government that since the assignment a sum amounting to nearly a quarter of a million sterling has accrued of surplus to the Nizam. In the interval much has been done for the improvement of the Berars. A great impetus to commerce was given in the time of the American War, when cotton, from being one only out of many other staples, became the one predominating product. What is now the extent of the trade may be best judged from the simple fact that in Khamgaon—the largest of the cotton marts—a million sterling changes hands in the course of the season. The effect of this trade and of the enhanced value of the land has been to increase the provincial revenues from £420,905 in 1862-63 to £704,500 in 1869-70. With a larger income the Government has been able to spend liberally on everything connected with the welfare of the people. Justice has been brought within the reach of the poorest; a settlement of the land revenue on a ryotwaree system akin to that which prevails in Bombay is approaching completion; attention is being paid to the preservation and extension of forests; the police have been gradually reorganised so as more thoroughly to control the criminal classes; gaols have been constructed equal to any on British soil; sanitation and conservancy have not been lost sight of; railways and roads have been constructed; and, lastly, a good education is available to all classes of the people.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Str. Burmah, McKirdy, Bombay; Lockett, Sessayman, Liverpool.—23. Gryfe, Roberts, Liverpool; Waverley, Spoon, Liverpool.—24. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Chinsurah, Lasham, Liverpool; City of Shanghai, Crocket, Liverpool; Winslow, Dormanderit, Bombay; Clyde, Hastings, Marseilles; Talisman, Suke, Liverpool; Humber, Atkin, Bombay; Allunghier, Williams, Mauritius; Dilkhur, Millar, Melbourne.—25. Star of Albion, Hughes, London; Arcot, Wortley, London; str. Mahratta, Eany, Akyab; str. Alexander Lavalley, Longin, Liverpool; Julie, Farkenbergh, Colombo.—26. Strs. Celt, McNeill, False Point; Arabia, Mathews, Moulmain.—27. Str. Quito, Pinchon, London, via Suez Canal; Vernon, Burns, ——.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Berkshire.—23. Str. Sattara; Saint Lawrence, Countess of Elgin.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 27, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 11 to 98 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 2
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 7-16d. to 1s. 10⅞d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to 1405
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	110 to 112
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —

Calcutta Docking Company	700	250 to	300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to	—
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to	38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	56 to	58
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to	550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	145 to	146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100	21 to	22
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	248 to	249
East India Tea Company	100	26 to	28
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	236 to	237
Equitable Coal Company	250	220 to	222
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	155 to	158
Howrah Docking Company	500	175 to	180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	340 to	350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	600 to	700
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	107 to	108
Oriental Gas Company	10	70 to	72
Port Canning Land Company	1300	In liquidation.	
Punjab Bank	100	80 to	81
Simla Bank	500	555 to	560
Triloond Indigo	200	48 to	49
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	Nominal.	

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 5 0 to £0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	3 12 6 to 3 15 0	£3 5 0 to 3 7 6
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 2 6 to 4 5 0	3 15 0 to 4 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, March 1.—We have again to record a week of extreme general dulness, and in this respect there does not seem to be any present prospect of relief. Prices of staple goods are mostly somewhat lower since last mail, but the concessions made have not encouraged buyers to come forward in greater numbers. During the next week there will be a number of native holidays, and business will, as usual, be more or less restricted on this account.

Exports.—Calcutta, March 1.—*Saltpetre:* We have heard of no transactions for shipments in this article to report during the last week; only about 100 tons of crude kinds have changed hands for refining purposes, at prices ranging from Rs. 7-1 to 7-2 per maund. The stock is estimated in the market at about 2,000 bags. *Rice:* A fair amount of business has transpired in Table kinds at prices quoted in our last. In Moonghy kinds we have heard of no sales, but for shipments of Balam Rice business is on a little scale. *Linseed:* This article is much inquired for for shipment, but, owing to the paucity of stock, we have heard of no transaction. The new crop will arrive in the market after two weeks. *Rapeseed:* For local consumption we have heard of some transactions done since the date of our last at prices Rs. 3-14 to 4-10, but for shipments nothing doing. *Teelseed:* During the week some transactions have been done for shipments to Marseilles at Rs. 4-9 to 4-14 per factory maund. *Poppyseed:* Some sales have been made during the week at Rs. 4-1 per maund. The stock is small in the market, and Rs. 4-4 is asked by the sellers. *Jute:* Owing to the advanced rates of freight we have heard of no transaction to report in this article. *Raw Silk:* We have heard of no transaction to report in this head. The stock is about 200 maunds of both Jungypore and Cossimbazar. *Silk Piece Goods:* Nothing doing, and no stock.

Madras.

DECENTRALISED FINANCE.

In his speech in the Madras Legislative Council on Feb. 17 the Hon. Mr. Macfadyen made the following remarks on the late Financial Resolution of the Indian Government:—

"In the meantime there are one or two points not affected by the proposed amendments, and to these I will briefly refer. The first and most important is of course the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, whereby about seventy-nine lakhs per annum are handed over to this Government to be expended on certain specified objects, which have been hitherto Imperial cares. Now, I will frankly admit that on first reading the resolution referred to—which I did in a Bombay paper under the, to me, fascinating heading of Financial Decentralisation—I was completely taken with it. I hailed it as the 'thin edge of the wedge'—the 'first step in the right direction,' &c., &c., and I was almost persuaded to believe that for local Governments some good thing had at last come out of Bengal. But my hopes sprung up as quickly to be withered as soon as was the Prophet's gourd. For a more careful perusal of the resolution that is destined, say some, to mark a new era in the history of India, has led me reluctantly to the conclusion that mountains in labour can even now-a-days produce nothing much better than they did in the olden time. It may be, my Lord, that confidence is a plant of slow growth in commercial bosoms, but I was more than willing to accept with thankfulness any gift, however small, that tended to honest decentralisation and to the increase of local responsibility. It was in this spirit that I set myself to study the manifesto, that is, in its own words, 'To effect a wide change in Indian administration; that is, to tend to more harmony in action and feeling between the Supreme and the provincial Governments?' The result of my most candid consideration is to me very disheartening. I seek in vain for the traces of these 'impartial and stedfast minds that we all so gladly attribute to the Viceroy and his Council.' I find instead high-sounding and liberal phrases that barely conceal the narrow and selfish policy that stalks triumphant through the whole resolution. For what does it all mean? Stripped of useless verbiage, what the Government of India says is, simply, 'Here are a number of objects, the annual expenditure on which must, from the nature of things, go on increasing—we cannot be bothered finding funds for them any longer. We'll compromise with you here. Madras, take seventy-nine lakhs, and go to the local taxes for anything more you require.' The great point is, however, 'Don't worry us; we wash our hands of you, and we hold you responsible if anything goes wrong. So now be happy.' This is not, I think, any caricature of the real gist of the resolution—indeed it is under, rather than overdrawn, for how are the seventy-nine lakhs that are thrown at us calculated? In the first place the actual grants during 1870-71 for the several objects handed over are taken; then fifty-two lakhs are deducted—why or wherefore I don't know, and why it was not a hundred or twenty lakhs, I am equally at a loss to understand. However, there it is, fifty-two lakhs have to be provided before Madras has as much to spend on the objects entrusted to her as she had in the year now ending. But this is not all. The estimates of 1870-71 were framed as famine estimates. That is to say, no more money was asked for than just sufficed to keep above starvation point the several departments of Government, so that we are first called on to make good the fifty-two lakhs now taken from us, and in addition have to raise the money required to put and keep on an efficient footing the departments that have been ground down of late to the very lowest point. This is undoubtedly decentralisation of a sort. It will enable the Imperial budget to depict in rosy colours the saving that has been effected; it may possibly assist in the reduction or abolition of the income-tax, but how dearly these things will be bought local funds alone will know. The heart-burnings and oppressions engendered by Imperial taxes will remain the same, though the taxes be called local. The poor taxpayer will find that his last condition is worse than his first—his creditors will be two instead of one; and the local fund creditor will be the more rapacious and cruel of the two, for it is responsible for the due carrying out of the objects handed over, and to do this, money must be had by hook or by crook. Decentralisation, as understood by the Supreme Government, is rather like a one-sided application of the Scripture injunction, 'Bear ye one another's burdens.' 'Just so,' says the Government of India,—'here, Madras, Bombay, &c., bear this burden. We are tired of it.' No doubt a fictitious kind of prosperity will be made in this way to appear in the Imperial budget. But to transfer a burden is not to destroy it—discontent and disaffection may be bred, and will be as real, though burdensome taxes bear the imprimatur of a local Government instead of emanating from Bengal. It is, therefore, hypocrisy to pretend that the Government of India deserves any gratitude of provincial Governments for the measure they have just framed. It is apparently intended to try and stave off the day of true decentralisation, the day when the Imperial Government will say to the local Government, 'Your contribution to Imperial objects is so much, pay it, use the rest of your income as your local wisdom dictates—but above all, see that your province is kept prosperous, that its state is one of progress, and then you need dread no further interference from us.' It is, however, a hopeful sign that even the present abortive attempt at decentralisation has been made—it shows that the subject is being thought of, and by-and-by the right solution will assuredly be arrived at."

Miscellaneous.

Civil.—The junior Civilians of the Madras Presidency, who recently memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject of their grievances, have resolved not to prosecute the memorial, as the revised rules concede its principal prayer, namely, that the minimum furlough allowance should be restored to the old rate of £500 a-year.

The Madras and Bombay Railway.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities have announced to the Government that their line to Raichore, with the exception of the Kristna Bridge, will be ready for traffic by the end of the present month, and the Madras Railway authorities report that they will have their part of the line to Raichore ready for traffic by the 1st of April.

Burmah.—The Political Agent at Mandalay having made a representation to the King regarding the frequency of robberies committed on the Thayetmo frontier by bands of dacoits from Burmese territory, his Majesty at once issued the most peremptory orders on the subject to the officer in chief authority on that frontier. Attention is also promised to the raids upon British timber traders towards eastern Karennee. Altogether the King is most obliging, enchanted with himself, with us, and with his new electric telegraph. We believe, indeed, that no request whatever sent to his Majesty by his own telegraph need fear refusal.—*Pioneer.*

The Hyderabad State Railway.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Orders for beginning work on the State Railway are still daily expected. The engineers, whose tents formed quite a camp at Bolarum for several weeks, have all dispersed—gone off to their various posts along the line, taking with them some clerks and a few of the overseers originally employed in marking out the line and the survey; these will meanwhile restore missing pegs, &c. No work has yet been attempted, of course. Orders may arrive at any time, and it is high time they did, for the fine cold weather has been lost, in which much might have been accomplished. On this point, however, we can at present say no more, beyond mentioning the regretable fact. There are four divisions—Waddy, at junction with G.I.P. Railway, Mr. Luff, engineer; Tandoor, or Cogny, Mr. Izatt, engineer; Shevaredy Pett, or Ghaut, Mr. Reynolds, engineer; Hyderabad, Mr. Tyndall, engineer. The large subordinate working staff will only be appointed after orders for commencing work have been received.

ALARM AT PONDICHERRY.—Pondicherry was alarmed the other day by the appearance of a large man-of-war and the firing of guns from her. The horrors of a bombardment were foreseen, and traitors suggested a general exodus. A gallant French officer sallied forth with the determination—"Je verrai Pondicherry en ruines mais je ne cederai jamais!" But the awful visitant turned out to be only her Britannic Majesty's ship of war *Forte*, bringing Admiral Cockburn, who desired to pay M. Bontemps a visit. The *Forte* sailed afterwards for Trincomalee.

MILITARY.—Colonel Hay Campbell, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, has been compelled by ill-health to apply for leave to England for two years, on medical certificate. Major Henegan, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, now in charge of the arsenal, will probably be appointed to act for Colonel Campbell at Vepery.—It was intended to retain in India the drivers of the two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery ordered home from the Madras Presidency, but the men having respectfully memorialised the military authorities not to be separated from their batteries, a telegram has been received from home ordering that those who wish to return to England with their batteries are to be allowed to do so. All, except five in the two batteries referred to, have elected to go home.

THE LATE TRICHINOPOLY DEFAMATION CASE.—Dr. Applin, the complainant in the well-known defamation case, which recently came off at Trichinopoly, filed a petition in the High Court, praying the Court to call for the record of the case. The petition was disposed of on Friday (Feb. 24) in the Appellate Court, Mr. Justice Holloway and Mr. Justice Kindersley presiding. Mr. Green, barrister-at-law, appeared for the petitioner. As Mr. Green was unable to quote any authority to show that the Court could issue a mandamus to compel a justice of the peace to commit a case, their Lordships were of opinion that they could not interfere. Mr. Justice Holloway observed that he had looked through the papers, and the evidence was of such a nature that it was not desirable that it should be brought before the Courts. He would say that it was best for a person to stand upon his own character, and not to mind what others said of him. If all the slanders that were spoken, especially in this country, where idleness and gossip were so common, were to be brought before courts of justice, the Courts would soon find that they would have nothing else to do but to inquire into such matters. For his own part, therefore, he could not say that he was sorry that a positive prohibition of law prevented the present case coming before the Court.—*Madras Mail.*

THE 19TH N.I.—We regret to hear that the state of affairs in the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which has just embarked for Singapore, is extremely unsatisfactory. When marched down to Madras for embarkation the men put forward certain demands in the way of advances of pay in excess of their regulation rights, and accompanied their demands by threats that they would not embark unless they were complied with. The military authorities, inspired, let us hope, by a conviction that the men's demands were reasonable although illegal, conceded what was asked. But the men were still discontented, and put forward new and, we are told, preposterous demands. The conspiracy assumed the character of an organised mutiny, and we are told that the men refused to obey orders on parade. The commanding officer had several men arrested, but as the whole regiment had combined, the arrest did nothing to bring the men to reason. What did the military authorities now do? Did they march out a European regiment and a battery of artillery and teach the mutinous sepoys that obedience is the first duty of a soldier? No, they conceded all that was asked, released the prisoners, and the regiment embarked last Monday for Singapore chuckling at their easy victory over the Government. As the Government and military officials maintain a profound secrecy respecting this case, we cannot be sure that the circumstances we have detailed are absolutely accurate, or that the gravity of this affair is not exaggerated; but, in the meantime, we think it our duty to make public the circumstances that have been brought to our knowledge.—*Madras Times.*

THE ACTING COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE MADRAS ARMY.—His Excellency, General McCleverty, the Commander-in-Chief, passed his examination by a medical board on Saturday, February 25, and need we add, obtained a medical certificate for six months' leave. He has been suffering of late from fever contracted doubtless by his arduous tours of duty during the summer months on the Neilgherries, and by his indefatigable exertions to see with his own eyes the different portions of the army that he commands. He will arrive in England shortly after the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the finances of India has commenced to sit, and it will most probably be his fate to hear that that committee have recognised the financial expediency of abolishing the two minor commands-in-chief in India as soon as they become vacant, if not of at once dispensing with the costly services of the present incumbents. It is Major-General Shubrick and not Major-General Borton who will act as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army during the absence of Lieutenant-General McCleverty. General Shubrick was about to proceed on furlough to Europe, but has altered his mind since the chief has decided upon going home. This determination of General Shubrick to remain at his post at Secunderabad is not unlikely to cause wailing and gnashing of teeth in certain quarters. In the first place, Major-General Pritchard, who had made all necessary preparations for rushing off to Hyderabad to assume command, will be compelled to remain in Madras in his old post of Deputy Judge Advocate General. In the second place Colonel Touch, instead of stepping into the snug post of Deputy Judge Advocate General, finds himself very much in the position of a man "whose occupation is gone," and is doomed to rustication for a time on the Neilgherries. In the third place, Lieut.-General McCleverty has been, as the Yankees would say, pretty considerably sold, inasmuch as the appointments—comdemned on nearly all sides as unmitigated jobs—he has made just on the eve of leaving India probably for good, become, at all events for a time, null and void. So far as Colonel Touch is concerned, we trust he will remain in the Military Account Department, where he has done excellent service, and for which he is admirably qualified. It is unreasonable to suppose that he can be so well fitted for the Judicial Department as men who have been serving in it for a score of years. Besides, were Colonel Touch a very Solon in military law it is questionable whether the Commander-in-Chief would be justified in exalting him *per saltum* to the head of the department. One of the misfortunes of having elderly chiefs like Sir G. Le Marchant and General McCleverty is that they are precluded from getting about the country and making the acquaintance of the officers and troops under their command. Thus many a good man is doomed to work in out-of-the-way stations unknown and unappreciated, and when his turn comes for promotion he is either forgotten altogether or openly sacrificed to some favourite at head-quarters.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Str. Australia, White, Southampton,—28. Hippogriffe, ——, Mauritius.—March 1. Str. Satarra, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Miss A. G. Cooper, Mrs. Dibblee and two children, Mr. Flood. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Phillips. From GALLE.—Hon. Mr. Douglas. From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. B. Fasturdge. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. F. J. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Park, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Mrs. Wyman and child, Miss J. J. Moysey, Mrs. Sankey and infant, Mr. Gaynor, Miss Gaynor, Mr. N. H. Thomson, Mr. A. Flese, Mrs. Mosbey, Mr. R. Park. From SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Byron. From MELBOURNE.—Signor Pompei. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. McKinlay and child. From SHANGHAI.—Dr. Ross. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Mr. J. Davies.

Per str. Satarra.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Capt. W. Hunt, Capt. Fraser, Mr. W. C. McMurray, Rev. A. Theophilus, Capt. and Mrs. Gunning and four children, Lieut. W. H. Hallett, Mrs. Rundall, Mr. H. Peterson, Mr. J. Boyce, Captain Simonds.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23. Str. Quito, ——, Calcutta.—24. Str. Ferdinand de Lesseps, ——, Calcutta. 25. Str. Australia, White, Calcutta; Renown, ——, London; Harrot, ——, Tellicherry.—27. Str. Dacca, ——, Bombay; str. Himalaya, ——, Singapore.—28. City of Perth, ——, Calcutta.—March 1. Adria, ——, Gopaulpore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Hon. W. H. Seward, two Misses Seward, Dr. Whitwell, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. D. Leeds, Mrs. Leeds.

Per Renown.—From MADRAS.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and five children, Mrs. T. A. Tomlinson and two infants, Mr. W. H. Craig, Mrs. Andrews and three children, Mrs. Beath, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gatcombe and three children, Mrs. H. Hudson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Miller and two children, Mrs. Sayers and four children, Dr. Summerhayes, Mrs. Sanderson, Ens. Armist, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Griffiths, Lieut. A. F. Handley, Lieut. R. G. Southey, Lieut. D. C. Dettend. For CAPE.—Mrs. Parish, Mr. Cherry, Mr. A. R. Mackenzie.

Bombay.

THE LATE MR. MOROBA CANOBA.—The coroner's jury which inquired into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife has come to the conclusion that the deceased deliberately committed suicide.

HIGH COURT.—Another Hindoo, the second, Mr. Mahadew Govind Ranaday, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, has qualified in Bombay as an advocate of the High Court.

CIVIL.—The Government of Bombay lately applied to the Government of India for a decision of the following points:—If an absentee on privilege leave is entitled to draw house-rent or tentage, when he places his house or tent at the disposal of his *locum-tenens*, and the latter does not avail himself of the offer? If such absentee can draw house-rent or tentage when no substitute is appointed in his place? And if the ruling of the resolution of the 12th March, 1869, is applicable to military officers in civil employ, and to uncovenanted servants? The Government of India has answered all three questions in the affirmative.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—In a communication to the Government of Bombay the Supreme Government has expressed a hope that Major-General Cunninghan, the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, may be furnished from time to time with copies of any papers or reports that may now be on record, or may hereafter be received, bearing upon archæological questions, as they would materially assist in providing a substantial basis for future operations, and has suggested that local officers and private individuals interested in, or possessing any information in regard to, Indian Archæology, should be invited to place themselves in direct communication with Major-General Cunningham.

Prospects of Kurrachee.—The *Sindian* states that the missing link between Kotree and Mooltan will find a formidable competitor in the projected railway from Baroda to Delhi. The distance between Lahore and Bombay *via* Jubbulpore is about 1,600 miles, while it will be little over 1,100 *via* Baroda. The traffic which now finds its way through the Bolan Pass to Kurrachee, and thence by sea to Bombay, will inevitably be transferred to Peshawur as soon as the Great Northern Railway is opened; from thence it will be carried by unbroken railway communication, either to Bombay or Calcutta. Some years ago we pointed out the fact that the most direct route for communication with Europe would follow a line drawn through Kurrachee and Ajmere to Agra. There can be no question that the opening of the Suez Canal will stimulate the completion of railway communication through Asiatic Turkey, and that at no very distant date a line of mail steamers will be found running between the mouths of the Euphrates and Indus. When that day arrives, Kurrachee may again become a place of importance.

Military.—From the *Bombay Gazette's* military letter we take the following:—*Apropos* of inspections, I am glad to note a welcome order that has been lately issued by the Horse Guards to the effect that in future regiments in India need only be inspected once a year (in the autumn). This order will be much appreciated not only by those in command, but more so by the soldiers themselves. The spring inspection, which previous to this order had to be held some time in April, was not only a farce, but on account of the heat in nearly every station where British troops are quartered was (if carried out properly) conducted at great personal inconvenience to all, but was more frequently gone through *pro forma* as an unpleasant duty which had to be performed, and, if possible, generals commanding divisions delegated this duty to officers in command of outstations. The new system of inspecting once a year will be more satisfactory. A thorough and searching inspection in every point can be taken at a more appropriate season, and the efficiency of regiments will be far better tested in this manner than by the addition of an incomplete inspection in one of the hottest months of the year. As is usual at this time of the year, a number of appointments have and are about to become vacant by officers going home. Many of these have been filled up (acting), the following being among the principal. Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, assistant quartermaster-general N.D.A., has been appointed to act as assistant quartermaster-general of the army during Major Hogg's absence in England on private affairs. Majors Bowen (second in command 3rd N.I.); Hanson, second in command of the 9th; Hill, of the 14th N.I.; and Wodehouse, wing officer of the 8th, are all in orders for furlough. If the principle of filling up these appointments by seniority is strictly carried out, these vacancies will provide for a few of the many unemployed officers at present on the Adjutant-General's list. In many cases it is but fair that these appointments should be filled up regimentally; but, on the other hand, it is equally necessary to look after the interests of those held officers of the Staff Corps whose numbers increase yearly to an alarming extent, and for whom it is very difficult to find suitable employment. If it were not that I should be going over all the same old ground again I could reiterate the fact at some length of the failure of the Staff Corps becoming far and far more self-evident. I have heard it expressed lately on several occasions by old officers (whose opinion carries some weight with it) that sooner or later, notwithstanding the Duke of Argyll's emphatic assertion to the contrary, the measure must force itself upon the Government, of holding out some inducement for seniors to retire, and thus to thin out the already overcrowded list of field officers in the Staff Corps seeking employ. I know several officers who are serving on in the firm belief that this must take place sooner or later, and there is no doubt that some well digested scheme capable of being carried out would not only have a very desirable effect, but would be a tremendous saving to the State. This, however, those in authority steadily ignore, and it would appear as if all the writing in the world would never convince them to the contrary. Practically they must be aware of it. Promotion and employment in departments (except with regard to acting appointments) is meanwhile utterly stagnated. The only "pucka" appointment that I am aware of as having fallen vacant during the past month is the second in command of the 13th N.I. (vacated by Lieut. Colonel MacGowan on account of ill-health). This has been bestowed on Colonel Ewen Grant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Str. Singapore, Mitchell, London; str. Busheer, Sharp, Bussorah; Mongyne, Logan, Rangoon.—26. Springfield, Dwight, Newcastle; Sarah Watson, Waterman, Sunderland; Sam Mendel, Murdoch, Liverpool; Glenduror, Cornwall, London; Calcutta, Maxwell, Aden; Ophelia, Strickland, Liverpool.—27. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Campbell, Kurrachee; Annot Lyle, Yeo, Liverpool.—27. Str. Ellora, Hector, Hong Kong.—28. Robert Kerr, Hunter, Liverpool; Rialto, Babot, Liverpool; Jeypoor, McMillan, Cardiff.—March 1. Princess Sonawutty, Baker, Shields; str. Punjab, Starratt, Calcutta; Doxford, Robertson, Liverpool.—2. Ambrose, Tickle, Liverpool; Anazi, Hillman, London.—3. Sanspareil, McAlpine, Shields; Bonnie Dundee, Connor, Liverpool; Baringa, Williams, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta; Ellen Gondy, Perry, Akyab; Coringa, Ross, Galle.—27. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Kurrachee; City of Cashmere, Bryce, London, via Cochin.—28. Str. Busheer, Sharp, Coast and Calcutta; Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, Liverpool; Timoor Shaw, Winter, Calcutta.—March 1. Str. Bellona, Tucker, Liverpool; str. Arabia, Crocco, Trieste, &c.; Beaun Uamha, McCann, Rangoon.—2. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Douglas, England; str. Mima Thomas, Cram, Trieste; str. Behar, Blake, China, &c.; str. Mula, Coates, Aden, &c.; Connemara, Hughes, Rangoon.—3. Bennington, Sherman, Liverpool.—4. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Southampton.—Mrs. P. S. Melvill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McRae and two children, Mrs. Sylvester and child, Mrs. E. Walker and child, Dr. G. H. Ray, Mr. G. Stone, Mr. G. Finch, Surg. major Fogo, Mrs. Kilkelly and three children, Major and Mrs. Caulfield and child, Mr. H. A. Suntook, Major Ellis and child, Captain Steel, Mrs. F. C. Batchelor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carruthers and child, Mr. Abercle, Mr. and Mrs. Hazlerigg and child, Mr. Peyton, Mr. W. W. Dunlop, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Bolton, Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, Mr. O. Clark. For Brindisi.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells, Col. Trevor, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Keep, Mr. and Miss Hills, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. E. Ward and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Major H. Fraser, Col. R. Maclagan, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lawford, Captain Jenkins, Mr. G. B. Reed, Mr. Don, Mr. Hamilton. For Suez.—Mr. Welker, Mr. G. Diefenback, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Low, son, and daughter, Gen. R. W. Kirkham, Miss Kirkham, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. general G. Campbell, R.A., and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Fournel. For Malta.—Mr. J. Connon. For Suez.—Serg. J. W. Cunningham and daughter.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 3, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3-16d.	
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Land Press (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1000
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 97½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silv r, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Ditto	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, March 4.—The market for *Grey Goods* during the week has contir ued quiet, with but a moderate demand both from first hands and the bazaar, and rates at the close show a decline in most instances of 1 to 2 annas per piece. The principal clearances since the mail left have been in 9-inch Shirtings and Jaconets, the latter description being in improved request at former values; but 46-inch Shirtings and 3½ and 3¾ lbs. Madapollams have also been in fair request, although the clearances have only been small, owing to the moderate stocks in the hands of importers. In *Bleached Goods* the transactions have been on about an average scale, and there is no quotable change in prices. *Dyed* and *Printed* and *Turkey Red Fabrics* are unaltered in value, but the sales of the latter description have been larger than for some time back. *Twist* continues very dull, the dealers showing no disposition to buy except to meet their most immediate requirements. *Metals* are inactive; copper only being the turn in favour of buyers, other kinds mostly being quoted at a decline.

Exports.—Bombay, March 4.—*Cotton:* By the telegrams received during the week the Liverpool Cotton Market has throughout been dull and heavy, and on the 2nd of March—the date of our latest telegram—when Fair Dhollerah is quoted at the reduced price of 6¾d., the market is reported to have a declining tendency. The Liverpool Market is in this state in face of the announcement that the preliminaries of peace between France and Germany have been agreed to by the National Assembly. It is clear, therefore, that the effect of peace had already been discounted, and will only be visible in the stimulus which will hereafter be infused into trade, and which will help to counteract the depressing influences of large increasing stocks and dearer money. Although a considerable business has again been done here, prices have given way Rs. 5 to 12 per candy. These are still much too high, but it is gratifying to find that the dealers show less disposition to hold out for high prices, as, with a decline to the level of Liverpool, a large and safe business would be done. The purchases made in Bombay, for export, aggregate about 9,000 candies, among which there were—of New Cotton, 2,050 candies of Dhollera, deliverable in sixty days, at Rs. 183 to 194 per candy; 1,300 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 175 to 188; 1,400 candies of Akote, at Rs. 182 to 195; 400 candies of Broach, at Rs. 169 to 182; and 1,000 candies of Machine-ginned Broach, at Rs. 197 to 202; and of Old Cotton, 700 candies of Dhollera at Rs. 158 to 187, according to quality; 400 candies Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 192 to 195; and 600 candies of Comptah at Rs. 163 to 166.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARROW, Lieut. F., asst. comr. of the 3rd class in Oude, to offic. as junior secy. to the chief comr. of Oude. Feb. 25.

BLAIR—MANDERSON—LOGIN.—Capt. H. F. Blair, R.E., exec. engr., Peshawar div., to the Dalhousie div. Captain T. C. Manderson, R.E., exec. engr., Lower Sirhind div., to the Peshawar div. On Capt. Manderson's leaving Ambala, Mr. Login, exec. engr., Delhi and Ambala Road, will take charge of the Lower Sirhind div., in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. arrangement. Feb. 27.

BLUNDELL, W., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Allygunge, during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. A. G. Tytler or until further orders. Feb. 27.

BYRNE, E. S., is app. to offic. as dep. accnt. gen., Punjab. Feb. 25.

CHEYNE.—With reference to Notific. No. 433, of Dec. 28 last, Mr. C. Cheyne, exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the 1st div., Sirhind Canal on Jan. 25. No. 549E-I. [on Feb. 15.

CLARK, W., made over charge of his duties as dep. accnt. gen., Punjab,

CONNOR, J., attached to the Delhi and Hissar div., doing duty in the head qrs. office, Calcutta. No. 42.

ECKFORD, Capt. J., R.E., superint., 2nd grade, Telegraph Dept., is app. to offic. as director of construction during the abs. on furl. of Captain Mallock. Feb. 26.

ERNEST, F. L., proby. overseer, 2nd grade, joined the Cuttack workshop div. on Feb. 14.

FENSOME, W., temp. overseer, 1st grade, from the Baroon div. to the Dehree div., which he joined on Dec. 30. No. 54.

FINK, Mr. R. A., assumed charge of his duties as offic. asst. to the acct. gen., Punjab, on Feb. 11.

GODFREY.—The services of the Rev. E. Godfrey, chaplain of Saugor, in the Central Provs., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from Feb. 13.

HAIG, Lieut. col. F. T., R.E., supg. engr., Upper Godavery Circle, Central Provs., is appd. to offic. as chief engr. of irrigation works and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D., irrigation branch, v. Col. Rundall; Feb. 28. Lieut. col. Haig assumed charge of the office of the chief engr. and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., irrigation branch, on Feb. 23.

HARINGTON, Capt. E. D., offic. dep. comr. of Gujerat, is invested with the powers described in sec. 445A of Act VIII. of 1869. No. 133.

HAWKES, J., is apptd. a clerk of the 2nd class, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the office of supg. engr., Sirhind Canal, with effect from Feb. 1. No. 500E-I.

JEFFERY.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 192 E-T., of Jan. 14, Mr. T. J. Jeffery, asst. engr., 2nd grade, left the special survey div. on Jan. 21, and joined the new Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, on the same date. No. 518 E-I.

KIRKWOOD, T. M., C.S., canal revenue supt., Bengal, returned from priv. leave on Feb. 20.

LANCE, Major W. H. J., is apptd. under sec. 3, Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Gov.'s control. Feb. 22.

LEMARCHAND, J. R., is app. to the P.W.D. as a clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, and posted to the office of the sec. to Govt., Punjab P.W.D., with effect from Jan. 26.

LINCOLN, E., asst. revenue surveyor, att. to 1st div., Lower Provs., from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Feb. 15. No. 41.

MACKEY, J., is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Hyderabad. Feb. 25.

MORAN, P. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar, from Nov. 9 to Dec. 8, 1870. No. 173.

MORROW, W. H., tempy. overseer, 1st grade, joined the Dehree div. on Feb. 11.

POWER, W. B., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, during the absence on leave of F. W. V. Peterson. Feb. 27.

ROGERS, Capt. B., Bengal staff corps, offic. superint. school of industry and central jail, Jubbulpore, to be asst. superint. of Port Blair, v. Capt. Randell, resigned. Feb. 25.

SALKELD.—The services of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, of the general list of infantry, who has resigned his app. as assist. comr. of 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are placed at the disposal of the military department, with effect from Jan. 18.

TAWNEY, C. H., M.A., to offic. in the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, during absence of Mr. J. Sanders. Feb. 25.

TYTLER, A. G., to offic. as sub deputy opium agent of Chuprah, during absence of Mr. G. Field, or until further orders. Feb. 27.

WEEKES, A., offic. joint mag. and dep. col., of Perneah, is vested with the powers of col., under Act. 16 of 1870, in that district. Feb. 27.

WESTMACOTT, E. V., B.A. to offic. temp. as mag. and col. of Dinagepore, in the 2nd grade. Feb. 27.

WODEHOUSE, Capt. C., offic. assist. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts, is confirmed in that app., with effect from Jan. 18, in room of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, who has resigned.

BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. col. G. Faithfull, dep. comr. of the 1st grade in the British Burmah Commission, having resigned on Dec. 15 last, the following changes in that commission will have effect up to Jan. 14, the date on which Lieut. col. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. comr. of the 1st grade, resumed charge of his duties:—

Lieut. col. H. A. Browne, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 1st grade.

Capt. W. C. Plant, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Treacy, asst. comr. of the 1st grade, offic. dep. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. G. E. Barr, asst. comr. of the 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade.

Mr. C. Duke, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. in the 2nd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The period of service of the undermentioned gentlemen having been determined under their agreements, they ceased to belong to the Public Works Establishment on Jan. 23, viz.:—

Mr. G. Latham, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. G. F. Halahan, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. J. J. Carey, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. W. Sanderson, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

TRANSFERS.—NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Feb. 25.—Mr. G. Carpenter, acct., 1st grade, on furl., from Oude to N.W.P.

Mr. R. Brown, acct., 2nd grade, from Central Provs. to Punjab.
Mr. E. Lacy, acct., 2nd grade, from Mysore to Central India.
Mr. R. D'Silva, acct., 3rd grade, from British Burmah to Hyderabad, as acct., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. W. Wilson, acct., 3rd grade, on leave, from Oude to Central India.
Mr. E. Sinclair, proby. acct., 3rd grade, from Bengal to Central Provs.
Mr. A. Conley, acct., 4th grade, from Mysore to Hyderabad.
Mr. J. A. S. Gray is apptd. acct., 4th grade, on prob., and posted to Oude.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, Feb. 22.—Mr. F. Lushington, accountant gen. and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras, having applied for furlough, the following arrangements have been sanctioned for the period of his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. W. Lodwick to offic. as accountant gen. and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras.
Mr. G. Fitzgerald to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Madras.
Mr. T. W. Biss to offic. as asst. comptroller gen.
Mr. A. Anthony to offic. as dep. accountant gen., N.W.P.
Mr. C. R. Kiernander to offic. as asst. accountant gen., N.W.P.
Mr. E. S. Byrne is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Punjab.
Mr. J. Mackey is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Hyderabad.

PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.

The following clerks are app. to the public works dept. in the grades specified below, and posted to the office of the controller, public works accounts, Punjab:—

Mr. J. Bratley, 3rd class, 2nd grade.
Mr. S. Burke, 4th class, 1st grade.
Mr. E. Mills, 4th class, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

ADAMSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 27 last, app. Lieut. D. Adamson, 4th Bengal cav.; 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Curtis, offic. 2nd squad. officer, proc. on leave.

ANDERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 19, app. Capt. and local Major J. Anderson, 19th foot, 2nd batt., to be member of the committee of paymastership, nominated in regimental orders, dated Nov. 23 last, and confd. in G.O.C.C. Jan. 6; and to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from Feb. 20, v. Hunt, proc. to join another app.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. H., 41st N.I., is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1, 1870, with permission to study therein till April 1, 1871.

BULKELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 2 last, making the following app. in the left wing of the regiment while detached from head qrs., proc. to Jhansi:—Lieut. H. W. C. Bulkeley to act as adjt., 10th foot.

BURFORD—LEADER.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Staff asst. surg. H. H. Burford and Asst. surg. J. Leader, 2nd batt. 19th foot, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.

BURTON—DOLAN—PALMER.—The C. in C. has permitted Capt. F. Burton to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, and is pleased to make the following proms.:—Lieut. T. M. Dolan to be capt., by purch., v. Burton, who retires. Jan. 14. Ens. W. Palmer to be lieut., by purch., v. Dolan, prom. Jan. 14.

CAMPBELL—TUCKER.—Fort William brigade order confd., dated Jan. 3, attaching Capt. A. D. Campbell, Bengal S.C., arrived from leave, to the detachment 11th N.I., at Alipore, for duty. Dated Jan. 6, attaching Capt. W. F. Tucker, gen. list, inf., reported his arrival from leave, to the 22nd N.I., for duty.

Darrah, Major H. Z., Bengal S.C., on being relieved of his app. of offic. wing officer, 40th N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to do general duty at Agra.

Dunsford, Major gen. H. F., c.b., S.C. (unemployed), is, with the sanc. of Govt., permitted to reside and draw his pay at Allyghur. The order of Dec. 30 is hereby cancelled.

Eliot.—Morar station order confd., dated Jan. 11, directing all reports of the station and fortress of Gwalior to be made to Col. J. Eliot, R.A., during the abs., on inspection duty, of Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, c.b., v.c., comdg. Gwalior district.

England—Strong.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 14, making the foll. tempy. arrangements, with effect from Oct. 6:—Capt. A. England, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 10th Bengal cav. Capt. D. M. Strong, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Finch, Lieut. col. H., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transf. from Bareilly to Shillong, for gen. duty.

Fishe—Shahjehanpore station order confd., dated Jan. 13, app. Lieut. A. Fishe, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to be station staff officer, v. Capt. F. H. Inglefield, 16th N.I.

Graham—Ward.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 17, making the foll. tempy. arrangements, v. Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, proceeded on leave:—Capt. A. W. Graham, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 38th N.I. Capt. R. H. Ward, offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, 38th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

Jenkins—May.—Major R. Jenkins, late 16th Eur. L.C., to be lieut. col. by brevet, and Lieut. J. May, late 72nd N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from Feb. 20 last, under operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864.

McNair, Capt. E. J., late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is attached to 17th N.I. for duty.

Macpherson.—Rajanpore station order confirmed, dated Jan. 23 last, appg. Capt. J. D. Macpherson, 3rd Punjab cav., to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. J. Davidson, permitted to resign the appointment.

Minto.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 31, attaching Capt. J. C. Minto, staff corps, recently returned from furl., to 6th regt. N.I. for duty.

Morris.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 18, appg. Lieut. G. T. Morris, 2nd squadron subaltern and offic. adjt. 3rd Bengal cav., to officiate as 1st squadron subaltern, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. S. A. Swinley, proceeded on m.c.

Nicholson.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 23 last, directing Lieut. A. J. Nicholson, qrmr., corps of guides, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Hammond, on duty at Naushera.

Pennycuick, Col., c.b., capt. royal art., to command Nynee Tal depot, v. Bruce, whose term has expired; dated Feb. 2.

Phillips—Darroch.—To that portion of G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 10 last notifying that Capt. G. F. M. Phillips, staff corps, and Lieut. D. Darroch, 32nd N.I., have completed a course of instruction in military telegraphy, add—"And are qualified to act as instructors in army signalling."

Plowden, Capt. H. A., staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is attached to 13th N.I. for duty.

Pratt, Capt. C. S., is permitted to retain the appt. of adjt. 34th N.I., on promotion. Dated Jan. 30.

Richardson.—The appt. of Lieut. G. L. Richardson to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., 18th cav., is canc. at his own request. Dated Jan. 28.

Taylor—Smith—Walter—Harris.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 11, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Col. J. T. Shakespear, resigned the com. of the regt.:—Major A. Taylor, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. R. Smith, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. C. J. Walter, adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. F. M. M. Harris, offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

Vibart—Atkins.—Regtl. order confd., 15th Bengal cav., dated Jan. 1, making the following temporary appts., v. Capt. W. Musgrave, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, proceeded on leave:—Capt. E. D. H. Vibart, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his duties as 3rd squad. officer. Capt. R. Atkins, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his duties as 1st squad. subalt.

Wheeler—Greenfield.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the following order issued by the officer commanding the Deolee irregular force, under date Dec. 21:—Lieut. and offiog. adj. C. E. Wheeler, apptd. adj., Erinpoora irregular force, will make over the adj.'s office to Lieut. J. H. L. Greenfield, offiog. 2nd in comd. Pending the app. of another offiog. adj., and subject to confirmation, Lieut. Greenfield will revert to his substantive app. of adj. to the force, and continue to perform the duties of offiog. 2nd in comd. in add. Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, apptd. adj. of the Erinpoorah irregular force, assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 31.

White, Lieut. col. S. D., Bengal staff corps, late intrprt. to 92nd foot, is, at his own request, posted to Jullundur for gen. duty.

Exchanges.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Hargreave, 1st batt.; Lieut. C. G. Heathcote, 2nd batt.

Postings—H.M.'s British Forces.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified:—

1st Foot.—Capt. C. A. Logan, 1st batt.; Lieut. A. W. Sheringham, 1st batt.; Lieut. G. S. Rodon, 2nd batt.

6th Foot.—Major E. Lloyd, 1st batt.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Bagot, 2nd batt.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to rank of lieut. col. from Feb. 20 last, under provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866.

Capt. T. J. Watson, Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to rank of major from Feb. 20 last.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign C. A. Mercer, 1st batt. 19th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 30th Punjab regt. N.I.; Jan. 18, 1870.

Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 38th foot, 1st wing subaltern 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. N.I.; Jan. 24, 1870.

Lieut. H. V. Hunt, 104th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 25th Punjab regt. N.I.; Jan. 29, 1870.

Ensign C. A. Mercer, 1st batt. 19th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 30th Punjab regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 177, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Jan. 18, 1870.

45th Native Infantry.

Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 15, making the following temp. arrangements, with effect from Dec. 15 last, v. Major J. T. Watson, offiog. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, proc. on leave:—

Capt. F. M. Armstrong, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties.

Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

107th Foot.

Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service of Col. R. Patton (lieut. col. 107th regt.), on the pension of his rank, from Dec. 31 last, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Major A. L. Nicholson to be lieut. col., v. Patton, ret.; dated Jan. 1.

Capt. D. B. Lockhart to be major, v. Nicholson, prom.; dated Jan. 1.

Lieut. W. M. Playfair to be capt., v. Lockhart, prom.; dated Jan. 1.

Ensign J. S. King to be lieut., v. Playfair, prom.; dated Jan. 1.

That portion of G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 30 last in which promotions consequent on the retirement of Col. Patton were notified, is hereby cancelled.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Title of Major-General, Staff Corps.

No. 168.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 21.

India-office, London, Jan. 19.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your lordship's letter, dated the 7th of December last, No. 338, relative to a question raised as to the title of a major-general of the staff corps who, while on the unemployed rate of Rs. 1,295-5, may be placed on special duty of any description, to extra allowances when so employed.

2. The claim preferred by Majors-gen. —— and —— appears to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of the term "unemployed." It has been laid down that no unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Governments in India to remain there, shall be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. This rule was intended to comprise all general officers of that corps who may not be holding specific staff appointments, and your lordship very rightly informed the Commander-in-Chief that, while in receipt of Indian allowances, a general officer, like all other unemployed officers, is available for any ordinary duty suitable to his rank, without extra allowance, if no staff or special salary is attached to such duty.

3. With reference to your recommendation that any period during which an unemployed major-general of the staff corps may actually be employed on temporary duty of a special nature should be added to the three years for which the Indian allowances of his grade may be passed to him, I consider it advisable that this period should not be extended, except in the case of officers who may, in the course of it, be nominated to some *bona fide* staff appointment, either of a permanent or temporary nature.—I have, &c.,

Argyll.

Officers of Native Regiments.—The Governor general in Council has ruled that an officer of a native regiment joining the civil department on probation shall draw no portion of the staff pay of his regimental appointment for the term of his probation.

Educational.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction, at Beerbhoom (Feb. 27):—Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, m.a., Baboo N. K. Sircar. Mr. H. L. Jones to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction, at Dinagepore.

An Escheated Estate.—The estate of the late Mr. George Robertson, late an executive engineer in the public works department, Punjab, having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from this date.

Coolie Emigration.—The following appointments are made, v. Capt. C. Burbank, resigned (order dated Feb. 27):—Dr. J. G. Grant to be protector of emigrants and superintendent of labour transport, Calcutta. Dr. P. B. C. Ayres to have medical charge of the sub-division of Kooshtea, and to be superintendent of labour transport and medical inspector of abourers at that station.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examinations in the following languages, viz. :—Punjabi : Schoolmaster W. Gooding, 1st battalion 6th Royal Regiment ; Lieut. T. J. Bailey, 2nd wing subaltern 3rd Sikh infantry. Hindostanee, Lower Standard : Asst. surg. W. A. Gardiner, R.A. ; Ensign C. R. Macgregor, 96th foot ; Hospital Apprentice J. G. Fleming, 105th foot ; Gunner Laing, overseer, Futtehgurh British Division Ganges Canal. Khasi : Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, district superintendent of police, Khasi and Jynteeah Hills.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. Robinson, Bengal staff corps, for six months. Col. S. B. Faddy, infantry, for three years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, general list, cav., adjt. 19th Bengal cav. (lancers), for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Agnew, Bengal staff corps, judicial comr., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. G. Faithfull, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., medical department, for twenty-one months. Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Meerut division, for two years. Major (brevet lieut. col.) F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Oonao district, Oude, for twenty months. Major (brevet lieut. col.) F. W. Graham, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and 2nd squadron officer 6th Bengal cavalry, for two years. Major F. W. Dunbar, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, N.W.P., for two years. Major H. Z. Darrah, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. T. B. Michell, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Nowgong, Bengal, for two years. Lieut. (local capt.) T. M. Hazlerigg, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure from Peshawur, and thence to England for twelve months. Paymaster C. Loder, 20th hussars, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. A. D. Denniss, R.A., to England, overland. Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E. (imperial list), to England. Lieut. O. B. Gordon, 79th foot, to England, on private affairs. Lieut. col. P. H. P. Gill, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. B. Swiney, general list, infantry, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Staff surg. major F. Cogan, to England, overland. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) S. C. Woodcock, R.A., for fifteen months. Assist. surg. B. H. Condon, M.D., to England. Capt. W. Sinclair, 38th foot, to England, overland. Lieut. G. L. M'L. Farmer, 60th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. J. Talbot, 76th foot, to England, overland. Capt. A. Vivian, 2nd in command and officiating commandant, 3rd Punjab cavalry, is granted leave for thirty days from this date, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. H. C. E. Ward, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Saugor, Central Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. colonel A. H. Paterson, deputy inspector general of police, Lower Provinces, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Major T. Buttanshaw, district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom, is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave of absence from 8th March, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. A. Penny, executive engineer, 3rd division, Bari Doab Canal, preparatory leave for one month, on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. H. E. Vyall, clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Sirhind Canal, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. T. H. Turner availed himself on Feb. 7 of the privilege leave granted him on Feb. 4. Mr. J. Sanders, professor in the Presidency College, for twenty months, with preparatory leave from Feb. 13 to Feb. 28. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, assistant magistrate of Magoorah, in Jessore, special leave for one month, from March 1. Mr. H. L. Harrison, B.A., junior secretary to the Government of Bengal, having returned to Bombay on Feb. 18, the unexpired portion of the furl. is canc. Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra assistant commissioner, Shahpore, is allowed leave for one month on private affairs, on half-pay, with effect from Feb. 1. The leave granted to the Rev. J. K. Stuart, M.A., chaplain of Lahore, dated Aug. 2, 1870, will take effect from Feb. 7, 1871. The leave granted to Lieut. R. Bartholomew, assistant commissioner, Bunnoo, dated Jan. 9, will have effect from Feb. 13. Capt. A. Goldney, asst. dist. superintendent of police, Rohtak, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which Capt. Ewart received over charge of the Delhi police. The leave granted to Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, dated Jan. 31, commences from Feb. 15 current, and not from Jan. 15. Major J. Browne, R.E., executive engineer, Dalhousie division, one month's preparatory leave, on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it, prior to availing himself of the two years' furlough granted on Jan. 5. Mr. W. H. Johnson, assistant engineer, to receive charge, temporarily, of the Dalhousie division on the departure of Major Browne. Colonel R. Maclagan, R.E., chief engineer, one month's leave, from Feb. 15, preparatory to departure on furlough, dated Jan. 31. Capt. P. Lambert, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rawalpindi division, two months' privilege leave, from Feb. 15. Surg. H. Cayley, M.R.C.S., joint commissioner on special duty, has one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from Feb. 15, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Buick on other duty. Feb. 28.

BUICK, D., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, during the absence of Mr. Hannyngton on leave.

CAMERON, J., to act as sub coll., and joint mag. of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Logan on leave. Feb. 28.

GOULD, M., is app. advocate of the High Court, to act in the offices of the clerk of the Crown and Crown prosecutor during Mr. Mayne's tenure of the office of advocate general.

LUSHINGTON, F., acct. gen., Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. Lodwick, dep. acct. gen. Feb. 25.

MACKENZIE, G. T., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah, is invested with the powers of a mag. ; and under Section 412 is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mags. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. Feb. 28.

MILLS—H.E. in C. has been pleased to approve of the appt. of Mr. J. M. C. Mills, advocate of the High Court, to be reporter of the High Court, in suc. to Mr. P. O'Sullivan.

MOORE—JONES—Under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class :—Mr. Lewis Moore, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly ; Mr. Albert Monin Jones, thasildar and sub. mag. of Pulni Taluq, in the Madura dist.

THOMPSON, J. J., tahsildar of Chicacole, to act as dep. coll. in charge of the salt dept., Ganjam, during the abs. of D. V. Narsinga Rau on leave. Feb. 28.

TOMLINSON—Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, acting 1st asst. supt., rev. survey, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act. XXVIII. of 1860 on officers app. by Govt. for purposes of demrctn. Feb. 17.

WILSON, Col. R. S., Govt. agent at Chepauk, to be com. for the examination and setlmnt. of the debts of H.H. Prince Azam Jah Bahadoor, without prej. to his other duties. Feb. 28.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provisions of section 6 Act X. of 1865 (the Towns Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be town commissioners for carrying out in the towns set opposite their respective names the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1870, and ending April 30, 1870 :—

Col. M. T. Ffrench, 2nd in comd. 34th regt. L.I., Mangalore.
Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.
Surg. J. Sparrow, 89th regt. of foot, Cannanore.
Surg. W. K. Grylls, M.D., Zillah surg., Masulipatam.
Mr. J. E. Brearey, acting agent, branch bank, Masulipatam.
Major A. T. Searle, Madras staff corps, Vellore.

MILITARY.

COBBE, Capt. (local major) F., 23rd brig. R.A., has been attached for duty to the R.A. at Lucknow. Feb. 14.

GOMPERTZ, Lieut. B. T. M., 108th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd regt. N.I., is admitted to the S.C., with benefit of present rank, from March 18 last.

GORDON, Ens. F. P. A., No. 5 company, Madras volunteer guards, has resigned his commission in the regt.

MACKENZIE, Capt. C., S.C., from station staff officer, Mount, to adjt. 7th N.I., v. Stevenson, resigned. To continue as staff officer until arrival at Madras of the 7th regt. from the Straits. Dated Feb. 28.

PRITCHARD—TOUCH.—Consequent on the cancelment of Major gen. R. Shubrick's furl. to Europe, the following apps., notified in G.O.G. Jan. 24 and Feb. 7, Nos. 17 and 30, are cancelled :—Major gen. H. Pritchard as a divl. comdr. Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, as dep. judge advocate gen. Feb. 28.

RUTHERFORD, Lieut. col. J. W., inf., acting comdt., to be comdt. of the Madras volunteer guards.

STEWART, Capt. R. C., cadre 8th regt. L.C., to be an asst. adj. gen. to complete the estab., with effect from March 6, when Major Beresford's tour of service as an asst. adj. gen. will expire.

MEDICAL.

CARR, Surg. major J. K., M.D., 5th brig. R.A., who arrived from England, is apptd. to med. charge R.A. div., St. Thomas Mount.

MASTERS, Vet. surg. W. J., will proc. to Kamptee, and assume vet. charge of A baty. of his brig., v. Rostron. Feb. 14.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. J. J. F. Cumming (royal art.), Cornet E. Smith (18th hussars), and Ensign J. Hoskyns (2nd batt. 24th foot), have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language ; dated Cannanore, Feb. 6.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The leave granted in G.O., Jan. 17, to Major gen. R. Shubrick, of the infantry, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, is cancelled at that officer's request. The furlough to Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, examiner pay department, in G.O. Jan. 24, No. 17, is cancelled, and that officer is granted leave to the Neilgherries for three months, from date of departure. Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, of the staff corps, superintendent of the Central jail at Salem, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Col. E. A. H. Webb, C.B.I., of the staff corps, to the Straits Settlements, for two months, and to embark from Madras, Asst. surg. H. Summerhayes, on furlough, is to embark from Madras. Lieut. W. R. Wynter, 16th lancers, from date of embarkation. Cornet E. O. McCausland, 16th lancers.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence during February, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. W. T. Blair, acting collector and magistrate of Chingleput, to Europe, for two years from April 15 next. Mr. W. S. Foster, sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from Feb. 18. Mr. C. A. Roberts, commissioner for the examination and settlement of claims against his Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, to Europe, for sixteen months and eight days, with subsidiary leave for five

days, under covenanted civil service absentee rules. Major H. D. Cloete, deputy inspector general of police, Western Range, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Capt. A. Balmer, superintendent of police, Coimbatore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days from Feb. 18. Capt. F. J. Hicks, superintendent of police, South Arcot, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days from Feb. 18. Mr. C. M. Barrow, B.A., head master of Rajahmundry Provincial School, for one month from Jan. 16 last, under the uncovenanted rules of 1864. Mr. F. A. Bance, sub engineer third grade, privilege leave for one month, retrospectively, from Feb. 11, under the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Birdwood, Capt. G. F., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Surat dist., v. Major Scott, and to act in the 3rd grade of superints. Feb. 28.

Cameron, H., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Broach dist., v. Lieut. Drummond. Feb. 28.

Creagh.—The services of Ens. O'M. Creagh, 25th N.L.I., are placed at disposal of the Government of India in the foreign dept. Feb. 24.

Daniell, N. M. W., to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Mr. Bosanquet on leave. Feb. 28.

Hay, Lieut. C., to act as superint. of police in the Sholapoor dist., v. Capt. Codrington. Feb. 28.

Little, E. H., is re-app. 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, with effect from Feb. 24.

Nairnie, A. K., to act as judge and sess. judge of Sattara during the abs. of R. F. Mactier on leave. Feb. 28.

Scott, Major S., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Nassick district during the abs. of Capt. Wilson on leave. Feb. 28.

Tagore—Watt.—Messrs. S. N. Tagore and A. C. Watt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. and sess. judge of Khandeish on Feb. 24.

Trevor, Lieut. col. J. S., R.E., consulting engr. for railways, and under secy. to Govt. in the railway branch, is graded a chief engr., 3rd class, from Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

Blew, Capt. G. E., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 26th regt. N.I. Feb. 28.

Brown.—The app. of Capt. L. G. Brown, staff corps, as notified in G.O.C. No. 45, of Jan. 21, is to have effect from Feb. 22.

Collier, Major C. A., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. Feb. 26.

Dick, Lieut. col. W. A., com. 2nd Sind horse, to be com. 1st regt. Sind horse, v. Major Gordon, who vacates on proceeding to Europe. March 1.

Fellows.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated Feb. 17, directing Major Fellows, 8th N.I., to offic. as cantonment mag., Ahmedabad, as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. col. Westropp.

Forbes—Preston.—Capt. J. F. Forbes, S.C., 2nd in com., 2nd regt. Sind horse, to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. Dick. Feb. 28. Major W. B. Preston, S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Asseerghur. Feb. 28.

Greig.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 31, directing Capt. Greig to perform the duties of wing officer to 14th N.I., as a temp. measure, in add. to his own duties, v. Major Hill.

Hay.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Feb. 18 :—Lieut. C. Hay, S.C., acting asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad. No. 141, Feb. 28. [Feb. 28.

Nuttall, Lieut. col. T., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Dhoolia. No. 140,

Tinling.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15, apptg. Capt. Tinling, 17th N.I., to offic. as adjt., as a temp. measure, in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Christie. Kolapoor station order confd., dated Feb. 15, apptg. Capt. Tinling to act as station staff officer, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. Christie. No. 145.

Cadre Promotions, &c.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Infantry.—Major J. Watson, C.B., V.C., staff corps, cadre 28th N.I.; R. Johnstone, staff corps, cadre 18th N.I.; F. T. Cornewall, staff corps, cadre 12th N.I.; C. P. Barras, staff corps, cadre 29th N.I.; Majors (captains in staff corps) G. E. Brew, cadre 17th N.I.; and A. Hogg, cadre 31st N.I.; Major I. F. Chapman, staff corps, cadre 3rd N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. F. Battye, cadre 25th N.I.; Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th foot, cadre 2nd European regt.; Major (capt. in staff corps) J. B. Fenwick, cadre 23rd N.I.; Major R. Mallaby, staff corps, cadre 13th N.I.; J. A. Smith, staff corps, cadre 6th N.I.; J. R. G. G. Shortt, staff corps, cadre 7th N.I.; E. L. Taverner, staff corps, cadre 20th N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. Creagh, cadre 19th N.I.; Majors W. A. Glasspoole, staff corps, cadre 4th N.I.; W. R. Alexander, staff corps, cadre 22nd N.I.; F. W. Knight, staff corps, cadre 1st Eur. regt.; and M. Boyd, staff corps, cadre 11th N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) R. T. Clarke, cadre 24th N.I.; Majors G. F. Hogg, staff corps, cadre 1st Eur. regt.; C. A. Collier, staff corps, cadre 26th N.I.; C. F. Keays, staff corps, cadre 14th N.I.; G. W. Hanson, staff corps, cadre 9th N.I.; C. H. Clay, staff corps, cadre 30th N.I.; and D. H. Hickman, staff corps, cadre 5th N.I.—to have the position of lieut. col.; and Major S. DeB. Edwardes, cadre 2nd gren. N.I., to be lieut. col. from Feb. 4 last, in succession to Sinclair, deceased.

Cadre 28th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. R. Nimmo to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Watson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) P. A. Elphinstone, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Johnstone, prom. and removed.

Cadre 12th N.I.—Capt. F. P. Fortrath, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Cornewall, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th N.I.—Capt (major in staff corps) A. Wardrop to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Barras, promoted and removed.

Cadre 17th N.I.—Capt. S. A. Smith, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Blew, promoted and removed.

Cadre 31st N.I.—Capt. S. M. Hay, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Hogg, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. C. Hobson to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Chapman, prom. and removed.

Cadre 25th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. G. Plomer to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. A. Montrion to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, in succession to Battye, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt.—Capt. A. Utterson, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 106th foot) M. L. Elliot to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, in succession to Gillespie, prom. and removed.

Cadre 23rd N.I.—Capt. G. F. Birdwood, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Fenwick, prom. and removed.

Cadre 13th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. O. Lord to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. P. Worthy to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, in succession to Mallaby, prom. and removed.

Cadre 6th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. J. Elder to have the position of major from Feb. 4, v. Smith, prom. and removed.

Cadre 7th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Waddington to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. Cunningham to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, in succession to Shortt, prom. and removed.

Cadre 20th N.I.—Capt. T. Kettlewell, staff corps, to have the position of major from Feb. 4, v. Taverner, prom. and removed.

Cadre 19th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Fairbrother to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. Reynolds to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, in succession to Creagh, prom. and removed.

Cadre 4th N.I. Rifles.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. D. Hall to have the position of major from Feb. 4, v. Glasspoole, prom. and removed.

Cadre 22nd N.I.—Capt. J. H. Drummond, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Alexander, prom. and removed.

Cadre 1st European Fusiliers.—Capt. J. D. De Vitre, 103rd foot, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Knight, prom. and removed.

Cadre 11th N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) E. A. Green to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Boyd, prom. and removed.

Cadre 24th N.I.—Capt. G. M. Lyons, staff corps, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Clarke, prom. and removed.

Cadre 1st European Fusiliers.—Capt. E. Brandt, 103rd foot, to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Hogg, prom. and removed.

Cadre 26th N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) L. M. Davies to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Collier, prom. and removed.

Cadre 14th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. D'U. La Touche to to have the position of major, from Feb. 4, v. Keays, prom. and removed.

Cadre 9th N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) L. H., Sibthorpe to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. Poole to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, in succession to Hanson, prom. and removed,

Cadre 30th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. R. C. Westropp to have the position of major from Feb. 4, v. Clay, prom. and removed.

Cadre 5th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. Fellows to have the position of major from Feb. 4, v. Hickman, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Gren. N.I.—Capt. G. H. W. Fagan to be major, from Feb. 4, v. Edwardes, prom.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. S. Carter, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, v. Nimmo, cadre 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. T. Bulkley, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, v. Elphinstone, cadre 18th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson to be capt., from Feb. 4, v. Fortcath, cadre 12th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. M. Ryves to be capt., from Feb. 4, v. Wardrop, cadre 29th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. S. Mordaunt, 109th foot, to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, v. Smith, cadre 17th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. T. Ebden, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from Feb. 4, v. Hay, cadre 31st N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. F. Willoughby to be capt., from Feb. 4, v. Hobson, cadre 3rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. E. Simpson to be capt., from Feb. 4, v. Birdwood, cadre 23rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. A. Prideaux to be capt., from Feb. 4, v. Elder, cadre 6th N.I., prom.

Lieut. S. Babington, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, v. Kettlewell, cadre 20th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, v. Hall, cadre 4th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. H. Jackson to be capt. from Feb. 4, v. Drummond, cadre 22nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. E. Glasse, 103rd foot, to have the position of capt. from Feb. 4, v. D. De Vitre, cadre 1st Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. F. T. Stock to be capt. fr. Feb. 4, v. Green, cadre 11th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. Hume to be capt. fr. Feb. 4, v. Lyons, cadre 24th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. H. Webb, 109th foot, to have the position of captain, from Feb. 4, v. Brandt, Cadre 1st European regiment, prom.

Lieut. A. Balderston, 109th foot, to have the position of captain, from Feb. 4, v. Davies, Cadre 26th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. W. Cave, 107th foot, to have the position of captain, from Feb. 4, v. La Touche, Cadre 14th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. H. Gordon to be captain, from Feb. 4, v. Westropp, Cadre 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. M. Browne to be captain, from Feb. 4, v. Fellows, Cadre 5th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. S. Tandy, staff corps, to have the position of captain, from Feb. 4, v. Fagan, Cadre 2nd Grenadier N.I., promoted.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., to be col. from Feb. 21, under the provisions of clause 2, para. 61, of G.O.G.I., No. 808, Sept. 26, 1866.

Major J. A. Gayer, staff corps, cadre 2nd European regt., and Major (capt. in staff corps) P. W. Bannerman, cadre 10th N.I., to have the position of lieut. col., and Major W. A. Park, cadre 3rd European regt., to be lieut. col., from Feb. 21, in succession to Lynch, prom.

Cadre 2nd European Regt.—Capt. W. A. Gillespie, staff corps, to have the position of major from Feb. 21, v. Gayer, prom. and removed.

Cadre 10th N.I.—Capt. A. T. Reid, staff corps, to have the position of major from Feb. 21, v. Bannerman, prom. and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Capt. J. E. A. Mackintosh to have the position of major, from Feb. 21, v. Park, prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. R. Hennell to be capt., from Feb. 21, v. Gillespie, cadre 2nd European regt., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Gordon to be capt., from Feb. 21, v. Reid, cadre 10th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. W. Mackinnon, 109th foot, to have the position of capt., from Feb. 21, v. Mackintosh, cadre 3rd European regt., prom.

MEDICAL.

WALL, Staff asst. surg. N. R., is placed on gen. duty, Mhow div. Feb. 28.

HEAD QUARTERS.—The head quarters of the army will be established at Poona on March 8.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard test (dated Feb. 22):—Lieut. H. F. S. Neil and Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, 108th foot. The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages set opposite their names (order dated Feb. 22):—Mr. T. Fernandez, assistant superintendent, revenue survey and assessment, Gujarat, Gujarati. Mr. W. C. Loraine, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, and Mr. James Graves, Hindustani, according to the lower standard. Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond, acting district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad district, has passed the examination prescribed by Government notification of July 8, 1869.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in February) under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. Bosanquet, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for one year, from March 11; Mr. Bosanquet is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days. Subsidiary leave for thirty days has been granted to Lieut. F. H. Jackson, commandant of H.H. the Gaekwar's local battalion at Dharee, with effect from Feb. 13. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, assistant revenue commissioner, Northern Division, for three months. M. A. St. J. Richardson has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment from Jan. 7 last. Mr. R. F. Mactier, judge and session judge of Sattara, three months, from March 12. Mr. J. Connon, senior magistrate of police, Bombay, three months. The furlough for one year granted to Mr. E. Cordeaux, acting assistant judge and session judge of Tanna, by Government Notification, dated Feb. 15, is to commence from April 1 next; Mr. Cordeaux is allowed subsidiary leave for a period of twenty-four days, from March 9, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Mr. G. B. Reid, acting second assistant collector of Poona, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Capt. O. C. B. Cresswell, 3rd hussars, from March 15 to Sept. 14, to N.W. Provinces, private affairs. Paymaster C. Loder, 20th hussars, to England, overland, from date of departure. Quartermaster M. Robinson, 18th brigade royal artillery, to England, overland, from date of departure. Quartermaster G. F. Kirkham, 22nd brigade royal artillery, to England, overland, from date of departure. Asst. surgeon W. H. Jameson, E battery, 19th brigade royal artillery, to England, overland, from date of departure. Asst. surgeon J. F. Supple, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Surgeon A. D. Gulland, 6th battalion 1st foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Capt. P. H. Page, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30, private affairs. Capt. W. W. Egerton, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30, private affairs. Lieut. W. Louis, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30, private affairs. Paymaster H. A. Berry, 26th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Capt. J. Whitty, 96th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. col. F. Macgowan, staff corps, from Feb. 15 to 28, to remain at Bombay. Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Summers, to England, overland, from date of departure. Staff Asst. surg. D. C. W. Heather, to England, overland, from date of departure. Surg. H. F. McGrath, to Bombay, from Feb. 16 to Feb. 28. Sub-Conductor E. Gawthorne, to Kurrachee, from Feb. 12 to March 11. Capt. A. R. Hoskins, 18th brigade R.A., for fifteen months from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. L. Gye, F battery 18th brigade R.A., from Jan. 24 to March 9. Asst. surg. E. Drew, D battery 18th brigade R.A., for nine months from date of departure, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. Nicols, 1st battalion 5th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Major T. B. Tuite, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Ensign C. F. Morgan, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Ensign W. F. Hennell, 36th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. B. Hudleston, 104th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearney, to Bombay for ten days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major Hanson is permitted to avail himself of the furlough granted on Feb. 8 from date of departure in April. Capt. H. B. Edwards, cadre 2nd European regiment, to Europe. Brigadier gen. P. W. McMahon, C.B., commanding Sealkote, for six months. Capt. H. T. Christie, general list, for two years. Lieut. col. F. Schneider, staff corps, political superintendent Sawunt Waree, for one year, from date of departure in April or May next. Majors D. W. Wise and E. H. Scott, Bengal S.C., for twenty months. Major J. F. Watson, Bengal S.C., for two years. Capt. F. H. Jenkins, Bengal S.C., for two years. Lieut. G. E. Weston, Madras S.C., for two years. Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, general list, Bengal Infantry. Asst. surgeons R. Spence and A. W. Shedden, Staff, to do duty with the invalids under orders to embark for England on March 2. Conductor W. F. Harding, Bengal Commissariat Department, for one year. Surg. H. Day, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of 5th regt. N.L.I., for two years.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADLEY—At Peshawar, Feb. 19, wife of Surg. major W. H. Adley, 15th Bengal cav., daughter.

BARTON—At Cawnpore, Feb. 25, wife of G. M. Barton, son.

BEESTON—At Deebrooghur, Upper Assam, Feb. 17, wife of Capt. R. D. Beeston, wing officer 42nd regt. Assam L.I., daughter. [son.

BREDIN—At Palamcottah, Feb. 22, wife of A. Bredin, lieut. 22nd N.I.,

BRUNTON—At Tardeo, Feb. 26, wife of R. P. Brunton, son.

CHRISTIE—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, wife of J. Christie, son.

COOK—At Kaira, Feb. 22, wife of Dr. Cook, civil surgeon, son.

COWAN—At Loodiana, Feb. 16, wife of L. Cowan, offic. dep. comr., daughter.

DUTTON—At Nynee Tal, Feb. 22, the Hon. Mrs. C. Dutton, daughter.

FINNIS—At Abbottabad, Feb. 21, wife of Capt. J. Finnis, Bengal S.C., 3rd Punjab inf., daughter.

GRAHAM—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, wife of C. Graham, son.

HALL—At Boolundshahur, Feb. 23, wife of Lieut. Hall, R.E., son.

HART—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, wife of N. Hart, son.

LANG—At Sealkote, Feb. 17, wife of Rev. J. P. Lang, missionary, daughter.

LAWRANCE—At Madras, Feb. 20, wife of W. T. Lawrance, daughter.

ROWLANDSON—At Deesa, Feb. 25, wife of J. A. Rowlandson, Bombay Army, son.

STUART—At Simla, Feb. 15, wife of C. Stuart, son.

WOODS—At Kalbadavie, March 2, wife of A. Woods, H.M.'s Customs, son.

WRAFTER—At Delhi, Feb. 17, wife of R. E. Wrafter, hon. asst. surgeon, stud dept., son.

WYNNE—At Rawul Pindee, Feb. 28, wife of A. B. Wynne, Geological Survey, son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—MCCARTHY.—At Allahabad, Feb. 22, Joseph H. Atkinson, to Elizabeth M., daughter of C. V. McCarthy.

CAMPBELL—SAUNCEY.—At Trimulgherry, Feb. 6, Alexander Campbell, Lieut. R.H.A., to Edith A. F., daughter of Captain Sauncey, H.M.'s 2-24th Regt.

COTTON—BENSLEY.—At Trivandrum, Feb. 18, J. W. M. Cotton, H.M.'s 21st Hussars, to Clara R., daughter of J. Bensley.

FISHER—UNSWORTH.—At Seetapore, Feb. 23, Major H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal S.C., to Eleanor M. J. T. Unsworth, daughter of the late William Unsworth, Calcutta.

GRYLES—EALES.—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, Capt. Gerveys R. Gryles, Bengal S.C., to Sarah J., widow of the late Capt. Joseph Eales, H.M.'s Bengal marine.

HOPSON—GODFREY.—At Oomraotee, East Berars, Feb. 20, David Hopson, of Hyderabad, to Mary A., daughter of the late William Godfrey.

IRVING—GILLON.—At Calcutta, Feb. 22, George Irving to Catherine M., daughter of James Gillon.

MEARS—STALKARTT.—At Jumalpore, Feb. 21, Allen Mears, Monghyr, to Janie, daughter of John Stalkartt.

MILNE—ROBERTSON.—At Meerut, Feb. 21, Robert Milne, M.B., Indian med. service, to Helen, daughter of Chas. Robertson.

MURRAY—RADCLIFFE.—At Saugor, March 1, A. H. Murray, capt. R.A., to Mary, daughter of Col. G. Radcliffe, comdt. 3rd Madras cav.

TAYLOR—HIGGS.—At Byculla Church, Feb. 25, R. J. Taylor, of the G.I.P. Railway, Khundwa, to Isabella S., daughter of the late J. A. Higgs.

TEMPLER—O'BRIEN.—At Madras, Feb. 20, Captain F. Templer, to Harriet O'Brien.

THOMAS—BROUGHAM.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Feb. 16, Capt. C. F. Thomas, 6th B. L. Infantry, to Matilda, daughter of J. P. Brougham, M.D., Presidency Surgeon.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—At Bancoorah, Feb. 23, William C., son of Capt. W. B. Birch, aged 1.

BLACKALL—At Dhurmsala, Punjab, Feb. 19, Elizabeth A., wife of Andrew K. Blackall, mag. and extra asst. comr. in the Punjab.

CAMPBELL—At Maldah, Feb. 20, T. Campbell, Goamalty Indigo Concern, aged 43.

FEEGRADE—At Madras, Feb. 22, Rose M., wife of W. G. Feegrade, aged 38.

FRYER—At Tavoy, Feb. 14, Sara M. W., daughter of Capt. G. E. Fryer, M.S.C., aged 2.

HASSARD—At Saugor, Feb. 24, Daisy O., daughter of Surg. H. B. Hassard, 1st batt. 19th regt., aged 1.

SEVESTRE—Feb. 26, William, son of Allan A. Sevestre, pleader, High Court, Calcutta, aged 22.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Wednesday, March 22, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following were among the presentations :—

Mr. G. A. Ballard, Resident in Travancore, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. Lacy B. Bance, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. S. Barker, by Lieut. gen. Sir A. Wilson, of Delhi, Bart., G.C.B.
Lieut. col. W. Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. R. Chambers, Madras Staff Corps, by the Marquis of Normanby.
Mr. Harry Duhan, Survey of India, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. Warren Hastings Frith, by his uncle, Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, Bart., and G.C.B.
Lieut. col. W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, by Gen. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Capt. Moulfe Hay, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.
Major gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., on promotion and on being appointed Companion of the Bath, by the Right Hon. Gen. Sir William Mansfield, G.C.B., &c.
Lieut. gen. Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. A. C. Kennedy, by Field Marshal Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B.
Lieut. J. M. S. Musgrave, by Lieut. gen. Sir C. Van Straubenzie, K.C.B.
Capt. R. C. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, by Col. E. K. Money, R.H.A.
Ensign Rowland F. K. Money, by his father, Col. E. K. Money, R.H.A.
Lieut. col. C. Maude, Bombay Staff Corps, by Viscount Hawarden.
Capt. C. Ransford, Bengal Infantry, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. J. B. Richey, Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.
Major gen. M. W. Smith, C.B., on appointment to colonelcy 20th hussars, by the F.M. Commanding in Chief.
Col. G. Shaw, on appointment as assistant adj. gen. R.A., by the F.M. Commanding in Chief.
Mr. William Sandwith, Bombay Civil Service. by the Sec. of State.
Capt. W. Snow, Bengal Staff Corps, by Major gen. Sir A. S. Waugh.
Cornet Ernest Torin, by Colonel Tower, C.B.
Cornet George Thackeray, by Lieut. col. Hon. Charles Thesiger.
Major gen. Trevelyan, C.B., R.A., on promotion, by F.M. the C. in C.
Mr. Henry Wakefield, Surgeon, Bombay Army, by the Sec. of State.
Mr. Justice Warden, H.M.'s High Court of Bombay, by the Secretary of State.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—AN "ORIENTAL CONGRESS," IN ENGLAND.

A conference of the "East India Committee" of the Society of Arts took place on Wednesday evening (Mr. John Cheetham in the chair), at which Mr. Hyde Clarke laid before the meeting proposals for establishing in England an "Oriental Congress," or a kind of travelling institution to supplement such societies as the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," and the "Social Science Association;" but the "Oriental Congress" to be itself distinct in character, and deal solely with matters concerning India and our Eastern possessions. The lecturer began by maintaining that a Congress would be likely to prove the best means of awakening the public mind to the extent of the undeveloped or insufficiently developed resources of India, concerning which and the Government of India there appeared to be so little interest felt either by Parliament or the British nation. It was a curious fact that while in the great metropolis of London politicians and publicists were apathetic in regard to the government and future welfare of India, in the provinces, at large manufacturing towns, such as Manchester, the prosperity of India was viewed with the most active sympathies and the strongest desire to introduce reforms and develop the resources of the country. It was proposed that, adopting the system of the British Association, the "Oriental Congress" should, as stated, be a travelling body, and visit once a year successively the large towns of the provinces, commencing with Manchester, for instance, and taking in due course for its future sittings those centres of manufacturing industry and commerce whose trading interests were associated with those of India.

At the provincial meetings of the "Oriental Congress" subjects would be discussed suitable to the wants and requirements, as regarded India, of the particular manufacturing towns visited. The business of the Congress would be to ascertain in what way intercommunication between those towns and India could be facilitated and extended. The educational system of the "Oriental Congress" would embrace the delivery of lectures, and the reading and consideration of papers treating of all branches of knowledge calculated to throw a light upon the material resources of India, and her capacities for the reception of political and social improvement. The papers read would show how the vast and splendid capabilities of our Oriental dominions might be more readily elicited by scientific investigation and commercial activity. The natural history of India would form a leading subject of inquiry and discussion for the purpose of reducing it to practical adaptations beneficial to trade and commerce. Excluding politics (except indirectly) and religion, the sections of the "Oriental Congress" would deal with questions of Economical Science in regard to India. Thus the Geological section would take up the subject of mining resources and metallurgy of India. There would be an Agricultural section, which would consider questions connected with the development of the products of the soil and the protection of agricultural labour. A Biological section, under which medical subjects would come under consideration with a view to sanitary improvements. A Philological section would deal with the Oriental Languages and Literature, and so on. In concluding his address, the speaker expressed the hope that the propositions he had laid before the society would meet with their favourable consideration, and that an "Oriental Congress" or some similar institution would be adopted for the benefit of India.

Mr. Quaritch (Oriental bookseller) rose to express his approval of that part of the programme which promised a section for Oriental literature. As a person connected for many years with the dissemination of Oriental literature, he saw the advantage to be derived from the encouragement of the study of the languages of India. However, his moral courage sank when he reflected on the apathy manifested by politicians and social reformers in respect to India. It was strange that this should be so, because a much wider intercourse had taken place with the country under the Imperial rule than occurred under that of the East India Company. The East India Company's rule had been a system of middle-class administration, but it possessed merits of its own. The youths of middle-class families, who under the old *regime* filled the services, civil and military, received a form of political and judicial education which rendered them able men for official employment on their return home. But since 1857, the time of the Mutiny, and the subsequent abolition of the East India Company in 1858, the administrative system in India had, he considered, retrograded; and although the present generation of civilians and officers no doubt performed their duties as conscientiously as any previous generation of officials, still he thought there was not now the same amount of interest felt in the social condition of the people as before. At home the interest in Indian affairs was still less. One of the principal means of facilitating the general prosperity and social advance of the natives of India was, the speaker considered, the encouragement of the study of the native languages. Our acquaintance with the Institutions of the country extended with our knowledge of its languages. Had not the famous oriental scholar, Sir William Jones, opened the way to a knowledge of the colloquial languages by his discoveries of the connection between the Sanscrit and the Vernacular languages—had it not been for the philological studies of other eminent orientalists, the results of which were preserved in the *Asiatic Researches*, the *Bengal Journal*, and other repositories of oriental literature, our knowledge of the people of India, their religion, history, &c., would have been still in a retarded state. The importance of the encouragement of the study of the languages he could not too strongly urge; as of course such knowledge would greatly assist in aiding us in the future civilisation of the natives of India. The remainder of the discussion dealt with those leading questions connected with the internal condition of India, finance, revenue, expenditure, public works, land tenure, &c., in which Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Maitland, Naoroji and other members of the Conference took part.

The Hon. Chairman concluded an able speech by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hyde Clarke for his valuable paper, which was seconded by Mr. Fitzwilliam, and unanimously carried.

A conversation ensued, originated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and participated in by Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Fitzwilliam, and other members, and the whole discussion was wound up by an elaborate reply from the opener of the question, who professed his perfect readiness to adopt many of the valuable suggestions made. He stated that he had already received a large amount of support from private individuals, for the Congress, which was encouragement enough to induce him to go on. It was gratifying to have the support of Mr. Quaritch, the Orientalist, and also of so able an Indian reformer as Mr. Naoroji. The wish had been expressed by more than one member that the "Oriental Congress" should be associated with the British Association, or the Social Science Association. But he believed that the Congress would best carry out its purpose by being an independent body. He proposed then, first to go to the Society of Arts with his plans, and placing the influential recommendations and support they had already received before the Society say, will you take the "Oriental Congress" upon its independent basis and merits, or will you allow it to be merged in the British Association, Social Science, or the East India Association? He concluded by stating his conviction that the "Oriental Congress," through the influential support it had received, was destined to be soon established.

Miscellaneous.

Sir John Macleod, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Law Commission, has been raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor. He was sworn in on Friday at a Court held at Windsor, and took his place at the Board.

ARMY PURCHASE.—It is rumoured that the Commissioners to be appointed under the Army Regulation Bill for the purpose of carrying out the Purchase System, if the measure passes, will be Lieut.-General Baron Sandhurst and Major-General Sir H. Storks, with Mr. O'Dowd, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General as legal adviser, and Mr. Samuel Osborne, of the War-office, as secretary.—*Broad Arrow.*

PRESENT TO PRINCESS LOUISE.—His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh's gift was a very fine specimen of a Lahore pendant, with thirteen large emerald drops, and composed of Indian basque diamonds, from the collection of the renowned Runjeet Singh, once the mighty ruler of the Punjab. It was arranged with much taste by Messrs. London and Ryder, with a massive gold chain, and enclosed in a white velvet casket bearing the coronet and letter L.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A summary of the entire traffic through the Suez Canal from the inauguration in November, 1869, to the end of last year, has been published by Messrs. Cory Brothers and Co., as agents for the compilers, Messrs. C. and A. Bazin, of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia. The tables give the name and full particulars of every vessel that has entered the canal during that period. A supplementary pamphlet gives similar particulars for the month of January last.

APPEALS FROM INDIA.—A private Committee of the Indian Council has, we understand, been sitting for some days in one of the retired rooms of the office, to examine witnesses on the subject of prohibiting appeals from India on questions of fact. Three barristers who have had long experience in India, Messrs. Leith, Bell, and Doyne, have already submitted their brains to be picked, and we can have little doubt that their evidence has shown the Committee the unreasonableness of the proposed measure, unless it be a foregone conclusion.—*Asiatic.*

THE REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A prospectus has appeared of the Realm Marine Insurance Company, requiring a capital of £800,000, half of which, in shares of £20 each, is to form the first issue. The promoters point out that the completion of the Suez Canal, and the establishment of telegraphic communication with the East, have powerfully stimulated trade with India, China, Japan and Australia. The present company is intended to supply additional facilities for effecting marine insurances with those countries.

THE NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.—We observe with regret that the same evil influence which has prevented justice being done to Indian officers has been at work in framing the Government Army Regulation Bill, paragraph four of Clause one of which does not recognise the right of officers in the three new cavalry and nine new infantry regiments to be compensated for loss of bonus, except upon the conditions laid down in Lord Cranborne's despatch. We believe the officers of these regiments now at home are exerting themselves to get this clause altered, several members are prepared to support their claims, and notice is to be given of an amendment which will provide that on retiring from either of these regiments an officer shall receive the amount his juniors would have subscribed. We hope the officers in England will use all the influence they possess to secure justice for themselves and their brothers-in-arms, who are prevented, by reason of their absence from this country, advocating their rights.—*Home News.*

EARLIEST INDIAN CIVILISATION.—On Monday week Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper before the Anthropological Institute, giving a sketch of his discoveries in the unsuspected epoch of civilisation between 3,500 and 4,500 years ago. From a great mass of facts, and by the application of the spoken languages of the Caucasus, he demonstrated that in India a language, termed by him Palæogeorgian, was used at the epoch referred to, though now the only affinities, and that distant, are to be found among the Himalayan tribes and those of Thibet. The geographical names in the classic authorities for India and the coast, as far as the Malay peninsula and including Ceylon, were Palæogeorgian. To the populations speaking these languages, but denominated Caucaso-Thibetan, an origin from High Asia was assigned, because the affinities, as defined by Mr. B. H. Hodgson and himself, were with the Thibetan group, and consequently the extension of empire to the West must have been from India itself. Thus was obtained the first authenticated example of the diffusion of the elements of civilisation and the community of ideas from India to the West. The migration would include that of the Khasias and builders of stone monuments. The areas of empire, language, comparative mythology, and monuments, covered each other; and, though the northern bounds cannot yet be defined, yet, passing through Persia, the region embraced the countries to the Caspian and Caucasus, Syria and the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, and Britain, and possibly Mauritania; and the extent of geographical area covered, and of geographical knowledge obtained, at this remote epoch, surpassed that of the Greeks and the Romans. The language was shown to be in an archaic state long antecedent to the development of the present Sanskrit and Semitic tongues, and illustrative as well of the development of those languages as of the climate, and available for the decipherment of the earliest cuneiform of the Etruscan and the unsolved languages of Asia Minor. Considerable light was thrown upon the biblical records, and on many branches of learning.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 21.—THE SON OF KING THEODORE.—Sir J. HAY asked how the sum of £856 for educating the son of the late King Theodore was arrived at, and contrasted this liberality with the refusal of the Government to vote a single farthing to show proper respect to Prince Kassa, to whose friendship the success of our expedition to Abyssinia was very greatly owing. Prince Kassa entertained our envoys, protected our communications, and provided supplies of food for our troops. He now wished to visit England, and, like an Eastern Prince, desired to be received here with hospitality becoming his rank; that, however, was entirely declined.—Colonel SYKES confirmed what had just been said of the importance of Prince Kassa's services to the Abyssinian Expedition, and stated that that Prince wished to send two envoys to this country with a letter and a present to the Queen. The envoys had been detained in Egypt since last October, and they were told that they might send the present, but that they could not come themselves, for we could not make them our guests. The Prince was willing to give free grants of land to European emigrants in his country for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and indigo.—Mr. RYLANDS could not concur in the view taken by the last speaker. After the costly and painful experience we had lately had, he thought we had every reason to look with great caution upon anything which might entangle us in transactions with Abyssinian potentates and princes. It was very undesirable that the Government should in any way recognise those Abyssinian envoys, or should hold out the least inducement to Europeans to settle in those barbarous countries, except entirely at their own risk.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 23.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Mr. MUNDELLA moved—"That this House, while approving the abolition of purchase in the army, is of opinion that the army may be put in a state of efficiency without increasing the ordinary Military Estimates of last year." In a comprehensive speech, dealing with almost every branch of military organisation, Mr. Mundella argued that what was wanted for the army was not enlarged expenditure but more efficient organisation. He enumerated a number of things—such as honorary colonelcies, army agents, privileged corps, &c.—in which economies might be effected; approved the abolition of purchase and short service, adding that his experience on a Royal Commission now sitting convinced him that a celibate army of men from twenty-five to forty years of age could never exist without being a curse both to itself and to the population; and suggested that the number of men in the army might be largely increased at a very small cost if drill were accommodated to the exigencies of civil life. He recommended the formation not only of a militia but a volunteer reserve. His arguments were summed up in a quotation from Lowell:—

> "More men?" More man—that's where we fail;
> Weak things grow weaker yet by lengthening.
> What is the use of adding to the tail
> When it's the head's in want of strengthening?

He referred to the assertion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Horse Guards took a positive delight in keeping bad characters in the army, and said he had collected information fully corroborating that statement. Take back your estimates, he said to the Government; revise them, and give us a better organisation.—The resolution was supported by Mr. PEASE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, Mr. CANDLISH, and Mr. HOLMS.—Mr. BRIGHT entreated the Government not to yield to the pressure of an expenditure party, who had their own ends to serve in squeezing taxes from the country; and warned them of the growing feeling, which the present estimates would confirm, that extravagant expenditure was inseparable from a monarchical and aristocratic system, and must therefore be checked by a change in our institutions. The character of the Government was a better protection than bloated armaments. An able Government would seldom get the country into difficulties, and if they did, they would have ability enough to extricate it without resorting to the barbarous and criminal practice of war.—Mr. CANDLISH pointed out that these estimates condemned the previous policy of the Government; for, if we wanted this increased armament now when France and Germany were utterly exhausted, it must have been much more necessary when the struggle was going on, and when we might have been called upon to interfere. Mr. Holms calculated that we ought to get an army of 160,000 men for £10,000,000 at the outside.—Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL declined to avail themselves of Mr. Mundella's invitation "to take back their estimates." The defensive expenditure of the country, Mr. Gladstone argued, must be taken as a whole, including the navy as well as the army, and, thus viewed, it would be found that the present estimates were less by some £600,000 or £800,000 than the expenditure of 1868. Moreover, these estimates did not represent the normal measure of military expenditure; they were, in fact, transition estimates—having reference to two great causes. The first of these causes was the state of the world and the conditions existing as to peace or war upon the Continent; the second cause was the necessity and the strong desire on the part of the country

for an extensive change of its military system. The military establishments of the country could not be limited, positively and rigidly, to what was required for the defence of its shores. Our duties extended beyond the limit of our territories, and we were not prepared, absolutely and irrespective of circumstances which might arise, to withdraw from a position in which we might be called on to perform duties over and above what pertained to the immediate safety of the country. He must be a very sanguine man who supposed that because the preliminaries of peace were signed the peace of Europe therefore was to be considered as without a cloud. Analysing the increased expenditure of the year, Mr. Gladstone showed that about a third was for the augmentation of our regular forces, a sixth for the auxiliary forces, and the rest mainly for arms, stores, and works, being an outlay of a temporary and occasional character. Referring to a remark of Mr. Mundella's as to the Duke of Cambridge, he said very pointedly that in all their military plans and measures the Executive Government would insist upon the energetic co-operation, not merely the passive neutrality, of the military chiefs of the army.—Mr. Cardwell, in a few brief remarks, denied that the Government had yielded to the influence of panic. It was to short service that the Government looked as the future means of securing both efficiency and economy. They had directed the military authorities, when the numbers of the regiments were full, or nearly so, as they were now, to offer admission to the Reserve to meritorious and well-conducted men who might be willing to enter that force. These men would still be borne on the books of the regiments, so that it would not, perhaps, be necessary, looking at the state of Europe, to fill up their places in the regiments. Having abolished the bounty, they had taken measures for expediting the removal of bad characters from the service.—General Herbert, and Sir H. Hoare spoke against the resolution, which, on a division, was rejected by 294 to 91.—After some remarks from Lord Garlies (who predicted the disorganisation of the army from the plans of the Government) the House went into Committee of Supply.—On the vote of 135,047 men, including 6,385 men for deposits in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, Mr. Leatham moved that the number of men be reduced by 20,000.—This was resisted by Mr. Cardwell, and defeated by 304 to 74 votes.—A proposal by Mr. Lea to cancel the item of £37,231 for army agents was rejected by 160 to 87, Mr. Cardwell explaining that the sum had already been reduced, and on the abolition of purchase would doubtless disappear altogether.—Sir C. Dilke moved that £17,850 should be struck our of the regimental pay, being the estimated difference between the cost of two regiments of Household Cavalry and the same number of Cavalry of the Line; the substitution of useful for decorative cavalry would, he contended, effect a great saving.—Mr. Cardwell and Captain Talbot opposed the motion, and Sir C. Dilke was beaten by 108 to 51.

House of Commons, Friday, *March* 24.—Strength of the Army.—On the Report of Supply, Lord Elcho moved to reduce the number of men for the land forces (135,000) by 10,000 men. After explaining at some length his views on military affairs he attacked the statement of the Prime Minister that our panics were discreditable to the national character. They were discreditable solely to the Government which had lavished such frightful sums upon our military armaments with results so inadequate.—Mr. Cardwell defended the proposals of the Government, especially in regard to Artillery, against the strictures of Lord Elcho, and condemned his rival plan as neither economical nor efficient.—Mr. Muntz said that our Army had cost during the last fifteen years £220,000,000, and yet when the late war broke out it was agreed that the country was almost defenceless. Until we had organisation at the War-office, panics, which were not got up at the clubs, but represented the instinctive terror of those who felt themselves defenceless, would continue.—Sir H. Storks adduced figures to show that our peace establishment was of adequate strength and efficiency, and that the War-office had not been so negligent as their "candid friend" Lord Elcho would have the House to believe.—Lord Elcho's amendment was then negatived without a division, and the report was received.

Indian Railways.—In reply to Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Grant Duff said that only 645 miles of railway in India had been opened instead of 800 miles, which Lord Mayo had hoped would be completed within twelve months; but, as the year had not closed, it was still possible that the Viceroy's hope would be realised. The Indian Government were pushing on the works with great energy.

India Office.

March 27, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. A. Turner, Staff Corps; Brev. col. R. Ouseley, Staff Corps; Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Staff Corps; Brev. col. W. Fullerton, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Mallock, Staff Corps; Col. A. Robinson, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. H. B. Brooke, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Acland-Henderson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. A. Park, Inf.; Capt. H. B. Edwards, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. E. Johnstone, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. L. Armstrong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. T. Chapman, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. Sweet, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. maj. J. B. Fleming, 6 mo.; Capt. H. F. de Lousada, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. A. C. Hawkins, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. C. Doveton, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. J. L. Paul.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. L. Walter, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Yates, Staff Corps; Maj. F. W. Knight, Staff Corps; Major gen. L. S. Hough, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. P. Cumming, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. Thompson, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. J. S. Morrieson; Lieut. col. G. A. Black, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Metcalf, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. T. Farquhar.

Madras Estab.—Maj. D. J. P. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. S. Ross, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Cockell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. L. Campbell, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. H. Pitman.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Brandis—The wife of Dietrich Brandis, Inspector-general of Forests to the Govt. of India, of a son, at Bonn, Prussia, March 20.

Hunter—The wife of Capt. Charles Hunter, Royal Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at Vicarage-park, Plumstead, March 21.

Medley—The wife of Lieut. col. Medley, R.E., of a son, at Brighton, March 20.

Stephenson—The wife of Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bournemouth, Hants, March 20.

Weld—The widow of Lieut. col. George Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Victoria-terrace, Tenterden, Kent, March 23.

MARRIAGE.

Cheyne—Simson.—John Cheyne, Advocate, to Margaret, daughter of the late Archibald Simson, at 54, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, March 20.

DEATHS.

Blenkinsop—The Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, late Senior Presidency Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., suddenly, at Bath, aged 69, March 15.

Davidson—Janet P., widow of the late Thomas Davidson, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., at 15, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, March 18.

Dixon—Margaret C., the wife of Edward Dixon, Surgeon Major H.M.'s Madras 4th Light Cavalry, March 17.

Lawford—Major General Edward Lawford, R.E., at Brighton, aged 62, March 23.

Robinson—Matilda C., wife of Colonel Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bayswater, Feb. 23.

Sinclair—Captain George Sinclair, late H.M.'s Bengal Army, at 5, Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh, March 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 19 and 20. W. Mitchell, Cocanada; Armorella, Bombay; Candahar, Calcutta; Dundee, Calcutta; Nor, Rangoon.—21. Maggie Trimbel, Rangoon; Gainsborough, Calcutta.—22. Str. Excelsior, Calcutta; Hannibal, Calcutta; Aphrodite, Calcutta; Express, Colombo.—24. Horsa, Calcutta.—25. British Prince, Calcutta; Hindustan, Calcutta; Clyde, Calcutta; Knighton, Calcutta; Delawnr, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March 21. Knight Commander, Calcutta.—22. Martha, Rangoon; Frances Wilby, Penang; Martin, Singapore; Bacchus, Calcutta.—24. Sunda, Bombay.—25. Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta; Martha, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Europe, March 19.—From Gravesend, via Suez Canal.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Waterfield. Miss F. H. Tasker. For Madras.—Major A. H. and Mrs. Cooke and three children, Lieut. J. Hotham, Mrs. Nepean, Miss J. Murray. For Colombo.—Mr. H. Baldwin.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malta, March 25.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Dr. B. S. Ringer, Mrs. Baylis and infant, Lieut. Anderson, Col. Holland, Qrmr. Munro, Surg. W. Kelly, Mr. A. Hewson, Capt. G. W. Cox, Asst. surg. McCarty, Mr. H. Weighall, Miss Hunter, Asst. surg. Gerand. For Alexandria.—Mr. Stottar, Mr. Magnay, Mr. J. Braithwaite. Mr. A. Cochran and friend.

Per str. Candia, March 28.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. S. and Mrs. Babington, Miss Babington, Mr. P. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. W. Wavell, Col. Waddington, Mr. R. Southby, Mr. W. S. Howard, Gen. Barr. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coutts, Mr. J. G. Weston, Mr. C. Schofield. For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Deacon, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Mr. H. L. Wade, Mr. M. S. Tonnochy. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Schmidt. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Carmichell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Andrews, Mr. J. Oakes. For Ceylon.—Mr. D. W. Skrine, Mr. A. Heelis. For King George's Sound.—Mr. Fisher.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Percy Douglas, Colombo to London, Feb. 16, 4 N., 22 W.
Akbar, Madras to London, Feb. 3, 14 S., 8 W.
Robin Hood, Colombo to London, Feb. 6, 10 S., 12 W.
Orianna, Calcutta to Clyde, Jan. 25, 31 S., 12 E.
Mary Fenwick, Liverpool to Galle, March 18, 50 N., 7 W.
Sumatra, Liverpool to Calcutta, Jan. 31, 25 S., 30 W.
Rinaldo, New York to Bombay, Jan. 24.
Bury St. Edmunds, London to Mauritius, Jan. 25.
Calcutta, Liverpool to Aden, Jan. 18, 35 N., 22 W.
Mary, Cardiff to Manila, Jan. 4, off Manipa Island.
Cervantes, Calcutta to Manila, Dec. 31, in Ombay Passage.
James Paton, London to Japan, Dec. 31.
Staffa, Cardiff to Manila, Jan. 19, 8 N., 133 E.
Delawna (? Dilawur), Bombay to London, Feb. 24, 9 N., 30 W.
Coldstream, London to Kurrachee, Dec. 31.
Alva, Clyde to Singapore, Jan. 31, 36 S., 26 W.
Labrador, for Aden, March 2, 16 N., 26 W.
Glenlora (?), from Calcutta, Jan. 16, 35 S., 23 E.
Berhampore, Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 2, 12 S., 10 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Queensberry, from Cocanada to London, had put into Barbados leaky, and had thrown one-third of cargo overboard.

The Mallard, Young, from Sunderland to Padang, put into St. Helen's Roads, March 30, with loss of anchor and seventy-five fathoms chain.

The Albert Victor, Clark, which arrived at New York, March 8, from Calcutta, experienced a typhoon, lasting forty-eight hours, Dec. 20 and 21, in lat. 27 S., lon. 55 E., during which she lost sails.

The Vimeira, bound to Galle, dragged her anchors, March 17, and fouled a vessel, and had galleries, mizen channels, and chain plates carried away, and is expected will return into Cardiff Dock for repairs.

H.M.'s Serapis arrived at Malta, March 16, in tow of H.M.'s Crocodile, having broken her shaft 350 miles E. of Malta. Her troops will be forwarded to India by the Crocodile, and those of the latter vessel will remain in the Serapis until the Crocodile returns.

The Eaton Hall, which arrived at Liverpool, March 18, from Calcutta, experienced a violent gale, between Cardigan Bay and Bardsey, for about four hours, on the 16th, when her lee rail was at times under water, and the decks covered fore d aft.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 1.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Chester and infant, Miss F. E. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hynes and infant, Mr. Sedgwick, Lieut. Blood, and Capt. C. M. Browne.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Col. T. W. R. Boisragon.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. E. Robinson.

Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Eastall, Lieut. E. Begbie, Capt. G. F. Hewetson, Mr. E. Boodle, Mr. J. A. Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. R. Swinhoe.

Suez to Singapore.—Mr. Erdmann.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. C. Wood.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. Stanton.

April 8.

Southampton to Bombay.—Capt. Wickham, and Capt. W. H. Yates.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Rev. W. and Mrs. Lees, and Lady Gordon and two children.

Southampton to Aden.—Mr. J. McK. Hartigan.

April 15.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Ensign McCallum.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Major, and Major and Mrs. G. Heath and infant.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. Ravenscroft.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. Sim, Mr. J. L. Sim, and Capt. R. J. Craufurd.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Albinson.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, and Mrs. Gorman and infant.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buchanan.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Bois and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Clarke.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lister.

April 22.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. W. Stevenson.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, and Col. and Mrs. Shewell.

April 29.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Bagnell and child, Capt. Doveton, and Lady Hall.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brennee and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, April 1.

Via Brennee and Brindisi, on the Friday, April 7.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the perations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...	Co.'s Rs.	90½ 91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to	90½ 91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	£100.	par ½ pm.
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		107½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10⅞ ⅜d.
Madras	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10⅞ ⅜d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅜d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10⅞ ⅜d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5⅛d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5⅛d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205 to 207
	India 5 per cent.		110½ to 110⅝
	India 4 per cent.		100¼ to 100½ xd.
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91⅜
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99 to 100
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106¾ to 107⅛
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅝
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		102½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 5 per cent., Oct., 1868		100
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		8s. to 15s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	107¾
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104⅜
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	87⅜
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	101½ to 102⅛
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103⅛
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	101½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101⅛
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅛ to 7⅜
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	12⅜
25	Chartered Mer. of India, London, and China	all	23⅜
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41⅞
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137 to 138
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7 13-16
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10 to 10¼
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8 to 8⅜
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7¼ to 7⅞
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3⅜ to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3 dis
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	46½ to 47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

THE WIDOW of a distinguished Officer in the Queen's Service, residing in Devonshire, WISHES to have CHARGE of ONE or more LITTLE CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. They would have watchful attention and a comfortable home. References exchanged.

Answers to be addressed care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A LADY, residing near Southampton, wishes for the ENTIRE CHARGE of THREE or FOUR YOUNG CHILDREN, from Two to Ten Years of Age, whose Parents are in India. The Advertiser is very fond of Children, and would take the greatest care of them. Terms, including Dress and Medical Attendance, £100 a-year for One Child; £180 for Two Children; and £250 for Three. Good references given and required.

Address C. T., Post-office, Prospect-place, Southampton.

EDUCATION.—THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION, on the following Terms:—

For Pupils under Twelve Years of Age, Thirty Guineas per annum.

For Pupils above Twelve Years of Age, Thirty-five Guineas per annum.

The Course of Study comprehends the English and French Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, &c.

Professors of established reputation attend for Languages, Music, Drawing, and various accomplishments. Their Fees are at the usual rates.

The Year is divided into Three Terms, as follows:—

The Winter Term—commencing January 25th, and ending April 18th.

The Spring Term—commencing May 1st, and ending July 25th.

The Autumn Term—commencing September 1st, and ending December 18th.

EDUCATION.—STUBBINGTON HOUSE, FAREHAM, near SOUTHAMPTON, Hants. Established 1841.

The Sons of Gentlemen resident in India or the Colonies are received for Modern Education, and Prepared for the Royal Naval and Military Examinations, the Civil Service, Indian Civil Service, Telegraph, Woods and Forests, Engineering College, Direct Commissions, the Universities, and Public Schools. Stubbington House is situated in park-like grounds, in the country, close to the sea, and Pupils are received on landing at Southampton.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to Mr. FOSTER.

N.B.—Pupils can remain the Vacations.

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PRESIDENT.—The Bishop of WORCESTER.

CHAIRMAN.—Lord LYTTELTON.

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DESPATCH BOXES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, MOUNTED and ORMOLU SETS for the Writing Table, ENVELOPE CASES, BLOTTING BOOKS, INKSTANDS, and BOOKSLIDES, CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, and a great variety of ELEGANCIES and NOVELTIES suitable for PRESENTS.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 11; Agra, March 9; Calcutta and Madras, March 8.

MR. EDGAR'S safe arrival at Monierkhall on the 27th February was reported from Cachar, at which place his presence was hourly expected on the 28th. On the 27th Captain Robertson with twenty men of the 44th N. I. and fifteen police had a skirmish with the Loshais near Alinuggur, one of the frontier outposts. The savages had attacked a hill village, but were beaten off by Capt. Robertson with some loss, including at least one dead body, which the troops carried back with them; it being Captain Robertson's purpose to have it photographed, in order, as he was in hopes, of identifying the man's tribe. Several guns and *daos* (knives) were also captured. Mr. Edgar is said to have expressed a belief that the raid on Katlicherra was made by the Howlong Loshais, and those on other tea-gardens by the sons of a chief who lives to the south of Manipore. The *Friend of India*, on the contrary, deems it no longer possible to doubt that Sookpilall has been "at the bottom of the mischief." This seems strengthened by Captain Robertson's latest despatch of March 4 from Alinuggur, announcing the retreat of the raiders in two opposite directions eastward, the finding of two more bodies in the jungle, the starting of Captain Butler in pursuit, and the fact of one of the leaders having been recognised by the hill people as a son of Sookpilall. This may of course prove to be a mistake of theirs, but present appearances look ill for that chief's asserted loyalty. There is still some hope of recovering Mr. Winchester's little girl, whose captors will perhaps prefer keeping her as a hostage to offering her up, like their native prisoners, in sacrifice to their gods. According to the latest news from Chittagong, large bodies of savages were seen on the Tipperah hills, about thirty miles east of Commillah, in the beginning of March.

ON the 3rd March the right wing of the 22nd N.I. was ordered off at short notice from Calcutta to Dacca, to replace the troops sent on from Dacca to the frontier. Lord Napier is said to have accepted the need of deferring active operations against the Loshais to a more favourable season. Meanwhile, the Cachar force is to be fully strengthened against the chance of any further inroads. Not content with the prospect of such protection as the Government may hold out to them, the tea-planters of Cacher have resolved to organise among themselves a volunteer corps armed with breechloaders.

IN pursuing the Katlicherra raiders, Mr. Metcalfe's party found the track strewn with old iron and other remnants of the plunder taken; among the latter, Mr. Winchester's Bible and the torn pieces of a hundred rupee note. Further on were the headless bodies of three men tied to trees. Three days' march along the hills brought them to a large space that had evidently been cleared and used as a camp. From the tops of some trees which had been notched for climbing purposes, the whole Hailakandy Valley lay spread out like a large map. A strong guard was finally left at the top of this range.

THE unpleasant story quoted in our last issue touching the mutinous conduct of the 19th Madras Sepoys turns out to be apparently but too well grounded. The accounts received by the last mail confirm with fresh particulars the fact of that regiment having refused to take their pay on embarking for Singapore unless they should receive an advance of three months instead of two. The ringleaders who had severally refused to take the proffered pay were arrested, but eventually the regiment got all for which they had contended. One thing however was wanting to their triumph, and it was not wanting long. When the order to march off was given, they refused to leave the parade-ground until their imprisoned comrades were released. On this point also their success was complete. The prisoners were released and the whole regiment quietly returned to their duty. If this tale be true to the letter, some person or persons must have greatly blundered. If the sepoys had a real grievance at the outset, it is a pity that no one knew of it at the right moment. If it was found expedient to satisfy their original demands, why were those who first announced them still kept in arrest? If there was reason for such a course after the first concession, why were these men afterwards released in compliance with the further demands of their mutinous comrades? In view of conduct so hard to explain, we would fain hope that the story in its present shape may yet be found to need revising.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S Budget Speech, as delivered on March 9, attests according to the *Times of India* his undoubted faculty for clear exposition. But the same critic declines to credit him with any share in producing the surplus he was able to show. It was the opium returns which alone saved him from another deficit. Sir Richard had overestimated the yield of his income-tax by several hundred thousand pounds. The same journal points to the great increase in the cash balances as proving the needlessness for an augmented income-tax which brought in only a million after all. It even goes the length of hinting that desperate efforts have been made to "keep down the surplus."

WE need not give again the main figures of Sir Richard's Budget. We may add here however that the probable Cash Balances at the end of March would amount to more than sixteen millions, and those for the same month of next year to over fifteen millions. Measures are also in hand for establishing district savings' banks, issuing five rupee notes, and coining five and ten rupee gold pieces. Bills for new local taxes have been

passed in Madras, introduced for the North-West, Oudh, and the Punjab, and discussed in Bombay and Bengal.

The warm debate in the Calcutta Council Chamber on Sir R. Temple's proposal to maintain a reduced income-tax of one per cent. on incomes above £75 a-year, has ended, according to a Calcutta telegram of March 28, in the passing of a Bill to levy a one-per-cent. tax "for the current financial year only." This at first sight might be taken as a sort of pledge to remit the tax altogether at the year's end, but without further information it would be rash to jump to so agreeable a conclusion. At any rate it does not of necessity follow that no income-tax will be levied next year because the present Act runs for one year only.

As soon as the debate on the Budget was over, it was expected that the Viceroy would leave Calcutta on his way towards Simlah, halting for a time at Lucknow and some other places.

The Returns of Traffic through the Suez Canal from its opening to the end of January last, as now set forth by Messrs. Bazin, show how steadily the traffic is increasing, and how large a proportion of it is due to English enterprise. The true starting-point was the 24th November, 1869, when two French steamers of 1,000 tons each passed into the Canal. By the end of November there had passed through six steamers and four sailing ships, averaging 600 tons each, of which six were French, and only one British; an Austrian, a Dutch, and a Portuguese ship making up the balance. In December however England turns the tables with seven steamers against one French; Prussia Holland, Spain, and Turkey adding one a-piece to make up the twelve that passed through. In January 1870 England sent out twelve and France three of the sixteen steamers that made up the total for that month. Ten of the English were merchant-ships measuring altogether 6,855 tons, or about two-thirds of the entire tonnage for January. In February out of a total of twenty-five ships measuring 16,587 tons, England contributed thirteen vessels and 11,344 tons, against four French ships, making up 1,383 tons. Of the English proportion all but a thousand tons are set down to merchant-vessels; the balance belonging to a Government-steamer. Of the forty-seven ships that passed through in March thirty-four were British and five French, all merchant-steamers, with a tonnage respectively of 30,098 and 4,872. In April the total declined to forty vessels, of which twenty-four were British and six French, Egypt furnishing five of the remainder. In May it rose to forty-four, and in June to fifty-one ships, of which England furnished thirty and thirty-four, and France nine and eight. During the rest of the year the traffic fluctuated, falling in September to thirty-two vessels and rising in December to seventy-three. But from month to month England invariably keeps the great lead she took almost from the beginning. It is not till November that the war seems to tell against the French traffic, when the number of French ships fell to five against thirty English; the numbers in December being respectively five and thirty-nine. With November begins the growth of Austrian traffic; five Austrian ships passing through in that month and seven in December. Egypt claims the next place for mercantile tonnage, while Italy cuts a poorer figure than Turkey. The ships of other Powers are nowhere. Altogether 448 merchant ships, measuring 409,312 tons, passed through the Canal in 1870. Out of this total 285,188 tons, made up by about 300 vessels, represent England's share in the Canal traffic. For the first month of the new year England again leads off with forty ships, of which thirty-five represent a mercantile tonnage of 35,315. Austria comes next with fourteen vessels, including one Government steamer, France third with only half that number, Turkey next with four, while Italy and Egypt contribute three a-piece, towards a total of seventy-four for the whole month. The English tonnage is about four times that of Austria and six times that of France.

As a rule the time taken in the passage appears to be from thirty to thirty-six hours. In some cases however the voyage has been completed some hours sooner. It is seldom that ships even of the heaviest tonnage suitable to the Canal have spent more than two days in the passage, while some vessels drawing more than twenty feet of water have passed through in a day and a-half. Most of the vessels seem to carry general cargoes; but in the summer and autumn months we come now and then upon a cargo of tea or cotton. The chief employment of Egyptian and Turkish vessels is apparently to carry troops or pilgrims, or to take in ballast for short voyages. Last January nine English ships carried from ten to one hundred and twenty passengers each through the Canal. Two French ships carried between them one hundred and sixty-six passengers. Several of the Austrian ships were laden with coal from Cardiff for Suez, and one took troops for the Turkish Government from Constantinople to Jeddah. Nearly all the English vessels seem to ply between this country and some port in the Far East between Aden and Hong Kong; Calcutta and Bombay being the most frequented of such ports. At its present rate of increase the traffic by the Suez Canal may yet offer a handsome profit, if not to the original shareholders, at any rate to their more fortunate successors. From all we hear the Canal has been materially improved already. Its sharper turns and corners have been rounded off, the sidings multiplied, and the bottom deepened so uniformly that ships of almost any draught can now pass through it with comparative ease. It also appears to be quite wide enough for all the traffic it is likely to draw for many years to come.

Sir James Elphinstone seems determined to keep before the public eye his favourite scheme of an artificial channel for ships of large burden between the Madras coast and Ceylon. Baffled by the India-Office, he has enlisted the East India Association on his side. At a meeting of that body on the 28th ultimo, Sir James spoke at some length before an approving audience, brought together under the chairmanship of Mr. E. B. Eastwick, M.P. Ever since 1842, when he commanded a vessel in the Indian Navy, his mind had been directed, he said, to the expediency of cutting a navigable channel through the rocks and sandbanks that help to form Adam's Bridge. Looking at the great subsequent increase in the trade of Ceylon and the present state of the passenger traffic, he asked for a channel better suited to the ships of our day than the present crooked makeshift, through whose snaky windings a ship of any length cannot pass. His plan is to cut through a few hundred yards of sandbank and about two miles of the long thin tongue of land that stretches out from the Madras coast to meet the rocks of Adam's Bridge. This would give access to a harbour of sixteen square miles, with an anchorage of twenty-four to thirty-six feet, and would secure a saving of 750 miles on the double journey, equivalent to about four per cent. on ship expenses. The whole work could be done for £90,000, and the channel kept clear at a small annual cost. Sir Arthur Cotton bore witness to the feasibility and the great usefulness of a scheme which, according to another speaker, Mr. Smith, M.P., would soon reimburse the Government whatever sum it might be induced to lend. Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., who like Mr. Smith and Sir J. Elphinstone had served on the Committee of 1862, pointed to the present scheme as removing the last obstacles to the attainment of an end which nearly the whole Committee had pronounced desirable. After Sir T. Bazley and some others had spoken to the same effect, the meeting resolved to bring the question before the Chambers of Commerce and the Government of this country. It certainly seems a pity that a project so strongly recommended should fall through for want of a hundred thousand pounds, and therefore we are glad to hear that with or without Government aid the money for the work will be forthcoming at the right moment.

Sir Bartle Frere, not Mr. R. Mangles, was the first who gave evidence before the select committee on Indian Finance. On Tuesday last however Mr. Mangles was called up, and gave some important evidence touching the Permanent Settlement and the loss it had really entailed on the Indian Revenues.

The result of the University Boat Race on Saturday was telegraphed to Bombay at 10.39 A.M., six minutes after the race was over. According to the reports of the two telegraph companies the message reached Bombay at 10.44 A.M. This, we presume means English time, and if so it is certainly wonderful.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Col. J. A. Ramsay, 21st Hussars, at Lucknow, March 12.

Bengal.—A. Waterfield, Esq., late Captain 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, at Malta, Feb. 9, aged 30.

Bombay.—Commander D. B. Dawes, R.N., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, March 20 (his services were chiefly passed on the East India Station); Capt. S. H. Burnes, Bombay Staff Corps, in London, March 24; Lieut. J. C. Cowslade, late 39th Foot, on board the *Delaware*, in Plymouth Sound, March 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Ceylon, March 28.—From Bombay.—Mr. D. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Capt. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and infant, Lieut. col. Fisher, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Yule, Col. Gardner, Capt. Bartholomew, Lieut. Leston, Capt. Clarke. From Madras.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, Capt. Hindle. From Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Mantell, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie. From Alexandria.—Mr. D. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Padood, Mr. Higginson, Mrs. McAndrew and sister, Mr. Williams, Mr. Carver.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, April 8.—From Bombay.—Mrs. McNab and infant, Major gen. and Mrs. R. G. Taylor and three children, Mrs. Browne and three children, Capt. Clarke, Lieut. col. and Mrs. F. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Besanquet and child, Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast and three children, Dr. M. Mackenzie, Col. and Mrs. Cowen, Mr. F. M. Weeden, Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Mrs. W. Williams, Major gen. E. A. Cambridge, Capt. and Mrs. G. Stainsworth and two children, Mrs. Speedy, Mr. R. Kennedy. From Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Duncan and child, Mrs. S. Berkely and two children, Mrs. S. Brown, Lieut. col. Douglass, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Grig, three Misses Gray, Masters Gray and three children, Mr. R. Allardice, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. de Salis, Mr. Mussrall, Mr. C. Shillingford, Mr. H. Elworthy. From Madras.—Lieut. gen. W. A. McCleverty, Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. col. Sherrard, Mr. P. L. Roberts, Mr. J. Mullaly, Lieut. col. Lane, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Sullivan and three children, Mrs. Royston and infant, Col. and Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. Hissey and two children, Miss Whiteside.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Press of matter compels us to put off H. H. till next week.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

PENNY WISE, AND POUND FOOLISH.

Lord Mayo's attempts at economy have been, in some instances, so ill-directed as to create a strong feeling of distrust at his ability to deal with matters of grave importance to our Indian Empire. While wasting hours over warm discussions as to the number of *chuprassies* and *dufturies* to be retained on the establishment of each office, thousands of pounds are recklessly squandered in litigation. In our last number appeared, on the authority of the *Central India Times*, a paragraph to the effect that a well-known European firm had decided to institute proceedings against Government in the Civil Court of Nagpore for forcible dispossession of land, for which nothing equivalent to its value had been offered. This is by no means the first case of the kind. The non-regulation provinces are proverbial for executive mismanagement and consequent heavy damages. In Gazipore, a house belonging to a well-known Colonel being required for public purposes, the collector refused to pay for it more than about half its actual value. The proprietor therefore demanded that the case be submitted to arbitration under Act VI. of 1857. That was done, and the arbitrators awarded Rs. 7,000 in excess of the owner's claim. In Delhi the arbitrators in one case obliged the Punjab Government to pay Rs. 52,000 for property which it might have had for Rs. 30,000, and in another Rs. 82,700, being Rs. 2,700 in excess of the value at which the owner estimated it, and Rs. 55,700 in excess of the sum which the Government offered to pay. In a third case, a native banker of Delhi claimed Rs. 75,000 from the Government (who, as having succeeded to the property of the ex-King of Delhi, had become liable for his lawful debts), and was forced into Court, when a compromise might have been effected for half the sum. The result was that the claimant, being eventually driven to appeal to her Majesty's Privy Council, obtained a verdict, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum up to date, amounting in all to Rs. 110,000. In a fourth case, a member of the ex-Royal family of Delhi obtained a large sum as compensation for losses sustained, on the ground of active loyalty rendered, and special directions from Lord Canning that he be paid, by way of reward, a sum exceeding his losses. Notwithstanding these things, the Punjab Government gave him Rs. 35,000, and positively refused to give him any more. Lord Canning, for some reason not stated, declined, when applied to, to insist on obedience to his order. The applicant, as a last resource, appealed to Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State, and obtained Rs. 114,000. Sir Charles decided that the Government could not with honour withdraw from the liability which Lord Canning had accepted on its behalf. And those things occurred in a single province after the Mutiny. How the moneys paid were accounted for in the financial budget we have not heard.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.

The official story of the famine which desolated Central India in 1868-9 has at length been told in the *Gazette of India*, and a woful story it is. Over a hundred thousand square miles of Rajpootana the suffering was unusually intense, even for a region peculiarly liable to such calamities. Nothing like it had been witnessed there since the terrible days of 1812, and in point of intensity it nearly equalled the suffering caused by the famine of 1661, when three-fourths of the cattle perished and men were driven to feed upon each other. Among recent famines this of Rajpootana will bear comparison with the Orissa famine of 1866, and was probably more fatal to human life than the famine of 1861 in the North-West Provinces. What with the consequences of a scanty rainfall, the ravage done by the locusts that ate up the poor remainder of the crops which the drought had spared, and the fatal after-crop of cholera and fever raging among the starved and destitute survivors, it is reckoned that Rajpootana lost a million and a quarter out of its nine million inhabitants by death alone, while from Marwar alone about a million people are said to have emigrated with more than two million head of cattle. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy returns from the Native States which suffered most from the calamity, an accurate reckoning for the whole area is out of the question; but the figures given in the Report are probably within the mark. The deaths from cholera and fever alone are set down at one fifth of the population in the suffering districts, and even at one-third in some parts of Marwar.

It may well be supposed that the officers of the Indian Government, under the leading of so able and zealous a head as Colonel Keatinge, did all they could to alleviate the misery they could not prevent. Had the whole of the country in question been directly governed by British agency, the sum of unavoidable suffering might have been greatly reduced, by means like those which saved many a life in our own district of Ajmere. In that district containing four hundred and twenty-six thousand people as much as £152,000 was spent by Government on relief-works and almsgiving; a sum equal to nearly three years' gross revenue for that province. Due praise however has been bestowed by the Indian Government on the way in which English example was emulated by some of the Native Princes. The Maharajah of Jaipore sustained his character for enlightened views by disbursing between four and five lakhs of rupees —from £40,000 to £50,000—in relief of his own subjects, and a yet larger outlay may be placed to the credit of Oodipore. Five lakhs however seems little enough for populations thrice and four times as large as that of Ajmere. Possibly this reckoning does not include the loss resulting to a Native Government from the reduction of transport-duties on grain and the remission of land-rents.

Private charity played no humble part in the work of relief. Large sums were contributed by the Marwarrie residents in Bombay; not a few other natives and many Englishmen opened their purses; and one missionary body, the United Presbyterian Mission, which has lately made some way in Rajpootana, employed its best energies and spent much money in efforts to alleviate the general suffering. When all was done however in that direction, it seemed a trifle in comparison with the evils that defied all remedy. The one thing most needful to assuage the curse of famine was wanting to Rajpootana, as it had been to Orissa. Just as in the latter province no ships could unload their cargoes on a coast inaccessible by sea during the monsoon months, so Rajpootana was cut off from the surrounding provinces at a most critical season by the utter failure of forage for the cattle used in drawing or carrying goods over the wretched roads of the country. Grass and "bhoosa" (chopped straw) became dearer even than grain, so that even of the pack-

bullocks of the Bunjarrahs very few were left to carry their accustomed burdens. Out of all this evil however some good, let us hope, will come before drought again visits this roadless, waterless, long-neglected country. Had Rajpootana possessed tolerable roads and a proper system of tanks, wells, and canals, the worst of the suffering caused by the drought of 1868 would not have happened. It is very well for the Indian Government to avow its agreement with Colonel Keatinge's remarks on the need of encouraging the construction of tanks and reservoirs wherever the formation of the country admits of such. It is also easy to express a hope that no opportunity will be lost of impressing on Native Governments the value of irrigation works and the importance of keeping those already made in repair. But something more than good words is needed to bring about the desired consummation. Even the promised railway from Agra to Ajmere, however useful as a means of pouring the spare wealth of the Jumna and Ganges valleys into the heart of Rajpootana, will lose much of its special value, unless the Rajpoot princes can be induced to forward the internal welfare of their own States by supplying them with good roads and abundant water. Here however recurs the difficulty we have always to face in dealing with our native feudatories. If they turn a deaf ear to the advice of our political agents, what is to be done? Will the Indian Government put on them such pressure as it can easily do in the interests of their respective peoples as well as of India at large, or will it prefer waiting for that distant period when the Native Princes will have learned to study the true interests of their own subjects?

THE BATTLE OF THE GUAGES.

What is the proper width of guage for the new lines of railway which the Indian Government has undertaken to construct at its own charges? Such was in effect the question submitted last year by the Secretary of State for India to a committee of four, two of whom were civil engineers of long English experience, the others being engineer officers of rank in the Indian service. The labours of the Committee resulted in the sending in of two separate Reports; one signed by Colonels Strachey and Dickens, and Mr. Rendel, the other by Mr. John Fowler alone, who stood out for a broader guage than that selected by the majority. An outside width of three feet and a half had already been advocated by the Indian Government. With regard to the consequent break of guage there is no material difference of opinion between Mr. Fowler and his colleagues. It is allowed to be an evil in countries like England, France, or Germany, where the traffic is great and the distances generally short. In India, on the other hand, where the distances are comparatively great and the traffic small in bulk, the inconvenience and cost of a break of guage count for almost nothing beside the greater cheapness of the narrower guage. Mr. Fowler indeed shrinks from laying down a general principle, but recommends one uniform narrow guage for all lines that pass through thinly peopled country. According to Colonel Strachey's report the worst consequence of a break of guage would be the adding of a third rail to the broad guage lines at an added cost of £500 a mile on ten thousand miles of railway constructed with a guage of two feet nine inches. In short it would represent the difference between a charge of £5,200 and one of £5,700 a mile for a narrow guage extension of the Indus Valley line. Compare that with the £7,000 a mile which the lightest railway with a guage of five and a-half feet would cost, to say nothing of the heavy rails hitherto used at a charge of £9,300 a mile. Nor would even the retention of the old guage avail much in the interests of economy or convenience, if the new rails were made lighter than the old. Either the loads carried on the older lines would have to be diminished, or their transfer at the junctions from one set of waggons to another would be tantamount to a break of guage.

Having discussed this point, Colonel Strachey and his colleagues proceed to argue in favour of a two feet nine inch guage, as "the narrowest which will combine convenience of transport for various kinds of goods and passengers with reasonable speed and with economy and safety in working." No doubt a three feet six inch guage, such as already prevails in Norway, Russia, Queensland, and parts of America, would produce "a thoroughly satisfactory railway;" but for Indian purposes a railway with a guage of two feet nine inches would answer best. On this guage engines might be put strong enough to "draw at a sufficient speed the largest traffic which the lines for which a narrow guage is suitable are likely to carry." The carriages on such a line would be roomy enough both for goods and passengers, nor would this guage involve any risk of unpleasant oscillation or upset from the force of the wind or any other known cause of danger, if an average pace of fifteen miles an hour be not exceeded. The rails used should weigh no more than thirty-six pounds per yard, the weight of those used on the Trondhjem line in Norway. The maximum weight on each of the engine wheels should not exceed three tons. Whether the rails should be made of steel or iron is a question of relative cost; if steel be sensibly dearer than iron, it is better to use iron than to make up for the difference of price by the adoption of a lighter rail. Passenger carriages might be eighteen feet six inches long and six feet wide, with six feet of internal height. These would carry thirty-two third-class passengers in four compartments, or eighteen second-class in three, or six first-class for short journeys only. For long journeys a first-class carriage might be made to carry three passengers, "with luggage and servants, with washing and closet conveniencies." Such carriages would not weigh more than three-and-a-half tons each. No engine should have less than four wheels coupled, with a weight of three tons to each wheel. It would then be able to draw a load of one hundred and twenty tons up an incline of one in five hundred, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The diameter of the driving-wheel should not exceed three feet. Under these and such like conditions the two feet nine inch guage would meet all the requirements of Indian traffic as well as any broader guage, nor would there be any sensible difference of carrying power between this guage and one of three feet six inches.

So think Colonel Strachey and his two supporters. Such however is not the opinion of Mr. Fowler, whose "personal experience in the actual construction and working of railways of almost every guage from three feet to seven feet inclusive" has led him to fix on a guage of three feet six inches as best suited to the Indian railway of the future. For this guage an engine can be made of perfect proportions, yet light enough to have a pressure of only two tons a wheel; or it can be built so strong as to do two-thirds of the work performed by the most powerful engine on the standard guage. Moreover it is quite a mistake to suppose that the carrying power of a two feet nine inch guage would be equal to that of a three feet six inch guage. The difference in favour of the latter is not to be overlooked in a country where space is needed not only for the comfort of passengers, but also for the carriage of bulky light goods like jute and cotton, and for purposes of military transport. There must be some degree of danger, discomfort, and additional wear and tear in trying to make the narrower guage equal in carrying power to the broader. Nor is it true that the cost of a railway is in proportion to breadth of guage. Heavy railways of whatever guage would necessarily cost more than light ones, the object of each being distinct. But experience shows that no traffic worthy of a locomotive railway is "so light that it cannot be as well and as cheaply conducted on a three feet six inch as on any narrower guage." In India the difference of cost between such a guage and one of two feet nine inches would be about £45 a mile if iron sleepers were used, and £110 with wooden sleepers. All this however would be more than counterpoised by the greater length and cost of the sidings required for the narrower guage. A line is not necessarily cheap because it is narrow; the Festiniog line, for instance, with its one foot eleven and a-quarter inch guage having rails one-fourth heavier than those used in Canada, Queensland, and Norway. For the new Indian railways Mr. Fowler proposes a rail weighing 42 lbs. per yard. Looking to

all this and the successful working of the Norwegian lines, Mr. Fowler does not hesitate to affirm that a width of three feet six inches involves no greater outlay on works and rolling-stock than a guage of two feet nine inches, while it is "greatly superior in carrying capacity, convenience, and economical working." We are certainly inclined to agree with Mr. Fowler, and trust that the Indian Government may yet reconsider its conclusions on a point so vital in view of the thousands of miles which railways of the new pattern will have to run. It is certain that the guage proposed by Mr. Fowler would be safe, commodious, and absolutely cheap, but it is not at all certain that the narrower guage would answer two of those conditions, if it even answered the third.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BUDGET.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that although the telegraphic summary of the Budget satisfies the craving for news, yet obviously it does not afford very reliable materials for criticism. In the first place, we should be doing injustice to the Budget-maker were we to deal with the bones of his statement without the body of explanatory matter surrounding them ; and in the next place, errors might creep into an estimate of the character of his Budget. We therefore refrain, the more especially as the full report of the financial member's address will reach us in a few hours. But we may note—though without the least gratitude—that Lord Mayo has kept his promise, and has caused the income-tax to be reduced to one per cent. That is only an act of justice; it confers on the Government no claim to credit, for they only take off what ought never to have been imposed. While objecting, in principle, to an income-tax for India, we should never have quarrelled and shall not now quarrel with a one per cent. levy. It is an unjust tax, but injustice to the extent of one per cent. is not unendurable, and we cannot overlook the fact that while nobody but its authors applauded 3½, many excellent and soundly-judging persons do approve of a low income-tax. A "Contented Man" will be glad to see that in his advice to raise the standard of exemption he anticipated the decision of Government. The limit, however, would have been fairer had it been fixed at Rs. 1,000 ; and it would have been only just had those whose incomes exceed the minimum been allowed to deduct that sum from the total of their income. For the rest the names of Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple will be permanently associated with the odious levy of 1870-71. They may become famous for other exploits, but they will always be notorious for that. With the reduction of the income-tax to one per cent. we start afresh ; and regarding that proceeding as simply a tardy act of justice, we are quite ready to discuss the Budget as if there had not been a year of extortion.

THE NORTH-WEST CIVILIANS.

The *Englishman* observes that the North-West Civilians have another grievance. During the past three years every month has brought forth a complaint of some sort or another from them, and no doubt this exceptional state of things is the result of exceptional ill-treatment. Judging from their printed circulars or memorials, and from the letters which from time to time come to us from not undistinguished names in the Service, the North-West Civilian seems to be a man who has made up his mind that he has made a mistake in life. Promises on the part of the State have not been kept, expectations have not been fulfilled, non-regulation provinces which were to have been officered by a fixed proportion of Civilians to military men have been crammed with the proteges of Chief Commissioners, and the boasted pension of £600 a-year after twenty-five years' service turns out, under a professional accountant's analysis, to be practically only £297 per annum, after an average service of twenty-seven years. All this is doubtless rather disheartening, and it is well both for the service and for the public at home that the facts should have been properly set forth. But it is possible to make too much even of a real grievance, and we think the North-West Civilians have said enough about their wrongs for the present. We lately received a circular signed by one of their number, which institutes an elaborate comparison between the average pay of the Civil Service in the different presidencies. The writer starts with the intimation that the Bombay and Madras Civilians are about to send memorials to the Viceroy, representing that they do not obtain their fair share of highly-paid appointments. This, he thinks, might give rise to an impression that the average pay of Civilians in Madras and Bombay is lower than in the Bengal Presidency. Now the fact is just the reverse. Taking the ten first years of the competitive system the writer shows that the average pay of Civilians who had come out between 1855 and 1865 was, during the last five years of that period, Rs. 1,004 a month in Bombay, Rs. 979 in Madras, and only Rs. 762 in Bengal. Of the three Presidencies, therefore, Bengal is clearly the worst off as regards average pay, and of the various provinces which constitute the Bengal Presidency, the Northern ones have the greatest reason to complain. Thus in Lower Bengal the average was Rs. 853 per mensem during these five years ; in the North-West Rs. 703 ; in the Punjab Rs. 693 ; and in Oude Rs. 670. Public servants of exactly the same class and standing received, therefore, on an average Rs. 301 less pay per mensem in the North-West than in the Bombay Presidency, and Rs. 334 a month less in Oude. We do not deny that there is a substantial hardship in this, and we should be sorry to see the Bengal civilians denuded of any of the Government of India appointments which, to a certain extent, make amends for it. It must be rather disheartening for the civilians in the North-West and Punjab to know (as these tables prove) that they cannot expect a higher salary than Rs. 950 a month after ten years' hard work, while officers of their own standing will be drawing Rs. 1,220 in Madras, and Rs. 1,520 in Bombay. Yet the complainants should remember that their period of service is not ten but twenty-five years, and that any statistics which deal only with the first decade of it are altogether inconclusive. In order to prove their case the North-West Civilians must show that their entire service is worse paid than that of other presidencies. Meanwhile these tables will make Government ponder well before it transfers any of the higher appointments now held by officers of the Bengal Presidency to the Bombay and Madras services. So far the North-West Civilians have had the public sympathy with them, but there is a limit to that sympathy. We all find that our incomes have a smaller purchasing power than they had a few years ago, and officials and non-officials must suffer alike. The service in Lower Bengal has borne its share of hardship, and submitted to the financial necessities with dignified reticence, and we would hint that it is now time for the North-West Civilians to follow its example.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.

The *Friend of India* holds that the Zemindar who can be first to make his son an iron-founder or house-builder will be a real benefactor to India. He would touch a spring that would before long make the Empire one vast hive of honourable and honoured industry. Hindoos, we know, can scarcely take up an English book without reading some silliness about "sordid trade," and "gentlemen" as distinguished from workers. Let us settle it that all such talk is silliness, and that the worker may be the truest gentleman. At all events, he is a far higher, because a far more independent man than the one who depends on the favour of great people for his steps upward in life. We know the objection to all this. Caste is against it. But how men at this moment have come to the conclusion that caste shall not stand in the way of the reasonable improvement of India? In this direction would be a reform almost greater, we think, than any other. The pride of work! Let us remember, too, that trade, though it may sometimes have laughed at merely fancied honour, though it may indeed, now and then, have laughed at real honour, as between nation and nation, has been a great steadying principle when firebrands and visionaries would have urged the breaking up of an old system and the beginning of a new one. The Governor General of India could not be more opposed to Wahabeeism than the man who is carrying on great productive works. The through railway from Calcutta to Madras is a grand poem the music of which will be heard in India for ages. Perhaps these words may meet the eye of some young native of India and induce him to think about his future in life; to eschew the bar, to put his B.A. degree on the top shelf of his library, (if the bauble is lost never mind) and try like a man for the nobler distinction of *doing* something during the years of life. We, scribbling these lines, do not profess, do not dream of professing, that we are doing work half as noble as the man who by skill and industry shows how to raise two blades of grain in the place of one. The barrister may or may not be a gentleman. So may the merchant, the shopkeeper, the cultivator, the ryot. It is not in the occupation but in the man. But a daily worker, with education, ought to be a true gentleman, worthy of a place anywhere. We throw out these remarks as we might pull a bow at a venture. They will meet the eye of some young man leaving college and called upon to select his future in life. We point him to a path of self-reliance, of true honour, and we tell him that he may take a course that will redound to his honour in the times to come.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

The *Englishman* learns that the Commander-in-Chief has determined that the reduction of the Loshais to their senses shall not for a moment be left a matter of doubt or of chance. So far as we can learn, his Lordship has reluctantly made up his mind that immediate retribution is impossible. The rains have already begun to fall, and operations will be impossible. But the retribution is delayed only in order that it may be more certain. Meanwhile, the Cachar force will be so strengthened as to convince even the Loshais of the impolicy of any immediate movements on their part, and with the breaking up of the rains an avenging column will enter their country. The general opinion in Cachar seems to be that these

are the only arrangements that at once could have safely been adopted. But while our military operations must thus remain for some months in abeyance, we think that the time has come for Government to state candidly how it permitted its frontier to lapse into so defenceless a condition. The two articles which have appeared in the *Observer* wholly fail to afford a reasonable explanation. It has for some time been known in Cachar that the local officers have not altogether approved of the policy which they had to carry out, and nothing could be more miserable than the series of breaks down which have attended previous retributive efforts of the Bengal Government among its frontier tribes. The letters which have recently appeared in this paper with regard to the late Loshai expedition exhibit the most contemptible absence of organisation and foresight on the part of the Government which sent out the force. These letters were written by officers of considerable standing and unimpeachable honour; and yet it is impossible to reconcile their statements except by assuming a total incapacity on the part of the central directing power. The authority was so split up that neither the civilians, nor the soldiers, nor the police seem to have had any responsibility for the total failure of the whole. We have, at least, this consolation, that Lord Napier will suffer no such interference with his proper functions, and we may safely trust to him to take measures which will be effective and complete. But assuming that the retributive expedition will now be successful, we would ask Government to state what guarantee it is prepared to give against the recurrence of January's disasters. The Government of Bengal has sold these frontier lands for tea cultivation; it has led English capitalists to invest large sums in factories, gardens, and colonies of imported labourers; and they have a right to demand that it shall take steps to secure the persons and the property which it has thus attracted to its border districts. We have already expressed our indignation at the treatment which this demand met with in 1869 from the Bengal Secretariat. Even if the protection which it granted had been absolute, the tone in which it dealt with the planters' reasonable requests would have been most impolitic. But when, in addition to its insulting and exasperating tone, the Government leaves the whole of Southern Cachar at the mercy of a few hundred native savages, it can look for nothing but deep and sullen resentment on the part of the community, whom it taxes heavily, and to whom it gives neither security of person nor of property in return. Though the Government of India was responsible for the rejection of the offensive measures proposed by the Government of Bengal, it has yet to be shown that the latter is not responsible for the subsequent neglect of defensive measures, to which we must attribute the late disasters.

The Romance of Crime.—Conspicuous in the Central India States among races who have gained their territories by force, and who live intolerant of law—dacoits of the dacoits—are the daring Kunjur clan. When first our Government undertook to crush the predatory tribes of India, the name of the Kunjur dacoits was known and feared from the east coast to the west; but now the narrowing bounds of barbarism have driven them in and in until their exploits are confined in the great States which are massed together in Central India. Robber after robber has been captured and punished, others have turned approvers, but still vigorous is the old lawless spirit—the contempt of law and life. Some years ago a daring leader, Grassiah, led his band into the Sattara district; his right hand had perhaps forgotten its cunning—perhaps there was a traitor in the camp. At all events, Grassiah was captured. To save his life he turned approver, and in that capacity did good service against his people. At last he died. His widow left for her old jungle home, taking with her her children, a little girl and two boys. They were, she said, to be trained up to emulate their father's deeds, and to wipe out the disgrace of his defection. Years after the family were met in the jungle; the lads were growing up into bold, stalwart men—the girl was a fine stately woman of a stern and commanding appearance. They were learning their trade, but at present were "only stealing horses from their pickets." They hoped to be dacoits before long. The mother was dead, but when dying had made the girl promise that she would never marry, but would lead the gang, as did before the famous Tumboleen. Years passed, and again the family were chanced upon. They were now the foremost in crime; one of the boys had been hanged for an atrocious murder, the girl was the queen of the camp. "You shall hear of us in good time," she said, "but do not try to capture us." But meanwhile Oomrao, the young son of the executed dacoit, had fallen in love and married his beautiful cousin Chumbelee, and she had been abducted by Aman, the powerful leader of a hostile gang. The young dacoit was furious; he would turn approver. Aman warned him not to do so, but somehow the young husband escaped from his comrades, rode into the British officer's camp, and laid bare all the secrets of the Kunjurs. They had one and all reverted to dacoity; new gangs had been formed; Grassiah's daughter was their leader; if the British would get him back his handsome wife he would help to exterminate the clan. His offer was taken, the wife was recovered, the gang broken up; some were captured, others fled. Chumbelee, however, refused to stay with her traitor husband, and died soon after. Grassiah's daughter still retains some followers, but the treachery of Oomrao has struck a mortal blow at the daring Kunjur clan.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 28.

Bengal.

The Maharajah of Putiala started on Friday, March 3, with Lord Mayo and a strong muster of the Tent Club on a pig-sticking expedition into the Kooshtea district. The Sikh chieftain is said to be a good horseman.

What is a Kookie?—We are told that the word "Kookie" merely signifies a jungle man, and that in this sense the word is used on the Chittagong side when speaking of the independent tribes, whether Loshais, Pankoes, Bonjogees, Khoomees, &c. The three principal classes of the Chittagong side—namely, Howlongs, Syloos, and the tribe of Ruttunpooea—are Loshais, but, as "jungle men," are also called Kookies.

The Viceroy.—It was asserted some days ago that the Maharaja Holkar and other chiefs of Central India were already making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy. The *Pioneer* hardly thinks it, and adds:—"At least all that we can learn of his Excellency's upward route is that he will leave Calcutta in the first week of April, spend a few days at Cawnpore and Lucknow, after which he may possibly proceed to Simla *via* Delhi, Dehra, and Chukrata."

Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.—Yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor visited the outpost of Jutta, about which our readers will remember there was so much talk last year. To-day he visits Tank, the scene of the lamentable accident by which his predecessor met his death. Next Tuesday the party will reach Sowaie Nourung Khan, fifteen miles below Bunnoo. At Bunnoo a halt will be made till the 10th. The fort of Bahadoor Kheyl will be reached on the 13th, and on the 16th a halt will be made at Kohat.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 3.

Coal in the Central Provinces.—We are told that an unfavourable report has been made of the gas-producing qualities of the coal taken out of the "Mayo" colliery pit after two separate trials at the Bombay Gas Works last month. Mr. Mark Fryar, the mining engineer, is, however, more hopeful of the coal now being excavated from the new Wurora pit, and a trial of it will be made when a sufficiently large quantity has been got ready for transport to Bombay. The coal from this pit is from a seam two hundred feet below the surface, and is considered very pure.—*Central India Times*, March 4.

Sir W. Grey.—Sir William Grey has resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, but not the Civil Service, and in Saturday's *Gazette* appeared a notification that he had obtained one year's furlough to Europe from the 1st inst. We believe Sir William Grey has neither intention nor desire to return to this country, but neither had Sir John P. Grant intention or desire to go to Jamaica when he retired. Were Sir William Grey to be offered "Madras" or "Bombay" more unlikely things have happened than his being tempted to accept the offer would be.—*Englishman*, March 7.

"A Most Convicting Judge."—The *Umrita Bazaar Patrika* gives the following valedictory salute to Mr. Lawford on his removal to Jessore:—"After eight years Mr. Judge Lawford leaves Jessore unregretted by the inhabitants. As a Judge, he was a most convicting officer; and as a citizen he never shook hands with a Bengalee, or never mixed with the people. He was a stumbling-block to the union of the two races. With his means and opportunities, what a vast deal of good he might have done to Jessore!" Does Mr. Anstey still adhere to his declaration that there is no such thing as public opinion in India?—*Indian Daily News*.

The State Railway from Indore to Ajmere.—The *Pioneer* understands that the survey party has commenced work on the State Railway from Indore to Ajmere. On the staff are Mr. Miller, Superintending Engineer, an American engineer of considerable railway experience; Lieutenant Firebrace, R.E., Assistant Consulting Engineer, Railway Department; Lieutenant Dundas, R.E., from the Public Works Secretariat, Calcutta; Captain Downing, from the Topographical Survey; Lieutenant Begbie, R.E., and others. It is said to be settled that the line shall pass through Neemuch, but the decision of the other intermediate points depends upon considerations political as well as engineering.

The State Railway from Nagpore to Raepore.—We are glad to be able to announce that the survey for the best line of the projected State Railway to Raepore from the terminus at Nagpore has commenced—a staff of surveyors having taken the field early this week. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Armstrong, has also gone out to examine the site for a bridge over the Wyn Gunga at Bhundara, which will be the largest engineering work on the line, next to the cuttings and tunnellings that will be necessary at the Ghat Ranges which divide the Chuttesgurh from the Nagpore country. The river Kunhan is to be crossed by the line over the masonry bridge at Kamptheee, which was being built for the road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and is now nearly completed. We trust, however, that the determination to commence upon this important commercial line of railway and the spiriting away of Colonel Haig to higher employment in another part of India are not the foreshadowings of any change as to the Godavery river works. Even a temporary suspension of these noble works would be as unwise as it would be wasteful at the present time.—*Central India Times*, March 4.

LOSHAI SUPERSTITION.—The *Bombay Guardian* infers that religious fanaticism has something to do with the raid of the Loshais, from the statement made that they offered up several of their captive s in sacrifice to their gods. Many of the hill tribes believe in the efficacy of human sacrifices.

THE JEYPORE CHIEF.—The Maharajah of Jeypore, we learn from the *Pioneer*, finds that his constitution cannot reconcile itself to the climate of Bengal. He is understood to be very desirous of continuing his attendance at Council until after the delivery of the Budget statement, but it is doubtful whether his state of health will allow him to do so. In any case he will leave for Jeypore within a very few days.

MILITARY.—General Broome, who has been advised to proceed home on medical certificate, is, says the *Englishman*, reported to be in a very precarious state of health indeed. The "one year more," so often fatal to the old Indian, does not seem to have treated the Controller General of Military Finance better than others.—The many friends of General Broome will be glad to hear, says the *Pioneer*, that his health has somewhat improved on the journey to Calcutta. He has fortunately had the companionship of one of his sons thus far, and another will, we believe, accompany him to England.

BISHOP MILMAN AND THE RAMAYAN.—The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"The Lord Bishop and the missionaries are desirous to Indianise Christianity by introducing the Katha system. Accordingly his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Long, &c., &c., attended a Katha party at Baboo Jaykissen Mookerjea's house at Ooterparah. The exile of Rama was the part selected on the occasion, and the performance, we are informed, made a very favourable impression on the Bishop. We hope we would not be considered irreverent if we said that the Bishop should not venture too far in attempting to Indianise Christianity, for his Lordship might find it transformed into something akin to Hindooism."

THE NEW SANITARIUM.—One hundred men of the Highlanders from Kamptee have this week (says the *Central India Times* of March 4) been sent by rail to Bunkhere, the nearest railway station in the Narbada Valley, to the proposed sanitarium at Pachmari on the Satpura range of hills, from which place they are to march up the hill some thirty miles, and in conjunction with a hundred men from the European regiment at Sagar commence upon the work of road-making and laying out the ground for a station. We hear also that after Colonel Keatinge has disposed of his provincial Budget business, and returned from a short tour into the Raepore country, he will go up to Pachmari, taking with him the whole of his Civil and Public Works Secretariat Establishments, and remain there till the monsoon set in.

KIDNAPPING COOLIES.—A very ugly circumstance has been brought to light in connection with Jamaica coolie emigration, or something that passes for it, in this country. Chiefly by the efforts of some missionaries at Allahabad a number of native women were recently found confined in a house and ready for emigration to Jamaica, with their consent it was of course alleged; but this the women resolutely deny, and say that they were allured into the house on false pretences without any reference to being carried over the sea. Two or three of the men concerned have been convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and Jamaica emigration agents will no doubt be very closely looked after in future. Women coolies are said to have commanded a much higher price than the men, a fact which makes the transaction all the more suspicious.—*Friend of India.*

HEALTH OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN THE PLAINS.—Experience has fully proved that Europeans cannot thrive on the plains of India, the prevailing diseases of which are fevers, hepatitis, cholera, heat apoplexy, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The death rate of British soldiers in Bengal during 1865 was 24·67 per 1,000, and 66·74 per cent. of the deaths were due to the diseases just named; in other words, more than half the mortality was due to an unhealthy or unsuitable climate. The death rate amongst the soldiers' wives during the four years ending with 1863 was 46·5 per 1,000, and amongst the children during the same period it was no less than 90·4 per 1,000. Europeans, being of the nature of exotics to India, are more obnoxious to the prevailing diseases, and this is especially the case with heat apoplexy, and also with cholera, which, as shown in Dr. Bryden's recent work, is far more common and fatal to the British soldier than to the sepoy. It may be easily calculated from these facts in how short a period the present European stock would, if not replaced, become extiuct; they also demonstrate that the colonisation of India by Europeans is utterly impracticable.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

GRIEVANCE OF THE CACHAR PLANTERS.—A correspondent of the *Friend of India* thinks that Lord Mayo's reply to the memorial of the Landholders' and Commercial Association is far from being as reassuring as could be desired. It contains no hint that any attempt will be made to exact retribution for past insult and injury. His Excellency is convinced that it is "mainly by the co-operation of tea planters that any measures taken by the Government can succeed;" that they must be "ever ready to defend themselves and ward off sudden attacks." Does his lordship mean that tea proprietors are to bear a large share of the expense of defending the Imperial frontier? If it is "mainly" by their co-operation that he hopes to defend it it can have no other meaning. Are outlying gardens to maintain, at their own cost, armed bodies to assist the Government in defending themselves and its numerous native subjects, with whom they are unconnected, from inroads made by other subjects over whom Government refuses to exercise proper control? That they are all our nominal subjects is beyond denial, and to throw upon private enterprise engaged in utilising hitherto worthless jungle the responsibility of coercing them is a monstrous proposition, which his Excellency will regret having made when it is put before him in its naked absurdity. His lordship says that "in some cases gardens have been pushed further into the jungles than was prudent," and that the defence of an "extensive and scarcely defined frontier is a responsibility that the Government cannot accept;" and that the "first step towards permanent defence should be to clearly define the limit within which the Government is prepared to establish, maintain, and enforce its authority." May we ask his Lordship with whom does the responsibility of defining this limit rest? Was the public justified or not in assuming that the localities in which Government was offering land, or pottah and fee-simple tenures, was within this limit? Or was it the duty to ascertain this before responding to the Government offer? Surely a distance of twelve miles from the station could not come under the description of excessive "pushing" into the interior, and yet a village was destroyed and many of its inhabitants murdered no further from the centre of authority. The siege of Monierkhall was kept up for nearly two days within twenty miles, so proximity to authority afforded no assurance of protection. The offer to sell in fee simple will be ten years old in October next, and the offer to lease under pottah nearly twice as old. His lordship appears to be under the impression that it was but yesterday, or the day before, that the "pioneers" pushed into the jungle, and the "dangers incident to turn in all parts" of the world have not had time to disappear. It is a weak attempt on the part of Government to throw upon the sufferers from its neglect and supineness a responsibility which rests upon its own shoulders.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 1. Str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong.—2. Hooghly, Morley, Bombay; str. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Johnston, Cowes.—3. Henry Sempe, Guerie, Bordeaux; Arundel, Crocker, Bombay; Bleng, Robson, Masulipatam.—6. Str. Rangoon, Gavin, Calicut.—6. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Bombay; Stonehouse, Bley, Galle.—7. City of Edinburgh, Scott, Glasgow; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Bombay; John N. Cushing, Baster, Boston; Star of the Mersey, Thomas, Fremantle.

DEPARTURES.

March 1. Str. Columbian; Wide Awake.—3. Strs. Moulmein, Mahratta; Indian Merchant.—4. Strs. Burmah, Cordova.—6. Omar Pasha, Surrey.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 7, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 12 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	80 to 85
5 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 2 to 106 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to 95
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1000 to 1390
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	59 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	58 to 60
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	23 to 24
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	28 to 29
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	260 ...	222½ to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	190 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	360 to 370
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£125 ...	109 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	In liquidation.
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	53 to 55
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £3 0 0 to £3 5 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.

Rice ...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0	to	0	0	0	...	3	7	6	to 3 10 0
Seeds	...	...	...	...	2	12	6	to	2	15	0	...	1	17	6	to 2 5 0
Jute ...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0	to	0	0	0	...	3	10	0	to 0 0 0
Cotton	...	...	...	...	4	5	0	to	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	to 0 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, March 8.—*Saltpetre:* What little business has been done during the week has been at a decline of from 4 to 6 annas. About 75 tons of Calcutta-refined Five per Cent. Refraction were sold at Rs. 7-1, and 50 tons crude at Rs. 6-13-6. The refiners have confined their operations, hoping for lower prices in common qualities. The stock consists of about 700 tons. *Rice* is slightly cheaper. The demand has principally been in second qualities for England, but the scarcity of tonnage has prevented any large amount of transactions. *Linseed:* There has been a good demand for shipment to America, but not much for England. Some new seed has arrived from the Eastern Bengal districts, and sold at full prices for new seed. A good crop is expected in the North-West Provinces. *Rapeseed:* The arrival of a considerable quantity of the new crop has had a tendency to lower prices, which, however, are still much above those for some years at this season. As the crop is expected to be short, no further fall is anticipated. Prices range from Rs. 3-14 to 4 for Eastern Bengal, and from Rs. 4-6 to 4-10 for North-West Provinces grain. *Teaseed:* Prices have again advanced, owing to the out-turn of the crop having been ascertained to be below the average. Business has been done in new black at an advance of nearly 12 annas on the last quotations, and the rate offering at present is Rs. 4-14, with a short supply. *Poppyseed:* But little business has been done, holders standing out for full prices. The quotation is Rs. 4-2 to 4-4. *Jute:* Stocks are getting low, especially of the low and fine qualities, and prices have been fully maintained. Transactions have been entered upon to the extent of about 1,500 bales per day, and we quote Serajgunge Rs. 4-12 to 6-4; Dasee, Rs. 4-14 to 5-4. Nothing has been done in well-known marks. *Raw Silk:* About 50 bales of native have changed hands at from Rs. 14 to 19-8 for common to good Jungypore. Most of the European filatures are being shipped on owners' account. The prospects of the March bund are reported favourable. *Silk Piece Goods:* Nothing doing during the week.

Madras.

Civil.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, who succeeds Colonel Malleson as guardian to the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Bangalore on March 6. Mr. Ross Mangles, C.S.I., the Acting Judicial Commissioner of Mysore (newly appointed), is shortly expected from Bengal.

Military.—The steamer *Atalanta*, bringing troops to Madras, after having put into Lisbon and Malta to repair damage to her machinery, arrived at Colombo yesterday, and sails to-day for Madras. —*Madras Mail*, March 4.

Telegraph to Ootacamund.—Before the Madras Government have migrated to the Neilgherries this year Ootacamund will most probably have been placed in direct telegraphic communication with Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

Captain J. Obbard.—We are glad to learn that on a further representation of the excellent services rendered by this gentleman during his long connection with the Military Fund Office the Government of India have resolved to recommend to the Secretary of State that he be permitted to retire on a pension of £375 per annum.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 6.

Native English.—A gentleman who applied to a native shopkeeper in Wynaad for a bottle of brandy received the following reply:—"Sir, those man's av not given leave for sample as before so. I returned the money. If you want—any more to get from here. Please you must send for—3 bottles—or other ways. You can not get—so you dont be sory."

Soldiers in India.—Nearly one thousand men belonging to five regiments serving in India, whose time of service in this country has expired, and who are at liberty to elect to go home if they wish, have preferred to remain in India. The *Friend of India* believes that these men, who have thus volunteered for further Indian service, are mostly benedicts, and considers this a very suggestive fact for our army administrators. There can be no doubt that, independently of other and perhaps more important considerations, moving about with a wife, and possibly a family, is a matter which induces the married man, under ordinarily comfortable circumstances, to remain stationary, while the single man, who has not this inducement to do so, is desirous of change, and perhaps may even wish to go home to get a wife. The balance, any how, seems to be in favour of the married soldier.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Cotton.—The report of the Madras Board of Revenue states that the land under cotton cultivation in that presidency in 1858 was 983,040 acres:—It only advanced to 1,020,184 during the next ten years, but after the beginning of the American war the cultivation increased in three years to 1,766,312 acres. This occurred in the season of 1863-64, but in 1866 67 the area had fallen to 1,316,944 acres. Last year (1869-70) saw a cultivation nearly equal to that of the best period during the American war—namely, 1,604,028 acres. We gather, the *Madras Times* says, that Madras has not shown the same fluctuations in the growth of cotton that have been witnessed in the North-Western Provinces, the latter province grew only about 800,000 acres of cotton in 1867, against 1,700,000 in 1864, while the high prices of last year failed to raise the cultivation beyond 1,250,000 acres, an area considerably less that that shown by Madras during the worst year since the beginning of the American war.

P. W. D. Defalcations in Tinnevelly.—A Tinnevelly correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes on the 27th Feb.:—"In connection with the P. W. D., there has been great excitement down here, and there will be much more before many days transpire. A sub-engineer has been arrested and committed to the Sessions, bail being refused for him. The defalcations or misappropriations, or whatever they may be called, are said to be enormous, such as pass credibility almost, and certainly such as will astonish the taxpayers of this presidency, out of whose pockets the funds expended upon public works are provided. The public will assuredly ask how it was possible for such misdemeanours to arise, and who is responsible for them. It is as well perhaps not to mention, at present, the particular charges upon which the accused are to be criminally tried, but as soon as they are arraigned in the Sessions Court I shall send them. The trial will possibly be a lengthy one, as there are a great number of witnesses summoned, several of them being members of the Civil Service. Mr. Macgregor's commission to investigate the charges against the P. W. D. officers has been cancelled by Government, and the collector is proceeding against them in the usual manner."

The Madras Command-in-Chief.—It is a melancholy thought, but what will become of General McCleverty's Staff? Captain Henderson goes to the north of India to join his regiment, but Major St. Hill finds "no work to do." Of course General Shubrick has his own Staff, and will only need the services of the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary. We have seen and heard so little of General McCleverty since his last return to India that we are probably not sufficiently aware of the value of the services that we shall lose by his return to England. Had he been a more active and shrewd Chief, he might have succeeded in postponing the consideration of that question, "Why three Chiefs?" Madras is, therefore, under an obligation to his Excellency for having hastened on the inevitable abolition of a costly command. From the abolition of the minor Commanders-in-Chief, to the abolition of minor Governors with Boards of Revenue, will be but a step. These are cruel times for Indian magnates, since they are hard times for the general public. When an Advocate General, himself drawing Rs. 2,500 a month for doing little indeed, publicly at the Council table deprecates the enormous salaries of the civil and military dignitaries, as Mr. Norton did last month, we cannot be very far off from reductions in the topmost ranks of the official world.—*Madras Mail*, March 6.

Insubordination in the 19th M.N.I.—We had almost hoped that some kind of contradiction or qualification of the statement we had recently to make about the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry would have reached us. No such contradiction or qualification has been made, because, we believe, there is nothing to contradict or qualify. We are thus brought face to face with the most uncomfortable fact that a whole regiment of native infantry has been permitted to commit two distinct acts of mutiny, not only with impunity, but with profit. The details of the story we believe to be these. When the regiment was brought down to Madras the men were ordered to attend to receive their pay from the proper officers, including the two months' advance which it is customary to give to soldiers about to embark for a foreign station. When the first man was called he refused to take his pay; and so with the second and third. It then came out that the whole regiment had agreed that they would not embark unless they got three months' advance of pay. As the refusal to accept pay when ordered to do so is an act of mutiny, the officer in attendance placed the men who had refused their pay in the guard-house, and reported the affair to his superiors. We are unable to say what steps were taken by the commanding officer or by the superior authorities to reduce the men to obedience; but this we know, that the matter ended in the latter getting their own way. After their demands had been conceded, the men were paraded, and on the commanding officer giving the word "right about face," or some such order, the whole line stood still and declared that they would not move until their imprisoned comrades had been released. From their point of view they were right to ask justice for their comrades; but they adopted a mode of demanding it to which no commander-in-chief with nerve for his position would have listened for a moment. The mutiny was successful, the prisoners were released, and the regiment was graciously pleased to return to its duty. Such a sad example of blundering and weakness is happily rare in the annals of the British army, and we cannot regret that the veteran officer who finds the burden of the chief command too heavy for his shoulders is about to seek the bracing influences of his native climate.—*Madras Times*, March 3.

Coal and Gold in Mysore.—The following letter from Dr. Hunter to Dr. Orr at Bangalore has been published by the *Madras Mail*:—"I received your kind letter with the box containing the samples of chlorite, decaying ditto containing gold, and the other accompanying strata. I have examined them carefully, and have no hesitation in saying that they contain true gold, true coal, and all the minerals which accompany these two substances, with the exception of the sandstone which I asked for in my letter of the 20th. Along with the gold you have sent chlorite, both compact and earthy, chlorite, slate, meuachanite in black lumps, and in small grains in the sand (this and chlorite almost invariably accompany gold). There are

also blue quartz and a rotten kind of crumbly quartz in large grains, or crystals which I have seen amongst the strata from the Australian gold fields. The latter is yellowish white; yours is blueish grey and green from a little mixture of chlorite. The strata which you have sent along with the coal are also very good clay iron stone conglomerate, or plum-pudding stone; (this is often mistaken for a laterite, but it is a true transition conglomerate, very rich both in iron and manganese). I have it in seven or eight of our British coal series from Newcastle, Staffordshire, Coalport, Midlothian, Fife, Lanark-shire and Refrewshire; you have also sent along with your specimens of coal, black band iron, with a vein of quartz fibrous black hacmatite which resembles a piece of black petrified wood, and portions of decaying trap rocks, all of which are favourable. The coal is very poor shaly stuff, but very like what I have seen as a first thin outcrop. It burns feebly, and emits a bituminous smell, but does not actually catch fire. It smoulders away at a dull red heat, and leaves a very bulky ash. It is in very thin strata, apparently not more than half an inch to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and much discoloured with the decaying green chlorite earth. It is also in very small pieces, but this is so far favourable as it is not likely to have been thrown there with all the accompanying haematite conglomerates and band iron, as these are never exported with coal, though I have seen an occasional lump of ironstone thrown out of coal bags on the beach. The coal you have sent, however, is poorer than any of those lately received from Colonel Haig from the Tal river and the Godavery, or the coal from Chanda and the Nerbudda. To determine first, if it occurs in situ, I would recommend you to apply to the Mysore Government for sanction to dig one or two holes at distances of twenty or thirty feet from the hole where this was thrown out, and let the coolies dig deeper so see if there are not frequent repetitions of the same strata, for true coal never occurs but in extensive beds, and the first few seams are seldom worth working. If you find any more seams I will come up at once. To enable us to determine the value of the chlorite earth, I wish you would order one ton of it to be sent to the School of Arts. I will get it washed and the gold tested by the Professor of chemistry, Dr. Percy, in London, and Dr. Archer in Edinburgh will be delighted to hear of your discoveries, and if you send me a basket full more of the rough stones already sent, I will get you the true coal formations of England and Scotland in exchange, as they are promised already. You should also send us the limestones and sandstones or slates of the vicinity. They are important."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 3. Princess of Wales, McQueen, Glasgow.—4. Str. Scotland, ——, Liverpool.—5. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Calcutta; str. St. Petersburg, ——, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Scotland.—Dr. Van Someren, Capt. Barnett, Mr. Bradshaw.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Madras.—Sir Percy and Lady Burrell, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot. From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Major E. B. Bourke, Mr. C. Tamby, Mr. Hamfa. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. M. C. Gangooley, Mr. P. McDougall. For Aden.—Mr. Barren. For Suez.—Mr. J. Saunders. For Brindisi.—Dr. and Mrs. Mantall, Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie. For Southampton.—Dr. and Mrs. Duncan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stevens and infant, Mrs. L. Birkeley and four children, Mrs. L. Brown, Lieut. col. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. A. Parker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Gray, three Misses Gray, Master Gray, and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. McWhinnie, Mr. R. Allardice, Mrs. and Miss De Salis, Mrs. Muspratt, Mr. C. Shillingford, Mr. H. Ellworthy, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward and two infants, Mrs. Thomson and three children, Mr. J. Hinks, Lieut. col. Gordon, Miss Saunders, Mrs. A. S. Hume, Mr. F. R. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Peacock and two children, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. Finlayson.

DEPARTURES.

March 3. Str. Satara, ——, Bombay.—5. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—H.E. Lieut. gen. W. A. McCleverty, Miss McCleverty, Mrs. O. B. Irvine, Lieut. col. Sherard, Mr. P. L. Roberts, Mr. J. Mullaly, Lieut. col. T. G. M. Lane, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan and four children, Mrs. Royston and infant, Miss Schroder, Col. and Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. C. Smith and three children, Mrs. Hessey and two children, Miss Whiteside, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. A. I. Row, Mr. Reid's child. For Suez.—Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, Mrs. Bloomfield and two children. For Brindisi.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, Capt. J. W. Hindle.

Commercial.

Madras, March 7, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11¼
Credit to 6 months	1 10 15-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	44 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859	113⅞
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57	106¼
4 per cent. 1832-33	93½
Ditto 1835-36	93½
Ditto 1842-43	93½
Ditto 1854-55	93½

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

Bombay.

Military.—The annual inspection of H.M.'s 2nd Grenadiers took place on the 3rd and 4th instant. Major-General Grant, after the parade in drill order was over, called Colonel MacLeod, the officer in command of the regiment, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the condition of the regiment, and the manner in which they had performed all the manœuvres according to the new military regulations. Their firing was most accurate, and their appearance manifested unmistakeable signs of perfect discipline and obedience to command.—*Deccan Herald*, March 6.—The 1st Squadron of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry arrived here from Rajcote on Tuesday morning last, under the command of Captain Jenkins.—The head-quarters wing of H.M.'s 12th Regiment N.I. arrived at Belgaum on the 28th ult. from Aden, under the command of Colonel C. S. Scott.—*Poona Observer*, March 9.

Dharwar Cotton Report.—Dharwar, *March* 1.—Our latest home telegram is dated Liverpool 22nd ult., fair Dhollera on that date being worth 6¾d. per lb. During the fortnight purchases in the district and at the coast ports have amounted to one thousand candies Sawginned and three hundred candies Compta, the former at Rs. 195-9 and the latter at Rs. 170-3, f.o.b. Carwar, all March. There has been more inquiry on native account, and which still continues, especially on the coast. For purchases in the districts we quote Sawginned Rs. 195, Compta Rs. 173, March shipment from Carwar; the price on the coast for immediate shipment is Rs. 198 for Sawginned and Rs. 175 for Compta. The quality of both varieties now coming to hand is satisfactory. The weather, although much warmer now than it was a fortnight ago, continues favourable to the cotton plants, and a full yield is looked for throughout the district generally. Picking is now in full swing, and a considerable quantity of cuppas has now been brought into the villages. Several gins are working, and sample orders can now be executed to a moderate extent, for delivery here in a fortnight, after which purchases in bulk will be practicable, but we do not expect to see any docras of new cotton reach the coast before April, and dealers are not willing to contract for a shorter time than all April delivery at Carwar. The price now asked is Rs. 210, usual terms.

Education in the Native States.—Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction in this presidency, has urged on Government the desirability of organising some regular educational system for native States. He tells us that in Kattywar, Kolhapoor, Kutch, Sawunt Warree, and Rewa Kanta, the most important step of all has been taken by establishing an inspecting agency and a graded system of schools, and he asks why what has been done there should not be done in other large and important States. In particular he calls attention to the territory (Baroda) ruled by H. H. the Gaekwar, in regard to which he says, "The Baroda Government does not include public instruction in any way among the duties of its administration. If so, there are a million and a-half of people inhabiting a rich district in the midst of British Guzerat, for whose education no systematic measures are taken." With reference to the large area in the extreme north of the presidency, containing more than half a million inhabitants, Mr. Peile tells us—"There are not a few schools in the Mahee Kanta, and the Acting Superintendent of Pahlunpore has recently been good enough to express much interest in the schools of that agency, but the means of regular inspection are wanting." In the Cambay State, also, nothing systematic has hitherto been attempted, and the territory of the Hubshee (Junjeera) is in the same position. Political officers have been informed that Government concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Peile, and will look to them to use their influence with the Durbars, in order that the necessary steps may be taken in those native States where as yet no regular system of State education exists.

East India Association.—The members of the Bombay branch of the East India Association held a meeting on Thursday, March 9, and adopted a petition to Parliament praying for a select committee on Indian affairs. The petition commences by expressing satisfaction that the appointment of a committee on the finances of India is to be made during this session, and submitting that the scope of that committee's enquiry should be so widened as to embrace generally the affairs of India. Twenty years nearly have now elapsed since the appointment of the last select committee, and now is the time, it urges, to sift the results of the past and inaugurate such a policy as the altered times have rendered necessary. The petition then proceeds to indicate the "principal subjects" requiring investigation and some "special problems" which "imperatively demand solution." The only point connected with the assumption by the Queen of the direct government of India is, whether the composition of the Council would not be improved by the introduction of a special department for agriculture and commerce, and the universality of the Council also improved by the appointment of a native member. Experience

has taught the wisdom of providing for a more legitimate representation of the country in the Legislative Council than is afforded by the appointments of natives of wealth and rank, and it is suggested that inquiry should be made as to whether some initiative representative principle could not be introduced in these appointments. Another suggestion is whether the time has not now arrived to popularise municipal institutions. Next come two paragraphs in reference to the uncovenanted service, in which inquiry is asked as to whether it is not fair to the natives and conducive to the interests of the service to do away with patronage, and throw the service open solely to competitive examinations. About a third of the paper is then devoted to finance questions, in which a scheme of decentralisation and a reduction of the military expenditure and of the Home charges are advocated; and the petition closes with a prayer for inquiry as to the admission of natives to the ranks of commanding officers in the army, the prosecution of thrifty public works for the development of the resources of the country, extension of irrigation works, guaranteeing of Indian loans, higher grants for education, improvements in the administration of justice, and a better statement of the relations with native States. The petition was of course received very heartily at the meeting (which was not a very large one). A Parsee opposed it on the ground that it was too exhaustive, embracing more subjects than any fifteen gentlemen in England or Ireland could cope with. He had been reading Shakespeare as well as hearing the petition, and thought the latter was not impressive, earnest, and zealous enough for gentlemen sitting in London. Possibly he was right, but at all events the usual native speakers would have the last word, and the petition was adopted. It was agreed to ask the Council of the Association to get the petition presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Str. Comorin, Osborne, Kurrachee; Mozuffer, Nacoda, Singapore.—5. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez; H.M.'s str. Bullfinch, Lodder, Muscat; Challenge, Craigie, Greenock.—8. Anuram, O'Neill, Liverpool.—10. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez; str. Nada, Winckler, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mrs. May, four Misses Ross, Miss Ross, Messrs. S. Travis, J. Law, A. Clegg, J. Tetlow, P. Parry, J. Gilbert, R. Anderson, Col., Mrs., and Miss Scott, Col. Rattray, c.s.i., Mrs. Rattray and two infants, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Miss E. D. Freeman, Major and Mrs. Wilson and three children, Capt. H. R. Mead, Mr. G. P. Braidwood, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. C. R. Cooper, Mr. G. Northcote, Rev. and Mrs. Pope, Dr. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. H. R. Shroff, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Mr. C. J. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Thackeray and child, Mr. Beynon, Mr. D. Largie, Miss T. Handcock. From Brindisi.—Capt. Holroyd, Hon. Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. Wimberley. From Suez.—Mr. Hello, Count Naldstein, Mr. F. R. Hogg, Miss A. Wierz.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Martin and infant, Miss Martin, Col. Hoste, Mrs. C. P. Aitchieson, Mrs. E. G. Battiscombe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Drew, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. S. D. Grant, Mrs. MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Miss Baker, Mr. J. Welbourne, Mr. N. O'Brien, Mr. S. Middleton, Mr. H. Trico, Mr. W. Kimur, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. V. Wills, Mr. L. Edermenger, Mr. W. Barton, Mr. C. F. Tonnere, Mr. J. Logan, Mr. Barron, Mr. W. S. Paterson, and Mrs. Dampier, Mr. J. L. Inshington and son, Mr. C. E. Nind, Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. W. Pincombe, Rev. F. and Mrs. Horsfall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. W. S. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. MacDougall, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Joslett, Mr. Sams, Mr. R. King, Mr. J. Cox. From Brindisi.—Col. C. H. Hall, Col. C. H. Dickens. From Suez.—Mr. A. McGregor. From Aden.—Capt. Waring.

DEPARTURES.

March 4. H.M.'s str. Teazer, Blomfield, China; str. De Ruyter, Young, Trieste and Venice; str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez.—6. Str. Madras, James, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—8. Str. City of Brussels, Baker, Liverpool; United States. Lunt, Calcutta; Woollomalloo, Largie, Rangoon.—9. Susan Josephine, Frances, Cochin; Daphne, Cross, Liverpool.—10. Hamido, Antony, Tuticorin, &c.—11. Mail str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For Brindisi.—Sir W. and Lady Grey and child, Capt. H. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Harrison and child, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mrs. and Miss Barr, Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, Mr. A. Yule, Mr. B. L. Young, Lieut. Bartholomew, Mr. W. O. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Capt. Bell, Mr. Hughes, Lieut. col. Gardiner, Lieut. Seton, Capt. A. Murray, Miss R. H. Davies. For Southampton.—Mr. Browne and three children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. F. Dawson, Mrs. Wodehouse and two children, Mrs. Macnabb and two children, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Stainforth and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sells and child, Mrs. W. Williams, Major gen. E. A. Cumberlege, Lieut. col. and Mrs. W. M. Bowen and child, Major gen. and Mrs. Taylor and four children, Mrs. Speedy, Capt. Clark, Dr. M. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast and four children, Corporal Jackson, Mr. F. M. Weeden, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. J. A. Yates, Mr. D. Bennie, Mr. C. Appleford, Mr. Kennedy. For Suez.—Messrs. J. M. Reid, Skinner, Stewart, H. Littledale, Moseley, Hunter, W. Halford. For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cogan and two children, Major Beville. For Malta.—Major and Mrs. Pulleine and child.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 10, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 11¾d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11⅝d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	4½ per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan		Rs. 97⅜
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1833-36		,, 97
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		,, 97½
,, ,, ,, 1851-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,, 106½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		,, 113⅝ to 113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6	
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... ...	106-1
Sycee Silver	... ...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English	... ...	16
Ditto Pekin	... ...	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, March 11.—The Piece Goods Market has been very dull throughout the week, partly owing to the interruption of the demand from up-country, caused by the Hoolee holidays, but chiefly due to the discouraging tenour of the telegrams from England. In *Grey Goods* the clearances have been on a smaller scale than for some time back, and in *Shirtings*, *T-Cloths*, and *Long-Cloths* a decline of 1 to 2 annas per piece has had to be accepted to effect sales. The demand, such as it was, has run chiefly on *Madapollams* and *Dhoties*, prices for which are supported. *Bleached Goods* have been in very poor request, and our quotations are, to a great extent, nominal. In *Dyed* and *Printed Goods* business has been of the most unimportant character, and stocks are quite in excess of present requirements. *Twist* continues almost entirely neglected, and may be quoted generally ¼ to ½ anna per lb. lower. *Metals*, as a rule, are steady, but only a limited demand has been experienced.

Exports.—Bombay, March 11.—*Cotton*: The telegrams from England have reported lower rates daily, from the departure of last mail, until yesterday, and during the time prices here continued to give way, our quotations at the close showing a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per candy, although the message of the 9th inst., received yesterday, induced a firmer feeling, and a recovery of Rs. 2 per candy from the lowest point. Notwithstanding the reduction in values, the purchases have not been heavy, those reported on European account for the week being only about 18,000 bales, but this is to some extent attributable to the interruption caused to business by the holidays, although more perhaps to the want of confidence induced by the continued heavy receipts at the American ports. From up-country the arrivals continue on a fair scale, and there is every appearance of the crop turning out fully equal in quantity to last season's. In other articles of export there is no special change to report.

Warrant Officers' Pay on Retirement.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that a warrant officer admitted to the pension of a sergeant major in England is entitled, up to the date of embarkation, to the pay and allowances of his warrant grade.

Courts Martial.—Walsh and Edwards.—At a general court martial, assembled at Lucknow, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1870, No. 1,562, Private John Walsh, 37th regiment, attached to the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, was arraigned on the following charges:—Charges: First—With having, at Seetapore, on the 13th October, 1870, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from his quarters, and so continued absent until Oct. 14, 1870. Second—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Seetapore, on the 14th October, 1870, offered violence against Colour Sergeant Robert Prideaux, 2nd battalion, 60th (Royal Rifles) regiment, by attempting to strike him with his fist, the said Colour-sergeant Prideaux being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty of both the charges. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. —Signed, A. H. Corbe, Lieut.-colonel, 1-17th regiment, president. Luck-now, Nov. 8, 1870. Confirmed: The sentence will be carried out in India.—Signed, Napier of Magdala, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Head-quarters Camp, Moradabad, November 20, 1870.—At a general Court-martial, at Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 28, 1870 (Col. G. Holroyd, president), Private John Edwards, 1st battalion 11th regiment, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, when a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court-martial, struck with his clenched fist, and thereafter used violence against a lance corporal by throwing a stone at him, at the same time using threatening and insubordinate language to the effect—"I will knock your brains out;" the said lance corporal being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office. He was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The sentence has been commuted by the Commander-in-Chief to seven years' penal servitude, the first five years to be carried out in India.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

AIKMAN, R. S., asst. mag. of Etawah, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. March 1.

ALEXANDER, R. D., asst. mag. of Mynpoory, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. March 1.

BARKER, W. R., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Sagar Road div. for employ. on the Nagpur and Rajpur State Railway Survey. Feb. 25.

BARTLEIT, T. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported himself at Agra on Jan. 31, and is posted to Agra div., Agra district State Railway.

BENSON, T., asst. mag. and coll., is app. local agent in Agra dist. Feb.

BIDDULPH, T. H. S., is app. a probatr. in the 6th class of the Financial dept., and posted to the office of the acct. gen., Punjab. March 4.

BIRD, C. P., asst. comr., received charge of Hissar Treasury from Lieut. col. T. F. Forster, dep. comr., on Feb. 4.

BOWHAY, C. E., is app. sub engr., 2nd grade, on temp. estab., and posted to Jhelum Bridge div. of Juch dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from March 1.

BRANDRETH, Capt. A. M., R.E., to offic. as superint. engr. in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab. March 4.

BRUFF, P. J., C.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined Agra dist. of State Railway on Jan. 20.

CAMPBELL, G., D.C.L., Bengal C.S., is app. to be lieut. gov. of the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William, from March 1.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. H. M., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Bengal.

COLLINS, A., clerk, 2nd grade, P.W.D., attached to the chief engr.'s office, is prom. to the 1st grade. March 3.

CONLAN.—The resignation of his app. by Mr. H. Conlan, accnt., attached to the office of the controller, P.W. accnts., is accepted.

CONNER—DUNNE.—The undermentioned asst. revenue surveyors are prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Feb. 15:—J. Conner, attached to Delhi and Hissar div., doing duty in head qrs. office, Calcutta. T. Dunne, attached to Delhi and Hissar div.

CONNOR, Ens. A. S. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, app. to this dept. by Govt. of India, is posted to Roree dist. of Indus Valley (State) Railway.

DEASE, P. P., a passed student of the Thomason Civil Engr. College, is app. an engr. apprentice, and posted to the irrigation branch of the P.W.D. Feb. 25.

DORTON, W., accnt., 3rd grade, attached to office of controller of P.W. accounts, is transf. as an accnt., 2nd grade, to office of accnt. gen., P.W.D., to fill an existing vacancy.

DOVER—HUTCHINSON.—Mr. C. K. Dover, a postmaster-general of the 2nd grade, offic. as dep. director gen. of the post-office of India, having been perm. to retire from the 25th Feb., Mr. C. W. Hutchinson is confd. in the app. of postmaster-general of the 2nd grade, in the N.W.P., from that date.

DRYSDALE, W. McG., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Gurdaspore to the Ambala dist., and to hold charge of the police outstation of Simla. March 1.

DUBUS, A., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of Futtehgurh branch, extension survey, on Jan. 20.

EARLE, Major E. L., staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade and offic. superint. Irrigation branch, Punjab, is conf. in the 3rd grade of superint. engr. March 3.

EGERTON, P. H., comr. and superint., on ret. from furl., is app. to the charge of the Rawalpindi div. March 1.

ELLIOTT, J., offic. 1st asst. master of Sagar High School, on prob., having passed first exam. in Arts of Calcutta University, is conf. in his appt. Feb.

ELSMIE, G. R., dep. comr., ret. from furl., is app. to the charge of the Gujeranwala dist., as a temp. arrangement. March 1.

FIREBRACE, Lieut. F., R. E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from Bengal to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch. Lieut. Firebrace is prom. to be exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Sept. 1, 1870.

FOSTER, E., of the Cawnpore police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, Dehrab, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Williams. March 3.

FRIZELLE.—Consequent on the transf. of Major Shortt, Mr. J. Frizelle, asst. comr., Rawalpindi, to offic. as dep. comr. of Rawalpindi, pending the return of Major Urmston. March 1.

GARDINER, Lieut. R., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W.P.

GORDON, L., ext. asst. comr., rec. charge of Jullundhur Treasury from Lieut. J. Montgomery, asst. comr., on Feb. 2.

GREY, the Hon. Sir W., K.C.S.I., has tendered his resignation of the office of Lieut. governor of Bengal, and the same has been accepted by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India. March 1.

GREY, Capt. L. J. H., offieg. dept. comr., Rohtuck, to offic. as political agent and superint. of Bhawalpore, on the departure of Major C. C. Minchin, Madras staff corps, to Europe, on furlough. March 1.

GRANT, C., comr. of Chattisgarh div., made over charge of his office to Major A. B. Cumberlege on Feb. 7.

GREENSTREET, Lieut. W. L., assist. eng., is posted to the 1st circle, buildings and roads branch, P.W.D. March 3.

GREENWOOD, W. J., extra assist. comr., Lullutpore, is apptd. to hold charge of dep. comr.'s office during absence of Lieut. col. Davidson. Feb.

HALL, Lieut. col. C. H., dep. comr., on return from furl., is app. to the charge of the Jullundhur district. March 1.

HANSON, W., clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, is perm. to resign his app. in office of exec. engr., Ravi Bridge div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

HARDINGE, A. G., sub. eng., 2nd grade, app. to this dep. by Government of India, reported his arrival at Lahore on Feb. 9, and is posted to Gujeranwala div. of Rechna dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, app. to this dep. by Govt. of India, reported his arrival at Lahore on Feb. 9, and is posted to 2nd or Bhawalpore div. of Mooltan dist. Indus Valley (State) Railway.

HENNESSEY, W. C., assist. eng., 1st grade, left 2nd Allahabad div. on Feb. 4, and joined State Railway, at Agra, on Feb. 6.

HERDON, J. H., dist. superint. of police, Hissar, has been exempted from the operation of the rule requiring police officers to pass in Hindustani. March 1.

HOME, Capt. F. J., R.E., exec. engr., to offic. as exec. engr., Eastern Jumna Canal, during absence of Lieut. C. W. Harrison, v. Hair, app. to offic. as superint. engr. Feb. 25.

HOMER, Rev. T. W., whose services have been placed at disposal of Central Provinces Administration, is posted to Sagar. Rev. Mr. Homer has obtained three months' priv. leave of absence, from Jan. 1.

HOSKING, W. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from 2nd to 1st circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., and posted to Futtehgurh branch Ganges Canal.

HUNT, E. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Bareilly div., which he joined on March 6. [way. Feb.

HUGHES, J. G., sub engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Delhi dist. State Rail-

IBBETSON, D. C. J., asst. comnr., from the Ludiana to the Jhung dist. March 1.

INGLIS, J. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. personal asst. to superint. engr., 2nd circle, irrigation works, as a temporary measure.

KEELAN, H., dep. superint., 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Thuillier, offieg. in the 1st grade. March 4.

KIBBLE, J., M.A., offig. insp. of schools, Eastern Circle, having passed the educational lower standard examination in Hindi language, is qualified for service in the educational dept. of Central Provs. Feb.

LAIDMAN, G. J., asst. mag. and coll., Saharunpore, is invested with the full powers of a mag. Feb. 25. He is also app. a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. March 1.

LANG, Capt. A. M., R.E., exec. engr., returned from furlough, to offic. as principal of the Thomason Coll., Roorkee, during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. Medley. March 4. [nour. March 7.

LAWRENCE, G. H., returned from furl., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bij-

LEEDS, R. J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Mirzapore, is transf. in the same capacity to Banda. March 3.

LOGAN, R., asst. comr., received charge of registrar's office, Nagpore dist., Nagpore, from E. A. Pemberton, asst. comr., on Feb. 3.

MCANDREW, Lieut. col. G., to offic. as a dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. Younghusband. March 1.

MACAULAY, Capt. C. E., asst. comr., Peshawar, in charge of the sub div. of Hoti Mardan, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Dera Ismail Khan, v. Major Munro. March 1.

MACDOUGALL, Capt. J. W., asst. comr., received charge of duties of registrar and sub registrar of assurances, and to offic. as canton. mag., Kamthi dist., from Capt. E. A. Pemberton, asst. comr., on Feb. 10.

MACAULIFFE, M., asst. comr., is appt. to offic. as dep. comr. of Gujeranwalla until further orders. March 1.

MACINTIRE, Lieut. A. H., prob. asst. supt., Mysore rev. survey, is prom. to the grade of asst. supt. March 4.

MACLEAN, Col. J. N. H., dep. comr., 1st class, rejoined from furl. to Eur. on Feb. 1, and is posted to Sagar dist.

MACNABB, D. C., additional comr., Peshawar div., to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Peshawar div., v. Lieut. col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., proceeding on furl. March 1.

MERCER.—Pending the arrival of Mr. Brandreth, Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer will offic. as comr. and supt., Jullundhur div., and, on being relieved, will revert to his substantive appt. of dep. comr. of Kangra. March 1.

MONTAGU, E., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, from the date on which he assumed charge from C. J. Daniell. March 1.

MULOCK, H. P., asst. mag. and coll., Mirzapore, to take charge of the office of dep. supt. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, as a temp. arrangement, from the date he assumes charge from W. Duthoit. March 3.

MUNRO, Major A. A., dep. comr. of Dera Ismail Khan, is appt. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Multan div., v. Brandreth. March 1.

NAESMYTH, J., comr. and supt., on return from furl., is appt. to the charge of the Amritsar div., v. Maj. gen. Taylor, proceeding on furl. March 1.

NEWMARCH, Maj. H. F., dep. comr., 3rd class, reported his return to Bombay on Feb. 13, from furl. to Europe, and has been granted three weeks' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appt. at Raipore, to which dist. he is posted.

O'CALLAGHAN, F. L., exec. engr., 2nd grade, public works dept., Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpore, from six months' leave granted him to Europe, on private affairs, on Feb. 6.

Ommanney, Capt. E. L., offic. dep. comr., Hazara, to offic. as dep. comr., Peshawar, v. Capt. W. G. Waterfield, proceeding on furl. March 1.

Ottley, W. H., probat. asst. superint., Mysore revenue survey, is prom. to the higher grade of pay for probat. assistants. March 4.

Palmer, E. M., is app. a 2nd grade acct., on probation, to fill an existing vacancy in the minor administrations, and posted (temp.) to the acct. gen.'s office, v. Oman, on leave. March 4.

Patterson, W. H., revenue surveyor, 1st div. N.W.P., under transfer to the 1st div., Lower Provs., is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade. March 4.

Pemberton, Capt. E. A., asst. comr., resumed charge of his duties at Nagpore on Feb. 11. Capt. Pemberton made over charge of his duties to Capt. J. W. Macdougall on Feb. 10.

Plowden.—On the departure on furl. of Capt. P. L. N. Cavagnari, offic. dep. comr. of Kohat, Capt. T. J. C. Plowden, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. till further orders. March 1.

Polites, M. C., asst. engr., att. to the 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, has been perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. March 3.

Powlett, C. J., jt. mag. and dep. coll., returned from furl., is posted to Mirzapore. March 3.

Proby, D. G., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, reported his return from priv. leave on Feb. 10, and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpore on the same date.

Robertson, A., dep. registrar of the Chief Court, is app. to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court at Amritsar, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Ryall. March 1. [March 2.

Rogers, H. M., asst. settlement officer, is posted to the Azimgurh dist.

Russell—MacDougall.—The foll. proms. are made in the comn. of the Central Provs.:—Mr. A. M. Russell, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class, v. Capt. Ducat, dec.; Capt. J. W. MacDougall, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class, v. Mr. A. M. Russell, prom. March 4.

Sale, Lieut. M. T., R.E., is app. an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to Bengal; March 3. Lieut. Sale, transf. from the Topographical Survey to the P.W.D., is app. an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to Bengal. March 4.

Saunders, L. S., offic. dep. comr., Jullundhur, on being relieved by Lieut. col. Hall, and on the dep. on furl. of Mr. H. E. Perkins, dep. comr., Hushiarpore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Hushiarpore. March 1.

Schlich, W., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, on special duty in Sinde, is prom. to the 2nd grade. March 4.

Shortt, Major J. R. G. G., offic. dep. comr., Rawalpindi, is app. dep. comr. of Hazara. March 1.

Smart, W., asst. engr., is posted to Benares div. March 1.

Smith, S., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Ambala to the Gurdaspore dist. March 1.

Span, J. M., asst. engr., 1st grade, Oude, is transf. to Central India for employment in the railway branch, and is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, from the date of his being relieved of his present charge. Feb.

Taylor, Col. A., C.B., R.E., supt. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, during the abs. on furl. of Col. R. Maclaghan, R.E. March 3.

Thuillier, Capt. H. R., R.E., dep. superint., 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to offic. in the 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., absent on furl. March 4.

Tucker, H. St. G., asst. comr., received charge of Dera Ismail Khan Treasury from Lieut. H. Wood, asst. comr., on Feb. 1.

Tucker, Capt. W. R., R.E., exec. engr., returned from furl., is re-posted to Bengal. March 1.

Wallace, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., asst. consulting engr. for railways in Bengal, is graded as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

Ward, Capt. H. C. E., dep. comr., 4th class, is transf. from Sagar to Narsinghpur dist. Feb.

Western, Lieut. J. H., R.E., offic. exec. engr., Northern div., Ganges Canal, is confd. in that app. Feb. 28.

Wilkinson, Capt. A. R., to offic. in the 3rd grade of district of superint. of police, with effect from Feb. 11.

Wood, O., offic. dep. comr., Gujeranwalla, is to offic. as dep. comr. of Rohtuck, v. Capt. L. J. H. Grey. March 1.

Store Department, Punjab.

The following individuals, appointed to Store dept. of Punjab Northern (State) Railway, are posted as follows:—

Sub-Storekeepers, 1st Grade.—Mr. J. B. Gillmon, Kharian div.; Mr. C. Janson, Chenab brigade div.

Sub-Storekeepers, 2nd Grade.—Mr. J. Smith, general store magazine, Lahore; Mr. G. T. Victor, Kharian div.; Mr. J. C. M. Vyall, Gujeranwala div.

MILITARY.

Baldwin, Capt. J. H., qrmr. 39th N.I., to retain that app., on prom., from Feb. 2. [Jan. 30.

Becher, H. G., to retain the app. of qrmr. 11th N.I., on prom. Dated

Burrows, Lieut. col. G. R. S., Bombay inf., is prom. to the rank of colonel in the army, under the operations of the royal warrant dated Jan. 31, 1859, clause 8, with effect from Jan. 9.

Colclough—Dolan—Palmer.—Lieut. col. G. Colclough, R.A., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. Lieut. T. M. Dolan, R.A., to be capt., from Jan. 30. Ensign W. Palmer, R.A., to be lieut., by purch., v. Dolan.

Clare—Clarke.—Lieut. A. B. Clare, qrmr. and offieg. adjt. 16th N.I., to be adjt., v. Clarke, on furlough. Dated Feb. 6. Lieut. D. R. Clarke, 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., v. Ward, perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee. Dated Feb. 6.

Creagh.—The services of Ensign O'M. Creagh, 95th foot, a probationer for the Bombay staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 25th regt., Bombay native (light) infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the foreign dept. March 4.

Coles, Ensign C. A., 36th N.I., 2nd batt. 12th regt., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, from Jan. 31. [Dated Feb. 6.

Handcock, Capt. A. G., to retain the adjutancy of 6th N.I., on prom.

Harris, Lieut. F. M. M., 8th N.I., offic. qrmr., to be qrmr. Feb. 6.

Heath.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Major (Local) A. H. Heath, R. A., to be lieut. col.

Hutchinson, Lieut. R. C., 2nd squad. officer, Punjab frontier force (corps of guides), to offic. as comdt. of cav. and squad. officer, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. G. Stewart. March 5.

Jacob, Lieut. col. H. E., Bombay staff corps, to be col., from Feb. 25, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Markham—Nelson.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. E. Markham, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 19. Lieut. J. S. Nelson, 38th foot, to be capt., from Jan. 28.

Moffat, Lieut. col. A. K., of the Bengal inf., is prom. to the rank of col. in the army from Feb. 15.

Patton, Lieut. col. R., 107th regt., is perm. to retire on the pension of his rank, from Dec. 31, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval. That portion of G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 30 in which proms. consequent on retirement of Col. Patton were notified is hereby cancelled.

Pemberton, Capt. D. S., R.A., Darjeeling depot, to be station staff officer, v. Barnard, from Feb. 2.

Price, Colour serg. C. E., Calcutta volunteer rifle corps (No. 3 company), to be lieut.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified:—

Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.; Feb. 28.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) E. H. Langmore; March 1.

Major E. B. Clay; March 2.

Punjab Light Horse Volunteers.—Capt. L. Conway-Gordon, officiating comdt., to be comdt.

Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., of the med. dept., in med. charge of 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., is allowed furl. to Europe, on m.c., for two years.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, 23rd foot, asst. engr., dept. of public works, Central Provs.; Sept. 29, 1869.

Lieut. M. Armstrong, 20th hussars, 2nd squadron subalt. 6th Bengal cav.; Jan. 17, 1870.

Ensign R. J. Morgan, 2nd batt. 12th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 8th regt. N.I.; Jan. 18, 1870. Ensign Morgan will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from Jan. 18, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Capt. C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., British Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c., for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Bonus Compensation Committee.

The following officers are appointed members of the Bonus Compensation Committee, of which Col. R. Cadell, royal art., is president, v. Lieut. col. Drury, dec., and Lieut. col. Mayne, on furl.:—

Col. J. M. McGregor, staff corps, comdt. H.E. the Gov.'s body guard.

Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, staff corps, act. controller of mil. accounts.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England, arriving at Bombay on Feb. 18:—

Col. G. Smart, infantry.

Col. J. Buchanan, comdt. 4th light cav.

Capt. A. Balmer, staff corps, superint. of police, Coimbatore.

Capt. F. J. Hicks, staff corps, superint. of police, South Arcot.

Col. C. O. Lukin, comdt. 27th N.I.

MEDICAL.

Andrew.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Oct. 28 last, app. Asst. surg. G. Andrew, M.B., to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Attock in add. to his other duties.

Bicknell.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Dec. 17 last, app. Vety. surg. I. Bicknell, 16th brig. R.A., to take over charge of the office of the inspecting vety. surg., 2nd circle, with effect from Feb. 13, v. Staff vety. surg. W. Johnson, deceased.

Brown, Surg. T. E. B., M.D., chemical examiner, app. principal of Lahore med. school, v. Staff surg. Scriven, until further orders, and to carry on also the duties of chemical examiner until another officer is app. This cancels notific. No. 975 of Dec. 17 last.

Center, Asst. surg. W., M.B., to offic. as chemical examiner, professor of chemistry and professor of surgery in the Lahore Medical School. March 1.

Colles, Surg. J. A. P., M.D., med. dept., is app. to med. charge of 4th Sikh inf., tempy., v. M'Claren, M.B., placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. [cavalry, from Dec. 30.

Costello, Asst. surg. C. P., to assume med. charge of the 5th Punjab

Dale—Martin.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated Jan. 16, making the foll. med. arrangements, owing to arrival, on Feb. 14, of Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., for duty:—Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., to take over med. charge of 25th N.I., from Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D. Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., to continue duty with 25th N.I.

Good—The app. of Staff asst. surg. J. Good, in Punjab order No. 401, Dec. 16, to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Kassaoli, has effect from Sept. 1.

Hutchinson, Surg. major J. A. C., M.D., whose services have been placed (temp.) at disposal of this Govt., to offic. as civil surg. of Boolundshuhur during abs. of Surg. C. Hatchell. March 1.

Jackson, Surg. C. J., to offic. as civil surg. of Patna, during the absence, on special duty, of Surg. B. Simpson, or until further orders. Feb. 27.

Johnston—Jullunder brig. order consld., dated Dec. 23, app. Staff asst. surg. W. Johnston, M.D., 92nd foot, to the med. charge of the staff and estab. at Jullunder, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 21, as a tempy. arrangement.

MacDonnell.—Sabathoo station order consld., dated Jan. 5, apptg. Lieut. and local capt. H. J. MacDonnell, 2nd bat. 12th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, relieving Lieut. E. H. Ives, 85th foot.

Mackinnon.—Kussowlee depot.—Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 20th hussars, v. Good. Dated Jan. 31.

McLaren, Asst. surg. G. G., M.B., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., to be (temp.) civil surg. of Dehra.

Miller, Dr. W. H., med. officer in Oude, has been perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Feb. 17.

Morgan.—Rawulpindee brig. order consld., dated Dec. 19 last, apptg. Asst. surg. J. W. Morgan, 1st bat. 6th foot, to the med. charge of that regt., as a temp. arrangement, from the date of departure of Gulland, for Peshawur.

Nicholson.—Presidency dist. order consld., dated Jan. 14, directing Asst. surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., in med. charge 22nd N.I., to afford med. aid to detachment sappers and miners, on duty at the mint at Calcutta.

Oliver—Pitcher.—Meerut div. order, dated Jan. 9, consld., directing Vet. surg. G. A. A. Oliver, R.H.A., recently arrived from England, to proceed to Umballa, and report himself to the principal vet. surg. for temp. duty. Dated Jan. 11, directing 2nd class Vet. surg. A. Pitcher, R.A., arrived at Meerut, to proceed to Agra, and take vet. charge of the horses of F batty. 19th brig. R.A.

Ratigan.—Oude div. order consld., dated Jan. 27, directing Staff asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan, arrived in med. charge of a detach. of invalids, to return to Fyzabad, for duty with 26th foot.

Scriven.—Consequent on the departure on fur. of Surg. major C. M. Smith, Surg. major J. B. Scriven, principal of the Lahore med. school, is apptd. civil surg. of Lahore, with effect from the date on which he took charge. No. 81, Feb. 7.

Thomson—Beauchamp.—Dr. M. Thomson, prof. of experimental science, Thomason College, has made over charge of his College duties to Lieut. Beauchamp, R.E., asst. principal. No. 481a, Feb. 3.

Waylen—White—Ramsay.—Meerut div. order consld., dated Dec. 15, making the following med. arrangements:—Staff asst. surg. F. H. Waylen to proceed in med. charge of the invalids leaving Meerut on the 26th idem., receiving over charge of those from Delhi, who join at Gazeeabad. Staff asst. surg. G. White to take med. charge of invalids from Agra, proceeding on the 28th idem, receiving over charge of those from Futtehghur at Cawnpore. Staff asst. surg. T. Ramsay, doing duty with the 105th foot at Meerut, to proceed to Agra, on the 21st idem, in relief of Staff asst. surg. G. White, doing duty with a detachment 105th foot.

Medical Promotions.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon, with effect from Feb. 10, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Asst. surgeons J. Bilderbeck, R. E. Pearse, C. D. Riddell, Æ. McRoss, and J. Dougall.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Ex-Lieut.-governor of Bengal.

The Hon. Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I., having obtained permission to resign the office of Lieut. governor of Bengal from March 1, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir W. Grey, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut. governor of Bengal shall be continued to him as long as he remains in this presidency.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee on the 6th February last:—Asst. surgeon W. A. Gardiner, royal art.; Ensign C. R. Macgregor, 96th foot. The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. and qrmr. F. T. Powis, gen. list, at Madras, Feb. 6. The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. R. Wilson, gen. list, inf., at Seetabuldee, Jan. 20; Lieut. R. L. N. Sturt, gen. list, at Vellore, Jan. 20; Lieut. H. L. Berkley, gen. list, at Secunderabad, Jan. 20; Lieut. A. A. D. Weigall, 76th foot, at Madras, Feb. 6. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language at Bangalore on Jan. 20:—Lieut. E. D. Shafto, royal art.; Asst. surg. T. C. H. Spencer, royal art. At Cannanore, on Jan. 20:—Capt. J. Dunn, 89th foot; Capt. K. D. Murray, 89th foot; Capt. R. N. Hubbersty, 89th foot; Lieut. H. Caddell, 89th foot; Lieut. W. P. B. Brereton, 89th foot. The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Higher standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut. C. F. D. Whish, 85th foot; Ensign G. W. Martin, 88th foot; Capt. S. B. Home, doing duty 22nd N.I., gen. list, inf.; Capt. W. F. Tucker, doing duty 22nd N.I., gen. list, inf.; Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, doing duty 22nd N.I., gen. list, inf.:—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee on February 14, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. A. Broadfoot, royal art.; Lieut. M. H. Hayes, attached to 35th N.I., royal art.; Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, 1-3rd foot; Ensign M. A. Grey, 1-3rd foot; Capt. J. FitzGerald, 1-6th foot; Ensign E. A. Ball, 1-6th foot; Private W. Fraser, 2-12th foot; Capt. D. S. Warren, 1-14th foot; Lieut. G. L. Field, 1-17th foot; Capt. P. C. Story, 26th foot; Private W. Elkin, 26th foot; Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th foot: Major A. H. Wavell, 41st foot; Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st foot; Capt. F. Barnston, 55th foot; Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th foot. Mr. C. T. Evans, asst. engr. 2nd grade, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on Feb. 9. Mr. P. Nelson, assistant engineer, attached to Northern Division Gangos Canal, has passed the departmental standard examination.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. B. Browne, deputy conservator of forests, Punjab, for twelve months, with effect from March 15, or subsequent date. Mr. W. Ashdown, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, for twelve months, without pay. Mr. G. E. Lance, judge of Cawnpore, for six months, on urgent private affairs, with effect from April 8, with the usual subsidiary leave. Capt. C. H. Cantor, officiating district superintendent of police, Mirzapore, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to applying for furlough, with effect from Feb. 15. Mr. S. E. Marston, head master in the Agra College, for six months, on private affairs. Mr. A. Penny, executive engineer, 3rd division, Baree Doab Canal, preparatory leave for one month, on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. M. A. McConaghey, settlement officer, Mynpoory, privilege leave from Aug. 27 to Sept. 27. Mr. E. White, assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Lieut. col. A. G. Davidson, deputy commissioner of Lullutpore, privilege leave for one month, from Feb. 15. Mr. J. Kelly, executive engineer, public works department, N.W.P., for six months, in extension. Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, assistant commissioner, Nimar, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him on Feb. 6. Mr. G. J. Ryall, judge of the small cause court, Amritsar, for twelve months. Mr. A. Robertson, deputy registrar of the chief court, to officiate as judge of the small cause court at Amritsar during the absence of Mr. Ryall. The Hon. Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I., Bengal C.S., for one year. Mr. G. Rogers, accountant P.W.D., for nine months, in extension. Mr. C. H. Croudace, assistant engineer, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages. Mr. C. J. Daniell, offictg. magistrate and collector, Furruckabad, for nine months. Mr. C. W. Moore, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, for three months. The privilege leave, for three months, granted to Mr. G. H. M. Batten, deputy commissioner of inland customs, on Sept. 13 last, is commuted to special leave, on private affairs, for five months and seventeen days, from the date of embarkation at Bombay, with the usual subsidiary leave; Mr. Batten embarked at Bombay on Sept. 25 last. Mr. F. W. Kelley, revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st division, Central Provinces, doing duty in the head-quarter's office, Calcutta, for one month. Capt. A. McC. Bruce, 4th Punjab infantry, is granted leave to Nov. 25, to visit Cashmere.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. Robinson, Bengal staff corps, for six months, urgent private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. cols. Woodcock, R.A., Wallace, R.H.A., and Carleton, R.H.A., to Europe, for duty. Vet. surgeon Walker, F brigade, will accompany batteries of horse artillery under orders for England. Major J. Perkins, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Seetapore, Oude, two years, private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, royal engineers, executive engineer 4th grade, department public works, Punjab, two years, private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major (brevet lieut. col.) T. E. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, who was granted furlough to Europe for one year by G.G.O. No. 1,146 of Dec. 13 last, is permitted to embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously announced. The order is confirmed granting preparatory leave for thirty days from March 10, to Bombay, to Col. A. Wyndham, commandant 4th infantry, Hyderabad contingent. Major gen. S. J. Browne, R.B.V.C., Bengal staff corps, two years, private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. B. E. Gowan, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, two years, private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. G. G. Young, Bengal staff corps, assistant settlement officer, Oude, for one year, private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major gen. A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, chief commissioner and agent to the Governor general, British Burmah, two years, private affairs. Brigadier gen. P. W. MacMahon, C.B., commanding Sealkote brigade, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving Sealkote. Surgeon major J. M. S. Fogo, A brigade, royal horse artillery, in charge of the deputy inspector general's office, Lucknow Circle, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving Lucknow, and thence to England for six months, urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. R. Abadie, 11th hussars, to Bombay, for seven days from date of leaving corps, and six months to England from date of embarkation, private affairs. Lieut. J. D. H. Stewart, to Bombay, for seven days from date of leaving corps, and to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, private affairs. Capt. and brevet major F. R. Butt, D battery, 16th brigade, R.A., to Calcutta, from Jan. 15, and thence to England, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. (local col.) F. R. Stack, 37th foot, to remain at Moradabad for six months from Nov. 22, private affairs. Capt. H. S. Howard, 37th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, private affairs. Major R. C. Whitehead, 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, private affairs. Asst. surgeon H. Y. Howison, M.D., 62nd foot, to remain at Darjeeling, from 14th to 27th June, 1870, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. G. S. White, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, private affairs. Lieut. H. V. Brooke, 92nd foot, to Bombay for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, private affairs. Capt. J. Whitty, 96th foot, to Bombay,

for one month from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. col. A. L. Nicholson, 107th foot, to Mussoorie, from Feb. 12 to March 31, private affairs. Riding master J. O'Condell, 3rd Madras L.I., to Secunderabad, from Feb. 1, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872. Lieut. col. J. L. Nation, staff corps, doing duty at Mecan Meer, to Simla, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 469 of 1870, per *Neera*, May 21, from Bombay. Lieut. cols. (brevet col.) W. Fullerton, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 1,088 of 1870, and A. Turner, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 1,129 of 1870, per *Surat*, Feb. 18. Capt. H. P. Peacock, of the late 3rd European light cavalry, second in command, Governor general's body guard, for twenty months. Vety. surg. J. Ferris, E battery A brigade R.H.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. B. W. Blake, 20th Hussars, for one month, from March 10, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, on private affairs. Col. H. A. Carleton, C.B., 16th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. A. Grattan, No. 7 battery 18th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. H. B. Adcock, 1st battalion 6th foot, from date of embarkation. Ens. C. F. Morgan, 1st battalion 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. W. T. Blois, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. E. C. Markey, 2nd battalion 25th foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from June 27 to July 8, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. R. B. O. Daubeny, 36th foot, from date of embarkation. Ens. W. F. Hennell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major gen. G. P. Whish, S.C., for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. colonel R. F. Webster, doing general duty at Cawnpore, for six months, from April 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Major D. W. Wise, 2nd in command, and squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Captain A. B. Hepburn, qrmr. 26th N.I., to Bombay. Lieut. A. T. Robson, 92nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. P. F. Robertson, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. M. FitzHerbert, 3rd battalion rifle brigade, for fifteen months, from April 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, Bengal infantry, officiating 2nd in command 13th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Col. W. J. Tweedie, Madras infantry, commandant 10th Madras N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, staff corps, doing duty at Allahabad, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs (this cancels the leave granted July 18 last). Capt. T. Dayrell, staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 9th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Summers, M.D., medical staff, Peshawur Circle, to Bombay, for one month. Surg. B. Kendall, medical department, 14th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Staff Asst. surg. H. T. Chapman, medical department, to England, overland, from date of embarkation.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Beatty, Capt. R., 10th N.I., acting supt. of police, Kurnool, to act as supt. of police in Godavery dist., during the employment of Capt. Robertson, on other duty. March 7.

Clogstoun, H. F., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. in the dist. of Trichinopoly, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. March 7.

Fischer, Major J. F., R.E., will be considered as having acted as supt. engr. from Jan. 15, v. Col. Foord, proceeded on leave to Europe.

Heming, Lieut. D., gen. list, acting supt. of police, Godavery dist., to act as supt. of police in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Capt. Frazer. March 7.

Hicks, Capt. F. J., staff corps, prob. supt. of police, 1st grade, South Arcot, to be prob. supt. of police, 1st grade, Kurnool. March 7.

Moore, L., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. March 7.

Roberts, Lieut. col. R. A., R.E., to act as supt. engr. during the employment of Capt. Ryves on other duty, or until further orders, and to be posted to the 8th div.—to join at the public expense. March 7.

Ryves, Capt. J. G., R.E., supt. engr., 2nd grade, to act as chief engr. for irrigation and joint secy. to Govt., during the absence of Major J. Mullins, R.E., proceeding on furl. to Europe, and to be graded, while so employed, as chief engr. of Class II. March 7.

MILITARY.

Boulderson—Carter.—Lieut. W. F. O. Boulderson, 1st batt. 2nd foot, from 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I. Ensign A. W. Carter, 1st foot, from 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I. 20th N.I., v. Godfrey. Feb. 27.

Cooke.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. W. B. Cooke, No. 2 batty. 5th brig. royal art., has been app. an asst. comy. on probation in the supply and transport div. of the control dept. He is directed to proceed to Ceylon without delay, reporting his arrival at that place to the asst. controller. Feb. 7.

Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A., staff corps, from attached 35th N.I. to qrmr.

Grant—Wilson.—Major S. F. M. T. Grant, staff corps, from general duty Secunderabad; Feb. 21. Ensign T. D. Wilson, 2nd batt. 21st foot, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani; Feb. 21.

McCallum, Col., dep. judge advocate, will conduct the duties of the Mysore div. during absence on furlough of Lieut. col. Sherard, dep. judge advocate, and will proceed to join at Bangalore by Feb. 28; and, pending the arrival of Lieut. col. McMaster at Bellary, he will, as a temp. measure, continue to conduct the duties of the Ceded and Northern districts.

McMaster, Lieut. col., act. dep. judge advocate, Nagpore force, will conduct the duties of the Ceded and Northern districts, and will proceed to join at Bellary on being relieved by Major Wilson, dep. judge advocate.

Smart, Lieut. col. G., inf., to offic. comdt. 16th N.I., v. Cannan. March 1.

Thompson—Rickard.—The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Assist. surg. D. R. Thompson, M.D., from att. 26th N.I., to join forthwith. Assist. surg. F. M. Rickard, is posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dep., Presy. div., to do duty Gen. Hosp.; to join, on being relieved at Masulipatam, at the public expense.

Twiss, Capt. (brevet major) A. W., will, on being relieved in the command of G batty. 9th brigade by Capt. W. A. P. Wyllie, proceed to Bombay and report himself to the asst. adjt. gen., royal art., Bombay Pres.

Weigall, Lieut. A. A. D., 76th foot, will be attached to and do duty with the draft of his regiment expected by steamship *Atlanta*. Lieut. Weigall is permitted to join the surveying class in the Civil Engineering College until his services are required for the duty for which he is detailed. Feb. 21.

Wilkinson, Lieut., 24th foot, has been posted, on his recent promotion, to the second battalion of his regt.

Woodward, Capt. W. W., 7 officer's batty. 5th brig. royal art., will, on arrival from England *via* Bombay, proceed to Rangoon for duty with No. 4 batty. of his brigade.

Madras Staff Corps.

Fort. St. George, March 7.—*No.* 54.—The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. cols., from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service:—

Majors J. W. Rideout, W. Rose, and H. C. Z. Claridge, from March 2.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Cols. G. Smart, inf.; C. O. Lukin, comdt. 27th regt. N.I.; J. Buchanan, comdt. 4th L.C.; Capts. A. Balmer, staff corps, superint. of police, Coimbatore; and F. J. Hicks, staff corps, superint. of police, South Arcot—arrived at Bombay on Feb. 18.

Capt. H. A. Justice, staff corps, 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent; Lieut. H. R. Shelley, inf., gen. list; Surg. J. G. Reed, M.D., med. dept., 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent—arrived at Bombay on Feb. 24.

Capt. J. H. M. Barnett, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 4.

Postings, Removals, &c.

The following postings, removals, and appointments are ordered:—

Major W. R. Mesham, staff corps, offic. asst. qrmr. gen., to Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Dawson, or until further orders.

Capt. A. McGoun, staff corps, offic., from dep. asst. qrmr. gen. to Hyderabad ceded dist., during the abs. of Lieut. col. R. Bolton, or until further orders.

Asst. surg. J. Smith to 25th N.I.

Major G. Kaliender, staff corps, from gen. duty, Madras, offic. wing officer 11th N.I., v. Grant.

Capt. J. K. Clubley, staff corps, from 1st wing sub., 19th N.I., from offic. adjt., 9th N.I.

Capt. J. A. Richmond, staff corps, from 1st wing sub., 26th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 19th N.I.

Capt. E. J. Morrogh, staff corps, from attached 38th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 26th N.I., Richmond.

Capt. A. W. O. Saunders, 2nd batt. 31st foot, to station staff officer at Thayetmyo.

Major J. J. Muir, from offic. wing officer 27th N.I., to gen. duty at Bangalore.

Capt. W. G. Sharp, staff corps, to attached 35th N.I.

Major R. C. Lavie, staff corps, to gen. duty at Dorundah.

Major G. De La P. Beresford, staff corps, to gen. duty, Bangalore.

Capt. R. C. Stewart, asst. adjt. gen., to Mysore div., from date of expiration of Major Beresford's tour of office.

Lieut. H. R. Shelley, inf., to attached 30th N.I.

MEDICAL.

Anderson, Staff asst. surg. D. H. B., M.D., from Malliapooram to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Bangalore. March 1.

Applin, Asst. surg. A. O., R.A., in med. charge B baty. 20th brig. R.A., and detach. 45th foot, Trichinopoly, to head qrs. 20th brig. R.A., Secunderabad, when relieved by Staff asst. surg. Parr.

Craig, Staff asst. surg. R. M., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. Circle, to Kamptee. March 1.

Croker, Staff asst. surg. A., R.A., in med. charge B baty. 23rd brig. R.A., Thayetmyo, to give over charge to Staff asst. surg. Brown, and report himself to Surg. Stewart for duty with H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st foot. Feb. 27.

FitzGerald, Surg. major P. G., M.D., to act as garrison surg., Bangalore, during Dr. Young's abs. March 1.

Frazer, Staff asst. surg. P. T. Frazer, from doing duty, Secunderabad, to Kamptee. March 1.

Giraud, Staff asst. surg. C. H., arrived from England, is placed under orders of Dep. insp. gen., Presy. circle. Feb. 27.

Hayden, Staff asst. surg R. O., from depot Ramandroog to Malliapooram, to relieve Staff asst. surg. Anderson. March 1.

Jagoe, Staff asst. surg. H., M.B., from doing duty, 45th regt., to doing duty, Trichinopoly. March 1.

Lowe, Staff assist. surg. R. W., M.D., from doing duty, Trichinopoly, to Depot Ramandroog, to relieve Staff assist. surg. Hayden. March 1.

Parr.—Staff assist. surg. J. Parr, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. Circle, to Trichinopoly, to take over charge of B batty., 20th brig. and detach. 45th foot from Assist. surg. A. O. Applin. March 1.

Sibthorpe, Assist. surg C., of the dep. insp. gen.'s dept., presy. div., is directed to proceed to Penang and Malacca, in med. charge of the left wing 19th N.I., and return to Madras in medical charge of the wing 7th N.I. Feb. 23.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindoostance language :—Ensign T. D. Wilson, 21st foot; and Staff Sergeant G. Brady.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence during February, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1863, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. R. Arbuthnott, sub collector and joint magistrate of Madura, for one year eleven months and twenty days, from or after March 18, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, under the Civil Service Leave Code, from the date of his availing himself of the same. This cancels the leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 24. Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Kistna district, for six months, to proceed from or after April 1 next, under section 23, with preparatory leave, under section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Capt. C. A. Liardet, 2nd assistant superintendent of revenue survey, three months' leave in India, from April 1 next. Mr. F. Lushington, financial department, accountant general and commissioner of the department of issue of Government paper currency, Madras, for fifteen months, to have effect from Feb. 26. Surgeon R. Arnold, civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail at Kurnool, preparatory leave, not exceeding thirty days, from March 16. Surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., civil surgeon, Cocanada, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave. Rev. W. A. Liston, assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Secunderabad, for one year. Major J. Mullins, R.E., chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, P.W.D., preparatory leave for one month. Mr. J. Grime, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for twenty days. Mr. F. A. Bauce, sub engineer, 3rd grade, for six months; this cancels the privilege leave, for one month, granted on Feb. 28.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in February) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. F. Dawson, divisional staff, staff corps, assistant quartermaster general Hyderabad subsidiary force, for thirty days, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough granted to him in G.O.G. Feb. 7. Capt. F. A. S. Mannock, 18th hussars, from March 1, or date of departure, to June 1, to Neermull, on private affairs. Lieut. C. A. Davies, 18th hussars, from March 1, or date of departure, to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Steward, 2nd battalion 21st foot, has leave, on private affairs, from Oct. 8 to Dec. 23, 1870, pending retirement. Major gen. G. De Sausmarez, general staff, commanding Pegu division, from March 20, or date of departure, for sixty days, to Madras presidency, on privilege leave. Lieut. D. St. Leger Hill, royal artillery, 20th brigade, from March 15 to July 15, to Wellington, on private affairs. Capt. F. G. Jackson, 1st battalion 21st foot, from Feb. 17, or date of departure, for three months, to Neilgherries. Colonel T. Ross, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from March 10, or date of departure, to Neilgherries, for four months, on private affairs. Capt. A. C. Hallowes, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from March 15, or date of departure, for four months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. T. Rainforth, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from March 15, or date of departure, for four months, to Bedar, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Sugden, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from April 15, or date of departure, for four months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. W. P. Symons, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from March 15, or date of departure, for four months, to Nirmul, on private affairs. Lieut. L. H. Bennett, 2nd battalion 24th foot, in continuation for two months, to Madras. Lieut. F. H. Mathias, qrmr., Sappers and Miners, from Feb. 16, or date of departure, for one month. Brevet col. W. Vine, cavalry, in continuation to Nov. 1, to Neilgherries. Capt. F. M. Alexander, cadre 8th L.C., attached 4th L.C., in continuation to June 1, to Neilgherries. Acting sub-conductor P. Lee, for three months, from March 1, or date of departure, to St. Thomas' Mount, on private affairs. Conductor T. Wilson, Ordnance Dept., in continuation to June 30, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Nagpore. Capt. E. J. Tremlett, R.A., to Nirmull, Second capt. C. E. Hanbury, three months, to Wurungul. Capt. J. W. Hindle, S.C., exec. engr. D.P.W., for two years. Lieut. C. Erskine, 2nd battalion 24th foot, for four months, from March 15 or date of departure, to Nirmal Jungles, on private affairs. Surg. S. A. Lithgow, 79th highlanders, for three months, from April 1 or date of departure, to Poorundhur, *via* Poona, on private affairs. Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Austen, 89th foot, privilege leave for one month, in extension, to Calicut. Capt. A. Godfrey, 20th regt. N.I., from Feb. 1 or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. col. W. D. Stanley, 2nd in command and wing officer 41st N.I., for one month, from Jan. 31 or date of departure, to Madras. Major D. G. S. St. J. Grant, wing officer 11th N.I., for one month, from Jan. 31 or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieutenant and Assist. Comy. J. T. Gibson, ordnance department, in charge of the depot, Cannanore, in continuation, till April 13, to Coimbatore and Vellore. Col. H. E. Walpole, infantry, commandant 15th regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Col. T. H. Campbell, royal (Madras) artillery, superintendent gun carriage manufactory, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Surgeon major H. Young, garrison surgeon, Bangalore, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. With reference to G.O.G. Feb. 9, 1869, No. 44, Capt. J. H. M. Barnett, staff corps, is granted an extension of furlough from Feb. 21 to March 4, to enable him to rejoin. Assistant surgeon W. O'Halloran, D brigade, R.H.A., will proceed from Kamptee to Bombay, and will accompany the D battery of his brigade to England. Veterinary surgeon J. A. Rostron is ordered to proceed to Bombay and accompany the batteries of D brigade R.H.A. to England.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Beynon, R. C., assist. superint., Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to offic., until further orders, as dep. superint. of that survey, v. Major Wallace, perm. to resign. March 3.

Campbell, J. McL., acted as first assist. coll. and mag. of Khandeish, from Oct. 14 to Dec. 12.

Candy, E. T., acting joint judge in the Ahmedabad district, to act as joint sessions judge. March 2.

Cantem, A. M., assumed charge of the court of the first-class subordinate judge at Sircy on Jan. 17, and made the necessary declaration of office under Bombay Act 6, of 1866.

Cloete, H. N. C., is app. to act as exec. eng. Surat and Broach, as a temp. measure, Feb. 22.

Connon—Showell.—J. Connon and R. H. Showell respectively delivered over and received charge of the mag. of police on Feb. 4, after office hours.

Easum, Rev. R., M.A., is confd. in the app. of chaplain of Kirkee. March 8.

Lake, C., marshal of the Common Jail of Bombay, is app. to officiate as superint. of the Common Jail of Bombay during the absence of Dr. Bhau Daji. Feb. 28.

Leigh-Lye, Ven. Archdeacon C. H., M.A., to be senior Presidency chaplain. March 1.

Little, E. H., 1st asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Ahmedabad district. March 2.

Lyon, A., acting senior asst. judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor, is invested with all the powers of a district judge within the part of the Poona district forming the collectorate of Sholapoor. Feb. 23.

Lyons—Iredell.—Major E. W. Lyons and Capt. F. S. Iredell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Ahmednuggur on Feb. 25.

Macpherson, G. M., to act as joint judge in the Ahmedabad district, v. F. D. Melvill. March 8.

Stewart, W., acted as dep. superint. preventive service during the period Mr. T. Jervis acted as asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium. March 4.

Stiffe—Walton.—Lieut. A. Stiffe and Mr. H. I. Walton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the director Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph on Jan. 19.

Stock, Lieut. F. T., to act as first asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., v. Capt. Birdwood. Feb. 28.

Sutton, L. W., is app. to act as 2nd officer of the gunboat *Clyde*, from Feb. 4. No. 7.

Symonds, Lieut. F. C., 22nd brig. R.A., to be supy. asst. superint. in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey. Feb. 28.

Wallace, Major R., Staff Corps, dep. superint., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, has been perm. to resign his app.

Wilson, Rev. C. T., M.A., to be chaplain of Sattara and Mahabuleshwur. He will reside in Sattara and visit Mahabuleshwur, except during the hot season, when he will reside at Mahabuleshwur and visit Sattara. March 2.

Public Works, Bombay.

The following promotions to take effect from Jan. 1 :—

To be exec. engrs., 2nd grade.—Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., Capt. C. Mant, R.E.

To be exec. engrs., 3rd grade.—Mr. J. Gregory, Captain B. O. Seton, R.E., Lieut. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Lieut. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E.

To be exec. engrs., 4th grade.—Capt. M. J. Macartney, R.E., Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, Capt. J. Grierson, Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, R.E., Lieut. F. W. Joseph.

To be asst. engrs., 1st grade.—Lieut. R. T. Frere, R.E., Mr. H. G. Palliser, Lieut. C. S. Moore, R.E., Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., Messrs. F. W. Stevens, H. B. Parry, J. Tate.

MILITARY.

Adam.—The following arrangements in the 22nd regt. N.I. are confd. :—Major Blakeney offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Adam as wing officer in add. to his own duties, from Nov. 6 to 17.

Blew, Capt. G. E., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 8th regt. N.I. This cancels Clause 2 of G.O.C. No. 140, Feb. 25. March 8.

Bonnor.—27th regt. N.L.I. (1st Beloochees).—Major R. M. Bonnor, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer during such time as Major Castell may offic. as 2nd in com. March 8.

Bulkley, Lieut. H. T., staff corps, qrmr. 2nd gren., to be adjt. 17th N.I., v. Capt. Christie, who vacates on proceeding on furl. March 8.

Hancock —Marryat.—The foll. appts. are made during the abs. of Lieut. col. Trevor on priv. leave :—Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., to act as consulting engr. for railways, and under sec. to Govt. railway branch. Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., to act as consulting engr. for reclamations. March 8.

Liddell, Capt. R. S., 10th hussars, aide de camp to the com. in chief, to be Persian interpreter, v. Stack, resigned. March 5.

Loch, Major C. A., staff corps, 1st regt. Sind horse, 2nd in com. 1st L.C., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Lieut. col. Dick. March 8.

Merriman, Lieut. col. C. J., R.E., to be superint. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade.

Playfair—Wilkins.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms., with effect from Oct. 17, v. Scott, R.E., retired:—Col. J. W. Playfair, R.E., to be confirmed as superint. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade. Col. H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E., to be superint. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade. [N.I. March 8.

Rimington, Capt. S., staff corps, is att. to do duty with the 26th regt.

Simpson, Lieut. R. S., staff corps, qrmr. 15th regt. N.I., to be qrmr. 2nd grenadier N.I., v. Bulkley, app. to 17th regt. N.I. March 8.

Stack, Capt. C. E., cadre 1st light cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Loch. March 8.

Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the date specified:—

Capt. P. H. LeGeyt, Feb. 20.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is app. to the Bombay staff corps, from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, R.A., 2nd wing subalt. and offieg. qrmr. 12th regt. N.I., Jan. 26, 1870.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. H. R. Hathway, staff corps, canton. mag., Deesa; Feb. 24.

Major W. B. Preston, staff corps; Feb. 24.

Capt. P. W. Bannerman, staff corps, comdt. Malwa Bheel Corps; Feb. 24.

Surg. W. Dymock, asst. surg. European General Hospital, Bombay; Feb. 24.

Lieut. col. W. Gray, staff corps, examiner commissariat accts.; Feb. 24.

Capt. E. M. Woodcock, staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Oude; Feb. 25.

Capt. S. Remington, staff corps; Feb. 25.

Departure of the Troopship "Malabar."

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, &c., proceeding to England in her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar* on March 2:—

Lieut. col. G. T. Brice, 17th foot; Capt. J. E. Whitting, 37th foot; Capt. J. D. Atkinson, 36th foot; Lieut. W. F. Way, 1st batt. 5th foot; Lieut. R. H. Oxley, 92nd foot. The senior to command.

MEDICAL.

Constant, Vet. surg. F. F. S., will proceed to Mhow and assume veterinary charge of B batty. E brig. royal horse art., and of the details of the heavy field battery and commissariat cattle. March 6.

Welsh, Asst. surg. J. T., M.D., is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Aden, and will travel by sea. March 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Overland Transport Service.

Head-quarters, Poonah, Feb. 22.—*No.* 151.—The following extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1,073, dated Jan. 27, is published, with reference to the G.G.O. No. 222 of 1864, G.G.O. No. 785 of 1869, G.G.O. No. 465 of 1870, and G.G.O. No. 62 of 1871:—

The G.O. of 1864 was published before the overland transport service was established, and it granted to officers required to proceed by sea on medical certificate a free passage from any stations "beyond sea" at which they may be stationed or employed and back to their stations on return from such leave. Practically, at that time officers were required to repair to their own Presidencies before embarkation on leave to Europe or elsewhere.

3. The term "beyond sea" was limited in the case of the Madras Presidency to "foreign" service stations, and in the Bombay Presidency to "stations not easily accessible unless by sea, or in proceeding to and from which the sea route is always adopted."

4. The later G.O., viz., No. 1,109 of 1869, however, applies only to officers proceeding on duty or sick leave who are required to go to Bombay for embarkation in one of her Majesty's troop ships, with the privilege of free passage by rail for themselves and families. This order, I am to observe, was in no way intended to cancel the provisions of the G.O. of 1864, but on the contrary to enhance its advantages.

5. In operation, the two rules would act thus: An officer at a station "beyond sea" would, if he came within the provisions of both, obtain free passages either to Bombay itself, or, according to circumstances, to the nearest port by which Bombay could be reached by rail, or free railway passage to the nearest port by which Bombay could be reached by sea only. Or an officer of the Bengal or Madras army stationed at Rangoon would be entitled to free sea passage to Calcutta or Madras, and free rail passage from Calcutta to Bombay; or, if a Madras officer, to free rail passage to Beypore, and then to free sea passage to Bombay.

6. In such case the conditions as to the conveyance of an officer's family will, so far as the sea voyage is concerned, strictly follow the earlier order No. 317 of 1864.

7. To the extent above indicated the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the order to warrant officers.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in February), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, judge and session judge of Belgaum, is allowed furlough on private affairs for one year, from the date of departure of the last overland mail steamer in April next; Mr. Shaw is also allowed subsidiary leave from April 17 next. Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., political agent, Zanzibar, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, from March 8. Mr. A. K. Nairne, C.S., having reported his arrival on Feb. 18, the unexpired portion of the furlough for two years granted him under date April 9, 1869, is cancelled. Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 4th ult., to enable him to join his appointment as collector of Canara. Mr. W. D'Oyly, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Rev. S. Stend, M.A., joint chaplain of Poona, has privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station; order dated March 8. Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., consulting engineer for railways, and under secretary of Government railway branch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Capt. C. Clarke, R.A., commissary of ordnance, Bombay, for two years. Surgeon H. F. McGrath, Bombay medical establishment, for two years. The furlough to Lieut. T. M. Ward, staff corps, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Mysore, is cancelled. Major gen. E. A. Cumberledge, Bengal army, for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1796. Captain G. B. Stainforth, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Captain J. G. Bell, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Sub conductor E. Gawthorne, ordnance department, is allowed a furlough for two years. Lieut. T. H. Darton, No. 2 battery, 6th brigade, royal artillery, from Feb. 16 to Aug. 15, urgent private affairs. Lieut. T. E. Harman, 1st battalion 2nd foot, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, private affairs. Major J. V. W. H. Webb, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 14, private affairs. Capt. E. J. Briscoe, 1st battalion 14th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Paymaster J. Campbell, 36th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Col. J. C. Graves, 3rd regiment L.C., to Bombay, from 1st to 31st March, in extension. Col. H. Stanley, Bombay infantry, from March 9 to April 22, private affairs, in extension. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. G. A. Renny, v.c., D battery, F brigade, royal horse artillery, from date of departure, overland. Capt. and local major C. H. Cookes, C battery, F brigade, royal horse artillery, from date of departure, overland. Capt. and local major H. P. P. Phelips, E battery, 9th brigade, royal artillery, from date of departure, overland. Asst. surgeon E. Wilkes, A battery, 19th brigade, royal artillery, from date of departure, overland. Capt. A. H. Hartford, 36th foot, from date of departure, overland. Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, general list, attached to 21st N.I., to Poona and Bombay, for six months from March 5, to study the language.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 21.

16*th Lancers.*—Cornet and adjt. W. Barker to have the rank of lieut.; Cornet F. C. Drummond, to be lieut., by purch., v. H. J. Wallace, who retires; J. M. Ewetts, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Drummond.

1*st Foot.*—Ens. T. L. Thorp to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Pratt, who retires.

5*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. J. Bradshaw to be capt., by purch., v. C. Wilson, who retires; Ens. R. M. Thornton to be lieut., by purch., v. Bradshaw. Gent. cadet G. N. Wyatt, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Thornton.

12*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. F. Hobday to be perm. to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

19*th Foot.*—Ens. G. B. Behan to be lieut., without purch., v. Colclough, prom.; Lieut. J. C. T. Humfrey to be adjt., v. Lieut. Colclough, prom.

37*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. E. F. Howard-Brooke to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. E. Gilbert, who resigns that app.

60*th Foot.*—Ens. H. J. H. Edwardes to be lieut., by purch., v. F. G. Doyle, transf. to 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Rifle Brigade.—R. C. Turner, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Sir J. S B. Simeon, Bart., who retires.

March 24.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. and Brevet major H. J. F. E. Hickes to be capt., v. M. F. Downes, placed upon the supernu. list.; 2nd Capt. E. W. Sandys, from temp. half pay, to be 2nd capt. and brevet major, v. Hickes; 2nd Capt. G. B. B. Hobart to be adjt., v. J. M. Burn, app. to riding establishment; March 10.

1*st Foot.*—Major E. T. St. L. MacGwire to be lieut. col., by purch., v. F. Wells, ret.; Capt. H. G. White to be major, by purch., v. MacGwire; Lieut. G. Paterson to be capt., by purch., v. White; Ensign R. M. Ireland to be lieut., by purch., v. Paterson; March 25.

8*th Foot.*—Ensign G. V. Turner to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Webster, ret.; Gentleman cadet H. N. McRae, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Turner; March 25.

17*th Foot.*—Capt. C. F. Oldfield, from half pay, late 39th foot, to be capt., v. F. J. Berkeley, retired on temp. half pay; Lieut. G. J. Maillard to be capt., v. C. F. Oldfield, ret.; March 25.

24*th Foot.*—Capt. P. M. Pitt, from half pay, late 44th foot, to be capt., v. J. C. Warne, retired on temp. half pay; Lieut. G. A. Lee to be capt., by purch., v. P. M. Pitt, ret.; Ensign H. V. Boothby to be lieut., by

purch., v. Lee; Staff asst. surg. R. C. C. Hickson to be asst. surg., v. G. F. Duffey, M.B., resigned; March 25.

59*th Foot.*—Capt. J. T. Bowers, from 99th foot, to be capt., v. R. Cuming, exchanged; March 25.

60*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. P. Lloyd, from 93rd foot, to be lieut., v. W. Mitchell-Innes, exchanged; March 25.

63*rd Foot.*—Lieut. T. M. Dolan to be capt., by purch., v. R. C. F. Burton, ret.; Ensign and adjt. W. Palmer to be lieut., by purch., v. Dolan; March 25. Ensign W. F. Nuthall to be lieut., without purch.; March 26.

96*th Foot.*—Ensign C. F. M. MacGregor, from 23rd foot, to be ensign, v. C. C. M'Callum, who exch.; March 25.

104*th Foot.*—Capt. G. B. Wolseley, from the 103rd foot, to be capt., v. W. H. Brind, who exch.; March 25.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. S. Alder, from the 34th foot, to staff surg., v. A. A. Gore, M.D., who exch.; Staff asst. surg. J. Munday, to be staff surg., v. R. Turner, whose promotion, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 24, has been canc.; March 25.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. F. S. Blyth, 40th foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Nov. 24.

Major J. Bourchier, retired upon half pay, 81st foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.; March 25.

Asst. apothecary J. H. McClosky, of the sub med. estab., Madras, to have the hon. rank of asst. surg. in India; March 25.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Lieut. gen. Williams, Madras infantry, are Watkin Lewis, and not as stated in the *Gazettes* of Feb. 6, 1855, and March 4, 1864.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of P. G. Ashdown, son.
BARCLAY—At Calcutta, March 6, wife of R. Barclay, rev. surveyor, son.
BAYLEY—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, wife of W. G. Bayley, son.
BAYLY—At Mhow, March 7, wife of Major A. Bayly, R.A., son.
BELLELLI—At Tank Bunder, March 9, wife of P. Bellelli, daughter.
BENSON—At Madras, March 2, wife of Col. R. Benson, son.
BROWNE—At Allahabad, March 2, wife of J. Browne, daughter.
CAPPER—At Roy Bareilly, Oude, wife of W. C. Capper, C.S., son.
CLIFT—At Bangalore, March 4, wife of H. W. Clift, daughter.
CORSTORPHAN—At Lahore, Feb. 25, wife of G. Corstorphan, daughter.
CRACROFT—At Jhelum, Feb. 14, wife of Capt. B. Cracroft, daughter.
CROSS—At Lucknow, Feb. 14, wife of W. H. Cross, station-master, daughter.
GOUGH—At Umballa, March 5, wife of Lieut. col. Gough, C.B., V.C., 12th Bengal cavalry, son.
HYNES—At Victoria-road, Mazagon, March 6, wife of L. E. Hynes, asst. mint master, son.
JUDGE—At Vellore, Feb. 26, wife of C. J. Judge, daughter.
KENNEDY—At Lingasoogoor, Deccan, Feb. 26, wife of J. J. Kennedy, lieut. M.S.C., Hyderabad Contingent, son, stillborn.
KINLOCH—At Rawul Pindee, March 2, wife of Capt. Kinloch, son.
MAINWARING—At Madras, March 1, wife of Major Mainwaring, daughter.
ORR—At Bangalore, March 2, wife of Dr. J. H. Orr, C.B., daughter.
PATTERSON—At Meerut, Feb. 25, wife of W. H. Patterson, survey dept., Bengal presidency, son.
PAYNE—At Calcutta, March 3, wife of Rev. J. E. Payne, son.
SEARLE—At Calcutta, Mrs. T. W. Searle, son. [daughter.
SHUTTLEWORH—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of E. J. Shuttleworth,
SMITH—At Hursingpore, Feb. 28, wife of M. Smith, daughter.
STRACHAN—At Bombay, March 6, wife of J. Strachan, resident engr. G.I.P. Railway, son.
STRANGE—At Madras, March 1, wife of J. H. Strange, son.
THEOBALDS—At Jubbulpore, March 5, wife of Surg. major Theobalds, Madras army, son.
THOMAS—At Calcutta, March 6, Mrs. A. Thomas, of Bhowanipore, son.
THOMPSON—At Lahore, Feb. 15, widow of C. R. Thompson, daughter.
VAUX—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, wife of A. H. Vaux, son.
WILLIAMS—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, Mrs. W. G. Williams, daughter.
WILSON—At Calcutta, March 3, wife of S. Wilson, son.
WOLSELEY—At Delhi, March 5, wife of Capt. G. B. Wolseley, son.
WOOLMAN—At New Foras-road, March 10, Byculla, wife of A. Woolman, G.I.P.R., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONROY—FRANCIS.—At Agra, Feb. 20, J. W. Conroy to Mary A. Francis.
FINNEY—FINNEY.—At Luckipore, March 4, Richard Finney, jun., to Annie M., daughter of John Finney.
GAGE—BELL.—At St. Paul's Church, Poona, March 8, John O. Gage, lieutenant and adjutant H.M.'s 45th regt., to Catherine E., eldest daughter of Colonel Harry W. B. Bell, Royal (Bombay) Eng.
GRAVES—HURFORD.—At Umballa, March 1, Francis J. Graves, 20th hussars, to Sybil M., third daughter of Richard Hurford, principal vet. surg., Bengal Army.
GRIFFITHS—GABB.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Feb. 2, W. Griffiths, Calcutta, to Mary A., daughter of the Rev. J. F. S. Gabb.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD—At Bangalore, March 6, George de la Poer, son of Major Beresford, M.S.C., aged 6 months. [G.I.P. Rail.
BIGGS—At Egutpoora, March 6, Sarah, wife of J. T. Biggs, loco. dept.,
CHAPMAN—At Meerut, Feb. 28, Hamilton B., son of Capt. H. Chapman 8th Bengal cav., aged 1 year. [59th regt.
CHISHOLM—At Kurrachee, Feb. 27, Emily, wife of D. T. Chisholm, H.M.'s
CLEMENTSON—At Madras, Feb. 27, Alice K., daughter of Major C. D. Clementson, M.S.C., aged 10. [aged 63.
DUFF—At Bhaugulpoor, Feb. 11, Sarah F., widow of the late W. Duff,
HOWATSON—At Calcutta, March 5, C. M. Howatson, aged 21.
KENNEDY—At Bellary, Feb. 26, Arthur, son of Lieut. col. H. F. Kennedy, 60th Royal Rifles, aged 2 months.
KENNEDY—At Lingasoogoor, Deccan, March 2, Julia C., wife of J. J. Kennedy, lieut., M.S.C., Hyderabad Contingent. [S.C.
MELVILLE—At Mymensing, March 2, Lieut. col. A. B. Melville, Bengal
NAIRNE—At Tanna, Feb. 2, Francis A., son of A. K. Nairne, C.S., aged 5 months.
TRACEY—At Byculla, March 9, Harriette J., daughter of the late W. Tracey, exec. engr., Bombay Drainage Works, aged 7.
WILLIAMS—At Parell, March 5, Agnes, wife of R. K. Williams.

Official Papers.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.

From C. E. R. Girdlestone, Esq., Officiating Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, to Col. J. Cheap Brooke, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana.

Feb. 14, 1871.

I have the honour to inform you that I have laid before the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council your detailed report on the late famine in the native States of Rajpootana and in the British districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, which was forwarded under cover of your letter, dated Dec. 9, 1870.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has read this report with deep interest. It is a most valuable record of a terrible calamity, rendered still more terrible by the cholera and fever which followed in its track. So severe and widespread was the drought of 1868, that not only was it found impossible to cultivate the land, but from want of sustenance the pack-bullocks, on whose loads of foreign grain the country so much depends for an adequate supply of food, even in ordinary times, died in large numbers, and thus importation was brought nearly to a standstill. Within an area of one hundred thousand square miles the suffering was very great; it was intense in parts of the Native States and throughout British territory. It is estimated that, from Marwar alone, one million persons, or two-thirds of the entire population, emigrated, taking with them more than two million head of cattle. In the whole tract affected by famine, it is computed that one million and a quarter of human beings died from starvation or disease.

3. Whilst deeply deploring these results, his Excellency in Council has been much gratified with the general zeal and earnestness displayed throughout the whole period of this calamity in the hope of mitigating distress. Colonel Keatinge, the agent to the Governor-general, took instant measures to afford relief both in British and native territory. Through his influence and that of his Political Agents the native Governments were induced to abandon transit duties on grain, and to make provision for their starving subjects. At his suggestion also arrangements were set on foot by which a large amount of grain was introduced from Sinde and the N.W. Provinces. In Ajmere and Mhairwarra Captain Repton and his assistants, Captain Lassalle and Captain Quin, were unwearied in their efforts, whilst Dr. Murray, the civil surgeon of Ajmere, was unremitting in his attention to the sick and dying. The officers stationed at the various cantonments in Rajpootana, the missionaries and the non-official community generally, readily devoted much time and money for the purpose of relieving the poor. The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council appreciates most thoroughly the value of all that was done on this sad occasion to save life, and desires that you will convey to each of the chiefs, officers, and gentlemen, whose services you have brought to notice, the cordial thanks of Government.

4. The sum total which the Government spent for the relief of the population of its own territory, numbering 426,000 souls, was 15,20,074 rupees. This sum is equivalent to nearly three years' gross revenue.

5. The efforts made by several of the native States of Rajpootana are deserving of high praise. The Maharajah of Jeypore disbursed between four and five lakhs of rupees in relief, and the Maharana of Oodeypore similarly devoted about five lakhs of rupees. His Excellency in Council has heard with much satisfaction of the liberality of these Chiefs, as also of the generous conduct of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar. Equally gratifying, too, is the intelligence that the Thakoors of Marwar and the merchants of Bombay contributed largely for the support of the starving.

6. The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council entirely agrees with your remarks as to the necessity of encouraging the construction of such minor irrigation works as tanks and reservoirs, wherever the formation of the country admits of these undertakings, and he trusts that both you and the political agents will lose no opportunity of impressing on native Governments the value of such works, and the importance of keeping in repair any that may now be in existence. The expediency of making loans in aid of the construction of such works and of wells to landholders in British territory, who have not independent means of executing them, should not be lost sight of.

7. The Government of the North-Western Provinces will be asked to consider the remarks made by you in the fifty-second paragraph of your report on the subject of the late remissions in Ajmere.

HEAD QUARTERS.—G.O.C. No. 136 of Feb. 25 is cancelled. The head quarters of the army will remain in Bombay until further orders.

Home.

Banks.—A general meeting of the National Bank of India is called for the 4th of April.—The ordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will be held on the 19th of April. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

Telegraphs.—The traffic receipts over the line of the British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company, for the four weeks ending 25th March, amounted to £3,707.—The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company announce a further revision of tariff, to take effect on and after the 1st April.

A Ship Channel between India and Ceylon.—At a meeting on Tuesday night of the East India Association, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., presiding, Sir J. Elphinstone delivered an address on a proposal to cut a channel for ships between India and Ceylon. He stated that the present passage, called Pamban passage, is not suitable for large ships. It was proposed to cut for 250 to 300 yards through a sand bank, which would give access to a harbour of sixteen square miles, perfectly smooth, with an anchorage of twenty-four to thirty-six feet. The estimated cost was £90,000.

The Burmese Visitors.—The Paden Yvoon, Secretary to the King of Burmah, with his three travelling companions—Moung Mhew, Moung Oung Thoo, and Yvau Zeray, officers of the Burmese Body Guard—accompanied by Captain Sprye, visited the Earl of Derby on Thursday. They afterwards proceeded to the Bank of England, where they were received by the Governor, Mr. Crawford, M.P., who himself showed his distinguished visitors over some parts of the establishment, and then deputed other gentlemen to explain all that was likely to interest them. After partaking of refreshment with the deputy-governor and the directors present, the party left for the India-office, for the purpose of being introduced to the Duke of Argyll.

Suez Canal.—We have received the following with reference to the Suez Canal Company:—"To the Editor.—Sir,—Numerous letters having been addressed to me inquiring when the interest due on the obligations of the Suez Canal is to be paid, will you permit me to inform your readers that these payments have been deferred till after the general meeting of shareholders to be held in Paris on the 29th of April next, when the necessary explanations will be given by M. Ferd. de Lesseps? According to the official report just received from Egypt, the revenue derived from transit dues, rental on landed property, and other sources, is stated to be 814,011f. 44c. for the month of February last; but, as it appears that these receipts include an item of 20,770f. 38c., arising from the sale of old material and machinery, the true monthly return will be more correctly represented by the sum of 793,241f. 6c., or in round numbers £31,730.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, Daniel A. Lange, English Director of the Suez Canal Company. London, March 27."

Military.—It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that thirteen general officers and colonels of Royal Artillery have retired on £600 a-year during 1868, 1869, and 1870. During the same period, two general officers and colonels of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery have retired on pensions of £456 and £750 respectively. Thirteen hundred marine torpedoes are in course of delivery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by Messrs. Spencelaigh and Archer, of Rochester, under a contract with the War Department, and are now being tested by hydraulic pressure as they arrive on the wharf. The thirteen hundred will consist of five hundred of the largest size, each calculated to contain 500lbs. of gun cotton, three hundred for 250lbs, and five hundred for 100lbs. Experiments have been made by the Royal Engineers with about fifty of these torpedoes, which are fired by electric wire from the shore, or friendly vessels, and the result has been their adoption for the service. When the whole are delivered at Woolwich, they will be distributed to the naval authorities at the various seaports at home and abroad.

Agra Bank.—The report of the Agra Bank (Limited), to be submitted on the 4th instant, states that the net profits during the past twelve months, including the balance brought forward, amounted to £47,171, and that the available balance is £33,791, after deducting the interim dividend paid in October. Owing to the heavy decline in cotton and silk during the war, and to the consequent failure of some of the customers of the bank, the directors have determined to reserve out of the profits the sum of £14,000. After making this provision, there will remain £19,791, out of which a dividend is recommended at the rate of four per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaving £75 to be carried forward. It is hoped that the improvement of trade and the stimulus that will be given to commercial transactions of all kinds by the cessation of hostilities on the Continent will afford better opportunities than have recently been available of employing the funds of the undertaking to advantage. A payment of £1. 5s. per share on account of return capital is announced on the old shares of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank. The progress made in the realisation of the assets of the old bank in India has fallen short of expectation.

Colonel Anderson, R.A.—The retirement of Colonel Anderson, C.B., who for thirty years has served in her Majesty's Regiment of Royal Artillery, and of late has commanded in the Western District, is announced. This gallant officer has enjoyed the esteem and affection of all his subordinates, and the news that he is relinquishing his active duties will be received with general regret by all who have professionally been brought into contact with him. In leaving his command he has issued an order of the day, in which he heartily thanks all who have served under him for the ready support they have given him. Specially he mentions Colonel Grant, A.D.C. to her Majesty; Captain and Adjutant Borton, Captain Cottingham, Surgeon-Major Bone, M.D., and Lieut. Hutchinson, for their untiring zeal. He will ever watch with the deepest interest the future career of his comrades, and he now bids them a hearty farewell. Colonel Anderson served in China, where he took part in the storming of Chin Kiang Foo; the Crimea in 1854, and the siege of Sebastopol, for which he was decorated; in India in 1857-58, at Pandora and the capture of Meangunge, and also at the taking of Lucknow, in which latter campaign he was four times mentioned in despatches, received a medal with clasps, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

Albert Assurance Company.—On Tuesday the Lords' Committee passed the Albert Life Assurance Company's Arbitration Bill. The name of Lord Cairns was inserted in the blank which had been left for the name of the arbitrator.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"Albert Life Asssurance Company, 33, Poultry, London, E.C., March 24.—Sir,—I was much astonished to learn from last evening's newspaper that the Bill for settling by arbitration this unfortunate company's affairs is opposed by the New Albert Life Assuran ce Company (Limited), of the plan of which I am the author, but in respect of which I have not been consulted since November, 1870. Now, my friends assisted me to found the New Albert because none of the schemes put forward at that time properly considered the interests of the policy-holders, and for the same reason we strenuously opposed the subsequent scheme of the committee of which Mr. Thomson is chairman. However, I take a widely different view of the Bill lately before Parliament, and, as a policy-holder and creditor of the New Albert, propose to form a committee to inquire (1) the grounds of opposing the Bill in Parliament, (2) who are giving instructions, (3) out of what fund are the expenses provided, and (4) to act generally. A scheme that will do justice to all, should, in my opinion, have the support of all, and the enormous expenses now going on should, if possible, be brought to a close. Any gentleman wishing to join the committee will be good enough to write to that effect as above.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Chas. H. Edmands."

Indian Railways.—With regard to the East Indian Railway Company and its debenture-holders, a correspondent writes to the *Times* as follows:—"I was glad to observe that you took notice of the somewhat sharp practice of the East Indian Railway Company with reference to the right of conversion enjoyed by holders of their bonds, and if you could inform the public which of the Indian companies act as the East Indian seem to do, and which follow a different course, you would confer a boon upon those seeking investments. The Great Indian Peninsula Company gives notice before expiry, as is customary, but the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company do not, and thus a sort of trap is set for the unwary who happen to hold both. Into this trap a friend of mine fell the other day (in January last). He was nine days late in giving to the Bombay and Baroda Company the necessary six months' notice of his intention to 'renew,' but, in spite of the hardship of the case, and of his having sent the company an intimation he had received only a few weeks before from the Great Indian Peninsula Company, showing their practice, advantage was taken of the slip, and the bonds will be paid off in July next. The option to 'convert' was, of course, also held to be forfeited. These bonds were bought at a premium because of their being 'renewable and convertible.'" A debenture-holder of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company confirming the above statement adds:—"It appears to me that the wording of the bonds of both these companies is very loose indeed, and I would very much like to test the matter in a court of law, or to contribute to any fund got up by the aggrieved debenture-holders for this purpose."

The Indian Mutiny Relief Fund.—The annual report of the committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund for the year 1870 has appeared. The balance-sheet from 1st January to 31st December, 1870, shows the subjoined assets and receipts. To balance from 31st December, 1869, £155,261. 18s. 6d.; to subscriptions received, £6; to interest on securities, £5,919. 11s. 3d.; total assets, £161,187. 9s. 9d. The expenditure was as follows:—By relief granted during the year, £14,500. 12s. 3d.; by loans, £10; by expenses of management, viz., advertisements, £6.; salaries, £338. 4s. 2d.; stationery and printing, £17. 5s. 3d.; rent of offices, £50; stamps, postage, and charges on post-office orders, £49. 8s. 10d.; total of expenses of management, £461. 4s. 3d.; total of expenditure, £14,971. 16s. 6d.; by balance on 31st December, 1869, £146,215. 13s. 3d.; grand total, £161,187. 9s. 9d. The securities in the Bank of England on the 31st of December, 1870, are as follows:—£89,300 Canada Four per Cent. Bonds, and £50,000 East India Four per Cent. stock, which securities represent cash value of £142,138. 3s. 9d.; balance on current

account with Bank of England, £4,074. 9s. 6d. ; cash in secretary's hands, £30—£146,215. 13s. 3d. Examined and audited, signed D. FORREST, auditor. The following statement shows the number and description of the various classes of sufferers receiving relief from the fund on the 31st of December, 1870 :—Widows and other relatives of officers, civil and military, in the United Kingdom, 142 ; ditto in India and the colonies, 29 ; widows and other relatives of soldiers, seamen, and marines in the United Kingdom, 388 ; ditto in India and the colonies, 26 ; orphan children in educational establishments, 54 ; total recipients, 639. During the period under review the alterations show an actual decrease of 132 in the number of recipients, reducing the annual expenditure by the sum of £1,280. 10s. The following individuals were admitted to the benefaction of the fund :—1 soldiers' orphan ; 11 soldiers' widows on second widowhood ceased to receive allowances ; 8 sons of officers who had attained the prescribed age ; 127 orphan children of soldiers ditto ; 1 widow of an officer, allowance commuted ; 5 soldiers' widows remarried ; 3 ditto deceased.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 27.—THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.—In reply to a question of Colonel BARTTELOT, Mr. CARDWELL said his predecessor in office had appointed a committee to examine as to what rifle should be adopted, and, before his accession to office, the committee reported in favour of the Martini-Henry rifle. He had referred that report to the Ordnance Committee, and after the weapon had been tried in hot and cold climates, and under various circumstances, the result had proved eminently satisfactory ; and those results, which were embodied in a report, had been laid on the table. He had reappointed the committee, and they had reconsidered their report, which had also been laid on the table. Inquiry was an excellent thing, but there was a time when inquiry ceased to be valuable, and when action was necessary. (Hear, hear.) He thought, if they were to supply the troops with the best weapon, the time for action had come. (Hear, hear.)

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN OFFICERS.—In reply to Mr. O'REILLY, Mr. CARDWELL said the present practice would be applied with regard to stopping exchanges from full to half-pay by private arrangements between officers for money considerations. With regard to the principle of selection, it would not be limited to officers on full pay, but would be extended to officers on half-pay.

EDUCATION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—In answer to Mr. S. BEAUMONT, Mr. CARDWELL said it was not proposed to appoint a new officer to the post of Director-in-Chief of Artillery, but that provision was made for two instructors of artillery, one at Aldershot and the other at Woolwich.

ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—Mr. CARDWELL stated, in answer to Sir TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, that the Army Regulation Bill provided full indemnity against any losses caused by its passing ; but it was not intended to confer, at the public expense, advantages not enjoyed under the present system. There would be no alteration in the system of making officers liable for the expenses of regimental bands.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *March* 28.—MILITARY EDUCATION.—Lord STRATHNAIRN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for returns of the number and statements of service of garrison instructors, and copies of instructions given to them for the execution of their duties by the Secretary of State for War, as well as copies of any instructions given by him or of communications made by the Royal Commission on the military education of officers of her Majesty's army consequent on the Commissioners' report on that subject. The noble and gallant peer said that the fate of France was a striking proof of the evils that flowed from a defective strategy. Through the same cause we had frequently seen movements against insurgents in our colonies frustrated, and an empire all but lost in India. The fault was that our officers were only taught a mechanical execution of movements, without proper instruction as to their object. With that instruction there would be no such officers in the world, for they combined, in a singular degree, steadiness when steadiness was necessary, and ardour when ardour was required. The noble lord gave many illustrations of the calamitous results of their technical shortcomings, amongst which he classed the failure of the attack on the Redan, and the disaster which had led to the siege of Lucknow. It was a complete mistake to attribute those shortcomings to the fault of the officers themselves ; it was really the fault of their instructors ; and the remedy was happily as easy as the evil was lamentable. (Cheers.)—Lord NORTHBROOK said that the general result of the Royal Commission on the Education of Officers entirely bore out what the noble and gallant lord had just said ; and since that Commission had reported every effort had been used to repair the deficiencies of which he had complained. In fact, great progress had already been used, nor would any exertion be wanting to carry it further. (Cheers.)—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that the subject had been under consideration for a very long period, and he hoped his noble friend would believe that since he (the illustrious duke) had occupied the position he had the honour to hold, steps had not been wanting tending in the direction desired by the noble lord. He believed that every officer in the service was as anxious upon the point as the noble lord himself, but the difficulties in the way had hitherto been enormous. It was only lately, for instance, that they had been allowed to collect men in masses, and yet, without practice, theory was good for very little. Abroad he had been astonished to see the damage to property which was done at reviews—damage which would never for one moment be tolerated in this country, at all events, unless the public was prepared to pay large sums as compensation. Possibly there were tracts of country where the Crown had forestal rights that could be utilised for this purpose. He felt quite sure that if they gave the English officer the means of gaining professional information, he would only be too glad to avail himself of them. (Cheers.)—Viscount HARDINGE also defended the officers of the army from the disparaging remarks which had latterly been made about them. At the same time he agreed with the report of the Committee that their education should be made more practical and less theoretical than it was at present. He must say that he should regret to see the principle of competitive examination applied to the army, for he was convinced that it would only increase what was admitted to be a great evil—"cramming."—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 30.—INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. FAWCETT presented a petition, signed by native and European inhabitants of Calcutta and other parts of India, relating to the financial and general administration of the affairs of that empire. He said the petitioners alleged that the unsatisfactory nature of Indian finance did harm to the general credit of the country, and they alluded particularly to the extravagant expenditure on public works, and to the increase in the amount of Indian money spent in this country. They asked for various administrative reforms, and for permission to take evidence in India. He begged to give notice that he should move that the petition be printed, and on an early day he would call attention to the whole question with which it dealt.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—Sir C. WINGFIELD asked the Secretary for War why the late Indian, now Royal, Artillery and Engineers were not included in Clause 4 of the Army Regulation Bill, inasmuch as the bonus system prevailed in those corps equally with the twelve regiments of infantry and cavalry transferred from the service of the East India Company to that of the Crown.—Mr. CARDWELL : The late Indian Artillery and Engineers are not within the provisions of the compensation provided by the Act, because they are dying out, and their promotion is provided for, as a seniority corps, under the Act of 1860.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, *March* 31.—THE ABYSSINIAN PRINCES.—Lord DERBY made inquiries relative to a mission said to have been sent to England by a friendly Abyssinian chief, but which had been detained in Egypt by the refusal of the Foreign-office to provide the necessary expenses.—Lord GRANVILLE explained the circumstances under which three letters addressed to the Queen by as many Abyssinian chiefs, of whom Prince Kassa was one, had been acknowledged by Lord Clarendon. Lord Napier of Magdala advised the Foreign-office that these Princes should address their communications to the English Resident at Aden, and that great care should be taken not to promise them guns and munitions of war, which might be used against each other. Prince Kassa did not follow Lord Clarendon's advice, and wished his Envoys to come to England. Neither the India-office nor the Foreign-office was, however, inclined to supply funds for this purpose. The Foreign-office had acted in conformity with the advice of Lord Napier of Magdala in making no distinction in favour of one Prince, which might excite the jealousy of the rest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 31.—ARMY COMMISSIONS.—In reply to a question from Mr. STAPLETON, Mr. CARDWELL said it was the intention of the Army Regulation Bill to prohibit all pecuniary transactions with respect to commissions in the army.

ABOLITION OF PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.—In reply to Mr HARDY (who put the question in the absence of Mr. Disraeli), Mr. CARDWELL denied that the word "compensation" properly described those provisions of the Army Regulation Bill which dealt with the abolition of purchase. The object intended was rather to give indemnity against any possible loss to officers in regard to the pecuniary value of the commissions which they held. He hoped the provisions of the Bill were so liberally drawn that full effect would be given to that principle, without the delay which would be involved in the appointment of a select committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Colonel BARTTELOT gave notice that on the 28th of April he would call attention to the report, and move for a Committee on the Martini-Henry Rifle.—Colonel BERESFORD gave notice that on the 28th of April he would call attention to the insufficient supply of pellet and pebble gunpowder, and move for certain papers.

India Office.

April 1, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. B. Hardinge, M. D. E. S. Chalmers, Lord H. U. Browne, F. B. Pemberton (Uncov.), and E. Hyde (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. B. Norton (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Cavenagh, Staff Corps; Major J. B. Smyly, Staff Corps; Major J. K. Couper, Staff Corps; Surg. F. H. O'Donell; Major A. H. B. Bruce, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Wilmer, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, Staff Corps; Col. R. Maclagan, Engr.; Maj. R. Y. Chambers, Staff Corps; Major J. B. Saunders, Cav.; Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major C. J. Godfrey, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. M. Franklyne, Inf.; Capt. M. Furlong, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. T. Hill, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. Venning, 6 mo.; Mr. R. A. Lloyd (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Pickford (Uncov.), 2 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. de la P. Murphy (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. J. Beatty (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. F. Jones (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. P. W. Sutherland, 6 mo.; Capt. A. P. Hepburn, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. R. J. Armstrong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. Stoddart, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major C. H. Beddek, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. H. Burnes, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. A. Ballard, J. C. Hannyngton, and J. H. Nelson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. W. Roberts, Cav.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. T. Rolland, Staff Corps; Major G. J. D. Heath, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. E. Bates.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. M. Ducat, Engrs.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. J. Grey and E. H. Lushington.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Newton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Chapman—The wife of Capt. William D. Chapman, late of the Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at The Limes, Wanstead, March 27.
Platts—The wife of John Platts, Esq., of a daughter, at Holloway, April 1.

DEATHS.

Boswell—The Rev. Martin Boswell, at Iver Lodge, near Uxbridge, aged 81, March 25.
Hamilton—Augustus F. Hamilton, late of Calcutta, at Wilmington-house, Ryde, aged 84, March 17.
Oswald—George Oswald, at Auchincruive, aged 56, March 27.
Ross—David Ross, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Cliftonville, Brighton, aged 80, March 28.
Stuart—Maria, widow of the late Major gen. James Stuart, C.B., of the Bengal Army, at Cheltenham, aged 87, March 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 26. Percy Douglas, Colombo; Jane Porter, Calcutta; Asshur, Bushire; Merle Blanc, Reunion; str. Sulima, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Caratjah, Bombay; Seafield, Colombo.—27. Hannibal, Calcutta; Aphrodite, Calcutta; Sir George Grey, Algoa Bay; Valkyrien, Singapore; Constantine, Batavia.—28. Str. Scanderia, Madras, via Suez Canal; Trowbridge, Calcutta; str. Neera, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—29. Sultana, Colombo; City of Paris, Tuticorin; Empress of India, Singapore; Knighton, Calcutta.—31. Mutlah, Mauritius; Lord Strathnairn, Calcutta; Watton, Manila.—April 1. Monmouthshire, Calcutta; Maria Hay, Bombay; Birmingham, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. City of Oxford, via Suez Canal, March 23.—At Gravesend.—From Calcutta.—Col. A. O. Wood, Major R. Y. Chambers, Surg. C. K. Webb, Surg. A. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dods and two children, Mr. Matson, Mr. McKellar, Mr. and Miss Hyde, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Ayers, Col. Swinhoe's three children.

Per str. Orlando, via Suez Canal, March 22.—At Liverpool.—From Bombay.—Hon. Mrs. Drummond and five children, Miss Reade, Miss Jones, Mrs. Turton, Mr. H. Baker, Rev. Mr. Waugh, Mrs. Nuthall and three children, Mrs. Maunsell and four children, Major, Mrs., and Miss Bruce, Mr. P. and Miss Mackinnon, Master W. Murray, Mrs. and Miss Hubbard, Mr. W. J. Ker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. J. B. Hume, Capt. and Mrs. Tottenham and child, Mr. L. Waterhouse, Mrs. Angus and child, Mr. H. Borrodaile, Mrs. Miles, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. W. Lomas, Mr. J. J. Tandy, Mrs. Tudball and three children, Mr. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, two Masters Horner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pile, Mr. J. Colville, Mr. Hill, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. W. Harris.

Per str. Neera, via Suez Canal, March 23.—At Liverpool.—From Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Palmer and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. Robinson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hill and three children, Major and Mrs. J. Futton and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and four children, Mrs. Munro and five children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hill, Miss Gerard and two children, Col. H. P. Babbage, Master Duncan, Col. H. A. Hare, Mr. Powell, Mr. Kohler, Mr. C. Brooke.

Per str. Excelsior, via Suez Canal, March 23.—At Gravesend.—From Calcutta and Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Drury, Mr. W. Francklyn, Mr. W. F. Keighley, Mr. S. R. Locke, Major and Mrs. Godfrey and four children, Mrs. Francklyn.

DEPARTURES.

March 25. Martha, Rangoon; Wm. Prowse, Bombay; str. Nile, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; One, Akyab.—26. Derbyshire, Calcutta; Russia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Fleetwood, Mauritius; Fair Wind, Batavia; Ellen Lamb, Singapore.—27. Merse, Batavia.—28. Str. Timsah, Aden, &c., via Suez Canal; Shooting Star, Colombo; str. Glengyle, Madras and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Peruvian, Singapore; Lennox Castle, Rangoon; Cutwater, Singapore; str. Virago, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Elgin, Singapore, via Suez Canal.—31. Athene, Kurrachee.—April 1. Iron King, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, April 1.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Chester and infant, Miss F. E. L. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hynes and infant, Mr. R. M. Sedgwick, Capt. Clement, Capt. M. Browne, Capt. Newbold, Lieut. Cramsie, Qrmr, Shaw, Mr. J. W. Noble. For Calcutta.—Mr. E. Robinson, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Asst. surg. C. Armstrong, Asst. surg. R. Corbett, Asst. surg. E. Roe, Mr. Edwards, Capt. A. Elder. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Eastall, Lieut. E. Begbie, Capt. G. F. Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. E. C. Boodle, Capt. W. C. Drummond. For Ceylon.—Mr. C. Wood, Mr. F. Paatz. For Alexandria.—Mr. F. Stanton, Miss Edwards, Miss Scott. For Hong Kong.—Mr. T. H. Chapman. For Shanghai.—Mr. R. Swinhoe, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour.

Per str. ——, April 4.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Col. T. W. R. Boisragon. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Broughty Castle, Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 30, 29 S., 43 E.
Princess Alexandra, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 21, 2 N., 23 W.
Countess (?), Calcutta to London, Jan. 16, off Cape of Good Hope.
Ella (?), Calcutta to Dundee, Jan. 31, 15 S., 8 W.
Lucaya, Penang to London, Feb. 12, 3 S., 18 W.
Jane Duncan (?), Samarang to Rotterdam, Feb. 10, 25 S., 2 E.
Cleopatra, Calcutta to Boston, Feb. 2, 35 S., 24 E.
Gertrude, from Calcutta, Jan. 25, 26 S., 55 E.
Copenhagen, Colombo to Portsmouth, Feb. 9, 38 S., 24 E.
Christiana Maria, Samarang to Rotterdam, Feb. 7, 34 S., 26 E.
Titan, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 17.
Alliance, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 11, 26 N., 18 W.
Forester, Akyab to London, Dec. 29, 5 N., 22 W.
Adelaide, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 30, 1 S., 25 W.
Mars, London to Madras, Jan. 8, 22 S., 30 W.
Magdala, Singapore to London, Jan. 30, 13 S., lon. 9.
Gloria, Liverpool to Manila, Jan. 28, 30 S., 27 W.
England, Liverpool to Aden, Jan. 29, 32 S., 27 W.
Oriana, Calcutta to Clyde, Feb. 9, 10 S., 12 W.
Seafield, Colombo to London, March 19, 46 N., 21 W.
Mysore, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 19.
Ailsa, Calcutta to London, Feb. 2, 4 N., 89 E.
Nagpore, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 14, 2 N., 24 W.
Lord Lyndhurst, London to Calcutta, Feb. 17, 21 N., 24 W.
Birmingham, Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 20, 4 N., 26 W.
Chilians (?), Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 22, 21 S., 28 W.
British India, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 3, 27 S., 29 W.
Edward Percy, Calcutta to London, Jan. 19, 35 S., 18 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Phrenologist, Jones, from Calcutta to Demerara, which put into St. Helena, Feb. 25, experienced a hurricane, Jan. 7, in lat. 13 S., lon. 83 E., during which she was on her beam ends for several hours, and had her decks swept and portside of forecastle stove.

Calcutta, March 31.—The str. Brazilian, Capt. Green, from Calcutta, for Liverpool, was spoken, disabled, and was reported on March 23 as arrived at Aden.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 8.

Southampton to Bombay.—Capt. Wickham, and Capt. W. H. Yates.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. G. Robinson.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Rev. W. and Mrs. Lees, Lady Gordon and two children, and Mr. Hutton.
Southampton to Aden.—Mr. J. McK. Hartigan, and Capt. W. M. Ducat.

April 15.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and four children.
Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Major, Major and Mrs. G. Heath and infant, Miss Holl, and Lieut. S. Bagshawe.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. Sim, Mr. J. L. Sim, and Capt. R. J. Crauford.
Southampton to Colombo.—Mr. Robinson.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Gorman and infant, Miss Haddon, Mrs. Bois, and Miss Broadley.
Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buchanan.
Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Bois and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. J. Jones.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lister.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Essex.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Barber.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. Keppel.

April 22.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. W. Stevenson, and Mr. W. Sandwith.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, and Col. and Mrs. Shewell.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadleir.

April 29.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Bagnell and child, Capt. Doveton, and Lady Hall.
Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Contes, and Mr. N. McLean.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Miss Hyde.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

ENGINEER OFFICERS FOR INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks there can be little doubt of the value to India of the services of the Royal Engineer officers, or of the appreciation in which they are held by the Indian Government, and if the latter could have obtained as many of them as it wanted for its

public works, it is very probable that the Indian Engineering College would not have been established. But it is, we are informed, the case that the urgent applications repeatedly made by the Indian authorities of late years for the services of more officers from this corps have not been responded to, while even the employment of the limited number supplied has been coupled with conditions which must tend very much to nullify the value of their services. If officers sent to India are to be removed every few years, without reference to the convenience of the Indian Government, simply because it is a rule of the corps that its members are to be relieved according to uniform roster, it is not to be expected that the Indian Government would be satisfied with entrusting all its public works to such an agency. Reliefs and rosters may be very well when officers go from one station to another to carry out current duty of a routine character, but it would be utterly absurd to attempt to develop a great system of railways in this fashion. The committee which lately reported on the employment of Royal Engineer officers have now recommended, in substitution for this condition, that officers should be allowed to remain an indefinite time with a civil department requiring their services, but they have coupled this recommendation with what we must regard as the impracticable condition than an officer so electing should be removed from the active list of the corps. But if the officer declines to accept the boon on these hard terms, the condition would be wholly inoperative. It does not appear that the Indian Government was even consulted before this important change was proposed, although they were the parties most concerned, since the number of officers so employed in India far exceeds those in other parts, and it is not likely that Government would agree to a plan which is fundamentally opposed to the principles on which service is regulated in the Indian Staff Corps. The fact seems to be that the Royal Engineers had an excellent opportunity of advancing their interests which they have unfortunately thrown away. If those of them in authority—accepting the fact that India absorbed nearly half the corps, and offered a field for indefinite extension of their services—had regarded the matter from a larger point of view, and adapted their arrangements to the conditions of the case, they might very possibly have secured for the regiment a larger share in the important works to be undertaken in India. And no doubt the principal authorities would have been quite willing to make the needful compromises for meeting the demands and wants of both Indian and Home service. Unfortunately, however, the working out of the details of such a measure falls to subordinates, often unable to see things except from the narrow field of view to which they are accustomed. This is probably what has happened in the present case; a good scheme has been marred to satisfy narrow prejudices, and while subordinates were stopping the way with their small limitations and conditions, India was left without the engineers it wanted.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, April 8.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, April 7.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d., | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

RECRUITING RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—The following general order by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published:—Headquarters Camp, Feb. 18.—The 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade is to be added to the regiments specified in G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 4, to which re-engagement is not permitted.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales. 95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	... ...	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...	95¼ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100. 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	... ...	92½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...	92½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...	98
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...	par ¼ pm. 107½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¼d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10½ ⅜d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¼d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares. £		Paid.	Prices.
	India Stock		205 to 207½
	India 5 per cent.		111¼
	India 4 per cent.		100¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91½
	Indin 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		99¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		106½ to 107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100¾
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		9s. to 15s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101 to 102
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103¾ to 104¼
Stock	East Indian	100	107 to 108
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¼ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. reben.)	all	87¼
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102 to 103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	102½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	½ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101½ to 102¼
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅜ to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13 to 14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42¾ to 43¾
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	132 to 135
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7⅞ to 7¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅞ to 6¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	6 to 6⅝ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜ to 9¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8¾ to 9
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	13
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3 dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	4 to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	99 to 101
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46 to 48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis.

REGIMENTAL MESS AND BAND EXPENSES.—With reference to instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the C. in C. in India is pleased to notify that (staff) medical officers serving with a British regiment not forming part of the establishment, although liable to the annual subscriptions, are not called upon to pay the contributions to regimental messes and bands on appointment and promotion.

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, 22nd March, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing, in the case of such as may be found on further examination to be not already qualified in Professional Subjects, a Qualifying Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
English: Composition ... ... 500 } ,, History ... ... 500 }	1,000
Mathematics, pure and mixed	2,000
Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
French	750
German	750
Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following Branches—viz. (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing ...	500
Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing	500

The Charge made to a Student at the College will be at the rate of £150 per annum, *payment of a part of which may be deferred, and effected by annual deductions from his salary, after his appointment to the Government Service.*

For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

P.S.—Successful Competitors, who may be found on subsequent examination to be already qualified for the Engineering Service, will receive appointments without passing through the College.

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

(Signed) RIDGWAY & SONS,
Army Agents,
2, Waterloo-place, London.

Dated 11th March, 1870.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY affords the greatest facilities for effecting Assurances on the lives of persons proceeding abroad.

Local Boards and Agencies in each Colony.
Moderate Premiums at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate Reduction to Home Rates on return to Europe, or other temperate climate.
Loans advanced to Civilians and Military Officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual Income of the Company £700,000 sterling.
Invested Capital and Accumulations upwards of £4,000,000.

H. Jones Williams, Gen. Sec. for England, 82, King William-street, London.
John O'Hagan, Res. Sec., West-end Office, 3, Pall-mall East.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 18; Agra, March 16; Calcutta and Madras, March 15.

No more raids are reported from the Cachar frontier, nor do we hear much of any movements among our own troops in that quarter. It appears that the Head-Quarters of the 4th and 44th N.I. are to stand fast on the frontier until after the rains. Detachments of the former go to Monierkhall, Jalnacherra, and Loharbund, of the latter to Sylhet, Chargola, and Alinuggur, for the purpose of building stockades and opening out roads from one outpost to another. The prevalent belief is that early in the next cold season half a dozen regiments will invade the Loshai jungles, three from the Cachar and the remainder from the Chittagong side.

THE Indian Government has announced its plan of action with regard to the defence of the North-Eastern frontier, through a letter addressed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Aitchison, to the Landholders' and Commercial Association of British India. The latter are informed that the Indian Government has for the last two years been busied with "the difficult question" of defending the Bengal frontier from Cachar to Arracan, that the wild border tribes are scattered about a vast tract of unexplored jungle, of which very little knowledge has been gleaned even by the expeditions sent out from time to time to punish raiders, and that not much success has hitherto rewarded the efforts of Government officers to gain some knowledge of the country, and to find out the causes and objects of the raids so often carried into British ground. To defend such a frontier is no easy work, nor can the insecurity of ages be remedied in a day. Settlers in these districts "must not be unprepared to face to some extent the dangers usually incident to pioneers in all parts of the world." Lord Mayo rests the success of any defensive measures his government may take mainly on the support they may win from the planters themselves and their agents. The entire defence of so wide and undefined a frontier is more than the Government feels itself warranted in undertaking. But the first step towards a practicable scheme of defence is to define the limits within which the Government is prepared to enforce its authority. A line stretching from the borders of Manipore to Hill Tipperah would include all the existing tea-gardens. As soon as the boundary shall have been settled, such cleared tracts as may be found suitable for defence will be opened up, posts will be established at proper intervals along the line, and the intervals themselves will be constantly patrolled. From a policy of watchful and vigorous defence Lord Mayo expects more lasting benefit than from retaliatory expeditions, and he insists on the duty of trying to win the goodwill and confidence of the outlying tribes by all possible means. To this end he has directed that all district-officers on the frontier shall encourage frequent and friendly intercourse with the tribes and their chiefs by going among them from time to time, persuading them to enter our service and frequent our markets, endeavouring to act as peacemakers between them and our own subjects, and using other like means to secure a lasting personal influence among these wild borderers.

THE assurances contained in this document have helped to allay the anxieties of the Cachar tea-planters with regard to the future; and the advice to lend a hand in their own defence has been promptly followed up, if it was not indeed forestalled, by a movement among themselves for the formation of a volunteer rifle-corps. With regard to the past however they still nourish a grievance against the Bengal Government, which encouraged so many of them to buy land along an undefined and unguarded frontier, without warning them of the risks they would thereby incur, and which took no adequate measures afterwards to save them from a recurrence of their former sufferings. There is some ground, we think, for these complaints if it be true that the planters bought their land in utter ignorance of the real state of affairs. At the same time one would think that previous raids would have taught them not to expect too much from official inertness, or even from Mr. Edgar's ill-rewarded zeal.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S Budget statement, which fills several pages of the *Englishman's Overland Mail*, has been received in India with a kind of surly resignation. The reduction of the income-tax to about one per cent. has not greatly softened the public heart towards Sir R. Temple, who is still charged with defiance of public opinion, with an obstinate blindness to the fruits of past experience in respect of the income-tax, and with an invincible leaning towards extravagant outlay on public works. Even the semi-official *Pioneer* avows "that the Finance Minister has failed to appreciate his true duty to the public, and to some extent has failed to profit by the public criticism of the past year." It is something however in Sir Richard's favour, as the *Pioneer* itself allows, that the reduced income-tax for the current year, being confined to incomes above Rs. 750 a-year, will exempt no fewer than 240,000 poor men from the burden which last year was shared among 480,000 in all. With regard also to the unexpected gain of a million upon opium, Sir Richard can hardly be blamed for a misreckoning based on data so sound that the highest estimate of the best authorities exceeded his by only £122,500. His apology for last year's income-tax on the other hand was quite as lame as anyone could expect, and his proposal to levy the reduced tax for an indefinite period has since, according to a recent telegram, been set aside by a majority of the Supreme Council, which decreed that the tax should be levied for one year only.

SIR RICHARD was more successful in defending the Home Government from the charge of spending money in England without due reference to India, and of giving the Indian Government no detailed accounts of the home outlay. He de-

cleared that most of that outlay was incurred either on requisitions from India, or under rules proposed by the Indian Government. The accounts of the Home Government, made out in fullest detail, are transmitted to India regularly month by month, and once a year those accounts are published in the *Gazette of India;* so that the Indian public may know as much about every item of home outlay as it does about the money spent in India. We may note by the way that the ordinary home outlay for 1871-2 is estimated at £8,124,000, or £178,100 less than the "regular estimate" for the year before. As this however exceeded the Budget estimate by about three quarters of a million, we decline to crow beforehand over the reduction prophesied for the coming year. The military charges in England for the coming year are set down at about three and a-half millions, rather less than the total for last year. The increase of late years under this head is divisible between furlough allowances, stores, and transport service. The first of these items is balanced by a decrease on account of officers' pay in India. The increase on stores is due to the new breech-loading arms. It is only the augmented charge for the steam troopships about which Sir Richard feels at all anxious in the future. We are threatened with a still increasing outlay under this head, although "attention is being given to the matter."

The total estimated outlay for the coming year amounts to £52,631,500, of which 3½ millions are assigned to public works extraordinary. These include irrigation works for the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Behar, and Orissa, with some State Railways in the Punjab and Rajpootana. The delay in carrying on the former is ascribed in great measure to the careful enquiry bestowed on the several projects, and to the need of securing adequate returns in water-rent. Now that the question of railway guages has been settled in favour of a 3ft. 3 in. guage, Sir Richard looks to see an early development of the State Railway system, with especial regard to the supply of cheap salt from the Sambhur Lake.

The charge for guaranteed interest on existing railways for the coming year, is reckoned by Sir R. Temple at £1,856,900, or about £20,000 less than the regular estimate for the past year, which exceeded the Budget estimate by nearly £320,000, and the actual outlay of 1869-70 by a few thousands more. Between March and December last the whole capital outlay on railways had grown from eighty-three and a-half to eighty six and a-half millions. Five thousand miles of railway are now open, and a thousand more have been sanctioned or begun. Only three railways—the Great Indian, the Bombay and Baroda, and the Madras—have agreed to share with the Government half their net earnings above 5 per cent. for ever, on condition of their debt to the State being written off and the State's claim to buy the lines being deferred. The net traffic receipts on the existing lines have not lately kept pace with the general expectation, being rather less for last year than the year before. For the coming year an increase of £150,000 is allowed for in the Budget. At present the Indian Railways are paying an average of less than 3 per cent., the highest figure being 4·8 per cent. on the East Indian line, while the Great Southern of India and the Jubbulpore Extension pay only 1·4 and 1·2 per cent. Progress in this respect during the last five years has chiefly been confined to the Bengal Presidency. Great efforts have lately been made to check the further expansion of railway capital accounts, and a money limit has been fixed within which all outlay on particular works must be charged to revenue.

The recent revelations at Allahabad of the way in which poor Indian men and women may be kidnapped and carried off to an English colony by fellows who act as emigration-agents under the assumed control of an official Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta go far to confirm the cynicism of those who look on the modern coolie system as often little better than ancient slavery under a new name. Just as Presbyter was Priest writ large in Milton's eyes, so the emigration-agent of to-day too often bears an unpleasant resemblance to the slave-stealer of old. At Allahabad condign punishment has been promptly dealt on the gentlemen who entrapped a number of poor but good-looking young women into their "depot," with a view to earn seven rupees a head for shipping their victims off to Jamaica. But we should like to know how many pretty young women and able-bodied men have undergone the fate which these particular women escaped by a happy accident. But for the timely interference of the Rev. Mr. Evans some twenty poor creatures might have been duly passed before the proper authorities, and stowed on board ship at Calcutta under the eyes of their appointed "Protector." As for the horrors of the coolie trade with French settlements, a Note in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Saturday shows up the nature of that traffic as it were in a single lightning-flash. The Allahabad affair however seems to have stirred up the Indian Government to a fresh atttempt at checking the worst abuses of the present system. Mr. Chapman has brought in a Bill for the better protection of coolies in the Indian depots and on board ship. Mr. Campbell, the new Lieutenant-Governor, was for going yet further, by the appointment of local agents on behalf of Indian coolies in each of the British colonies; but owned himself satisfied with Mr. F. Stephen's reminder of the power of Government to stop emigration to any place where the emigrants are badly treated. We are not so ready to share his satisfaction, in view of the tendency in human nature to ignore abuses which it is inconvenient to acknowledge. The last Report from Demerara describes a state of things hardly consistent with the practice at Allahabad.

If Dr. Leitner has his circle of detractors in the Punjab, and finds his name omitted in the last batch of Fellows elected into the Calcutta University, his own countrymen appear less blind to his merits as an Oriental scholar. The *Pioneer* quotes, from the *Vienna Gazette* of December 2, 1870, a paragraph announcing that the Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class, had been conferred upon Dr. Leitner for his "meritorious services to the cause of education in the Punjab." The honour thus bestowed on him is said to rank above the Order of Francis Joseph, the one usually bestowed on distinguished men of letters. It also gives the wearer a kind of claim to official employment in Austria. The *Pioneer* may well contrast the homage paid to learning in the Austrian Empire with the pettiness that marked the dealings of learned Englishmen in Calcutta towards so distinguished a scholar as the head of the Lahore Government College.

We learn by telegraph that Lord Mayo reached Allahabad on April 6, and held a meeting of his Council to consider local Bills. In explaining his Budget for the North-West Provinces, Sir W. Muir announced the withdrawal of the intended licence-tax, thereby remitting £100,000 of local taxation as the first-fruits of the economy engendered by the new financial scheme. Mr. F. Stephen is said to have explained at some length the legal right of the Government to impose local taxes in spite of the Permanent Settlement. After a sitting of several hours Lord Mayo broke up the Council with a compliment to Sir W. Muir on his successful beginning with the new system of local Bills.

Mr. W. P. Andrew has just published another batch of letters addressed to the ruling powers of this country and elsewhere on behalf of his long projected, still unaccomplished Euphrates Valley Railway. To judge from a number of letters the replies to which are not given, the author's pet project has advanced some stages nearer execution than it stood a year or two ago. He no longer asks for any pecuniary aid from the British Government, being content with some assurance of their future countenance, in the way of sending mails, stores, and troops by the Euphrates Line whenever it may be opened. About the mails there need be no difficulty, but stores would surely travel cheaper if not quite so quickly by the Suez Canal, and it is open to grave question whether troops destined for India ought for sanitary reasons to undergo the long railway ride from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, except in the most pressing emergencies. Nor do we share Mr. Andrew's apprehensions lest the transfer of the Suez Canal to an English company should hurt the prospects of the Euphrates Valley Railway. It ought not at any rate to do so. Each route has its own advantages, and for sound political reasons we cannot afford to lose any opportunity of strengthening our hold on Egypt and its ruler. With the Khedive for our fast friend and his Canal in the hands of an English company, we could face the Turkish problem with a quiet mind. On the other hand a railway from Alexandretta to Bussorah would secure us a good alternative route to India, a route whose usefulness would not be affected by any change of rulers at Constantinople. For mails and all goods requiring quick despatch the gain of eight or nine days by such a route would be of no small importance, and the sen-

ng of troops by this line might sometimes perhaps be found ex-pedient even in time of peace, without harm to their bodily health. But after all it is rather to the development of overland traffic with Persia, Turkey, and the adjacent countries, than to any large amount of Government support, that Mr. Andrew should look for the chief financial results of his undoubtedly important scheme.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Mr. J. Hooper, Commander late E.I.Co.'s Bengal Marine, at Penzance, March 31. S. Power, Esq., late Chief Engineer East Indian Railway, Bengal, at Coblentz-on-the-Rhine, March 28, aged 57; Lieut.-col. J. Bedford, Bengal Retired List, at Stonigrove, Gloucestershire, March 31; Lieut. col. C. M. S. L. Gwynne, 32nd Foot (Lucknow), at Carmarthen, April 1.

Madras.—Rev. J. Hallewell, late Chaplain, Madras Retired List, at Stroud, March 28, aged 76; Rev. B. Bayley, late of Cottayam, South India, at London, April 3, aged 80.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nubia, April 4.—From Bombay.—Mr. Fastnedge, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Kempton, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and child, Col. Shortt, Miss Spens, Col. Moberley, Mr. Ashburner, Col. Goodenough, Mr. Young, Sir W. and Lady Grey and child. From Alexandria.—Messrs. Eldridge, Hymes, Sutherland, Watton, Kalb, Dr. and Mrs. Elwes, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Goodall, Messrs. T. and S. Deas, Major-gen. White, Mr. Carpenter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Our correspondent's letter on "The Yarkand Mission" will appear next week.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The revised advertisement issued from the India Office with regard to the coming examination for the Civil Engineering College seems to satisfy all reasonable demands on the part of those who voted against the Government scheme a few weeks ago. Whether they will be satisfied is another question. It was not to be expected that the Government would yield more than it could absolutely help to the clamours of a party which, under the cloak of free-trade principles, sought to maintain the vested interest of various teaching bodies in the right to furnish India with badly qualified civil engineers. The new advertisement informs the public that "successful competitors, who may be found on subsequent examination to be already qualified for the engineering service, will receive appointments without passing through the College." This concession to the claims of existing institutions and usages takes care, be it observed, to retain the power of the India Office to select its candidates by a preliminary examination on general subjects. It is still incumbent on any candidate for the Indian Public Works Department to prove himself up to the mark in general acquirements, before he proceeds to challenge a further trial of his fitness to dispense with the subsequent process of a preparatory training at Cooper's Hill. Such an arrangement has the advantage of being fair to all concerned. No one who has already qualified himself elsewhere for immediate service in India will be obliged to keep his terms at the Government College, while at the same time he cannot grumble at having to pass the preliminary test which certifies that his general education has not been neglected. Those also who object to the high charge of £150 a-year for the College course, as likely to keep out many deserving sons of poor gentlemen, will be glad to note another amendment in the revised notice, which provides that some part of the yearly charge may be defrayed by annual deductions from the student's pay after he has taken up his Indian appointment. As that pay will amount from the beginning to £420 a-year, such an arrangement will materially smoothe the way to candidates of limited means but high ambition.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The evidence hitherto taken by the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance has little direct bearing upon the great financial questions of the day. The witnesses are trustworthy and well-informed, but they have told us almost nothing which anyone fairly conversant with the Indian history of the last hundred years could not have previously learned for himself. Most of their evidence may be found in the records of former committees or in such standard works as Mr. Kaye's "Administration of the East India Company;" and the remainder merely brings together the facts contained in documents accessible to any inquirer. Sir Bartle Frere discourses with his usual clearness on the history of land-tenures in Western India since the British conquest. From Mr. Mangles we get some strongly expressed opinions on the character and results of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, that theme of never-ending controversy, about which some other witness, equally able and well-informed, will probably express opinions flatly opposite, though quite as strongly held. Sir Robert Montgomery has gone with sufficient thoroughness into the question of the land tenures in the Punjab; Mr. R. Dalyell into those of Madras; and in due time other old Indians, equally competent and painstaking, will display their acquaintance with the administrative past in other portions of our Indian Empire. To judge by their present pace and scale of work, the Committee will have many days to sit before they see the goal of their labours.

Their time however will not have been misspent if they succeed in applying to some practical purpose the fruit of inquiries which certainly promise to cover a wide space of ground. To satisfy all reasonable demands on the side of India and to enlist the intelligent interest of Englishmen at home in questions of Indian polity, are results worth achieving at the cost of some redundancies and roundabout processes in the conduct of the inquiry. It may in the long run prove more of an advantage than a drawback that so much of the old ground should be gone over, if the statesmen of England should thereby be enabled to form clear and just conclusions on matters hitherto left to the sole care of a few official experts and their local agents. By bringing into one focus the experiences and opinions of many competent witnesses on everything connected with the financial administration of India, the Committee, if they are worth their high office, should at least succeed in illuminating some of the dark places of Anglo-Indian politics, in exposing past errors, clearing up old misunderstandings, and pointing out the best roads to practical reform in the future. What is the truth for instance with regard to the permanent settlement of the land revenues in Bengal? Was Lord Cornwallis's scheme for creating a body of loyal landlords a mischievous mistake or a well-considered and fruitful reform? According to Mr. George Campbell, whose comprehensive essay on "The Land Tenures of India" forms part of the Cobden Club Series for 1870, the Permanent Settlement of 1793 was in its principles generally good and sound—the fixity of the money charge always excepted—and the men who helped to establish it were men of ripe experience and statesmanlike breadth of view. So far as the Settlement proved a failure, apart from its financial aspects, that failure was owing to subsequent breaches of the original provisions on the part of those who administered the province. The zemindars of Bengal may not be model landlords of the English breed, but as times go they are far from hard, as a rule, upon their tenantry. Except in Behar, they are not given to raising their rents, and the ryots on their part have generally made some profit out of their holdings.

Mr. Ross Mangles on the other hand has nothing at all to say in favour of the Perpetual Settlement. In his recent evidence before the Finance Committee he denounces the Bengal system as a huge mistake, unfair alike to the Government and the people. It was carried out in spite of the wiser counsels of Mr. Shore, at a time when the fearful famine which is said to have destroyed a third of the people of Bengal had turned large tracts of tillage into waste land, and greatly reduced the value of the land throughout the province. The protection promised to the ryots was never in fact granted, nor did the Government even reserve to itself the right to impose further taxes on the zemindars, to whom it gave away the people's birthright. One consequence of this ill-considered measure has

been the levying of other taxes from the rest of the community, to make up for the financial drought caused by a settlement which made no provision for any subsequent rise in the value of land. How great that rise has been, Mr. Mangles showed by instancing one estate whose owner offered to let it for thirty-three times the amount of his rent due to the State. In like manner the Government have obtained very high prices for re-letting estates that have fallen into their hands. It was impossible, says Mr. Mangles, to exaggerate the recklessness and general faultiness of the Bengal Settlement. With regard to its financial demerits, he would even double the three millions a-year which Mr. Holt Mackenzie has set down as the money loss it inflicted on the Government. Mr. Mangles seems to us less happy in his reference to Lord Cornwallis's "strong opinions in favour of a landed aristocracy," and to the way in which that nobleman overrode the earnest remonstrances of Mr. John Shore. The fact, as Mr. Kaye well put it some twenty years ago, is that the Zemindarrie Settlement which Lord Cornwallis made perpetual in 1793 was ordained in 1789, after years of exhaustive inquiry, with the entire approval of Mr. Shore himself, who only demurred to any hasty perpetuation of a settlement concluded at first for ten years with the only body of men at that time available for the purpose. It was "emphatically the work of the Company's civil servants," and had "nothing whatever to do with the personal character" of its ostensible author.

The weak point of the Bengal Settlement, apart from any defects in carrying it out, was the fixing of the assessment for ever at one uniform money rental without any provision for the future rise in the price of those things for which the money assessment was taken as an equivalent. After eighty years of peaceful progress the State's share in the produce of the land must be worth at the present value of money many millions more than it was worth at the time of fixing the assessment. Had the amount of revenue claimable by the State been fixed at a certain proportion to the average price of grain from time to time, the perpetual character of the settlement would have been open to small objection. Its framers either overlooked so natural a precaution or greatly overrated the future productiveness of other fiscal resources. It seems hard to suppose that they would otherwise have deliberately made the Zemindars a present of several millions a-year, which would now have been easily available for such new sources of outlay as time inevitably engenders in a growing country. It is even now a moot question whether the terms of the Perpetual Settlement have not absolutely debarred the Bengal Government from levying any separate cess on the land for the making of roads or the education of the people. Some seven members of the Indian Council have at any rate recorded their dissent from the Indian Minister's decree in favour of an educational cess on the land, on the very ground that such a measure would be denounced by the Zemindars as a breach of faith, if even it should be found at all compatible in fact with the Regulations of 1793. A perpetual settlement under right conditions of flexibility would have saved Indian financiers from all the shifts to which they have lately been driven in order to make up for the mistakes of their predecessors. Such a settlement would differ in effect so little from the thirty years' settlement in Bombay, as to bear out the paradox advanced by Sir Bartle Frere, when he described the latter as "a perpetual tenure, reassessable every thirty years." It would secure fixity of tenure with a periodical readjustment of rents based on a fixed proportion of the net yearly value. One-half the net yearly rental is the share now taken by the State in all the newly settled provinces. By readjusting the money value of that half once every twenty or thirty years in the manner proposed by Sir Donald Macleod, we should get all the benefits of fixity of tenure without the drawbacks of a fixed money valuation.

Inspector Generalship of Prisons, Oude.—The Sanitary Commissioner of Oude is appointed to be ex-officio inspector-general of prisons in Oude.

Correspondence.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—While considering that income-tax is objectionable on grounds peculiar to the East; that profit on the British manufacture, and the British smuggling, of opium is now precarious; and that forced extra cesses on the fixed land-tax are indefensible; some comments in the *Times of India* of last month have led me to read in *Fraser's Magazine* an "Indian Deficit" article, which is very justly reprobated by that journal as "seeking to suggest a sweeping scheme of spoliation and political treachery." The author scents the revenues of our allies and tributary princes. The large native garrison at Barrackpore may have accustomed him to suppose that all other cantonments are occupied in like strength, and thence to infer that "our present native army is enormous." He can hardly have had any experience of the routine of the outdoor duties of native infantry, even in time of peace and in quarters, or the wide dominions over which those duties extend. But he seems very familiar with the use of the sabre. Alleging that we have "alienated" (!) millions of revenue to the native States, he would retrieve that by increasing the European Army in India from 55,000 men to 65,000, so as to billet "a division of the Queen's Forces" on each of our allies and subsidiary States, and to subject their treasuries to cover the entire cost. He apprehends that "statesmen may feel a difficulty" in our treaties with those Powers; but "if that knot appears a serious entanglement," he "would recommend it be cut by an immediate declaration of war, while we have our hands free as now." The main difference between him and one whose deeds were chronicled by Marquis Wellesley, seems to be that the latter of the two heroes was guilty of no violation of compact, no breach of honour, when proclaiming that "throughout Hindostan all the sinful heretics will, with the utmost ease, become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of religion; for the treachery and deceit of the Christians in the regions of Hindostan is beyond the power of belief." That process of surmounting a difficulty appeared to the Sultan "sufficiently simple," as this writer declares his *commands* for "cutting an entanglement" to be. But the former, in his arrogance, intrepidly perished. The latter, in his self-sufficiency, would, from a safe distance, imperil the safety of his countrymen.

The writer's remedy for Deficit is not devoid of other obstructions than the "knot" he would cut "with our own good sword." It is possible he may have grounds for stating that the Governor-general was compelled by the Home Government solely against his judgment to form subsidiary treaties. But, it is difficult to reconcile that assertion with the fact of that distinguished statesman having reported to the Home Government, that "the possession of their territories by the Chiefs being guaranteed to them is in every respect advantageous and honourable to the British Government, and strengthening ourselves by general defensive alliances." From the same high authority he might learn that a Governor-general, with much hard fighting actually on his hands in India, and while designing his expedition to capture the Mauritius, sought to raise his total of European Infantry, Royal and Local, for all India, and for expeditions beyond it, from 10,500 men to 18,000; but that the Minister of England replied, "your Lordships will be able to judge, from the above sketch of our military position, the difficulties I have had to contend with, in attempting to procure for India the reinforcements of force which I deem to be essential to our interests in that quarter." Thereupon, the entire strength determined, and accepted, was 1,920 Cavalry and 15,000 Infantry, including non-effectives. In the present situation of affairs in Europe, it is probable that, on inquiry at Whitehall, the writer would learn that the still larger reinforcements needed for his crusade could not easily be made available. He may then find some consolation in that which the Duke of Wellington wrote, when, with an accurate knowledge of its bearings on finance, he averred, of such absorption, that "it degrades and beggars the natives, and makes them all enemies."

Aspiring to display "India as it may be" in reference to native allies, the writer apparently does not at all comprehend the real position of any of them. For instance, he asserts dogmatically of Cashmere that, in default of any native candi-

date, a subsidiary prince was set up, who was as much a stranger as the King of Greece. Evidently he is in ignorance of its previous situation; of there having been no case of candidature; of the family of our nominee having been natives of that vicinity during seven centuries; of the services rendered to us by very able members of it long before the Sikh war, and during that struggle, and subsequently; and of the forecast of the British Government, then close at hand, and represented by men so circumspect and patriotic as Lord Hardinge and Sir Frederick Currie, when creating, in furtherance of our true interests, a Rajpoot Principality on the Mahommedan's flank, and conferring it on the loyal Goolaub Singh, a tried and brave old rajah. He would fain deprive his "Deficit" victims of all sympathy for their feeling and rights by vituperation, as coarse as it is groundless. His fearful mitrailleuse aims its ripping fire at all chiefs. His repertory of abuse is furnished partly from the stereotyped phrases of a newspaper patronised by Calcutta quidnuncs, and published in their Serampore parish; partly from the Billingsgate of his own fertile fancy. He denounces them all as "tyrants, spendthrifts, oppressive Princes, abominable scoundrels, always borrowing, tyrannising at pleasure, feeding paupers, maintaining hordes of native troops, rapacious, extravagant, maintaining private armies (whatever that may mean), with the vices, the pageantries, and the intrigues of paltry natives, their private luxuries, their personal luxuries, their recklessness, their abject indebtedness, their horrible flagrancy, their gross oppression and unpopularity, their indulging in feasts and fireworks, &c." These tirades recall to mind the virulent defamation of Germans disgracing the French press generally, and attorney Gambetta's mendacious placards in particular. If it gratifies this dealer in invective to devote his pen to such uses, one need not grudge him the pastime, though one cannot approve his taste. Such rhodomontade really injures no one. Some of our old allies will assuredly make merry over the grotesque attempt which malevolence has made to portray them; while listening lieges, less callous to the license of our press, will pull at the moustache with force fit to eradicate it.

Either the author's horizon may have been bounded by the ancient ditch of Calcutta, confining his intercourse and sympathy for the most part to the Masalchee class, and thus acquiring a foggy and a narrow view of the nature and extent of Hindostan, and of the real character and conduct of our allies and tributaries; or he may be of those who happily combine the enjoyment of large emoluments with the *dolce far niente*, under his "lunar government" amongst his "lunar models"—a designation suggested to his mind, no doubt, by the circumstance that they certainly do treat their "mundane subjects" *de haut en bas*—who dwell on the lofty ranges of this little planet and thus repose supine as nigh as possible to the heavenly orb. In the latter case this supreme arbiter, when some day descending from a region, where naturally there may be something of that "cloudiness" and "haziness" of which he complains as obscuring Indian questions, to the level of his "mundanes," may devise something more practical and less dishonest than his dragooning scheme. Those "mundanes" may now be often seen wistfully regarding the elevated abodes of their "lunar rulers;" and, maybe, they find some comfort in the saying, old as the earliest observation of the sublime sphere—"Stultus sicut luna mutatur." Meanwhile, the Finance Minister, if expecting to find consistency in him, will rely on one so devoid of scruple in disregarding solemn engagements with princes, to lend the cordial aid of his emphatic language in justifying the proposed exaction of additional revenue from those of our own subjects who have been such simpletons as to put faith in our promises that the settlement made with them was to be really permanent.

Some of the writer's crotchets might be dissipated were he to devote six months to close observation in and around the Punjab, say from April till September, when people and chiefs have leisure to converse with him; then, likewise, in Rohilkund; then in Goozerat and the South Mahratta country. With that experience he will have become aware that of princes there are good, bad, and inexperienced, as elsewhere in this world; the first entitled to our esteem, goodwill, and good faith; the second—and such only—deserving to be Mazzini'd; and the last susceptible of being led to a due sense of a ruler's responsibilities. He will observe that, generally speaking, there is nothing objectionable or unamiable in any class, excepting some religious absurdities. He will hear it said by everyone that, of all milch cows, none are so good and kind givers as the agricultural classes; and that we are their first masters who have ever been addicted to ride as well as milk them.

Your space would not admit of observations on his "other branch of the subject." But it may be noticed that it is merely another peg on which to hang his execration of princes; and that, of the fallacies pervading his pages, not the least of them is his charging the Liberal party with backsliding, in approving Lord Canning's sanction of the right of adoption, and so "seeing the prince and not the peasant;" whereas, the truth is notorious that, throughout the Native States, it was the people as much as, or more, than the princes who were mortified and resentful at the right being withheld from their ruling houses. Our cupidity in appropriating the highly cultivated province of Sattara, and our intolerance in rudely disregarding the Rajah's feeling of sacred obligation to adopt an heir to rule over his prosperous and contented subjects, astounded and disgusted them, from the highest to the lowest. And the demise of the childless Dowlut Rao Sindhia of Gwalior, who could not make up his mind to select a successor, and who did not—though urged to do so by the British Resident at his bedside, by orders of the British Government—exhibits, as reported by that distinguished officer, a touching scene in the manifestation of an attached people's anxiety to effect an adoption, notwithstanding their dying chief's indifference.—Yours obediently, H. H.

March 25.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Englishman* thinks there is so much in Sir Richard Temple's Budget statement to vindicate him from the charges of incompetence and indifference to public opinion which have been brought against him, that it the more regrets the traces of past error and obstinacy which still remain to mar it. As a mere arithmetical exposition of Indian finances, past and prospective, the statement is perhaps as perfect as the most sedulous care and the most indefatigable industry could make it. Yet, after all, the Budget is a triumph of arithmetic rather than of statesmanship, or even of financial skill. There is still the same infertility of invention, still the same want of all attempt to grapple with the problem of Indian finance in any but a hand-to-mouth manner, which have characterised Sir Richard Temple's previous Budgets, and, in justice to him we must admit, those of his predecessors in office. And, what is still more deplorable, the retention of the income-tax without the usual limit as to time, at two pie in the rupee, suggests reasonable ground for apprehension that it is to this tax, and to it alone, that Sir Richard Temple looks as the source upon which the Government of India must in future draw whenever the ordinary revenue of the country happens to fall short of the sum it determines to expend. The practical result is not difficult to foresee. This year Sir Richard Temple estimated opium at Rs. 975 per chest, and he had to impose an income-tax of 3½ per cent. to cover the anticipated deficiency. For the coming year he estimates opium at Rs. 1,075 per chest, and we have an income-tax of 1 1-24th per cent. So in future we may make up our minds that low prices of opium mean a heavy income-tax, and high prices of opium only a temporary relaxation of the pressure. In the meantime nothing is being done to develop any new source of revenue, so that if some day opium should entirely fail us, or, as is very probable, undergo a much more serious depreciation of value than any which has yet occurred, we may expect the income-tax to be raised to a rate which may drive the country into rebellion. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a state of things so unsound and so pregnant with danger that no prudent statesman would tolerate it a moment longer than was absolutely unavoidable. So far from retaining the income-tax at a nominal rate to meet future exigencies, he would see in that impost the worst of all instruments for the purpose in view, because it is a tax the enhancement of which is absolutely certain to cause the most serious discontent. The great defect of the Budget, then, is that not only is this vicious impost retained—we care not, so far as the principle is concerned, at how low a rate—but no proof is furnished of the desire to get rid of it, and substitute in its place sources of revenue which may be utilised in a greater or less degree without creating serious political danger. On the contrary, by seeking legislative sanction for the tax for an indefinite period, Sir Richard Temple destroys any hope which might have been entertained that he was conscious of the importance of having something better to rely upon. Sir Richard Temple argues that without the tax he would have had to budget for a deficit of about half a million sterling; and, taking the figures he has given, it is of course obvious that simply to deduct the estimated proceeds of the tax from the receipts would be to create a deficit of that amount. But to say that a deficit must, therefore, have been budgeted for is to assume that there is no way of saving £500,000

on the other side of the account, and no other way of providing it but by an income-tax, the one of which propositions is open to serious doubt, and the other simply incredible. The whole tenour of the Budget, however, assumes both these propositions, and goes to show that Sir Richard Temple is content to believe further economy to be impossible, and further provision of revenue to be possible in only one way. Truly, if this is the case, the condition of Indian finance is deplorable, and the prospects of British rule in India are gloomy indeed.

The *Friend of India* holds that when the Government was making a concession to the popular feeling it ought to have been done gracefully—graciously. Mr. Disraeli was not far wrong the other day in saying that when the Fenians were liberated from prison (he disputed the policy of the liberation) the amnesty should have been complete. One wonders indeed how it was that a man like Mr. Gladstone should have made such an unaccountable blunder as to forgive and at the same time banish. It was not, however, half as bad a blunder as Sir Richard Temple's, in defending, while he was remitting, the income-tax, and in using words which seemed to indicate that he would be much readier to bring back the tax to 3½ per cent. than he was in reducing it to the rate which it ought to have been his pride and pleasure to announce. There is a great deal in the fact of governing men having the sympathy and goodwill of the governed; a great deal in convincing people that a statesman is ready and willing to recede from any position, the moment he is convinced that that position is wrong, and that no position can possibly be maintained when it is strongly opposed to the national feeling. For our own part we are as firmly convinced as Sir Richard Temple that direct taxation is the most rational taxation, but we are also convinced that if the taxation of England were direct taxation there would be a revolution in a week. Apart from theories, there is not the slightest question that some of the highest work of statesmanship in modern times has been to spread taxation over a larger surface, so that the weight might not rest heavily on any particular part. We should have liked to hear Sir Richard Temple say that he believed in the principle of the income-tax (as we suppose he does), but that the proofs were so ample that an income-tax was unsuited to India that he would accept the practical fact in the face of the more perfect theory, and give a kind of assurance to the people that whatever else the Financial Department might be compelled to fall back upon, it would not readily fall back upon an income-tax. It was evident, however, that Sir Richard Temple could not take this view. All the criticism of his financial position he seems to have stored up in his memory with the intention of making this triumphant exposition at the proper time. It is little. It is not statesmanlike. It is not prudent. It spoiled a budget that ought to have been a good one. The great feature, of course, in the Budget is the decentralisation scheme, which we trust will be carefully considered by the Council with a view to amendment of detail. The principle, however, will hardly need much discussion. It is apparent at once to common sense; and the other principle which has been recently advocated by some distinguished men is so clearly one that would break up the Empire into fragments as to be almost beyond discussion.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The *Indian Economist* thinks that upon the whole the financial prospects of the new year are bright, and although it does not itself feel at liberty to urge the total abolition of the income-tax, the fact that the opposition to it is universal and bitter should have great weight in the eyes of Government. "The true end of legislation," says Edmund Burke, "is to follow, not to force, public inclination. It would be dreadful, indeed, if there was any power in the nation capable of resisting its unanimous desire, or even the desire of any very great and decided majority of the people. The people may be deceived in their choice of an object, but I can scarcely conceive any choice they can make to be so very mischievous as the existence of any human force capable of resisting it. When Government and the people differ Government is generally in the wrong." So, too, in 1772, when speaking on a Bill respecting the import and export of corn, the profound and eloquent statesman said,—"I give way to the present Bill not because I approve of the measure in itself, but because I think it prudent to yield; . . . the people will have it so, and it is not for their representatives to say nay." These words embody such profound wisdom that we would press them upon Lord Mayo's notice. There can be no doubt whatever that the people are opposed as one man to the income-tax. Well, whether they are right or wrong is no longer the question. "The proper business of a statesman," says Mr. Buckle, "is to contrive the means by which certain ends may be effected, leaving to the general voice of the country to determine what those ends shall be, and shaping his own conduct, not according to his own principles, but according to the wishes of the people for whom he legislates, and whom he is bound to obey." With whatever limitations we may hold this doctrine in India, the passage embodies a great principle for the statesman's guidance. Feeble and shallow men spend their little force in resisting the popular wish till they find themselves at length compelled to yield in the midst of deserved odium, where a statesman, by prompt and graceful concession, puts himself at the head of the movement, for that guidance and control which are at once granted him by popular acclaim. Lord Mayo has done a wise thing in the issue of the late Financial Resolution. We think he would be well advised were he now, without sinking, or professing to sink, his own convictions, to repeal the income-tax in deference to what is plainly the universal wish.

MILITARY MISMANAGEMENT.

The *Times of India* asks how it comes that in these days regiments would appear to be specially found for officers, and not officers for regiments. As the Bombay Army is now administered, we have seen seven hundred men handed over like so many sheep to this or that hungry claimant, without regard to his qualifications to command. Favouritism or arbitrary selection does everything now-a-days, and without special influence at head-quarters, influence, too, of a character we had rather not characterise. The line of demarcation between civil and military employ is now much more broad than it was before; so when the truant officer returns to military duty he finds himself a fish out of water. Changes have taken place in the system of duties, of pay, accounts, and drill; and when native officers go for orders or take up any case, they find that the European officer whom they expect to stamp with his individuality everything connected with duty in the regiment, is a helpless cipher. It may be urged that this will not last long, that in course of time the European officer will regain a knowledge of his duty. This may be true in part, but during this "course of time" discipline must suffer, not, perhaps, the discipline which suppresses crime, but the discipline which makes the natives look up with regard and trust to their European leader. Moreover, it has been seen from experience that this "course of time" is a long one. Whether from the effects of climate, or the difference of manner in which the mind is taxed, officers who have been long in civil employ find it very difficult to retain the different minutiæ of drill, orders, &c., the retention of which goes to make a good officer. Nor is the above the only way in which the officering of the native army is disregarded at army head-quarters. What Lord Napier of Magdala tried so much to effect, viz. to have old officers with their old regiments, is put aside. Let us give an instance or two. Colonel Ewen Grant, who can show more war service than any other officer in the Bombay Army, who fought at Nuffoosk, at Mooltan and Goozerat, served in the Crimea, in Persia, in the Mutinies, and in China, must have expected on Colonel Campbell's death to get the command of the 3rd Regiment N.I., his old regiment. Instead of this, he, a man of thirty-two years' service, was given the "acting second in command" of the 22nd Regiment N.I.! Take again an instance in the 22nd Regiment N.I. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, acting second in command, left the 22nd for furlough in July, 1870. The late Major P. Hodgson was appointed for a month or so, during which time Colonel Scott, the second in command, was appointed to the command of the 3rd Regiment N.I. Properly speaking, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell should have been appointed to the vacancy, and then Major Hodgson to the Wing Officership. But no; that did not recommend itself to Bombay Headquarters. Colonel Hewett was appointed, remained till October, 1870, was transferred to the 24th N.I., and succeeded by Colonel Grant; Colonel Grant has now been transferred to the 13th N.I. as second in command. Now we see that in the short space of five months a body of 350 men has been bandied about amongst half-a-dozen officers. Is it too much to say that under such a state of things a proper bond of union between officers and men is impossible?

Decentralisation.—Mr. George Campbell has begun vigorously. A searching investigation of the local estimates has shown that no provincial taxation will be involved by the deficit of £87,591, which the Decentralisation Scheme left to be made good by Bengal. The increased power of adjustment and control which this measure vests in the local Government has enabled it to introduce a new spirit of economy throughout ten important branches of its administration, and the £87,591 will be made up from savings, without impairing the departmental efficiency, and without local taxation of any sort.—*Englishman.*

Prince Kassai's Mission.—Our readers will not fail to notice the remarkable confirmation of our arguments regarding the home accounts, furnished by the telegram which we published yesterday morning, concerning the expenses of Prince Kassai's embassy to England, and which was received long after our article on the subject was written. What possible connection, geographical or political, exists between India and Abyssinia we cannot imagine. If it is because the Abyssinians are an Eastern people, then it becomes a question whether India would not be equally liable to pay the expenses of a Caffre or a Hottentot embassy. Indeed, it becomes as desirable in the interests of Indian tax-payers generally to draw a hard and fast line between East and West, as it is in those of the Cachar planters to define the boundary within which Government accepts the responsibility of protecting its subjects. We would suggest, however, that the expenses of the Tigre Embassy might much more justly be charged to the inhabitants of the Cape or of the Mauritius.—*Englishman,* March 14.

Bengal.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

Sir R. Temple summed up the contents of his Budget in these words :—

Such is the exposition which I have this day to offer. The main points have been—

That for 1869-70, instead of an anticipated deficit of £625,594, there has been an actual surplus of £118,668 ;

That for 1870-71 the surplus estimated in the Budget at £163,440 is now estimated at £997,100, or one million ;

That this surplus is really due to an unlooked for accession of opium revenue ;

That without this accession of opium revenue there would have been little more than an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure ;

That for 1871-72 there is estimated a small surplus of income over ordinary expenditure of £93,400 ; that this estimate is arrived at after a large abatement of the income-tax ; the lowest incomes assessable, namely, those between Rs. 750 and 500 being exempted altogether, and the rates for all classes being lowered from 3⅓ to a fraction above one per cent. ;

That this change in the income-tax causes reduction of 1⅓ million of direct taxation ;

That the exemption of incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs 500 reduces the total number of persons assessed, 480,000, by fully one-half, and releases 240,000 taxpayers ;

That the ordinary expenditure for the coming year shows a decrease of one million of expenditure as compared with the current year ;

That subject to certain conditions, an increased financial control has been entrusted to the several local Governments in respect of jails, registration, police, education, medical services, printing, roads other than military, and civil buildings ;

That the grants by the General Treasury for these services have been reduced by £331,038, and that a fixed limit is imposed on the imperial expenditure on these departments ;

That for these provincial services throughout India, allotments have been made of four and three quarter millions, distributed among the various local Governments ;

That apart from the allotments made to the local Governments under these provincial services for roads and buildings, the ordinary Public works grant in India has been brought down to two and one-half millions ;

That three and a-half millions have been raised by loan in England since my last statement was made, while only a little above one million has been expended on public works extraordinary ;

That three and a-half millions are proposed to be spent on public works extraordinary during the coming year 1871-72, two and one-third millions being provided for by loan ;

That owing to the improvements in the account of the income and ordinary expenditure of Government, and the temporary diminution of expenditure on public works extraordinary and on construction of the guaranteed railways, the cash balances in India are very high, and that no loan is proposed in this country ;

That during the current year various measures relating to finance have been carried out, such as the coinage of ten-rupee and five-rupee gold pieces ; the legalisation of a five-rupee note in the paper currency ; the introduction of district savings banks in the interior of the country.

I must now conclude my exposition. If it be found (as I fear it will) meagre and imperfect in many respects, still I hope the Council will remember that my subject is really too varied and extensive to be fully treated in all its particulars within the limits of the patience of my hearers. At all events, within these necessary limits, I have striven to compress as many facts and considerations as possible.

In 1869 I spoke of flourishing revenue and growing commerce. In 1870 the burden of my story was diminished income and depressed trade. In 1871, however, I have now once more to tell of national prosperity, of abundant harvests, of rising income, of falling expenditure, of improved public credit. In two successive expositions (1869 and 1870) I have had to lament the existence of deficit. But on this occasion, in my third exposition, the picture is at last relieved by the prospect of surplus. The Council knows what strenuous exertions have been made to obtain equilibrium and even surplus. Those efforts seem at this moment likely to be attended with even more success than we at first ventured to hope for.

In 1869 I affirmed that the Government of India had aimed at a financial policy to be at once safe, sound, and just. Since then two years of trial and labour have passed, and I affirm once more that the same principles have been strictly observed, notwithstanding that the observance caused much trouble and difficulty.

We have maintained a strict distinction as to what expenditure shall, and what shall not, be considered extraordinary to be provided for by loan. All expenditure, however beneficial, not yielding a direct pecuniary return has been classed as ordinary expenditure. We have resolved that, so far as may be possible, the whole of the ordinary expenditure of each year shall be defrayed from the revenues of that year. We have jealously guarded against everything that might tend to shift the burden of these just charges from the present to the future. We have steadily refrained from providing by loan for any branch of ordinary expenditure or for any public work not yielding direct pecuniary return. We have even refused to entertain proposals for temporary or terminable loans for such purposes. In preference to any such course, the alternative of enhancing the existing taxation has been adopted. But that taxation has been so adjusted as to fall rather on the richer than the poorer classes of this country. Though the revenue has been augmented, yet no fresh burden whatever has been imposed on any branch of trade or of industry ; no new imperial tax has been introduced ; no fiscal innovation has been applied to British India generally. In so far as any fresh tax may be needed in any part of India, the disposition has been to rely on local rather than imperial arrangements.

Retrenchments in both the civil and military branches of expenditure in India have been made. To afford further relief, the expenditure on ordinary public works has been cut down by more than one-third. Strict economy in details has been enforced by the Government of India and by the local Governments. The better enforcement of economy was one of the reasons for investing the local Governments with increased financial control in several departments. That measure also has been commenced by a further reduction of one-third of a million of expenditure.

On the other hand, liberality has been shown in the provision by loan for public works of an extraordinary and reproductive character. But this operation has been so far guarded financially, in that the interest on the borrowed capital is charged against ordinary revenues.

MADAME INDIA'S SCHOOL-BOARD.

Meeting on March 9th, held at the Office, Government House, Calcutta, to receive annual report, &c., &c.

Present :—Dr. Mayo, in the chair, and all the members.

Dr. Mayo, in opening the meeting said,—"I have occupied this chair steadily during the past year, and I congratulate myself and you, members, on the progress we have made. Perhaps the best course for me as chairman to take will be to notice the unpleasant matters first. I wanted some nice roads made in your different school-grounds, and also some nice homes built for your guardians ; and as the matter seemed to me so simple, I asked Mr. Richard, your master of engineering, to do this. Mr. Richard, I am sorry to say, has not succeeded in this as well as he might have done, and as none of the roads are yet finished, and as the buildings are, I believe, all tumbling down, I asked him how this was. He says he made the works over to some of the boys, who have at present nothing to do, and that they did very badly, and did not seem to take much interest in their works, although he gave them more pay. Mr. Richard gave me the names of three boys who did very bad work. I have turned them out of their school. They now say they were engaged to fight, not to do bricklayer's work, so I have told them to go and fight. Mr. Richard seems tired of all this, and is going home to buy some nice little engines and carriages for the toy railways I am going to make for you to look at in your playground ; but who the dickens I am to put in Mr. Richard's place. I don't know. Talking of these nice little playthings, the railways I am going to make, I got the other day from one of the schools a pamphlet on them by T. W. A., M. I. C. E. Now I don't like jokes of any kind, but I understand Scotch, and I fancy he means two mice might pull the carriages on these railways, and as I said before, I don't like joking on serious matters. Well, for making these little railways, and roads and buildings, I require a little money, so I asked the most insinuating of you and the master (at least he is supposed to be) of finance to arrange for some money from the boys, who I thought, would all help to beautify and improve their playgrounds. Mr. Dick, I have no doubt, did his best, and hit on a plan which would scarcely have struck any one else. I, as you know, allow all the boys just enough pocket-money for them to live on comfortably (you of course being masters are better off), and it struck him if I cut them all three and one-eighth per cent. they will never know it or feel it. Didn't they jest. I am a Dr. you know. Well, one day one boy came to me and said he wanted to have his throat lengthened a three and one-eighth of its length. I looked at the boy and thought he must have gone mad. He at once said Mr. Dick has cut three and one-third from my beer, and I thought if you could lengthen my throat three and one-eighth I would taste what was left so much longer that we would be quits. I patted the boy on the head, and told him I was sorry I could not help him. I have told Mr. Dick to find some other way of getting money, and he has promised to do his best ; he says he will tell you himself what he proposed later in the day.

"One very bad boy was so impertinent to me that I have told all the boys to cut him dead, not to speak or salute him until he learns better manners. The best master I had I am sorry to say was killed by an accident. I wish you were all like him. Another good master of a branch school, Mr. William, wants to go home, and won't work

ever longer. He has always done his duty, and more than his duty. Mr. George, who used to be in charge of one of the small schools, is to succeed him, and will always take care that all his boys are well fed and cared for. If ever there is a bad dinner or no dinner at all, Mr. George is great at reports, and will soon convince the whole school in one of them that they have all eaten a first-rate dinner, and that if they have not, there is no one to blame or censure. Mr. George, I am told, begins by shaking everything up, but I am sorry to say generally gets sick before everything settles. However, all he does is well done—even the shaking up!"

Dr. Mayo said he had little more to add, "As they had all worked well during the past year, and the boys had behaved in all their schools very well. One thing, however, he hoped, that before this meeting closed Mr. Dick would explain if he intended to cut the boy's allowance next year; and Mr. Richard, if he intended to make roads which would be finished, and buildings that would stand."

Mr. Dick said at that late hour he would not detain the meeting by a long speech; what he intended to do next year was, that neither boys nor masters would be cut anything from their allowance for pocket-money, but he intended to charge more for all the luxuries of life.

Mr. Richard said he could not build good buildings, or roads, or railways, without good men, and good men required good pay, so he intended to get rid of all useless men and to pay the men whom he kept on much better salaries than they now got, and to expect from them the best of work. He added that in the new college at home the high charge of £150 a-year would prohibit any but men well off from sending their sons into the Public Works Department, and that gentlemen were really as much wanted in it as engineers. The meeting then adjourned until next meeting.—*Pioneer.*

Miscellaneous.

Death of Lieutenant Spottiswoode.—Lieutenant Lambert Lovelay Spottiswoode, 107th Regiment, was drowned on the 6th March, while bathing in a tank at Dum-Dum.

Civil.—Mr. Saunders, C.B., resident at Hyderabad, goes home shortly on leave. Major Tweedie, the first assistant, will, it is said, officiate during his absence. Major Tweedie is an able political officer, and a fortunate.

Lord Mayo and Brigham Young.—In claiming the acquaintance of Lord Mayo, Brigham Young appears, says the *Englishman*, to have rendered the Viceroy an honour that was not his due. The letter of introduction which Mr. Seward brought to his Excellency from the Mormon leader was the result of a mistake on the part of the latter, in having confounded Viscount Milton with Lord Mayo.

Ameer Khan.—The case against Ameer Khan and Hushmadao Khan (alleged Wahabees), before the Joint Magistrate of Patna, is now complete. The 23rd of March has been fixed for the examination of a couple of witnesses against whom warrants are out; but whether these witnesses are present or not, it is expected that the preliminary enquiry will be concluded on that or the following day.

Public Works Department.—The Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department are about to again memorialise the Secretary of State with reference to leave, pension, and status, with which object two meetings have lately been held in Calcutta and a working committee has been formed. A draft memorial is now in circulation amongst their body for consideration and suggestions.

Mr. W. Seward.—The Hon. W. H. Seward, who was to have left Calcutta on Friday night (10th March) for Benares, proposes, says the *Pioneer*, to visit Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi, returning *via* Jubbulpore to Bombay, so as to reach that port during the first week in April *en route* to Europe and America. Mr. Seward is to be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor during his short stay in Allahabad.

Indian Chess.—Some persons think that the manner of playing the game of chess, so familiar to all in the East, differs greatly from the modifications applied to it in the West, and that the Europeans and Americans have considerably altered the original Hindu rules of the game. Such, however, is by no means the case, and anyone who plays in the Indian or Mohammedan fashion can very easily adapt his playing to the European method.—*Native Opinion*, March 11.

The Pattiala Rajah.—His Highness the Maharajah of Pattiala left Calcutta on the evening of March 15 by the nine o'clock train. He was attended by an escort, and his own numerous *suite*. The salute due to his rank was fired yesterday morning. The *Daily News* says:—"Since his arrival in Calcutta he has gained golden opinions from all sorts of people, and most certainly carries away with him the kindest remembrances of many friends for his courtesy and urbanity."

The Railway Gauge.—The *Pioneer*, in the following passage, confirms our own impression of the facts:—"We regret to notice that Sir Richard appears to be misinformed about the railway gauge question. He affirms that this has now been definitively settled. But we have the best reason to know that this is not the case, and that what Sir Richard believes to be the final view of the Government of India is about to become the subject of a keen discussion in the Council at home."

The Concert at Calcutta.—Letters from Calcutta are ecstatic, says the *Pioneer*, regarding the concert given on Tuesday by the Maharajah of Puttiala to the Earl and Countess of Mayo and the upper ten hundred of Calcutta. It is true Lady Mayo was unfortunately prevented from attending. The scene, however, was very brilliant, the concert extremely good, the supper excellent. The flow of soul was ministered to by the full strength of the opera company, and the less etherial tastes by the Great Eastern Hotel Company. Supper was laid for nine hundred guests.

Commissariat Mismanagement at Peshawar.—We are informed by the *Delhi Gazette* that the committee of enquiry into recent abuses and mismanagement in the Commissariat Department at Peshawar will consist of the following officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Thelwal, C.B., of Peshawar; Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, of Lucknow; and Major R. Davidson, of Cawnpore. It is reported (adds the same paper) that this enquiry is likely to reveal some important facts proving the gross mismanagement of this important department of the military service. The committee will assemble at Peshawar about the 15th inst.

Legislative.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, on the 10th March, Mr. Strachey got leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oude. Mr. Inglis also obtained leave to introduce a Bill for imposing a duty on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces and Oude, and to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy on land of rain to be applied to local purposes in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Stephen was permitted to introduce a Bill to repeal Act No. V. of 1841 (for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for States offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases); and Mr. Chapman to introduce a Bill to provide for the survey of steam vessels in the port of Rangoon. Mr. Strachey introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land. The Bill to consolidate the law relating to the emigration of native labourers was passed.

Military.—The *Pioneer* does not think it is intended to fill up Colonel Crommelin's appointment, at any rate before Colonel Dickens's return. It is indeed probable that the office of Inspector-General of Military Works will, on Colonel Crommelin's departure, cease to exist in its present form, and that a way will be found to distribute its duties among the existing head quarters staff of the D.P.W. with a gain in economy and without loss of efficiency.—A rumour that the 25th brigade of Royal Artillery is to be broken up immediately has reached the *Pioneer*, which remarks, "We cannot vouch for its truth but the question of breaking up this particular brigade has been to know, again and again on the *tapis*. The general force of artillery will not be diminished by this reduction, as the men will be distributed among the other brigades — but it is probable that the staff will suffer."—On the departure of the Viceroy for the Upper Provinces, the Hon. General Norman, C.B., will, it is said, proceed to Burmah, where he will visit most of the chief stations.—It is believed that Colonel T. Wright, of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, will succeed Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., as Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Ameer of Kabul.—No one, so far as we are aware, has ever yet said that the Ameer of Affghanistan drinks. At the same time, if such an extraordinary statement were made, the Ameer's utterances could hardly be adduced as proof to the contrary. His Highness has lately been soliloquising, and the text of his soliloquy was this:—Shah Nevaz Khan, a powerful Sirdar, resolved to go to Meshed, a sort of Mecca in its way. A party of sowars waylaid him, whether with the cognisance of the Ameer or not we are not informed; but it must be said that the conduct of his Highness has not of late been above suspicion. Shah Nevaz Khan fought well, killed two, wounded four, and sent the rest to the right about. But he was pursued and overtaken when "going to take rest and refreshment under the shade of a tree." He sprang into his saddle and "baffled pursuit." His pursuers returned to Herat. The Governor of Herat was wroth, and sent off eight footmen and fifteen horsemen ("four-and-twenty men and five-and-fifty pipers") to apprehend the swift Sirdar. But whether they did so remains to be seen. Yet the Ameer fully appreciated Futteh Mahomed Khan's prompt action, and the Cabul Court lavished great praises upon the Governor of Herat for this kind act of his." Then the Ameer:—"By God, if all my relatives and all the members of my family come up to me and offer true submission, I will allow them all to live peacefully in my dominions. You all know well that the whole of the world, and especially the English of the Punjab and India, praise me highly for my kind behaviour. Fateh Mahomed Khan was an inveterate enemy of mine and ever thirsted for my blood; but at last, when he could not get a refuge anywhere else, he came up to me, and notwithstanding his being a rival of mine, professed sincere submission. What did his enmity towards me avail him, but his appearing before me as one of my lowest servants. Now I am very much pleased with his services, and confess that were there a few more such men in my service my dominions would have been far more prosperous and thickly peopled. By God, if Shah Nevaz Khan come up to me with a sincere and frank heart, I will treat him as a son of mine, although he is a rival for the throne. What has he gained by my enmity, but prostrating himself before the King of Persia—and exciting such an

hatred of his own relatives in my kingdom towards him that they never care even to hear about him? Indeed, I abhor such a state of things very much. Mahomed Yakoob Khan, my foolish son, whom I mistook to be wise and dutiful, roused my anger whilst in the perfect enjoyment of peace, and now if I do get him by any means, I will order him to be instantly tied up to a gun and blown to pieces."
—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 8. Str. Scotland, Pinkey, Liverpool; Iron Cross, McClelland, Liverpool.—9. City of Perth, Becket, Liverpool; Hippogriffe, Bews, Mauritius; City of Perth, McPhail, Madras.—10. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.—11. City of Madras, Halley, London.—12. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Singapore; Grand Duchess, Jackson, Aden.—14. Strs. Petersburgh, Black, Liverpool; Celt, McNeill, False Point; Baroda, Hall, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

March 8. Ravenscraig, Benlomond.—9. Strs. Arabia, Meinam; Andromeda.—10. Str. Rangoon.—11. Francis, Thorpe, Persian Empire, Glen Isla.—12. Rajmahal.—14. Dover Castle.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 14, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 10
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 0 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to 95
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1390 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	59 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	58 to 60
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	249 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	28 to 29
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	222½ to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	160 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	350 to 360
Jasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	109 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	In liquidation.
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirnoot Indigo	200 ...	53 to 55
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £3 0 0 to £3 5 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 3 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 10 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	4 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	4 0 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 15.—Since the termination of the native holidays, a moderate amount of business has been transacted, though at still unremunerative prices. The demand is now more general, and such goods as were before inactive now begin to figure more largely in the list of transactions. In the most staple articles, however, such as Shirtings and Twist, dealers continue to act with great caution, and this will probably be the case until we have more encouraging news from the home markets. *Grey Shirtings:* Light makes, say up to 6 lbs., are wanted, and are readily saleable at quotations. In 7 lbs. and 8½ lbs. business is very quiet, and dealers only buy to supply existing wants. *Mulls*, both grey and white, continue in good demand, and last quotations have been slightly improved upon. *Grey Jaconets:* Low makes are still in fair request at firm rates. *White Jaconets:* Low to medium qualities are rather more saleable, without change in prices. *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* dull, and prices lower. *Grey Twist*, 40's, have declined to a very low point, but there is now more inclination to do business at these low rates. Other numbers are very quiet. *Coloured Twist:* Market is very inactive.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, March 15.—*Saltpetre:* The news of peace on the Continent has caused a still further decline in the price for Saltpetre this week, and the high rates of freight have also tended to check business. Crude 5 per cent. refraction sold at Rs. 7-1; Cawnpore Refined at Rs. 6-15, and Common from 7 to 15 per cent. refraction at Rs. 6-12 to 8-8, without guarantee. The stock of Furruckabad has slightly increased, but of other qualities there are only about 900 tons in the market. *Rice:* There has been a rise of about 2 annas for best middling for English shipment, but, on the whole, very little business has been done. The accounts from Burmah represent the present season's crop as likely to be a very large one, so prices may be expected to decline shortly. *Linseed:* The holders of old stocks being anxious to clear off their supplies to make room for the new crop, which is likely to be a heavy one, prices have again fallen during the week, but the high rate of freights has prevented many transactions even with the fall in price. Quotations range from Rs. 4-7-6 for good bold, to Rs. 4 for small and mixed. *Rapeseed:* The new Bengal crop is coming in in large quantities, but prices have been fully maintained, owing to unfavourable reports from the North-West Provinces. There has been a considerable business transacted during the week for Europe at—for yellow, Rs. 4-10 to 4-7-6; brown and mixed, Rs. 4-2 to 3-12. *Teelseed:* There have been few arrivals this week, and, the stocks being small as well as the new crop, prices have been fully maintained. We quote the rate from Rs. 5-4 to 4. *Poppy seed:* The rate continues firm at from Rs. 4-4 to 4, but little business has been done, owing to the last year's crop being nearly exhausted, and the new crop not coming into the market till May. *Jute:* Owing to less demand, prices have fallen somewhat during the week. The unsold stock in hand is estimated at about 20,000 bales, and the daily arrivals average about 1,000 bales. Prices per maund may be quoted at Rs. 6 to 4-12 for fine to low Serajgunge, Rs. 5-4 to 4-12 for fine to low Dacca, and Rs. 28 per bale for Double Triangle K. *Raw Silk:* The sales during the past week have consisted of only 25 bales of native Cossimbazar and Jungipore at from Rs. 20 to 21. The favourable reports of the March bund prevent operations at the present prices, and a fall is expected. Stocks in hand about 700 bales native Cassimbazar. *Silk Piece Goods:* Corahs have declined on receipt of the news of a fall in the London market. They are quoted, with but little demand, at from Rs. 132 to 170 per corge.

Madras.

SIR SALAR JUNG ON GOVERNMENT.

Sir Salar Jung has been lately visiting some portions of the Hyderabad territory, and when at the city of Beder a meeting was called of officials and the principal inhabitants by the desire of his Excellency. On this occasion the following speech (printed in the vernacular official *Gazette* of Hyderabad, and translated in the columns of our local contemporary) was made by him, a large assembly of zemindars, vatandars, and a number of H. H. Government servants being present. His Excellency said:—

"This day I have great pleasure to see so many present here. The main object of my getting you assembled is that I, who am one of the servants of H. H. the Nizam, may speak a few words of encouragement to two classes especially—Government servants and landholders. It is well known in these days that strict orders have been issued for the better conserving of the rights of the people. Those who possess sunnuds of their land property, &c., if such documents are not illegal, have no fear of being depriyed of their rights. Some such illegal documents exist, and they had their origin, I consider, from the talukdars and naibs of the talukas, either on account of their dishonesty and covetousness, or on account of the bad rule that prevailed in former times. But, by the providence of God, a stop is now put to that state of things, and that what remains of wrong will, I hope, disappear in the process of time. When there is a sudden stop put to wrongs which have their origin in the past, some people may suffer, but it ought to be rightly perceived that it is not an affliction, because oppression and theft are two great sins. When people learn to act honestly and be industrious, they will reap the benefit of labour. Some of the results will be, an increase in the annual production; they will derive a taste for the acquisition of knowledge, which is a chief thing, and which they need much; and let those who have limited means of support, exert themselves to cultivate waste land, and thus give rise to trade, by which both they and H.H.'s Government will be benefited and reap great reward themselves. Now, I wish to add, that Government servants should take to heart their responsibility, and exert themselves in their duties with zeal — prevent illegal courses, and in every way assist the people in objects that will honestly benefit them. Unfortunately the Government officials of his Highness, in too many cases, do not attempt to do more than examine accounts and sign papers; but it is necessary that they should be well acquainted wrth the condition of the people of the talukas under them, and it should be their aim to improve the state of the people, also by kind advice lead them into paths of industry, and aid their welfare. Whatever the nature of complaints, and from whomsoever, the investigation should be impartial and just. Subordinates must consider it their duty to respect their superiors, and earnestly do their work.

"Mr. Rustomjee Viccajee, an able, energetic, and faithful servant of H.H. the Nizam's Government, who is appointed to this zilla, also the first talukdar, the second, and third, the Madadga-ri-Adalat, and other Government officials, will, I hope, exert themselves in their work with zeal, so that, when I find an opportunity of re-visiting this zilla, I may be able to praise God for the improvement and prosperity of the country. I hope that H.H. the Nizam will, in the process of time, come to this part of his territory, and see the doings of his servants here and at other zillas."

Rustomjee Viccajee, Esq., the Sudder Talukdar of the Zilla of Beder, then spoke as follows:—

"The hearty wish for the prosperity of the country is evidently seen from what his Excellency has just been pleased to state to us. The ignoble acts of the zemindars and others are from time immemorial, and H. E. has told us that such will no doubt in due time be abated. I need hardly mention that from a remote period up to the time of H. H. Nawub Nizam Ali Khan, the great works made are in excellent condition; they also bear evidence to the high cultivation and intelligence of past times; some great specimens of engineering are to be seen in nearly every zilla of H. H.'s dominions. As time passed on, the art and science of that age declined. After the time of H. H. Nizam Ali Khan, there was much corruption in the State, so much so that the appellation of *mooglai* was applied to it—such things have existed for half a century. Now the welfare of H. H.'s dominions is entrusted to H. E. Sir Salar Jung, whereby the corruption that had prevailed so long has disappeared. Other beneficial changes have been effected. During the past fifty years most

of the Government officials were so ignorant, that when they had occasion to sign their names they used to make a mark. Schools have been established, and the children of the poorest people are now taught."

Miscellaneous.

The Vizianagram Rajah.—About a year ago the Maharajah of Vizianagram promised a contribution of Rs. 10 000 for the erection of a water fountain in a conspicuous part of Madras. The Maharajah's fountain has arrived by the ship *Blue Bell*.

Military.—Major-general Shubrick, Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, was expected at Madras on the 1st March to take his oaths in the Council Chamber of Fort St. George. He would, it was believed, be sworn in as Member of Council at the same time.

A Strange Official.—Let all civilians except one be thankful that their cutcheries are not as other cutcheries—as the cutchery at Ennaculam for instance. In this interesting building the old records cannot be examined by reason of the venomous snakes which have taken up their abode amongst them. The Madras Government has budgeted for an able-bodied mungoose.—*Pioneer*.

The Office of Adjutant-General.—We hear that it is in contemplation to abolish the appointments of the Adjutant-generals of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that only Deputy Adjutant-generals will be appointed to each of the presidencies, under the orders of the Adjutant-general of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India.—*Poona Observer*, March 16.

The Mints.—The Madras Government has made a suggestion (we learn from the *Indian Daily News*) which has been approved of and sanctioned by the Supreme Government. It involves the abolition of the Bullion Depot at Madras, and the transfer of the works of that office to the Bombay Mint. On the abolition of the Madras Mint, the Bullion Depot was retained at that presidency, for the convenience of the public. It appears now that few persons tender bullion in exchange for coin; and the local Government is said to be of opinion that there is no necessity for maintaining an establishment which would seem to be almost a sinecure, at a cost of upwards of Rs. 20,000 a year.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 10. Str. Baroda, White, Southampton.—11. Str. Stephenson, ——, London; Hayward Ho, ——, Aden.—12. Str. Moinam, ——, Calcutta.—13. Str. Agnes, ——, Aden; Assaye str. Asia, ——, Malacca; Thomas Stephens, ——, Melbourne.—14. Str. Busheer, ——, Bombay; Planet, ——, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. F. West, Mr. Strickland, Gen. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Foord and two infants, Mrs. McHutchin and two children, Mrs Gillilan, Col. Bradley, Mrs. James. From Galle.—Mr. Watson, Mr. Walker. From Penang.—Mr. Stewart. From Bombay.—Mrs. M. Hutton. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Miss Griffith, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Breeschton, Mrs. Hodge and two infants, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. F. Deneven. From Brindisi.—Mr. Montreson. From Galle.—Mr. Gunesekere.

Per str. Stephenson.—From London.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Misses Swabbins, Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Woodhouse and two children, Mr. Stubbles, Gompertz and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Strong. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamant and two children, Miss Brown, Miss Hardburgh, Mrs. Chalmers and two children, Miss Langdon, Mr. Gollispie, Miss Moore.

Per str. Moinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Fawcus. For Port Said.—Mr. Feinrich. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. Delalaye. For Madras.—Mr. S. J. Lecot, Mr. Cadiz.

Per str. Asia.—From Malacca.—For Madras.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Capt. J. Rideout, Capt. J. C. Smith, R.E., Asst. surg. Sibthorp.

Per str. Busheer.—From Bombay.—For Madras.—Captain Livesey, R.E., Mr. Barker, Mrs. Biels and two children, Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Searle.

DEPARTURES.

March 10. Str. Baroda, White, Calcutta.—12. Str. Moinam, ——, Galle.—13. Str. Carnarvonshire, ——, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. F. Mangles.

Per str. Moinam.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Berry and two children, Mr. E. Simon, Dr. J. M. Miller. For Pondicherry.—Mr. F. de Souza, Mr. A. R. Dalytz.

Bombay.

Medical.—We have great pleasure in announcing that Dr. John Ramsdaine has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay *vice* Colonel Bell, R.E., resigned. It is an appointment that does great credit to the discernment of his Excellency the Governor.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The s.s. "Tilly" on Shore.—Telegrams have been received in Bombay by Mr. Chunder Ramjee, the owner of the s.s. *Tilly*, stating that that steamer, which left Calicut for Bombay on Thursday last week, got on shore at a place called Quilandy, and that she had been totally lost. We are glad to be able to say, however, that the passengers and crew are safe. The vessel, we may say, is insured. Mr. Chunder Ramjee was also the owner of the *General Outram*, which lately foundered in a cyclone.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 18.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Terminus.—According to the *Jam i-Jamshed* it has been definitely arranged to fix the terminus of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Colaba.

Ahmednuggur Normal School.—We regret to mention that Mr. Haig, principal of the Ahmednuggur Normal School, has been obliged by illness to visit England for a season. Arrangements have been made for the carrying on of the work of the institution, and it is hoped that Mr. Haig may be able to return at the beginning of the next year.—*Bombay Guardian*.

Bombay Medical Mission.—We regret to mention that Dr. Young, of the Medical Mission, Bombay, has been obliged by ill health to leave India. His assistants and students will seek to go on with the work of the Mission, under the supervision of several medical gentlemen who have long taken an interest in the Mission. It is hoped that Dr. Young's stay at home will not be protracted.—*Bombay Guardian*, March 11.

Railways.—A committee, composed of Colonel Fife (Royal Engineers, Bombay), Colonel O'Connell, and Major Haig (R. E., Bengal), has been directed to meet without delay at some point of the Indus Valley Railway Extension between Roree and Kotree, to decide whether the line shall run on the right or left bank of the river. The committee are required also to provide, if possible, that the line selected be such that the railway works need be no impediment to the irrigation from the river of the adjacent lands.

Colonel Ballard.—The employes of the Mint have paid, and gracefully paid, a sincere compliment to Colonel Ballard, C.B. Resolved among themselves to present his portrait to Mrs. Ballard, they secretly brought a Chinaman to look at the Mint, and of course he looked at the Master. They also obtained a photograph and an uniform coat, and from these materials the intelligent foreign artist was expected to make a portrait, without a sitting. He has done so, and has done it remarkably well under the circumstances. Naturally enough Colonel Ballard was pleased with the gift of the Mint servants, and at the grace with which it was presented, and it will certainly be cherished as a spontaneous token of their esteem and goodwill.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The G.I.P. Railway.—The temporary road across the river Kistna, at the G.I.P. Railway bridge site, is now completed, and that a locomotive engine can at last pass into the Raichore Doab. There remains now about a month's work to complete the laying of the rails up to the point of junction with the Madras Railway at Raichore station. The recent heavy floods in the river Kistna, which caused a rise of twenty-two feet above dry season low water, completely swept away the first road which was made across the bed of this great river, and thereby delayed the completion of the line by at least a month. The rails of the Madras line are already laid into Raichore and the works have been recently inspected by the railway officials.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Military.—Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding the Poona division of the army, accompanied by Capt. Farquharson and the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, left Poona for Sattara on Wednesday last on a tour of inspection. General Grant will proceed from Sattara to Mahableshwur, where the head-quarters of the division will be established from to-day until further orders. Col. Whitehill has assumed command of the Poona Brigade during the absence of Major-General Grant, C.B. Capt. Farquharson will, a month hence, proceed home on six months' leave.—*Deccan Herald*, March 15. The F Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived from Neemuch at Kirkee on Tuesday, March 14.—Col. W. Ashburner, Commandant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, who was on leave, arrived at Poona on Tuesday, March 14, and has assumed command of the regiment.

Dr. Bhau Daji's Last Tour.—To the Editor of the *Times of India*.—Sir,—I had lately an opportunity of examining minutely the old temple of Amba-bai and other temples and inscriptions at Kolapur and the caves in the neighbourhood of Karadha. A new Buddhist cave, or rather caves, has been discovered in Durgacha Dongar, on the other side of the hill in which the Karli Cave is situated. The approach is dangerous, owing to the path being cut on the side of a precipice. It contained an old inscription, of which only two letters now remain. In my January trip to the Nana Ghaut and Junir I discovered another set of caves, about seven miles to the right of the Nana Ghaut. They are Brahmanical, and comparatively modern. They are called the Volu-Sonala Caves. The Greek inscriptions which you stated as having been discovered by me are inscriptions in the old Cave character, but mentioning the fact that some of the Junir caves were constructed and ornamented by Yavanas or Greeks. Yavanas also make religious assignations in connection with some of the caves, in the fort of Sivaneri and the other hills surrounding Junir, of water cisterns, of land, and of money, and I find the names of about forty persons not made out before to be Greek names. There were other Greek names in one of the inscriptions, which is now nearly destroyed. I have found also two names, which are either Egyptian or Greek, in the cave at Karli.—I remain, &c., Bhau Daji.—Bombay, March 13, 1871.

Murder by a European Soldier.—A correspondent from Asseerghur writes thus on March 13:—A most cold-blooded murder

has just been committed near this place. It appears two loafers came up to the Fort on Saturday. They shortly after left, accompanied by two soldiers of the 49th Regiment, to go to the Chandnee Station. It appears they parted company there, the two soldiers returning towards the Fort. After proceeding together for a couple of miles one of the soldiers (Robinson) said to his comrade, "I shall kill the first native I see." His comrade remonstrated with him, but, as it will be seen hereafter, to no purpose. They shortly after met a native, who said "salaam" and went on. Of him Robinson took no notice. Presently they met another man who did not make any salaam. Robinson said to his friend (Pinking), "Ask the man where he came from," and went on in an excited state, and then rushed at the native and tried to stab him, but the knife (a clasp one) closed in his hand; he then knocked the man down and *cut his throat*. Pinking says he was so alarmed that he ran away; but Robinson, after pulling the body off the road, ran after Pinking, and said, "If you say one word, I will do the same to you." Yesterday evening Pinking could not let the matter rest, so went to his commanding officer and told all. An escort went out last night, with police, accompanied by Pinking. With the aid of torches they found the body half-eaten, and the poor old man's head had been severed from the body. On Robinson's kit and knife blood was found. Both men are in custody, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who happened to be on the spot, has taken up the case. [A verdict of wilful murder against Robinson has been returned at the inquest.]—*Bombay Gazette.*

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP.—GUZERAT.—Mr. Stormont, superintendent of cotton experiments, Broach, reports up to March 9, "That the crop is now beyond the influence of the weather—that most of the ryots' houses are stored with kuppas, and that it is just possible a good deal of it will be kept until next season. The growers cannot quite understand why they should get only from Rs. 57 to Rs. 60 a bhar, when the same quantity last year at this time fetched from Rs. 110 to Rs. 120. Only such as are badly off are now parting with their crop; others, and by far the majority, are well supplied with jowar, rice, and other stores, and are therefore in a position to set the market at defiance for some time at least. Some of the villages visited would have, on an average, three bhars of kuppas in each house, so that an ordinary sized village of, say, one hundred and fifty houses would have an accumulation of four hundred and fifty bhars (bhar equal to 1,000 lbs.), or one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty bales of clean cotton. It is entirely on account of this storing that the cotton is not being cleaned, and consequently not coming into market. Not more than one-third of the whole produce now remains in the fields." SINDE.—Mr. Strachan, superintendent of cotton experiments in Sinde, reports up to the 6th instant that a good deal of cotton is moving towards Kotree by land, and that from the samples he has seen it appears to be more than usually stained. He further states as follows:—"The price is still from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 in the districts near Halla, at Giddo Bunder it is about a rupee more per maund, and at this place (Halla) the maund is one seer less than that in use in the districts; the former is about eighty pounds and the latter eighty-two pounds. Native dealers calculate on this difference of weight as one source of profit. People near the main canal branches are preparing to sow again. In the Sangra Canal, which a fortnight ago was dry, we have over three feet of water at present. With regard to the experimental farm, wheat looks well and is coming into ear, jamba fair, jira is coming on well now, though at first it did nothing. Tobacco we are planting out as fast as we can; the young plants were protected, and suffered nothing from the frost in January, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. I have sown no cotton yet, but about twenty-five acres of land are ready, and I will sow American seed during the current week as also some other kinds of exotics." SOUTHERN MAHRATTA DISTRICT.—Mr. Shearer, superintendent of cotton experiments, Dharwar, reports up to the 4th instant that "the present weather does not seem favourable to the New Orleans cotton, the plants presenting a blasted appearance. The rain of January is still showing bad effects. Indigenous cotton is said to have improved since the late rain, the plants continue to thrive and are flowering freely. The quantity of the expected produce will be light compared with ordinary seasons." J. H. MERRITT, for Cotton Commissioner. Bombay, 14th March.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 11. Str. India, Turner, Bussorah.—13. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong.—14. Acacia, Henderson, Sunderland; H.M.'s str. Thistle, Leet, Aden.—15. Str. North Tyne, Richard, Liverpool; Romania, Thomas, Newcastle; Veruna, Clare, Newcastle; Mahi, Nacoda, Colombo.—16. Baron Macaulay, Cunningham, Liverpool.—17. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta; str. Cordova, Reynoldson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 11. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Campbell, Beypore; str. Mooltan, Babot, Aden and Suez; str. Ganges, Mason, Liverpool.—12. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Mauritius; Nelson, Reads, London.—14. Str. Punjab, Starratt, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Springfield, Dwight, Akyab; Colombo, McMillan, Calcutta.—15. Melponene, Whitting, Diamond Island; Lightning, Nacoda, Akyab; Constance, Ryder, Cochin; Amicus, Dolbel, Alleppie; Louisa, Lever, Rangoon.—16. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, China, &c.; str. Ethiopia, Scott, China, &c.; str. Stirling, Hanson, Liverpool; Duke of Edinburgh, Bolmann, Liverpool.—18. Mail str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. V. Carrie's three children, Miss Mackinnon, Mrs. Bright and two children, Mrs. R. M. Edwards and child, Mr. H. J. Newbery, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robertson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Quilliam and two children, Mr. R. Alexander, Mrs. J. S. Heyman and child, Mrs. Whish and child, Rev. C. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser and five children, Mr. W. A. Ferrier, Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, Lieut. O. B. Gordon, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. J. Major, Col. Goodenough, Riding master Butler, Mrs. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Murray, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Langton, Mr. Cooke, Mr. J. Millar. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, Miss Speers, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson and child, Capt. A. O. Cumberlege, Mr. R. Beycott, Mr. R. B. Fastnedge, Col. Moberley, Col. Shortt. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. G. Eldridge, Capt. Leith, Capt. Stock, Mr. F. W. Allan, Mr. W. A. Cornabe. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Swiney.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 17, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11d.	
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11⅜d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 13,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 108
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loans	Rs. 97⅞	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loans 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 98	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106⅞	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 115⅜ to 115¾	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Spyce Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah 15-1
Gold Bars, English	16
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 17.—Although the business done this week has still been on the most moderate scale, and prices generally have shown no improvement, yet a much steadier feeling has crept upon the market, and the dealers have been executing orders on a small scale on account of the interior. While, however, in some descriptions of Grey Goods, such as the 6 lbs. and 8 lbs. 45-inch, and 6 lbs. 40-inch Shirtings, and in Bleached Jaconets, there has been a decline, we have, on the other hand, to notice a considerable business in Turkey Red Goods at advanced rates. *Grey Goods* have continued dull throughout the week, with a decline of ⅛ to 1 anna per piece. *Shirtings* are more in demand; 3,000 pieces 30-inch 5¾ lbs. were sold at Rs. 3-5. Of *Jaconets* the undermentioned sales have been effected, viz.:—About 2,000 pieces 40-inch 2¾ lbs., at Rs. 1-12; about 3,700 pieces 2¼ lbs., at Rs. 1-15 to 1-15½; and about 1,000 pieces 45-inch 2½ lbs., at Rs. 2-5. In *Mulls* about 5,000 pieces 18 Mauchester realised Rs. 1-3 to 1-4; 200 pieces 40-inch 20 yards (Green ends) were taken at Rs. 2-8, and 300 pieces 50-inch 10 lbs. brought Rs. 2-10. Of *Dhoties* about 1,500 pairs changed hands at Rs. 1-10. *Bleached Goods* have also been dull, and stocks are heavy. *Dyed* and *Printed Goods*: Market dull; stocks heavy. *Turkey Red Goods*: More activity has prevailed, owing to the bazaar dealers buying at prices asked by first holders, and a further advance of 1 anna has taken place. The following are the sales which have transpired, viz.:—About 7,000 pieces 7-8th Cambrics, at Rs. 4-2 to 4-9½; about 900 pieces 9-8th Cambrics, at Rs. 5-11; a similar quantity of Jaconets, at Rs. 4-0½ to 4-1; about 200 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 3-7; and about 2,000 pieces 45-inch Sarries, at Rs. 2-0½. *Grey Yarns* have continued dull, with a decline of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. *Metals*: The better feeling which existed in the previous week continues; and in Copper an advance to 8 annas to 1 rupee per cwt. has taken place. We have to report the following sales for the week, viz.:—About 800 cwts. Copper Braziers, at Rs. 44-8 to 45; about 75 candies Iron (Swedish Bar), at Rs. 35; and about 300 cwts. Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 9-6.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, March 17.—*Cotton*: By the telegrams received during the week the Liverpool Market continued dull and heavy, with the quotation of Fair Dhollerah at 5¼d. down to the 13th inst., after which the market assumed a firmer tone, and the quotation on the 15th, our latest telegram, rose to 5 15-16d. Slight as the improvement latterly appears to have been, it has enabled the dealers to force up prices here Rs. 7 to 10 per candy, and a smaller business has in consequence been done. The total purchases made in Bombay for export amount in the week to about 5,500 candies, among which there were—of New Cotton, 1,000 candies of Comrawuttee, at Rs. 158 to 171; 1,000 candies of Akote, at Rs. 173 to 180; 750 candies of Barsee, at Rs. 169 to 170; 400 candies of Machine-ginned Broach, at Rs. 184 to 185; 400 candies of Dhollera, deliverable in sixty days, at Rs. 170 to 171; and 300 candies of Hingunghat, at Rs. 184 to 186; and of Old Cotton, 400 candies of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 138 to 160, according to quality; and 50 candies of Hingunghat, at Rs. 170. The market closes firm.

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Bengal.

CIVIL.

Anthony, A., offictg. dep. accountant gen., N.W.P., is app. to offic. in the 3rd class of the financial dept., and Mr. J. Taylor, asst. to the accountant gen., Bengal, in the 4th class. March 11.

Barr, Lieut. D. W. K., who is engaged on boundary duty in Central India, is app. to offic. as 2nd asst. to the agent of the Gov. Gen. in Central India, v. Ridgeway. March 11.

Beckett, Capt. W. H., gen. list, controller P.W. accounts, 5th class, is, on return from furl., transfd. to the exec. branch as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P. Feb. 27.

Blochman—Slater.—Messrs. J. Blochman and J. S. Slater, apprentice engrs., are posted to the special survey div., Lower Bari Doab Canal. The former joined on Oct. 26, 1870, and the latter on the 21st idem.

Bonus, Major J., R.E., dep. consulting engr. in Bombay and offictg. dep. consulting engr., and offictg. asst. secretary to the Govt. of the N.W.P., in the P.W.D. railway branch, is graded as officte. suptg. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

Bradford, Capt. E. R. C., 2nd in comd. of the 1st regt. of Central India horse, and offictg. polit. agent at Jeypore, to be polit. agent for Baghelcund, but to continue to officiate as polit. agent at Jeypore until further orders.

Carter, J. M., is apptd. curator, Central Book Depot, on Rs. 300 per mensem. Feb.

Comber, Major A. K., on furl., app. dep. comnr. of Durrung, to be also subord. judge of that dist. March 9.

Daunt—Shuttleworth—Wilkinson—Cornish.—The following acting grade proms. of dist. superints. of police are sanctioned, with effect from Feb. 23:—Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., in the 1st grade; E. I. Shuttleworth, in the 2nd grade; Capt. A. R. Wilkinson, in the 3rd grade; W. H. Cornish, in the 4th grade.

Foster, E., of the Cawnpore police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, Deyrah, during leave of Williams.

Gilchrist—Stone.—The undermentioned asst. engrs. of the 3rd grade are promd. to the 2nd grade, Feb. 27:—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Central India. Mr. H. Stone, Hyderabad.

Goodfellow, Capt. G. R., 1st asst. to the resident at Aden, and acting special asst. to the political agent in Kattiawar, to offic. as political agent for Baghelcund. March 11.

Gordon, Major W. R., to offic. as a dep. insp. gen. of police during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, or until further orders. March 9.

Graham, Major J. M., app. to offic. as dep. comnr. of Durrung, to offic. also as subord. judge of that dist. March 9.

Heath.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notific. No. 191E-I of Jan. 14, Mr. L. Heath, asst. engr., 2nd grade, left the New Hansi div. on Jan. 4, and joined the office of suptg. engr., Western Jumna Canal Circle, on the 5th idem. No. 637E-I.

Hutchinson, F., is apptd. asst. contr. of public works accts., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to Rajpootana. Feb. 27.

Jacob, W., dep. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provs., is promd. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 4.

Kincaid, Major W., dep. Bheel agent, will conduct Lieut. Barr's boundary work, in addition to his own duties. Feb. 27.

Kirby, G. E., foreman of workshops, attached to 1st div. Sirhind Canal, is permitted to resign his app. in P.W. dept. No. 711, Feb.

Lushington, F., made over charge of the office of accountant general, Madras, to Mr. R. W. Lodwick on Feb. 25.

Mackenzie, Dr. S. C., is app. to be gov. of the workhouse in the presidency jail. The visitors of the presidency jail are app., under section 12, Act XXI., of 1869, to form a committee for the management of the workhouse in that jail, with effect from Nov. 16, 1870.

O'Callaghan, Lieut. J. W., B.S.C., asst. engr. 2nd grade, is posted to the Special Survey div., Derajat Circle; joined Nov. 12 last. No. 606 E-I.

Palmer—Jenner.—With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 44 E-I of Jan. 3 last, Capt. R. H. Palmer, exec. engr. 2nd div. Bari Doab Canal, availed himself of the leave therein granted on Jan. 16 last. Lieut. S. W. Jenner, R.E., exec. engr., took over charge of the division on same date, as a temp. arrangement.

Patterson, W. H., revenue surveyor, 1st div., N.W.P., under transfer to the 1st div., Lower Provs., from 2nd to 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1 last.

Prinsep, Capt. F. B., to continue to act as aide de camp until Feb. 28, 1871, from which date his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 64, Feb. 17.

Pughe, R. F. H., asst. superint. of police, Maunbhoom, to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. superints. of police. March 9.

Rich, A., is app. temp. a platelayer, on the pay of an overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the 2nd div. Sirhind Canal, with effect from Dec. 1 last.

Riddle, C., tempy. sub engr., 1st grade, att. to the Sasseram div., is permanently app. to the P.W.D. in that grade. March 9.

Scott, D., to continue to offic. tempy. as an asst. supt. in the police dept. of British Burmah, with effect from Jan. 11.

Sherer, Major J. F., on furl., app. to be dep. comnr. of Nowgong, to be also subord. judge of that dist. March 9.

Stanton, Capt. F. S., R.E., supg. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., dep. consulting engr., and asst. secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., in the P.W.D., railway branch, is, on return from furl., posted to the charge of the Delhi dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway, v. Furnival, transfd. to the Agra dist.

Sutherland, A., is apptd. tempy. a fitter, on the pay of a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, with effect from Dec. 1. No. 541E-I.

Tucker, Capt. W. R., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as garrison engr., Fort William. March 9.

Wood—Hildebrand.—The following tempy. prom the police dept. of British Burmah are sanctioned, with effect from Dec. 28:—Mr. T. W. Wood, asst. supt. of police, officg. supt., 5th grade, to offic. as supt. of police, 4th grade, v. Pattisson, absent on leave. Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, asst. supt. of police, to offic. as supt. of police, 5th grade, v. Wood.

Education, Science, and Art Department.

Feb. 14.—The following appointments are made, consequent on the departure on leave to Europe, on Jan. 23, of Mr. W. Ellis, M.A., second master, Delhi Zillah School, and attached to the Delhi College as assistant professor:—

Mr. C. S. Kirkpatrick, head master, Lahore Zillah School, to offic. as 2nd master, Delhi Zillah School, and is attached to Delhi College as asst. professor.

Mr. J. D. Staines, 2nd master, Lahore Zillah School, to offic. as head master, v. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. C. R. Stulpnagel, 3rd master, Lahore Zillah School, to offic. as 2nd master, v. Staines, but will continue attached to the Lahore College.

Mr. C. B. Carbery, head master, Simla Zillah School, is app. asst. insp. of schools in the Amballa Circle, with effect from date of taking charge.

Mr. C. M. Carne, 3rd master, Delhi Zillah School, is app. to the grade on Rs. 200 per mensem, v. Carbery.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed assistants in the Geological Survey Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Dr. W. Waagen, from Dec. 15 last.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, from Jan. 3.

Public Works, Punjab.

No. 611 EI.—With reference to Government of India's public works department notification No. 369 of Nov. 19 last, the undermentioned assistant engineers are posted to the divisions specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, asst. engr. 3rd grade; Special Survey div., Derajat Circle; joined Nov. 25 last.

Mr. W. A. Franken, asst. engr. 3rd grade; 1st div. Sirhind Canal; joined Nov. 25 last.

Mr. E. T. Lang, asst. engr. 3rd grade; 2nd div. Sirhind Canal; joined Nov. 17 last.

Mr. S. Preston, asst. engr. 3rd grade; Special Survey div., Sirhind Canal; joined Dec. 1 last.

Mr. H. Cooke, asst. engr. 3rd grade, Special Survey div., Western Jumna Canal; joined Dec. 5 last.

Bengal Police Appointments.

No. 634.—*Feb.* 17.—Mr. S. C. Holbrow to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police 1st grade 1st class from Jan. 23 to Feb. 2.

Mr. C. Brown to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police 2nd grade 1st class from Jan. 23 to Feb. 2, and as an asst. district superint. of police 1st grade 1st class from Feb. 2.

Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police 1st grade 1st class from 25th to 26th Jan.

Mr. A. C. Plowden to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police 2nd grade 1st class from 25th to 26th Jan., and as an asst. district superint. of police 1st class 1st grade from Jan. 26.

Mr. H. W. Jackson to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police 2nd grade, v. Mr. Stone, with effect from date on which Capt. Millett returned to duty.

Oude Police.

Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major O. L. Smith, dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, in Oude, the following tempy. promotions are sanctioned, with effect from Jan. 28:—

Major C. F. Sharpe, dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade.

Capt. M. M. Proctor, offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. C. Speedy, offic. dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. H. T. Smith, offic. dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

Anderson—Davidson.—3rd Punjab cav. regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 22 last, directing Capt. W. C. Anderson, 2nd squadron officer, returned from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, v. Capt. Macpherson, who reverts to his substantive app. of adjt. Lieut. J. Davidson, offic. adjt., to revert to his substantive app. of 2nd squadron subaltern, and to officiate as 3rd squadron officer in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Bertie, on leave.

ATKINS, Capt. G., staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to 1st N.I. for duty. Feb. 25.

BERTIE — LOCKWOOD.—3rd Punjab cav. regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 26 last, making the following temporary appointments :—Capt. F. A. Bertie, 3rd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, v. Lieut. Lockwood. Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, 1st squadron subaltern, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. Davidson, who reverts to his substantive appointment of 2nd squadron subaltern.

BROWN, Capt. J. H., royal art., to be major from June 19 last (local rank),

CHAPMAN—COLLETT.—The following appointments are made in the qrmr. gen.'s dept. (Feb. 27) :—Capt. E. F. Chapman, royal art., offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the establishment, v. Capt. A. F. Mackay, who resigns his appointment, at his own request. Capt. H. Collett, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 21st Punjab regt. N.I., to officiate as a dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the establishment, v. Capt. Chapman.

COOKES, Capt. and local major C. H., royal art., to have local rank of lieut. col. from Dec. 9 last.

CREAGH, Ensign O'M., offic. wing subaltern 25th N.I., is app. to officiate as wing subaltern in the Meywar Bheel corps. March 11.

DOIG.—Regtl. order issued to the 2nd infantry Hyderabad Contingent confd., dated Feb. 6, directing Capt. R. F. Doig, offic. adjt. 2nd inf., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, during the period Major Smith may offic. as comdt. [65, Feb. 27.

DURAND, Capt. E. L., staff corps, is att. to 12th Bengal cav. for duty. No.

ELDERTON, Lieut. col. A., staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Jubbulpore for gen. duty. Feb. 25.

EVANS, Capt. H. M., staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 41st N.I., is attached to 43rd N.I. for duty, and directed to join without delay. Feb. 25.

FAIR, Ens. J. F., to be lieut., without purch., v. Hill, app. adjt. Dated Jan. 3.

FELLOWS, Major H., staff corps, late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I., is, at his own request, posted to Jullunder for general duty. Feb. 25.

GRANT, Lieut. R. H., R.A., offic. 3rd class comy. of ordnance, is app. to be an A.D.C. on the Gov. gen.'s personal staff. Feb. 27.

GRAY.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Jan. 30 last, app. Col. W. J. Gray, R.A., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the Allahabad div., with effect from Nov. 19 last. Feb. 21.

GRIFFITHS—RAMSDEN—BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., 3rd Sikh infantry, dated Jan. 23, making the following temp. appts., on the departure of Major B. R. Chambers, on leave, on m.c. :—Capt. C. J. Griffiths, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Capt. W. C. Ramsden, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer in addition to his other duties. Lieut. T. J. Bailey, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties.

HALLIDAY, Capt. G. T., late 4th European L.C., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is attached to 11th Bengal cav. for duty. Feb. 25.

HILL, Local Capt. O. W., 58th foot, to be adjt., v. Milles, dec. Dated Jan. 3.

LAMBARD, Lieut. H., to be instr. of musketry 45th foot, v. Peterkin, who has been app. to the depot. Dated Dec. 3.

LOGAN-HOME, Lieut. W. J. H., R.E., is qualified to act as instr. in army signalling. Feb. 25.

[illegible]IVAN, Lieut. G. B. N., No. 3 horse light field battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to offic. as subalt. during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. L. H. S. James, or until further[illegible]. March 11.

MURRAY.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Jan. 28 last, app. Capt. G. Murray, 21st Madras N.I., to act as station staff officer during the absence, on inspection duty, of Lieut. col. A. G. Forsyth, brigade major, Saugor district.

OMMANNEY, Capt. E. P., is perm. to retain the appt. of qrmr. to 44th N.I. on probn. Feb. 13. [(local rank).

RAPER, Capt. and local major J. F., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 9, 1870

ROSE, Lieut. H. M., qrmr. 41st N.I., to be adjt., v. Browne, who has resigned that appt. Feb. 13.

RYVES—BOND.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E., to be major, from June 8, 1869; Lieut. R. J. Bond to be capt., from Dec. 21, 1870.

TROTTER, Capt. J. M., 24th N.I., offic. 1st wing sub., to be 1st wing sub., with effect from Oct. 10 last, v. McNair, vacated. Feb. 13.

TWYSDEN, Lieut. col. H. D., Bengal inf., is transfd. from Fort William to Barrackpore, for gen. duty, at his own request. Feb. 25.

WALTER, Col. J. M. N., C.B., of the 12th foot, is app. to the brig. staff of the army, temp. with the rank of brig. gen., during the abs. on sick leave to Europe of Brig. gen. P. W. MacMahon, C.B. March 11.

WATSON, Capt. H., brig major, Hyderabad cont., 1st cav., and offic. comdt. 3rd cav., to be offic. comdt. during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. W. Murray. March 11.

WEBB.—Regimental order confd., dated Oct. 17 last, app. Lieut. H. G. Webb, 36th foot, assist. inst., to offic. as instr. of musketry, with effect from the 8th idem, v. Lieut. L. G. O. Stucley, dec., there being no qualified officer available.

WELSH.—The following temp. app. is made in the dept. of the mil. sec. of the Govt. of India :—Capt. D. J. Welsh, comy. of ordnance, assist. to the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, to offic. as 3rd assist. sec., on the departure to Europe of Major H. H. Stansfeld, and during the abs. on furl. of Capt. O. R. Newmarch. March 11.

WILCOX, E. R. C., Bengal staff corps, recently returned from furl., is attached to the 3rd N.I. for duty, at his own request. Feb. 25.

WYNNE, Lieut. E. T., R.E., to be capt. from Dec. 21. (Local rank.)

COMMITTEES OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

20th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 24 last, app. the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, v. Paymaster C. Lodder, proc. on sick leave to England :—

Major R. Alexander, president; Capt. H. A. Walford and Lieut. D. C. Budd, members.

The last mentioned officer to offic. as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

38th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 29 last, app. the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, owing to the illness of Paymaster C. D. Manning : —

Major and Brevet lieut. col. H. P. Vance, president; Major W. K. Elles and Capt. P. H. Eyre, members.

The last mentioned officer to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, in addition to his other duties.

BREVET.

The following prom. is made from March 8, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. H. L. Pester, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. C. W. Walker, Bombay staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from March 10.

Lieuts. J. L. Ferris and H. W. J. Senior, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt. from March 4.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Promotions.

Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper, gen. list, cav., to be capt., from Jan. 25, in room of Capt. M. Clarke, 19th hussars, late 1st European light cav., permitted to retire in *London Gazette* of Jan. 24.

Lieut. H. Wylie, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Dec. 13, 1870, in room of Capt. C. L. B. Constable, S.C., cadre of the late 17th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. J. Woodward, 104th foot, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Jan. 5, in room of Capt. G. P. Cumming, S.C., cadre of the late 4th European regt., retired.

Alterations of Rank.

Capt. C. R. Forster, gen. list, inf., to rank from Aug. 22, 1870, in room of Capt. T. H. T. Drake, retired.

Capt. A. R. Badcock, S.C., gen. list, inf., to rank from Sept. 21, 1870, in room of Capt. T. H. Scott, S.C., cadre of the late 26th N.I., whose servs. have been dispensed with.

Capt. H. Bailey, 106th foot, gen. list, inf., to rank from Oct. 25, 1870, in room of Capt. F. W. Williams, dec.

Capt. A. J. Stead, gen. list, inf., to rank from Oct. 16, 1870, in room of Capt. H. F. Bunbury, dec.

Capt. F. B. Morris, gen. list, inf., to rank from Dec. 4, 1870, in room of Capt. (major in S.C.) W. A. Garden, cadre of the late 39th N.I., promd.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.

No. 151.—The following tempy. and permanent proms. are made in the warrant grade of the ordnance commissariat dept. from the dates specified :—

Permanent.

Condr. M. McIntyre, supnmy. (on furl.), to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from Jan. 4, v. Condr. A. J. Ryan, transfd. to pension estab.

Condr. J. Key, supnmy., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from Jan. 9, v. Condr. A. Scott, seconded, viz., apptd. head overseer of the Dum-Dum factory workshops.

Sub condr. and offic. condr. R. Lyons to be supnmy. condr., from Jan. 9, v. McIntyre and Key.

Condr. R. Lyons, supnmy., to be brought on the permanent strength of the estab., from Jan. 17, v. Condr. J. Neal, transfd. to Pension estab.

Magazine sergt. T. Hunt to be sub condr. on prob., from Jan. 9, v. Sub condr. and offic. condr. Lyons, prom.

Temporary.

Sub condr. and offic. condr. J. Kelly to continue offic. as condr., v. Condr. Yeldham, on furl.

Sub condr. J. H. Smith to be offic. condr., from Jan. 4, v. Condr. Sinclair, on furl., or until further orders.

Sub condr. J. Jackson to be offic. condr., from Jan. 9, v. Condr. Nash, on furl., or until further orders.

Sub condr. R. G. Halliday to be offic. condr., from Jan. 17, v. McIntyre, on furl., or until further orders.

Magazine sergt. and offic. sub condr. W. Holder to continue offic. as sub condr., v. Kelly, offic. as condr.

Magazine sergt. and offic. sub condr. D. Murphy to continue offic. as sub condr., v. Smith, offic. as condr.

Magazine sergt. J. Beatty to be offic. sub condr., from Jan. 9, v. Jackson, offic. as condr.

Magazine sergt. A. McDonald to be offic. sub condr., from Jan. 17, v. Halliday, offic. as condr.

No. 152.—In accordance with the provisions of G.G.O. No. 370 of 1863, Sub condr. J. Kirk, who was apptd. on prob. in the ordnance commissariat dept. in G.G.O. No. 10, is confd. in his present grade of sub condr., from June 4, 1870.

Sergt. G. Bailey, storekeeper and asst. overseer, gunpowder agency, Ishapore, is prom. to the rank of sub condr., "supernumerary," from June 4, 1870, and will stand in the list of sub condrs. immediately below Sub condr. J. G. Cutler and above Sub condr. J. Kirk.

MEDICAL.

CHESNAYE.—The services of Surg. G. C. Chesnaye, of the med. dept., late offic. presidency surg., Nepaul, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. with effect from Feb. 1.

Franklin, Dr. B., civil surg. of Sultanpoor, is placed in executive charge of the jail of that district. No. 963, Feb. 24.

Graham, Surg. H. W., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint. March 11.

Griffith.—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. Griffith, of the Madras Medical Dept., in med. ch. 32nd regt. Madras N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Home Dept. Feb. 27.

Hallen.—The servs. of M. J. H. B. Hallen, staff vet. surg., president of the Cattle Plague Commission, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Military Dept. March 11.

Jones.—The servs. of Surg. J. Jones, M.D., of the Medical Dept., in joint med. ch. of Simla, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. March 11.

Kingstone.—The servs. of Surg. H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., offic. dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay from the date on which he may be relieved by Dr. Graham. March 11.

Pemberton.—The services of Surg. Major G. B. Pemberton, M.D., of the med. dept., in med. charge of the 16th (the Lucknow) regt. of N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. March 5.

Sarkies—Shircore—Wise.—Super. Surgs. Sarkies, M. Shircore, and J. F. N. Wise, M.D., are brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill existing vacancies. March 11.

Shaw.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated Feb. 9, app. Assist. surg. J. Shaw, 17th N.I., to the charge of the Lock Hospital, at Delhi, from the 10th inst., v. Surg. J. Penny, M.D., who is perm. to relinquish the app.

Tandy, Assist. surg. E. O., to the 13th Bengal Lancers, during the abs. on furl., of Surg. major Ray, M.D., dated Feb. 2.

White.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 30 last, directing Staff surg. W. A. White, M.D., to proceed to Rawul Pindee, to take med. charge of the 1st batt. 6th foot.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Jan. 6:—Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 37th foot; Lieut. H. M. Barton, 37th foot; Ens. A. MacBean, 37th foot; Ens. G. H. More-Molyneux, 37th foot; Ens. P. G. Hill, rifle brigade. Mr. P. Nelson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the northern division, 2nd Ganges Canal, passed the departmental standard examination on March 6.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in February), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundhur division, eight months, together with the usual preparatory leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Capt. P. L. N. Cavagnari, officiating deputy commissioner, Kohat, one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from March 1, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major P. Maxwell, deputy commissioner, having reported his return to India from furlough to Europe on Feb. 4, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Capt. A. Stewart, cantonment magistrate, Mian Mir, one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from March 20, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. O. Menzies has obtained one month's leave on full pay, preparatory to embarking for Europe, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundhur division, having resumed charge of the duties of his office on the forenoon of Feb. 13, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave dated Dec. 17 is hereby cancelled. With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 46E-1 of Jan. 3, Major J. Fulton, R.A., officiating superintending engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the forenoon of Jan. 23. Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained twenty-two months, on private affairs, together with thirty days' preparatory leave on full pay, with effect from April 1. Mr. L. H. Griffin, Under-secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government, Punjab, v. Mr. T. H. Thornton, proceeding on leave. With reference to G.G.O. dated the 15th inst., granting two years' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, to Capt. W. E. Forbes, officiating settlement officer, Pertabgurh, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding one month is granted to that officer from March 1. Mr. H. Rigg, executive engineer, 4th grade, Mysore, is granted two years' leave. Mr. W. Williams, district superintendent of police, Deyrah, privilege leave for two months from March 1. Mr. C. J. Daniell, officiating magistrate and collector, Furruckabad, nine months, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 1. Mr. C. W. Moore, officiating magistrate and collector of Etawah, privilege leave for three months from April 15. Mr. J. G. Hughes, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, joined the Agra district of the Rajpootana State Railway on Feb. 10. Leave of absence for nine months is granted to Mr. G. Rogers, accountant, 3rd grade, in extension of the six months granted on May 9. Special leave of absence for three months, from April 1 next, to study native languages, is granted to Mr. C. H. Croudace, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway. Mr. T. H. Wilson, executive engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is allowed fifteen months' leave in India, with effect from Nov. last. Mr. C. W. Hope, executive engineer, 3rd grade, and officiating executive engineer, Gunduck division, privilege leave for two months. Mr. W. D. Pratt, district superintendent of police, Shahabad, for six months, on private affairs, with fifteen days' preparatory leave. Lieut. G. Nolan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajshahye division, privilege leave for twenty days.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in February):—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. P. Clarkson, inf., for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. Young, R.E., deputy commissioner, Punjab, for one year, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major H. H. Stansfeld, late 6th European regt., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, late 4th European L.C., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. C. T. Lane, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Berar, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. F. M. Newbery, gen. list, infantry, assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, Oude, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., an assistant to the chief engineer, and assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., for eleven months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, general list, cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. T. S. Veale, medical department, in medical charge of 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. C. E. Saikeld, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 2nd Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Asst. surg. G. Henderson, M.D., medical department, superintendent central jail, Lahore, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. H. Howell, Bengal staff corps, quartermaster 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Captain (local major) E. Markham, R.H.A., B battery A brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from March 10, and thence to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. G. M. Moore, 4th hussars, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for 15 months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. R. Hoskins, R.A., 18th brigade, to England, for 15 months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. P. C. Walker, C battery 23rd brigade, to Colombo, Ceylon, from March 1 to August 1, on urgent private affairs. Qrmr. G. Kirkham, 22nd brigade, to Bombay, from Feb. 14 to March 14. Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, A battery 19th brigade, to Bombay, from Feb. 20 to March 20. Asst. surg. E. Drew, D battery 18th brigade, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. J. H. Hughes, M.D., 38th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Feb. 17. Lieut. J. S. Smith, 45th foot, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Cave, adjutant, 107th foot, to Cashmere, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. E. L. Willows, staff corps, doing general duty at Agra, for six months, from April 15, to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Major E. H. Scott, 2nd in command and wing officer 40th N.I., to Bombay for one month, from Feb. 23. Capt. W. D. Macturk, late 64th N.I., attached to 43rd N.I., from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. Major J. D. Crawford, M.B., doing duty Sirhind circle, to the Kangra Valley, for six months, from Feb. 6. Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., in medical charge of 37th N.I., to Calcutta, from Feb. 18 to March 19. Capt. E. J. Briscoe, 1st batt. 14th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 18 to March 18. Lieut. W. Forster, 2nd batt. 60th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. M. Playfair, 107th foot, inspector of musketry, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Col. A. Robinson, staff corps, commanding at Dinapore, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. A. Angus, doing general duty at Fort William, to Darjeeling, for six months, from April 5, on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, 2nd in command, 6th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Major C. M. Longmore, 2nd in command and wing officer, 26th N.I., to Kussowlie and hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Major H. Z. Darrah, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, general list, cavalry, adjutant 19th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Col. S. B. Faddy, Bengal infantry, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe, on private affairs. Col. G. Strangway, doing general at Meerut, to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from April 16, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. E. Walpole, commandant 15th Madras N.I., to Bangalore, from Feb. 1 to July 31. Capt. H. A. Rooke, late 12th N.I., attached to 10th N.I., to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Staff asst. surg. E. Hopkins, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. W. Murray, commandant 1st cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, for thirty days, from March 2, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Major A. W. Montagu, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, for thirty days, with effect from March 15, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Atkinson, A. J. B., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot during Mr. C. J. Knox's abs. on leave, to join forthwith. March 14.

Campbell, L. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore during the abs. of Mr. Lilly on leave. March 9.

Carmichael—Thomas—Puckle.—The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of second class on March 2:—Messrs. D. F. Carmichael, E. C. G. Thomas, and R. K. Puckle.

Carr, F. C., acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, assumed charge of office from Mr. Hope on March 4.

Foster, W. S., sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Feb. 18.

Goldie, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., to be asst. and engr. of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the 3rd div. March 14.

Lawford, A. C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Tanjore to the Salem dist.—to join. March 14.

Macgregor, A., coll. and mag. of Malabar, resumed charge of the dist. from W. Logan, the acting coll., on March 6.

Maclean, C. D., to offic. as under sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept., during absence on leave of Wellesley, on leave. March 14.

Mullins, Major, R.E., chief engr. for irrigation and joint sec. to Govt., made over charge of his office to Capt. Ryves, R.E., on March 13.

Murphy, Rev. J., ll.d., chaplain of Rajahmundry, reported his return to India, and arrived at Bombay on March 10.

Newman, H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Kistna dist. during the employment of Wilson on other duty. March 14.

Nicholson, F. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, is invested with powers of a subord. mag., 1st class.

Pearse, E. L., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories, subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. March 14.

Pope, Rev. H., to be chaplain of Coimbatore. March 14.

Smart, Lieut. A. W., R.E., to be asst. engr., 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Tanjore dist. March 14.

Thomas, E. C. G., civil and session judge of Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the court from Carr on March 3.

Wallace.—The appointment of J. Wallace to be assist. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore, notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 21, was without prejudice to his app. as acting head assist. coll. in that district.

Wedderburn, A., coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Feb. 18.

Wright, W. E., dep. coll. and mag., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. March 14.

MILITARY.

Goldie—Dorward—Brookes.—The undermentioned officers of the royal engineers, having been ordered to do duty in this presidency, are admitted on the establishment from the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Lieuts. M. H. G. Goldie and A. R. F. Dorward, arrived at Bombay on Dec. 18. Lieut. C. H. Brookes, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 2.

Elliot.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following app., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India:—Lieut. col. C. S. Elliot, of the staff corps, dep. sec. to Govt., military dept., to offic. as examiner, pay dept., during the abs. on leave to Europe of Lieut. Col. Touch. March 14.

Henderson, Capt. F., 107th foot, aide de camp to the C. in C., is granted leave of abs. for six months, within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

Jackson, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. M., is perm. to retire from the service from the 1st Jan., on a pension of £800 per annum.

Murray, Capt. A. G., staff corps, is app. station staff officer, St. Thomas' Mount, from date of departure of Capt. Mackenzie. March 3.

Phillips—Chadwick.—The following removals and appts. are ordered:—Lieut. col. A. C. Phillips, staff corps, from gen. duty, Trichonopoly, to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I.; Major R. A. Chadwick, staff corps, to gen. duty at Jubbulpore.

Shelly.—So much of G.O.C.C. March 2 as attaches Lieut. H. R. Shelly, inf. gen. list, to the 30th N.I. is cancelled; that officer will join the 28th N.I.

MEDICAL.

Cockerill, Surg. R. W., zillah surg. and superint. of jail, Tinnevelly, offic. surg. General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical College, to offic. as surg. of the 3rd dist., Presy., during employment of Dr. Duff on other duty, but to continue to act in the General Hospital until relieved. March 14.

Duff, Surg. major C. M., m.d., surg., 3rd dist., Presy. offic. surg. to H.E. the Gov., with med. charge of the body guard, to offic. as surg. of 4th dist., Presy., v. Dr. Fitzgerald. March 14.

Fitzpatrick, Asst. surg. J. F., m.d., to act as civil surg. and superint. of jail, Kurnool, during absence of Dr. Arnold, or until further orders.

Furnell, Surg. M. C., f.r.c.s., offic. ophthalmic surg. to H.E. the Gov., with charge of the body guard, without prejudice to his present app., v. Dr. J. Miller. March 14.

Grylls, Surg. W. R., m.d., zillah surg. and superint. of jail, Masulipatam, to be civil surg., Cocanada, v. Dr. J. M. Miller. March 14.

Tyrrevell, Asst. surg. S. M., to be zillah surg. and superint. of jail at Guntoor, v. Mr. Wright. March 14.

Wright, Asst. surg. W. E., acting zillah surg. and superint. of jail, Guntoor, to be zillah surg. and superint. of jail at Masulipatam, v. Dr. Grylls. March 14.

Tigers.—The district of Kurnool is at present so infested with tigers that the collector has notified that the Board of Revenue and Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 for each tiger killed on the Nallamalla Hills, in the district of Kurnool.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. J. Knox, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, for one month. Mr. G. L. Morris, acting second member of the board of revenue, for two years, from or after May 26 next. Mr. J. Hope, principal assistant to the collector and magistrate, Ganjam, for two years, from or after March 15, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. W. Wellesley, acting under secretary to Government, revenue department, privilege leave for three months. Capt. H. W. Bird, cantonment magistrate of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months. Mr. H. Lyon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, cumulative privilege leave for three months. Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, b.a., chaplain of Vizianagram, privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, staff corps, examiner, pay department, for two years, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. W. D. Stanley, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 41st N.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Surg. J. M. Miller, m.d., civil surgeon, Cocanada, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Inspector general W. Mackenzie, c.b., c.s.i., a.m., and m.d., Indian medical department, for six months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Major J. Mullins, royal (Madras) engineers, chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, public works department, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major E. N. Norton, staff corps, wing officer 22nd regiment N.I., and officiating wing officer 39th regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. A. M. Lys, staff corps, acting magistrate of police, for six months, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. F. H. Mathias, staff corps, quartermaster sappers and miners, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. A. J. P. Ewart, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries, and to be absent from duty up to Sept. 15. Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, D brigade, royal horse artillery, to Madras. Lieut. G. R. Gambier, D brigade, royal horse artillery, for four months from March 10, to Bombay, private affairs. Lieut. W. H. McCausland, 1st foot, 2nd wing subaltern 16th N.I., for six months from Feb. 14, to Madras. Major (brevet lieut. col.) K. R. Maitland, 79th Highlanders, from March 20 to Sept. 19, to Mussoorie, private affairs. Capt. J. M. Leith, 79th Highlanders, from March 15 to May 14, Canada, private affairs. Capt. A. N. Clay, 79th Highlanders, from March 15 to Sept. 14, Chanda and Murree, private affairs. Capt. C. H. Miers, 79th Highlanders, from March 15 to June 14, Neilgherries, private affairs. Lieut. R. McG. Borthwick, 79th Highlanders, March 5 to Sept. 14, Chanda and Murree, private affairs. Ensign R. H. C. Dalzell, 79th Highlanders, from March 15 to June 14, Mundla, private affairs. Ensign J. M. Brown, 79th Highlanders, from March 15 to Sept. 14, Madras, private affairs. Capt. J. Dunn, 89th foot, from March 15 to Aug. 30, Chanda, private affairs. Lieut. D. Campbell, 89th foot, from March 15 to Aug. 30, Chanda, private affairs. Lieut. J. B. Ribton, 89th foot, from March 15 to Aug. 30, Lahore, Punjab, private affairs. Lieut. W. P. B. Brereton, 89th foot, from March 15 to Aug. 30, Lahore, Punjab, private affairs. Lieut. col. N. F. Bayly, staff corps, doing general duty at Madras, for six months from April 7, Neilgherries. Major E. N. Norton, staff corps, wing officer 22nd N.I., and officiating wing officer 39th N.I., for one month from Feb. 27, Madras.—Erratum.—Capt. "R. S." Armstrong (*not* "R. J." as previously published), Madras staff corps, has obtained six months extension of his furlough to Europe.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Ayerst, G., acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Tanna, assumed charge of his office on March 9, and made the necessary declaration of office.

Baumgartner, Major T. M., political superint., Akulkote, returned to his duty on March 1 from the priv. leave granted to him under Notific. dated Feb. 15.

Disbrowe, Lieut. col. H. F., acting political superint. of Pahlunpoor, is confd. in that app. March 15.

Horspall, Rev. T., is app. to act as joint chaplain of Poona, during the abs. on leave of Rev. S. Stead, m.a. March 13.

Hunter—Parsons.—Messrs. R. W. Hunter and H. J. Parsons respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and session judge of the Rutnagherry dist. on March 9.

King, J., acted as junior coll. and mag. of Kaira from Feb. 5 to Feb. 28.

Law, Lieut. col. S. C., first political assist. in Kattywar, is app. to act as political agent in Kutch during Lieut. col. Shortt's abs. on leave. March 15.

Lloyd, Capt. J. H., special assist. political agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Rajkote and Gondul States, resumed charge of his duties from Capt. G. R. Goodfellow, on March 1.

Macpherson, G. M., received charge of the office of joint judge in the Ahmedabad district from E. T. Candy on March 9, and made the necessary declaration of office. March 15.

Morojee, N., to act as second mag. of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Showell. March 15.

Parsons, H. J., assumed charge of the office of acting assist. judge and session judge of the Rutnagherry District on March 8.

Showell, R. H., to act as senior mag. of police and revenue judge of Bombay during the absence of J. Connon, on privilege leave. March 15.

Supernumerary Assistants to Collectors.

Bombay Castle, March 15.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot to be super. asst. to the coll. of Rutnagherry.

Messrs. A. B. Steward and J. R. FitzGerald to be super. assts. to the coll. of Belgaum.

Mr. W. H. Horsley to be super. asst. to the coll. of Poona.

Mr. P. Jacob to be super. asst. to the coll. of Surat.

MILITARY.

Beville, Capt. and brevet major G. F., staff corps, to be a brig. major on the estab., v. Major Hickman, whose tenure of office expires on March 24. With reference to the above, Major Beville is posted to the Aden brig. No. 188, March 10.

Bonnor.—So much of G.O.C. No. 152 of March 4 as relates to Major R. M. Bonnor, staff corps, is canc.

Dickson, Ens. C. J., 1st batt. 2nd foot, a cand. for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 1st gren. regt. N.I., on prob.

Heathcote.—Regt. order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing Major Heathcote, offic. wing officer 12th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his own duties, pending the arrival of Lieut. col. Bates. No. 175.

Simpson.—So much of G.O.C. No. 165 March 8 as relates to Lieut. R. S. Simpson, staff corps, is canc.

Walker, Ens. J. N., 55th foot (2nd wing sub., on prob., 9th N.I.), is attached to the 21st N.I. (marine batt.). March 10.

Withers.—Dhoolia station order confd., dated March 1, appg. Capt. Withers station staff officer, v. Capt. Poole, resigned.

Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 198.—The following officers are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Ensign W. Ashfield, 95th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 3rd N.L.I.; Feb. 8, 1870. Ensign Ashfield to have the rank of lieut. from Feb. 8, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order.

Ensign O'M. Creagh, 95th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.L.I.; Feb. 16, 1870. Ensign Creagh to have the rank of lieut. from Feb. 16, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order.

Lieut. L. F. Heath, H.M.'s 83rd foot, is admitted to the staff corps on probation.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Admission to the Staff Corps.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, March 11.—The following G.O., by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, is published:—

Head Quarters, Camp, Feb. 24.—The attention of commanding officers is directed to Horse Guards' G.O. No. 2 of 1871 (Staff College).

2. Applications for examination from officers in India, who may be candidates for admission to the Staff College in Feb., 1872, should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, Simla, as soon as practicable, and not later than March 15, 1871.

Movements of Artillery.—C and D. batteries E brigade having been transferred to C brigade royal horse artillery by royal artillery general regimental order No. 39 of Feb. 1, are struck off the establishment of this Presidency from the date of their embarkation, viz., March 2, 1871.

Extra Drill.—H.E. the C. in C. directs that commandants of convalescent depots will cause the non-commissioned officers sent there to be catechised, at least once a week, in drill and interior economy, either by themselves or by one of the officers on the strength of the depot; and general officers in command will be pleased to report at their annual inspections that this has been regularly done. Sergeants sent to these depots are invariably to take with them the copies of the regulations for the drill, field exercise, and movements of the branch of the service to which they belong, and which they are required to have in possession in accordance with para. 310, Queen's Regulations.

Musketry.—Figure of Merit.—The return showing the figure of merit obtained up to 31st January last by regiments practising in the annual course for 1870-71 present the subjoined results:—Best shots in first period (150 to 300 yards), Sergeant J. Bratby, 1st batt. 2nd foot, and Private T. Mulrine, 83rd foot, 68 points. Best shot in second period (400 to 600 yards), Private P. Smith, 83rd foot, 61 points. Best shot in third period (650 to 800 yards), Sergeant M. McDermott, 59th foot, 49 points. Best shot, Presidency (400 to 800 yards), Sergeant M. McDermott, 59th foot, 98 points. Best shot, officers (400 to 800 yards), Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot, 96 points.

Troops for England.—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 101, 11th inst., the undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates* on Feb. 22:—Major W. Mosse, 26th foot, to command; Capt. H. B. Adcock, 1st batt. 6th foot; Capt. J. Whitty, 96th foot; Capt. B. Vandeleur, 5th lancers; Capt. F. Sedley, 5th lancers; Capt. R. C. D. E. Spottiswoode, 21st hussars: Lieut. N. B. Edmonstone, 4th hussars; Lieut. J. L. Vincent, 1st batt. 5th foot; Lieut. T. B. Humfrey, 1st batt. 8th foot; Lieut. G. M. Shirley, 25th foot; Lieut. A. V. O'Brien, 2nd batt. 60th rifles; Surg. A. D. Gulland, 1st batt. 6th foot; Asst. surgs. J. Good, W. T. Martin, M.D., R. Keith, and W. Wakefield, staff.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, political agent in Kutch, subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. W. Porteous, acting second assistant collector and magistrate of Surat, privilege leave for three months. Mr. E. McCallum, civil service, subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Sec. XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, to Bombay. Mr. S. H. McMinn, acting second assistant collector and magistrate of Colaba, privilege leave for two months. Mr. M. B. Baker, acting assistant judge and session judge, Poona, and acting assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. S. N. Tagore to act as assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during Mr. Baker's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinations in the following languages (order dated March 7):—Hindustani, Higher Standard: Ensign E. Werge, 1st battalion, 2nd foot; Ensign L. A. T McCudden, 1st battalion 7th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 19th N.I.); Ensign W. G. W. Macbay, 1st battalion 8th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 21st N.I.); Ensign H. F. Smith, 88th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 30th N.I.); Ensign J. Grant, 12th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 21st N.I.); Capt. C. C. Gore, 83rd foot; Capt. R. S. Liddell, 10th hussars, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C.; Mr. E. Mc. G. H. Fulton, C.S., with credit; Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S.; Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.; Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S.; Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S.; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, assistant revenue commissioner, Northern division; Mr. H. J. Duggan, inspector of police, Ahmedabad. Hindustani, Lower Standard: Mr. T. H. Leach, C.S.; Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.; Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S.; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S.; Cornet F. W. Hamilton, 15th hussars; No. 587, Troop Sergt. major H. Merrick, 15th hussars; No. 397, Lance sergt. D. Lynch, 15th hussars; Lieut. T. C. A. Fox, 49th foot; Asst. surg. F. Jones, Indian medical department; Sergt. H. B. Barnes, commissariat department; No. 585, Battery Sergt. ant major S. Robinson, 6th brigade, R.A.; No. 1913, Acting Bombardier J. J. Goodwin, 6th brigade R.A.; No. 1885, Gunner T. Howard, 6th brigade R.A. The undermentioned junior civil servants passed an examination in the Hindustani language on March 10: Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, F. A. H. Elliot, A. B. Steward, W. H. Horsley, P. Jacob, and J. R. Fitzgerald. Marathi, according to the notification of Government, dated Jan. 10; Assist. surg. G. Bainbridge, Indian medical department. Mr. H. Ballantine has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi. Lieut. W. S. Hore, general list, 1st wing subaltern 10th N.I., has passed the examination required by G.O.C. No. 30, Jan. 10, 1866.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Capt. A. W. Macnaghten, cadre 2nd cavalry, officiating superintendent G.I.P. Railway police, for two years, from date of departure in May next, on private affairs. Major H. Lock, H.M.'s 108th foot, assistant adjutant general, N.D., for six months, on private affairs. Capt. F. D. Mander, general list, assistant executive engineer, Kaira District, for two years, by G.O. No. 125, dated Feb. 15, is to have effect from date of departure, April 15 next. Lieut. col. J. R. G. Magrath, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieutenant colonel W. Murray, Madras staff corps, for two years. Captain H. E. A. Lawford, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Lieutenant H. W. Pardoe, 2nd regiment Madras light cavalry, for two years. Conductor W. Bathers, ordnance department, for one year. Capt. H. Cathcart, Bombay S.C., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. P. Phelps, R.E., executive engineer, Lower and Central Sind, for two years, from date of departure. Surg. major J. C. Trestrail, Bombay Medical Establishment, for two years, from date of departure after May 8 next, on private affairs, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Capt. G. H. F. Codrington, Bombay S.C., acting district superintendent of police, Kulladghee, for fifteen months, from date of departure. The leave granted to Lieut. W. H. M. Fitz-Herbert, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, in G.O.C. of Feb. 8, will commence from the date of departure, instead of the 1st April, as therein notified. 2nd capt. W. Gilmour, officers' baty. 8th brig. R.A., from date of departure. Lieut. J. W. Bernard, B battery E brigade R.H.A, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Paymaster F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to Mahabuleshwur, from March 12 to April 11. Capt. and Paymaster A. B. de Lasalle, 15th hussars, to the Neilgherries, from March 20 to Sept. 19. Ensign A. N. Burns, 49th foot, to Poona, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. J. Stoyte, 59th foot, to Bombay, from March 15 to April 13. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, to remain at Poorundhur, from March 6 to April 4. Ensign O. Selby, 92nd foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, civil surgeon, Dharwar, for two years. Capt. H. J. Stock, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Surgeon C. Hatchel, Bengal medical establishment, to Europe. The furlough to Europe granted to Surgeon H. F. McGrath is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to the colonies with leave for two years.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Beddoe—At Calcutta, March 8, wife of Mr. Beddoe, P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Mooltan*, son.

Beeston—At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Feb. 17, wife of Capt. R. D. Beeston, wing officer 42nd regt. Assam L.I., daughter.

Bidie—At Madras, March 8, wife of Surgeon G. Bidie, M.B. and F.R.G.S., daughter.

Burr—At Luckeeserai, March 6, wife of F. Burr, dist. engr. E.I. Rail., son.

Cash—At Zumaneah, March 9, wife of C. C. Cash, station mr. E.I. Ry., son.

Collins—At Punrooty, March 6, wife of J. Collins, police inspec., daughter.

Coveney—At Singapore, Feb. 21, wife of W. Coveney, son.

Cox—At Cannanore, March 1, wife of O. Cox, 89th P.V.'s regt., son.

Devine—At Baroda, March 10, wife of Gen. J. Devine, H.H. the Guickwar's service, son.

Greene—At Poona, March 16, Mrs. W. J. Greene, daughter.

Harrison—At Poona, March 10, wife of W. Harrison, Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, daughter.

Hall—At Boolundshuhur, Feb. 23, wife of Lieut. Hall, R.E., son.

Hay—At Lucknow, March 8, wife of D. Hay, Customs dept., daughter.

Hill—At Meerut, March 11, wife of Capt. F. Hill, royal horse art., son.

Innis—At Bangalore, March 8, wife of Surgeon C. A. Innis, M.D., 16th lancers, daughter.

Irvine—At Benares, March 8, wife of Lieut. col. A. Irvine, B.S.C., son.

Kelly—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of W. F. Kelly, E.I. Railway, son.

McMahon—At Delhi, March 9, wife of Major C. A. McMahon, Madras S.C., daughter. [son.

Mitchell—At Dinapore, March 8, wife of Surg. H. Mitchell, 96th regt.,

Munro—At Shahabad, March 9, wife of Hector Munro, Bengal Police, daughter.

Pardew—At Jumalpore, Feb. 26, wife of T. A. F. Pardew, son. [son.

Pendlebury—At Breach Candy Road, March 13, wife of W. Pendlebury,

Reid—At Malligaum, March 14, wife of Capt. A. T. Reid, S.C., son.

Smith—At Mazagon, March 10, wife of J. G. Smith, B.E.S. Press, son.

Tait—At Delhi, March 6, wife of C. H. Tait, C.E., Rajpootana State Railway, son. [Collector's Office, daughter.
Thompson—At Kurrachee, March 3, wife of W. H. Thompson, Head Clerk
Wapshare—At Ootacamund, March 5, wife of H. Wapshare, son.
Young—At Kee Malay Estate, March 7, wife of J. H. Young, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Falls—Francis.—At Berhampore, March 8, J. B. Falls, to Anne Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. J. Francis.
Grimes—Lanauze.—At Christ Church, Madras, March 11, J. Grimes, to Sophia L., daughter of the late Capt. A. Lanauze, H.E.I.C.S.
Kington—Baker.—At Bombay, March 13, W. M. N. Kington, to Harriette S., daughter of W. Baker, of Ballinavohn, county Waterford.
Meres—Thwaytes.—At Chinsurah, March 11, W. Fitzl. Meres, C.S., to Margaret A., daughter of R. Thwaytes, principal of the Hooghly College.
Morrow—Miller.—At Trincomalie, Ceylon, Feb. 23, R. T. Morrow, to Georgiana H., daughter of the late H. Miller, Trincomalee.

DEATHS.

Blackall.—At Dhurmsala, Feb. 19, Elizabeth A., wife of Andrew K. Blackall, one of H.M.'s justices of the peace for British India, and a local magistrate, and extra assistant commissioner in the Punjab.
Copland—Feb. 19, the Rev. Matthew J. Copland, minister of the Presbyterian church, Singapore.
Farnworth—At Allahabad, March 12, Florence M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Farnworth, aged 1.
Hall—March 3, on board P. and O. steamer, in the Mediterranean, while on voyage to England, Mary, wife of Rev. George Hall, Madras.
McEvoy—At Poona, March 13, Katherine R., daughter of Mrs. M. A. McEvoy, widow of the late Conductor McEvoy, of the Bombay ordnance department, aged 13. [police force.
Price—March 6, Mary A. A. Price, wife of Inspector Price, Bombay
Smithers—At Mahim, March 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Smithers, aged 41.

Official Papers.

THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Landowners' and Commercial Association of British India.

I have received and laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the memorial, dated the 5th instant, received through you from the Landholders' and Commercial Association, on the subject of the recent raids in Cachar.

2. The occurrence of these raids, resulting in a deplorable loss of life and some destruction of property, has caused H.E. in Council the deepest regret.

3. For the last two years, the difficult question of the defence of the Eastern Frontier from Cachar to Arracan has been a subject of special and anxious consideration on the part of the Government of India in communication with H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The tribes occupying the country between our settled districts and Burmah are split into many minute sections owning no common authority. The country they inhabit is in some places absolutely unexplored, and for the most part very imperfectly known. Those parts of it that have been visited by Europeans have been found to consist of hills of varying altitude, covered with almost impervious jungle traversed only by paths used principally by wild elephants, and as the war tracks of the tribes. The expeditions which have on several occasions been sent to punish the tribes for marauding our territories have not added much to the available information either regarding the country or its people. It has been the object of H.E. in Council, in communication with the Government of Bengal, by the deputation from time to time of intelligent officers both from the side of Cachar and of Chittagong, to acquire full information regarding the country and its inhabitants, the wants of the tribes, and the causes and objects of their raids. As yet his efforts have only been attended with partial success; and for all practical purposes the country can only be described as a dense and unexplored jungle, deadly to European life for a great part of the year.

4. The defence of districts bordering for several hundreds of miles on a country of this kind is an undertaking of no ordinary difficulty. Neither can a state of insecurity which has existed for ages be remedied in a day. Those who settle there must not be unprepared to face to some extent the dangers usually incident to pioneers in all parts of the world. H.E. in Council is convinced that it is mainly by the co-operation of those gentlemen who hold lands and have commercial interests in the disturbed districts that any measure taken by Government can succeed. H.E. in Council is disposed to believe that in some cases tea gardens have been pushed further into the jungles than was prudent, and have been established in exposed situations beyond what would have formed the most eligible line of defence. But be that as it may, H.E. in Council is of opinion that the defence of an extensive and scarcely defined frontier extending into unexplored territories is a responsibility which the Government cannot accept, and that the first step towards the permanent defence of the border and the protection of our partially settled districts from attacks, such as those which have recently occurred in Cachar, is to define clearly the limit within which the Government is prepared to establish, maintain, and enforce its authority, and beyond which it will not at present undertake the responsibilities of administration and protection.

5. Such a line it has been the object of H.E. in Council to lay down. Its definition in no way affects the question of the Imperial Frontier Boundary, the accurate delineation of which has not yet been attempted. I am to send, for the information of the Association which you represent, the enclosed papers [omitted] being selections of the most important portions of the correspondence with the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah on this subject. This correspondence will speak for itself, and will show that, while there may be some difference of opinion on some minor points of policy, both the Government of Bengal and the Government of India have given their most earnest and prolonged attention to this question, and are fully prepared to carry out energetically such practical measures for the security of the border as may be considered suitable.

6. As already observed, the first essential step is to define the limits beyond which direct administration is not to be attempted. Such a line has been suggested in Arracan, and measures for its definition will be speedily undertaken. It will be continued through Chittagong in front of the present outposts. In Cachar a line has been generally indicated from the borders of Munnipoor to Hill Tipperah, including all the present tea gardens. It was one of the chief objects of Mr. Edgar's present visit to the Loshai country to determine the boundary line definitely. As soon as this is finally settled, it is the intention of H.E. in Council to open up such cleared tracks as may be necessary for defence. At suitable intervals posts will be established and held by a sufficient force. The boundary between the posts will be constantly patrolled. An additional expenditure of Rs. 37,000 a-year has been sanctioned for the frontier guard of Chittagong, and H.E. in Council is only waiting the views of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, after his visit to Assam, before finally deciding on similar measures for Cachar. By this means H.E. in Council is not without hope that the recurrence of raids will be prevented; or, if they take place, that the force in charge of the out-posts will be enabled to inflict on the offenders summary and severe chastisement.

7. H.E. in Council looks to permanent results more from a policy of watchful and vigorous defence than from retaliatory expeditions. . . . .

[Part of the paragraph 7 and paragraph 8 are omitted.]

H.E. considers it essential that the district officers on the frontier should endeavour by all legitimate means to win the confidence of the tribes living beyond our line of defence, and establish a salutary personal influence over them. For this purpose, H.E. in Council has directed that all district officers on the frontier shall encourage frequent and friendly intercourse with the chiefs and tribes, visit them occasionally, induce them to enter our service and resort to our markets, and endeavour in a friendly way to settle any differences or disputes with our subjects, and adopt all means calculated to establish a permanent personal influence amongst them. So far as this policy has yet been tried, Government has no reason to doubt its ultimate success.

9. The measures, then, which H.E. in Council has commenced to carry out for the defence of the frontier are briefly these: to determine clearly the line up to which Government will enforce its direct authority: to establish friendly relations and influence among the tribes beyond; so to strengthen the defences by the establishment of military or police posts and by patrolling the boundary, that the tribes shall be deterred from attempting outrages within the restricted limits, but if violence is attempted, that severe and summary punishment shall be secured. It would be unreasonable, however, to expect on such a frontier the same security and protection as in places where law and order have been long established. It behoves those, therefore, who settle in exposed parts to be ever ready to defend themselves, and to co-operate with the authorities in warding off sudden and unforeseen attacks, which, as in the recent instance, neither the local officers nor the residents may anticipate, nor the guards be able entirely to prevent. H.E. in Council acknowledges with pride and satisfaction the gallant behaviour of the tea-planters and managers of the gardens which were attacked, and deeply regrets that, notwithstanding the determined resistance made by them and by the police in defence of the stockaders, the marauders should have succeeded in doing any damage. There are nearly two thousand men of the police and regular troops assembled in the districts of Cachar. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the measures adopted will have the effect of restoring confidence to all British subjects, both European and Native. H.E. in Council is deeply interested in the success of British enterprise in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, and the memorialists may be assured that the Government will do all that is possible or reasonable to encourage its development and ensure its safety.

Miscellaneous.—The ship *Clifford*, from Calcutta bound to Dundee, arrived at Spithead on Friday evening about sunset, and has been towed into harbour with only her foremast standing and with her bows stove in. She was in collision about four o'clock Friday morning with the ship *British Lion*, of Nova Scotia, from Antwerp, bound to New York. Nothing is known of the present condition of the *British Lion*.

Indian Artillery and Engineers.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—I trust you will take some notice of Mr. Cardwell's reply to Sir C. Wingfield where he says that he has not included the Indian Artillery and Engineers in clause 4 of the Army Regulation Bill, because they are dying out. Because the Indian Artilleries are dying out, therefore the interests of the individuals composing the dying-out corps are not to be considered. I am desirous of retiring. I paid largely to my retiring fund, and had the Madras Artillery not been put into a dying-out state by an act of Government I was certain of receiving £3 000 from my brother officers on my retirement. Does Mr. Cardwell think that the loss of £3,000, the interest of which would have given me nearly half the amount of my pension, is a trifling loss to me?—Yours faithfully, J. R. Magrath, Lieutenant-Colonel Madras Artillery.—Dover Castle, April 1."

Home.

THE AGRA BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the Agra Bank, including the members of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), was held on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomson, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders that the balance-sheet showed business to the extent of five millions sterling, which was a substantial increase of one million and a half over the previous half-year. If every shareholder would keep a current account at the bank of not more than £100 he would receive 1 per cent., and the effect would be to increase the annual dividend to half per cent. Unquestionably the weak point of banks like this, doing business in different parts of the globe, with various establishments to that extent independent of each other, was the difficulty of securing efficient local management. This difficulty had been much lessened by the extension of the telegraphic area. The losses described in the report had not been made in London, where the total losses during the four years since the resuscitation had not exceeded £400. It was the Bank of Bombay that had chiefly disappointed them; Bombay, which in former days possessed the highest commercial character, had now become almost par excellence the most speculative, not to say discreditable, trading port in the whole world. This was chiefly owing to the cotton transactions carried on by means of the native brokers. In 1869 there were 895 failures in Bombay, as against 94 in Calcutta. Last year the value of the Bombay imports was 14 millions; this year they would be but 8 millions—a most important safeguard to merchants and bankers. The reason why the bank had not made more profits was that it had been working too cheap with regard to the buying and selling of bills. He was bound to admit that the dividend of four per cent. which the report recommended was not satisfactory. From the business the bank possessed, the connections it enjoyed, and the credit which they had obtained by adherence to sound principles, the profits ought to be such as to enable the board to declare a dividend of twice the amount. He congratulated the shareholders upon having got out of Chancery, and from the grasping hands of the liquidators. On the whole, however, and considering the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, the prospects of the bank were of a hopeful character.

Mr. Palmer, a director, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Webber, believing that Bombay was nothing better than a den of thieves, urged the bank to abolish its branch in that port.

In reply to questions from Mr. Jenkins, General Straubenzee, and Colonel Bassett,

The Chairman said there was no doubt the Bombay agency had been worked in the most unsatisfactory manner, but it was a most important branch, not only for its own sake, but as the medium of carrying out operations in other places. The board had reason to be dissatisfied with the judgment of the Bombay manager, who, although he was the oldest servant of the bank, was under notice of dismissal.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted.

It was resolved that a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. be declared. This will absorb £19,715, and leave a balance of £75 to be carried forward.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday, at the Bank Offices, 80, King William-street, City; Mr. W. Fitzwilliam in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the deep regret of himself and colleagues that it was of so unsatisfactory a character. But, in addition to the circumstances mentioned in the report in reference to the exchange operations, there had been the unsettled state of commercial affairs on the Continent. These difficulties had been further aggravated by the transactions of Mr. Sherwood, the late manager of the branch at Hong Kong, which had materially affected the operations of the bank. This gentleman, who had been selected by the Board upon high recommendation, as eminently qualified, both by character and experience, for the management of that branch, had unfortunately displayed the most reckless disregard of his instructions and of the ordinary rules of banking—a course of conduct which had caused his immediate removal. By his indiscretion a sum of about £60,000 had been placed in jeopardy, but the directors hoped that by the favourable realisation of securities a part of that amount might be recovered. Under all these disadvantageous circumstances the directors were not only precluded from declaring a dividend, but had been compelled to transfer the sum of £22,000 from the reserve fund to provide for ascertained losses, and to wipe off the balance at debit of profit and loss account.

Mr. M'Iver spoke strongly in condemnation of the whole management of the bank.

The Chairman having given explanations of various items in the balance-sheet, the report was ultimately adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance commenced taking evidence on the 24th March. The first witness was Sir Bartle Frere, who gave very full and detailed information touching the land settlements, revenue, and tenures of Western India. Out of a land revenue of twenty-one millions for India, Bombay's share was about three and a-half millions. The nature of the holdings and mode of the assessment varied greatly throughout that side of India, being often modified by historical or physical conditions. The Concan, for example, shows not a few traces of the old Portuguese tenure, while the tenures in the South Mahratta were similarly modified by its former subjection to Tippoo. In Guzerat, with a population as varied as the surface of the provinces itself, the assessment in one village may be taken field by field, each having its separate owner, while the next village prefers paying its rent collectively through the headman. In another district the settlement would have to be made with some great landlord, the descendant of some former prince. The English had found no difficulty in settling the land revenues of Guzerat and the Mahratta provinces, where the old native collectors had usually kept good accounts with their Governments. But in the Deccan there was much confusion at first, for the lands had been rackrented and the previous settlements much disturbed by our immediate predecessors. A revised settlement is now in progress there, great care being taken to secure accurate data for assessments intended to run thirty years. It was often found that reduced assessments brought in a great increase of actual revenue. On renewing a settlement, the rate of assessment is raised in proportion to any previous increase in the price of grain. Prices have risen lately, more or less, all over India; in some parts of Bombay, indeed, as high as the famine prices of Bengal or Orissa. The great rise in wages was mainly owing to the growth of the railway system. In readjusting assessments, the Government tried to share the benefits of increased prices as fairly as possible with the peasantry, and these latter were generally satisfied with the result. The hill tribes are assessed at so much per plough. A special charge of one anna per rupee has gradually been introduced for the making of roads and the maintenance of schools. In all new settlements this item forms part of the contract between Government and the landholders. An "Inam" commission began, about 1840, inquiring into the rent-free tenures which had come to include about a fourth of the land capable of cultivation. Their work was completed about seven years ago; but Sir George Clerk allayed the popular feeling by a compromise with the holders of Inam lands. After the thirty-years' leases expired, Sir Bartle would look for considerable increase of revenue; but meanwhile he expected great things from irrigation works and improved means of communication.

In reply to questions asked by various members of the Committee Sir B. Frere could give no particular reason for a thirty years' settlement, except that it generally pleased the people. As a fiscal question the assessment could hardly be pitched too low, short of making the people careless. The work of settlement is always going on in one district or another, according as the old leases fall in. The village system of the Deccan was found unsuited to the greater part of Bombay. There is no difficulty now in collecting the land revenue, nor any need to interfere between owners and cultivators. Nothing but a rise in prices will increase the land revenue, but new sources of revenue are opened up by increased prices. Government ought to keep its increased outlay below the level of its increased revenues. The thirty years' settlement is in fact a perpetual tenure, reassessable every thirty years. No system which did not harmonise with popular usage should ever be adopted. The improvement among the ryots began with the spread of railways, and was helped on by the demand for cotton during the American war. Many of them paid off their debts, bought land and farming-stock, and invested largely in gold and silver ornaments for themselves and their families—a process tantamount to putting money in a savings' bank.

At the next sitting of the Committee, on March 28, Sir B. Frere's examination was continued. He described the old system of yearly assessments, when the rent was paid by instalments, and the crops and persons of defaulters were frequently seized. The power of imprisonment lay with the district officer, but the village headman performed police duties. In Bombay there is a revenue secretary and two revenue commissioners. The collectors' districts vary in size from an area equal to all Scotland to that of a small English county. A thirty years' settlement necessarily involved the cost of employing more persons than a permanent settlement. The officers employed in collecting revenue had many other duties to perform, and there was not much room for economy with regard to village officers. Nobody ever questioned the duty of paying Government its accustomed charge on the land. In the native States a great deal of the land rent is still paid in kind, as some of it used formerly to be paid in Bombay. In the last fifteen years the land revenues had increased from eighteen to twenty-one millions, while the whole revenue had risen from thirty-three and one-third millions to fifty and a-half millions. It was usual to fix the assessment with some reference to the natural supply of water for irrigation. Wet land paid more than any other kind of land, especially in the native States, where, however, large reductions were made for the poorer crops. The provision of £1,752,705 on account of "treaties and

engagements" referred to allowances, some of which were permanent, others for one or two lives only. This item would in time be largely diminished. In the settlement of Sindh, also, it was found wise to leave many of the feudal jagheers untaxed, and as these fall in the revenue will gain from their resumption. There are large tracts of unoccupied land, the bringing of which under tillage would depend on the facilities for irrigating it. The nomadic class are reached by a tax on clarified butter.

Mr. Ross Mangles, of the Indian Council, next came forward, and gave some pertinent evidence on the subject of the permanent settlement in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. In spite of Mr. Shore's earnest pleading for delay, Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, established the permanent settlement in Bengal, as a means of founding there a landed aristocracy. Many of the persons thus settled with were not really landowners, but the settlement was made in gross, with the greatest recklessness, with no regard to the interests of the ryots, nor any reservation of the right of the Government to impose any new tax. It was unfair both to State and people; it was made when the value of the land was at its lowest through famine; and it involved the subsequent imposition of other taxes on the body of the people. Sir C. Wood had ordered the extension of this hurtful settlement to the rest of India; but, luckily, the order has not been carried out. Mr. Mangles knew of one zemindar who paid only Rs. 100 to the State, but asked thirty-three times as much for leasing his land to others. The Government also got very high prices for any estates which fell into its hands. By means of resuming lapsed and rent-free tenures, the State had recovered about half a million a year of revenue. So recklessly had the settlement been carried out, that the talookdars made what returns they pleased, and the rights of under-tenants were utterly disregarded. He reckoned the loss to the Government at six millions a year. Some of his colleagues who once differed from him have since come round, he thinks, to his own views. The ryots of Bengal were not better off, but were certainly more oppressed, than those elsewhere. Of late, however, their condition had begun to improve, under the law that confirms a twelve years' tenancy. The railways also have benefited the country. With regard to the income-tax, Mr. Mangles owned that, outside the official classes, its produce was lamentably small. The zemindars of Bengal do nothing in return for their fiscal privileges.

On March 31 Sir R. Montogomery and Mr. R. A. Dalyell were examined. The summary of their evidence must be deferred till next week. The Committee then adjourned to April 18.

Miscellaneous.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., free of income tax, for the half-year ended December.

TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of March amounted to £9,275. 17s. 5d. The following are the receipts of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) for the past three months: January, £5,461. 17s. 3d.; February, £7 419. 9s. 3d.; March, £11,901. 4s. 3d. During the month of January and the first eleven days in February the Falmouth Cable was interrupted. The traffic receipts of the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited) for January amounted to £939. 1s. 6d., and for February, £1,070. 18s. 11d. The disturbed state of France still continues to affect this company's revenue.

EXPORTS OF BULLION.—We observe by G. de Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of April 5 that there is a resumption of Bullion exports from Southampton to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, by the P. and O. Company's vessels. For some months past the exports to India have been on an extremely limited scale. Exports per *Nubia*, March 18. from Southampton to Batavia, gold, £4,200; to Singapore, silver, £53.770. Per *Massilia*, April 1. from Southampton to Calcutta, gold, £10,000; to Penang, silver, £22,000. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales the exports have been as follows:—To Madras, per *Peiho*, Feb. 19, gold, £2,800; per *Prevence*, March 19, silver, £1,000. To Singapore, per *Peiho*, Feb. 19, gold, £2,880; per *Prevence*, March 19, gold, £2,800.

BURMESE ENVOYS.—Maha Menhla Kyoden Paden Yvoon, with his three companions, from the Court of Mandalay, accompanied by Captain Sprye, had the honour of waiting on Tuesday on the Prime Minister, to present a "Royal letter and decoration of honour" from his Majesty the King of Burmah. Mr. Gladstone received the deputation very kindly. Later in the day the envoys paid a visit to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.—Four of the envoys of the King of Burmah, accompanied by Captain Sprye, paid a visit to the Mansion House, and on the invitation of the Lord Mayor took seats on the Bench. They observed the proceedings with evident interest; but there was, as it happened, only one case before the Court, and that of no importance. The appearance on the Bench of the envoys in their picturesque and handsome costume excited much interest. They are quite conversant with English and some of the Continental languages. On leaving, the Lord Mayor invited them to the Easter banquet.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £287,560, to Bombay, £100,000 and Madras, £12,500. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅝d. will receive about 25 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 10½d. about 91 per cent. Those above, in full. These results exhibit less demand for the means of remittance to the East.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On Saturday experiments were made on the Indo-European telegraphic line, *via* Teheran, to work direct from England to India. Communication was first established between London and Kurrachee, and messages were exchanged successfully. The line was then attached to that running between Kurrachee and Bombay, which latter place made signals to London. A commercial message was now forwarded from England to Bombay, and instantaneously acknowledged. This was without re-transmission, although the distance by the line is upwards of 6,000 miles.

MILITARY.—A new code of regulations for married soldiers was issued from the War Office on Saturday. The "married roll" is, in future, to include all staff sergeants, military foremen, six sergeants out of every ten, and seven per cent. of rank and file, provided they have completed seven years' service in the army and carned one good-conduct badge. No soldier is to be placed on the married roll unless he obtains the consent of his commanding officer before marriage. The wives and families of soldiers married with leave are granted certain allowances, in the shape of lodging money, provisions, fuel, and light; and if any woman on the roll misconducts herself, the commanding officer of the corps may remove her name and the names of her children, and send them to her home. When on foreign stations, and in certain other cases, half a soldier's ration of food will be supplied to each of the women, or 3d. a day, and a quarter ration, or 1½d. to each child. When a soldier is necessarily separated from his family, these allowances will be doubled.

ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The appeal of the Albert Assurance Company's re-organisers to the House of Lords has met with such success that the Lords' Committee have passed the Bill, appointing an arbitrator in the person of Lord Cairns. Some of the facts disclosed in connection with the winding up fully bear out what we have repeatedly observed in these columns as to the state of the law regarding the liquidation of joint-stock companies. The liquidator of the Albert stated that he did not remember a case of an insurance company in liquidation being finally wound up. There were fifty-eight of such companies in Chancery, some of them for fifteen years and upwards! The liquidators of the Albert had paid up to October last £21,000, of which £6.000 represented a solicitor's bill, made up to the previous June! Surely the time will come when our legislators will open their eyes to such a monstrous condition of things. Here we have provident Chancellors of the Exchequer, parsimonious Lords of the Admiralty, and saving War Ministers, but the law is allowed to revel in all the license of spoliation, fattening lawyers and starving suitors. It is really appalling to contemplate the amount of ruin and misery in the last few years, in connection with public companies, which have been brought about simply and solely by the law of the land. The law offers, literally, a premium for the destruction of a company by enabling fortunes to be amassed in the liquidation. The inducement held out to the officials, liquidators, and solicitors, to prolong the winding up is so palpable as to be at once corrupt and immoral. We blame not the lawyers, but the law.—*Asiatic.*

NEWS FROM EGYPT.—The correspondent at Alexandria of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on the 17th ult.:—Jirjis, Prince Kasa's Envoy, is still at Cairo, quite at a loss what course to pursue, owing to the refusal of the Foreign-office to receive him. He is a superior man, and speaks English perfectly, having been educated at Bombay. He dresses as a European, and is so fair of skin that no one would take him for an Abyssinian. His colleague, Mertcha Werka [not the Senior Envoy Jirjis, as we understood from a former lettter of the same correspondent] is still at Massowah, and will probably not return to Egypt. I fear that some unfortunate Englishman will hereafter pay the penalty of our ungenerous treatment of Casa's envoys. Abyssinia, it appears, is in a state of disorganisation from end to end. The Wakshum Gobazie has gone against Magdala to leave insurrection behind him, and so of the other chiefs: as they move the people transfer their allegiance to some one else. Kasa seems the most prudent and wary, and has the territory he holds in good hand. The guns and arms left him by Lord Napier have been his salvation; without them the Wakshum would have driven him from Tigre long ago. M. de Lesseps is at Isma'iliyyah, in great trouble, I am told, about his share and obligation holders. It is now alleged that the curage of the canal last year cost nearer £450,000 than £144,000, the sum stated in the *Journal de Port Said*. Should that be the case, instead of a net profit of £58,812, there will be a deficit of income over expenditure of no less than £247,188. There is a report here that English engineers and others are actively engaged at Cairo in collecting information respecting the actual condition of the canal, its capabilities, finances, and future prospects, with a view, it is said, of some effort being made to place the undertaking upon a better footing.

Return of the New Indian Regiments.—The following letter appeared in the *Broad Arrow* of Saturday last:—"Sir,—According to present arrangement of the Indian reliefs, the new line regiments are to be sent home at the rate of one each year. The 107th, therefore, will go in 1874-5, the 108th 1875-6, and 109th in 1876-7. As all the new regiments date their present organisation and became Queen's troops from 1862, they were fairly entitled to suppose that, from that date they would be brought on the regular roster for home service. When the regiments were first raised, a large number of officers volunteered for them solely with a view of obtaining the advantage of serving at home. To obtain this advantage most of them gave up good prospects, both of high position and still higher pay, which they would have gained by joining the Indian Staff Corps. It is, therefore, felt to be a great hardship, I believe I may safely assert throughout the 107th, 108th, and 109th Regiments, that the ordinary system of reliefs should not be adopted in their case. Present arrangements will send home before them all purchase regiments that came to India in 1863; and in the case of the unfortunate 109th, regiments that left England in 1866 (being four years their junior in Indian service), will go home a year before them! I believe the military authorities at home are not aware how anxious the officers of the new line regiments are to serve at home, both for their own benefit and for that of their regiments. All the older officers served in India for many a long year before they joined the Queen's army, and in their case it is cruelly hard that the one advantage they anticipated, and for which they surrendered large pecuniary advantages, should now be withheld.—Your obedient servant, Bottlehead. —India, Feb. 28, 1871."

Arrival of H.M.'s Troopship "Crocodile."—(Portsmouth, *April* 7.)—Her Majesty's iron screw Indian troopship *Crocodile*, Captain George H. Parkin, arrived here this morning from Alexandria, and was taken alongside the watering island in the dockyard. She brings 45 sergeants, 12 trumpeters and drummers, 647 rank and file, 60 soldiers' wives, and 118 soldiers' children, who are invalids, together with 6 sergeants, 44 rank and file, 8 soldiers' wives, 18 soldiers' children (time expired), and 16 men to be discharged with bad character. These numbers include men belonging to various regiments and corps serving in India. The following is a list of the officers who took passage home in the *Crocodile:* Lieutenant G. M. Cruikshank, Bombay R.E.; Capts. J. S. Wheley and H. Farquharson and Lieut. T. B. Humfrey, of the 8th Regt. of Foot; Assistant Surgeon E. Hopkins, of the Staff Corps; Assistant Surgeon W. T. Martin, Medical Staff; Captain J. Murray, Adjutant-General's Department; Lieutenant A. C. Smith, Madras Royal Engineers; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Rahilly, 1st Battalion 21st Foot; Lieutenant W. D. Much, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot; Captain N. J. Pauli, and Lieutenant B. Frend, 3rd Battalion 60th Foot; Assistant Surgeon R. Keith, Medical Staff; Lieut. A. B. Edmonstone, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars; Captain D. R. Vandeleur and Captain F. Sedley, of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers; Paymaster C. Loder, 20th Hussars; Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery; Assistant Surgeon F. J. Supple, 21st Foot; Lieut. J. L. Vincent, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers; Lieut. W. D. Moriarty, Surgeon S. D. Gulland and Captain H. B. Adcock, 1st Battalion 6th Foot; Ensign W. W. Scott, 2nd Battalion 29th Foot; Lieut. Shirley, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot; Paymaster H. A. Berry and Major W. Mosse, 26th Foot; Captain R. Daubeny and Captain A. H. Hartford, 36th Foot; Paymaster C. D. Manning, 38th Foot; Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Brown, 55th Foot; Lieut. A. O'Brien, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot; Captain J. Whitby, 96th Foot; Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Summers and Lieutenant E. L. Stehelin, Staff Corps. The troops will disembark to-morrow (Saturday), when the invalids will be forwarded by special train to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, and the time-expired men to the discharge depot at Chichester. The *Crocodile* left Alexandria on the 23rd ult., and experienced good weather during the whole voyage.

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Monday, *April* 3.—Gauge of Indian Railways.—Mr. Grant Duff stated, in answer to Mr. Kinnaird, that the Indian Government had determined that the gauge of the railways which were now in construction from the Punjab to the frontier should be the reduced gauge of 3ft. 3 in.

The Nawab Nazim of Bengal.—Mr. Grant Duff stated, in reply to Mr. Haviland-Burke, that the Secretary of State for India had received a telegram on the 8th February, 1870, from the Indian Government in reference to a certain memorial of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and that the Secretary of State replied by telegram the same day to the effect that the memorial had been sent out to India.

India Office.

April 8, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. Battye, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. R. Campbell, Staff Corps; Capt. H. C. E. Ward, Staff Corps; Capt. J. N. Steel, Inf.; Capt. C. A. Baylay, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. Bartholomew, Cav.; Capt. R. H. Palmer, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. A. Hare, Staff Corps; Major R. A. W. C. Stuart, Inf.; Major H. L. Grove, Staff Corps; Capt. F. D. Plowden, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. D. R. Clarke, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. B. Barwell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. B. Edwards, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. T. H. Segrave, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. G. E. Harris, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Battye, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. Ranken, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. T. Crawford, Staff Corps; Capt. J. McK. Hartigan, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Broughton—The wife of Lieut. col. W. E. Delves Broughton, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 78, Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove, April 3.

Maynard—The wife of Frank N. M. Maynard, Captain H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, April 2.

Wilde—The wife of Major general Sir Alfred T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., of a son, at Kirby Cane Hall, Norfolk, April 1.

MARRIAGE.

Bonavia—Osborne.—E. Bonavia, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army, to Lucy M., daughter of G. A. Osborne, at Christ Church, Marylebone, March 31.

DEATHS.

Bedford—Lieut. col. James Bedford, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Stoulgrove, Gloucestershire, aged 84, March 31.

Hooper—James Hooper, Commander late H.E.I.Co.'s Bengal Marine, at The Willows, Penzance, aged 47, March 31.

Vigne—Sibella E., daughter of the late Rev. George Vigne, at Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, April 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. Str. Austin Friars, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Peeress, Madras; Lincelles, Colombo; Cornelius, Batavia; Gloucora, Calcutta.—3. City of Paris, Tuticorin; Edward Percy, Calcutta; Hurkaru, Cocanada; Magdala, Singapore; Ceylon, Colombo; Fred Warren, Calcutta; Cornelia, Sourabaya.—4. Clifford, Calcutta; Vicksburg, Moulmain; Cawnpore, Calcutta.—5. Amity, Moulmain.—6. Parsee, Calcutta; Dilawur, Bombay; Flora, Cochin; Lord Collingwood, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

April 2. Gauntlett, Negapatam; str. Gogah, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—3. Haddington, Bombay; Estrella, Manila; General Caulfield, Galle; James Wishart, Aden.—4. Sea Breeze, Mauritius; John Allan, Madras; Manila, Singapore; str. Timsah, Aden, via Suez Canal; Agamemnon, Madras.—5. Str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Virago, via Suez Canal, March 30.—From Gravesend.—For Bombay.—Mrs. G. Evezard and two children, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Nisbet, Mr. J. E. Devon, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Dick and family, Miss Forster, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mrs. Heron.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, April 8.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Capt. W. H. Yeates, Mr. H. M. Willis. For Alexandria.—Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Lees, Mr. T. M. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. Corking, Mr. J. F. Bowman. For Aden.—Capt. W. M. Ducat.

Per str. Nubia, April 11.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Col. T. W. Boisragon, Col. C. E. Bates, Dr. Paul, Major F. J. Miller. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer. For Madras.—Capt. G. S. Hewetson, Mr. S. R. Turnbull. For Yokohama.—Mr. W. Galway. For Batavia.—Mr. C. R. Rigg, Mr. Van den Berg.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 15.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and four children, and Mr. G. L. Molesworth.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. G. Autin.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Major, Major and Mrs. G. Heath and infant, Miss Holl, Lieut. S. Bagshawe, and Mr. and Mrs. Hannyngton and infant.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. Sim, Mr. J. L. Sim, Capt. R. J. Crauford, and Mr. W. Austin.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Albinson, and Mr. Geekie.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. Martin.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. German and infant, Miss Haddon, Mrs. Bois, and Miss Broadley.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buchanan.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Bois and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. J. Jones.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lister.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Essex.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Barber.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. Keppel.

April 22.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mr. W. Sandwith, Major Sherer, and Mr. Cogilan.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, and Col. and Mrs. Shewell.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadleir.

April 29.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Bagnell and child, Capt. Doveton, and Lady Hall.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Col. W. Barber.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. R. Hullett.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates, and Mr. N. McLean.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Duez.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Miss Hyde.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that it is sometimes stated, and constantly insinuated by certain writers that the Nawab Nazim is a reigning Indian prince who has come here to complain that the treaties made with him have been broken, and that all the reigning Indian princes are interested in his gaining his case. The Nawab Nazim is as much a reigning Indian prince as The Mulligan is a reigning Irish prince. Of the two The Mulligan has the better claim to the royal dignity. He pretends to represent a line of Sovereigns who ruled over part of Ireland before the Saxon entered the country, but the Nawab merely alleges that he represents a set of modern lords-lieutenant who, so to speak, entrenched themselves in the Phœnix Park and defied their masters, who were foreigners like themselves. Lord Macaulay, indeed, goes farther than this, and says that the particular Viceroy from whom Mr. Burke's client is descended was a mere puppet set up by the English to squeeze lacs and crores of rupees to be taken home to England out of a miserable population. But while the fallen fortunes of The Mulligan only admit of his vaguely designating his home as lying somewhere "in the direction of Oxford-street," the Nawab Nazim enjoys a vast income and resides—so to speak, in Dublin Castle—in the palace of his predecessors at Moorshedabad. He is, in fact, a pensioner on a gigantic scale, and the sole question which he has started is whether the East India Company, in the infancy of its rule, did not make his predecessor certain promises which, if properly fulfilled, would make his enormous pension more enormous still. So far from the real native princes of India being interested in his success, they are interested in the very contrary. If he succeeds, the exact meaning and significance of the precedent will be that whenever any Indian Power has succeeded another, the existing Power is bound to satisfy with accuracy more than rigid all the promises made and expectations held out to the deposed dynasty at the time of deposition. Now there is not a single reigning Indian house which has not arisen on the ruins of half a dozen others, and there is not a single reigning dynasty in whose history there are not examples without number of unfulfilled pledges. We suppose that if the British Government wished to give the real native princes the strongest impression of its desiring to veil gross tyranny under hollow hypocrisy, it could not more certainly gain its end than by telling them that it expected them to pay faithfully and for an indefinite number of lives all the pensions which they have promised to the families of the chiefs whom they supplanted. The newspapers so curiously selected are further in the habit of saying or thinking that the Nawab Nazim represents the ancient natural Sovereigns of Bengal; that he is still an object of reverence and love to a vast population; and that, but for his influence in 1857, forty millions of warlike Bengalees, armed to the teeth, would have joined in an insurrection against the British power. The argument is addressed to persons who happen to be ignorant that the vast majority of these forty millions are Hindoos; that the Nawab Nazim is a Mahometan and the representative of a line of Mahometans; that of all tyrannies known to the world the tyranny of the Mahometans over the Hindoos was the most cruel; and that of all Mahometan oppressions in India those of the Imperial Viceroys at Moorshedabad were infinitely the greatest and grossest.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, April 22.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, April 21.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Over-and Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Ss. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		Co.'s Rs.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		1,000 as	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		equivalent to	92½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		£100.	92½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			par ¼ pm.
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			107½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay...	1s. 10½ ⅝d. ...	1s. 10 11-16d....	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅞d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares. £		Paid.	Prices.
	India Stock		207
	India 5 per cent.		112½
	India 4 per cent.		100¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		100
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107¾
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¼
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1879		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅛ ⅜
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		10s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101 to 102
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	East Indian	100	107¼ to 103½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102 to 103
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103¾ to 104½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	102¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	101½ to 102½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8 to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13 to 13½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	130 to 133
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7⅞ to 7¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅝ to 6¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	7	5⅝ to 6¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8¾ to 9
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	8¾ to 9¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¾ to 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	12¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	4 to 3¾ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	99 to 101
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	46 to 48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, 22nd March, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing, in the case of such as may be found on further examination to be not already qualified in Professional Subjects, a Qualifying Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
English: Composition ... ... 500 }	1,000
,, History ... ... 500 }	
Mathematics, pure and mixed	2,000
Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
French	750
German	750
Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following Branches—*Viz.* (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing ...	500
Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing	500

The Charge made to a Student at the College will be at the rate of £150 per annum, *payment of a part of which may be deferred, and effected by annual deductions from his salary, after his appointment to the Government Service.*

For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

P.S.—Successful Competitors, who may be found on subsequent examination to be already qualified for the Engineering Service, will receive appointments without passing through the College.

THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in his report to the Admiralty (13th Aug., 1870) on Forty Chronometers entered for annual competition, says of M. F. DENT'S CHRONOMETER, "This is the finest Chronometer that we have ever had on trial."

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NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

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Dated 11th March, 1870.

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GALLE..... MADRAS ..... CALCUTTA.... PENANG..... SINGAPORE.. CHINA..... JAPAN.....	Saturday, April 1, 2 P.M., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, Apr. 11, 2 A.M., and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.
AUSTRALIA... NEW ZEALAND	Saturday, April 15, 2 P.M., and every fourth Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, Apr. 25, 2 A.M., and every fourth Tuesday thereafter.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 25; Agra, March 23; Calcutta and Madras, March 22.

THE event of the week in Calcutta was a warm debate on the 17th over Sir R. Temple's new Income-tax Bill. After the Finance Minister had formally introduced his Bill, with the usual motion to refer it to a Select Committee, Mr. Robinson, the Madras member, was the first to begin pulling it to pieces. There was no need for an income-tax at all, he said, if the estimates had been properly made out. Too little had been allowed for Land Revenue, Excise, and Customs, for instance. He denounced the tendency to increased outlay, showed the extreme unfitness of an income-tax for India, and entreated the Government to do without an impost so widely hated and so entirely needless. Mr. Cowie, while equally averse from the tax, would let it stand for the present year if the rice duty might be abolished, and the tax were limited to incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Mr. Inglis would take no compromise, but stoutly opposed the income-tax in a long and powerful speech. It was a tax "odious to the people and odious to the officers who have to assess and collect it. . . . The people detest the tax because of the inquisition, oppression, and extortion, which everywhere and always accompany its enforcement; the officers of Government hate it, because they see all these evil practices going on around them while they are powerless to put a stop to them." He exposed Sir R. Temple's misleading statement that only thirteen cases of injustice had been reported from Bengal, and none from the other provinces; the fact being that the Bengal Government sent up thirteen cases as a sample of the many reported to them, and that if no cases were reported from the other provinces, it was not because the prevalence of bribery and extortion was for a moment doubted. Not a man, he averred, would be found who, "having assessed a district to the income-tax, will say that he believes it to have been levied fairly, and without a lamentable amount of bribery and corruption." For one who paid the tax, twenty paid to get off paying it, and for every rupee that went into the Treasury another went into the pocket of some native official. Such was his answer to Sir Richard's argument, that only one in three hundred paid the tax; and for these and like reasons Mr. Inglis proposed to restrict the minimum of taxation to incomes of Rs. 1,000 a-year, and the working of the tax to one year.

MR. COCKERELL denounced the continuance of the tax as a breach of faith, and argued that a proper estimate for opium and customs would have rendered it wholly needless. Mr. Chapman, on the other hand, accepted the reduced income-tax as a reasonable relief, was pleased on the whole with the new scheme of local finance, which was "not a bad bargain for the Government," but sharply criticised various items of civil and military expenditure, and remarked that India seemed to "have the privilege of paying whatever bill is sent in to her" from this country.

MR. BULLEN SMITH protested against the renewal of the income-tax for an unlimited term, and exposed the worthlessness of any conclusion drawn from the alleged scarcity of officially reported cases of oppression. Everyone, he said, in effect, knew that the official statement utterly misrepresented the real truth. He dwelt at some length on the retention of the rice-duty, and wondered whether the proposed loan of two and a-half millions was to be raised in England without the concurrence of the Indian Government. Mr. G. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, bore witness to the general unpopularity of the income-tax, deprecated a hurried discussion of the Bill, and suggested the passing of it for one year only; among other reasons, because he did not look on an income-tax as strictly an imperial tax. He was also for borrowing in India rather than in England.

COLONEL STRACHEY made a long defence of the Bill and the Budget, in which he was supported more or less thoroughly by General Norman, Messrs. Ellis, Stephen, and J. Strachey, and by Lord Napier of Magdala. A reply from Sir Richard, and the passing of the original motion by nine to six, wound up a spirited debate of seven hours.

IN the course of his speech Lord Napier protested against the abstraction of thirty guns from India as "a very serious loss of power," and promised to take his stand against any further attempts to reduce the Indian Army.

COMPARING the regular with the Budget Estimates for the receipts of the past year, we find that Sir R. Temple had overrated his receipts by more than half-a-million in all from Forests, Assessed Taxes, Salt, the Mint, Law and Justice, Education, Interest, and Railways. In three of these items the error exceeded £100,000 on each. The excess of receipts over his reckoning amounts on the other hand to more than two millions, half of which was due to the unexpected yield from opium. Of the remainder, nearly £300,000 is ascribed to Miscellaneous receipts, £166,775 to the Army, £144,516 to the Post-office, and £141,500 to Customs. For the balance, Sir Richard was mainly indebted to Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, and Telegraphs. In the matter of expenditure, his estimates fell short of the mark by £1,716,907 in all, of which more than half-a-million was expended on the Army, £414,908 on Miscellaneous Items, £319,517 on Guaranteed Railway Interest, and £200,000 on Allotments for Provincial Services. The rest is divided between Retired Allowances, Opium, Post-office, Interest on Service Funds, and Political Agencies. On the other hand, the Expenditure was less than the Estimates by £2,896,752, on twenty-three items; nearly two millions being saved on Extraordinary Public Works alone. The next largest saving was £141,710, on Railways. On the Land Revenue £87,512 was saved, £82,519 on Salt, £74,330 on Education, £57,800 on Public Works Ordinary, £61,400 on Refunds, and

£52,619 on Telegraphs. Thus between over and under-reckonings on both sides of the amount, Sir Richard was able to show a net surplus of nearly a million instead of the £163,400 estimated by him last April.

The Civil Service Memorial to the Duke of Argyll has been answered in a manner which will probably satisfy the most of those concerned. His Grace has consented to let every covenanted civilian retire at the end of his term on a thousand a-year, whatever amount he may have subscribed to the Annuity Fund. Invalid pensions, instead of increasing by £100 every five years, will be allowed to increase by £20 for each year. The Annuity Fund will be abolished, and all retrenchments from civilians' salaries will be credited to Government instead of being paid into a separate fund; the monthly deductions being continued at the old rate of four per cent. The new arrangements will take effect from June 24, 1870. It is calculated that before the end of the new financial year seventeen retirements from the Bengal Service will have taken place under the new rules.

Bombay appears to be suffering from a chronic scarcity of judges in her High Court. Some weeks ago we drew attention to this undesirable state of things. Other letters have since reached us complaining bitterly of the law's delay in that presidency, and of the hardship endured by many an expectant suitor owing to the ever-increasing arrears of judicial business. Justice long deferred naturally makes sick the hearts of those who have more or less to pay for the chance of ultimately getting justice done to them; and even the attendant lawyers who thrive on their neighbours' quarrels must sometimes wish that the work before them could be got through at a more profitable pace. In spite of beginning early and sitting on to a late hour in the evening, it appears that the present staff of judges are quite unequal to overtaking their arrears of business, while it is easy to imagine the trouble, disappointment, and expense which a suitor incurs who sees his cause unavoidably adjourned from one day to another for days together, without any fair prospect of an early settlement. If all accounts be true, one more judge at least is absolutely needed to do away with an evil which no civilised community can long afford to tolerate.

In a sensible article from which we have quoted elsewhere, in favour of local armies for India and the Colonies, the *Broad Arrow* makes one little mistake. It appears to be under the impression that a native Indian regiment never has more than two or three English officers. This was substantially true of the old irregular regiments before the Mutiny; but for all native regiments as now organised the average number of English officers in each must be doubled at the very least. Let not our contemporary however feel concerned for the bearing of this little error on the strength of his reasoning. Even with their six or seven officers apiece, the Sepoy regiments of to-day are less fit as a rule to "confront a well-organised foe," than were the Irregulars of other days with only half the present allowance of white leaders. For the native officers of these latter were picked men of good social standing and military aptitudes, who could at a pinch dispense with European leading, whereas the modern Jemadar or Subardar differs little if at all from his true prototype in the old regular regiments of Bengal—not Bombay; a worthy old soldier promoted from the ranks by seniority, at an age when he ought to have been peacefully smoking his hookah at the door of his village home in Oudh or Rohilkund. It is curious to reflect that a native regiment thus officered should be supposed to need no more than half-a-dozen Englishmen to command it, while seven times that number are not deemed too many for our best English battalions.

While the Covenanted Services of India are gaining some kind of redress for the grievances of which they are seldom backward in complaining, would it not be well to pay a little heed to the just claims of the Uncovenanted Services also? In the Educational Department for instance there is ample room for improvement with respect to the rules that regulate pay and promotion. In the Public Works department an officer may now begin upon £420 a-year, with the certainty of rising steadily and not too slowly up to at least £1,200 a-year. If he prove a little more talented or fortunate than his neighbours, he may reckon in time upon even £3,000 a-year. An Educational officer on the other hand has no such pleasing certainty before him, although the nature of his employment and the promises made to him of late years entitle him to at least equal consideration with Public-Works officers in any scheme of administrative reform. At present his chances of promotion and higher pay depend mainly on a variety of accidents. If the scene of his labours lies in Bengal, he may count on a gradual increase of pay, under the grading system there established, at the rate of about £120 a-year every fifth year. If however he happens to be serving in the Central Provinces, where no such system exists, he may have worked hard and well for sixteen or eighteen years without earning more than £500 a-year, unless he has somehow contrived to win the special countenance of his superiors. An Inspector in these provinces who does his duty must work harder and take longer journeys than his rival in Bengal or the North-West; and yet the latter may be drawing his £800 or £1,000 a-year, while the former will continue to keep up appearances on half that sum. To such an one the hardship of his lot seems all the greater, when he remembers that a college-professor in Bengal or Bombay begins upon no less than £500 a-year. There are no Professors in the Central Provinces because there are no Colleges; but the Inspector in India takes rank with the Professor, and ought certainly to enjoy a proportionate share of the financial loaves and fishes even in provinces where Professors are unknown. To find oneself after seventeen or eighteen years of good service struggling, perhaps with broken health and a growing family, to maintain the position of a gentleman and a scholar decently on £500 a-year, with small chance of early promotion, must be a dreary prospect indeed, to say nothing of the added bitterness of seeing younger and less competent men promoted for no sufficient reason over one's head. Would it not be as well to substitute the grading system of Bengal for a system so degrading as that which, on the evidence before us, may be said to exist in some parts of India? It is a cruel economy which tempts highly-educated gentlemen into a service that holds out nothing better than £500 a-year after a long career of important and unremitting labour.

Not a few of our readers will share the deep regret with which we notice the death, on the 1st current, of Mrs. Manning, whose "Ancient and Mediæval India" was reviewed in these columns about two years ago. But two or three days before her death she had been present at a meeting of one of those learned societies in whose affairs she was wont to take an intelligent interest. A cold, caught on her way home, proved swiftly fatal to one of the most learned yet least assuming women of the day. Daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Solly, Mrs. Manning came of an intellectual stock. As Mrs. Speir she brought out in 1856 her "Life in Ancient India," a remarkable witness to her well-digested learning and great literary power. This work, which reproduced in a truly popular form the pith of many volumes of old Sanskrit lore, and from which Mr. Griffith quotes largely in his "Scenes from the Ramayan," was almost entirely rewritten when, in 1869, it re-appeared as "Ancient and Mediæval India." The revised work bore striking evidence to the thoroughness of Mrs. Manning's knowledge and the diligence with which she gathered and turned to good account the latests fruits of Oriental scholarship. Ignorant herself of Sanskrit, she managed as if by instinct to extract the essence of all that was best in Sanskrit literature; and her book, as the *Saturday Review* declared of it, "will probably long and deservedly remain a standard handbook in the Literature, Arts, and Sciences of Ancient India." Brimful of learning on everything connected with the life and manners of Old India, it is yet so readable that the least learned might easily master its contents. Mrs. Manning outlived her second husband, Sergeant Manning. Her latest efforts for the good of India, in which some years of her life had been spent, were devoted to the movement for Social Reform which has just been started in London. Happily for those concerned, the work thus forwarded by her will be worthily carried on under her like-minded step-daughter, Miss Manning. In society the deceased lady made her influence felt rather by her womanly graces, by the charm of her large-hearted sympathies, and by the tact with which she drew out other people's best points, than by an open display of her own intellectual treasures. In short she was one of those thorough women whose example proves that intellectual culture and deep learning are of no sex.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Ensign H. G. Lushington, 31st Foot, at Malta, Feb. 19.

Bengal.—Cornet J. A. Ramsay, 21st Hussars, at Lucknow, March 12; Dr. H. Guthrie, late Bengal Medical Service, and Superintending Surgeon, Cawnpore Division, at Grange-road, Upper Norwood, April 13; J. Sanders, Esq., Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, at sea, on his passage home, April 3; Lieut. H. S. Williamson, Officiating Adjutant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, in India, March 12; Capt. E. Thompson, late Royal Staff Corps, at Bath Easton, April 7, aged 80; Capt. G. Sinclair, Bengal Staff Corps, at Edinburgh, March 24, aged 45; Lieut. L. L. Spottiswoode, 107th Regt., drowned on the 6th March, while bathing in a tank at Dum Dum.

Madras.—Capt. Bayley, late Madras Army, at Albany-street, Feb. 11; C. R. Coles, Esq., Political Assistant in Bundelcund, at Nagode, March 12.

Bombay.—Mr. H. de la P. Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Harbour Defences, Bombay, at Dublin, April 6.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, April 12.—From Bombay.—Capt. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Lieut. col. Medley, Miss Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Ironside, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. K. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Col. T. B. Butt, Mr. E. D. Westmacott. From Madras.—Capt. R. H. Thuller, Lady Thuller and infant, Mr. R. Rigg, Mr. A. R. Daly, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Cloate. For Hong Kong.—Mr. J. R. Lloyd.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. ——, April 25.—Mrs. Ornston and child, Lieut. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Home and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Garratt and two children, Mrs. Macauley and three children, Mrs. Pallis and child, Capt. Lawrence, Miss Cook, Dr. Howard, Messrs. Glover, Fiffe, Blights, Tapp, Mrs. Russell and child, Mr. T. Kemp.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, April 18, 1871.

LOCAL CESSES ON LAND IN BENGAL.

The fact that seven out of fifteen members of the Indian Council have recorded their dissent from the India Office Despatch of last May on the subject of local cesses for Bengal, shows at any rate the need for walking warily in our fiscal dealings with the people of India. It should also serve to keep alive and strengthen among the latter a belief in the earnest desire of their English rulers to observe at whatever cost the pledges they may from time to time have given to this or that section of their Indian subjects. From the names moreover of the dissenting seven we can see how equally the weight of official opinion at home divides itself between the supporters and the opponents of the Indian Government in its recent controversy with the Government of Bengal. Not long ago indeed, according to one of the dissentients, a large majority of the Home Council forbade the policy which has now been sanctioned by a majority of one; and it is even assumed that the subsequent change of votes from one side to the other has not much to do with any real change of individual opinions.

Be that as it may however, it is certain that the policy of levying additional cesses on the land, for whatever purpose, in a province which eighty years ago was permanently settled at a fixed money rent, is still warmly opposed both here and in India by a large proportion of Anglo-Indian statesmen. These gentlemen cannot get over the conviction that such a policy is either in itself a downright breach of faith with the landholders of Bengal, or has at least the look of being such. They would drive their opponents between the two horns of an agreeable dilemma, between the unrighteous violation of a solemn pledge and the impolitic semblance of such violation. The effect in either case on the minds of the people of India would, it is inferred, be equally hurtful to our rule; for however upright the motives of our conduct might really be, no one in India, at least among the landed classes and their friends, would give us credit for anything less criminal than a positive breach of faith. The zemindars of Bengal, we are reminded by Sir Erskine Perry, "are unanimous in considering that public faith will be broken if local cesses are imposed by the Government." Sir H. Montgomery strongly deprecates any act which would lay the Government "open to be charged with a breach of faith." Mr. H. T. Prinsep protests with grief and disappointment against the right of arbitrary taxation claimed by the Indian Government, in the shape of direct taxes which "are in the nature of a forced contribution, and will be sure to be so regarded by the population." The levying of a local rate on land in Bengal, were it otherwise justifiable, would entail, he argues, a fresh survey of the entire province, at very great cost; and how could such a survey be carried on without seeming to the zemindars like the first step towards "a distinct addition to the rent or jumma settled with them for ever as the amount to be taken by Government for its purposes?"

With most of the dissentients however it is not the seeming, but the real breach of public faith involved in such a measure, which calls for the weightiest reprehension. No one on this point speaks more decidedly than Sir E. Perry himself, whose past judicial training adds weight to his remonstrances. He has "come reluctantly to the conclusion, after many struggles and attempts to draw fine distinctions in support of a different view, that the language and acts of Lord Cornwallis and of the members of the Government of his day were so distinct, solemn, and unambiguous that it would be a direct violation of British faith to impose special taxes in the manner proposed." At the very time when distinct promises of exemption from all other special demands were being made to the zemindars whose lands were permanently assessed, Mr. Law, brother to the first Lord Ellenborough, attempted to provide for a time when the State would need more money from the landed classes; but his proposal was "unhesitatingly rejected by Lord Cornwallis's Government as fatal to the object of the whole settlement." Even Lord Dalhousie in 1854 had to give up his scheme of a local tax in Bengal for the maintenance of an improved police, "after reading Sir Barnes Peacock's masterly exposition of the pledges which Government had entered into in 1791-93." Sir Frederick Currie can find no precedent in the arrangements lately made with zemindars in other provinces, to justify the making of a "public demand" on the landholders of a province where "a solemn act of the Legislature promised and declared" eighty years ago that no public demand should ever be made upon the said landholders in addition to the settlement then decreed. Not less certain is Mr. Ross Mangles that "the pledges given by Lord Cornwallis absolutely forbade the imposition of a novel tax, cess, or rate (call it by what name you will) upon the zemindars of Bengal *alone*, for any purpose whatever;" not even for the construction of roads. The whole of Sir F. Halliday's able minute evidently points the same moral, conveyed indeed through the lips of the Bengal zemindars, who are described as pleading "the distinct and solemn promises of the permanent settlement of 1792, when Lord Cornwallis had exhausted the resources of language to assure them that the rate then assessed on their lands was 'irrevocably fixed for ever,' and that they should in all future time be free from 'any further demand of rent, tribute, or any arbitrary exaction whatever.'"

But are there no precedents drawn from recent times and various parts of India, that might seem to warrant the levying of a special cess in Bengal, in the teeth of arrangements made eighty years ago? The dissentients of the Indian Council refuse to see any such, either in the income-tax of 1860, or in the special cesses now raised in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, Central India, and elsewhere. Agreeing with the Government of Bengal, Sir Frederic Halliday denies all analogy between these cesses and the new tax demanded from the Bengal zemindars. The former have been levied with the express consent of all who pay them, except in Bombay, where the Government has acted "in defiance of precept and precedent." In all such cases moreover the Government as joint owner has either shared the burden with the landholders, or virtually taken the whole of it on itself. Nor can the income-tax be fairly quoted as a plea for disregarding the promises of the Permanent Settlement. It was levied equally on all classes, as the Rajah of Burdwan pointed out at the time, in order to meet the new demands caused by the repression of the Great Mutiny. But to infer from a general tax imposed on all alike for a temporary purpose the right to levy a special tax for ever on one class alone seems to Sir Frederic a "peculiarly irritating and offensive" process. To the same effect argues Mr. Prinsep: "The income-tax imposed by Mr. Wilson in 1861 is not a precedent

to encourage the belief that the Government may safely exercise this arbitrary power"—of unlimited direct taxation for any purpose it may deem good. Mr. Wilson only asked for temporary aid from all to meet a crisis of whose importance all were alike aware. "But here is an aid required for education, and another for roads" from a class which, in compliance with the promises of Lord Cornwallis, as confirmed by the Government and Parliament of his day, has never once been called upon for a single rupee on account of the land beyond the sum fixed for each estate in 1789.

Sir Erskine Perry scouts the logic that sees justice in the mere repetition of an unjust or arbitrary act. In his opinion local cesses for education have hitherto been levied either while the revenue officer was settling with the landowner the terms of his re-assessment, or else when the latter has sanctioned the additional impost of his free own will. Even the cess imposed in 1869 on the landowners of Bombay he regards as falling under one or other of these heads. Ever since 1837 the work of re-settlement has been going on there, the purpose of the Government to raise local cesses has been made known, and the acquiescence of the people has been assured. Sir Frederic Currie again can find "no sound and valid argument for the legality and justice of imposing a public demand on landholders alone," in the fact of the income-tax having been levied on "all classes and all persons possessing incomes." And who, he asks, is more especially bound to discharge the usual obligations of a landholder, than the Government which in 1793 received by law from the zemindars 90 per cent. of the net rental? Nor is it much less unjust, as Sir F. Halliday for one reminds us, to extend the cess in question from the zemindars alone to all holders of rateable property in land. A particular class will still be burdened for the good of the whole community. The arrangement sanctioned by the India Office appears to Mr. Eliot Macnaghten to "involve the injustice and absurdity of abstracting from the agricultural population alone the means of providing not only for the education of their own families and dependants, but also for the education of the families and dependants of their more wealthy neighbours, the fundholders and the capitalist generally."

Apart from the question as to the proper meaning of Lord Cornwallis's pledge to the zemindars, and from the alleged injustice of taxing one class for the good of all, not less decided are the arguments used by Sir F. Halliday and Mr. Mangles against the objects and timeliness of the proposed cess itself. Not content with the great progress made since 1835 in popular education from above downwards, the Indian Government, says Sir Frederic, is now bent on thrusting upon the masses a new scheme of primary instruction at an enormous cost, which it has called on the zemindars to defray. These gentlemen have lately paid half the entire expense of the existing village schools, but how much of that will they continue to pay, asks Mr. Mangles, under a compulsory cess on account of a system which reverses the normal course of things? Sir H. Montgomery likewise points to the uselessness of forcing on the masses, in defiance of our natural allies, the zemindars, "a measure not yet actually in force in enlightened England." To the same effect argues Sir E. Perry. And it is for such an end, say Sir F. Halliday and Mr. Mangles, that a new income-tax at least as heavy as the late one, "which has caused so much indignation," is to be laid upon the landed interest in Bengal.

Such is a succinct statement of the reasons alleged within the India Office against the tenor of the Indian Minister's Despatch. Of this latter document and the previous correspondence between the Indian and Bengal Governments we gave a pretty full analysis last year.* It is a pretty controversy as it stands, and there is plenty to say, as we have shown, on both sides of it. To decide when doctors so learned disagree is a task by no means easy of achievement. On the whole we are inclined to think that the victory in argument rests with the defeated party, and that both on grounds of principle and expediency the particular cess in question should not be enforced for the particular ends in view. It is surely unwise to run the risk of estranging the very classes who have hitherto done so much of their own free-will towards educating their countrymen, by taxing them alone for the support of a school-system disliked by the few and undesired by the many. The demand in Bengal for schools where English is taught has of late years been widespread. "The landholders, great and small, the mahajuns, traders, farmers, and persons in the upper strata of the agricultural class, are all coming forward"—says Baboo Joykisser Mookerjee in 1866—"from every direction with their mites, and soliciting the aid of Government in establishing vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools;" the former being regarded merely as stepping-stones to the latter. The people in fact are already paying liberally for the sort of learning they prefer, to say nothing of the numerous village schools kept up by native money alone. But the new scheme threatens to dam up the stream of private charity by hurrying forward the instruction of the masses at the expense of the zemindar class and of the higher education which both Government and people have hitherto favoured. At the same time it is not clear that the cess in question would really violate the pledges of 1793, and it is certain that, whatever were the terms of the original assessment, the zemindars of to-day pay much less than their proper share towards the State revenue. There are times moreover when State needs may be held to override all other considerations, and it might even be a question how far the Government for the time being could bind its successors to a onesided bargain. But this is hardly the time for raising such a question or putting forward such an excuse.

* See *Allen's Indian Mail* for 1870, "Education in Bengal." I., 835; II., 860; III., 881.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

A SOCIETY, consisting of both ladies and gentlemen, is being organised in London with the object of assisting and encouraging the efforts of individuals in various parts of India in behalf of social improvement and reform. It has been known that for a length of time indications of a more active intellectual life have manifested themselves in several of the chief cities of the peninsula. The influence of Western civilisation is daily becoming more apparent in the growing desire for education, and the increasing revolt against the institutions of caste and idolatry—so obstructive of all true national progress and happiness. Those natives of India who have been awakened to a sense of the prevailing superstition and degradation of their country, who have imbibed the ideas of English literature and science, and caught the spirit of our national life, feel keenly the obligation that rests upon them to do something in ushering in a better time. They are eager to occupy a position worthy of them and of the immense resources which a bountiful nature has placed within their reach. Hence one of their first attempts is in the direction of education, the training of competent teachers, and the establishment of schools. But immense difficulties of a local kind lie in the way; and it is one object of the new Association now being formed to second the native effort, and as far as possible extend its usefulness.

In the subjoined prospectus, issued as a preliminary step of the movement, the leading principles of the Association are clearly set forth. They are three-fold—1, co-operation with native reformers; 2, the awakening of a better knowledge of India throughout England; and 3, friendly intercourse with Indian gentlemen who come to this country in prosecution of their professional studies, or to learn our national habits and customs. This programme has been carefully drawn up, and embodies a spirit and principle that ought to succeed. Objections will be raised that it reflects upon the efficiency of missionary efforts towards the evangelisation of India; but rightly regarded it is promotive of missionary work. The other objection, that India has abundant resources in itself, and needs not the help of England, may be dismissed as futile, and, unfortunately, contrary to the sad facts of the case. The wealthy classes

are too often indifferent and apathetic in subjects of social reform; they have not learned its importance, and those who have the will are not possessed of the means to carry out the work that is needed. Has England no duty in the matter? Does she derive no advantages from her Eastern possessions? Have we not one hundred and fifty millions of fellow-subjects in the various Presidencies of the peninsula, and what mission could be greater or more sacred than that of imparting what is best in English law, liberty, and intelligence to such vast and various peoples? Annexed is the Prospectus referred to; we shall gladly open our columns to chronicle the progress of a movement to which we heartily wish every success:—

Association in Aid of Social Progress in India.

London Branch.—Established 1871.

I. The object of this Association is to assist the movements towards social improvement now taking place in India.

II. Although the social progress of two hundred millions of people is an object of such vast dimensions that it may appear at first sight to be utterly beyond the scope of any association of individuals to aid it, yet it must be remembered that movements of this nature generally commence with isolated efforts, widening by degrees, till they embrace in their sphere of action whole communities of people.

III. The Committee are in possession of evidence that such movements have already begun, and that not from one, but from several indigenous centres in different parts of India. These efforts are clearly capable of being materially assisted by the action of an Association like that for which they now venture to solicit public support.

IV. It would, however, be difficult to obtain adequate support in aid of an object of this kind without a more general knowledge than is commonly met with in this country of the social condition of India, and of the attempts that are being made there towards improvement. One of the main objects, therefore, of this Association will be to impart information by means of lectures, conversaziones, correspondence, and intercourse with natives of India, and by the Journal of the Association.*

V. The objects of the Association, therefore, are the following:—

1. To impart information, with the view of awakening general interest in this country in the social condition of the people of India.
2. To assist the movements now in progress in various parts of India towards general social improvement, and especially at present in respect to female education, the encouragement of schools of arts and industry, and friendly intercourse between the English and the Indian races.
3. To obtain information from all parts of India where efforts are being made in furtherance of any of these objects, by means of correspondence with leaders of thought, and with reformers who are at present labouring, under enormous difficulties, in a field of unlimited extent.
4. To encourage as much as possible natives of India to visit England, and to assist those who do come to this country, by facilitating their introduction to English families, and affording them the means of becoming better acquainted, than they otherwise could be, with the domestic life of English people; so that they may acquire a taste for the habits and pursuits of refined society, and have opportunities of studying to the best advantage English ideas, institutions, and customs.

VI. As the main purport of the Association is to effect its objects by co-operation and intercourse between people differing in race and creed, it is obvious that, for all purposes coming within the scope of the Society's operations, the common ground of absolute neutrality, in regard to religion, is the only position that can be occupied.

VII. One branch of the Association already exists at Bristol, and another at Edinburgh; and it is hoped that in course of time branches will be established in other large cities.

VIII. The subscription to the Association is Ten Shillings and upwards per annum, which will entitle the Subscriber to all the privileges of membership. Associate Members subscribing Five Shillings per annum will be entitled to admission to Lectures, the Monthly Journal, and other privileges, except the right of voting.

IX. The names of Subscribers, Donations and Subscriptions, to be sent to either of the Honorary Secretaries, Miss E. A. Manning, 107, Victoria-street, Westminster; or the Rev. T. Hunter, 8, Queen-square, W.C.

* The Journal is at present published monthly at Bristol, and may be had on application to Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, in that city.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Sir Richard Temple tells the Indian public (I use your abstract of what he says), that the accounts of the Home Government, made out in fullest detail, are transmitted to India regularly month by month, and once a year these accounts are published in the *Gazette of India*, so that the Indian public may know as much about every item of home outlay as it does about the money spent in India, which is not saying much, according to General Balfour, who informs us that there are disbursed in India three millions sterling more on the military expenditure side of the budget than ought to be the case!

Seeing that the Supreme Government of India is really located in England, will you allow me to ask why, if the Secretary of State forwards his accounts month by month to India, the Governor-General of India should not submit his accounts to the Home authorities regularly at similar stated periods? That he does not do so is quite clear from the answer Mr. Grant Duff gave in the House to a member who asked for information as to what sums had, up to date, been expended on the Lahore and Peshawur State Railway. The Under-Secretary stated that he had no materials from which he could satisfy the hon. member's curiosity.

You may perhaps agree with me in thinking that in these days, when members of the House, which is beginning collectively to take a marked and intelligent interest in Indian affairs, asks for information about Indian affairs, the Home Government should at all times be in a position to answer any reasonable questions that may be asked, after due notice, as readily and correctly as do the other great Departments of the State. It seems very unsatisfactory for a great public officer to be obliged to reply that he cannot give the information required on any specific point because he has no materials to consult. I know that copies of all correspondence are forwarded regularly from India to England, why not copies of all accounts? Each Government might send its own portion. This subject might deserve brief attention at the hands of the recently appointed Indian Finance Committee.—Faithfully yours,

April 14, 1871.

THE YARKAND MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In his report to the Government of the Punjab regarding the Mission to Yarkand, Mr. T. D. Forsyth says that his instructions "were to go to Yarkund merely on a friendly visit to the Atalik-Ghazee, and for the purpose of opening up, and giving impulse to the trade with that country. The visit was not, in any sense, a mission, and had no political objects."

Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, stated, on the other hand, in the following somewhat lukewarm remarks relating to the Mission, in his Indian Budget speech (24th February), that—"Mr. Forsyth, a Government officer, sent by Lord Mayo to the Court of the Atalik-Ghazee, the strong-handed chief who rules in Eastern Turkestan, met with but moderate success in his *diplomatic* capacity—the ruler whom he sought being far away from his capital, warring in the north. Still, Mr. Forsyth brought back a certain amount of commercial and other information which will not be without its use." How are we to reconcile the two statements?

My principal object, however, in writing to you is to ask whether the reports of the two natives detached by other routes than that followed by Mr. Forsyth himself have been received by the Secretary of State.

The first, we are told, was "Faiz Buksh Moonshee, who went round by way of Afghanistan, Badakhshan, and over the Pamir to meet us in Yarkand." Of the second we are told by Mr. Forsyth that, "hearing that Ibrahim Khan, whom he had sent through Yassin and over the Pamir Steppes to Yarkand, had arrived, and was kept in confinement, Mr. Forsyth sent a message requesting that he might be sent to him." We are also informed that Ibrahim Khan's account of a very interesting journey over a line of country almost entirely unknown, except, I believe, through the writings of Fa-Hian, a traveller of the fourth century, of which I pretend to no knowledge, but regarding which we may hope to be enlightened by our greatest living Oriental authority, Sir H. Rawlinson, will be given hereafter.

In concluding his lengthened report Mr. Forsyth passes the following remarks on the services of these two men:—"I would next notice the service rendered by Faiz Buksh. Having travelled through Afghanistan, Budakhshan, and across the Pamir to Yarkand, he arrived in time to take the place of my Moonshee," &c. "Ibrahim Khan undertook, at my request, a rather hazardous journey from Cashmere through Gilghit and Yassin and across the Pamir to Yarkand, and displayed great tact and acuteness in avoiding all difficulties by the way. Both his and Faiz Buksh's account of their travels are being translated, and will be submitted to Government hereafter."

Mr. Forsyth's Report was sent in on the 2nd December to the Punjab Government, and there has surely been time enough

to have had the two narratives of Faiz Buksh and Ibrahim Khan translated and forwarded to England. If they have not been received I hope Sir Henry Rawlinson, who expressed his belief at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting in November, that the Chitral and Yassin route was the one into Yarkand, will inquire as to their whereabouts.

There is reason to believe they would offer much valuable information and create a revolution in the notions recently entertained as to the trade routes between India and Central Asia.

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P.S.—It is somewhat singular that Mr. Forsyth, who must have heard of the lamentable occurrence on his way back from Yarkand, nowhere alludes to the murder of Mr. Hayward. It is a great pity that the map which is said to have accompanied the report has not been published with it, thus rendering the "Return to the Address of the House of Commons" incomplete.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

HINDOO WOMEN.

The *Hindoo Patriot* declares that female education is rapidly advancing in Bengal. There is scarcely a zenanna in the metropolitan districts, and we may say in some of the Eastern districts, which has an educated male member, but which is not receiving the light of knowledge. Each zenanna forms a domestic school, and education after a sort forms a part of the routine of the every-day life of the mother, the sister, the wife, or the daughter of the educated man. We do not pretend to say that this education is of the high order which would regenerate the country in a trice. When the education of our boys is so defective it is absurd to expect that that of our girls would be better. By far the majority of our boys learn only to smatter English, and with their inflated notions of progress, civilisation, and enlightenment they cannot be expected to give the right direction to the education of their sisters. At present that education, we must confess, is without any method or system. Some like to teach their better halves a smattering of English, in the hope of enjoying the luxury of conversing with them in that language. It may be easily imagined that their stock of English words is seldom richer than that possessed by their lords. Others delight to teach them Bengali books of the Brahma school, and while they themselves are ill able to appreciate, much less explain, the abstract ideas of religion, they contrive to destroy the primitive ideas on the subject, by which ou women have hitherto been governed, and unloose the moral hold which Hinduism had over them. Others, again, while acknowledging the advantages of education, teach their females only the sacred books of their ancestors, and thus seek to maintain the sway of orthodoxy over them. However divergent may be the lines of action, one thing is undeniable—there is activity in every direction. It will doubtless eventuate in substantial and healthy progress hereafter. But there are difficulties in the way, which foreigners are not able to appreciate. First of all there is the purdah, which cannot and ought not to be hastily rent asunder. There is a class of European philanthropists, who seem to think that the womankind of India would be regenerated if they were only dragged out of the zenanna. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. When English education was first introduced in Bengal, a class of English philanthropists similarly thought that the stronghold of Hindu prejudice would be broken if the educated young men were taught to eat and drink forbidden food and drink, and so they were tempted to violate their caste, but has this freedom in eating and drinking furthered in the slighest degree the cause of real progress? The social and moral regeneration of the Hindus must pass through a certain course of sound intellectual preparation, which neither free eating and drinking nor the rash destruction of zenanna partitions would bring about. In our humble opinion the more complete the education of the men, the sounder will be the training of the women. One will necessarily react upon the other. Our customs and religion we admit are great drawbacks to female progress of the European standard, but it does not necessarily follow that we should in all matters copy the Europeans, for that such copying means only true civilisation. If the object of bringing our women under the influence of modern civilisation be to promote purity of life, devotion to domestic duties, religious zeal, and active benevolence, these qualities are already possessed by our women, and if anything, modern ideas, far from strengthening, are weakening those virtues. So far as moral culture goes, the present zenanna system chiefly contributes to it, though, of course, the moral standard of the Hindu somewhat differs from that of the Englishman, notwithstanding their coincidence on essential points. The Hindu woman lacks the intellectual culture, the literary grace, and the social conventionalities of the Englishwoman, but we dare say these sweetening accompaniments of life will come in good time. The present system of zenanna education, with all its defects, is a mighty lever of progress, and let it go undisturbed. Let not our ardent reformers or our European friends be impatient. The seeds of the good work have been sown and the harvest will come in its own time. One thing we must warn our European friends against; let them remember their own adage, that he who talks much often talks in vain. Those noisy men who are so ready to chatter on the platform or scribble in the newspapers long more for their own notoriety than care for the elevation of their sisters. They make a political capital of the subject, and they are naturally regarded with distrust and suspicion by the really thinking and influential portion of their countrymen. The cause of the progress of our women is our own concern, and we ought not to hanker for Government aid. That aid we must, in justice to our Government, say is not withheld from us; in fact, the grant-in-aid rules in respect of schools for girls are much more liberal than the same for those for boys; but if we do not help ourselves the Government cannot help us. The Government cannot drag our women out and shove, as it were, a dose of education down their throats.

THE CANAL ROUTE.

The *Madras Athenæum* asks whether the Suez Canal route to India has any special advantages? Within the last few days three steamers, the *Scotland*, *Petersburg*, and *Atalanta*, which came from England through the Canal, have in succession anchored in our roads. The order of their departure was exactly the reverse of that of their arrival. Contrary winds, severe weather, and (their consequence) disabled machinery, delayed one vessel; getting aground in the Bitter Lakes delayed another; and the *Scotland*, which made the passage from Liverpool in a trifle less than six weeks, was obliged simply to creep through the Canal, because a French frigate entered before her and was determined not to hurry herself. The *Arcturus* and one or two other steam-ships have certainly run the distance out very quickly, and beaten even Mail steamers, but, as a rule hitherto, it must be confessed that ships by the Suez Canal have no advantage over the P. and O. steamers in the shortness of their voyages. Still, what has been done by some may be done by others, and shipowners will best consult their interests by increasing the motive power of their ships, and making arrangements to obviate unnecessary detention in intermediate ports. One of the forementioned vessels was kept at Colombo two-and-a-half-days, although it did not take more than fifteen hours to disembark her cargo; and then, because there was no coal available in that port, she had to proceed to Galle, where the process of coaling occupied thirty-three hours! But though the Suez Canal route cannot yet be considered the quickest, there is reason to regard it as the most comfortable. Passengers embark at their port of departure and are not disturbed till they reach their destination. There is no landing amidst much discomfort in Egypt, travelling with as much discomfort by train across the Isthmus of Suez, and re-em barking with more discomfort still at the further port. There is no "*breaking bulk*" in the matter of luggage, nor any of the uncertainty, and injury, and loss which attend that process. The baggage of passengers is tenderly handled and not ruthlessly knocked about and broken by lascars, quarter-masters, and baggage-room officers on board, or by Arabs on shore. Invalids have not their last chance of recovery removed by the fatigues of the *trajet* across the desert. Children are not wearied and fretted and sickened by the exposure and inconveniences and indigestible food attendant upon the trying railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, and *vice versa*. To mothers with children, to old people, and to invalids, the Suez Canal must ever be the best and safest route. And now that the P. and O. Company have reduced their rates, if other companies and owners wish to allure all classes of passengers and make their ships more profitable, they must make them more expeditious. Speed seems to be the principal desideratum. We have learned that the food on board is ample and good, that children especially are fed better than on board the Mail steamers, and the wines, spirits, and liquors offered for sale are fair and moderately priced.

THE COTTON-TRADE OF INDIA.

The *Delhi Gazette* holds that if the increase of the produce supply in America only opens the eyes of those connected with the trade out here, and all come to learn that honesty is the best policy, India will have no cause to repent that there was a time when she ran great danger of losing this important branch of commerce, for we feel confident that if proper exertions be only now made, that she will be able to retain her share of the trade. This brings us to consider how this can be accomplished, and why we think so. The reply as to how we can retain our share of the trade is simply answered, for we have only to improve the agriculture. Government we are happy to observe is at last exerting itself in this most important branch, led by a Viceroy who from practical experience knows the benefit likely to accrue from improved agriculture. Is it to be wondered at when we know that he had not only a great personal interest in this question at home, but being fond of field sports he cannot but have had in his early days ample opportunities of seeing in his own country the advantages of good farming. India is therefore fortunate to have at the head of affairs a Governor General who is alive to this subject. We are much inclined to think that he will not be disappointed in his hope of making great im-

provement in a direction where it is so much needed. We have not yet answered how the growth of cotton is to be improved. There are several experiments now in progress which promise to make great improvements, one of which we had occasion to make allusion to a short time ago, where the average yield by a simple method had been more than quadrupled. In this case irrigation was necessary, but we believe there are tracts where even this is not necessary; all that is required is to attend to proper drainage. Our reason for arriving at this conclusion is that, on a late occasion when travelling to the hills, we were much struck with the flourishing state of the cotton crops between Saharunpore and the foot of the Sewaliks. The villagers say that the yield is about 120 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, or nearly double the average of all India. The breadth of the track is about a dozen miles extending all along the foot of the hills, for we believe the same superiority has been observed at other points similarly situated. There must be some reason for this superiority over other localities. The most striking point is the facility for surface drainage, for instead of the country having only a slope of one or two feet in the mile, it has fully *ten times* this slope. This at once shows that proper drainage is an important matter; but there are other features which were observed. At the end of December, when the cotton pods near Delhi were being shrivelled up, along this track they were blooming, which is to be accounted for by the fact that near the foot of the hills the frost at night is not nearly so severe as it is at fifty or a hundred miles more south of them. This is known to every one, for who does not know that ice is much more easily made at stations some distance from the hills than at those in their vicinity. Along this track, therefore, which cannot be under a thousand miles in length and about a dozen broad, we appear to have soil and climate fitted to yield favourable returns even with the present wide system of agriculture, while we are also taught the lesson that improved surface drainage is important. Let us now consider what the future yield of clean cotton will require to be to secure a proper remuneration to the cultivators. We cannot expect more than sixpence a pound in Liverpool for cotton from India, unless the staple be greatly improved. Thus deducting one-third for transport and all other charges, not more than fourpence can reach the cultivator for what he sells. As he has to give to his coolies part of the crop for picking, cleaning, &c., it will require a yield of from 120 to 150lbs. an acre to secure the cultivator Rs. 20 for that area. Much less than this will hardly pay in these days. So there remains nothing for it but doubling the yield, if we are to retain the European cotton trade.

MILITARY.—We take the following from the *Pioneer*:—"The *Mofussilite* wishes to know why we have maintained a 'discreet silence' about 'the state of the 104th Regiment at Allahabad;' for our contemporary has, so it says, 'reason to believe' that the condition of this regiment is such as to be 'deserving of censure.' Sickness, the *Mofussilite knows*, has visited the regiment, 'which is attributable to the exposure to which it has been subjected.' It will be sufficient for us to say that the *Mofussilite cannot* 'know' this. The hospital returns of the 104th for the present year are now before us, and from these we learn that the health of the troops is very satisfactory. More than this, the percentage of admissions to hospital from the detachment in the Fort has during the last two weeks (the only weeks in which the heat has been uncomfortable) been *higher* than that of admissions from the rest of the regiments under canvas. Finally, the admissions during the past week—March 3rd to 10th—from the men under canvas were *fewer* than in the week immediately preceding. These facts place, we hope, the matter beyond further misrepresentation.

NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT.—A few nights ago a gentleman returning along the Grand Trunk Road to Raneegunge in a palkee was suddenly awakened by his bearers dropping his palkee in the middle of the road and screaming out, "Bear, bear." On looking out, he saw a bear within a few yards of the palkee. Unfortunately the traveller, being of a peaceable disposition, carried no more effective arms with him than a drawing-room pistol, which was considered sufficient to inspire terror amongst the natives of Bengal. But Bruin was not to be so easily terrified, and he approached the palkee. The traveller's first thoughts were to appease his enemy, and having a small stock of refreshments with him, he threw out a hard-boiled egg as a token of friendship. This Bruin shortly consumed, and then appeared closer to the palkee, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. The pistol then appeared the only safeguard, and as Bruin's inquisitiveness led him close to the palkee doors, the traveller made up his mind to do or die in the attempt to kill the bear with that weapon. Waiting till the bear came close to the small aperture left open between the palkee doors to watch the enemies' movements, the traveller raised his fatal weapon and fired at Bruin's eye. The result was *nil*. Again the bear sniffed at the small aperture, as if in search of another egg or something more substantial in the shape of human flesh. Happy thought! Wild animals dread fire. Seizing a box of Bryant and May's fuses, the traveller struck two or three of them on the box, and thrust them through the aperture into Bruin's nostrils. Happy result! Bruin fled. Traveller escaped. Moral.—Always carry Bryant and May's fuses. This is not an advertisement, but a fact.—*Englishman*.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, *March* 8.—On Sunday last a murder was committed near Jutog. It appears that a native washerman went down to the stream in the valley to wash clothes; he had some ornaments on his person; they were, however, of little value; these must have tempted the avarice of some fellow or fellows, who killed the dhobee with cuts of some sharp instrument on the head and body, and decamped. The body of the deceased was found, but the murderers have escaped. There was a muster parade, the first of this year, of the Simla Volunteers on the 4th; it was very well attended. There are about forty or fifty members at present in the station, and nearly the whole of that number were on the ground. The Volunteers were marched round Stirling Hill, a party sent up to the summit to garrison the "castle" there, while another portion had to take the place by storm, which was gallantly done. The whole of the body went through their manœuvres in capital style. There has been an attempt to get up a band among the members of the Volunteers, and some names were put down, of such as were willing to lend their instrumental aid, but I believe the scheme is not likely to come to a head.

LUCKNOW, *March* 12.—The Maharajah of Puttiala is expected shortly. He will stay four days and then proceed to his capital. Lord Mayo will be here on his way to Simla by the 5th proximo. His Lordship will, I believe, remain for a week. The Talookdars have been instructed to be present by the commencement of next month. Nawab Hyder Ali Khan has made a present of one hundred rupees towards female education. This prince, who is the brother of the Nawab of Rampore, is a most liberal-hearted person, and has made himself very popular. The weather is nice and pleasant, but during the day it is warm. The rural sports are over, and there is no more amusement in store for us.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, *March* 13.—Our winter may be safely pronounced to have sped away; one of the very mildest experienced in these diggings for the past quarter of a century. Spring with rapid strides is advancing, the weather being just now exceedingly balmy and agreeable. A clime such as we are now revelling in is probably not to be found in the wide continent of India. Visitors are dropping in daily; ere long our late deserted roads and thoroughfares will be teeming with busy life. Houses are said to be in great demand, speaking volumes for the public estimation our far-famed and charming Mussoorie is so deservedly held in. Report says the Governor-general will probably drop in upon us on his way to Simla, *via* Deyrah and Chukrata. Many big wigs of note contemplate summering amongst us. Undoubtedly 1871 will be a brilliant season for eclipsing Simla, as Mussoorie generally does. A system of the most approved sanitation is to be enforced this year, preventing the remotest possibility of any "plague spots" being permitted to exist upon our enchanting sanitarium. A pamphlet has been lately published by a worthy son of Esculapius, pointing out the serious consequences likely to result from the neglect of sanitary measures. Our municipal commissioners must therefore be on the *qui vive* to prevent any responsibility of so grave a nature being fathered upon their august body. "A stitch in time saves nine;" at the same time, the present age, backed with its many innovations, improvements, and scientific attainments, will find sanitation a difficult task in any hill station from the simple fact of law-breakers being always too ready to take advantage of any laxity of rules to evade the municipal laws. Nothing but a most efficient staff, with an experienced sanitary officer ever on the alert, will succeed in keeping the station up to the mark. I mentioned the late case of poisoning; the delinquent, a tailor by trade, is undergoing his trial by the Superintendent of the Dhoon, Mr. Ross; the culprit acknowledges having administered a powder to the deceased, but of what nature, and from whom and whence obtained, has not transpired; but doubtless the secret will be wormed out of him in due time, and may probably lead to some startling disclosures the public do not anticipate. A fire took place in cantonment last evening on a small scale; had it spread it might have been attended with disastrous results; it was fortunately speedily extinguished. Our postal hours have been changed lately, the down-country post coming in about two P.M., and leaving at six P.M., thus enabling important letters to be answered on the day of receipt. When will Government sanction a post-office worthy of Mussoorie? The present small building representing ours is for all the world like an Irishman's cabin! Our public schools are once again open for the reception of the rising generation; they are receiving pupils by the score daily. So much for go-ahead Mussoorie.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE DURAND MEMORIAL.—The Lahore paper states that the Rajah of Kuppurthullah has given a donation of one thousand rupees to the Durand Memorial Fund.

Legislative.—Mr. L. A. Goodeve has been appointed Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Rangoon.—The trade between Rangoon and Bhamo is progressing most satisfactorily.

Assam.—The *Pioneer* states that it has been decided that Assam is to be converted into a Chief Commissionership.

Calcutta University.—The Convocation of the Calcutta University was held at the Town-hall on March 18. The only novel feature was the attendance of about eight Brahmo ladies.

The Coming Census.—The Supreme Government has approved of a proposal for the classification of the money-trading classes, in the general census of 1871.

New Tramway.—The construction of a wire tramway from the Mayo Mines to Miani, in the salt range of the Punjab, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Pattialah Rajah.—H.H. the Maharajah of Pattialah, before leaving Calcutta the other day, gave £700 towards the maintenance of certain of its charities.

Gas for Jeypore.—One effect of the late visit of the Maharajah of Jeypore to Calcutta has been a resolution on the part of his Highness to light his capital with gas, and to introduce municipalities in all his principal towns.

The Garrison of Fort William.—Four companies of the 22nd Native Infantry, at present stationed in Fort William, having been sent to Dacca, it is reported that the remainder of the regiment will be transferred to Barrackpore, their place in the Fort being taken by the 13th Native Infantry.—*Englishman.*

Lord Napier of Magdala.—"The Commander-in-Chief," remarks the *Pioneer*, "seems to be as much in his element outside of a horse now as when twelve years ago he hunted the Mahratta soul out of Tantia Topi. The other day, when at Cachar, he rode over to Monierkhall to inspect the scene of the alleged misbehaviour of the 4th N.I. detachment, and back again the same day—a distance of fifty miles. And such roads!"

The late Lieutenant Spottiswoode.—Lieutenant Spottiswoode, of H.M.'s 107th Regiment, as he was bathing in the tank near the officers' mess at Dumdum, was seized, so it is supposed, with cramp, and though a good swimmer was drowned. This is the second death in the 107th by drowning within the week, Private McLoughlan having been drowned in almost precisely the same way a day or two previously.

Distribution of Troops in Cachar.—Our Dacca contemporary hears that the Head-Quarters of the 4th B. N. I. will probably be moved to Nowarbund in a day or two; and that the force at Chargola, consisting of eighty-five men of the 4th B. N. I. under Captain Palmer, is to be augmented to one hundred and fifty men, to which end Captain Lightfoot and a party of the 44th N. I. have been despatched.—*Englishman*, March 22.

Prize for Shooting.—His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala's Cup, value £100, for shooting, has been won by the 2nd battalion 25th Foot. It becomes the property of the sergeants' mess of the winning regiment, while the entrance money paid by competitors, of whom there were nearly two thousand, is distributed according to their performance among the best individual marksmen. A man of the 19th Regiment has gained the largest sum.

Police.—It is reported that the Police Administration of the North-east frontier of Bengal is to be transferred from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Commissioner of Assam from the 1st of April next. All internal arrangements relative to the organisation and economy of the aforesaid force on the Eastern frontier will, in future, be made by the Commissioner, while all appointments in the department, as heretofore, will be made by the Government of Bengal.

The Thanks of Government.—The Bengal *Times* says:—"Government has thanked Messrs. Daly and Eglinton for the promptitude and courage with which they acted during the late Loshai raids in Cachar. Our young and wealthy fellow-townsman, Khajeh Ahsanoollah, also has been thanked for placing his steamer, *Star of Dacca*, at the disposal of Government to carry troops to Daudkhandy *en route* to Hill Tipperah, to intercept the recent Kooki raids in that direction."

Native Superstition.—We learn from the local journal that fourteen miles from Cuttack lies Bhubaneshwar, one of the most ancient seats of the Hindoo religion, where doubtless in olden days the rites of superstition were celebrated in highest carnival. From one of these ruined shrines has risen to the gaze of the Ooriyahs a so-called Avatar of Juggurnath, whilst a simultaneous manifestation of his brother Balbhadra has appeared at Puri itself. Crowds have flocked to behold this incarnation of the deity who pretends to possess supernatural attributes, and actually does possess—a very long tongue. Among other things, he predicted that as soon as ten thousand monkeys should enter the sacred precincts of the temple at Puri the English Government would collapse, and a Rajah would come from the south; but, alas! his words trembled on the verge of sedition, and, through the wakeful ear of a policeman, led to his being immured in the Khurda lock-up, from whence in due course he will be transferred to the Cuttack jail.

The Study of Anatomy.—The *Pioneer* says:—"The hakeems of Lahore have been persuaded to commence the study of anatomy, about eighteen of them having on a recent occasion attended at a dissection. This triumph is credited by the *Indian Public Opinion* to the lectures lately instituted at the Punjab University and the spread of the *Urdu Medical Gazette.*"

Death of Lieut. Williamson.—The death of Lieutenant H. S. Williamson, 1st squadron officer of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, seems, says the *Pioneer*, to have excited a deep feeling of regret at Nowshera, where it occurred. He was thrown from his horse while out hawking, and died the following day. Mr. Williamson entered the Staff Corps from the 5th Lancers only a short time ago; he had passed an examination in Punjabee, and obtained a prize for "high proficiency" in Hindi. He was much esteemed in his regiment by both officers and men.

Another Escaped Prisoner from the Raiders.—The *Bengal Times* says:—"Pooran Chung, a female Kooki of Hill Tipperah, who was taken captive with her little daughter from her baree by Kooki raiders, contrived to effect her escape from the custody of her captors, and has arrived at home after five days' wandering through the jungles, carrying her girl all the while on her back. It appears from her statements before the authorities in Tipperah that half the raiders belong to the Darlong and half to the Kacha Kooki tribes. She also gives an account of the human sacrifices made by them."

Mr. Hogg's Adventures.—Mr. Hogg's friends will be somewhat comforted to read the following regarding that gentleman's interview with Arabs somewhere beyond Bagdad:—"Far from leaving our Officiating Director-General of Indian Post-offices 'naked in the middle of Arabia' (Bagdad, by-the-bye, being hardly in Arabia), they not only left him his clothes, but, after grave consultation, his boots and camel too. If they evinced any want of consideration it was perhaps in not leaving him enough to eat—since the restitution of one of his own cheroots, and a single glass of brandy, though delicate and even chivalrous, scarcely constituted a satisfactory commissariat."

Lord Mayo.—Grand preparations were being made at Lucknow for the approaching visit of Lord Mayo. The Body Guard, under the command of Colonel Deland, was to arrive by the end of the month. They will encamp near the old residency. Lord Mayo, accompanied by Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary, and Colonel Rundall, was to leave Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd April for Beehea (on the E. I. Railway), from whence they would proceed to inspect the Soan irrigation works at Deyree on the 3rd and 4th. On the 5th his Excellency would proceed, *via* Sasseram, to Mogul Serai, where he would take the midnight train for Allahabad, arriving at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th, on which day the rest of the Council were to meet the Governor-General here. Lady Mayo would, it is believed, halt for rest at Benares, and join the Viceroy at Cawnpore, the whole party proceeding to Lucknow on the evening of the 8th April.

A Good Story.—The following story, whether true or not, is too good to be lost. We find it in the Lahore paper:—A certain gentleman was recently appointed to a station not a thousand miles from the capital of the Punjab. After a short time he submitted his accounts according to rule to the head office. The various bills of receipts and expenditure were being rapidly passed, when a clerk of unnatural brilliance pounced on a bill in which twenty thousand bricks were charged for twice over. The question was at once sent to the gentleman, whether he had got altogether *forty* thousand bricks on such a date, and, if so, why he had divided the item into two. "Oh, dear no," he said, "I only got twenty thousand bricks, but you told me to put everything down by *double entry*, so I put the bricks down twice. All the other charges are the same!" To the horror of the whole department it was found only too true. The *receipt* side was then examined, but it was consoling to find that with an instinctive acumen worthy of a higher appointment, the gentleman had here limited himself to *single entry*.

Exciting Sport with a Tigress.—A correspondent, writing from Caragolah under date the 12th March, says:—"A shooting party has just broken up, after beating the southern jungles of Purneah for several days. The party were nearly the same that two years ago beat the same covers and bagged eight tigers in seven days. This year they were less successful. However, they got four tigers, one of which (a tigress) showed great sport, charging four elephants one after another. She got on the head of a *howdah* elephant, dug her claws into the *mahout's* calf, and would have had the man off but for a timely shot from the *howdah* that knocked her down. She was up again into the back of another *howdah* elephant; the occupant was nearly pitched out. He fired his gun, pistol fashion, holding on with one hand, when she let go the *howdah* ropes she was holding with her teeth. Besides the four tigers, they had a good bag of buffaloes, deer, and pigs. A male buffalo charged right and left, making good his charge on one of the elephants, burying his horn some inches deep in the elephant's flank."—*Indian Daily News.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.—*Indian Public Opinion* says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor and his party were, by latest accounts, at Bahadar Kheyl, the Salt Mines in the Kohat district, where they had been stopped by rain on the 12th. The Lieutenant-Governor is now approaching Peshawur, from which it

was at first expected he would have returned to Lahore. We regret to say that this is by no means certain. It is indeed more probable that the tour will be continued to Yoozufzai, Huzara, and the Agror Valley. If this be the case, the camp will remain out till the beginning of May. However disappointing to the Lahore residents, the political advantages of this course would be very considerable. Already much has been done. The Lieutenant-Governor's tour has been most exhaustive. He has gone along the frontier just under the hills, and has visited every fort and militia outpost. He has planned with the General Commanding an improved line of defence. The militia of the whole border was found to be in a thoroughly inefficient state, and is now being entirely reorganised. The police will be remodelled, somewhat on the Cis-Indus system, except that the Deputy-Commissioner and Commissioner will have the powers that Inspector-General and Deputy-Inspector-General of Police have in Cis-Indus."

The Military Controller-Generalship.—It is reported that the respective claims of Colonel Atkinson, Controller of Military Claims, Bengal, and those of Colonel Barr, holding the same appointment at Bombay, to succeed to the Military Controller Generalship, are now before the Government. It is no disparagement to the latter official to assert that upon every principle of equity the preference should be given to Colonel Atkinson. Removed from the Military Secretariat, where his ability and honesty of purpose were fully recognised, to make room for Colonel Norman, whose claims overtopped all considerations whatever, we trust that there is no chance of a second hardship being done to Colonel Atkinson. Accepting in frank and soldierly spirit his transfer from the Secretariat to the Controllership of Military Accounts, he has laboured since 1862 in a large and common-sense spirit to carry out the views of Government and to reduce to order the unavoidable contradictions springing from a radical change in the character of the old and new Indian armies, and the regulations applying thereto. The introduction of the present improved forms of account and procedure in the Military Finance Department, by which much labour and many baboos have been economised, is entirely due to Colonel Atkinson. It is true, we believe, that Colonel Barr is, departmentally speaking, Colonel Atkinson's senior, but not so if general service rendered to the public be permitted to reckon for anything in the total account.—*Englishman.*

Indian Harbours.—About two years ago, very shortly after Lord Mayo's arrival in India, his Excellency, being impressed with the want of attention given to the minor harbours of India, addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, requesting that a civil engineer, having a special knowledge of such matters, should be sent out to this country to examine and report on the chief minor harbours, with a view to the Government of India seeing if it was practicable to do anything towards their improvement, and so facilitating the operations of the export trade of the country. The result of this proposal was that the Secretary of State sent to ask the opinion of the Board of Trade, and that this valuable department replied in a letter which explained what a harbour was, and that if attempts were made to construct harbours without proper care and thought there might be a serious waste of money, and generally indulged in namby-pamby platitudes of the most nonsensical order. The Secretary of State, however, seems to have been much impressed with the value of the advice, for he sent a copy of it to India, and did not send an engineer. The Governor-General did not submit to this treatment of a proposal which he thought of much public importance. A reply was sent to the Secretary of State, again pressing for the engineer, and pointing out the absurdity of the Board of Trade's lecture. The Secretary of State still did not comply with the request, and difficulties were made as to the possibility of finding an engineer whose opinion should be of sufficient value for the amount of remuneration which the Government of India had named as in their opinion suitable. Lord Mayo, however, still persevered, and the result was that, after another deliberate attempt to resist, a gentleman was engaged for the duty, and came out to India in November, and is now engaged in examining the coast of the Madras Presidency. —*Englishman.*

Military.—It is reported, says the *Englishman*, that Major Stubbs, R.A., commanding at Attock, is about to be attached to the Judge-Advocate General's Department. Major Stubbs is now, and has been for some time past, engaged in the preparation of a history of the services of the British Artillery in India,—services which for uninterrupted brilliancy are unrivalled. Distinguished for its hard fighting proclivities, the Artillery of the late Company was even more remarkable for the high tone and character it evinced as a service. And this, too, at a period when army discipline and army *morale* were none of the highest.—The *Pioneer* confirms the report that the 38th Regiment, which has been suffering so severely from fever in Peshawur, is to march immediately for Rawul Pindee. The 6th Royal Regiment from Rawul Pindee relieves the invalid regiment at Peshawur; this move takes place in consequence of the representations made to the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, after his recent rapid visit to the unhealthy valley. Of the Peshawur garrison between six hundred and seven hundred men will this hot season be located at Cherat. Huts for their accommodation and all necessary arrangements are being now prosecuted at the latter place.—The *Mofussilite* learns that some changes will shortly take place in the Staff at Umballa. It is rumoured that Major Fortescue is to proceed to Europe on furlough, and that Captain Robertson is to become his *locum tenens.* It is also said that Captain Lambert contemplates leaving for Europe.—The *Delhi Gazette* announces that General B. Taylor, from Lucknow, will take the command of the Umballa Division, on General Fordyce proceeding to England next month. General Beatson was expected to go to Umballa, but is now to stand fast at Allahabad, to enable him to revise and complete his Code of Dress Regulations, under the immediate supervision of the Adjutant General of the Army in Calcutta. On its completion, General Beatson will take two months' privilege leave; on its expiration he will leave for England.

Shabbiness.—That pay and privileges are gradually being cut down to such an extent that the advantage of entering the Indian Service, with all its risks and drawbacks, becomes every day more and more questionable, educated young men are beginning to see. *Ex post facto* regulations are always unjust. Those who enter the Service with the prospect apparently guaranteed of certain benefits, have a right to complain if new rules abridging the benefits are made applicable to them. There are many now in India who feel that they have this cause for dissatisfaction, but who know at the same time that they have no more chance of redress than a Russian peasant has of being able to resist an imperial *ukase.* Hitherto certain members of her Majesty's Indian Service have been privileged to send home at par, under the name of "Family Remittances," to their wives, children, and other nearest relatives, so many rupees per annum. By a new rule, every person sending home such a "Family Remittance" will lose about £4. 7s. on every hundred pounds sterling. This, like the income-tax, is just cutting by so much the pay which induced the individual to enter the Service. His appointment, in other words, is now worth so much less than it was. To apply the new regulation to all new-comers would be perfectly fair and unobjectionable, because they would come to India with their eyes open. At least their eyes ought to be open to the conditions under which they engage; if they are not, themselves alone are to blame. In the case to which we are now adverting, the saving to Government will be a mere trifle, and it will be effected by the abandonment of a principle which no Government can wisely ignore. To family men making heavy remittances to England for their wives and children, or perhaps for a widowed mother, the loss will be serious. We trust that the Government of India will reconsider an edict so obnoxious, so indefensible, and so little profitable. The enforced separation of families is hard enough to bear. Many found it difficult to make the ends meet before this curtailment of privilege. The difficulty is now increased by a shabby order, injurious to the Government which issues it, and provoking to the victims, unless it be rescinded.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 16. Dinapore, Wilson, Bombay; str. Stephensons, Bray, Gravesend.—17. Star of Persia, Simpson, London; Akbar, Lawson, Hong Kong; Java, Miller, ——; London, Wales, Colombo.—18. Leopold and Marie, Eymery, Reunion; British Empire, Mather, London.—19. Admiral Rigault, Roboulet, Mauritius; str. Scotia, Lewis, Moulmain; Kenyon, Lamzed, Liverpool; Botanist, Vallaut, Liverpool.—20. Str. Asia, McCallum, Madras; str. Burmah, McKirdy, Camorta; Bianca, Prowse, London.—21. Royal Alexandra, Browning, Liverpool; Celestial Empire, Hinds, Liverpool; str. Busheer, Sharp, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March 15. Str. Australia; Sea Pink, Arundel Castle.—16. Strs. Hindostan, Glenartney, Dacca; Walsgrif.—17. Str. Moulmein.—18. Cannanore.—19. Star of Albion, Bridge Izel.—20. Waterloo, Humber.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 21, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92⅞ ...	Rs. 97 12 to 97 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 2
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 4 to 113 8
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 2 to 106 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills'	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to 95
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1375 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	65 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	30 to 31
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to —

East India Tea Company	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	32	to	34
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	...	...	...	£20 or	218	...	236	to	237
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	215	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	157½	to	—
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	175	to	180
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	350	to	360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	to	600
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	...	...	...	£12½	...	107	to	—
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	68	to	70
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	...	...	...	1300	...	308	to	310
Puglico Bank	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	80	to	81
Shalk Bank	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	545	to	550
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	56	to	58
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	...	...	...	£10	...	Nominal.		

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

Imports.—Calcutta, March 22.—The tone of our market has undergone little change during the past week, and we have, therefore, no particular feature of interest to notice. *Grey Shirtings*: Light makes continue in fair demand, without change in rates; the heavier makes have not altered since our last as regards values, but the tendency is, if anything, to weaker rates. *Grey Jaconets*: Low makes of 39-inch continue in good demand, and prices have slightly hardened; 44-inch goods have also improved somewhat during the week. *Mulls* have changed hands freely at last mail's quotations. *Madapollams* and *T-Cloths* are unaltered. *Grey Twist*: After our last a slight improvement took place, and a fair business was done, mostly in 40's, but the market again closes very quiet. *Coloured Twist* is very dull, and prices are weak.

Exports.—Calcutta, March 22.—*Saltpetre*: But few buyers have appeared in the market during the week, and prices have declined fully 2 or 3 annas. Calcutta refined is quoted Rs. 6-13 to 6-15; fine Crude, Rs. 7 to 6-15. *Rice*: There has been a better demand for white kinds, both for England and the Colonies, at from Rs. 3-3 to 2-10 for fine and middling. Wholesale prices in Burmah have also hardened, though the crop has been a large one, and we quote Rs. 57 to 51 per 100 viss. *Linseed*: There have been a few transactions both for England and America at slightly yielding rates. Prices average—for good bold, Rs. 4-9 to 4-4; good middling, Rs. 4-3 to 4-1; and small (new), Rs. 4-2 to 3-15. *Rapeseed*: There has been a good demand and fair amount of business transacted at prices ruling from Rs. 4-8 to 3-15. *Teaseed* has been in little demand during the week, and buyers have not come forward even at a reduction. We quote—white, Rs. 5-4 to 5-2; black, Rs. 4-12 to 4-8. *Poppyseed*: The supplies in the market are nearly exhausted. Rates remain unaltered at Rs. 4-4 to 4-2 for North-West Provinces grain. *Jute*: Baled jute has been firmly held, and the holders show no disposition to yield in prices; 3,500 bales of the best marks have been taken up for America at from Rs. 27 to 19-4 per bale, whilst select cuts may be quoted at from Rs. 16-8 to 15-8. *Raw Silk*: There are but few buyers in the market, the sales for the week not having exceeded 37 bales of sound, at a decline of 1 rupee from last quotations, or Rs. 20 to 18. There is a demand for good cocoons at Rs. 80, but there are none in the market. *Silk Piece Goods*: The stock of corahs both in the market and in the manufacturing districts is estimated at 50,000 pieces, but buyers refuse to deal at the present high rates, and quotations remain the same as last week at from Rs. 170 to 120 per corge.

Madras.

The Acting Commander-in-Chief.—General Shubrick has selected his staff as follows:—Major Graeme (his present aide-de-camp), Military Secretary, and Major Forster (Military Secretary to the last Commander-in-Chief), aide-de-camp. Major Hill has also been appointed an aide-de-camp.

A New Way of Rearing Elephants.—The astounding information is conveyed to us by a Burmese paper that a young white elephant, recently captured, "is being suckled by females who are forced by the Mandalay authorities to perform this maternal office to the animal, whilst their own children are given away to other women to nurse."

Cholera.—Some rumours were current lately that cholera had broken out on the Neilgherries, but the Commissioner, Mr. Brooks, has just reported to Government that they are altogether unfounded. We regret to learn that in the town of Cuddapah cholera of a virulent type is now prevalent; an official report just received from the Magistrate states that the disease is likely to continue in an epidemic form for some time to come.—*Madras Times.*

Return Passages for Europeans.—The *Madras Athenæum* says that the Supreme Government have decided that in future European civilians entitled by the terms of their agreement to a return passage to England, at the expiration of their term of service, will be required to avail themselves of this right within three months after leaving Government employ, otherwise they will forfeit all claim to passage for themselves or their families at the cost of the State.

Military.—The Supreme Government have sanctioned a disbursement of twenty-five thousand rupees for providing gymnasium apparatus for the use of British troops in the Madras presidency. It is said to be in contemplation to abolish the appointments of the Adjutant-Generals of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that only Deputy-Adjutant-Generals will be appointed to each of the presidencies under the orders of the Adjutant-General of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India.

Mirage at Ootacamund.—The *South of India Observer* had the gratification of witnessing a splendid mirage in Ootacamund. The morning was very clear, the bright blue vault of sky being only here and there broken by a bank of white cloud. Just above one of these cresting the summit outline of the Khoondas the hills were reflected. The rise and fall and configuration of the hills was most exactly and faithfully represented, and at one time the very divisions of the fields were clearly seen.

Loss at Sea.—The barque *Veronica*, bound from Madras to London, has been burned at sea. The crew were saved by the ship *Planet*.

Telegraphic.—Before the Madras Government have migrated to the Neilgherries this year Ootacamund will most probably have been placed in direct telegraphic communication with Madras. The Director General has ordered a survey to be made of the Coonoor Ghat, and should the line be sanctioned by the Imperial Government operations will commence forthwith. The Railway Company will carry their wire to Kullar, whence the Government line will start and proceed, spanning many a ravine to Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund.

Elephant Shooting.—A correspondent of a Madras paper states that a friend of his bagged two very large "tuskers" with an "express" rifle. The projectiles were hardened solid bullets, not the ordinary loaded bullet, or shell, either of which would be useless against the hide of a pachyderm, as they would expand and explode without penetration. For these solid bullets a special mould is required, for they ought to be of the same weight, or as nearly so as possible, that the rifle's trajectory may be the same, otherwise inaccurate shooting would result.

Tonnage on the East Coast.—The scarcity of tonnage on this coast is causing much inconvenience, the quantity of produce in godowns in the northern ports waiting ships being very great. From Pondicherry we hear that the *Meinam* arrived from Calcutta quite full, and in consequence some hundreds of chests of indigo for Marseilles, and a quantity of cotton for China, had to be rejected there. On the Malabar Coast the same difficulties are felt from want of tonnage. It seems strange that the Messageries Maritimes should have a fleet of twenty or thirty steamers lying idle at Marseilles when they might get valuable cargoes in India.—*Madras Mail*, March 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 15. Str. Arabia, ——, Calcutta.—17. Str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon.—18. Str. Australia, White, Calcutta.—20. Str. Trent, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. Hugle.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Messrs. J. H. De Salis, H. R. Rich, F. J. Atkins, G. Lewellin, McIver, J. Sherri, Capt. Lindsay. For Galle.—Rev. E. C. Stewart, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. J. D. Lorenzen. For Melbourne.—Mrs. S. Kennedy, Mr. H. Lane, Messrs. Pompei, Frigerius, and Wanlis. For Sydney.—Dr. and Mrs. Birch and two children, Major Buttenshaw. For Hong Kong.—Mr. W. H. Cowley. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Schroder and infant, Messrs. Cassels and Cochrane. For Brindisi.—Capt. and Mrs. Thullier. For Southampton.—Major gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Kibbald, Col. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson and child, Mr. King, Mr. Pocock, Mr. French, Mrs. Pocock, Mrs. Walters and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Crichton and three children, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mrs. Andrews and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sandys and three children, Mr. W. C. Wood, Mrs. Moultrie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Burrett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parish and five children, Mrs. Thullier and child, Mr. Urquhart, Mrs. Macnamara, Capt. Burton, Mrs. Eastway, Miss and Master Eastway and four children, Mr. A. Roberts, Serg. F. Wall, Mrs. J. M. Scott, Major gen. and Mrs. Broome, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Dalyell and two infants, Capt. Broome, Dr. Sheridan, Mrs. Rishton, Mr. A. Simson, Miss Thomas, Lieut. Innes, Lieut. Impey, Lieut. King, Mrs. Boulton and three children, Mrs. Gower and infant, Mrs. Webster and infant, Miss Harper.

DEPARTURES.

March 15. Str. Asia, ——, Calcutta.—17. Southwick, ——, Cocanada; Westward Ho, ——, Cocanada.—17. Str. Arabia, ——, Bombay.—19. Str. Australia, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Cloete, Mrs. Blair and three children, Mr. and Miss Lanauze, Col. J. G. and Mrs. Touch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ridley and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Lecky and three children, Capt. W. M. Wright, Col. Stanley, Mr. G. L. Murray, Major E. Norton, Mrs. Norton and five children, Mr. W. W. Morley, Hon. Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss and Master Simpson, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Billings and two infants, Mr. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith and two children. For Suez.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mathias, Col. Walpole, Dr. Young. For Sydney.—Mr. F. Reamond, Mr. J. Purvis. For Melbourne.—Lieut. col. R. H. Sankey, Lieut. G. Pole, Messrs. B. Hanson, E. Daly, E. Morrison, H. Evans, T. Clark, W. Bell, G. J. Waller, G. Ridley, J. O'Connor. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Barnett, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, Mr. C. Holland, Major Mullins. For Point de Galle.—Rev. J. Mayou, Mrs. Mayou and four children, Mr. R. M. Kennedy.

Bombay.

Bushire.—The famine in Bushire is abating, owing to a fall of rain and large importations from India.

Earthquakes.—Earthquakes have been felt during the past week at Beypore, Broach, Fyzabad, and Gondah.

Loss at Sea.—The Bombay coasting steamer *Tilly* has been totally wrecked, crew and passengers saved.

The New Inam of Muscat.—Syed Toorkee has been left in peaceable possession of Muscat, and the neighbouring chiefs have all tendered their allegiance.

Educational Department.—It is stated by a native contemporary that Mr. Bühler has been confirmed in his appointment of Educational Inspector, N. D.

Shipment of Cotton from Bombay.—During the month of February last, 56,496 bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 6,261,227, were shipped from Bombay.

CIVIL.—It is said by a Calcutta contemporary that considerable reductions are likely to be made in the Alienation Settlement Department of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Etheridge and Mr. Pestonjee, two valuable officers of the department, are to be provided for elsewhere.

NATIVE MUNIFICENCE.—The Rao of Kutch some time ago offered a lakh and a half of rupees for the purpose of establishing a High School in Mandavee, in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay. The school has since been established; and his Highness the Rao has intimated his intention of giving R. 5,000 for a scholarship to be called after his Excellency Sir Seymour FitzGerald.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Captain W. H. Edgcome, R. E., Principal of the Madras Civil Engineering College, has been offered a Professorship in the new Engineering College to be established at home under Colonel Chesney. Captain Edgcome intends to accept the appointment, for which he is said by the *Madras Mail* to be admirably qualified. The pay of the Professorship is £600 a-year, with a house and other perquisites.

MILITARY.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Goodenough, 9th Brigade R.A., Ahmedabad, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed at once to Woolwich to take command of a new troop of horse artillery which is to be added to the five batteries just sent home from India. —The head-quarters and squadron of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, consisting of three European officers, eight native officers, one hundred and seventy-five rank and file, and two hundred horses, were to arrive at Poona on the 25th March from Deesa.

UNUSUAL RAINFALL.—The rainfall in Ahmednuggur on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of February is officially stated by the Collector to have amounted to seven inches and fifty-two cents. It was attended by a high and excessively cold wind, so that 5,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep perished in the collectorate. The cattle were mostly the old animals, as a rule the young and healthy escaped. Besides cattle, parrots, sparrows and squirrels were found dead in considerable numbers.

EMBASSY FROM HOLKAR TO ENGLAND.—A native journal tells us that Ganesh Sittaram Shastri Sir Subha, Baxi Khuman Sing, and Khan Bahadoor Moonshee Ally Akbar, officers of H.H. the Holkar, are proceeding to England on State business. The first is a Brahmin, the second a Kshatriya, the third a Mahommedan. A fourth gentleman, a Brahmin, Mr. Sakharam Martand Reshimvale, accompanies the party as a mere traveller, without any grievance to lay before the authorities in England.—*Times of India.*

THE TAPTEE VIADUCT.—According to the *Bombay Gazette*, "the new viaduct over the Taptee, near Bhosawul, is to be commenced at once. For two years past the piers of the old bridge have been much cracked and patched up with iron bands, and the new viaduct is certainly not being commenced a day sooner than it was required. The new viaduct will be entirely of iron, Warren's girders supported by wrought-iron cylinders filled with cement concrete. The putting up of the viaduct has been entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Lady and the Misses Spencer are expected at Gunnesh Khind House this evening, and are, we hear, going to leave to-morrow evening for Mahableshwur. His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer's stay at the presidency will be prolonged for a few weeks more, it is said, to be present at the ceremony of the uncovering of her Most Gracious Majesty's statue—the first of the kind on this side of India—the gift of his Highness the late Gaekwar. But it is mainly the assembling of the Legislative Council that is the cause of Army Head-quarters remaining at Bombay for the present.—*Poona Observer*, March 23.

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.—The German Consul at Bombay has received from the Committee of the Bombay Army the sum of Rs. 7,546-11-10, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the German Army, which amount he has remitted by the last overland mail at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per rupee in a bank bill on London, payable on demand, for £723. 4s. 7d., through the Chancellor of the German Empire to the Central Relief Committee at Berlin. The total amount remitted to Berlin by Mr. Gumpert since the commencement of the war is £2,187. 10s. 10d., including the contributions of the armies of Madras and Bombay.

A "HAPPY MAN."—The Gaikwar of Baroda has managed to get married at last. How the pretty women of the West have been fluttered for the past two months! Confidential agents have been ferreting out the damsels of the Deccan, examining the beauties of Broach, collecting together the daughters of Cutch—and all to chose a wife for the Gaikwar. One gentleman got together two hundred for H.H.'s inspection—*two hundred pretty girls!* and the great man did not fall in love with a single one of them. Then came another batch, another, and another: all went back disappointed. And now we are told Mulharao has chosen a wife. He has found a divine creature, with eyes large enough, lips red enough, waist small enough. We insist on his having her photographed at once, and sending copies to all "the leading journals." We demand it as a duty due to the hundreds of pairs of pretty eyes that have dimmed themselves with crying at—we presume they call it—"the bad taste of that horrid man the Gaikwar."—*Pioneer.*

JOHORE.—Italy has opened up commercial intercourse with Johore, the Rajah or Tumongong of which has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY RAILWAY.—The *Madras Athenæum* of the 15th of March learns by telegram from Adoni that the line between Raichore and the north bank of the Tungabudra was opened successfully for public traffic on that morning.—The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We are glad to hear that the temporary road across the River Kistna, at the G.I.P. Railway bridge site, is now completed, and that a locomotive engine can at last pass into the Raichore Doab. There remains now about a month's work to complete the laying of the rails up to the point of junction with the Madras Railway at Raichore station. The recent heavy floods in the River Kistna, which caused a rise of twenty-two feet above dry season low water, completely swept away the first road which was made across the bed of this great river, and thereby delayed the completion of the line by at least a month. The rails of the Madras line are already laid into Raichore, and the works have been recently inspected by the railway officials."

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—The troopship *Jumna*, Commander F. W. Richards, arrived in harbour, with troops from England on March 24. She left Suez on the 9th. She brings the 72nd Regiment for Umballa; and small drafts of the 2nd battalion 1st Foot for Morar, 1st battalion 11th Foot for Morar, 37th Foot for Mean Meer, 105th Foot for Meerut, 15th Hussars for Mhow, 2nd battalion 24th Foot for Secunderabad, and 2nd battalion 49th Foot for Poona. Appended is a list of the officers, &c., who have come by the *Jumna*:—72nd Regiment:—Lieut.-col. W. Payne, C.B.; Majors M. Beresford, F. Brownlow; Capts. C. S. Clarke, wife and two children; Murray, wife and three children, Simpson, Sherlock and wife, Guinness, Urquhart, Kelsey, Tingcombe; Lieuts. Frome, Garnett, Musgrave, Gildea, Barstow, Spens, Hunt, Hamilton and wife, Lendrum, Roberts; Ensigns Kane, Murray, Trant, Holland, Wallace, Ferguson; Paymaster Cassidy, wife and child; Adjutant Thomson; Quartermaster Smith, wife and three children; Surgeon Meane, wife and child; Assistant-surgeons Davies, Nash. Details:—Captain G. Taylor; Lieuts. E. F. Gilbert, E. A. De Barres, 49th Regiment, A. C. Hunt, 5th Lancers; Cornet F. H. Haynes, 21st Hussars; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Stanley, Capts. C. L. Eswangr, A. H. Dawson, S. Barry, J. G. Gillies, Assistant-surgeon J. H. Hunt, Vet.-surgeon H. Marshall, R.A.; Lieut. W. Hargreave, 1-5th Regiment; Major C. Barlow, 2-10th; Regiment; Capt. G. E. Bulger, 2-10th Regiment; Capt. G. H. Turner, 1-17th Regiment; Lieut. C. J. Broomhead, 2-24th Regiment; Capt. H. C. Sharp, 26th Regt.; Lieut. F. G. Maltby, 105th Regiment; Lieut. F. Dawson, 106th Regiment; Capt. M. N. Rind, 107th Regiment; Assistant-Surgeons J. Bourke, H. Comford, M. G. Ryan, H. Wayhom, D. Oughton, J. Munday, Staff; Hon. Ensign W. C. Tarleton.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 18. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Suez; str. Martaban, Heasman, Kurrachee; Wynand, Conoes, Sydney; City of Nankin, Muir, Glasgow.—19. Str. Persia, Macallo, Genoa.—20. Str. Atalanta, Hyde, Madras; str. Durham, French, Aden; Robinson Crusoe, McLeod, London; Futteh Hool Currim, Nacoda, Penang.—21. Str. Cheviot, Tate, Jeddah; White Jacket, Jones, Liverpool; Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, Liverpool; St. Bernard, McDermoth, Calcutta.—23. Constance, Schroot, Rushire; Gatineau, Cumming, Liverpool.—24. H.M.'s Jumna, Richards, Suez; str. Nachinoff, Grekke, Odessa; City of Brussels, Campbell, Liverpool; Black Water, Morriss, Cardiff; Hopeful, Stevenson, Mauritius; Migrater, Hopper, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Marriott, Major E. Hill, Mr. C. J. Combe, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maule and child, Dr. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Messrs. R. Edwards, W. Farmer, J. J. Suggest, W. H. Pollard, H. Sutton, J. Drew, C. Braithwaite, Miss Court, Mr. J. Bean, Miss M. Barras, Mr. W. D. Newton, Mr. A. W. Newton, Col. and Mrs. Adey and child, Major Christie, Major Paget, Capt. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Lady Napier of Magdala and infant, Major Annesley. From BRINDISI.—Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, Col. and Mrs. Waddington, Col. Jones, Messrs. G. P. Money, T. W. Brooks, D. Watson, L. B. B. King, W. Roy.

Per str. Rubattino.—From GENOA.—Mrs. Basevi and infant. From LEGHORN.—The Rev. Peres Da Guareino, V. Bancala. From NAPLES.—Mons. Tosi. From SUEZ.—Mons. Jacopi, Mr. R. Goodheart.

DEPARTURES.

March 18. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Aden and Suez; Annot Lyle, Yeo, Rangoon; Glenduror, Conwell, Calcutta.—22. H.M.'s Dalhousie, Campbell, Aden; str. Singapore, Mitchell, Liverpool; Golden City, Jones, New York; Palm Tree, Capper, Cochin; Maritana, McDonald, Liverpool.—23. Mail str. Tanjore, Johnson, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Condran, Ensign Hingston, Mr. G. Howell, Mrs. Waylen and four children, Dr. J. Williams, Domingos D'Arango Costio Rozo. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Ashburner. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Polites.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. C. W. Moore and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Todd and two children, Miss Ganett, Mrs. Gully and five children, Mrs. F. W. Ling and two infants, Major and Mrs. D. Grant and four children, Mrs. Mosse, Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Richard and six children, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. H. D. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Blanchett, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. H. Davey, Mr. E. Buckland. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ironside and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. W. K. Brown, Mr. J. A. Bayle, Capt. and Mrs. Dayrell, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning, Col. T. B. Butt, Lieut. col. J. G. Medley, R.E., Miss Steel, Mr. H. W. Barker, Messrs. G. and T. Grant and two Misses Grant, Mr. G. E. Porter, Mr. Hordern, Mr. E. Westmacott, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. Seton. For SUEZ.—Sir Percy and Lady Burrett, Mr. Burrett, Mr. P. T. Ralli, Mr. A. Ralli, Mr. G. Orgonte, Mrs. A. Demetridi, Mr. Hore.

Per str. Singapore.—For LIVERPOOL.—Major gen. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Robinson and five children, Mrs. Conner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wareham and three children, Mrs. La Touche and child, Capt. and Mrs. Lane and two children, Mrs. Gen. Younghusband, Gen. Whish, wife, daughter, and child, Mrs. S. A.

Briggs, Dr. Hatchell, Dr. and Mrs. Burn and five children, Miss Hammond, Misses Whishaws, Col. and Misses Need, Mrs. Tribe, Major and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hart and two children, Mrs. Drawbridge, Mr. Stewart, Mr. D. Robertson, Capt. Newbury, wife and child, Capt. Mackie, Col. and Miss Magrath, Rev. Mr. W. A. Lisbon.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 24, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅜	
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	}	
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43	} ,, 98⅜	
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	}	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,, 106⅜	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		,, 113⅜	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-1
Sycee Silver	 109
Gold Leaf 99⅛ each	per Tolah. 15-1
Gold Bars, English	 16
Ditto Pekin	 16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 1s. to £2. 12s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

Imports.—Bombay, March 25.—The business done this week has again been on a limited scale, but prices are unaltered. The steady feeling noticed in our last report continues, and there has been some demand on account of the interior. The slightly improved feeling is attributed to the firm tendency of the Liverpool Cotton Market, and to the belief that prices here are not now likely to decline any further. *Grey Goods*: The market has been steady, with little or no change in prices. Shirtings continue in good request. *Bleached Goods* continue dull, except for Mulls and inferior Jacconets, in which an advance of 2 to 4 annas has taken place. Sales as follows, viz. :—About 750 pieces Shirtings, at Rs. 5-4 to 5-7; about 8,000 pieces Jacconets, at Rs. 1-4½ to 5-2; and about 4,000 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 1-3 to 1-3½. *Dyed* and *Printed Goods* also continue dull; the sales which have transpired during the week are as follows, viz. :—About 2,000 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 2-10 to 2-14; about 1,800 pieces Blue, Orange, and White Prints, at Rs. 4-4 to 4-6½; and about 500 pieces Orange Shirtings, at Rs. 5-5. *Turkey Red Goods*: Market continues active, but no change has taken place in prices. The following are the only sales which have been effected during the week, viz. :—About 6,400 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 4-6 to 4-11; and about 2,000 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 3-12. *Grey Yarns* have continued dull, with a decline of ¼ anna per lb. *Metals*: The market has been steady, with no change in prices; and no sales have taken place during the week. *Coals*: Market continues very dull; the following cargoes have been sold during the week, viz. :—About 800 tons North Wales Main Steam, at Rs. 21½, alongside; about 500 tons West Hartley, at Rs. 22½ to 22¾, on bunder; and 100 tons ditto, alongside, at Rs. 20½.

Exports.—Bombay, March 25.—*Cotton*: By the telegrams during the week the Liverpool Cotton Market was dull and heavy, with Fair Dhollera at 5 13-16d. until the 22nd, when it improved one-sixteenth; and on the 23rd, the date of our latest telegram, the market was very firm, and Fair Dhollera stood at 6d. This telegram states that an early termination of the state of anarchy in Paris was expected, which, in face of large supplies, accounts for the advance. Merchants, however, will do well to remember the lengthened periods of anarchy which existed throughout France in former times after great political events, and to act on the probabilities of a similar state of things, if not of civil war, occurring now when the Government is manifestly weak. But the state of Europe appears to have no weight with merchants here, for so great is the competition that the smallest improvement in the tone of the Liverpool market forces up prices in India; and we regret to have to report that quotations in Bombay are again fully Rs. 5 per candy above those of last week, and show a heavy loss when compared with prices at home. The business done in Bombay for export aggregates about 5,000 candies, among which there were—of New Cotton, 2,100 candies of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 164 to 175; 800 candies of Akote, at Rs. 173 to 183½; 535 candies of Machine-ginned Broach, at Rs. 184 to 193; 300 candies of Dhollera, deliverable in forty-five days, at Rs. 171 to 173; and 300 candies of Broach, at Rs. 177 to 181; and of Old Cotton, 200 candies of Dhollera and Bhowruggur, at Rs. 160 to 164; and 325 candies of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 180 to 185. The market closes firm, with a good inquiry.

Below we append our quotations, viz. :—

	New.		Per Candy.	
Oomrawuttee...			Rs. 174 to 175	
Khandeish			150	160
Hinguughat			188	190
Broach			182	184
Dhollera deliverable in sixty days			175	176



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Atkinson.—With reference to notification No. 2,008i, dated Nov. 26 last, Mr. A. Atkinson, asst. engr., 1st grade, left the Boolundshuhur div., Ganges Canal, on Jan. 13, and joined the Eastern Ganges Canal div. on Feb. 29. No. 559i, Feb. 27.

Bagley, G. W., received charge of the office of asst. to the dep. acct. gen., Central Provs., from Mr. T. H. Biggs on March 2.

Barton, E. J., m.a., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs. March 14.

Basevi, Major G. H., Bengal staff corps, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. March 15.

Bentinck, Baron J., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Syalkot to the Kohat dist. March 15.

Brandreth, A., comr. superint., Multan div., is app. to offic. as comr. and superint. of the Jullundhur div. No. 415, Feb. 28.

Browne, D. M., v.c., S.C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. during Mr. Hockly's absence. March 15.

Buller, Lieut. F. W., offic. dep. asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Mirzapore (temp.), from the date on which he assumed charge from Capt. C. H. Cantor. March 15.

Campbell, Capt. J. G., late 15th N.I., servs. placed at disp. of the P.W. dept. March 15.

Carbery, C. B., assumed charge of the office of insp. of schools, Ambala circle, on Jan. 31. No. 97.

Challon, J. B., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Brahminee divison to the Pooree division, which he joined on Feb. 25.

Charles, T. G. C., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave of Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett. March 8.

Chichele-Plowden, T. J., to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah. March 10.

Clifford, S., to offic. as dep. registrar of the court, v. A. Robertson, app. to offic. as judge of a small cause court. March 15.

Colvin, B. W., offic. mag. and coll. of Benares, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Agra in the room of J. B. Ironside. March 15.

Currie.—The appointment of Capt. F. Currie to act as city mag. of Lucknow, announced in Notification No. 192, dated Feb. 10, will have effect from Feb. 10, 1870. No. 293.

Drummond, E., Bengal C.S., reported his return to Bombay from furl. on March 5. E. Drummond to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot, during the absence on deputation of R. J. Richardson. March 10.

Elsmie, G. R., Bengal C.S., is reapp. a dep. comr. of the 3rd class, in the Punjab, with effect from Feb. 24.

Gardner, D. M., joint mag. and dep. coll., to be vice president of the municipal com. of Jounpore. No. 966a, March 6.

Gibson, Condr. A., sub engr. 3rd grade, having reported his return from the leave to Europe granted Dec. 17, 1868, in the mil. dept., is posted to the Jullundhur div. No. 1,159.

Glancy.—With reference to Govt. of India's notifin. No. 10, dated Jan. 5, Lieut. T. Glancy, R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, is att. to the irrigation branch. No. 1,061, March 1.

Grant, C., mag. and coll. of Ghazeepore, to offic. as judge of Azimgurh, v. Martin. March 15. [Cuttack. No. 384r, March 9.

Graves, F., to be a member of the local com. of public instruction at

Griffin, L. H., under sec. to Govt., Punjab, is app. to offic. as sec. to Govt., Punjab, v. T. H. Thornton, proceeding on leave. No. 437, March.

Halliday, F. M., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, in the 1st grade, during the abs. on furl. of A. Smith. March 14.

Hamilton, Capt. W., asst. comr., reported his arrival at Lucknow on Feb. 23, and is posted to Lucknow, in supersession of the order No. 764, dated Feb. 13. No. 1,007.

Handley, H. J., asst. engr. 2nd grade, attached to Circular and Eastern Canals div., is transf. from the imperial to the local establishment, and app. to officiate as exec. engr. of the above division during absence on privilege leave of Mr. Windle. No. 66, March 14.

Harrison—Sandeman.—Mr. E. F. Harrison made over charge to Mr. H. D. Sandeman of the office of head commissioner of the department of issue of Government paper currency on Feb. 23, and of the office of comptroller general on 25th idem. No. 1,276.

Heeley, W. L., b.a., to officiate as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye 1st grade during absence on deputation of Mr. A. T. Maclean. March 14.

Hudson, W. H., asst. mag. and coll., Banda, to Gorackpore, in the same capacity. March 15.

Hughes.—With reference to notification No. 671a of 14th ult., Mr. J. G. Hughes, sub engr. 3rd grade, joined the Agra district of the Rajpootana State Railway on Feb. 10. No. 109sk.

Hughes, E. W. M., is temp. app. to public works dept. as an asst. engr. 3rd grade, and posted to Punjab irrigation branch. No. 121, March.

Hutchinson, Lieut. J. B., asst. comr., is transf. from Lahore to Gurdaspore, to hold charge of Dalhousie during ensuing season. March 15.

Jerdon.—The app. of A. Jerdon to be tempy. special sub registrar of assurances of Moteehari will have effect from Jan. 3 last, instead of from Feb. 1, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 8.

Keene, H. G., offic. civil and sessions judge of Futtehpore, in the same capacity to Saharunpore, in the room of M. B. Thornhill. March 15.

Kenyon, J. H., sub engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Lower Sirhind div. to the Delhi and Ambala road. No. 1,131, March.

Lambert.—With reference to notification No. 1401c., dated Jan. 26 last, Lieut. S. M. Lambert, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, left the Allygurh div., Ganges Canal, on Jan. 30 last, and joined the 2nd div., Agra Canal, on 31st idem. No. 596i.

Lawrence, J. L., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, during the absence on deputation of B. W. Colvin. March 15.

Leeds, R. J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Banda. No. 942a.

McDowell, G. R., assist. engr., 2nd grade, 4th div. Grand Trunk Road, returned on Feb. 1 from the one mo. priv. leave granted him in Notification No. 3,774, dated Dec. 22, 1870.

Man, G. O., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be sec. to the municipal committee, of Jounpore. No. 969a. March.

Martin, S. N., offic. judge of Azimgurgh, is transfd. in the same capacity to Ghazeepore, v. Lushington, proc. on leave. March 15.

Miller, J. A., sec. to the Financial Commr., to officiate as registrar of the chief court, v. W. Coldstream, proceeding on furl. March 15.

Muspratt, H., of the C.S., reported his ret. to India on the afternoon of March 7. Mr. Muspratt to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye, during the absence of H. A. R. Alexander. March 10.

Naylor, F. A., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, with effect from Jan. 11, 1871, the date on which he assumed charge of the Balaghat dist. police from D. G. Proby. No. 83.

Nedham—Goodridge. The under-mentioned officers in the Jabalpur dist. to be justices of the peace within the Central Provinces:—W. A. Nedham, assist. commr.; J. P. Goodridge, asst. commr. No. 91.

Oakes, Major R. E., dep. supt. of revenue survey, 2nd grade, having proceeded to Europe on furl. for two years, will be borne on the list of the revenue survey dept., Bengal, as supernumerary, from Feb. 9.

O'Brien, E., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as sec. to financial comr. of the Punjab, v. J. A. Miller, whose services are placed at the disp. of the Chief Court, Punjab, in view to his being app. to offic. as registrar of that court. March 15. [Ghazeepore. March 15.

Oldham, W., ll.d., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of

Onslow, D. R., b.a., personal asst. to the financial member of the gov. gen.'s council, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 14th ult., of the leave on private affairs granted to him on Jan. 18. No. 1,365.

Park, G. S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore, in the 1st grade, during the abs. on deputation of E. Grey. March 14.

Prinsep, J. H., civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad, to offic. at Cawnpore during the abs. of G. E. Lance. March 15.

Pritchard, Lieut. col. G. D., R.E., has been posted to the 1st div., Agra Canal. March 15.

Reily, H. R., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Maldah. March 18.

Robertson, C. R., junior sec. to Govt., to offic. as dep. superint. of family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Mulock. March 15.

Robertson, E. S., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Budaon, to offic. in the same capacity at Allygurh. March 15.

Robertson, Lieut. D., asst. comr., reported his arrival at Seoni on Feb. 8, and assumed charge of his duties on Feb. 10. March 1.

Rowcroft, Lieut. H. C., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal. Lieut. Rowcroft took over charge of the div. from Lieut. Lindsell on Jan. 12. No. 795e-i, March 3.

Sandeman, H. D., made over charge of the office of acct. gen., Bengal, to Mr. H. A. Mangles on Feb. 24. No. 1,239, Feb. 27.

Scott, D., to continue to offic. (temp.) as an asst. superint. in the police dept. of British Burmah, with effect from Jan. 11. No. 131, March 10.

Sewell—Goldney.—Capt. R. M. Sewell, district superint. of police, is transf. from Kangra to Juliundhur district. Capt. A. Goldney, district superint. of police, is transf. from Rohtak to Kangra district. No. 999, March 4.

Sharkey, W. S., accountant 4th grade, attached to the office of the executive engineer, Delhi div., Rajpootana State Railway, is dismissed from the P.W. dept. March 15.

Skipton, D. P., to be civil medical officer of Nowgong, but to continue to officiate as medical officer of Jessore. March 14.

Thackeray, Capt. E. T., v.c., R.E., is reapp. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. March 15.

Trevor.—The permanent appointment of Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., as superint. engr. 3rd grade, Bengal, notified in P.W. dept. notification dated Dec. 23 last, is to have effect from Oct. 7, 1870, and not from Nov. 30, as therein stated.

Tucker—Goldney.—Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, asst. comr., is transf. from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Ghazee Khan. No. 458. Mr. J. Goldney, extra asst. comr., from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan. No. 459. March.

Tucker.—In supersession of notification No. 984, dated Feb. 15, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit F. Tucker to resign the Civil Service from March 15. No. 1,309.

Ward, Capt. H. C. E., dep. comnr., assumed charge of the Narsinghpur dist. from Capt. C. H. Plowden, offic. dep. comnr., on 20th ult. No. 98.

Worsley, C. F., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, from the date on which Mr. D. M. Barbour may make over charge. March 14.

Wood—Laville.—The undermentioned persons are app. to the P.W.D. as accountants of the 4th grade, and posted to the provinces specified:—Mr. E. A. Wood to Central India; Mr. A. R. Laville to the Central Provinces.

Telegraph Department.

March 10.—*No.* 120.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India as asst. supts. of 4th grade, in the telegraph dept., with effect from Nov. 9, reported their arrival in Calcutta on the 2nd inst.:—

F. T. Rickards, W. R. Philipps, T. R. G. Cadiz, W. H. Hare, G. Wheatley, W. M. N. Young, H. R. Rich, and G. L. Towers.

Punjab Police Appointments, &c.

March 1, *No.* 946.—Mr. F. Kelly, having joined from priv. leave, to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class, from Jan. 15 to March 31.

Mr. C. Brown, offic. in the 1st grade, to act in the 2nd grade of asst. dist. superints., 1st class, from Jan. 16 to Feb. 2, and again in the 1st grade, from Feb. 2.

Mr. A. C. Plowden, offic. in the 1st grade, to act in the 2nd grade of asst. dist. superints., 1st class, from Jan. 23 to March 31, and again in the 1st grade, from Jan. 31.

Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class, from Jan. 25 to March 26.

The last three appointments supersede those made by Punjab Order No. 684 of Feb. 17, 1871.

No. 1,017.—The following appointments to have effect from Jan. 31, consequent on Lieut. col. Miller's departure on furlough:—

Capt. R. M. Sewell to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, v. Capt. Boddam.

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, v. Capt. Sewell.

Capt. M. Millett to offic. as dist. superint. of police on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Mr. J. Turnbull to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.

March 7, *No.* 1,037.—Mr. H. W. Jackson, asst. dist. superint. of police, from the Gujeranwala to the Gurdaspore dist.

Mr. S. Smith, asst. dist. superint. of police, from the Ambala to the Gujeranwala dist.

This transfer cancels so much of Punjab Order No. 830, of Feb. 24, as affects Mr. Smith, and will have effect after the examination in April.

[The appointments in *A. I. M.* of April 11, page 346, headed "Bengal Police Appointments," should have been placed under the above heading of "Punjab."]

MILITARY.

Abbott, Ensign H. A., 2nd wing subalt., 15th N.I., on prob., to be 1st wing subalt., on prob., v. Remmington, app. qrmr. Dated Feb. 13.

Anderson, Capt. A. D., late adjt., 23rd Punjab pioneers, to offic. as adjt. Dated Feb. 13.

Barclay.—Subject to app. by H.M., the C. in C. in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Lieut. P. D. Barclay, R.A. Dated Feb. 13.

Barnes, Capt. C. H., R.A., is app. A.D.C., provisionally, to Major gen. P. Hill, c.b., commanding Lahore div., v. Lieut. R. McG. Stewart, R.A., rejoined his brigade, with effect from Dec. 19.

Beeston—Abbott—Bryden.—Capt. R. D. Beeston, offic. wing offic. 42nd Assam light inf., to be wing officer. Lieut. A. K. Abbott, qrmr. and offic. adjt., to be adjt. Lieut. W. Brydon, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to be qrmr. Dated Feb. 13.

Bernard, Major H. L. C., offic. wing officer, 31st N.I., v. Robertson, resigned. Dated Feb. 13.

Birch.—Bareilly station order confd., dated Feb. 11 last; app. Capt. H. H. Birch, 27th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer during the abs., on inspection duty, of Capt. A. R. Loughnan, brigade major.

Bishop.—2nd Punjab cav. regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 4, directing Lieut. L. T. Bishop, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. R. Campbell, proceeded on furlough. No. 81.

Campbell, Capt. A. H. E., com. the Resident's escort, is app. to offic. as military sec. to the Resident at Hyderabad during Major Fraser's abs. on leave. Capt. Campbell assumed charge of his duties on Feb. 24.

Channer, Lieut. B., 1st battalion 14th regt., a probationer for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 2nd N.L.I., v. Gordon, offic. as adjt. Dated Feb. 13.

Clark.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 27 last, attaching Capt. D. R. Clark, late adjt., to 16th regt. N.I.

Clayton, Lieut. A. G., R.E., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling. March.

Creagh, Ensign O'M., probationer for the Bombay staff corps and offic. wing subalt. Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as adjt. Deolee irregular force, v. Lieut. Nixon. March 15.

Ford. The services of Lieut. col. B. Ford, Madras staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. with effect from Feb. 15. 1870, the date of his ret. to India.

Haldane—Terry—Riddell.—Official notification has been received (March 15) of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom. or app., been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—Ens. H. E. Haldane, 1st batt.; Capt. C. F. Terry, 3rd batt.; and Lieut. S. H. Riddell, 1st batt.

Hill.—Lahore division order confd., dated Feb. 10, app. Ens. J. G. Hill, 3rd batt. rifle brig. to act provisionally as aide-de-camp to Maj. gen. P. Hill, c.b., comg. Lahore div., subject to the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 1 of 1867.

Hill, Lieut. W., 2nd wing subalt. and offic. adj. 19th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. Dated Feb. 13, 1871.

Inglis, Capt. R. H., late 43rd N.I., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is att. to the 6th N.I., for duty, at his own request. Feb. 28.

Jacob.—The following prom. is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864:—Lieut. col. H. E. Jacob, Bombay staff corps, to be brevet col. Feb. 25.

Kelly.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 9, app. Lieut. J. G. Kelly, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Stehelin, on leave.

Lewis.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 9, app. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, 1st wing sub., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 1, v. Fitzgerald.

Lewis, Capt. R. F., comy. of ord., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. to the insp. gen. of ord. and magazines during the period Capt. D. J. Welsh may offic. as 3rd asst. sec. in the mil. dept. March 15.

MacCarthy.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his com., of Ens. J. E. S. MacCarthy, 2nd batt. 1st foot. Feb. 14.

Moffat, Lieut. col. A. K., Bengal inf., is promoted to rank of colonel in the army from Feb. 15, under operation of the despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India No. 180 of May 25, 1865. No. 202.

Nixon, Lieut. E. B., wing subaltern of the Meywar Bheel corps, and offic. adjt. of the Deolee irregular force, to officiate as adjt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, v. Capt. Young. March 15.

Randall, Lieut. col. W. L., Bengal infantry establishment, is app. agent of the Governor general with the ex-King of Oude, v. Col. C. Herbert. March 15.

Salkeld, Capt. R. H., gen. list, infantry, lately employed as asst. comr. in Hyderabad, is, at his own request, attached to 16th N.I. for duty.

Snow, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. R., Bengal cav., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for general duty. Feb. 28.

Stead, Capt. A. J., 11th N.I., 2nd wing subaltern, to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Grey, whose services have been placed at disposal of the Government of Bengal. Feb. 13.

Tulloch, Capt. A., staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to 27th N.I. for duty. Feb. 28.

Vanrenen, Lieut. J. P. D., 2nd squadron subaltern 14th Bengal cav., to be adjt. 5th Bengal cav. Feb. 13.

Walker.—Regtl. order confd. dated Jan. 27 last, appg. Capt. R. J. Walker, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th N.I., in addition to his other duties, during absence on duty of Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth.

Returned to Duty.

Feb. 24.—*No.* 180.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Hopkinson, Bengal staff corps, agent to the Gov. gen. and Commissioner of Assam; and Capt. A. N. Philips, late 19th N.I., asst. comr., Seebsaugor, Bengal; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 4.

Lieut. col. A. Elderton, Bengal staff corps; Capt. E. Tierney, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class; Capt. G. T. Halliday, late 4th European L.C.; Capt. E. R. C. Wilcox, Bengal staff corps; Surg. C. J. Jackson, medical dept.; and Staff Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, veterinary dept.; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 10.

Lieut. col. J. R. Pughe, Bengal staff corps, insp. gen. of police, Lower Provs., Bengal; Lieut. col. J. R. A. S. Lowe, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Capt. F. D. Hawkins, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, 4th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 11.

Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, infantry, dep. comr., British Burmah; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 15.

March 3.—*No.* 200.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. C. E. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, wing subalt., corps of guides, Punjab Frontier Force; date of arrival at Bombay, June 23, 1870.

Capt. A. Tulloch, Bengal staff corps; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 10.

Major (brevet col.) C. H. Brownlow, c.b., Bengal staff corps, A.D.C. to the Queen, comdt. 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Surg. major A. Fleming, m.d., med. dept.; Surg. major C. Johnson, medical dept.; Major H. F. Newmarch, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Bhundara, Central Provs.; Surgeon G. Farrell, medical dept.; Capt. G. Atkins, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. T. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 4th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 11.

Capt. A. Lindsay, late 68th regt. N.I., 3rd squad. officer 1st Bengal cav.; date of arrival at Fort William, March 1.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. A. D. Strettell, 109th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force; Nov. 18, 1869.

Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, 66th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 7th regt. N.I.; Dec. 14, 1869.

Ensign W. A. Holcombe, 1st batt. 6th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 4th Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force; Feb. 17, 1870.

Ensign G. L. Eliot, 2nd batt. 12th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 38th (the Agra) regt. N.I.; Feb. 22, 1870.

The undermentioned officers will rank as lieutenants in the Bengal staff corps from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ensign Holcombe; Feb. 17, 1870.

Ensign Eliot; Feb. 22, 1870.

Exchange of Battalions.

Head-quarters, Camp, March 6.—The F.M. C. in C. has approved of the exchange of batts. between the undermentioned officers, which was provisionally sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C.:—

1st Foot.—Capt. W. N. Watts to 2nd batt., Capt. R. L. Roberts to 1st batt., Lieut. B. E. Mitford to 2nd batt., and Lieut. E. G. Gyll to 1st batt.

Local Rank.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. V. C. Fisher to be capt., from Dec. 11, 1870.

104th Fusiliers.—Major C. Clark to be lieut. col., from Dec. 9, 1870.

107th Foot.—Capt. T. P. Harrison to be major, from March 20, 1870.

MEDICAL.

Barker, R., to be med. officer of Beerbhoom. March 10.

Davis.—Peshawur district order confd., app. Asst. surg. G. McB. Davis, m.d., to take med. charge of 19th N.I.

Greene, J. A., m.d., to be med. officer of Serampore. March 10.

Mantell.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated March 3, app. Asst. surg. R. Mantell, m.b., 9th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the 5th company of sappers and miners, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 20 last.

Martin.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated March 4, directing Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, m.d., att. to 25th N.I., to proc. to Jhelum, and take med. charge of 3rd Bengal cav., as a tempy. measure.

Monteath, Asst. surg. J. J., m.d. offic. civil asst. surg., Cachar, to be civil asst. surg. of Cachar. March 10.

O'Grady.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Jan. 26 last, app. Assist. surg. J. J. O'Grady, 104th foot, to receive med. charge of the garrison cells from Assist. surg. J. Scanlan, m.b., 1st batt. 14th foot.

Payne, Surg. major A. J., m.d., superint. of the lunatic asylums at the presidency, to offic. temp. as insp. gen. of jails, Lower Provinces, in add. to his present duties, with effect from March 7.

Reid, Dr. R., civil surg. of Futtehgurh, held charge of the Futtehgurh dist. jail from May 30 to June 29. No. 257a.

Scriven, Dr. J. B., late principal of the Lahore med. school, will continue a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College, from the date of his relinquishing the duties of his former post.

Stewart, Assist. surg. W. D., to be civil assist. surg. of Pooree. March 10.

Strahan, Assist. surg. A. B., to continue to be att. to the regt. March 7.

Stork, V. B., offic. med. officer, Tipperah, to be med. officer of Tipperah. March 10.

Tandy—Meadows.—Presidency district order confd., dated 2nd inst., directing Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, recently returned from furlough, to proc. to Lucknow, and relieve Surg. major G. H. Ray, m.d., of med. charge of the 13th Bengal cav. Dated 2nd idem., directing Asst. surg. C. J. W. Meadows, doing duty with the 13th N.I., at Barrackpore, to take med. charge of a detachment 22nd N.I., proc. to Chittagong.

Verner, Col. G., will continue to offic. during Lieut. col. Randall's absence in Europe on leave. March 15.

Wright, Dr. D., residency surg. in Nipal, having returned from furl., resumed charge of his duties on Feb. 1 from Dr. G. C. Chesnaye. No. 426c.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned assistant engineers have passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani (March 2):—Lieut. J. W. Ottley, 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal; G. W. Vice, special works division, Bari Doab Canal.

Geological Survey.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed assistants in the Geological Survey Department, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—Dr. W. Waagen, from Dec. 15; Mr. J. W. Alexander, from Jan. 3.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major G. C. Huxham, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 30th (Punjab) N.I., for two years. Lieut. (brevet captain) E. L. Stehelin, Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 33rd (the Allahabad) N.I., for two years. Capt. A. Murray, Bengal staff corps, supernumerary assistant commissioner, Lucknow, Oude, for twenty months. Major (now lieut. col.) G. Cavenagh, Bengal staff corps, per *Assis*, Feb. 20, from Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps, per *Delhi*, Feb. 25, from Bombay. Major J. K. Couper, Bengal staff corps, per *Delhi*, Feb. 25, from Bombay. Capt. W. Battye, Bengal staff corps, for two years, from Feb. 20, the date of his departure from Bombay on the steamer *Assis*. Major B. R. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 3rd Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years. The above cancels that part of G.G.O. No. 87, dated Jan. 27, granted Major Chambers, for one year. Surgeon W. F. B. Dalzel, m.d., of the medical department, in medical charge, 37th (the Meerut) N.I., for two years. Lieut. W. Wilmer, Bengal staff corps, *Deccan*, Feb. 15. Major J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps, Feb. 18, *Surat*, from Bombay. Surgeon A. Young, of the medical department, deputy commissioner, Sultanpore, Oude, is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Assist. surg. E. A. Birch, of the medical department, in medical charge 35th (the Mynpoorie) N.I., is allowed furlough to New Zealand, for two years. Major gen. A. Broome, C.S.I., of the R.A., controller general of military expenditure, for two years. Capt. J. H. Broome, of the general list, infantry, 2nd squadron officer 2nd Punjab frontier force, on private affairs, for two years. Surg. major H. M. Canton, m.b., medical department, on private affairs, for six months, embarking at Bombay. Capt. E. Fortescue, of the 3rd battalion, rifle brigade, brigade major, Umballa, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. N. Raikes, of the Bengal staff corps, on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major C. R. Shaw, of the Bengal staff

corps, deputy commissioner, Kheree, Oude, on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major A. A. Bruce, wing officer 37th (the Meerut) regiment of N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Capt. C. A. Munroe, of the Bengal staff corps, district superint. of police, British Burmah, on private affairs, for two years. Capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, of the late 1st European light cavalry, 2nd squadron officer, 3rd Bengal cavalry, on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. and local lieut. col. C. H. Cookes, C battery F brigade, R.H.A., to Bombay, from Feb. 20 to March 19. Capt. and paymr. C. Loder, 20th hussars, from date of embarkation. Assist. surg. W. H. Jameson, M.D., E battery 19th brigade, R.A., from date of embarkation. Qrmr. G. Kirkham, 22nd brigade, R.A., from Feb. 22. Qrmr. M. Robinson, 18th brigade, R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. H. B. Adcock, 1st battalion, 6th foot, from Feb. 6 to Feb. 9, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 3. Capt. E. Gatty, 39th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Feb. 25. Capt. J. Tryon, to Simla, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Capt. and brevet major H. G. Deedes, 2nd battalion, 60th foot, to Lahore, on private affairs, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 7. Capt. W. G. Mackie, 96th foot, to port of embarkation for one month, and to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, private affairs. Capt. J. Whitty, 96th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Major H. E. Quin, officiating 2nd in command 39th N.I., to Simla, from July 15 to Sept. 14, 1870, private affairs. Capt. G. S. Hills, adjutant 28th N.I., to Cashmere, for six months from April 15, private affairs. Major H. G. Jenkins, late 4th European L.C., 2nd in command and squadron officer 2nd Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta for one month from date of availing himself of it; leave in G.O. Jan. 30 last cancelled. The leave, urgent private affairs, to Capt. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I., adjutant 10th N.I., in G.O. Jan. 8 last, is cancelled. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. G. Impey, 107th foot, is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, and join the depot of his regiment. Capt. A. Mayne, commandant of the first regiment of Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for one month, from March 1.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. F. Meres, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hooghly, for twenty-one days, from March 6, under section 18 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. D. M. Barbour, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, for one month and seven days, under section 19 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. H. Muspratt, C.S., lately returned from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to join his appointment. Mr. J. M. Scott, M.A., professor of civil engineering in the Presidency College, for six months, on private affairs, under paragraph 12 clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in May next on which he may take the leave. Mr. R. L. Mangles, officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, for one week, under section 19 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of Feb. 24. The leave granted to Mr. C. F. Manson, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, under the orders of Feb. 20, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. A. Windle, local executive engineer, 2nd grade, Circular and Eastern Canals division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under sections 16 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations. Mr. C. Jennins, officiating district superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from March 10, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the presidency. Subsidiary leave for twenty days is granted to Capt. H. C. E. Ward, deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, from Feb. 27, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough. W. H. Pattisson, superintendent of police, 5th grade, British Burmah, has reported his departure from India per *Mooltan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Jan. 4. A. Mackenzie, C.S., March 1, per *Columbian*. W. E. Ward, C.S., March 1, per *Columbian*. Lieut. J. Burne, 2nd Sikh infantry, from Feb. 1 to May 28, to remain in Calcutta and study the native languages. Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, assistant comr., Pertabgurh, thirty days. Sirdar Singh, tehsildar of Mahomdee, in the Kheree district, four months. G. W. Strettel, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, two years, from Jan. 14, the date on which he reported his departure from Bombay. Major T. Wakefield, judge small cause court, Jabalpur, for twenty days, from March 7, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Colonel J. K. Spence, commissioner, Jabalpur division, from March 18, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Major T. Wakefield, judge, small cause court, Jabalpur, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted on Feb. 15, making over charge of his office to Captain R. M. B. Thomas, officiating cantonment magistrate. Colonel J. K. Spence, commissioner, Jabalpur division, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted on Feb. 15, making over charge of his office to C. Grant, commissioner. G. S. Park, lately returned from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to join his appointment. G. K. Webster, assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, for fourteen days, from the date on which he took the leave. J. H. O'Donel, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, 1st grade, having proceeded on sick leave for one year, will be borne on the list of this department as supernumerary from March 12. Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Napier, assist. comr., Peshawur, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, embarking at Bombay. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. T. H. Hockley, executive engineer Ganges River Navigation Works. Mr. W. G. Probyn, civil and session judge of Meerut, subsidiary leave of absence not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, assistant settlement officer, Allygurh, privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Mr. E. C. Buck, settlement officer of Furrackabad, six months' furlough to Europe, from April 17, with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. W. Barry, assistant magistrate and collector, Banda, two year's furlough to Europe, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from March 18. Mr. T. H. Biggs, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay, is allowed leave to proceed to England for eighteen months. Dr. K. B. Stuart, surgeon to the artificers of the Mint, and the officers of the Customs Preventive Service, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieut. W. G. Ross, Royal Engineers, executive engineer 4th grade, on special duty connected with the remodelling of the Ganges Canal. The Rev. W. D. Cowley, M.A., chaplain of Morar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from April 18. Major W. C. Lester, cantonment magistrate of Mhow, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from March 15. Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, inspector general of military works and deputy secretary to the Government of India, public works department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on private affairs, for two years. Mr. W. P. Johnston, assistant superintendent 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from April 15.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Balfour, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. E. G., to act as insp. gen. of hosps., during abs. on leave to Europe of Dr. Mackenzie. March 21.

Donald, W., offic. asst. acct. gen., to be a director of the incorporated Bank of Madras. March 15.

Goodhart, Rev. E. S., B.A., joint chap. of St. George's Cathedral, to act as chap. of Aurungabad, during the employment of the Rev. Mr. Little on other duty. March 17.

Little, Rev. R. P., B.A., chaplain of Aurungabad, to act as chaplain of Coonoor during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Foulkes on leave, or until further orders. March 21.

Murphy, Rev. J., LL.D., to be chap. of Cuddalore. March 21.

Murray, Capt. A. G., Madras S.C., to act as cant. mag. of Trichonopoly, during the abs. of Capt. Bird on leave. March 21.

Walters, Capt. R. A., of the S.C., superint. of central jail, Trichonopoly, to offic. as superint. and agent for army clothing, during Col. Silver's abs. on other duty, or until further orders. March 21.

Judicial—Resumed Charge.

H. E. Sullivan, acting coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of his office to J. W. Best, acting sub coll., on Feb. 25.

A. Wedderburn, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, resumed charge of his office from J. W. Best, acting sub. coll., on Feb. 28.

G. Ellis, civil and session judge of Coimbatore, resumed charge of the court from Mr. Kindersley on Feb. 28.

F. M. Kindersley, acting civil and session judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court from Mr. Burnell on March 4.

Col. R. S. Wilson, comnr. for examination and settlement of claims against H.H. Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, assumed charge of office from Mr. Roberts on March 1.

W. Joyes, acting Tamil translator to Govt., assumed charge of office from Capt. Wright on March 6.

Capt. W. F. Wright, acting Telugu translator to Govt., assumed charge of office from Lieut. col. Lane on March 4.

Assumption of Charge, &c.

Mr. C. D. Maclean, acting under secretary to Government in the revenue dept., assumed charge of his office from Mr. Wellesley on March 15.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, acting civil and session judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the Court to the district munsiff on March 15.

Mr. E. B. Foord, civil and session judge of Chingleput, reported his return to the Presidency on March 11, per steamer *Baroda*. Mr. Foord resumed charge of the Court from the district munsiff on March 16.

Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., superint. engr. 3rd div., delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer on March 14.

MILITARY.

Bowen, Major A. E., Madras S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. colonel from March 19, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval. [March 21.

Grant, Ens. W., Madras Volunteer Guards, to be lieut. in No. 3 company.

Onslow, Lieut. F. M., Cav. gen. list, to be capt., v. Colville, who retires. Dec. 15, 1870.

Porteous, Lieut. C. A. (capt. in S.C.), to have the position of captain, cadre 27th regt. N.I., v. Kenney, who retires. Dec. 31, 1870.

Royal Engineers.

Head-quarters, Madras, Feb. 24, 1871.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers on Imperial List, doing duty in Madras Presidency, became entitled to increased pay of their rank on dates shown against their names:—

Lieut. G. R. Walker, on Oct. 13, 1870; Lieut. W. R. Purchas, on Dec. 14, 1870; Lieut. D. McN. Campbell, on Oct. 17, 1870; Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, on Dec. 14, 1870.

Exchange of Brigades.

March 21.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes of officers of Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency:—

An exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Ridingmaster R. Stoyell, 14th brig., and Ridingmaster C. Jones, 23rd brig.

Capt. A. K. Rideout, No. 3 baty. 5th brig., transf. to F baty. 9th brig., in the Bombay Presidency.

With reference to the above, Capt. Rideout is directed to proceed to Bombay and report himself to the Asst. adjt. gen., R.A., in that Presidency.

Capt. W. W. Woodward, 5th brig. R.A., will proceed to Tonghoo and take over com. of No. 3 baty. 5th brig. R.A.

MADRAS ARTILLERY.

March 21.—Appointments.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. col. R. G. F. Henegan, royal (Madras) art., acting comy. of ordnance, 1st class, to offic. as superint. of gun carriage manufactory during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Col. T. H. Campbell, or until further orders; with effect from date of Col. Campbell's embarkation for Europe.

Major G. Dangerfield, royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Col. R. Cadell, on other duty, or until further orders; with effect from the date of Col. Campbell's embarkation for Europe.

Capt. R. C. Smith, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Major Dangerfield, on other duty, or until further orders; with effect from the date of Col. Campbell's embarkation for Europe.

Capt. D. J. McGrigor, royal (Madras) art., to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, v. Capt. Smith, on other duty, or until further orders; with effect from date of Col. Campbell's embarkation for Europe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in March), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. N. Overbury, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, two months and two weeks' privilege leave, from or after April 13. Mr. J. C. Winscom, deputy collector in charge of treasury, Coimbatore, preparatory leave. Mr. G. Bickle, principal of the Madras Normal School, for eighteen months. Mr. C. Barrow, B.A., head master of the Rajahmundri, provincial school, leave from Feb. 24 to April 30. Rev. T. Foulkes, chaplain of Coonoor, for two years. Mr. W. Fraser, C.E., executive engineer of the 1st grade, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Major W. Ramsay, wing officer 10th regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay. Lieut. G. Lecky, staff corps, quartermaster 22nd regt. infantry, for 20 months, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. A. B. Marsack, staff corps, wing officer 4th regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Bombay. Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, D brigade, overland, R.H.A., to embark per P. and O. steamer from Madras, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. E. H. B. Sawbridge, 2nd battalion, 24th foot, from March 15, for four months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, adjutant 2nd L.C., from March 4, for one month, to Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEAMISH, Major E. S., R.A., to act as a 3rd class comy. of Ordnance, v. Major Clarke, proc. on furl. March 22.

BELL, Col. H. W. B., R.E., to act as mint master, during the abs. of Col. Ballard on leave. March 22.

CAMPBELL, J. M., supt. asst. to the coll. of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Colaba dist. March 22.

CHARLES, F. L., supt. asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Khandeish dist. March 22.

COOKE, H. R., supt. asst. to the coll. of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Kaira dist. March 22.

ELLIOT, F. A. H., supt. asst. to the coll. of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Rutnagherry district. March 22.

FITZGERALD, J. R., supt. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Belgaum dist.

FULTON, E. McG. H., supy. asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Ahmedabad district. March 22.

HART-DAVIES, T., supy. asst. to the coll. of Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. 1st class in Sholapoor district. March 22.

HORSLEY, W. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. 2nd class in the Poona district. March 22.

JACOB, P., supy. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. 2nd class in the Surat district. March 22.

LEACH, T. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. 1st class in the Sattara district. March 22.

LEE-WARNER, W., supy. asst. to coll. of Nassick, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Nassick district. March 22.

LELY, F. S. P., supy. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Ahmedabad district. March 22.

MURPHY, M. J. E., supy. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Surat dist. March 22.

SPRING, Lieut. F. W. M., R.A., is confd. as a 3rd class comy. of ordnance, v. Capt. A. R. Hoskins, R.A., proc. on furl., who vacates the appt. March 22.

STEWART, Mr. A. B., supy. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Belgaum dist. March 22.

TODD, J. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Tanna dist. March 22.

WHITWORTH—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, supt. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Surat dist. March 22.

MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Major W., staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. 5th N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd regt. N.L.I., v. Lieut. col. Bowen, proceeding on furl. to Europe. No. 187, March 21.

DES VŒUX—BROWN.—Major A. A. Des Vœux, wing officer, 5th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. L. Brown, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Major Bannerman. March 21.

FAGAN, Major G. H. W., 27th regt. N.L.I., cadre 2nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer. March 22.

FELLOWS.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated March 8, directing Major Fellows, 8th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own. No. 192.

MCRAE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 12, app. Capt. J. G. McRae, 2nd grenadier N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties.

RADCLIFFE.—G.O.C. No. 130, of March 22, is cancelled, and Lieut. G. B. Radcliffe, 108th Foot, will stand posted to the 24th N.I., as notified in G.O.C. No. 100, Feb. 11.

SEALY—Lieut. C. W. H., 2nd wing sub. 12th Regt. N.I., to be qrmr. March 22.

SIMPSON—Lieut. R. S., qrmr. 15th N.I., to be adjt. 21st N.I. (Marine batt.), v. Capt. Stock, who vacates. March 21.

YATES, Lieut. C. J. A., gen. list, 6th Regt. N.I., to be 1st wing sub.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

March 22.—Ensigns W. A. Wetherall, 49th foot, is app. to the B.S.C., as 2nd wing. sub., 22nd N.I., and to rank as lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Staff Corps on probation:—

Ensign H. P. Young, 49th foot.
Ensign C. E. Yate, 49th foot.
Ensign E. Werge, 2nd foot.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Major gen. H. W. Blake, inf., and Col. C. J. Bradley, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 11.

Major C. H. Wilson, staff corps, dep. judge adv. Nagpore force, arrived at Bombay on March 5.

Capt. A. Cook, staff corps, Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, staff corps, and Capt. W. G. Sharp, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 11.

Second Capt. H. R. Mead, Madras R.E., exec. engr., arrived at Bombay on March 5.

Major H. H. Foord, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 7.

Surg. major W. J. VanSomeren, Medical Dept., 1st dist., arrived at Madras on March 4.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on March 5:—

Lieut. col. W. Scott, staff corps, comdg. 20th N.I.
Surg. H. Atkins, civil surgeon, Tanna.

STAFF—HEAD QUARTERS.—The head quarters of the army will be established at Poona on March 27. Correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

LEAVE.—The C. in C. desires to remind officers commanding divisions, districts, brigades, and stations, "that military officers have no authority to grant leave to officers in civil employ."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher Standard: Lieut. H. W. Allen, 107th foot; Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, general list (attached to 21st N.I.); Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 95th foot (2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 2nd regt. N.I.). Lower Standard: No. 991, Private J. Drayton, 3rd hussars; No. 675, Private J. Gibson, 3rd hussars; Capt. A. Harness, 9th brigade R.A.; Lieut. F. B. Russell, 9th brigade R.A.; Lieut. C. F. Malet, 1st battalion 8th foot; Capt. W. L. Beattie, 66th foot; Lieut. G. W. M. Hall, 66th foot; Ensign E. R. Reid, 108th foot. Mr. J. H. Todd, C.S., has passed the departmental examination according to the lower standard. Mr. W. Allen has passed the departmental examination according to the lower standard.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Capt. A. Harness, D battery 9th brigade, R.A., from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Lieut. W. A. Eden, H battery 9th brigade, R.A., from Feb. 10, 1871, to Feb. 9, 1872. Col. J. D. Woollcombe, C.B., 18th brigade, R.A., from Feb. 10 to August 9. Capt. G. Walker, 15th hussars, from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs. This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C. No. 135 of Feb. 22. Lieut. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. Wyndham, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. A. M. Mackenzie, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. A. Y. Short, political agent, Kutch, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. C. Need, Bengal infantry, for twenty months. Major J. T. Harris, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. H. F. Pritchard royal (Madras) artillery, for fifteen months. Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. H. B. Swiney, 17th Bengal cavalry, for twenty months. Capt. B. O. Seton, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., for two years. Capt. C. T. Lane, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, Madras cavalry, for two years. Surgeon G. A. Burn, M.A. and M.D., Madras medical service, for fifteen months. Conductor P. Carr, commissariat department, for one year. Major J. C. Weir, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Bombay, from March 16 to May 15, in extension, to study the language. Capt. W. J. Holt, 1st

battalion 2nd foot, to Bombay, from May 20, for six months, to study the language. Lieut. col. H. Shewell, deputy judge advocate, N.D.A., from April 1, for fifteen days, preparatory to furlough. The leave granted to Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, general list, in G.O.C. No. 161, of March 4 is cancelled. Mr. J. R. Arthur, collector of Sattara, furlough to Europe for ten months from May 13 next. Surgeon Dann, B.A., civil surgeon, Ahmednuggur, leave to May 31, Surgeon Riddell, 16th N.I., performing his duties during his absence. Surgeon Hunter, civil surgeon, Sholapore, has leave for forty-five days, his duties during his absence being performed by Asst. surg. Leggatt, 28th N.I.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Bleazby—At Agra, March 16, wife of G. B. Bleazby, daughter.
Coggan - At Calcutta, March 11, wife of H. A. Coggan, son. [daughter.
Dick—At Middle Colaba, Bombay, March 20, wife of George H. Dick,
Gloag—At Albert Place, Stirling, Feb. 15, wife of Captain A. R. Gloag, R.A., son. [dras Army, daughter.
Grylls—At Madras, March 14, wife of Dr. W. R. Grylls, Surgeon, Ma-
Halsted—At Calcutta, March 16, wife of St. Leger Halsted, daughter.
Kellie—At Mhow, March 21, wife of Dr. Kellie, R.H.A., daughter.
Kelly—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of W. F. Kelly, E.I.R., son.
Low—At Madras, March 12, wife of D. Low, Agent P. and O. Steam Company, daughter.
McDowall—At Mazagon, March 22, Mrs. C. McDowall, daughter.
Marrindin—At Allahabad, March 17, wife of Capt. P. S. Marrindin, C.S., son.
McLaughlin—At Bombay, March 19, Mary McLaughlin, daughter.
Monteath—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of A. M. Monteath, B.C.S., daughter. [police, daughter.
O'Connell—At Pondicherry, March 12, wife of T. J. O'Connell, Mofussil
O'Neil—March 22, wife of J. O'Neil, G. I. P. Railway, still-born.
Pardew—At Jumalpore, Feb. 26, wife of T. A. F. Pardew, son.
Pearson—At Fyzabad, March 17, wife of Capt. Hugh P. Pearson, 12th Regt., daughter. [son.
Pharoah—At Veyserapuddy, Madras, March 12, wife of William Pharoah,
Rattray—At Gya, March 14, wife of Walter Rattray, son, still-born.
Taylor—At Mooltan, March 13, wife of Capt. R. Taylor, 41st Regt., son.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson—Davies.—At Mhow, March 20, Robert Anderson, assistant surgeon 3rd K.O. hussars, to Alice M., daughter of Major L. M. Davies, staff corps.
Forbes—Taylor.—At Lahore, March 17, Lieut. E. M. Forbes, adjutant 39th regt. N.I., to Eva, daughter of the late J. Taylor, of Hissar.
Galloway—Stiffe.—At St. Paul's Church, Manora, March 11, James Galloway, Captain Bombay staff corps, to Madeline G. M., youngest daughter of the late William Stiffe, of Easton-in-Gordano, Somersetshire.
Gantz—Tripp.—At St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, March 14, William S., Gantz to Agatha L., daughter of the late Charles Tripp, London.
Goodfellow—Barras.—At St. Paul's, Poona, March 23, Capt. G. R. Goodfellow, Bombay S.C., to Hamilla M., daughter of the late W. Barras, of Laleham, Middlesex.
Howatson—Brown.—At Calcutta, March 13, J. A. Howatson to Mrs. Elizabeth M., widow of the late C. M. Brown.
McSweeney—Sinclair.—At Calcutta, March 10, C. D. McSweeney to Helen G. Sinclair, daughter of W. Sinclair, Douglas-road, Cork, Ireland.
Le Messurier—Moxon.—At Nagpore, Jan. 3, Augustus Le Messurier, capt. R.E., to Kathleen, daughter of Col. G. Moxon, Bengal S.C.
Meres—Thwaytes.—At Chinsurah, March 11, William F. Meres, C.S., to Margaret A., daughter of R. Thwaytes, M.A., principal of the Hooghly College.
Stanbrough—Allardyce.—At Seetabuldi, Nagpore, March 11, Henry E. Stanbrough, supt. central jail, Nagpur, to Annie, daughter of the late Lieut. C. J. Allardyce, H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers (102nd foot).
Winch—West.—At the London Mission Chapel, March 15, George L. Winch to Frances A., daughter of W. West, of Kingston, Jamaica, and London.

DEATHS.

Bason—At Calcutta, March 15, Mrs. C. Bason, widow of the late T. Bason, aged 69. [kund, aged 47.
Coles—At Nagode, March 12, Charles R. Coles, political asst. in Bundel-
Dobbin—At Koomerea, March 16, Ethel Ida, daughter of Captain R. A. Dobbin, 32nd Pioneers, aged 2.
Enery—At Lucknow, March 18, William Stafford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Enery, E.I.R., Jubbulpore line, aged 12.
Goss—At Allahabad, March 20, Kathleen M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Goss, aged 2. [P.W.D.
Greene—At Poona, March 21, Amelia J., wife of William J. Greene,
Hogg—At Madras, March 17, Arthur H. S., son of J. R. Hogg, aged 2 months.
Lamb—At Malligaum, March 18, Elizabeth J., daughter of G. Lamb, bandmaster 10th B.L.I., aged 11 months.
Morgan—At Hooshungabad, March 13, Marguerite A. A., daughter of Major and Mrs. O. Morgan, aged 1 year. [A.C.G.
Mylne—At Dinapore, March 17, Thomas G., son of Lieut. col. Mylne,
Ramsay—At Lucknow, March 12, Cornet J. A. Ramsay, 21st hussars.
Smith—At Bombay, March 16, Ronald Clare, son of D. M. Smith, Adjutant-General's Dept., aged 9½ months. [5th B.C.
Williamson—March 12, Lieut. H. S. Williamson, Officiating-Adjutant
Wolseley—At Delhi, March 17, son of Captain and Mrs. G. B. Wolseley.

Home.

THE LATE MRS. MANNING.

A few further particulars respecting this excellent women, whose demise on the 1st inst., after a brief illness, was felt as a personal loss by a large circle of friends, will be received with mournful interest.

Mrs. Manning was born in the year 1803, and her early years were passed at Leyton House, in Essex. Her father, Mr. Isaac Solly, was a city merchant, and a man whose independent thought and generous sympathies were at the service of every progressive movement of his time. He took pleasure in collecting around him men of taste and culture, and his house was the resort of many eminent in various walks of life. Amongst his friends was the late Rajah Rammohun Roy, whose visit to England excited Miss Solly's interest in a high degree, and no doubt permanently influenced the direction of her mind to India in after life. The advantages of an intellectual home, which she had the good fortune to enjoy, including as it did her brothers, Samuel Solly, the eminent surgeon; and the Rev. Henry Solly, now of Hampstead, were favourable to her mental development; and her early delight was in literary study; especially of German, as well as in kindred artistic pursuits. Her first husband was Mr. Speir, a gentleman of high attainments in the medical profession, which however he subsequently gave up, in order to go out to Calcutta to superintend some mercantile concerns with which others of his family had been connected. After spending three years in India Mr. Speir's failing health induced their return to England, and he died a few years afterwards at Madeira. It was at this period she began her first work on India. There was much to fascinate a mind like hers in the old Sanskrit writings, and her residence in that great country had helped to fix her attention upon them. She instinctively delighted in whatever inspires the mind with elevated feeling, and the grandeur of the physical aspects of India had much impressed her imagination. She was never weary of recalling the splendour of tropical colouring, and the luxuriance of the trees and flowers which had come under her observation when abroad. Her industry and attainments were very remarkable, as abundantly evidenced by her "Life in Ancient India." The modest painstaking manner in which she collected the materials for this work, and the admirable way in which she presented them, were in some degree rewarded by the very favourable reception given to it when in 1856 it issued from the press. The *Westminster Review*, usually no indulgent critic, said:—"Mrs. Speir writes not only with genuine love of her subject, but with a vigour, a clearness, and an unpretentious thoroughness which raise her quite above the level of dilettantism." From anything savouring of the meaning indicated by the critic's last word she was absolutely free.

In the following year Mrs. Speir married again. Her second husband was James Manning, Esq., Q.C., the Queen's Ancient Serjeant, and son of the Rev. James Manning of Exeter, so well known in the annals of Nonconformity as the colleague and friend of Micaiah Towgood, and Kenrick, and Henry Acton, and Dr. Carpenter. Besides being a lawyer of great eminence in his profession, Mr. Serjeant Manning was distinguished by his vast stores of accurate and varied knowledge, and by his philosophical and literary tastes. The social attractions of her home and position did not, however, absorb the sole attention of Mrs. Manning. She again devoted herself to Sanskrit literature and its kindred subjects, but instead of bringing out a second edition of her book, she re-wrote it, adding a great deal of new matter which later researches rendered available. So much study was required to complete the work in the thorough style with which alone she could be satisfied to offer it to the public that it was not till 1869 that "Ancient and Mediæval India" appeared, in two goodly octavo volumes. No doubt the continued strain upon her energies, both physical and mental, was a severe trial of her strength; but the book remains a monument of a truly noble and conscientious life. The "Postscript" appended to the second volume is read with touching interest, and is too characteristic to be omitted:—"It is with reluctance (she says) that I bring these volumes to an end. I would rather work on, striving to make them more complete; but I feel that the most fitting duty for me at this moment is to let my work go forth, trusting it will be received with kind indulgence. If it prove useful to students I shall be glad; but much greater will be my satisfaction if it should induce some of those who live in India to make themselves more acquainted with the people and the literature of the land in which they seek a temporary home."

In 1866 Mrs. Manning again became a widow. For the last few years she lived in Victoria street, Westminster, devoting her cultivated powers and gentle goodness to the promotion of various philanthropic objects, in the enjoyment of the society and the esteem of a numerous circle of friends. By her liberality and wise counsel she contributed materially to the establishment of the College for Women at Hitchin. Last year, on the occasion of Keshub Chunder Sen visiting England, she took a warm interest in the reception given to the Indian Reformer, and opened her house to give him an English welcome in the truest sense. Her latest effort was given to

the establishment of the "Association in Aid of Social Progress in India," now in course of formation in London, and was full of plans, at the moment of her removal, in order to commend it to public attention and to base it on wise and generous principles. With her, in conjunction with Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, the movement originated, and the promoters whom she had gathered around her now feel and deplore the loss it has sustained. Her powers of organisation and mild ascendency of rule were the strength of any new effort for good in its early struggling days.

The outward details of such a life were but the product and expression of an inner spirit. Her daily conduct was regulated by the guidance of broad principles, and she had a deep sense of the responsibilities which her many gifts and opportunities entailed upon her. In all her relations with others she was singularly just and true, as well as kind; from any tendency to conventionality she turned away; whilst her strong recognition of a common humanity underlying our various social grades and distinctions deepened and widened the courtesy and geniality natural to her.

The lesson and example of such a useful and beautiful career can be only salutary and refreshing.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Committee held its third meeting on March 29, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair.

Sir Robert Montgomery, formerly member of the Board of Administration in the Punjab, then Chief Commissioner of Oude, and then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, stated that after the conquest of the Punjab a settlement of the land revenues on the plan pursued in the North-Western Provinces was begun in 1850, and it took eight or nine years to complete it for the whole of the Punjab. The Government took their share of the net profits after all deductions. In the first instance it took two-thirds of the estimated rent. The rent was taken as it would let for if let to a tenant. An officer also adjusted the other taxes on property, and all questions of shares in the land, and everything that could be thought of for the future management of the village. As a rule they were coparcenary villages. Each shareholder cultivated a portion himself, and the rest was cultivated for the common stock. If that was sufficient to pay the revenue it went for that purpose, and any deficiency was made up out of the shares. Many cultivators of land were mere tenants. There were 378,947 hereditary cultivators, whose rent could not be changed during the period of settlement, and upwards of a million occupying tenants. The whole area of the Punjab was about 200,000 square miles, of which 95,768 belonged to the British Government. Of these, 31,513 acres were under cultivation, and of the remainder about 25,000 acres were capable of cultivation if great irrigation works were constructed. The rest might be considered as ancient pasturage. At the end of twelve years from the time each district was finished a new settlement came on. The first settlement was for twelve years, and the second for thirty. In the second they took only one-half of the net profits. The proprietors had also to pay a cess of one per cent. for roads, and one per cent. for education. They did not object to this cess. During the thirty years the owners had the land to do with as they liked. No additional tax could be imposed. Suppose a village to consist of 1,000 acres, 500 of which was under cultivation at the time of the assessment and 500 not cultivated, if the proprietors chose to bring the second 500 acres under cultivation they would pay no more revenue. They could also cultivate the waste lands, if they could get water to them, without paying rent for them. The Government did all they could to extend cultivation. They lent money for sinking wells, and if water was got on the land (which then became fertile) a guarantee was given that there should be no tax levied on it for twenty years. One of the earliest measures of the Government after annexing the territory was to construct the Baree Doab Canal. It was 460 miles in length with its main branches, and they were now endeavouring to throw up a great deal more water, with a view of extending it still more. The land revenue from the Punjab in 1859-60 was £1,861,392 (the gross receipts), and in 1869-70, £1,195,199, so that there was an increase of £133,880 in the ten years, though under the re-settlement only one-half of the assumed net profits was taken, and there was a prospect of increase from the jagheers falling in. In the course of a few years the large wastes in the centre of the Doab would probably be brought into cultivation, either by the Government or by private individuals. The charges for collection amounted to about 10 per cent., but the revenue officers had judicial and other duties also. Sir Robert did not anticipate any increase in the charge for collection. The revenue was paid with the greatest facility; there was hardly an instance of distress, and the money was always paid to the day, showing that the amount was not oppressive. Sometimes, owing to excessive drought, the Government had been obliged to remit portions of the revenue, and had advanced large sums of money for cattle and seed, which were generally repaid in seven or eight years. In case of public works being made which increased the value of land, the assessment was not increased during the settlement. The 1 per cent. for roads and for education did not now cover the whole expense of those departments. The landowners would not be willing to pay more for the roads. In the first place, the roads cut up the land, and when troops went along requisitions were made, and though the Government were desirous to pay for the articles taken, it did not always happen that the inhabitants got the money. On the whole they would rather be without the roads. The Delhi territory had been added to the Punjab, which had much increased the land revenue. The Punjab proper produced £920,000. It was a country, generally, of peasant proprietors, as in the North-Western Provinces. He had not met in the Punjab with many groups of villages having a common partnership, as in the North-Western Provinces. Under the native Government there was no distinction between hereditary cultivators and tenants at will. That was a distinction introduced under the British Government. The prices in the Punjab had increased enormously during the last ten years, quite 30 per cent. The land revenue had increased during the same period about 10 per cent. This had not been so much from the increase of prices as from estates falling in. As prices increased the expenses of Government increased also; but, on the other hand, there had been an increase in the revenue from excise, customs, assessed taxes, and salt. The total receipts in 1859-60 were £2,937,058, and in 1869-70, £3,792,211, showing an increase of £835,000; whereas the land revenue only increased £133,000. Cultivation was making very rapid progress. The fact of the Government having given a good title, settled all disputes, and arranged everything connected with the interior of the villages, had given a great stimulus to the industry of the people. Of the agricultural produce, a great deal went down to Bombay—grain, wool, hides, and cotton. The canal was made with a great political object—to train the Sikhs to agriculture. In a few years an enormous breadth of country would be irrigated by its means. The cost of the canal was about £2,000,000. The last return was £300,000 a year, gross; but it was intended to have a great many branches which were not yet made. It did not pay yet, but it would ultimately. Up to the points which it reached there had been a great increase of cultivation, and that again had increased the land revenue. The water was paid for by a rate, and the people were so anxious to pay for the water that they very willingly paid the rate. The construction of the canal had taken many years, the Government only giving the money as it could. If it had been carried out in two or three years it would have been much more profitable; they had reason to hope that in the course of thirty years an area equal to half the area of Ireland would be brought under cultivation. The population was increasing rapidly. The Government had shown great wisdom in being so liberal in their settlements. Prices had much increased, and the wages of agricultural labourers had nearly doubled; the assessment per acre was about two shillings.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, late officiating secretary to the Government of Madras, revenue department, was next examined with reference to the revenue system in the Madras Presidency. He said the ryotwary system was general in that Presidency, but about one-third was held under other tenures. In most districts there were some zemindary estates, and in all districts there were inams, or favourably assessed lands. Under the ryotwary system each holder of land was dealt with separately, and the new settlement was for thirty years. The revision of the assessment began about six years ago, and it would take at least twenty years more. It was carried on by Europeans with the assistance of native officers. One-half of the net profit was taken as the Government share, and was converted into money on the average price of a series of years. The Government had retained to themselves the right to all increase of assessment owing to increased cultivation. All the best land was already taken up, but each year a fresh quantity of land was taken up, and from that source they had every year a considerable increase of revenue. They considered the ryot to be the owner. He was not usually the occupier of the land. They had about two and a half millions of ryots and one million of tenants, the latter being occupiers from year to year. In assessing the revenue they took no notice of an occupier of that kind. In arriving at most of the new settlements for thirty years they took an average of prices, chiefly on the twenty years previous. There had been an enormous increase of prices during the last fifteen years. The rise commenced about 1850 or 1851. There were some very large estates; about one-third of the country was held on permanent tenure, either zemindary or inam. A commission which had just been brought to a close commuted all those sources on which the latter description of tenures were held for a small quit rent. In Madras they considered all waste land as within the limits of some village; if the occupants of the village chose to take it they might. The zemindary waste land belonged to the zemindars. In the settlement a power was reserved of making a cess for roads and other matters. A permanent settlement was ordered for Madras shortly after that of Bengal, and it proceeded to the extent of about one-third of the country before it was stopped. In a large portion of the Presidency the lands were sold by auction, in order to create an aristocratic body, but most of the men who bought those lands failed, and a great portion of the land is now managed on the ryotwary system. Protests were made by the revenue officers against that permanent settlement, but in vain. He had every reason to hope that there would be a small but steady increase in the land revenue, though the progress would be slow. In the western coast in Malabar the property was held by the estate, and not by villages.

The committee then adjourned until the Tuesday after the Easter recess, April 18.

Miscellaneous.

Death of Mr. J. Walker.—The death is announced of Mr. James Walker, chairman of the Madras Railway, deputy chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and one of the directors of the Union Bank of London.

Oriental Congress.—The Oriental Congress of Great Britain and Ireland, which has been organised by the Society of Arts, proposes to hold its first meeting at Manchester, with a view to the support of the Cotton Supply Association. It is said that this association is very favourably disposed towards the Congress.

Hindoo Law.—Professor Goldstucker's paper "On some Deficiencies in the Present Administration of Hindoo Law," which was read before the East India Association on June 8, 1870, is to be issued as a separate pamphlet by the Association. It points out the absolute need of Indian judges being good Sanskritists, and of the late authoritative native law books being translated, while the translations of the earlier ones are revised.

A New Powder.—A novel explosive powder has been invented by Mr. Jos. Fenton, of Elmswell, near Bury St. Edmunds. The powder is white in colour, and, it is asserted, leaves no foulness in the gun after firing; may be made more cheaply; is of greater strength and quicker combustion than either gunpowder or guncotton; is unaffected by damp or exposure to the atmosphere; and cannot be fired by a blow. The War-office authorities are giving it an examination.

Musketry Instruction.—The returns of musketry instruction in the army for the past year have just been issued. The "figures of merit" of the infantry battalions and depots have improved in comparison with those obtained last year. Of 76 battalions, 14 obtained 125, or very good; 40, 100, or good; 21, 80, or moderate; and under 80, or bad, one. Of 64 depots, 10 were very good, 28 good, 21 moderate, and five bad. It is also stated in the General Order that "the independent firing and skirmishing practices are good."

Cotton Returns.—The Board of Trade accounts state that the imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom in the first quarter of the year 1871 reached the large amount of 5,318,511 cwt., stated to be of the value of £18,738,015. The quantity is more than double that of the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years, but the price shows a very great decline. Above half a million cwt. came to us from India, and above half a million from Egypt; the quantity arrived from the United States was no less than 3,949,190 cwt. The export from this country of imported cotton in the three months has exceeded a million cwt.

British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company.—An interim report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) states the receipts for the six months ended March 31 to have been £41,310. The receipts in October, December, and January averaged less than £5,000 per month, owing to interruptions in the communication but the earnings in November and February, with interruptions of three and eleven days respectively, were nearly £7,500, while last month they amounted to £11,901, "proving that with an uninterrupted line and the present tariff, the prospects of the company may be considered favourable." It is proposed to pay an interim dividend in July next for the half-year just closed.

Coolie Emigration from India.—An annual Parliamentary return shows that in the year 1870, 4,026 immigrants from India were introduced into the Island of Mauritius, and 7,742 into the West Indies, the latter number comprising 4,943 brought to British Guiana, 1,893 to Trinidad, and 906 to Jamaica. From 1843 to 1870, 349,001 immigrants and liberated Africans have been introduced into Mauritius, and 225,993 into the West Indies, India furnishing 475,464 of the total number. In 1870, 2,842 returned home from Mauritius, 421 from British Guiana, with earnings amounting to £12,290, remitted for them through Government agency, and 408 from Trinidad, with £19,782 so remitted. Since 1843, 7,621 have returned home from British Guiana, and more than £128,000 of earnings were remitted through Government agency for 6,313 of them; 97,418 returned home from Mauritius, but there is no account of their earnings remitted, nor any complete account for the West India Islands.

East India Association.—A meeting of the Council of the East India Association was held last Tuesday, at their Rooms, 20, Great George-street, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., in the chair. About twenty-five new members were elected, among them Baron Sandhurst, Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., H. B. Samuelson, Esq., M.P., Major-General Sir H. Storks, P.C., M.P., W. Markby, Esq. (late Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal), Juland Danvers, Esq., Colonel Rathbone, G. G. Macpherson, Esq., T. Taylor, Esq., and Lee Smith, Esq. Lord Sandhurst was also elected a vice-president. The thanks of the council were voted to the able and energetic honorary secretary, W. Dadabhai Naoroji, who proceeds to India next Saturday on business connected with the Association. It was arranged that a deputation should wait upon the Secretary of State for India with reference to Sir J. Elphinstone's plan for connecting the Gulf of Manar with Palk's Straits; and other business of importance was transacted.

Military.—Captain H. P. Ewart proceeds out to India as aide-de-camp to his Excellency Sir William Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras.—Until the Army Regulation Bill becomes law no further, or at least, very few, appointments will be made to cornetcies and ensigncies. Some purchase vacancies may be filled, but no first commission will be sold.

Indian Grievances.—The *Asiatic* observes with some satisfaction in the report of the British Indian Association that subjects specified in the petition drafted by the committee appointed for the purpose, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India, are almost all included in the question of financial administration, which is now under consideration of the Parliamentary Committee. The following are the subjects, as enumerated in the annual report—viz., first, the financial administration of the country; second, the administration of the Public Works Department; third, the system of obtaining stores from England; fourth, home charges; fifth, administration of the income-tax; sixth, the constitution of the Legislative Council; seventh, the annual exodus of the Government of India to Simla; eighth, the relation of the Viceroy with the Secretary of State; and ninth, appointment of military officers to the Staff Corps. Our contemporary thinks it would have been wise if the British Indian Association had co-operated with the East India Association in the matter.

Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company.—An interim report of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company states the traffic receipts for the six months ended the 31st of March to have been £41,237. The interruption in the Lisbon and Gibraltar section lasted seventy-five days, and the repairs cost £16,000, owing in a great measure to the unusual severity of the winter and the depth at which the fault occurred. A loss in the insulation of the same section has again appeared, owing, it is believed, to under-currents hitherto unsuspected; and although the line is conveying the traffic with regularity, the directors, to avoid the risk of another interruption, have decided to lay an alternative line from Gibraltar to the mouth of the Guadiana river, which will require about 150 miles of cable. Thence to Lisbon, about 200 miles, there is a land line belonging to the Portuguese Government, and the company have obtained a concession for a special wire. This will secure the permanent continuance of the through traffic, until further experience enables the directors to ascertain what part and how much of the present cable requires to be removed to a more secure position. The revenue for the past half-year would have been available for an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, but this balance, together with some portion of the current receipts, will be temporarily required for the purposes indicated until the formal sanction of the shareholders shall have been obtained at the next general meeting to provide the amount by an addition to the capital.

Death of Captain G. Sinclair, of the Bengal Staff Corps.—No one who was even slightly acquainted with Captain Sinclair could receive unmoved the unexpected announcement of his death, at the early age of forty-five, in the obituary of the 24th ult. His illness—at first not at all serious—took an alarming turn about ten days before his death, and he sunk under a complication of ailments, the seeds of which had probably been sown by the climate during his service in India. He served twelve years in India, and was present with his regiment, the 63rd B.N.I., in the battle of Sobraon—one of the hardest fought and most decisive battles in our Indian annals. Afterwards, he was on service with the Kelat-i-Gilzye Regiment on the North-West Frontier. He held medals for both these services. Lord Hardinge appointed him adjutant to the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry. It is only six weeks since he received a telegram from India announcing the death of his elder and only surviving brother, Colonel Sinclair, and he was preparing to meet his brother's widow on her arrival at Southampton when he was himself taken ill. To so kind and sympathetic a nature as his, the shock of his brother's death and his sympathy for the widow, seemed to his intimate friends to have affected his health, even before he himself began to complain. Unselfishness and benevolence were marked features in his character, and many a charity will miss the aid of so popular and energetic a canvasser. Many will join in acknowledging—for they must have felt—the force of a remark made several years ago by a friend no longer in Edinburgh, that Captain Sinclair was, without exception, the most amiable man he had ever met.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

Arrival of H.M.'s Troopship "Malabar."—(Devonport, *April* 12.)—The *Malabar*, 3, Indian screw relief troopship, Captain Sholto Douglas, arrived here this morning from Bombay, last from Malta, which place she left on Sunday, the 2nd inst. She brings home 10 sergeants; 176 rank and file, including 25 from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and 33 from the Bengal Royal Artillery; 16 soldiers' wives, and 39 soldiers' children. The numbers on the time-expired list are—37 sergeants, 9 trumpeters or drummers, 543 rank and file, 51 soldiers' wives, and 81 soldiers' children, together with 3 men to be discharged with bad character. The following is a list of the officers taking passage home:—Lieut.-col. J. Maclachlan, Capts. H. F. Gibb and J. C. D. Murray, Lieut. J. R. Poole, Assist.-surg. J. Mackay and Assist.-surg. G. Atkin, of the G battery of the C bri-

gade Bombay Royal Horse Artillery; Capts. W. R. De Vetre and C. P. Theobald, Lieuts. E. H. Holley, G. E. Townsend, and F. A. Molesworth, and Vet.-surg. G. Plimley, of the H battery C brigade ditto; Assist.-surg. R. Spence, medical staff, Capt. H. T. Christie, general list; Colonel H. Wallace, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery; Capt. R. C. Henchy, Lieut. F. C. Nicolas, Lieut. A. Campbell, Lieut. J. C. Robson, Assist.-surg. D. M. Davidson, Lieut.-col. G. Carleton, Capt. B. L. Gordon, Assist.-surg. W. O. Hallaron, Lieut. C. W. Belliars, Lieut. D. W. Lawrell, Lieut. O. W. Thomson, Vet.-surg. J. A. Rostron, Capt. D. V. F. Carey, Capt. E. C. W. Rainsford, Assist.-surg. J. Maunsell, Lieut. A. W. Taylor, and Lieut. J. F. Free, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. W. R. Wynter and Cornet E. Macumland, 16th (Queen's) Lancers; Lieut. G. H. Dalgetty, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot; Assist.-surg. A. W. Shidden, medical staff; Col. P. C. Woodcock and Capt. P. P. Phillips, Bengal Royal Artillery; Lieut. W. F. Way, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers; Major T. B. Tuite, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Lieut.-col. G. T. Brice, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot; Paymaster J. Campbell and Capt. J. D. Atkinson, 36th Foot; Capt. J. E. Whitting, 37th Foot; and Lieut. R. H. Oxley and Ensign D. Selley, of the 92nd Foot. The *Malabar* will leave for Portsmouth to-morrow afternoon. These are the first troops which have come home *via* the Suez Canal without changing vessels, the whole passage, by the *Malabar*, occupying only forty days.

India Office.

April 15, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. F. Harrison, A. Sells, J. F. Stevens, E. S. Moseley, and J. Grogan (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. A. Roberts, H. E. Sullivan, B. Horsbrugh, and J. B. Norton, advocate gen.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. B. Reid, T. D. Mackenzie, A. Bosanquet, John Brown (Uncov.), and J. A. Yates (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. W. Gataker, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, Inf.; Surg. major G. H. Ray; Brevet major J. Browne, Engrs.; Brevet col. C. J. Hodgson, Engrs.; Capt. A. Murray, Staff Corps; Surg. J. Duncan; Capt. E. L. Stehelin, Staff Corps; Capt. F. H. Jenkins, Staff Corps; Capt. C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. G. H. Coote, Staff Corps; Brevet major R. Caulfield, Staff Corps; Capt. J. G. Bell, Staff Corps; Capt. J. W. Hindle, Staff Corps; Brevet col. T. Clerk, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. Dawson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. Clarke, Art.; Major J. Gordon, Staff Corps; Conductor T. Reilly; Surg. M. M. Mackenzie; Lieut. col. W. T. Bowen, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, Engrs.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. H. Clifford, 6 mo.; Mr. C. Twigg, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. C. Farwell, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. W. Paton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. E. A. Wood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. A. T. Dick (Uncov.), and W. Phillips (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. F. Robinson, and Hon. J. C. St. Clair.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. West, and Lieut. G. B. Hewett (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Barber, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. C. Finlay, Staff Corps; Major W. M. Williams, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. St. J. O'N. Muter, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. O. Maude, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Limond—The wife of Capt. Limond, R.E., of a daughter, at 17, Southwick-street, April 10.

Noad—The wife of S. T. Noad, of a daughter, at Chigwell, April 8.

Talbot—The wife of Gerald F. Talbot, late 2nd Prussian Dragoon Guards of a son, at 10, Bellevue Strasse, Berlin, April 9.

MARRIAGES.

Deans—Hall.—Charles Deans to Caroline, daughter of Arthur Hall, late Madras Civil Service, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, April 13.

Guthrie—Burns.—Capt. R. D. Guthrie, late of the P. and O. Company's Service, to Esther S., daughter of the Rev. George Burns, at the Free Church Manse, Corstorphine, April 11.

Longcroft—Beckwith.—Col. Thomas C. Longcroft, Madras Staff Corps, to Mary J., daughter of William Beckwith, at St. Lawrence Church, Ludlow, April 13.

Master—Mosley.—The Rev. Oswald Master to Alice E., daughter of the late Capt. W. B. Mosley, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Penfold—Turner.—Henry Penfold to Maria T., daughter of the late W. Turner, at Brighton, April 12.

Perkins—Tanner.—Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps, to Anne C., daughter of John Tanner, at St. Mary's Church, Speeneham-land, Berks, April 12.

Phillot—Fagan.—The Rev. Francis Phillot to Salleen C. A., daughter of the late Major general C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal Army, at St. Mary's Church, Bath, April 12.

Rasch—Warner.—F. C. Louis Rasch to Henrietta A., daughter of Lieut. col. E. C. Warner, 20th Hussars, at St. Michael's, Paddington, April 11.

Reynolds—Sandys.—The Rev. Samuel H. Reynolds, M.A., to Edith C., daughter of the late Rev. Claudius Sandys, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, April 12.

DEATHS.

Beddome—Maria, wife of R. B. Beddome, at Clapham-common, April 9.

Brown—George Francis Brown, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at The Cedars, Putney, aged 69, April 9.

Guthrie—Hugh Guthrie, M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, and Superintending Surgeon, Cawnpore Division, at Grange-road, Upper Norwood, April 13.

Murphy—Henry de la Poire Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Harbour Defences, Bombay, at Dublin, April 6.

Pryce—Josiah Pryce, Deputy Commissary general to H.M.'s Forces, at 30, Camberwell New-road, aged 87, April 9.

Raymond—Alfred Raymond, late 2nd Officer P. and O. Company's Service, of small-pox, at Liverpool, aged 31, April 3.

Russell—Caroline, widow of George E. Russell, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Madras Civil Service, at Hyde-park, aged 76, April 11.

Sanders—James Sanders, Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, at sea, on his passage home, April 3.

Small—George W. O., son of Surgeon major W. H. Small, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at 26, Colville-square, aged 20 months, April 12.

Thompson—Capt. Edward Thompson, late Royal Staff Corps, at Bath Easton, aged 80, April 7.

Williams—Kate E. A., daughter of Col. W. T. Williams, 32nd Madras N.I., from the effects of a burn, at 125, Blenheim-crescent, Nottinghill, aged 24, April 6.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. Str. De Ruyter, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Dilawur, Bombay; River Boyne, Batavia; Vigilant, Rangoon; Savoir Faire, Calcutta.—7. Str. Wellesley, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Huddersfield, Singapore; Kate Kellock, Calcutta; Lord Strathnairn, Calcutta; Knighton, Calcutta; Trowbridge, Calcutta; Constantine, Batavia; Speranza, Bimlipatam; Lotus, Zanzibar.—9. Beau Ideal, Calcutta; Oriana, Calcutta; Palestine, Singapore.—10. Str. Warrior, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Robin Hood, Ceylon; Berhampore, Calcutta; Glencora, Calcutta; Birmingham, Calcutta; str. Austin Friars, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—11. St. Antoine, Batavia.—12. Otolina, Batavia; Childwall Abbey, Calcutta; H.M.'s Malabar, East Indies, via Suez Canal; Chrysolite, Colombo; str. City of Brussels, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Fort George, Rangoon.—13. Indiana, Kurrachee; Gateside, Colombo.—14. Haversham, Moulmain; Bella Maria, Moulmain.—15. Lucayas, Penang; Palestine, Singapore; City of Delhi, Calcutta; Chrysolite, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bangalore, April 15.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Coltman and two children, Mrs. Bright and two infants, Mrs. Whish, Rev. C. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr H. Spencer, Miss Mackinnon and infant, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Farrier, Mr. and Mrs Campbell, Capt. Atkinson, Mrs. Hayman and infant, Capt. Lawford, Mrs. Edwards and infant, Col. Goodenough, Ridingmaster Butler, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs Fraser and infant, Ensign Hingston, Mrs. Waylen and two infants. From Aden.—Mrs. Weeks and two children.

DEPARTURES.

April 10. Morning Star, Bombay; Cambay, Calcutta.—11. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; str. Virago, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—15. Str. Excelsior, Madras; Sir Jamsetjee Family, Singapore; Centurion, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, April 15.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. H. and Mrs Willis, Miss Jones, Mr. J. B. Liddell, Mr. T. Ormsby. For Calcutta.—Asst. surg Armstrong. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. Heath and infant, Miss Hole, Lieut. S. L. Bagshawse, Mr. J. M. Larton, Mr. W. Clarke, Hon. J. C. St. Clair. For Ceylon —Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. German and infant, Miss Hoddon, Miss Broadley, Mr R. D. Swan, Miss Tranchall, Mr. P. W. Keir, Mr. J. F. McLeod.

Per str. Malta, April 18.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mrs. East, Mr. G. D Robinson, Major gen. S. H. Hough. For Alexandria.—Mr. Hutton.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The John Allan, from London to Madras, was in collision during the night o April 5, but only sustained slight damage.

The Nabob, Shatswell, from Boston, in port at Honolulu, Feb. 16, for Hong Kong lost her master (Nelson) overboard on Jan. 26.

The Jane Leech, Turner, from Glasgow to Madras, with iron, was abandoned, in a leaky state, March 29, thirty miles S.E. of the Island of Ferro, and foundered about five hours afterwards; the crew landed at Valverde, and were brought thence to this island.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 22.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mr. W. Sandwith, Major Sherer Mr. Coghlan, and Rev. D. Mackey.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, Col. and Mrs. Shewell, Gen. Haines and Capt. Kerr.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadleir.

April 29.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Major.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Bagnell and child, Capt. Doveton, and Lady Hall.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Col. W. Barber, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Geddes.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. Lukes.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. R. Hullett.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates, and Mr. N. McLean.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Duez.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Miss Hyde.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Broad Arrow* remarks that one of our great difficulties, if not the greatest, in the way of forming a really large national army, composed of a first line and reserves, is generally said to be the foreign-service question. It seems to be the idea that men shall serve six or seven years in the active army, and then pass into the reserve. An army enlisted on such principles is obviously quite unfit for service in India. Any regiment coming out would, of course, be composed of men with every amount of service up to six or seven years, but with no liability to serve more than, let us say, six years. If we assume that about equal numbers were at each stage of service, it is clear that a sixth of the entire regiment would have to be sent home every year. The same would apply to our other possessions. Would a way out of all our difficulties not be found by enlisting men for fifteen or twenty years for Indian service, and Indian service only? In fact, holding India by a local army, not a native army, but a local European army. It is said that such a force would deteriorate by long service in a tropical climate. Well, perhaps it would, but we must remember that our Queen's regiments, as they are still called, serve for twelve years at a stretch in the East, and if regiments are to be deteriorated, rather let it be those who never will probably have to face a European foe, than regiments which may some day be recalled in a hurry to fight Russian or Prussian troops. Service in Algeria is thought to have done the French no good. What reason is there why our other possessions should not likewise have local armies? Why should not Canada enlist a local force for herself? Their Government might enter the English market, and try what inducements they could offer to Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen to secure them. If we only had every army local, there would not be much difficulty about getting enough men to enlist. Some men have a fancy for India; and what with men enlisting for service in that country *de novo*, and volunteering from regiments which had served there, which might be allowed, it is probable that 40,000 or 50,000 men could be got together in a wonderfully short space of time. With a local commissariat and a local medical service—in short, a local army complete in all parts—there would be more contentment in that country than at present, with a number of men who have not made up their minds to an Indian career, and who only count the hours to their return. A man who serves willingly in any capacity is always a better servant than one who serves unwillingly.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, April 22.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, April 21.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—Central Post-office, October 19, 1870.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule 1 under Section XXXI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and shall have retrospective effect from 23rd November, 1869. "This *Section* shall in no case be applied so as to raise the aggregate allowance of any Officer, who may return from furlough after the 23rd November, 1869, above the allowances which he would draw in the office in which he officiates if the substantive appointment which he relinquished when proceeding on furlough were restored to him."

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92¼ ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			92½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			92½ ¾
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			par ¼ pm.
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			107½ ⅝

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅛ ⅝d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		205½
	India 5 per cent.		112
	India 4 per cent.		100⅛ ⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		92⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		100
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107⅛
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅛ ⅜
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅜ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		10s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	101½ to 102½
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	East Indian	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102½ to 103⅛
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	102½ to 103
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	102½ to 103½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8⅛
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	12½ to 13¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	135 to 137
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7½ to 8
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅝ to 7
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6 to 6¼ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8¾ to 9
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9 to 9¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6⅝ to 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	4 to 3¾ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	99 to 101
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

RETURN PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.—The Govt. of India have ruled that Europeans (civilians) entitled by the terms of their agreement to a return passage to England at the expiration of their term of service should avail themselves of this right within three months after leaving Government employ, otherwise they will forfeit all claim to a passage for themselves or their families at the cost of the State.

Advertisements.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, 22nd March, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing, in the case of such as may be found on further examination to be not already qualified in Professional Subjects, a Qualifying Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks assigned.
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Latin	1,000
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French	750
German	750
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For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 1; Agra, March 30; Calcutta and Madras, March 29.

THE interest of the week in India centres on the progress of Legislative business at Calcutta. The strong opposition raised to the Income-tax Bill in the debate of March 17 has not failed to bear some little fruit. At the meeting of the Supreme Council on the 27th, Sir Richard Temple presented the Report of the Select Committee on his Bill. With regard to Mr. Cowie's proposed amendments, he announced his intention to accept the one which limited the income-tax to one year, but declined to raise the level of taxation from incomes of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a-year. At the same time he refused to make the "slightest pledge or enter into the slightest understanding that the tax would not be continued if it was considered necessary to do so." Should the necessity arise he would certainly not shrink from doing his duty. A deficit could not be allowed, and there were other taxes, such as the salt duty, the inland sugar duties, and certain export dues on agricultural products, which had the first claim on the financier's attention. As for criticism, that was the last thing he was afraid of. "The more there was of fair and honest criticism in the Council and out of it, the better and brighter would appear the financial policy of the Government." Mr. Cowie's second amendment he opposed, because "the Government could not afford to lose one fraction of estimated revenue." A native on Rs. 65 a month was just as well off as the lowest class that came under the tax in England.

MR. COWIE, speaking for the last time before starting for England, "accepted the concession so gracefully made by the Finance Member, without the addenda he had put to it." As for his other amendment, he still held that both should go together, and declined to accept Mr. J. Strachey's opinions in the teeth of those expressed by the late Sir Henry Durand, Messrs. Robinson, Inglis, and Cockerell, and the whole European and native press. Mr. George Campbell likewise complimented Sir Richard on a concession, which to himself was an agreeable surprise. Agreeing with Sir Richard that an income-tax encourages economy, he hoped that any future Bill on that subject would be brought forward "early, and not at the fag-end of the Session." All former Bills had been framed on the "stand and deliver" principle. He for his part would have accepted a higher income-tax if the assignments to the local Governments could thereby have been increased. But it would after all have been the wiser course to hand over the income-tax entirely to those Governments.

MR. ELLIS pointed out the utter impossibility of bringing an Income-tax Bill forward early in the Session, at a time when no sufficient means of framing estimates were to hand. Even now complaints were made as to the opium estimates, founded as they were on the latest telegrams.—Mr. F. Stephen made light of the outcry raised against the tax, and avowed small belief in its alleged hardships. Should the Bill be renewed, he hoped it would *not* be presented early in the Session. As for all the topics discussed by Mr. Campbell, he thought the Council might just as well discuss all the principles of political economy at once. His further sarcasms against the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and others who differed from himself were followed up by a lecture for the special benefit of the Legislative members. They were not to consider themselves like members of the House of Commons. "The Legislative Council did not govern India and should not attempt to govern India. The Government must be carried on by the Viceroy and the Executive Council, and for the Legislature to interfere would be to hamper and do harm to the Government of the country." The Law member of the Supreme Council has learned the trick of Indian officialism in a wonderfully short space of time.

MR. INGLIS then briefly replied to some former assertions of Mr. John Strachey's. Speaking from his own experience, which he considered wider and deeper than Mr. Strachey's, he would "appeal to the officers of Government, to the non-official public, to the officers of districts, to all in fact who were in any way acquainted with the working of the tax, to bear him out as to the truth of his previous remarks." He too maintained that the Bill should have been brought in earlier. Then followed a brief word-duel between Sir R. Temple, who quoted against Mr. Cowie a speech he had made at some previous meeting, and Mr. Cowie, who simply retorted that he was wiser now than then.

LORD MAYO followed with a quiet defence of his government from the charge of hurrying measures through the Council. Mr. Ellis had already shown, he said, how impossible it was to bring ordinary fiscal Bills before the Council until the Finance-Minister made his yearly statement. Still his Government had always desired and striven to give ample time for the discussion of such Bills. Nearly a month had been allowed for the subject in hand, a period as long as in England is often given to the discussion of measures affecting the whole Empire. Still his Excellency would never oppose any reasonable demand for more time, however impossible it would be to bring forward a financial measure more than two or three weeks sooner than they had done this year. After a few remarks from Mr. Chapman, in defence of the support he had given the present Bill, Mr. Cowie's first amendment was carried; the second was not pressed, and the amended Bill, which reduces the income-tax to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on incomes of Rs. 750 a-year and upwards, was then passed. In all likelihood the concession thus made by Sir R. Temple, in evident compliance with wiser counsels than his own, marks

the final re-imposition of the income-tax as an Imperial burden. After next March, if appearances do not greatly mislead us, the local governments will be left to make what use they please of an impost which for Imperial purposes has been all but universally condemned by the official as well as the general public of British India.

Two important sittings of the Council had meanwhile been held on the 18th and 24th March. At the former Sir R. Temple delivered a long speech in answer to the criticisms of the day before. On some points he made a plausible defence; but with regard to the income-tax grievance the best he could say was that bribery and extortion prevailed to some extent in the settlement operations, in courts of justice, the police, and so on, but that we do not therefore give up settling the land revenue, administering justice, or protecting property. There is no need to point out the transparent fallacy of such reasoning, nor to doubt the substantial truth of Mr. Inglis's statements because Sir Richard may convict him of verbal exaggeration in saying that half of those not directly touched by the tax are exposed to harsh treatment in connection therewith. At the same sitting Mr. Strachey introduced a Local Taxation Bill for Oudh, one of a series that will soon become law in the various provinces, as a natural consequence of the new financial system. It asks power to levy a rate of 1¼ per cent on the land, of which 75 per cent. is to be laid out on public works in each district, under a local committee, half of whom will be non-official. Lord Mayo took the opportunity to explain the true purport of the new financial scheme, and to defend himself from the charge of benefiting the central at the expense of the local governments. A similar Bill for the North-West Provinces was brought in by Mr. Inglis.

On the 24th March Mr. Cockerell reintroduced his Bill for the Registration of Assurances, after some discussion, in which Mr. F. Stephen took a prominent part, of an amendment proposed by Mr. Chapman. Mr. Stephen's Bill for the Limitation of Suits was advanced a stage; and then the Council listened to two statements delivered respectively by Colonel Strachey and Major-General Norman, on the financial prospects of the Public Works Department and of the Indian Army. This is the first time that such departmental stocktaking has been so formally carried out. To begin with the Army Estimates; the total outlay for last year was increased at the eleventh hour by a charge of £382,000 accruing for four years past on the Transport Service. Certain reductions moreover which depended on her Majesty's Government did not take place. For the coming year the whole net outlay is estimated at £15,165,000. For the Army and Garrison Staff there will be a reduced charge of £496,916, and a slightly increased one of £211,925 for the Administrative Staff. Regimental Pay and Allowances stand at £6,481,992, a saving of £111,000; Commissariat Services at £2,212,912, a saving of £55,635; Stud and Remount Service at £216,471; Clothing Establishment at £113,264; Barrack Establishment at £377,591; Ordnance Supplies at £502,528; Medical Establishments at £460,150. The saving on Pay and Allowances is due to the reductions in Artillery and Native troops. The increase of £10,169 on Barracks includes a large sum for gymnastic stores and apparatus. The Sea-Transport Charges amount to £194,750, showing an increase of £60,520, which is owing to new charges for Overland Transports. Miscellaneous Services stand at £377,081. The charge for Volunteers shows a considerable increase on account of increased numbers.

The Home Charges of Queen's Regiments serving in India amount to £698,000; Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers to £450,000, or £66,000 more than last year. There is an increase of £100,000 for the Overland Transport Service, which stands at £320,000 — an enormous sum for the number of troops carried to and fro. Stores have risen to £824,720, Retired Pay for her Majesty's troops to £224,000, while the Retired Pay of Indian officers stands as before at £750,000. A small but curious item is that of £48,000 as India's share of the charge for absorbing supernumerary ensigns.

As General Norman points out, some of the military charges, such as pay of officers in civil employ, and of similar officers on furlough or retired, the cost of the Derajat Frontier Militia, which is more of a police in fact, and various charges for camp equipage of civil governors, arms or stores issued to native Princes, and so forth, ought properly to be struck off the military accounts. Altogether, in the opinion of Major-General Broome, about £670,000 a-year might thus be transferred to other departments.

In comparing the relative cost of the Indian and the Imperial Army, General Norman takes care to point out various items, such as Hill Sanitaria, Allowances for Soldiers' Families, the charge for malt liquor and rum, the maintenance of camp-carriage and equipment on an efficient scale, asylums for soldiers' children, sea-transport charges, pensions for native soldiers, &c., which are either not be found, or only found to a much smaller extent, in the War Office accounts. We may also remember that soldiers in India have more liberal rations than at home. One important item of increased outlay which is common to both countries, the additions made in 1867-8 to the British soldier's pay, amounts in India to a third of a million.

There are several other interesting passages in the Military Member's statement, especially his comparison of past and present outlay since the Mutiny. But we may return to this subject next week. Colonel Strachey's exposition is also full of interest. The total outlay on Ordinary Public Works has fallen from over five millions in 1869-70 down to £2,365,000 for the coming year. The estimated outlay on military buildings for 1870-71 is little over a million, nearly half a million less than in 1869. For civil buildings the charge has fallen from £680,000 to £151,000, which latter sum does not include the grant to the local governments. The Imperial charge for roads and rivers is reckoned at £116,900, which includes £35,000 for the Godavery Works, and smaller sums for roads in Central India and Rajpootana. The Miscellaneous Charges include certain sums for the Madras Pier and the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The agricultural outlay on water-works and embankments is reckoned at £455,000, including maintenance and repairs. In some provinces the revenue from irrigation works is already considerable, varying in the North-West from a quarter to a third of a million, and in the Punjab standing at £200,000. The extraordinary outlay on similar works covers a long list of useful objects, such as the Godavery Works in Madras, the new Moota Reservoir near Poonah, the Soan Works in Behar, the Orissa Works, the new Agra Canal, the new Eastern Ganges Canal, the new Sirhind Canal, the Barce Doab Canal in the Punjab, and the Sardah Canal in Oudh.

In another column will be found a letter from a shareholder in the Bengal Bank, who proposes to call a General Meeting of the Bank shareholders, to be held at No. 13 Waterloo-place on the 17th of next month. The subjects for discussion have already been indicated in letters which appeared in our issues for March 21 and March 28. The dissatisfaction which prevails in many quarters with the results of the Bank's management, as disclosed by the last half-year's Report, will no doubt appear to many a sufficient reason for instituting a careful enquiry into "the policy and whole working of the Bank for the last ten years." If nothing else remained to clear up in this respect, there would still be ground enough for such an investigation in the curious coincidence of a great increase in the number of the Bank's branches with a growing decline in the yearly dividends. People who have been in the habit of getting from 12 to 20 per cent. may well be excused for seeing something amiss in the management which now offers them only 5½ per cent.

We regret to notice the death of Major-General Sir Justin Shiel, who served as Envoy at Teheran from 1844 to 1854. This old officer was a Bengal Cadet of 1820, and one of the chief officers sent out in 1833 to drill the Persian Army for the Shah. In 1848 he obtained the First Class of the Lion and the Sun from the Persian Monarch, and a Knighthood of the Bath in 1855. His brother was the famous Richard Shiel, member of the Russell Ministry of 1847.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Major T. Spencer, Retired List, at Mooltan, March 20, aged 78; Lieut.-gen. Sir Justin Shiel, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, at Eaton-place, April 17; Major C. N. McMullin, Bengal Staff Corps, at Umballa, March 23; Mr. J. H. Collymore, Inspector of H.M.'s Customs, aged 51.

Bengal Civil Service.—H. C. B. C. Raban, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Chittagong, March 20.

Bombay.—Lieut.-col. R. Chitty, 40th Regt., Bombay H.E.I.C.S., at Bath, April 10, aged 63; Major F. T. Steward, late 1st Madras Light Cavalry, at Brighton, April 16, aged 47.

Naval.—Commander A. Henning, R.N., at 2, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park; Lieut.-col. R. J. Baron, R.E., at Ovington-square, April 12.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Massilia, April 18.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. J. Keer, Mr. and Mrs. Webber and infant, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. J. Castella, Mr. T. F. Berwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oyley, Mr. Blackall, Mr. R. W. Froud, Major Woodhouse, Mr. H. J. Leitch, Mr. G. Teske, Dr. B. Kendall, Major Clay, Mr. J. Norman, Col. and Mrs. Chamier and infant, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Horsefall, Gen. D. J. Kelly, C.B., Capt. Cavagnari, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Nesbett, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Ziller and child, Capt. the Hon. J. C. Napier, Mr. D. Cowie, Mr. McAllum, Mr. W. J. Probyn, Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. A. D. Anderson. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Barrett and infant. From Alexandria.—Messrs. P. Bleck, F. Coodall, D. B. Kein, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. G. Valenson, Messrs. F. Dundas, Bayley, Renshaw, Fisher, Thompson, Cornale, Nemure.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nubia, April 29.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and five children, Mr. C. Forman, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Pollock and four children, Mr. Curdeaux and infant, Mrs. Carnagy, Miss Ker, Col. Harris, Mr. H. R. Shroff, Major Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wright, Mr. A. Burnett, Mr. C. C. Gale, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow and two children, Mrs. Pitcher and two infants, Mr. Kerward, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Quinton, Mr. H. Cross, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Dowthwaite, Mr. Banks.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, April 25, 1871.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir R. Temple's Estimate of the Indian Revenues for 1871-72 cannot be charged with expecting too much. The £49,098,900 of his present Budget falls nearly two millions short of the total of the Regular Estimate for last year. Nearly three-fourths of the difference is of course accounted for by the reduction of the income-tax from 3⅛ to 1½ per cent., and of taxable incomes from a minimum of Rs. 500 to one of Rs. 750 a-year. Under the revised terms only 240,000 persons will be taxed instead of 480,000, and the expected yield is put down at £600,000. One would imagine that a crop so poor would hardly be worth the trouble and the unpopularity involved in gathering it. Whether the official classes, the European traders, or the native millions are the worst sufferers, directly or indirectly, by this particular method of raising money, of its wide and lasting unpopularity there can be no doubt. Mr. G. Campbell's proposal to hand over this tax to the Local Governments would at any rate have shifted the unpleasantness of its collection on to the shoulders of those who would have the best inducements to adjust local burdens to local means. The raising of a local income-tax might well be left to the option of the provincial Governments, which have the best means of testing the fiscal resources of their several provinces, of ascertaining the drift of popular feeling on any fiscal question, and of guarding against the evils inherent in all fiscal processes carried on through native channels. The local rulers would take care to feel the pulse of the native communities, and the latter would find fewer objections to the levying with their own consent of an impost the fruits of which would be laid out for their own benefit under their own eyes. There is hardly a tax which is equally suited to all parts of India, and it has become a standing grievance among our native subjects, that the money taken from them for administrative purposes may be expended in some distant province on objects in which they have no apparent concern. In so vast a country as India, by bringing the taxes and the outlay of each province as far as possible under its own control, we should certainly be bringing governors and governed into ever closer harmony on those points which most nearly touch the permanence of our Indian rule. This end indeed will anyhow be greatly furthered by the new system of transferring to local governments the sole management of certain services hitherto maintained out of the Imperial Treasury. But the concession thus wisely made in the interests both of the Supreme and the local Governments would have been greatly enhanced in value if the Supreme Government, instead of cutting down by a third of a million the sums handed over to the provincial treasuries, had been wise enough to wipe out of the Imperial reckoning a tax which in one shape or another has already become familiar to the people in more than one Indian province, and must soon become the mainstay of local government in all.

There is the less need for continuing it as an Imperial impost, when we come to look at other items in the Finance Minister's Bill. Why, for instance, does Sir Richard estimate the land-revenue for the new year at £300,000 less than the 21 millions actually received in 1869-70? It is true that last year his receipts on this account were only £20,653,400, but even this sum exceeded the Budget estimate for that year by £100,000, and is only £56,000 less than the Budget estimate for the new year. It is also true that the yield for 1869-70 included some items which will not very soon recur: but after all deductions, has he not pitched his estimate too low? The increase of land-revenue, if slow, has always been sure, and there is no reason why last year's decline should not be fully compensated in the next returns. On Excise and Customs again Sir Richard has underrated his returns by at least £200,000 between the two. But a burnt child dreads the fire, and Sir Richard, after a year of commercial depression, appears to reckon upon no improvement in the immediate future. The same sombre colouring marks his estimates for railways, irrigation works, and public works ordinary. In his estimates of expenditure, on the other hand, his caution wears a different guise. We get few gleams of sunshine between the clouds of increased outlay until we come to a saving of about £316,000 on the Army. This includes a retrenchment of £100,000 for the Native troops and of £70,000 for the Artillery. Unluckily, the retrenchments seem to be made in the wrong places; at any rate, Lord Napier declines to see the wisdom of relieving the finances at a loss to India of thirty light field-guns. One remembers also that Sir Richard's Budget for 1870-71 missed the mark of actual outlay for that year by a trifling oversight of more than half-a-million. It would be rash, therefore, to put too much faith in the present figures, and even if his estimates should prove correct, it would need an exceptional amount of innocence or forgetfulness to accept the inference suggested by his comparison of the figures for the coming year with those of 1861-2. Sir Richard's financial training, if it has taught him little else, has at least made him a fair adept in the art of conjuring with figures and suppressing facts. What a capital *suggestio falsi* is thrown out in his reticent avowal that "on the whole the amount estimated in India for 1871-72, namely, £12,410,000, is the lowest amount that has been taken for any year since the war of the Mutinies!" Would it not seem as though the present cost of our Indian Army were no higher than the charges for an army of the same strength in 1861?

Unhappily for Sir Richard there is an old Indian officer now at home, who has a memory. Major-General Sir G. Balfour, in a letter to the *Times*, supplies the missing facts that reveal the fallacy of Sir Richard's figures. It is all very well, he observes, to state that the estimated outlay in India for the coming year is less than that of any year since the Mutiny. It is "nominally £510 less than the expenditure of 1862-63," but what then? This "local reduction of expenditure is all there is to show for a local reduction of troops who cost fully two millions sterling." In the second place, the entire out'ay for the smaller force, after all the reductions made in 1863-64, "has positively increased by about a million and a half." Moreover, by Sir R. Temple's own admission, it appears that a good deal of the increased outlay in England is "really a mere transfer of account, by the present payment in England of officers on furlough." In short, according to Sir George Balfour, the amount that ought to have been yearly saved on the Indian Army "at the rates of cost established in 1862-63" would be over three millions instead of three hundred thousand pounds.

How comes it then that the largely reduced Indian Army still costs about sixteen millions a-year instead of thirteen millions? Some part of the excess must of course be traceable to

that fatal legacy of 1861, a Staff Corps that grows more and more top-heavy year by year. An army of field officers cannot be maintained for nothing, and every year sees large additions to its numbers and consequent cost. The outlay on European stores again for the last three years has averaged, according to General Balfour, "much more than double the amount spent for a larger army in 1862-63." How much of that increase is really due to the need of furnishing India with new guns and rifles? A yet more fruitful and far less explicable source of expense to India was indicated in the answer made last Thursday to Colonel Sykes by the Under Secretary for India. It is declared to be only too true that the cost of drilling and preparing a European recruit for Indian service had risen from less than £20 a-head in the last years of the Company's rule to £205 a-head in 1867-8. In future, says Mr. Grant Duff, India is to be charged £136 12s. 11d. for each cavalry, and £69. 8s. 5d. for each infantry recruit, over and above the cost of his passage out. Here is an item of increased cost, which even under the new arrangements will make a difference against India of about half-a-million a-year. What India gains by this additional outlay in the shape of increased military efficiency Mr. Grant Duff did not explain. It would not however be very unreasonable to assume that a good deal more than the amount of income-tax estimated for the coming year might be saved by a judicious retrenchment of the estimates for the Indian Army. Sir G. Balfour asks for a saving of three millions. We for our part would be fairly satisfied with one.

Correspondence.

BENGAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—With reference to two letters on the above subject, one of the 21st and the other of the 28th March, both practically useful and much to the point, I will simply suggest that a general meeting of all the Bengal Bank Shareholders in London should be held on the 17th of May (Wednesday) at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Allen (of the *Indian Mail*) in Waterloo-place, who very kindly offered the use of a room for this purpose last year.—Faithfully yours,

A Shareholder.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—As Headman and Lumberdar of an extensive village community, I crave permission to make the sentiments and wants of my co-sharers and myself known through your columns.

It has lately come to our knowledge that the British Parliament, in their earnest desire to do justice to India, have been pleased to nominate a committee of their own body, to inquire into and report upon the financial administration of this country, and especially on the comparative advantages of a permanent or periodical settlement of the land revenue.

Now, Sir, as this latter question is to us and our children one of the most vital importance, we entertain strong hopes that the Committee will not be satisfied with the evidence received from European officers of the Government, whose local experience was but limited, and dates in some cases so far back as thirty years, when India was so little advanced that for want of common roads Governor-Generals and their suites had to traverse the country in palanquins.

We are confident that the committee will see that to obtain sound and accurate knowledge of this difficult subject it is requisite that they should hear what the natives of India themselves, as the parties most concerned and best acquainted with it, have to say on the question. The present inquiry will not, we are sure, be carried on as previous ones in "the old round the Cape days," when it was impossible for natives of India, especially Hindoos, to visit Europe, or to be personally examined. Now however that the voyage from Bombay to Suez occupies no more than fourteen days, even Hindoos can undertake it without risk to their health or to their caste, so far as arrangements for their food and water are concerned, provided that they are required by orders of Government to proceed across the sea, for, according to the Shastres, no loss of caste could *then* be incurred. We hope therefore that the Committee will call upon the Governments in India to direct some competent and intelligent natives, and who may be selected for the purpose by their different communities, to proceed to England for examination by the Committee. If the requisition be made at once by the Committee, the natives summoned to appear might give their evidence and be safe back at their homes before the European winter sets in. In the meantime, we would implore the Committee to bear in mind how dear and highly prized is that word "permanent" to us natives of India, who have not the blessing of living under a representative form of Government. If the Permanent Settlement, as at present existing in the Lower Provinces and Bengal, be open to objection, we wish the Committee to know that to us, who inhabit the Upper Provinces, the system of Periodical Settlements is well nigh intolerable. The changes in the proportion of the Government demands and the landholders' profits, and the introduction from time to time of new cesses and imposts, have undermined the confidence of the people in the Administration. The very summary and arbitrary way in which "Settlement officers" estimate the gross income, and include all possible prospective profits in their calculations, is most harassing to us, and effectually deters us from laying out any capital in the improvement of the land, and in the development of the resources of the country. The system leads also to much bribery, corruption, and falsification of records, such as placing cultivated lands under the heading of waste and jungle, &c. Instead of these periodical settlements we are desirous, first, that the percentage of the Government demand on the gross income may be fixed by legal enactment; second, that the thirty years' Settlement be abolished; third, that the right be given to the Government to demand its quota whenever an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. on the gross income be found to exist; fourth, that the landholder be granted the right to demand a reduction when there is a decrease in the gross income of more than twenty-five per cent.; fifth, that all claims of arrears, dispossession, occupation, &c., preferred before the Courts under Act X. of 1859 be dismissed unless the leases be produced, and all falsification of village records by putwarrees, &c., be punishable by imprisonment; sixth, that landholders be allowed a share in the increasing profits of the land held by tenants having a right of occupancy. By increasing the income of the landholder the Government will increase its own revenues, and at present landholders, having no interest in tenants having a permanent right of occupancy, too often use every effort to ruin and get rid of them; seventh, and lastly, that the expenses of law suits be diminished, which have of late increased so much that poor tenants are often ordered to pay four times the amount of the sum for which they are sued, and which in the first instance they were unable to pay. These poor persons are thus frequently ruined, and forced to abscond, and probably become thieves for a livelihood.

We feel confident that these suggestions would satisfy the landed body of the North-West Provinces, and, if adopted, these provinces would make in three years more progress than they have done in the last thirty.—I am, &c.,

Pitumbhur Singh,
Zemindar and Lumberdar of Mouzah Kutchowrah; Purgunnah Chowrassee; Zillah Cawnpore.

Notices of Books.

La Langue et la Littérature Hindoustanies en 1870; *Revue annuelle.* Par M. Garcin de Tassy, Professeur a l'Ecole speciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, etc. Paris. 1871.

Few persons, perhaps, beyond the limited number who take a special interest in the subject have any adequate idea of the rapid progress of literature in India within the last few years. By no other living author is this topic handled more comprehensively and in a more catholic spirit—free from all national, sectarian, or theoretical bias—than by M. Garcin de Tassy in his annual opening addresses to the students at the "Ecole Imperiale et spéciale des Langues Vivantes," at Paris. Owing to the disastrous war the usual "Discours d'Ouverture" was not delivered in December last, but the professor has made up for the omission by publishing a review of the literary and consequent social de-

velopment in India during the past year. The retrospect affords additional proof that the native mind, long dormant, is fast awakening to a vigorous apprehension of the power as well as the utility of knowledge. The praiseworthy initiative on the part of the Government to promote education among all classes of the community has stimulated a general desire for enlightenment, and Hindûs and Muslims are vying which shall outstrip the other in the literary race. At the annual meeting of the Delhi College, called the "House of Science," towards the end of 1869, an eloquent speech on the apathy of his co-religionists was made by one Sayyid Muhammad 'Alî, a learned Maulawî of Mirzâpûr, which moved the audience to tears:—

"Muslims!" he began; "it is now twelve centuries since God set up the lamp of religion and science in Arabia, the light of which he has gradually scattered over the world. It is eight centuries since the rays of that light first reached Hindustân, illuminating the whole country in a short space of time. Is there, in fact, any place in India where this light has not penetrated? It was from this city of Delhi that its rays first shone forth, for when the Muslim kings conquered India they made Delhi their capital, and rendered it illustrious by inviting thither the most eminent scholars among the Arabs and Persians. This city became thenceforward the treasury of science and the mine of perfection. . . Call to mind, Muslims, that it was your ancestors who were the teachers and Imâms of the Indians, and who placed on your head the crown of instruction. Let it not be said that you are no longer able to read their literary productions or the annals of the warlike achievements of your progenitors."

Notwithstanding the reproof implied in this prologue, M. Garcin de Tassy points to the formation of literary societies in most of the principal towns, and to the successful publication of editions of their standard theological and other works, as unquestionable evidence of a revival of serious aspirations among the Muslims of India. Among the societies indicated is that of Bihâr, consisting chiefly, though not exclusively, of Muslims. The object of this scientific body is the amelioration of the moral and intellectual condition of the masses by a comprehensive system of education. It publishes a journal, encourages the translation of European works into Hindustânî, intends to erect a suitable building for the institution, to open workshops for the instruction of the poorer classes in agriculture and mechanics, to form a library of Oriental books, &c. It has already founded five schools, one of which, consisting of Muslims and Hindûs, is in successful operation, "the Indians, as it would seem, not having that repugnance for mixed establishments of the kind which is entertained by some too exclusive persons in France and Ireland. In this school European science is communicated through the medium of the Urdû, and the pupils are taught their respective sacred languages, a Pandit being engaged to teach Sanscrit and a Maulawî Arabic." The progress of a corresponding movement among the Hindûs is not less strongly marked. Conspicuous among the Revivalists are the members of the *Brahma Samâj*, or the Church of God, founded in 1830 by the celebrated Râm Râé, and now presided over by our late visitor, the Bâbû Keshâb Chandar Sen. Though mainly a religious reformer, the accomplished Bâbû is a zealous advocate for education. His antecedents and aims, and the success which has hitherto attended his efforts, are summarily set forth by M. Garcin de Tassy in the following quotation:—

This Hindû, admitted as an orphan into a college at Calcutta, acquired at an early age a profound knowledge of the English language and literature. With a mind so cultivated, he soon began to despise the worship of idols, until at length, by dint of reflection and prayer, he arrived at the belief in one God. He then joined a society known in India as the *Brahma Samâj*, and shortly after became one of its most ardent supporters. For a long time he officiated as minister to a church at Calcutta, where he preached regularly to large native audiences. At the present day there are not less than fifty churches of the same denomination scattered over the country. Concurrently, Keshâb was untiring in his efforts for the promotion of education, the amelioration of the condition of females, the prevention of precocious marriages, and the destruction of caste, which has always been a barrier to the progress of the country. Keshâb is now the representative of the great reforming party in Bengal. The movement set on foot by that party may be regarded as a leaven which is gradually leavening the middle classes of Hindû society.

Meanwhile, ancient Hindûism, nothing daunted by the antagonism of these dissenters, still has its *Dharma sabhâ*, or Society of the Orthodox Faith, whose proceedings are regularly published in detail in the *Awadh Akhbâr*. That journal informs us that the members of the association perform the *dandwat*, or "prostration," to the image of Dévî, the Goddess *par excellence*—namely, Durgâ or Bhawânî, commonly styled *Srî Mahâ Mâi Jî*, the eminently Holy Mother, before their stated meetings at Kângarh. We learn from the same source that this society endeavours to propagate its views by the extensive circulation of its published proceedings. But, notwithstanding these efforts of the Orthodox, unmistakable signs of progression among the Hindûs are gradually being developed in every part of India. Although the caste system has not been renounced, many concessions have been made of late years to the inferior castes; the Pandits have discovered that the marriage of widows is not prohibited by the laws of Manu; they have, moreover, admitted the right of Hindûs to traverse the ocean without forfeiting their caste, and infractions of the old law which prohibited the Brahmans from eating meat and drinking wine, are treated leniently. Little by little the practice is coming into vogue of not contracting marriages before the parties have attained the age of puberty; the Brahmans allow their children to be educated in the same schools with children of the lower castes; and the *Dharma sabhâ* of Calcutta is presided over by a Sudra, while the secretary is a Brahman. Caste, in fact, is fast losing its religious character, and becoming nothing more than a civil institution.

From the absence of all allusion in M. Garcin de Tassy's review to any such manifestation, it would appear that the emulation between the Muslims and Hindûs is carried on without that acrimony which inevitably accompanies similar rivalry between discordant Christian sects in Europe. The controversy which still divides them into two conflicting camps has reference to the language to be adopted in a system of national education and in all departments of the State, the Hindûs contending for the *Hindî*, the idiom of the Middle Ages, the Muslims advocating the *Urdû*, fundamentally the same dialect, but considerably enlarged since the Mohammedan conquest of India by words and phrases borrowed from the Arabic and Persian. The Hindûs are not careful to conceal that their repugnance to the Urdû arises mainly from a traditional hatred of the Muslim yoke, and so deep-rooted is this sentiment that of the two, Urdû and English, many of them would prefer the general adoption of the latter, notwithstanding its wide divergence from the genius of their native tongue. The French professor, himself an eminent Hindî scholar, upholds the Urdû, and judging from the following remarks by a native writer published in the *'Aligarh akhbâr* in reply to the question, What is Hindî? the Urdûists have the best of the argument:—

The advocates of the Hindî are in favour of an idiom which shall retain all the inflexions of the ordinary Hindustânî, conjointly with the substitution of Sanscrit in lieu of the Arabic and Persian words which have been introduced into that language. No such dialect exists, and we doubt the feasibility of its creation. That Hindû scholars should create a language of that kind for their own use is neither blamable nor praiseworthy, except that by so separating themselves from the literary development of the nation generally they must effectually retard it. To maintain that the introduction of such a language would be an advantage to the cultivators and landed proprietors who live under English law and resort to the courts of justice seems to me an absurdity. The language of those courts, up to a certain point, must necessarily be technical. Now, all vulgar idioms are too indefinite in their vague state to be capable of supplying expressions sufficiently exact to guard against misapprehension. Those expressions which have hitherto been borrowed from the Arabic or Persian are now generally recognised and understood; to substitute others in their stead would be to bewilder everybody.

The aim, therefore, of the Hindû agitators is simply to effect the rejection of those words, now as familiar to the Indian people as words of the kind can be, and to replace them by unknown Sanscrit words utterly foreign to the ordinary language, and that, forsooth, because the majority of the nation is Hindû, and because upwards of a thousand years ago Sanscrit was the language of the country. With as much reason might a learned Englishman contend for the elimination of all Latin and French words from the English tongue, and the substitution of Saxon words in their stead. . . .

If it be remembered that the Urdû took its rise and acquired its development, through centuries of different tendencies, among a people who by slow degrees have at length progressed so far as to conceive the possibility of a civil confraternity, to be formed, not without great difficulty, out of the ruin of empires, kingdoms, and viceroyalties, the conviction must force itself upon the mind that what we need is continuity with, not a violent scission from, the ancient past, agglutination and coherence and not factious division, the development of that which exists and not an entirely strange and exceptional system such as the movement of the Hindûs in favour of the Hindî would impose upon us.

M. Garcin de Tassy gives several other quotations from contemporary native sources on the same side, written for the most part with considerable philosophical acumen and sound sense. On the other hand, he enumerates some important new works and reprints in Hindî, among which are the *Bîr Singh Kâ vrittant*, an essay against infanticide; a new translation of the Sanscrit drama of Sakuntala; extracts from the poems of Padmâwat on the amours between 'Alâ-ud-Dîn Khiljî, the King of

Dehli, and Padmâwatî, the wife of the Râjâ of Chitore; and a collection entitled *Sikshâ subodinî* specially intended for the instruction of females.

The activity of the native mind is further evinced by the increasing demand for newspapers and other periodicals. No less than eleven new publications of that class have made their appearance within the last year. We lack space to notice these in detail, but an article in the Agra *Nûr-ul-Absâr*, or the Light of the Eyes, deserves special mention, owing to its quaintness; it attributes the victories gained by the Germans over the French to the fact that the former are in the habit of perusing the sacred Scriptures, where they found an effectual spell, borrowed from the Vêdas, and where, according to the Hindû journalist, King William should have gone to look for it at the commencement of the war. The implied contrast between his Scripture-reading subjects and the new Emperor of Germany is by no means flattering to the piety of the latter. But what will our American cousins think of the following criticism on their matrimonial preferences? It appeared first in the Bombay *Kashf-ul-Akhbâr*:—

What French women like in a husband is an open forehead and a smiling countenance. German women fancy husbands who are agreeable and true to their word. Dutch, those who are peacefully inclined and are indisposed to quarrel or to fight. Spanish ladies, such as are capable of maintaining their rights and of taking revenge. Italian women like husbands who are wholly given up to reverie and the *dolce far niente*. Russian women prefer their own countrymen, who consider occidentals as barbarians. Danish women elect husbands who stay at home and dislike travelling. English women affect *gentlemen* who frequent and know how to secure the favour of the great. But as for American women they would marry no matter whom, without disquieting themselves about rank or social position, and without caring a straw whether the individuals were maimed or halt, deaf or blind, provided only that they were rich.

Heartily recognising every effort, from whatever quarter, to promote intellectual and social progress among the people of India, M. Garcin de Tassy does not omit to chronicle the labours of Christian missionaries of all denominations, and to rejoice in their success. He refers to a *Catalogue of the Christian Vernacular Literature of India*, printed at Madras, consisting of publications in Urdû and Hindî, and other native dialects, which together form a considerable library, and he mentions the fact that several of the more distinguished converts to Christianity are eminent as authors. He eulogises "Mgr. Milman," the Bishop of Calcutta, for his colloquial attainments in Hindustânî, and also for his indefatigable zeal; and records the circumstance of his "Grace" having visited the Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant Churches in Burmah. He also notices the great increase in the number of the native clergy in connection with Anglican and other Reformed Missions, and thinks that the Roman Catholics would do well to imitate them by adopting a vernacular instead of a Latin service in their ministrations:—

There may be some reason why Latin is still retained in Europe, where it was once generally understood; but one can hardly conceive why it should be adopted in other parts of the world, where it is utterly unknown. It was not so in the early ages of the Church, and liturgies in their own tongue are still used by the Greeks, Copts, Ethiopians, Arabs, Syrians, Chaldeans, Armenians, Slaves, etc., even by the seceders from those communities who are now united to Rome. Such variety is pleasing to God; the Church, like the spouse of Solomon who typified it, should not be clothed in a uniform array, but "in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate."

Europeans, Muslims, and Hindûs, official and non-official, who are actively engaged in promoting the cause of education and of social progress in India, share in M. Garcin de Tassy's generous encomiums; and it is as gratifying as it is rare to find a Frenchman discussing such a topic in so liberal a spirit, and without a spark of national jealousy. We commend the Professor's admirable transliteration of Oriental names and phrases, preserving, as it does, the correct etymology of the original, to the best attention of all writers on Indian subjects.

The Student's Grammar of the Hindî Language. By the Rev. W. Etherington, Missionary, Benares. Benares: Lazarus and Co. London: Trübner and Co. 1870.

The special work of Christian Missionaries is to preach the Gospel to the people to whom they are sent, and by means of schools, the distribution of the Scriptures, religious tracts, &c., to do all in their power to further the work of their congregation. For this end, the acquisition of the language of the people amongst whom they labour is a first and indispensable duty; and if, in the pursuance of their linguistic studies, or after having thoroughly mastered the native tongue, they can find time—without neglecting their special ministerial work—to compose grammars and dictionaries of the language, they may thus not only do great service to the cause of missions, by facilitating the studies of succeeding evangelists, but also "serve their generation," in a most important manner, by smoothing the way to all future students of the tongue. Both as regards the numerous Indian vernaculars, and also those of China and other Asiatic countries, as well as of Africa, America, &c., the first, and often the best or *only* grammars and lexicons have been the works of Christian Missionaries. The volume before us has a similar parentage. "The want of a Hindî grammar," says Mr. Etherington, "has long been felt; no attempt that I am aware of has hitherto been made to supply it, except 'The Elements of Hindî and Braj Bhakha Grammar,' by the late Dr. Ballantyne, which, though good so far as it goes, contains but the bare outlines of the subject in thirty-seven large-print pages." This is not strictly true, except as regards *English* students; a very good Hindî grammar, for the use of natives, having been compiled many years since by the Rev. M. T. Adams, of the London Missionary Society, to which Mr. Etherington makes no reference in his preface. The recently published edition of Dr. Ballantyne's Grammar, by Professor Fitz-E. Hall (Trübner), might also have been noticed, as an improvement of the original, though by no means a complete or exhaustive work. But, after all, the peculiarities of Hindî—as distinguished from Urdû—grammar, might be disposed of in a volume very much smaller than that of Mr. Etherington's. He says he has "consulted the Hindustanî grammars of Shakespear, Forbes, and Monier Williams, and derived some aid from them." In reality, at least three-fourths of his Hindî grammar are in substance, if not *verbatim*, contained in those well-known works, almost the only difference being that the Nagarî character is substituted for the Persian.

To those who may determine to commence with Hindî in their acquisition of the Indian dialects, the "Student's Grammar" of Mr. Etherington is all that can be desired, and contains nothing that is superfluous. But the fact being that, at least in nine cases out of ten, considerable progress has been made either in Urdû—the *Lingua franca* of India—or in Sanskrit, the present language of most of the vernaculars, or in some one of the other spoken dialects, before the special study of Hindî or Hindui is begun, all that in general is required is a brief grammar, or supplement to an Urdû grammar, pointing out the peculiarities of the Hindî idiom and construction; for the reading of such works as the *Prem Sagur*, Mr. Etherington's Grammar is not a sufficient instructor. Dr. Ballantyne's little volume will be found more useful, or, better still, the admirable Hindui Grammar (in French) by M. Garcin de Tassy. Whereas, for such mongrel Hindî as that of the Baitâl Pachîsî, little more is requisite than a good knowledge of Urdû grammar and a slight acquaintance with Sanskrit.

We must do Mr. Etherington the justice to say that, as a "Grammar of the Hindî Language," pure and simple, not professing to treat of the Hinduî and Braj Bhakha dialects (necessary as a knowledge of these is for the perusal of Hindî literature), his work is most complete. The concluding chapter on "Prosody," by Mr. Christian, of Monghyr, is especially valuable and important, a great desideratum in all previous grammars. The selections for reading appended, have been judiciously made; and, altogether, we agree with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction in the N.W. Provinces, in considering the work "a scholarly production," a translation of which into Urdû or Hindî "would be a valuable contribution to vernacular literature."

Several misprints occur, not noticed in the errata, but these, no doubt, will be corrected in the next edition. We should suggest that in the case of *final compound letters* the final inherent vowel should be expressed; thus "*râjya*" is the proper Romanising, and not "*rájy*," as given by Mr. Etherington. We had marked several other points for animadversion and suggestion, but must leave them in abeyance, having already exceeded our limits.

Committee of Paymastership.—The following officers of the 3rd batt. 60th Rifles to form a committee of paymastership, Capt. Algar performing the duties as acting paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee v. Paymaster Banbury, transferred to the 45th Foot:—Major and brevet. lieut.-col. W. Tedlie, and Capts. Algar and Hatchell.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The *Englishman* points out that not a single great officer of State ventured to defend either Sir Richard Temple's policy as a whole, or that principle of direct taxation which seems to be his sole conception of Indian financiership, and his sole resource in Indian deficits. The entire Ministerial argument consisted in throwing doubts upon the accuracy of the Opposition's statements—statements which everybody must perceive that the gentlemen who made them were in an infinitely better position to verify and pronounce upon than the members of the Executive who denied them. These gentlemen, with great good sense, spoke each man about his own province, about the people among whom he had lived during the enforcement of the tax, and from whom the Executive was separated by thousands of miles, and by that barrier which hedges round the calm official coterie at Simla from the outside Indian world. Not a single official member ventured to dispute the hatefulness of the tax. Last year they had, one after the other, from the Viceroy downwards, declared it to be an odious impost, and, so far as their speeches last Friday indicate, they still, in the bottom of their hearts, believe it an odious impost to this day. Their chivalry, and possibly their compassion for the unfortunate member of their body, under whose weight the Government has been staggering for the last three years, forced them to say something in the defence of his measure. But in that defence they most carefully avoided committing themselves too deeply to his views, and in order to defend him at all, they had to resort to a well-known sophism, and more or less adroitly, according to their ability, to shift the ground upon which the Opposition's arguments were based, for no one can have failed to observe that the Opposition rested their case, not upon officially recorded facts, but upon the universal consensus of public opinion. One after the other, they declared that the true facts of the case never reached formal reports, and were beyond the domain of official verification. The men who most strongly insisted on this were themselves officials who had been selected for their wide experience in their respective provinces. If the steady agitation by the press last year attained nothing else, it has at least, for the first time in the history of an Indian measure, made public opinion the basis of a constitutional opposition to the Government by the Government representatives of four great Presidencies or Provinces. Now what the Executive did was this: It shifted the ground of argument from public opinion to officially recorded facts, pretending to forget that such reports had been, from the very outset, rejected as evidence by the Opposition, and placed altogether outside their argument. We think that the Executive is to be congratulated upon its failure, even by such sophistry, to make out a case. They must well know that the fact of official knowledge being entirely different from public opinion may tell, not in one, but in two ways. That it may indicate, not as they tried to argue, that the public opinion was unfounded, but that the Indian system of official reports is incapable of bringing facts known to every one to the knowledge of the Government. Had they established their case, it would have done the present Government more harm with the Parliamentary Committee now sitting than a score of defeats such as they sustained on Friday. Fortunately for those members of the Supreme Government who love the cedar walks of Simla, the Ministry entirely failed to make out its case. It did not succeed in showing that the information which had come before it was really at variance with the popular view of the tax. Not a member dared to get up in his place and say that a single Governor of a Province had expressed his satisfaction with the working of the impost, or his conviction of its suitability to the country. Not one of them ventured to state that he had himself a scrap of official evidence to believe in its suitability. The only member who ventured on such dangerous ground at all was the Honourable Mr. Strachey, and in a debate in which he spoke with unusual severity, even he only ventured to refer, not to the tax of last year, but to the tax of ten years ago. We can scarcely conceive it possible that such an analogy will carry a grain of weight with any dispassionate inquirer. Mr. Wilson levied a tax which was in reality a penalty for mutiny and rebellion imposed upon a newly reconquered country, the majority of whose inhabitants were only too happy to obtain the re-establishment of peace and security on any terms whatever. Mr. Wilson's measure belongs to a period happily as far separated from the present one as a century ago. Moreover, Mr. Strachey carefully confines his remarks to his own experience in his own district, and it must be remembered that it was as a model district officer, without any secretariat influence or training, and solely from the fact that he was the best collector in his Province, that Mr. Strachey was selected for that conspicuous career which has landed him in his present high place.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The *Englishman* thinks that there are, perhaps, no questions in the determination of which considerations of expediency claim more attention than those connected with the taxing of a people. The comparative popularity of a tax may, to the political economist, be a point of minor importance; to the statesmen it should be an essential, if not a paramount, consideration. For the evils which flow from popular discontent political economy provides no remedy; and since they are the greatest evils from which a country can suffer, the true statesman will bear constantly in mind the importance of averting them. In his decision regarding the comparative demerits of these taxes, Mr. Strachey leaves the feeling of the people entirely out of the account. The export duty on rice, the transit duties on sugar, are grave economical blunders, which should never have been committed, and which should be corrected at the earliest opportunity; but they are not blunders to be corrected at the expense of a general catastrophe. Even those who are the chief sufferers by them would be unwilling to purchase relief at the cost of troubles which would render that relief worse than nugatory. Believing, as we do, that the odium and disrepute into which the income-tax has brought our rule are both real and serious, and believing safety to be the paramount consideration, we have no doubt that, wherever we have any revenue to spare, the income-tax is what we should first dispense with. By all means let the abolition of the export and sugar duties come next. Mr. Strachey, however, prefers not only the removal of the export duties, but the reduction of the import duties, to the abolition of the income-tax. In this case, to our thinking, he errs without even the shadow of an excuse which he possessed in the other. As between an income-tax and import duties, the question is not between two bad taxes, but between a bad tax and a good one. Both political economy and higher statesmanship point as strongly to the retention of import duties as to the abolition of the income-tax. One of the great mistakes of our financial system is our failure to avail ourselves of the opportunity of increasing our revenue by imposing a sufficient duty upon the import of cotton goods. Instead of retaining an income-tax to enable us to reduce these duties, there can be no doubt that we should rather increase them to enable us to get rid of both income-tax and export duties. How a reduction of the import duties would convert the income-tax into a source of strength Mr. Strachey does not explain.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The *Madras Times* thinks that it would be advantageous if there were always one member of a Government thoroughly conversant with financial business from long experience and desk work, and on this account we should be glad to see the leading financial officer of a Presidency relegated to Council more often than has hitherto been the rule. But in any case it is, we think, perfectly clear that the addition of a Financial Secretary to the different Governments must be a great advantage, for the step would be calculated to make them strong on a point where, as a rule, they are at present weak. It is, however, very far from being all that would be gained by such an appointment. A little consideration will show that in another way it would be conducive of great improvement in the transaction of business. At present, questions of a financial character which come before Government have to be referred from Government to the Accountant-general, and are by him handed back to the Secretariat, to be dealt with finally by the Secretary to whose department such questions appertain. Now if the Accountants-general were also Financial Secretaries all this handing of documents backwards and forwards would be avoided. The Accountant-general would himself, in his capacity of Secretary, be able at once to place the facts of every case before the Governor and Councillors, and thus the transaction of business connected with the department of finance would be facilitated and simplified in a manner to be appreciated by all who are not devoted to the system of circumlocution, and sworn supporters of the "how not to do it" theory. Moreover, the fact must not be overlooked that the Accountant-general is now called on much more than formerly to serve two masters. Spite of the Scripture maxim to the contrary, he is expected neither to hate nor despise either of them. This appears to us to be an exceedingly anomalous position, and one in which it would be remarkably unpleasant to be placed, for we should say the proverb of coming to grief between two stools would be very likely to be verified in his case. Be this as it may, it is clear that he is, now that the decentralisation of the finances has been carried out, quite as much a local as a Supreme Government official. He will now be in many respects directly under the orders of the local Government, and have nothing or next to nothing to do with Calcutta as regards a large portion of his official work. Clearly, therefore, the references to him will be much more frequent than they have been, and altogether Government will be brought much more in contact with him in every way.

Married or Unmarried Soldiers.—A strange controversy seems to have found its way into the home papers, as to whether soldiers coming to India could be allowed to bring wives. A worse controversy or one more indicative of national decadence could not well be raised. If soldiers are not to bring wives to India, what then? We know what the question means, and a damnable one it is. It means what we do not care to write here, but what will never be accepted by Englishmen till they are as a people on a fair way to ruin. Instead of preventing soldiers from taking wives, we say, give every soldier the opportunity of marrying, in India or anywhere, and the result will be beneficial to the army.—*Friend of India.*

Bengal.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the course of his speech the Hon. Mr. Robinson made the following remarks :—I will not, my Lord, trouble this Council with general observations on the subject of an income-tax *per se* as a means of raising Imperial revenue. It is unsuited in the main to the condition of India. It is, in the form presented to us, a purely English source of taxation, and it certainly suits a country where there is no land-tax as in India—a country which is increasingly becoming an entrepôt of commerce and manufacture, where the bulk of the population is ceasing to be agricultural, and where capital is mostly employed in other industries. For in England, in the course of one generation, the proportion of the population employed in agriculture has diminished from one-third to one-tenth. In 1831 it was 28 per cent., in 1861 10 per cent., and the census of 1871 will probably declare a still more surprising condition of industry and capital. In England, then, this tax is generally equitable, and clearly is in its place. And I would willingly see it continued in those towns of this country where anything like similar conditions prevail. But we have no instance of the successful application of an income-tax of this kind to a poor agricultural country like India, where every condition of taxation, and of society, property, and capital, is absolutely reversed. I am perfectly satisfied that this form of taxation is eminently unsuited to and absolutely unfair in this land of small peasant-farmers and moderate proprietors ; where agriculture is almost the only industry, and employs eighty per cent. of the indigent population ; and where probably nearly one-half of the average profits of all agricultural toil, industry, and capital is already swept away by crushing taxation, to pay military charges and the interest on old war loans, and for the costly administration of the most expensive nation in the world. An income-tax is, I think, utterly out of place and inequitable amongst an agricultural population already placed relatively at great disadvantage as respects taxation, and the inequitableness of this additional tax on their profits is at this moment enhanced by the fact that it operates in further diminution of agricultural profits, at a time when they are already in course of serious additional narrowing under the revised settlements which are being carried out throughout the length and breadth of the land, which are likely to diminish seriously the value of all landed property as an investment and a means of livelihood. The Government of India have before them papers from Madras which show how utterly impossible it is to assess equitably landed incomes in this country (and in almost every income-tax assessment the land question is involved) without disturbing far and wide existing conditions, exciting deep agrarian discontent, and causing much confusion, oppression, and corruption. The " rack-rent " of landed property cannot be ascertained without inquisitorial measures and a departure from the existing system of land administration, which would cause serious dissatisfaction. In short, I consider that the levy of an income-tax on agricultural interests, as they now present themselves in India, is impolitic and inequitable, and now, I believe, happily needless. With respect to the monied interests of this country, a plea for levying an income-tax, were it necessary, is certainly more valid. I would willingly see the income-tax continued in the Presidency towns and in some large cities in the Gangetic Valley, and at the *entrepots* of the cotton trade in Bombay. But as respects the vast number of native sowcars and money-lenders who come under its operation in the agricultural parts of the country I think that the money which is in their hands is practically agricultural capital in another form. The native bankers it is who in a great measure enable agriculture to go on at all, and to be extended. They supply the needy cultivators with the capital which they require, and provide them with what their landlords fail to give them. They bring the crops into advantageous markets; and, lastly, they furnish in a great measure the means for the punctual realisation, by Government, of the periodical instalments of the land revenue. Much, and very often most thoughtlessly, as this class of men is abused, none more deserve consideration and liberality at the hands of the State. And they may well be excused special taxation—save for provincial purposes, more especially as it is now unnecessary. As before said, there are classes of capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and dealers in the presidency towns and in a few up-country cities, as well as some well-paid officials and salaried servants, whom I would like to see reached by an income-tax, even at a heavier rate than that proposed. But I am aware that the line cannot be drawn ; and rather than involve the far vaster and now heavily taxed agricultural interests in this vexatious and needless supplemental measure of taxation, or tax agricultural capital, I would concede immunity to these very limited classes, and leave them also to the mercies of the provincial tax-gatherer, whose exertions will, in South India at least, relieve the State from all further burdens for Police, Jails, Education, and other important branches of costly administration. I need scarcely add that the *modus operandi* of this measure of taxation furnishes another most serious objection to its needless continuance. In England there is some morality amongst income-tax assessors and assessees—feeble as this instinct is even there amongst the latter. In this country I am sorry to say that almost universally only the worst instincts are roused and exercised on both sides under the operation of this measure. Any one practically acquainted with the working of the income-tax knows that the whole thing, from one end of the country to the other, is an unseemly and demoralising wrangle between the lower orders of Government officials and the people of *all* classes ; for, from interested motives, the challenge is carried far below the classes intended to be taxed, and exemption fees are levied by threats far and wide—a wrangle in which the superior orders of Government officials rarely find that they can act as umpires equitably or to their own satisfaction. Bewildering inability to reach the truth, unfair challenge and surcharge, and too often oppression, partiality, and corruption on the one side, are met by disingenuousness and cringing, and too often by lying and bribery on the other. I am perfectly satisfied it is not worth the while of an honourable Government which is deeply interested in the moral well-being of this people, and in the integrity of their public services, to endeavour to recoup more or less the illusory adverse balance of £500,000 in a generous revenue of £50,000,000, at that price in the demoralisation of their subordinate public servants and of the people, which is now most unquestionably being paid in levying the income-tax, as is now done and must continue under the policy of this Bill. The Hon. Sir Richard Temple promises a revival of virtue from his moderation, and from slightly narrowing the apparent field for oppression and corruption, by the higher standard of incomes which he proposes to tax. I can only assure him that such virtuous dreams cannot be realised in this country, where his fiscal measures give such scope for ill-doing alike amongst assessors and assessees. On this score, if on no other, I would most earnestly deprecate a needless continuance of this tax. Its main practical evils lie, not in the rate charged, but in the absence on all sides of qualities for which we must search in vain for the present in this country. To keep up the tax at a smaller rate is merely to maintain all its evils for the sake of greatly diminished returns. To continue the impost that the hands of the establishment may not lose their cunning is to prolong all this wrong and evil under a bitter and hopeless menace as respects the future. But it is chiefly, my Lord, on account of the great development which provincial taxation has attained of late years, and of the increased local burdens which have recently been enjoined on the local Governments by the late measures of the Government of India, that I would ask the Government of India to give brilliancy to the wise administrative policy now inaugurated, and to lighten the fiscal sorrows of the people by a generous renunciation of this futile and vexatious impost. I must not be misunderstood as disapproving either of liberal provincial taxation or of the administrative changes which, I trust, are merely the beginnings of more complete adjustments under stringent central control. The reverse is the fact. But I think that this feature of change, to which I allude, scarcely attracts the attention which it deserves as a whole. The number of Bills about to be brought before this Council for increasing the taxation of populations in respect of whom they legislate should, however, suffice to awaken some interest, if not apprehension, in our minds as to what is before the country—and I hope excite our sympathies. I need scarcely say that the resolution of December last is not a financial adjustment as between the State and the taxpayers under the various administrations of the country, for we can scarcely view as such a resolution by which certain services are transferred to local management, with grants which are, for instance, in the presidency of Madras £55,000 less than these services are costing during the current year—a cost in itself inadequate for the purposes. It is no financial adjustment which assigns about a hundred thousand pounds for the future education of twenty-eight millions, who constitute a steadily increasing revenue of eight millions sterling to the imperial exchequer. The resolution does confer very anxious liberties on local administrations, but it encourages additional taxation for the people, which, unless it be jealously controlled they will find it hard enough to bear with equanimity.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis : I shall vote against the introduction of this Income-tax Bill, because I am convinced, from my experience of its working during the seven or eight years it has been levied, that it is a tax altogether unsuited to the people of this country, and because I am certain that its imposition is attended with many evil consequences, which ought not to be disregarded by any Government. There is probably no member of this Council who has had better opportunities than I have had for forming an opinion on this tax. I have had to assess it as collector, to hear appeals against it as Commissioner, and latterly to note the assessment of the whole of the North-West Provinces as member of the Board of Revenue ; and I have no hesitation in saying, in the words of the Local Taxation Committee, assembled last year in the North-West, when speaking of the income-tax, that it is a tax odious to the people and odious to the officers who have had to assess and collect it. I believe that this opinion is held by every officer who has had to take an active part in its assessment. The causes of this are not far to seek ; the people detest the tax because of the inquisition, oppression, and extortion, which everywhere and always accompany its enforcement ; the officers of Government hate it, because they see all these evil practices going on around them, while they are power-

less to put a stop to them. The area of the districts is so large, and the population so great, that it is impossible for any collector to make the assessments himself. He is consequently compelled to employ a lot of underpaid natives to prepare the lists of persons liable to assessment, and has to rely on information which he knows to be false, in order to estimate the amount to be charged on each person. It frequently happens that a collector has not been in charge of a district more than a few weeks, or even days, when he is called upon to assess it to the income-tax. He is consequently in total ignorance of the circumstances of the people he has to assess, and does not know where to go for information on which he can rely, to enable him to form an opinion on the returns sent in. He feels that he is working in the dark; that with the best intentions, and with the most earnest desire to do right, he is probably every day committing the most frightful injustice. It is this groping about in the dark, this uncertainty, this impossibility of obtaining any reliable data on which to base the assessments, which make the tax so hateful to the officers who have to assess it, and to the people who have to pay it. It was just the same with the income-tax of 1860. The returns published afterwards showed that no less than 93 per cent. of the assessments were surcharges, and a surcharge means nothing more or less than a guess made by an assessor on information which is worth nothing. It may be too high, or it may be too low, but no one can tell which it is; at all events, it has no relation whatever to the real income of the work surcharged. The Hon. Sir R. Temple said in his speech on the Budget that a circular had been addressed to the local Governments, asking whether there were any known cases of extortion; and that replies had been received to the effect that none were known, and that the Bengal Government reported only thirteen had been brought to light. This hardly gives a correct impression of the purport of the replies made. What was said was that extortion and bribery no doubt prevailed to a lamentable extent, but that no cases had been specially brought to the notice of Government, and that it was not likely that such cases would be reported, in that a man who had paid to get his name left out of the lists, or who had paid to get no threatened surcharge, was not likely to come forward and state publicly what he had done. The Bengal Government, I believe, replied that the cases of oppression which had come to light were numerous, and that thirteen were sent up as samples for the Government of India to examine. Though the people suffer in silence, it is none the less true that these evils exist; nor is the disaffection and disloyalty engendered the less general, or the less worthy of the very serious consideration of the Government. The Hon. Sir R. Temple has said on several occasions that it is absurd to call a tax unpopular which falls on only 1 in 300 of the population. Now I confess I cannot understand how any one who has given the slightest attention to the objections urged against an income-tax can make use of such an argument as this. It may be true that only 1 in 300 of the people pay income-tax to Government, but it is equally true that of the 299 remaining at least one-half are subjected to the most vexatious and oppressive inquisition and extortion when the preliminary lists are being drawn up, and that a very large number of these men have to pay in order to keep their names out of the list. All this goes on, though the officers of the Government do their best to prevent it. This bribery and extortion seems inherent in the very nature of an income-tax in this country, where the population affected is so large, and the officers of the Government so few. I do not believe that a man can be found who, having assessed a district to the income-tax, will say that he believes it to have been levied fairly, and without a lamentable amount of bribery and corruption. It is unjust to blame the officers of Government because these evil practices exist; they everywhere do their utmost to put them down; they protest against the tax, because they find by experience that these evils everywhere attend its imposition, notwithstanding their most earnest and unceasing endeavours to put a stop to them. It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that for every man who pays income-tax to Government, twenty pay to get off, and that for every rupee that is paid into the treasury, another is paid to the subordinate native officials; that is, that the natives of India paid last year upwards of two million pounds sterling as income-tax to Government, and upwards of two millions more as bribes. Everywhere throughout the country the people are being demoralised by the tax, everywhere returns are sent in, everywhere the trading classes are beginning to keep two sets of books, one set showing accurately their real transactions, the other containing a carefully prepared garbled account to be shown to the income-tax assessors. How unsuited the tax is to the people of this country, and how heartily it is detested by them, may be gathered from the fact that no native Government has ventured to levy it, and these native Governments are by no means backward in devising new sources of taxation. It is the British Government alone which has the power to force this tax on its unwilling subjects, and the British Government even could levy it only in times of profound peace.

The Hon. Mr. G. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, observed that the first prominent feature in this Bill which struck him as distinguished from the English Income-tax Bill and other Bills of the kind, was that the word "property" was omitted in the title of the Bill, that it was called a "Bill for imposing duties upon income," "property" being assigned a secondary place as regards the objects for which the tax was imposed. We know that many communities and political economists have held, and do still hold, that in respect to principle, the great objection to the income-tax was that it imposed a rate equally on labour and on property. It was said, and he thought most reasonably, that income derived from property was a much more valuable possession than income derived from labour. Income derived from property was protected to a greater degree than income derived from labour. Possibly the argument advanced against it would be formidable, namely, that it would put a distinction between incomes on property and labour, and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue had always raised a departmental objection as regards the difficulty of carrying out a distinction of that kind. Individually his Honour thought there was good reason for this in England. But when he looked to the state of things in India it seemed to him that these objections were immensely increased, and most obviously so, in the case of Europeans who are earning a living in this country, where Government servants and the independent and other classes of the European community were not permanent residents, having a strong interest in the country, but who come to the country for a term of years, and who realise during those years an abnormal income, and cannot hope to remain for their lives in it, and where, as a matter of fact, they do not remain. As a matter of fact, gentlemen of position remain but a few years, in the hope of making such a use of their income as would enable them to make a provision for their families and for themselves in after-years. It did seem to him that to tax incomes thus derived was to tax, not the income of the year, but the capital set by for the use of his family hereafter. Therefore, he did believe that if there were objections to this form of taxation in England, they were infinitely stronger in this country. We should study the American model, and other municipal taxation, and carefully adjust incidence of taxation, if this tax was to be maintained at all. This brought him to the consideration that, owing to financial considerations and other circumstances, the income-tax had never been properly discussed in the light of day. He was sure, if his memory served him rightly, and certainly as regards late years, that the practice had been that there had been no time for discussion, and that it was introduced late in the session, and that we must pass or reject it. The result has been a sort of stand and deliver. It might be that this state of things had been permitted because people hoped that it would be a temporary measure. But now that we have the tax in a form which probably would be perpetual, he wished earnestly to suggest that it was immensely desirable that the present Bill, before it was passed, should be most fully and thoroughly discussed. He alluded particularly to the honourable member for Bombay and the mercantile members of the Council, who could render much assistance in its consideration, and also by getting information from others outside the Council. In regard to this he alluded to the information which he had obtained from the eminent American statesman, to whom he had already referred, and from whom he had discovered that there were several American gentlemen in the city who were capable of giving great information regarding this tax as imposed in America. Now, one week was much too short a period to overhaul it in a proper manner, and put it into shape, if it was expedient at all to pass it. He was aware that if he proposed to extend the time for the submission of the Committee's report he would be treading on very delicate ground; and perhaps it would not be becoming in him to suggest that it would be desirable for the Committee to sit for a longer period than it was proposed to do. But he would suggest that it would not be unfitting that the Government should accept the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. Mr. Cowie, that this Bill should be passed for one year, but not in the expectation that the Bill would then cease, but with the intention that the Bill might be introduced very early in the next session of the Council, that it might be reintroduced at a time when there was ample opportunity to refer it to a Select Committee, with power to take evidence, and introduce the Bill in a shape as acceptable to the public as any Bill of this kind could possibly be. He would now detain the Council for one moment, in order to suggest an alternative proposal. The plan which he would suggest was this, of passing the Bill for one year in an improved shape. He always had the greatest doubt whether this taxation was fitted for Imperial taxation. It seemed to him that the effect of imposing an Imperial income-tax had been, and was likely to be, both to the local officers and the people, the means of an imposition. The hon. member on the right (Mr. Bullen Smith) had spoken of the effect of the tax as snapping asunder the slight cord of cordiality between the Government and the people. He was bound to say that his experience of many of those questions was that, so far from taxation having that effect, it would have the effect of binding the Government and people together in the most hearty cordiality. But it appeared to him that this tax was more suitable for purposes of local rating than for purposes of Imperial taxation; for although there were difficulties in the way of imposing this tax as an Imperial tax, when imposed as a rough local income-tax on the means and property to be protected of the per-

sons liable to the tax, every man had a sort of interest in seeing that his neighbour paid his due share of the tax, for if his neighbour paid too little, he might have to pay more than his proper share to meet the amount required to be raised by the tax, and the local officers, moreover, would have an interest in the objects for which the tax was imposed, seeing that it was imposed for the benefit of the people of the locality in which it was levied, and not for the purposes of the Imperial Government. Some local officers had spoken as if the Government of India was a sort of alien and hostile and tyrannical Government set over them. The suggestion, then, that his Honour would make was, that if a tax of the sort he had been describing was suitable for local purposes, the Government of India should consider whether it might not be able to make it over to the local Governments, with a proper amount of additional charges, as had been done in the case of other items of account entered in the Budget. It seemed to him that this might be done, and in making over the income-tax to the local Governments, the Government of India might say, "If you do not like an income-tax, it will rest with you to take the responsibility of manipulating the tax, and putting it into shape suitable to the people, or of substituting for that tax some other tax for the purposes for which the income-tax is imposed, and for which it was assigned to you." The only objection he had heard to a plan of this kind for the collection of the tax was that there were some gentlemen sitting here and elsewhere who were in no sense "local officers," but as regards local officers, merchants, and others, the Bill already provided for the determination of their local habitation, and for the taxation of every man in the country. This difficulty of the want of locality could apply only to persons who were connected with the Government of India, and his Honour was quite willing that they should be taxed by some special machinery. If this tax was made over to the local Governments, the responsibility of providing means to meet the charges, on account of which the tax was transferred, would rest with the local Government. If they thought it desirable to extend the tax, they would have the power of modifying, altering, and extending it if it seemed desirable to those with whom the determination of doing so or not rested, because if a particular tax was passed, it could not be repealed without the consent of his Excellency the Governor-General, who by law held the power of controlling the legislation of the local Governments.

Miscellaneous.

Jubbulpore.—Jubbulpore is to have a Volunteer Corps. Some fifty residents of the place have enrolled themselves.

Archæological.—General Cunningham, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, is at present in Lahore.

The Wedding in Cashmere.—The dowry of the daughter of the Maharajah of Cashmere, who was married the other day to the son of Rajah Run Sing, at Jummoo, was ten lakhs of rupees.

The Simla Scandal.—According to the *Pioneer*, Mr. O'Connor has filed a suit for false imprisonment against the Deputy-Commissioner of Simla, and has laid his damages at Rs. 20,000.

Viceregal Council.—The special meeting of the Viceregal Council at Allahabad to discuss the proposed Bills for local taxation in the North-Western Provinces was to be held on the 6th of April.

The Viceroy.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mayo were to leave Lucknow on the 13th, instead of on the 15th April. In consideration of the shortness of their visit and the lateness of the season, the proposed ball at Lucknow has been given up.

Legislation.—The *Gazette of India* promulgates the following Acts, which have just obtained the assent of the Governor-General:—The Indian Registration Act, the Indian Emigration Act, the Indian Limitation Act and the Excise Act.

General Broome.—We regret very much to say that a telegram has been received from Galle, which states that General Broome was in a more precarious state than when he left Calcutta, and warning his friends to be prepared for the worst.—*Englishman.*

Sanawar Asylum.—Mr. C. Cooke, the former principal of the Delhi College, has been deputed to Sanawur to investigate the charges lately brought against the management of the Military Asylum.

Horse Disease.—A committee is now sitting at Umballa, of which Mr. Hurford, principal veterinary surgeon, is president, with the object of obtaining all possible information regarding the so-called Loodiana disease, which has appeared among horses.

Shipping.—The Italian steam corvette *Princess Clothilde*, 14 guns, arrived at Calcutta on the forenoon of March 26, and took up moorings at Prinsep's Ghaut. The Envoy from the Italian Court to the Burmese King was on board.

Lady Mayo.—Lady Mayo has expressed her intention of presenting new colours to the 65th (the 2nd Yorkshire North Riding) regiment at Agra on the 17th April. The Taj will be illuminated in her honour, just as it was on the occasion of the Viceroy's return from Rajpootana last year.

A Handsome Gift.—The Maharajah of Pattiala has, we learn, presented the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Science Association projected by Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar.

The late Dr. Ogilvie.—Friends and admirers of the late Dr. Ogilvie, of Calcutta, have at a public meeting resolved to erect a tablet to his memory in the General Assembly's Institution in that city.

Wild Beasts in the C.P.—During the last half of the year 1870 there were killed in the Central Provinces 93 tigers and cubs, 232 panthers, leopards and cubs, 111 bears and cubs, 107 wolves and cubs, and 128 hyænas and cubs, at a cost to Government of Rs. 4,452·8 annas.

Medical.—Dr. A. Neil has been appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiolggy at the Lahore Medical School. Dr. Neil is said to be *facile princeps* in his speciality, and the vigour and ability of his teaching will, it is expected, soon be felt in the Medical School.

Raid into Assam.—We regret to learn that some of the Naga tribes have made a raid into Assam. So far as we can ascertain, the raiders were not in strength, but it is evident that the entire North-Eastern frontier is in a most unsettled condition, and that vigorous measures alone will restore quiet.

Torpedoes.—The Torpedo Committee were to make an experimental explosion below Fort Point on the Hooghly on March 29. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief representatives of science in Calcutta, were expected to be present.

Caught at Last.—A reward of Rs. 3,000 was lately awarded in various proportions to a body of Sylhet police for the capture of an old raider, Kanai Sing, Rajpootra, who had been "wanted" ever since 1865. Kanai Sing has been sent to Hazareebagh, where he will undergo confinement.

Lady Napier.—Lady Napier of Magdala arrived in Allahabad at midnight on Wednesday, March 22. On Saturday she continued her journey towards Simla, where she was expected to arrive to-day. During her stay in Bombay her Ladyship was the guest of Brigadier-General Stock; in Allahabad, of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Legal.—A member of the legal profession some time ago submitted a memorial to the Government of India, praying that Attorneys-at Law in the service of Government might be declared eligible for admission to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The Government, we are informed by the *Indian Daily News*, has declined to grant the prayer of the memorialist.

Opium.—We learn from Calcutta that in consequence of a severe hail-storm in Oude, the estimated opium out-turn of the Lucknow district has been reduced from 1,150 to 1,000 maunds. The poppy cultivation has also suffered in Fyzabad. Hail-stones of the size of pigeon's eggs are said to have fallen freely in both these opium districts.

Indian Candidates for Civil Employ.—The *Indian Mirror* remarks that the desire of crossing the Kala Pani, to compete for the honours of the Indian Civil Service, seems to be fast spreading among Bengalee youths. About half-a-dozen applications have been received within the last few days by the Director of Public Instruction for certificates of age.

The Moradabad and Roorkee Railway.—It is said that the Government North-Western Provinces has received complete surveys for a railway between Moradabad and Roorkee. The surveys were conducted by Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, and his assistants, Mr. E. L. Hunt and Mr. W. Smart; but there are other railways to be constructed first.—*Times of India.*

Chamber of Commerce.—The vacancies in the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce caused by the recent departure for Europe of four of its members have been filled up; and the Committee is now composed of the following members:—The Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith, President; B. D. Colvin, Esq., Vice President; Thomas A. Apcar, Esq., G. Whitney, Esq., J. Morrison, Esq., H. Dundas, Esq., and E. C. Morgan, Esq.

Colonel Hopkinson.—It is rumoured here that Colonel Hopkinson is designated as successor to Colonel Fytche in Burmah. We sincerely trust that this is the case. He is an officer of rare talent and great administrative abilities, and in British Burmah, which he knows well, and in which he has spent the happiest and best portion of his life, he would prove the "round man in the round hole." In Assam, which he dislikes to the last degree, his detestation for which he ostentatiously avows, and the time spent in which he regards as penal servitude, he is decidedly angular and out of place. We, therefore, again repeat that we hope the rumours of his promotion to Burmah are true, and it will remove the difficulty hitherto felt of making Assam and the eastern districts into a Chief Commissionership; and with such an officer as Colonel Agnew at the head of the administration, the province would make greater strides in a year than it has hitherto done in a decade under the step-motherlike Government of Bengal, even when directed by such a conscientious and well-intentioned Lieutenant-Governor as Sir William Grey.—*Englishman.*

The "Englishman."—Mr. G. W. Barclay, M.A., formerly head of one of the branches of the Government Telegraph Department, and son of Surgeon-Major Barclay, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Hyderabad, is to edit the *Englishman* in the absence of Mr. Saunders. Mr. Barclay was for two years a leader-writer on the principal Madras paper, and from what we ourselves know of his literary talent we feel justified in congratulating our contemporary on obtaining his services.—*Pioneer.*

The Loshais.—Ruttan Pooea, the Loshai Chief who has continued in apparent friendship with our officers for many years, has applied for help against the hostile clans, who, he declares, are about to take their revenge upon him for his friendship. In answer to his appeal, a police force has been sent to his assistance from Kasalong, and thus another step has been taken towards the permanent occupation of a fortified position at the Demagiri Falls, which had been previously advocated so warmly in many quarters.

Cattle Plague in Assam.—An extraordinary outbreak of cattle disease is reported from Golaghat, Assam. On the 26th December last a herd of buffaloes was brought up from Bengal, and passed through the Namlighur tea factory. About two days afterwards a disease broke out among the pigs belonging to the coolies, every one of which, some forty in number, died. It next spread among the factory cattle, and continued to rage up to the 28th January, by which date one hundred and thirty-seven head of cattle had died. Since then no deaths have occurred.

The Transport Service.—There is one item of military expenditure touched upon in General Norman's excellent financial analysis of the Indian Army Bill for the past year which deserves instant attention and correction. As a bit of senseless extravagance, it is solely chargeable against the Home authorities, who make India pay for the patronage and political capital it affords to the Admiralty. We allude to the transport charge of £400,000 for the carriage of, let us say at hazard, some 4,000 soldiers, moved to and from this country during the last year, being at the rate of £100 per man. With all possible respect for the half-pay officers of H.M.'s navy, whom it is desirous to employ actively, this does appear to our poor understanding a somewhat over-high figure to pay.—*Englishman.*

Military.—We regret to hear of the death at Umballa, on the 23rd May, of Major C. N. McMullin, Bengal Staff Corps.—On the approaching departure of General Fordyce for England, Major-General Beatson will officiate for him in the command of the Sirhind Division; it is not yet known who will replace General Beatson in the divisional command at Allahabad.—The troop of the 6th B.C., commanded by Lieutenant Fletcher, which came here to do escort duty to the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Puttiala, returns to Cawnpore now that its mission is over. The 13th N.I., or a portion of it, has arrived at the fort, taking the place of the right wing of the 22nd, which has gone to Dacca. Captain Lockwood, most energetic and popular of aides-de-camp, has been obliged to take leave, owing to ill-health, and his place is to be supplied by Lieutenant Gordon, of the artillery.—*Allahabad Pioneer.*

Lady Durand.—We have much pleasure in being able to announce that the Secretary of State and Council of India have resolved to confer a pension on Lady Durand. We trust that the amount will be liberal. Sir Henry Durand died in the service of his country as truly as if he had fallen in battle. The purity of his nature and the unselfish independence of his career long denied to him that recognition of his fitness for the highest offices which would have enabled him to make a suitable provision for his family. But a generous pension may be justified on the far higher ground that, even had he left such a competence as he would have done, had he been appointed to the Punjab when Lord Elgin wished, India owes to his memory a debt of gratitude which pensions cannot discharge. When last mail left Mr. Kaye, of the India-office, and Dr. George Smith were arranging for the formation of a small and influential committee to co-operate with the Durand Memorial Committee in Calcutta.—*Friend of India.*

Mr. C. K. Dove.—Among the passengers by the *Baroda* yesterday is one whom we cannot permit to leave India in inglorious silence. Measured by the only true standard, that of usefulness to the public, the long and meritorious services of Mr. C. K. Dove, our late postmaster general, claim a much more distinguished recognition than it is in our power to accord them. Entering Government employ as an assistant surveyor on the Great Trigonometrical Survey in 1833, Mr. Dove gradually rose through his own capacity, energy, and application to that high position in one of the most important departments of the State in connection with which his name has been of late years so familiar to us. His services during the Mutiny in restoring postal and telegraphic communications in the disturbed districts are too well known to need more than a passing reference; and the great and steady improvement that has of late years taken place in the efficiency of the postal arrangements in Bengal is in no small measure due to his exertions. Few public servants retire from public employ with so large a store of good wishes as, after nearly forty years of service, Mr. Dove carried with him yesterday.—*Englishman,* March 28.

Civil.—In Nagpore it is rumoured that Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to be made the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and that Colonel Keating will be permanently appointed to the Central Provinces.—Colonel Willoughby Osborne has returned to his appointment at Bhopal, and Colonel Thompson returns from Bhopal to Indore.—We learn that the Hon. Ashley Eden has been transferred from the Bengal Secretariat to act for General Fytche as Chief Commissioner in British Burmah.—The *Englishman* hears that Mr. S. C. Bayley will, in all probability, succeed to the Hon. A. Eden's appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—There has been a report that Mr. Eden would be succeeded in the Bengal Secretariat by Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Commissioner of the Presidency division; but the *Englishman* says "it is rumoured that Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency division, will go home in June next, on account of ill-health. Mr. H. L. Dampier will return to India shortly, and resume his seat in the Bengal Secretariat, when Mr. Rivers Thompson will revert to his substantive appointment as Commissioner of the Presidency division."

Mr. Seward.—On Tuesday (March 21) Mr. Seward left Lucknow, where he had been the guest of the Chief Commissioner for a day or two. He arrived in Agra on Wednesday afternoon. His letter to the Allahabad Club, intimating his inability to attend the dinner they proposed to honour him with, was as follows:—"Government House, Friday, 17th March, 7 P.M. Sir,—An annoying, though I trust not a serious, indisposition obliges me to excuse myself for the failure in my engagement to dine with the United Service Club. Sensible that I should be losing not only a great pleasure but much valuable instruction, I have delayed sending this apology so long as I could indulge a hope that the necessity for it could be avoided. I pray you to assure the gentlemen of the club of my high appreciation of the honour they conferred upon me, and of my deep regret that I am unable to make them my acknowledgments in person at their own table. The efficiency of the Government service in India in all its departments commands my highest admiration, and induces on my part fervent wishes for the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of all those who are engaged in it.—I am, my dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, William H. Seward. The Hon. the Secretary of the U. S. Club." Mr. Seward and his daughters left Agra on Saturday. His health continued but indifferent during his stay there. The party have gone to Delhi.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. Str. Olga, Hindson, London; Gleuroy, Adley, Mauritius; Odessa, Frederickson, ...—23. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Sir George Pollock, Watt, Zanzibar.—24. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.—25. Str. Rangoon, Handus, Moulmein; Trent, Dumbrick, London; City of Cambridge, Smith, Liverpool.—26. Lake Lemon, Malcolm, London.—27. Star of Erin, Mill, London; City of Calcutta, Greenhorn, Cardiff.—28. Str. Celt, McNeill, False Point; str. Poonah, Hockil, Suez; Roman Empire, Kennedy, London; Pembroke Castle, Bouliff, London.

DEPARTURES.

March 22. Nagpore, East.—23. Str. Abyssinia; Thurso.—24. Str. Burmah.—25. Duncairn.—26. Dilbhur.—28. Str. Alexander Lavelley; Stonehouse.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 28, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 97 14 to 98 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 2 to 98 6
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 2 to 98 6
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 8 to 106 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	90 to 95
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	210 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1375 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	123 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 146 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	40 to —
East Indian Railway Company ... ... £20 or	213 ...	248 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ... ... £20 or	218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to 156
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	105 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	360 to 370
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	61 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	15 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	... 3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	... 3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, March 29.—On the whole, a moderate amount of business has been transacted in this market during the week, but prices obtainable are still very unsatisfactory, and in nearly every instance they must show a heavy loss to importers. Grey Shirtings: The light makes continue in request at about former rates; 7 lbs. are unchanged; 8¼ lbs. have been in rather more inquiry during the past few days, and prices have an improving tendency. The wide widths continue quite neglected. Grey Jacconets: Low makes have still been dealt in, and other qualities have been in better inquiry since last mail, and we have to note an advance of an anna per piece all round. T-Cloths and Madapollams continue very quiet. Grey Mulls: For 44-inch goods the demand is now satisfied, and prices have taken a downward turn. Other widths are unchanged. White Shirtings and Jacconets have been more freely inquired for, and on the latter an advance of an anna per piece has been obtainable. White Mulls: All descriptions have been in good request during the week, and we have also to note an advance of an anna per piece on these goods. Grey Twist: At the low prices now current for 40's there is some inclination on the part of the dealers to do business, but holders are not free sellers, and generally hold for an advance in present very unremunerative rates. Coloured Twist continues very quiet.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, March 29.—Saltpetre: We have again to report a falling market, even with the few transactions that have taken place. It is not possible to ship with any hopes of profit at the present high rates of freight. The stock is about 500 tons, and the rate for Five per Cent. Refraction may be quoted at Rs. 6-12, and common at from Rs. 5 to 5-8. Rice: There has been an increased demand for all descriptions during the week, and prices have somewhat hardened. We quote fine table, Rs. 3-2 to 3-4; middling, Rs. 2-6 to 2-10; and Ballam, Rs. 1-13 to 2-1. Linseed: The market has been unsettled during the week, with a downward tendency, but, though this season's crop is known to have been a large one, the holders up-country are standing out for higher rates. The principal shipments have been for America, but, as a rise has been reported in the London Market, English shippers will no doubt soon commence operations at the present rates. Bold grain is quoted at Rs. 4-5 to 4-8; medium, Rs. 4-2 to 4-4; and small, Rs. 4-1 to 4-2. Rapeseed: There has been a good demand for shipment to Europe, and rates have been fully maintained at from Rs. 4-8 for mixed yellow to Rs. 4 for Eastern Bengal. Teaseed: There has been but little doing during the week, but, notwithstanding that the cold season crop is a small one, prices have taken a downward turn. White rules at from Rs. 4-14 to 4-10, and black from Rs. 4-9 to 4-8. Poppyseed: There is only enough seed left in the market to meet local demands, and not a single transaction for exportation was reported during the past week. Raw Silk: The unfavourable news from France has to a great extent checked all business. The sales during the week have amounted to only 31 bales at Rs. 21 per seer for A. M. V., Rs. 21 for B. S. D. R. Kullegunge, and Rs. 17 for middling Jungypore and Commercolly. The unsold stock is estimated at 600 bales, chiefly native Commercolly. Silk Piece Goods: A fall in rates is expected daily, but the business last week was all transacted at previous quotations, although the stocks are large. Prices for Corahs may be quoted at from Rs. 128 to 170 per corge.

Madras.

Tigers.—Mr. Chase, the Collector of Kurnool, notifies that the Madras Government offer a reward of Rs. 300 for every tiger killed on the Nallamalla Hills, in the Kurnool district.

Public Works.—Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., will, it is said, be appointed to act as Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department during the absence of Colonel Orr on furlough to Europe.

Medical.—The appointment of Dr. Balfour as Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Presidency, in succession to Dr. Mackenzie, has caused a good deal of disappointment in the Madras Medical Service, since it is an appointment that gives no promotion to the juniors.

The Loss of the "Veronica."—Madras, *March* 31.—Judgment in the *Veronica* case has been given. It is stated that the fire was caused by the proximity of badly stored fish oil to coir yarn. The captain's certificate has been suspended for six months, and the mates' for three months, because the latter stored damp cotton, notwithstanding the remonstrance of one of the crew.

The Mysore Railway.—The *Bangalore Herald* says:—"The public will be interested to learn that the detailed survey of a line of railway from this to Mysore has been sanctioned definitely by the Supreme Government, and that in all probability the work will begin in October next. The gauge is to be the standard narrow gauge for India, three feet three inches."

Harbours.—Mr. Robertson, the engineer sent from England by the Secretary of State, is engaged in inspecting the coast and harbours of Ceylon. Tuticorin he has pronounced an "excellent" harbour, and one requiring no artificial improvement. Paumben, with a view, it is supposed, to deciding as to the cutting of the channel between Ceylon and India, is now under examination. While in the south of India, Mr. Robertson decided that a light-house ought to be built at once on Cape Comorin, and the harbour of Cochin "improved."

Capture of a Mutineer of 1857.—The *Bangalore Herald* of the 16th March says:—"We have been informed that a rebel of 1857, on whose head a heavy reward had years ago been put by Government, was caught at Goolburgah on Friday last, and safely lodged in jail. Fourteen years is a long time to evade the doom of the law, but it is instructive to notice how slowly and surely, one by one, Nemesis tracks the footsteps of the rebels, and ultimately hands them over to their fate. It is instructive, too, to notice that several of these men have been captured within the present year. Do they think the time has come for them to emerge from their hiding places on a fresh quest of blood? It looks like it."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 24. Mars, Homan, London; str. Poonah, Lockie, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mars.—From London.—For Madras.—Mr. Reinhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Barton and four children, Miss Skey.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. 'Poonah.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Rev. Mr. Schaffter, Col. Serres, Miss Kitson, Mr. Rice's child. From Galle.—Mr. Mayne. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Dunbar, Major Duncan, Mr. Mardell, Mr. Grant, Mr. Fecher. From Brindisi.—Mr. A. B. Fisher. From Melbourne.—Mr. Halifax. From Hong Kong.—Messrs. Bullman, Majoribanks, Mackenzie. From Bombay.—Col. Wild.

DEPARTURES.

March 25. Str. Himalaya, ——, Calcutta; str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon; str. Poonah, Lockie, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. K. R. Brough, Mr. P. Oliphant.

Per str. Oriental.—For Rangoon.—Capt. W. W. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. A. Cooke, Mr. F. Vincent, Staff asst. surg. J. D. Isaac, Miss Snadden, three Misses Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Baily, Asst. apothy. Atkinson. For Vizagapatam.—Mrs. Meppen, Mr. J. Baker. For Masulipatam.—Mr. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Peres. For Coconada.—Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Grylls. For Bimlipatam.—Asst. apothy. J. D. Jones.

Commercial.

Madras, March 28, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 1-6 to 1 11¼
Credit to 6 months	1 11½ to 5-16 Credits.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	47 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13¼ to 13⅝
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 6¾
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	1½ to 2½
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

overeigns	each Rs. 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

Naval.—H.M.S. *Forte* (Captain Fairfax), carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, arrived at Bombay on March 26 from Trincomalie. She will, we believe, next proceed to the Persian Gulf.

Kolapoor.—There is a dispute in the State of Kolapoor with regard to the succession. Both the "Ranee of Kolapoor" and the wife of the late Rajah—the latter only twelve years of age—claim, each for herself, the right of adoption.

The Convict Whitwell.—It is understood that the Bombay Government do not see their way to transfer the convict Whitwell from Bombay to England, and that his health is such as to make it certain that his life will be the penalty of his connection with the *Aurora* frauds.

Civil.—We understand that Mr. John Nugent has been appointed Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, in the place of Mr. John Jardine, who goes to Kattywar. The Government has again shown great discrimination in selecting Mr. Nugent for this toilsome post.—*Times of India.*

Military.—The absorption of the E. Brigade, R.H.A., the fine old Bombay Horse Artillery, is a step greatly regretted by all who know the services rendered by that gallant corps, and is regarded as an injustice to the old Bombay Artillery officers.—The Bombay army head-quarters have been removed to Poona.

Public Works.—The Government of India having declined to furnish funds for carrying on the works of the proposed Bombay Port Trust in the ensuing official year, the Government of Bombay has been compelled to order the suspension of the works now in progress, to close existing contracts, and to terminate the engagement of establishments employed on the works.

The Khandeish Frauds.—The Gunnesh Khind Frauds have now sunk, for a time at least, from public notice, and in place of that prosecution Bombay has now the Khandeish Frauds case to discuss. We explained that some time since three natives were convicted by Mr. Pritchard of fraud with regard to the funds of the famine relief fund in Khandeish. They appealed to the High Court, and one of them was acquitted, but the other two had made confessions, and the Court did not quash their conviction. The prisoners alleged that their confessions had been obtained by torture or undue influence, and thereupon the High Court ordered an inquiry as to the circumstances of the obtaining of the confessions. The Sessions Judge

reported that there had been no torture, and five judges of the High Court were engaged for three days in the end of last week hearing counsel on the Judge's report. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the Crown and Mr. Anstey for the prisoners, and as a number of fine questions were raised, including one of Bar privilege, the argument was rather an interesting one. The Court has deferred its judgment on the case.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Dharwar Cotton Report.—Dharwar, *March* 20.—A telegram from Liverpool, dated 22nd instant, quotes fair Dhollera at 5⅞d. per lb. There has been very little business doing in these districts during the past fortnight; purchases to the extent of a few hundred candies old Sawginned are reported at a price equal to Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 per candy f.o.b. Carwar. A considerable quantity of cotton has been lately sent forward to the Coast, there being no enquiry for it above Ghaut; a great portion of it however that has gone to Compta for sale is not good quality, and it is difficult now to get good selection from the balance remaining of the old crop above Ghaut, so much so that many of the dealers, in order to complete delivery of cotton previously sold, have been giving new Sawginned in the place of old. New Sawginned is now coming into the market for sale in larger quantities; we have sampled several hundred docras of it, and consider the quality much better than that of last season, we also find it cleaner. A few hundred candies of new Sawginned have been bought lately at a price equal to Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 per candy f.o.b. Carwar, April shipment, which is our to-day's quotations. About half of the crop of Sawginned cotton has been gathered, but not much of the Compta cuppas. We think there will be very little new Compta for sale before the monsoon; the plants are very good, and promise a full yield, but the Compta crop is generally a late one. At Carwar there is no cotton whatever for sale, either new or old, and very little new is expected before the middle of next month. At Compta the stock of old Sawginned and Compta together is 6,000 docras; old Sawginned there, with selection, costs Rs. 190, and old Compta Rs. 165-7-0 f. o. b. Carwar; but dealers accept Rs. 10 lower for lots without selection. The quality of the stuff going forward now to Bombay from Compta is bad, and consists mostly of rejections. A hundred docras or so of new Sawginned have arrived at Compta, and have been bought up on sample orders at Rs. 200. The ship *Sanspareil* comes to Carwar next week to fill up; about 3,000 bales of old Sawginned have been procured for her.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 24. Princess Dagmar, Lewis, Shields; Esk, Evans, Mauritius; Red Cross, Young, Liverpool.—25. Str. Penang, Smart, Bussorah; str. Surat, Baker, Suez; British Commodore, Quin, Cardiff; Western Belle, Smith, Liverpool; May Queen, Gandee, Shields; Eddystone, Wood, Shields; Kirkwood, Nobbs, Newcastle; Tennyson, Hawkins, Liverpool; Edward, Paulson, Mauritius.—26. Helen Scott, Gribble, Liverpool; Berbice, Lasta, Glasgow; Euxine, Harrington, Liverpool; Tyrol, Owen, Liverpool.—27. Str. Emeu, Perrins, Hong Kong; str. Sphinx, Colombo, Trieste.—28. Americana, France, Shields; Evelyn, Boag, Liverpool.—29. Europe, Duhalles, Bordeaux; Caldew, Clarkson, Sunderland.—30. Nimrod, Pearse, Cocanada; str. Ganga, Child, Jeddah.—31. Str. Arabia, Mathews, Calcutta; Derwent, Dann, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Brindisi.—Mr. McKewan, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Col. and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Tipping. From Southampton.—Mr. Browne. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Charrier, two Misses Murray. From Aden.—Mr. Banks.

DEPARTURES.

March 25. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Aden and Suez; Royal Visitor, Green, Falmouth; Ambrose, Tickle, London, &c.; Mongyne, Logan, Rangoon; Doxford, Robertson, Rangoon.—28. Acacia, Henderson, London, via Colombo.—30. Str. Ellora, Hector, China, &c.; Johanna Wilhelmine, Buttner, Bremen.—April 1. Mail str. Simla, Woolcott, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—For Brindisi.—Mr. T. Thomas, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Chamier and child, Mr. D. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Collis, Mr. F. Cassella, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunter and five children, Mr. R. H. Pronde, Mr. W. S. D. Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D'Oyley, Messrs. A. Somerville, J. F. Berwick, G. Teske, H. J. Leitch, J. J. Ross, Elmore, W. G. Probyn, R. R. Nesbitt, A. M. Zeller and child, Major Clay, Dr. Kendall, Major Woodhouse, Mr. H. Simson, Mr. T. Norman, Hon. M. Napier, Capt. Cavagnari, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Pollock and four children, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Dep. insp. gen. Pelly, Mr. C. Farman. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Quinton and three children, Mrs. Pitcher and two children, Mrs. Carnegy, Miss Ker, Mr. Cordeaux and child, Mr. C. C. Gale, Col. Harris, Mr. H. Reading, Mr. H. K. Shroff, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ball and six children, Major Whitehead, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. Dowthwaite, Mr. C. E. Stewart, Mr. Burnett, Mr. H. Cross, Mr. Banks, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow and three children, Mr. and Mrs Parkinson and child, Mr. J. Loney and three children, Mr. J. Jones, Mrs. Hathway and child, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. T. Muars, Mr. T. Loynds, Serj. Kinnear, Mr. W. J. Inman, Mr. J. Elliott. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Perkins, Messrs. J. Kerr, A. Cunningham, G. M. Curtis, H. N. Palmer, C. F. Low, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Webber and child. For Gibraltar.—Captain Don J. de Mello, wife, and child. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. Mackinlay. For Aden.—Mrs. Dhubhai and two children, Mr. J. Hessey.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 31, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 10 13-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	... 1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	... 1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... 1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...			Rs. 97⅜
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		,, 98⅝
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,,	,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			,, 106¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.			,, 114

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs.	10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-1
Sycee Silver		109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English		16
Ditto Pekin		16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 7s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, April 1.—Grey Goods—Shirtings: The clearances of 40-inch goods are on an increased scale, amounting in all to about 56,000 pieces, and include the following:—3,600 pieces 5¼ lbs., Rs. 3-5 to 3-6; 4,000 pieces 6 lbs., Rs. 4 to 4-2-6; 6,000 pieces 7 lbs., Rs. 4-8 to 4-12; 3,350 pieces 7¼ lbs., Rs. 5-3 to 5-6; 1,000 pieces 8 lbs., Rs. 5-8; 29,000 pieces 8½ lbs., Rs. 5-7 to 6-15; and 200 pieces 9½ lbs., Rs. 7. 10 lbs. are in demaud, with little or no stock available. In 45-inch Cloths the transactions are considerable, the sales reported comprise 500 pieces 7 lbs., Rs. 4-14; 8,850 pieces 8 lbs., Rs. 5-7 to 5-9; 2,650 pieces 9 lbs., Rs. 6-1 to 6-2-6; and 850 pieces 10 lbs., Rs. 6-12. 60 and 54-inch Cloths there is not much doing, the only clearances being 900 pieces 10 lbs. 50-inch, Rs. 6-8 to 6-14; and 300 pieces 11 lbs. 54-inch, Rs. 7-6. The business in T-Cloths shows some increase, but the buying from importers is a good deal restricted by the demand for country made goods. We note the following clearances, 4,000 pieces 26 to 29-inch, 8 to 6 lbs., 10 annas per lb.; 1,500 pieces 5 lbs., Rs. 2-14 to 2-14-6; and 2,150 pieces 7 lbs., Rs. 3-12-6 to 4-12. The demand for Madapollams continues good, at above former rates; the clearances have been 500 pieces 2⅝ lbs., Rs. 1-12; 1,000 pieces 2½ lbs., Rs. 1-12; 3,000 pieces 2⅜ lbs., Rs. 1-14; and 6,750 pieces 3 lbs., Rs. 2-0-3 to 2-1. 5½ lbs. are very scarce, and early arrivals would command paying rates, to-day's value being Rs. 3-11. The demand for Jacconets is still good, 45-inch makes being principally in request, with only moderate stocks. The sales are 1,000 pieces 2½ lbs., 40-inch, Rs. 1-15-6; 2,000 pieces 45-inch, 2⅞ to 2¾ lbs., Rs. 2-5-3 to 2-7-3; 2,000 pieces 3 lbs. to 3¼ lbs., Rs. 2-9-3 to 2-11-3; and 3,000 pieces 3¼ lbs., Rs. 2-10 to 2-13-3; 1,200 pieces 3¼ lbs., 50-inch, Rs. 2-14. In Printers there is little doing, the clearances being 300 pieces 2½ lbs., Rs. 1-13-6; 750 pieces 2⅜ lbs., Rs. 1-15; 900 pieces 3 lbs., Rs. 2-2-6; and 600 pieces 4 lbs., Rs. 3. In Domestics we have to notice a small sale, at 9½ annas per lb. Mulls have been in very good inquiry, at slightly better rates, 7,200 pieces having been sold at Rs. 1-2-6 to 1-2-9. Dhotis of all sorts continue very saleable, at former quotations, the clearances for the week are 2,850 pairs 40 by 45-inch, at Rs. 1-2 to 1-4. Bleached Goods: The demand for almost all descriptions, except Shirtings, continues very good. Jacconets of medium qualities are wanted, and a sale of 3,600 pieces are reported at prices exhibiting an improvement of 1 to 2 annas per piece. Domets are somewhat more in command better prices. Tanjibs continue to be inquired for, and clearances of 4,500 pieces have been effected at the full quotation of last week. Mulls are in small supply, but unchanged in value. Dyed and Printed Goods: The transactions in Dyed Goods are small, with a considerable stock in first hands. The sales of the week have consisted almost entirely of Cambrics, at slightly easier rates. Printed Goods are in heavy stock, prices of most sorts rise in favour of buyers. Turkey Red Goods: The sales in this department are again large, but no further advance has been obtainable, the demand in the bazaar for Mulls, Jacconets, and Cambrics continues. Prints are neglected. Twist: The extremely low rates at present ruling market have attracted the attention of dealers in the bazaar, who have purchased more largely than for many weeks past. 30's Water and 40's Mule must be quoted fully ¼ anna per lb. dearer, at which advance the market closes firm. Stocks of these descriptions are moderate, and with an average consumption demand prices can hardly fail to improve. The higher counts are not in quite so good requests, and quotations are a little lower. In Coloured Yarns we have to notice a slight improvement both in the demand and value of Turkey Red Twist. Metals: There have been a few transactions in Metals, but the business in this department is still of a very unsatisfactory nature. In Copper no sales are reported, stocks are moderate, with prices unaltered. Yellow Metal is in small supply, and sellers could obtain an advance of about ¼ rupee per cwt. Iron is firmly held, and an increased inquiry has been experienced for Swedish, the supply of which is small, at rather higher prices. Some sales of Spelter have transpired at better rates, especially for English, which is scarce. Tin Plates slightly in favour of buyers. Sheet Metals there is no change of importance to notice.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, April 1.—The advanced quotations in Liverpool have enabled the dealers not only to maintain the previously high range of prices, but have induced some few buyers to pay an advance of Rs. 2 per candy for ready cotton, the quotation for future delivery being unchanged. The total purchases reported amount to about 12,000 bales, and consist chiefly of new Comrawuttees, but likewise include some considerable parcels of Broach descriptions, the supply of which is daily increasing. The arrivals from up-country are a little larger in extent, but it appears to be the impression in some quarters that the natives will hold back more of the crop than they did last season, unless prices materially improve. The market is rather quiet at the close. In other articles of export, the only change to notice is a fair demand for Wool at about Rs. 6 per candy in advance.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Adams, G., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Kirwee to Saharunpore. March 22.

Baugh, Col. F. W., Bengal inf., dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, N.W.P., is permitted to resign his appt. in the forest dept., and his servs. are replaced at disp. of the military dept. March 22.

Beighton, T. D., to offic., until further orders, as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge. March 21.

Biggs, T. H., resumed charge of his duties as asst. to the acct. gen., Bombay, on March 4. March 25.

Birch, E. G., offic. civil and sess. judge of Burdwan, to be civil and sess. judge of Burdwan. March 25.

Blunt, W., jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from Boolundshuhur to Meerut. March 22.

Boyd, Capt. M. O., asst. comnr., has been placed in charge of the Shillong Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. March 25. [on March 18. No. 87.

Brassington, J. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the 2nd presidency div.

Browne, J. F., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, during absence on deputation of Madocks. March 23.

Cahusac, Rev. C. W., B.A., has been perm. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service from Jan. 24, the date of the expiration of his furlough.

Campbell, G., is app. proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade, revenue survey, Upper Circle, from March 1.

Carstairs, J. S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, 2nd grade, during absence on leave of W. L. Heeley, B.A. No. 458R, March 22.

Chamarett, A., surveyor, doing duty at presidency office, is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade, junior dept., topographical survey, with effect from March 1, v. Neale, supernumy., on furlough.

Charles, J. G., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, from date on which D. M. Barbour may make over charge. March 21.

Cole, Capt. R. A., superint. of Coorg, and offic. sec. to the chief comnr., is app. to offic. as Inam comnr., during Col. T. Clerk's abs. March 20.

Cornell, W. M.A., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on privilege leave, of A. J. R. Bainbridge. March 23.

Cowley, F. W. R., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong. March 28.

Currie, Capt. F., city mag. of Lucknow, to offic. as dep. comnr. of Oonao, during absence on furlough of Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier. March 20.

Davies, W. G., is app. offic. comr. of the Lahore div., to offic. as comr. of the Amritsur div. March 20.

Dickens—Strachey.—Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., sec. to the govt. of India in the pub. works dept., having ret. from furl., resumed charge of his office from Col. R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., on March 17. From the date of Col. Dickens's ret., the services of Col. Strachey will remain at the disposal of the legislative dept. as an addl. member of the council of the gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. March 22.

Drummond, E. D., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Patna div., during the absence, on leave, of R. P. Jenkins. March 25.

Eden.—The services of the Hon. A. Eden, sec. to the govt. of Bengal, in the judicial dept., are placed at the disposal of the govt. of India, in the foreign dept. March 25.

Eliott, Col. W. R., addi. comr. Amritsur and Jullundhur div., to offic. as comr. of the Lahore div. March 20.

Elsmie, G. R., dep. comr. of Gujranwala, to offic. as addl. comr., Amritsur and Jullundhur divisions. March 20.

Fendall, lieut. col. J., dep. comr. of Mozuffurgurh, to offic. as dep. comr. of Gurdaspore, when relieved. March 20.

Fisher, F. H., assist. mag. and coll., from Jounpore to Banda. March 22.

Fitzgerald, G., made over charge of the office of assist. compt. gen. to T. W. Bliss on the forenoon of March 15. [March 20.

Gardiner, J. W., assist. comr., from the Amritsar to the Simla dist.

Gibson, H. W., assist. comr. of Sectapore, in Oude, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hurdui, till further orders, in the room of J. G. Anderson, transf. to Sectapore. March 20.

Graves—Barron.—W. H. Graves, assist. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from 2nd to 1st div., Agra canal. A. H. Barron, assist. eng., 2nd grade, is transf. from 1st to 2nd div., Agra canal. March 22.

Halliday, F. M., is re app. to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot. March 21.

Healy, Capt. E., is, at his own request, perm. to resign his app. in the East Indian Railway Volunteer rifle corps. March 20.

Hill, Serjeant major W., overseer, 1st grade, att. to the Ramghur div., is remanded to military duty at his own request, with effect from March 1.

Hogg, F. R., officg. dep. director gen. of the Post-office of India, returned on Feb. 25 from the priv. leave granted to him on Nov. 18.

Holmes, W., asst. mag. and coll., from Allygurh to Mynpoory. March 22.

Holbrow, S. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Jullundur to the Ferozepore dist. March 11.

Home, A. L., asst. consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, is transfd. to the Central Provs., and is app. to offic. as dep. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, v. Strettel, on leave. March 20.

Hopkins, J. A., B.L., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Midnapore. March 23.

Hutchinson, Lieut. J. B., asst. comr., from Lahore to Gurdaspore, to hold charge of Dalhousie during the ensuing season. March 10. No. 508.

Jackson, Dr. C. J., to be municipal comr. for the town of Patna. March 23.

Jackson, H. W., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jullundur, pending the arrival of Capt. Sewell. March.

Johnson.—The order of the Govt. of Madras, dated Oct. 18, appg. Mr. S. M. Johnson, asst. controller of public works accounts, 2nd grade, and posting him to the railway branch of the public works dept. is confd. March 21.

Johnston, J. H., to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police, with effect from Jan. 6.

Kelly, F., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, at Gurgaon, with effect from date on which R. C. Jones proceeds on sick furlough. No. 1,133, March 20.

Kilby, W. J., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Shahabad, during the absence on leave of W. D. Pratt. March 23. [March 18.

King, L. B. B., C.S., reported his return to Bombay from furlough on

Lacey.—The transfer of E. Lacey, accountant, 2nd grade, from Mysore to Hyderabad, ordered in P.W.D. notification No. 417, Dec. 16, 1870, is cancelled. March 23.

Layard, Col. F. P., S.C., superint. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Behar Circle on Dec. 7, 1870. No. 77.

LeBreton, Lieut. W. J., Bengal staff corps, asst. controller, 1st grade, Punjab, and offic. dep. controller, N.W.P., is transfd. to Bengal, but will continue in his offic. app. March 20.

Leupolt, J. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, from Mynpoory to Etah. March 22.

Lindsay, Capt. A. W. C., asst. superint., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. tempy. as sec. to the chief comnr. of Mysore. March 20.

Loch.—The services of Capt. R. G. Loch, private sec. and A.D.C. to the lieut. gov., are placed at disposal. March 24.

Luke, P. V., asst. superint., 3rd grade, is app. to offic., as a temp. arrangement, as a superint. of the 3rd grade in charge of the store branch, v. Capt. Eckford. March 28.

Lumsden, J. J. F., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from Banda to Kirwee. March 22.

Luttman-Johnson, H., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Gya during absence, on leave, of Coxhead. March 21.

McGill, J., surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is prom. to the senior dept. as an asst. superint. of the 2nd grade, with effect from March 1.

Mangles, R. L., V.C., offic. sec. to the board of revenue, Bengal, services placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. March 17.

Martin, Ensign G. W., 88th foot, probat. asst. superint., having reported himself at the head-quarters' office in Calcutta, is directed to join the 1st div., Lower Provs., at Nowgong, in Assam. No. 48, March 25.

Masters, J., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Maldah, during the abs., on deputation, of Irvine. March 23. [282J, March 15.

Mathew, Dr. T., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Monghyr. No.

Millar, Major F. J., offic. dep. comr. of Gurdaspore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Mozuffergurh, on return from leave. March 20.

Moir.—The services of D. R. Moir, superint., Agra central prison, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the home dept. March 22.

Muspratt, H., to be addl. judge of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye. March 25.

Orton, Rev. F., B.A., to be chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the date on which he joined. March 28.

Palmer—Godfrey—Bruce.—The undermentioned gentlemen are app. assist. controllers of public works accounts, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted as follows :—E. M. Palmer, to Bengal, with effect from March 22. F. E. Godfred, to Bombay. D. E. Bruce, to Bengal, as assist. examiner of railway accounts.

Palmer, E. M., assist. controller, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transf. to the Punjab, v. Le Breton. March 20.

Parsons, Major Q. D., to offic. in 1st grade of dist. superints. of police, with effect from date on which he relieved Major W. T. Fagan. Dated March 23.

Paterson, W. S., having reported his return from furl., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad. March 22.

Phillips, P., dep. controller, Bengal, and offic. controller, Rajpootana, is transf. to the N.W.P., but will continue to offic. in Rajpootana. March 25.

Pollen, F., asst. mag. and coll., transf. from Meerut to Boolundshuhur. March 22.

Rees, F. W. J., B.A., is reapp. to officiate as superint. of stamps and stationery during absence on deputation of Mr. W. Cornell, M.A. March 25.

Roleston, W., accountant 4th grade, Bengal, is transf. to Punjab as accountant 3rd grade, v. George, resigned. March 25.

Rundall, Col. F. H., R.E., will continue to officiate as inspector gen. of irrigation, and dep. sec. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., irrigation branch. March 20.

Russell, A. E., on furlough, to be civil and sess. judge of Dinagepore, with effect from March 15.

Sale, Lieut. M. T., R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, to be attached to the garrison engineer's div., Fort William, as a temp. measure. March 15.

Scott, J. R., asst. engr. 2nd grade, is transf. from the Delhi to the Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, v. W. C. Hennessey, asst. engr. 1st grade, transf. from latter to former district. March 22.

Sinclair, E. D., accountant 4th grade, Bengal, is transf. to Central Provinces as accountant 3rd grade, to fill an existing vacancy. March 20.

Sparks, H. J., offic. dep. comr. of Baraitch, to offic. as dep. comr. of Lucknow, during the absence on furl. of Mr. Quinton. March 20.

Stanton, Capt. R.E., superint. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Delhi district, Rajpootana State Railway, v. W. C. Furnivall, M.I.C.E., transferred to the Agra district Rajpootana State Railway. March 22.

Thomson, J. B., app. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., has rep. his arrival on the 16th Nov. last.

Tollemache.—The services of the Rev. C. R. Tollemache, M.A., chaplain of Seetapoore, Oude, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of British Burmah, with effect from the 10th April.

Tucker, Capt. W. R., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the garrison engineer's division on March 6, 1871.

Tupp, A. C., assist. mag. and coll., is transferred from Futtehpore to Dehra Doon. March 22.

Udny—Beckett.—Mr. R. Udny, asst. comr., is transfd. from the Rawulpindi to the Bunnoo dist., on the conclusion of the ensuing examination of asst. and extra asst. comrs., and Mr. H. B. Beckett, asst. comr., from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Peshawur dist., for the charge of the outpost of Hoti Mardan. March 20.

Webber, T. W., asst. consvr. of forests, 1st grade, in the Central Provs., is app. to offic. as dep. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, in those provinces, with effect from March 22.

Westmacott, E. V., B.A., is app. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dinagepore, with effect from March 15.

White, J., dep. coll., Sarun, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act XVI. of 1870, in that dist. March 17.

White, P. J., to offic. as dep. comr. of Jaloun as a temp. arrangement. March 22.

Wood, T., asst. controller, 1st grade, to continue to offic. as asst. controller, Bengal, during the abs. of Lieut. L. Breton. March 24.

Wood, W. C., asst. comr. of Oonao, to offic. as dep. com. of Baraitch. March 20.

Worsley, C. F., is reappointed to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, 2nd grade. March 21.

Grades of Rank.—Controllers Public Works.

The undermentioned officers, public works dept., have been graded as follows (vide *Gazette of India*, March 18):—

As controllers, 1st class, 1st grade:—Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E.; H. Marten.

As controllers, 1st class, 2nd grade:—F. R. Boyce; S. R. Brock.

As controller, 2nd class, 1st grade:—Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps.

As controllers, 2nd class, 2nd grade:—Capt. A. J. Filgate, R.E., asst. acct. gen.; J. Hopkins, asst. acct. gen.; Major B. J. C. Prior, Madras staff corps.

As controllers, 2nd class, 3rd grade:—J. H. Harding; Capt. J. P. Westmorland, R.E.; Capt. D. H. Traill, R.E.

As controllers, 2nd class, 4th grade:—W. B. Farr; T. Moss; Capt. E. A. Treavor, R.E.; R. H. Trotter; Capt. C. M. Moberley, R.E.; J. Robinson; Major G. E. Hankin, staff corps (officg.).

As deputy controllers:—W. A. Billings, E. Claxton, R. B. Duncan, D. C. Gordon, J. Mills, F. Moore, E. Morton, W. R. Newman, P. Phillps.

As assistant controllers, 1st grade:—Lieut. W. J. Breton, Bengal staff corps; W. G. Bayly, B.A.; J. W. Fordham.

As assistant controller, 2nd grade:—Mr. Morrison.

Public Works Department.—Forests.

No. 1,222.—*March* 8.—With the approval of the Govt. of India, the following proms. of officers in the Forest Department are made, with effect from Oct. 1:—

Major C. Batchelor, dep. consvr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. J. C. McDonnel, asst. consvr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. W. S. Hillier, asst. consvr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.

No. 1,223.—The following list of forest rangers, in the forest dept., Punjab, with their grades, and the dates from which their apps. to present grades have effect, is published for general information:—

Forest Rangers, 1st Grade.—Mr. F. O. Le Marchand, Oct. 1, 1869; Mr. R. Sanderson, Jan. 1, 1870; Mr. N. Wroughton, Jan. 15, 1870.

Forest Rangers, 2nd Grade.—Mr. G. A. Walters, Jan. 1, 1869; Mr. J. A. Mackay, Jan. 15, 1870; Mr. J. T. A. Monteath, May 1, 1870.

Promotions.—Engineer Establishment.

No. 1,225.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following proms. in the engineer estab. of the public works dept., with effect from March 1:—

From exec. engr., 4th grade to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. R. D. Falkiner, exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div.

From asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Upper Sirhind div.

Bengal Public Works.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed assistant controllers of public works accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted as follows:—

Mr. E. M. Palmer, to Bengal, with effect from March 22.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, to Bombay.

Mr. D. E. Bruce, to Bengal, as an asst. examiner of railway accounts.

MILITARY.

Anson, Lieut. G. W., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force, servs. placed at disp. of the Govt. of N.W.P. for app. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov.

Bingham, Lieut. E. H., qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 13th N.I., v. Lieut. W. Wilmer, 1st wing subalt., and offic. adjt., proc. on furl. March 8.

Birch.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated Feb. 24 last, app. Capt. H. H. Birch, 27th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer from March 21, during abs., on inspection duty, of the brigade major.

Boyes, Local Capt. W. J., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to be station staff officer Subathoo, v. Local Capt. H. J. Macdonnell, of same regt. March 17.

Bushby.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 14 last, app. Capt. C. M. Bushby, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 11th N.I., v. Lieut. Grey.

Chalmers, Ensign E. W., 1st batt. 11th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 12th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Green, offic. adjt. Dated Feb. 25.

Compigne.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5 last, app. Lieut. H. M. Compigne to offic. as qrmr., 106th foot, with effect from Jan. 29 last, v. Mackey, proc. to Morar on duty. Regtl. order confd., dated April 24 last, app. Lieut. Compigne to act as interpreter, during absence on leave of Bulkeley, there being no qualified officer available.

Davidson.—Regtl. order confid., dated Feb. 23 last, app. Capt. and adjt. T. R. Davidson, 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Wise, on leave.

Elles.—Punjab order confd., No. 25, dated Jan. 18, app. Lieut. E. R. Elles, Peshawar mountain baty., to offic. in com. of the baty., in add. to his other duties, has effect from Oct. 1, 1870. No. 104.

Forbes, Lieut. E. M., gen. list., inf., to be capt., from Feb. 22, in the room of Capt. J. Gregory, deceased.

Ford.—The services of Lieut. col. B. Ford, Madras staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George. March 20.

Fulford—Hepburn.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 10 last, app. Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, 26th N.I., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Hepburn, proc. on leave. Dated March 10, att. Capt. A. B. Hepburn, late qrmr., proc. on furl., to the regt. for duty.

Goodridge, Lieut. F. T., 2nd wing subalt., 13th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties. March 7.

Harenc.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Feb. 17 last, making the following temporary arrangement, owing to the return from furlough of Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd squadron officer 4th Bengal cav.:—Lieut. C. E. Harenc, 2nd squadron subaltern, late offic. 2nd squadron officer, to officiate as 1st squadron subaltern, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. D. Adamson.

Healy, Capt. E., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his app. in the E.I. Railway volunteer rifle corps.

Home, Capt. S. B., attached to 22nd N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, Presidency district, during absence on inspection duty of Capt. A. J. C. Birch, brigade major.

Howey, Capt. J. E. W., gen. list, inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to 34th N.I. for duty.

Howey, Lieut. col. W., Bengal inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for gen. duty. March 8.

Hunt.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Feb. 9 last, appointing Lieut. H. V. Hunt, 2nd wing subaltern 25th N.I., to officiate as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. N. Steel, late qrmr., proceeded on furlough, and attaching the latter officer to the regiment for duty.

Jervis.—Ferozepore station order confirmed, dated Feb. 18 last, appointing Lieut. col. F. V. R. Jervis, Bengal staff corps, late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 28th N.I., to do gen. duty at Ferozepore, with effect from Jan. 23 last.

Mackenzie, Lieut. col. J. R., having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. from the 12th of Feb., 1871.

Marriner.—The following order is confd.:—Capt. G. Marriner, 58th Foot, brig. major, Allahabad, to offic. as assist. adj. gen., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 21 last, as a temp. arrangement, v. lieut. col. J. E. Fraser, proceeded on leave.

Marsh, Capt. F. H. B., 2nd wing subalt., 32nd N.I., to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties during the absence, on special duty, of Capt. A. C. Crookshank. March 7.

Martin.—The services of Ens. G. W. Martin, 88th foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the home dept., for employment in the survey department.

Mills.—Ens. A. M'L. Mills, 2nd battalion, 25th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 10th regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 285 of this date, will rank as lieut. in the corps, with effect from Feb. 9, 1870.

McQueen, Capt. J. W., comdt. 5th Punjab inf., to officiate as comdt. corps of guides, Punjab frontier force, during absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. F. H. Jenkins. March.

Money, Capt. G. N., 2nd wing subalt., 5th Punjab inf., to offic. as comdt., during the period Capt. McQueen may offic. as comdt. of the corps of guides. March 20.

Sheriff, Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. P., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty. March 8.

Stevens, Capt. G. B., 13th N.I., att., to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

Walter, Brig. gen. J. M'N., C.B., of the 12th foot, is posted to the Sealkote brigade. March 9.

Wilson.—Regtl order confd., dated Feb. 9 last, app. Lieut. E. H. Wilson, 2nd wing subalt, 36th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Thompson, on m.c.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Officers' Return from Furlough.

The following order received from the Government of India, Military Department, is published for general information:—

Military Department, Fort William, March 2.—Extract from a Memo-

randum from Col. H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Home Department (No. 64, dated Fort William, March 2):—

Para. 2. An officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may *bona fide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or regiment; and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Right Hon. Governor-General in Council considers, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation [Furlough Rules of 1868, rule 17] in India," even though the officer should belong to the Madras Presidency.

Rivers Thompson, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Examination in the Native Languages.

No. 422.—The annual examination of assistant and extra assistant commissioners will be held on Wednesday, April 12, and following days.

Divisional committees will be formed at the following places:—

1. Delhi; for candidates from Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Ambala, Ludiana, Simla.

2. Lahore; for candidates from Jullundhur, Hushiarpore, Kangra, Amritsar, Gurdaspore, Syalkot, Lahore, Ferozpore, Gujeranwala.

3. Rawal Pindi; for candidates from Rawal Pindi, Gujerat, Jhelum, Shahpore, Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara.

4. Multan; for candidates from Multan, Jhung, Mozuffurgurh, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan.

5. Dera Ismail Khan; for candidates from Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo.

There will be but one set of papers, and the candidate will be passed for the Higher or Lower Standard, according to the degree of proficiency exhibited by him in the examination.

The papers will be prepared and the marks assigned not by divisional committees, but by a special committee appointed by the Hon. the Lieut.-governor, and acting under the general control and supervision of the Central Committee.

Thus the duties of the divisional committees will be confined to assigning marks for the following subjects:—

Written Translation.
Dictated Translation.
Reading Vernacular and Bankers' Books.
Conversation.

And one of their members will be present throughout in the room where the written examination is conducted, and transmit, under sealed cover, to the Secretary, Central Committee, at the conclusion of the examination, the papers of each candidate, together with his qualification report and abstract of decisions, and the report of the Divisional Committee in regard to the subjects above specified.

Candidates who have failed in the vernacular, but have passed a satisfactory examination in other subjects, may be declared to have passed for the Higher or Lower Standard, as the case may be, subject to further examination in vernacular.

Candidates who have passed the Higher Standard will not be invested with full powers until they have exercised special powers for one year.

No. 423.—Appointments.—With reference to notification No. 422, the Hon. the Lieut.-governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to form a special committee for preparing the examination questions and examining the replies:—

Messrs. R. Taylor, C.S.; E. O'Brien, C.S.; J. A. E. Miller; H. M. Plowden; Jaishi Ram, extra assistant commissioner.

Leave and Allowances—Engineer Officers, Public Works.

March 9, *No.* 1,337.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

No. 2,197, Fort William, April 24, 1868.

Read the following document:—

Extract from Proceedings in the Public Works Department No. 509E, dated March 23, 1866, forwarding an application from the Government of Bombay that engineers employed under Municipal Committees which manage local funds in the Bombay Presidency may be graded with the Imperial Public Works Establishment, so as to be eligible for pension from the general revenues, while their pay will be disbursed from the local funds on the establishment of which they are employed.

An endorsement of the Home Department No. 23, dated June 4, 1866, on a letter from the Government of Bombay, recommending that all masters of schools under the direct control of the Department of Education should have claims to pension from the general revenue, though they be paid from local funds.

An endorsement of the Home Department, No. 755, dated May 30, 1867, on a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oude, forwarding a letter from the Director of Public Instruction in that province, urging that if service as a teacher in a school maintained from a local cess be not allowed to count towards pension, at least such teacher may be allowed to reckon his previous service in a school maintained from the general revenues, in the event of his re-transfer to another school maintained from those revenues, so that the break caused by the intervening service in a local cess school may not operate to his prejudice.

Home Department's endorsement No. 2,164, dated July 11, 1867, on a letter to the Government of Bombay, giving cover to a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 29, dated May 24, 1867, authorising the introduction of a Bill into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the levy of an anna cess on the land revenue in all districts where the population might agree to it as a voluntary contribution for educational and other purposes of local improvement.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3,444, dated Oct. 7, recommending, in the event of rejection of the proposition received with the Home Department's endorsement, dated June 4, 1866, that all Government servants of the Educational, or any other department, who have been or may be permitted to take employment in offices paid from local funds under Government control, may be subjected to a reduction of three or four per cent. from the pay which they receive wholly or in part from the local funds, and be permitted to count towards pension from the general revenue all time spent in such service, during which the proportional deduction that may be fixed is duly paid to Government by the local funds.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the questions referred by the Government of Bombay depend on the stability of the local funds of that Presidency, and the anna cess on the land revenue being the chief or most important source of income of those funds, orders on the question should not be passed before receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch recognising and assenting to the levy of the cess.

2. The rulings of the Home authorities and the Government of India respecting the pensionary claims of persons employed under Municipalities or in Establishments maintained from local funds are stated in the accompanying memorandum. There is no objection under those rulings to the pensioning of persons in otherwise eligible grades who may be employed in establishments controlled by Government and paid from local funds, provided that the pensions be paid from the same source from which those persons received their salaries.

3. This proviso makes it indispensable that the income of the local funds which incur this liability for pension should be derived from taxation like the cesses on land revenue, for education, roads, &c., or from other permanent sources, like those of the Bengal Amalgamated District Roads' Fund, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary and revocable contributions like some of the contributions for schools, which are comprehended in local funds under a loose acceptation of the term.

4. In the same view it is indispensable that the local funds should, as to the sources of their income, be under the control of Government, although Municipal Committees may, as in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, be employed to administer the funds.

5. The eligibility for pension from the source from which salary is paid of persons employed on establishments maintained from such local funds as fulfil these two conditions is recognised by the rulings in the accompanying memorandum, and it may be provided for in such a way as to facilitate transfers of persons from establishments paid from local funds to those maintained from the general revenues, and *vice versa*.

6. The Governor-general in Council is accordingly pleased to rule—

I.—That persons employed in establishments that are maintained from local funds which fulfil the two indispensable conditions above stated shall be eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, on the understanding that when the service has been rendered wholly on those establishments, the pension shall be charged to those funds.

II.—That where a person has served partly in the establishments appertaining to the local funds above described, and partly in establishments paid from the general revenue, the pension shall be charged to the local fund and to the general revenue in the proportion of the total receipts of the applicant from those sources during the whole course of his service.

III.—That the pension or portion of a pension which may be payable from a local fund under the two preceding rules shall be the first charge on the fund, so that provision to meet it shall be reserved before other expenditure of the year is defrayed from the fund.

IV.—That the pension, if payable partly from the general revenues, shall, during the course of the year, be disbursed wholly from those revenues, which will be recouped at the end of the year by the proper contribution from the local fund from the sum to be reserved for the purpose under Rule III.

V.—That where the strength and pay of an establishment are fixed with the sanction of the Government of India, pension for service on such an establishment shall be charged to the general revenues, although a portion of the cost be defrayed by a contribution from a local fund, unless a debit of a part of the pension to the local fund be ordered in regulating the fund's contribution.

7. The Engineer Officers employed under Municipal Committees in the interior of the Bombay Presidency may be graded with the Imperial Public Works Department, on the understanding that their pay will be disbursed wholly from Local Funds, that their pensions will be adjusted under these rules, and that the income of the Local Funds will be secured by the levy of the anna cess, for which permission to legislate has been accorded by the Secretary of State.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that any service under Local Funds, which may, under the Resolution No. 2,197, dated April 24, 1868, count towards pension, may also count towards leave under the Leave Rules for Uncovenanted Servants.

2. In cases of leave granted in conformity with this Resolution, the leave allowances shall be chargeable against the Local Fund from which the service is paid.

3. In the case of leave granted to an Officer who, after serving in any Local Fund Establishment under the circumstances stated in paragraph 1, has been transferred to an Establishment paid from the general revenues, the leave allowances will be charged against the local fund and the general revenues in the proportion of salary disbursed from these sources respectively during the service qualifying for the leave.

Staff Corps Examination Rules.

In the *Gazette of India*, dated March 18, 1871, the following approved rules for the examination of probationers for the staff corps are published:—

The Governor-General in Council observes that the draft rules have substantially been accepted by all the officers and heads of administrations consulted. Certain slight alterations have been suggested, most of

which have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and are embodied in the rules herewith issued.

2. Objections, however, have been in some quarters brought forward to some of the text-books now in use, viz., to "Maine's Ancient Law," and "Austin's Province of Jurisprudence Determined," and "J. S. Mill's Political Economy," as being too advanced and abstruse for such examinations as are contemplated in these rules. The Governor-General in Council, considering that there is much weight in these objections, has determined, as far as the examinations conducted under the authority of this office are concerned, to substitute for the above the following text-books:—"Bentham's Theory of Legislation," published by Messrs. Trubner, London, 1864;" "Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy."

Rules for the Examination of Probationers for the Staff Corps of the Administrations and Branches of the Service under the Control of the Foreign Office.

Under the terms of paragraph 5 of Notification in the Home Department, No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864,* the following instructions are issued for the conduct of examinations, without passing which, under paragraph 3 of the above notification, a probationer cannot be permanently appointed to the staff corps.

This department is concerned with two classes of such probationers:—1. Those employed in the Civil Administration of the Punjab, Oude, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mysore. 2. Those employed in the Political Department.

1. The subjects and books for the examination of the first of the above classes will, from November 1 next, be as follows:—Indian History—The last edition of "Marshman's History"—Political Economy—"Fawcett's Manual"—Jurisprudence—"Bentham's Theory of Legislation" (Trubner, London, 1864).

2. Half-yearly examinations in the above subjects will, as laid down in paragraph 4 of notification in home department No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, be held in April and October of each year.

3. The head (lieut. governor, chief commissioner, resident, or agent to the Governor general) of the administration will, not less than a month in advance, fix the exact date on which, and the place where, the examinations will be held; will publish the same in the local *Gazette*, if there be one; and send notice to all officers liable to examination.

4. Not less than a fortnight before the date fixed for examination, the head of the administration will appoint a committee for the conduct of the examination, to consist of not less than two officers.

5. Such committee will frame papers of questions [to be not less than eight or more than twelve] on each of the books above mentioned.

6. The candidates will be allowed three hours to answer each set of questions.

7. To each question a number of marks will be allotted, to amount to about 100 in the aggregate. To pass the examination in each particular subject, it will be necessary that the candidate obtain 60 per cent. of such aggregate maximum number of marks.

8. When the examination is concluded, the committee will submit to the head of the Administration—(1.) The questions andanswers. (2.) A schedule of the marks attained by each of the candidates, in the prescribed form.

9. The head of the administration will consider the recommendation of the committee, will decide whether the several candidates have or have not passed the required test, and will report his decision to the Foreign Secretary withiu one month from date of examination. If, in his opinion, any officer has passed "with credit," or "with great credit," he will state this in the report.

10. He will, at the same time, furnish a statement of all officers liable to examination in the prescribed form.

11. As prescribed in paragraph 7 of notification dated Oct. 5, 1864, in home department, "every officer in civil employment will, in addition in the above examination, and notwithstanding his appointment to the staff corps, be required to undergo the local and departmental examinations prescribed for covenanted civil servants in the province in which he is serving."

12. For the second of the two classes of officers above-mentioned, the tests are the same as above, and they are in addition required to pass an examination in—(1) "Wheaton's International Law;" (2) "Aitchison's Treatise," more particularly those portions relating to the province in which the officer is serving; (3) The Persian language.†

13. For the examination in the first two of the above subjects, rules 5, 6, and 7, above detailed, will apply.

14. For the examination in the Persian language two papers will be set:—(1) A passage of Persian to be translated into English; (2) a passage of English to be translated into Persian.

The candidate will also be required to hold with moderate fluency a conversation in Persian with some proficient in that language, to be appointed by the committee. He will also be required to read a Persian manuscript with a fair amount of facility.

15. To each of the above four tests a maximum of twenty marks will be allotted, and the attainment of not less than forty-five marks in the aggregate will entitle the candidate to pass.

16. For the rest, rules one to four and eight to ten above specified, will, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the examination of this class of officers.

* Subject to such general directions as shall from time to time be given by the Government of India, the examinations will be conducted by a committee acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-governor, or Chief Commissioner, or Political Agent, or Resident, as the case may be.

† Under paragraph 4 of the above notification, the production of a certificate to show that the candidate has elsewhere passed an examination in Persian will exempt him from examination therein.

In British Burmah the test will be the higher standard in Burmese.

POSTINGS OF OFFICERS.—The attention of Indian officers is called to the following War Office G.O.:—"When applications are made to the Adjutant-general for the exchange of an officer from one battalion to another of the same regiment, certificates are to be transmitted showing that they do not intend to sell out or retire upon half-pay after effecting such exchange, but that it is their *bona fide* intention to join and do duty immediately the leave of absence, which may have been granted to either or both, is cancelled by the exchange."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustance:—Mr. A. C. Rogers, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Mahanuddy division, passed in Colloquial Hindustance on March 9. Mr. F. Taylor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellee division, passed in the Departmental Standard on Feb. 6. Lieut. S. J. Lambert, R.E.; Private W. Johnson, 11th Hussars; Ens. W. Coles, 105th foot; Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., Medical Department; Asst. surg. J. O'Brien, Medical Department; Asst. surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., Medical Department; Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.D., Medical Department. Mr. W. H. King, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Dum-Dum division, passed in the Departmental Standard on Dec. 12 last.

LEAVE TO CASHMERE.—With reference to G.O. No. 63 of 1870, officers, during the leave season, in submitting applications for general leave [to Cashmere, will be required to append to the ordinary applications the usual certificate agreeing to conform to the rules before availing themselves of the leave granted, such receipts to be kept for record in staff offices, and the rules themselves retained by divisional and district staff officers at the conclusion of the leave season. The rules are first to be allotted to officers whose leave has appeared in G.O.C.C. and a sufficient number retained for officers immediately proceeding on privilege leave; any excess number of rules to be returned to this office, to meet further requirements for other divisions or districts, and general officers are therefore requested to return any copies of the rules, or to make further application for additional copies, by the 1st May at latest.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. C. A. Barwell, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major E. H. Scott, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 40th (the Shahjehanpore) regiment of N.I., for twenty months. Major J. T. Watson, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. F. H. Jenkins, Bengal staff corps, commandant, corps of guides, Punjab frontier force, for two years. Major D. W. Wise, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 18th Bengal cavalry, for twenty months. Lieut. col. J. Davis, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Capt. R. Skinner, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. Stewart, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. A. Eastham, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. M. J. J. P. O'Connell, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. E. Gaulter, to the hills north of Deyrah for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs. Captain and brevet major T. F. Dixon, 39th foot, to Cashmere for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs. Capt. F. S. Hore, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. E. H. Berkeley, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. G. W. Malet, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. P. Egerton, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign C. S. Cumberland, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign F. Abbott, to Kishnaghur, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, dep. judge advocate, Meerut div., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe. Capt. H. C. Greenaway, adj. 10th Bengal cav., to Cashmere and Simla, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Second Capt. F. V. Eyre, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, is allowed leave of absence for six months from April 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Cashmere, on private affairs. Capt. A. Nicols, 1st battalion 5th foot, to England by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. H. Hartford, 36th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Brevet col. R. H. Currie, 39th foot, to Murree, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Surg. J. H. Ross, M.B., to Cashmere, for four months, from April 21, on private affairs. Lieut. B. Hudleston, 104th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. Henderson, 107th foot (A.D.C. to the C. in C., Madras), to England for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. A. Ellis, doing duty at Meerut, to Kumaon, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brev. col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal cavalry, doing duty at Meerut, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. A. Franks, Bengal infantry, doing general duty at Peshawur, to Murree for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate (in March), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, deputy commissioner of Luckimpore, subsidiary leave from Feb. 5 to Feb. 9, in addition to the usual period of thirty days to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough. Mr. R. H. Greaves, assistant magistrate and deputy collector, Pooree, one month. Mr. T. E. Coxhead, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gya, for three months, from April 5. Mr. R. P. Jenkins, commissioner of Patna, for three months, from April 1 or any subsequent date on which he may take the leave. Rev. W. A. Duke, chaplain of Dinapore, one month, from March 9. Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's Church, three months, from April 12 or any subsequent date on which he may take it. Mr. W. H. Cornish, dist. superint. of police, Gowalparah, is allowed fifteen days, without pay. Mr. G. Munro, sub-engineer, 1st grade, attached to the first division, Grand Trunk Road, three months. The leave granted

to Mr. J. F. Bradbury, assist. magistrate of Magoorah, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. Sanders, of the Bengal educational service, reported his departure from India on board the *Columbian* on March 1. Mr. E. C. Craster, of the civil service, reported his return to Bombay on Feb. 24. Mr. A. H. Gantzer, overseer, first grade, attached to the Ramghur division, for one month. Dr. R. Macleod, medical officer of Sarun, for one month. Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, officiating civil and sessions judge, of Midnapore, for two months from April 3. Mr. S. J. Kilby, assist. superint. of police, Patna, for three months. Mr. E. Drummond, C.S., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furl. Mr. G. Mann, assist. conservator of forests in Assam, for twenty months, together with preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, deputy magistrate and dep. coll., Gya, for fifteen days. Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, offic. joint mag. and dep. col. of the 24 Pergunnahs, for fourteen days, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment. Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, exec. engineer, 1st grade, Multan division, for ten months, with preparatory leave, for one month, from April 20. The privilege leave, for one month, granted to Mr. G. F. Cox, sub-engineer, Madhapore workshops, on July 13 last, is cancelled. Mr. R. C. Jones, district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, from May 1 next to Oct. 31, 1872, contingent on the opinion of the standing medical committee at Bombay. Capt. E. G. G. Hastings, settlement office, Peshawur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from April 15. The privilege leave granted to the Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Subatha, on Nov. 19 last, is to have effect from March 17. Capt. F. H. Jenkins, commandant, corps of guides, for thirty days, from Feb. 4, to Bombay. Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, civil surgeon, Gujerat, having reported his return to Bombay on Feb. 24, is allowed the usual leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment; Dr. Oldham will remain at Lahore until further orders. Assist. surg. R. Gray, M.B., civil surgeon, Multan, subsidiary leave for thirty days, on full pay, with effect from March 14, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Napier, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, subsidiary leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, embarking at Bombay. The preparatory leave granted to Mr. G. J. Ryall, judge, small cause court, Amritsar, on Feb. 26, is to have effect from March 13.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Arundel—Phipps.—A. T. Arundel, act. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, and G. M. Phipps, master attendant, to be lay trustees of the Church at Tuticorin. March 28.

Barlow, R. W., to act as coll. and mag. of the Chingleput district during absence of Mr. Dalyell on leave, with effect from date of Mr. W. T. Blair availing himself of leave granted Feb. 28 last.

Bird, C. A., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore during absence of Mr. Lilly on leave. March 28.

Buick, D., act. judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. J. Cameron on March 18.

Campbell, L. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna district during absence of Woodroffe on leave. March 28.

English, Rev. G., attained rank of senior chaplain on March 20.

Gompertz, H., 1st asst. superint., revenue survey, having reported his arrival at Madras on March 11, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the Fort St. George *Gazette* of July 27, 1869, is cancelled.

Graham, W. F., to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam during absence of Mr. Hope on leave. March 28.

Lodwick, R. W., acting accountant gen., Madras, assumed charge of the currency and paper stamping depts. from Dr. Graham on March 20.

Moss, J., B.A., head master of Vizagapatam Normal School, to act as principal of the Madras Normal School during absence on leave of Bickle. March 24.

Police Arrangements.

Under the provisions of Section 82 of Act VII. of 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the districts set opposite to their respective names:—

Capt. H. J. Hicks, superintendent of police, Kurnool.
Capt. R. Beatty, acting superintendent of police, Godavery.
Lieut. D. Heming, acting superintendent of police, Vizagapatam.
This cancels the notification of the *Gazette* of March 21.

Municipal Appointments.

Under the provisions of Section 6 Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council appoints Mr. M. R. Weld, assist. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be a town comr., during the year beginning May 1, 1870, and ending April 30, 1871.

Mr. G. H. Ellis, civil and session judge of Coimbatore, and Major W. H. Hessey, dep. superintendent, revenue survey, to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Coimbatore.

Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, dist. moonsiff of Tellicherry, to act as registrar of assurances of the dist. of Tellicherry during the abs. of R. Krishna Menon.

MILITARY.

Boudier—Pulley.—Col. E. W. Boudier, S.C., from comdt. 38th N.I. to comdt. 34th L.C. Jan. 7. Lieut. col. C. Pulley, inf., from offic. comdt. 38th N.I. to comdt. 38th N.I. This cancels Lieut. col. Pulley's app. as comdt. 34th L.I. in G.O.C.C., Jan. 11.

Branson, Lieut. G. H. A., No. 6 compy. Madras Volunteer Guards, is permitted to resign his commission in the regt.

Branson, Major J. H. S., Madras Volunteer Guards, is, at his own request, transf. to the "seconded" list of the regt. March.

Elton, 2nd capt. F. C.; the G.O.C.C., dated Sept. 26 last, app. this officer to depot, Wellington, is canc. March 17.

Evans, Lieut. col. E. L. M., S.C., to be station staff officer at Cannanore, during abs. of the brig. major on duty with the officer comdg. the provinces. March 17.

Forth, Major A. C., S.C., to act as supt. of family payments and pensions during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. J. Michael. March 28.

Gordon—Bennett.—Major C. V. Gordon, 12th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. Capt. J. N. Bennett, att. 12th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. The above two apps. have taken place in consequence of Col. Tripe being placed under arrest. March 17.

Griffiths, Capt. R., 1st wing subalt., 40th N.I., to offic. as adj. without prejudice to his own app., v. Lieut. and adj. G. E. Weston, on sick leave. March 17.

Kerr, Lieut. J. H. L., staff corps, on gen. duty at Waltair, is appd. offic. wing officer 10th N.I. March 17.

Knatchbull, Capt., to act as paymaster of 89th foot, from Oct. 30, 1870 (date of arrival of corps in India), during abs. on leave in England of Paymaster Anderson. March.

Lennox, Major S. W., cadre 3rd light inf., is appd. to act as sec. of mily. fund, during abs. on leave of Capt. J. Obbard.

Lloyd, Ensign A. C., 45th foot, will do duty at the depot at Wellington. March 17.

Manderson, 2nd Capt. W., 20th brig., R.A., will do duty at depot at Wellington, to join; available for duty with invalids if required. March.

Molesworth, Col. H. I., to have comd. of the garrison and cantonment of Bellary, during the abs. of Brig. gen. Woods, on a tour of inspection, with effect from March 6.

Onslow, Capt. F. M., gen. list, from att., and light cav., to offic. adj., and light cav. March.

Phillips—Chadwick.—Lieut. col. A. C. Phillips, staff corps, from general duty, Trichinopoly, to offic. 2nd in command, and wing officer, 39th N.I. R. A. Chadwick, staff corps, to do general duty at Jubbulpore.

Richmond, Lieut. J. A. (capt. in staff corps), 9th N.I., to have position of captain, v. Carr, deceased. January 17.

Saunders, Captain A. W. O., 2nd batt., 21st foot, station staff officer, Thayetmyo, will offic. as assist. qr. mr. gen., Pegu div., during absence on leave of Major W. Hands. March 17.

Scott, Major T. L., staff corps, from offic. wing officer, 37th Grenadiers, to general duty under orders of officer commanding Pegu division, with effect from the date on which Col. Luard rejoins.

Shafto, Lieut. E. D., 5th brig. R.A., is to be considered as having acted as aide-de-camp to Major gen. Borton, C.B., commanding Mysore div., from Sept. 9, 1870, and is conf. in that app. from Jan. 20, 1871, the date on which he passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

Shelley, Lieut. H. R., inf. gen. list, so much of G.O.C.C., March 2, as attaches this officer to the 30th N.I., is cancelled, and he will join the 28th N.I. March 14.

Snow, Major R. T., staff corps, removed from general duty, Pegu div., to general duty at Kamptee. March 4.

Stewart, Capt. J. L., to be acting interpreter to the 18th hussars as a tempy. measure, v. Davies, on leave of absence. March 17.

Walters, Capt. R. A., staff corps, superint. of central jail, Trichinopoly, to offic. as superint. and agent for army clothing, during Col. Silver's absence on other duty. March 17.

Staff Appointments.

Head-quarters, Madras, March 13, 1871.—The provincial C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts., from March 5:—

Major L. A. M. Græme, 102nd foot, to be military secretary.
Major W. H. St. Hill, "unattached," to be aide-de-camp.
Major B. L. Forster, R.A., to be aide-de-camp.
Capt. F. S. Cherry, 4th light cav., to be interpreter.

MEDICAL.

Balfour, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. E. G., to act as insp. gen. of hosps., during abs. on leave to Europe of Dr. Mackenzie. March 17.

Jones, Asst. surg. M. G., R.H.A., under orders to Kamptee, to join A baty. D brig. R.H.A., is directed to proc. in med. charge of invalids from Madras, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation to England in H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates*, to proc. to Kamptee.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate(in March), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. C. Winscom, deputy collector in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore, for fifteen months. Mr. J. H. M. Cox, deputy director of revenue settlement, Kurnool, for one year, from date of embarkation at Bombay. Major J. F. Fischer, R.E., acting superintending engineer of the 1st division, privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. M. Hawksworth, assistant engineer, 1st grade, cumulative privilege leave for two months. Capt. A. DeC. Scott, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for six weeks. Mr. O. H. Cowley, supervisor, 1st grade, privilege leave for one month. The privilege leave, for three months, granted to Rev. R. Murphy, joint chaplain of Bangalore, is cancelled. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to the Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, chaplain of Wellington, is cancelled.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Major G. M. Payne, S.C., executive engineer, D.P.W., for six months. Capt. J. Obbard, Invalid Establishment, on private affairs, to the Neilgherries and Bangalore, from April 1 to July 1. Major C. L. Griffin, 45th foot, from Jan. 26 to May 3. Major W. Hands, asst. qrmr. gen., Pegu division, from March 16, or date of departure, for sixty days, on privilege leave. Capt. (major) C. Raikes, 20th brig. R.A., to Bombay. Ensigns D. D. Pryce and J. Hos-

kyns, 24th foot, from April 15, or date of departure, to Oct. 15. Ens. G. Bromhead, 2nd batt. 24th foot, doing duty at the Wellington depot, from March 6, or date of departure, for two months. Lieut. G. Lecky, qrmr. 22nd N.I., from Feb. 27, or date of departure, for one month. Lieut. col. C. D. W. S. Grant, inf., doing gen. duty in the Nagpore Force, from May 15 to Nov. 14—Secunderabad and Neilgherries, private affairs. Surg. major H. Young, garrison surg., Bangalore, for thirty days, from March 1 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted on March 7. Lieut. G. Lecky, staff corps, quarter-master, 22nd N.I., for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. A. B. Marsack, staff corps, wing officer 4th N.I., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, general list, adjutant 37th N.I., for two years, and to embark from Calcutta. Capt. F. Henderson, 107 foot, A.D.C. to the commander in chief, from March 6, on private affairs, for six months, within the limits of the Madras presy., in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander in Chief in India.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Boswell, H. B., C.S., to act as coll. and mag. of Sattara, v. Mr. J. R. Arthur, proceeding on furl. March 27.

Candy, E. T., received charge of the office of asst. judge and sess. judge of Khandeish from Mr. S. N. Tagore on March 20, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office.

Cummins, Rev. W. H., B.A., now doing duty at the presy., to be chaplain of the fort, Belgaum, visiting Kulladghee. March 29.

Daniell, N. M. W., having retd. to India on March 18, the unexpired portion of the furl. granted to him in Govt. orders, dated Feb. 2 and Dec. 13 last, is canc.

Eames, Rev. W. L., to be chaplain of Goorpoorie, Poona, visiting Sholapore for one Sunday in every month. March 29.

Edgington, A., to act. as com. of police, Bombay, during the abs. of Mr. F. H. Soutar, C.S.I., on leave. March 29.

Elphingston, J., an asst. coll. and mag., F. P. in the Dharwar dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate. March 24.

Fleet, J. F., to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. of Tanna, during absence of Mr. Nugent. March 29.

Iredell, Capt. F. S., resumed charge of his app. as acting asst. canton. mag. at Poona on March 24.

Iredell—Jones.—Capt. F. S. Iredell and Lieut. col. W. S. Jones respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of canton. mag. at Ahmednuggur on March 23.

Izon, C. B., having assumed charge of the office of judge and session judge of Rutnagherry on March 22, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave for two months granted to him dated Jan. 16 is cancelled.

Johnston, J. L., to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. of Colaba. March 29.

Maule, Rev. W., S.C.I., having returned to duty on March 18, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. March 29.

Miles, Capt. S. B., staff corps, was employed on special duty at Aden from July 23 to Nov. 6 last.

Murphy, J. E., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat. March 28.

Northcote, G. S. N., to be supernu. asst. superint., Southern Maratha Country, revenue survey and assessment. March 29.

Pace, Rev. H. H., chaplain of Belgaum, to be chaplain of the cantonment of that station, visiting Dharwar, except in the monsoon. March 29.

Parsons—Izon.—Mr. H. J. Parsons, act. asst. judge and sess. judge of Rutnagherry, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on March 8. Messrs. H. J. Parsons and C. B. Izon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and session judge of Rutnagherry on March 22.

Ravenscroft, Hon. E. W., on being relieved of his duties as chief secretary to Government by the Hon. F. S. Chapman, to act as coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry. March 29.

MILITARY.

Daniell.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 16, app. Cornet R. H. Daniell interpreter to the 3rd Hussars, from March 15, v. Lieut Berkeley.

Elias.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 19, 1871, app. Lieut. R. Elias interpreter to the 59th foot, with effect from March 20, v. Lieut. Jones.

Gore, Capt. C. C., 83rd foot, is directed to proc. to Madras and to report himself to the mil. sec. to H.E. the Gov. of Madras, for duty as A.D.C. March 29.

Grant.—Erratum: In G.O. No. 225, March 22, for "Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant," read "Major D. G. S. St. J. Grant."

Hawkins, Capt. and brevet major C. A. C., S.C., having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from March 20.

Heath, Lieut. L. F., 83rd foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt. 23rd regt. N.L.I., on probation. March.

Hume, Capt. W. F., to retain the adjutancy 11th N.I., on prom.

Jacob, Col. H. E., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of temp. command of the 18th N.I. March 29.

Ker, Lieut. col. T. D., Bombay inf., will, on being relieved of his duties at Khundwa at the end of the marching season, proceed to Surat, for gen. duty at that station. March 29.

Reyes, Capt. C. M., to retain the adjutancy, on promotion, of 2nd Grenadier N.I.

Spring, Capt. F. W. M., 3rd class commisy., to act as 2nd class commisy. of ordnance, vice Swanson. Erratum—In gen. order no. 221, dated 22nd March, 1871, for "Lieut. F. W. M. Spring, R.A.," read "Capt. F. W. M. Spring, R.A."

Sawyer, Lieut. G. W., to be 1st wing subalt., 1st Reg. N.I. Grenadiers. March 29.

Swanson, Major, 2nd class comy., to act as 1st class comy. of ordnance, from March 12, v. Clarke, proceeded on furl. to Europe.

Werge, Ensign E., 1st batt. 2nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 29th regt. N.I., or 2nd Belooch regt., on prob. March.

Yates, Ensign C. E., 49th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob.

Young, Ensign H. P., 49th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob., 20th regt. N.I. March 29.

POSTINGS.

March 15.—*No.* 182.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their respective names:—

Major G. S. Windham, 2nd batt. rifle brig.
Capt. W. Grant, 4th batt. rifle brig.
Lieut. P. G. Hill, 3rd batt. rifle brig.
Ensign H. C. Bowles, 3rd batt. rifle brig.

Rifle Practice, Native Regiments.—Referring to G.G.O. No. 814 of 1870, the Government of India have sanctioned *all* musketry ranges required for native regiments being constructed for rifle practice.

Transport and Passage.—Officers commanding troops travelling by rail are informed that a seat may be required for the district traffic superintendents of railways in the 1st class carriages given over for the use of the officers.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. C. C. Egerton, 76th foot; Lieut. C. Curtois, general list. Lower standard: Lieut. R. W. O'Grady, R.A.

Civil Furloughs.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. N. Overbury, acting head assistant to collector and magistrate of Salem, for two months, from or after April 13. Mr. J. C. Winscom, deputy collector in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore. Mr. G. Bickle, principal of Madras Normal School, for eighteen months. Mr. C. Barrow, B.A., head master of Rajahmundri Provincial School, from Feb. 24 to April 30. Rev. T. Foulkes, chaplain of Coonor, for two years. Mr. W. Fraser, C.E., executive engineer of 1st grade, for three months.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Surgeon W. Sinclair, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. col. E. A. H. Bacon, assistant adjutant general, Mhow division of the army, to Bombay, from 1st to 15th April, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Major H. A. Woodhouse, wing officer 8th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals S. M. Pelly, C.B., furlough to Europe for twelve months, with preparatory leave to Bombay from March 28 to April 26. Acting conductor C. Bather, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to final leave to Europe. Major J. P. Pedler, Madras Staff Corps, for two years. Surgeon A. Anderson, M.D. and M.A., Madras Medical Establishment, for twenty months. The furlough granted to Captain G. B. Seton, R.E., in G.O. No. 214, dated 18th March, 1871, is on private affairs, and not on medical certificate as therein notified. Honorary assistant surgeon J. Anderson, Jejeebhoy hospital, for one year. Captain F. D. Farquharson, 60th Rifles, A.D.C. to major general Grant, C.B., from date of departure, for six months, Riding-master W. Rant, 5th Lancers, from date of departure. Captain (Major) F. Cobbe, 23rd brig. R.A., from date of departure. Vet. surg. G. Blake, C batt. 18th brig. R.A., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. J. W. Bernard, B. batt. E. brigade R.H.A., for three months, from April 1, to Mahableshwur. Asst. surg. J. H. Hughes, 38th Foot, date of departure. Capt. E. Gatty, 39th Foot, date of departure. Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, Bombay S.C., political agent, Kutch, for eighteen months. Capt. H. B. Swiney, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for twenty months. Capt. B. O. Seton, R.E., executive engineer, Public Works Department, for two years.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Charles—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of J. E. Charles, M.D., daughter.
Collins—At Byculla, March 26, Mrs. Michael Collins, son.
Colquhoun—At Allahabad, March 22, wife of Rev. R. Colquhoun, Garrison Chaplain, son.
Dashwood—At Bangalore, March 20, wife of T. F. P. Dashwood, son.
Dumbelton—At Ootacamund, March 20, wife of F. Dumbelton, son.
Duthie—At Mahim, March 26, Mrs. Duthie, daughter.
Hutchinson—At Tipperah, March 14, wife of L. W. Hutchinson, daughter.
Jones—At Meerut, March 21, wife of W. C. N. Jones, Govt. Tel. Dept., son.
Lungley—At Rangoon, March 12, wife of Robert Lumley, H.M. steamer *Nemesis*, son, stillborn.
Magniac—At Nagpur, March 21, wife of Lieut. F. L. Magniac, son.
McLeod—At Calcutta, March 22, wife of K. McLeod, M.D., asst. sur. Bengal M.S., daughter.
Motley—At Calcutta, March 22, wife of J. P. Motley, son.
Parsons—At Bauleah, March 22, wife of Major Q. D. Parsons, daughter.
Perkins—At Benares, March 13, wife of R. H. Perkins, surgeon 5th Regt. N.I., daughter

Pickering—At Middle Colaba, March 31, wife of James G. Pickering, daughter. [daughter.

Ravenscroft—At Kidderpore, March 22, wife of H. Barlow Ravenscroft,

Reid—At Gwalior, March 24, wife of Sylvester Reid, 1st Battalion, 11th (North Devon) Regt., daughter.

Rondeau.—At Calcutta, March 17, wife of John R. Rondeau, junior, E.I.R., son.

Salt—At Delhi, March 19, wife of J. W. Salt, Traffic Dept., E.I.R., son.

Skipton—At Jessore, March 25, wife of D. P. Skipton, daughter.

Thesiger—At Simla, March 25, wife of Colonel the Hon. Frederick Thesiger, Adjutant-General in India, son. [son.

Wilkinson—At Falsa Warree, Surat, March 23, wife of W. J. Wilkinson,

MARRIAGES.

Bradbury—Balfour.—At Jessore, March 21, J. F. Bradbury, C.S., to Emelia, daughter of the late L. Balfour, Calcutta.

Gage—Bell.—At Poona, March 8, John Gage, lieutenant and adjutant H.M.'s 45th regt., to Catherine E., daughter of Harry W. B. Bell, Bombay R.E.

Llewhellin—Pollintz.—At Bangalore, March 22, G. W. Llewhellin, to Blanche, daughter of Baron Pollintz, of Munich.

Luce—Ross.—At Almora, March 20, J. Luce, assistant superintendent cinchona cultivation N.W.P., to Bridget, daughter of the late James Ross, C.E.

Melville - Eames.—At Nagpore, March 28, James Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Company, Bombay, to Rosina, daughter of W. J. Eames, Londonderry, Ireland. [Barfoot.

Norman—Barfoot.—At Calcutta, March 21, J. R. Norman, to Martha

Sharples—Deane.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, March 14, J. Sharples, Capt. and Instructor of Musketry, H.M.'s 39th Regt., to Elmina L., daughter of the late Rev. Richard Deane.

DEATHS.

Anderson—At Tangrah, March 21, S. A. Anderson, daughter of J. Anderson, aged 1 month.

Bason—At Calcutta, March 15, C. Bason, widow, aged 69.

Bennertz—March 25, Rosa M., daughter of Mr. Benuertz, aged 2.

Brocas—At Vellore, March 23, George Brocas, of the late Madras Fusiliers, aged 63.

Chaplin—At Calcutta, March 27, Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. M. Chaplin, Commander of the ship *Nassur*, aged 49.

David—At Calcutta, March 22, Thahque A. M. David, widow of the late A. M. David, aged 72.

Hilton—At Jumalpore, March 23, Emil, son of J. Hilton, aged 49.

Joachim—At Tirhoot, March 18, Theodora, wife of E. L. Joachim, aged 32.

Melville—At Mymensing, March 24, Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. col. A. B. Melville, Bengal S.C., aged 26.

Mutt—At Calcutta, March 13, O. H. Mutt, aged 55.

Pears—At Cawnpore, March 27, Charles G. M. Pears, son of J. M. Pears, C.S., aged 18 months.

Powell—At Belgaum, March 28, Peter Powell, aged 63.

Raban—At Chittagong, March 20, H. C. B. C. Raban, of the Bengal C.S.

Scott—At Allahabad, March 16, Christiana, daughter of W. D. Scott, aged 10. [aged 73.

Spencer—At Mooltan, March 20, Major Thomas Spencer, Retired List,

Turnbull—At Calcutta, March 17, Anna, widow of the late Peter Turnbull, aged 73. [two months.

Tytler—At Simla, March 12, Kathleen T., son of Colonel Tytler, aged

Williams—At Parell, March 27, son of R. K. Williams.

The story of the mutinous proceedings in the 19th Madras Native Infantry has been fully confirmed by the latest Calcutta telegrams. Lord Napier, the Governor, has found the regiment guilty of gross insubordination early in February last, when they were under orders to embark for Singapore. The refusal of the Sepoys to embark without the two months' advance of pay usual on such occasions was followed by the arrest of several who openly persisted in their refusal. The rest of the regiment was then paraded by their colonel, who addressed them and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do unless their comrades were released, and the colonel yielded to their demand. This concession and "the want of forethought in not providing for contingencies"—we quote the words of the telegram—were strongly condemned by Lord Napier. If the want of forethought refers to his neglect in not procuring the usual advance of pay, the Colonel could not be too strongly condemned, seeing that such neglect provoked the mutinous outbreak which the Colonel could only allay by a weak concession to a not unjust but quite unmilitary demand. The Governor's orders are that the First Company, which was the most culpable, shall be brought back to Madras and dismissed the service, and that some officer, described in the telegram as Commandant Wing, commandant and adjutant, be removed from his appointments. There is no such officer as "Commandant Wing" in the regiment, but there is a Wing Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, and the Adjutant is Lieut. Atkinson. The true reading perhaps is that the Commandant, the Wing Officer, and the Adjutant are to be removed from their posts. Mutiny, we suppose, must be punished; but it is sad to think that so many men in a regiment which has hitherto "borne an excellent character" should have been so cruelly provoked to their undoing by somebody's "want of forethought."

Home.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

Our readers will remember that in September last, during the visit of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen to Bristol, at a meeting held in the Park-street Institution, an association was inaugurated under the title of the Indian Association, for the carrying out of the following objects:—To promote by voluntary effort the enlightenment and improvement of our Hindoo fellow-subjects; to extend a knowledge of India, and interest in her throughout our country; and to co-operate with enlightened natives of India in their efforts for the improvement of their countrymen. From the fourth number of the Journal of the Association, which contains much useful information, we learn that the following work has been already done in connection with the Bristol Indian Association:—A large box has been forwarded to Barahanagar, Calcutta, containing educational apparatus for the girls' schools; a number of books for the public library; a box containing ladies' work and toys for children from Southampton, with various articles from Bristol friends, as presents for native ladies and school children. Similar boxes are being sent to Bombay and to Kurrachee, Sind; they contain maps, diagrams, and boxes of lessons on objects and other educational apparatus, procured from the Depository of the British and Foreign School Society, and from James Reynolds, 174, Strand, whose beautiful illustrated diagrams and pictures are little known in India, but are highly appreciated where they have been introduced. They contain also beautiful specimens of ladies' work, and toys for children, scrap books, pictures, and illustrated magazines, such as "The Animals' Friend," "The British Workman," "The Band of Hope," "The Children's Friend," and the "Infant's Magazine." These are contributed by friends in London, Edinburgh, Leeds, and Bristol, as tokens of sympathy with their sisters in India. Sewing parties have been formed in the two last-named places to make articles for transmission. Copies of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, and the *Daily News* are being forwarded to native correspondents in Barahanagar, Nagpore, and Ranchi by members and friends of the Association. A grant of £20 has been made by the committee in aid of the work which is being carried on at Ranchi, to improve the condition of the lowest orders. Correspondence has been commenced on behalf of the Association with English and native gentlemen in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and various other parts of the Indian Empire. Much information has been received, and valuable papers communicated, which will appear in the Association's Journal. Communications should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge-house, Bristol, by whom articles will be received for transmission to India, and information afforded, and where the *Illustrated London News* or other periodicals will be acceptable.

Last evening a lecture was delivered, in connection with the Association, at St. Paul's Lecture-room, Clifton, by Mr. Itludus Prichard, an Indian barrister, on the subject of "Social Progress in India." Mr. Lewis Fry presided, and, in introducing the proceedings, remarked that no one could fail to see that there was a growing desire on the part of the people of England to recognise the duties which this country owed to India, whose claims on England were very great. And it was very pleasant and appropriate, with the view of obtaining knowledge on the subject, that the audience should welcome there that night a son of a former great ethnologist of this neighbourhood, Dr. Prichard. Having recapitulated what had been done by the Bristol branch of the Indian Association, as stated above, Mr. Fry contended that the work of the Association should go on side by side with efforts of a more directly religious character. Mr. Prichard, in the outset of his lecture, spoke of India as constituting a subject of a study for a lifetime, and said when they considered the political, social, or financial conditions of India, they were considering the condition of a sixth of the human race. With the view of arousing public attention, and exciting interest amongst the people of England in the condition of India, the lecturer then showed what a vast field of inquiry it presented for the philosopher, the poet, and the artist, and for persons interested in trade and commerce. He regretted, however, that its resources and value were not recognised by the people of England. Having stated that he intended to avoid altogether the almost fathomless sea of Indian politics, Mr. Prichard said he could not give a sketch of the social condition of India because of the difficulty and magnitude of the task; all he could do was to suggest lines of inquiry and thought to be followed out by those who heard him. There was at the present time, he said, amongst the two hundred millions of India a movement of thought going on the result of which could not possibly be foreseen, and the importance of which could not possibly be overlooked. The movement arose partly from the spread of Western civilisation, and was partly indigenous and spontaneous. He believed when the old fetters of idolatry and superstition were once thrown aside they would never be resumed. Having given his opinion that it was a mistake to suppose that the political, so ial, and religious life of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras gave a correct view of the feelings of the Indian empire, the lecturer pointed out what was doing in India to overturn superstition by education, by

training colleges and boarding schools, and the introduction of athletic sports and manly games. Great results, he said, could not be expected till greater means for the importation of instruction were provided. They wanted hundreds of vernacular schools all over the country, started by private enterprise and self-supporting. While recognising the great importance in effecting social reforms of the Christian missionary, Mr. Prichard observed that in the operations of the large missionary societies in India an important principle—the necessity of adapting means to the end, was too much ignored. No difference was made in the intellectual calibre of the agents sent to the heathen and those sent to the learned and astute Hindoos, many of whom were a match for the wisest Englishman. The lecturer then showed what was being done by the press, the steam engine, and discussion classes to undermine the superstitions of the natives of India, and he called on the educated classes of England to foster and guide the work. Female education offered an inexhaustible field for philanthropic labour. The education given at present was not worth much; nor was the existing machinery adapted to the necessities of the case. What was wanted was an extension of Zenana teaching by English ladies or trained native women. The Indian Association would do well, he thought, to develop this system. Self interest and a sense of duty should lead the English to support the work to which the Association had set itself. This work did not at first require a large amount of money, so much as enthusiasm, energy, and judgment. The first thing was to remove some of the dense mass of ignorance that prevailed in England as to India. British Christians, while they gave the natives of India an opportunity of embracing the truth, should not, he thought, withhold from them the advantages of civilisation till the slow progress of concession was completed. On the motion of Mr. W. Terrelly, seconded by Mr. Ford (barrister), thanks were voted to Mr. Prichard for his lecture. His kindness was also acknowledged by several Indian gentlemen present, by whom approving mention was made of Miss Mary Carpenter's efforts to promote female education in India. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, April 14.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider and report upon the Finance Administration of India sat for the fourth time on Tuesday, the 18th inst, the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Morris, who, during a course of twenty years, has held judicial offices at Allahabad and the Punjab, and is now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was the first witness called. His testimony in the main applied to the land settlement system of the Central Provinces. First explaining the nature of land tenure in Nagpore, Berar, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories down to the time of the erection of Nagpore and the adjacent States into the "Central Provinces," administered by commissioners appointed by the Indian Government, the witness then described the working of the present settlement, under which the land was distributed and assessed. The Central Provinces contain an area of 114,718 square miles, and a population of rather more than nine millions. There were now about 15,000 square miles of waste land, one-fifth to one-sixth of which had come into the possession of the Indian Government. There were two settlements in operation in the Central Provinces, one of twenty years, the other of thirty years. The permanent land settlement of Bengal had been enforced under Sir Charles Wood's Order in Council of 1862, and done much harm. The effect of the re-settlement had been to materially increase the revenue from the land. It had arisen chiefly from the taking up of the waste lands. The reclaiming of the forests had largely added to the revenue. A considerable revenue arises from letting out the waste lands. In the Nimar district, placed under the twenty years' settlement of 1860-61, the land having been re-assessed, had yielded a handsome revenue. Large quantities of forest land had been reclaimed on the Nagpore Hills, and rendered cultivable. When the terms of the re-settlement shall be completed, in 1885, the increase to the revenue will show large profits over expenditure. Meantime the working of the settlement has to meet with some opposition. Our mode was to put up the land to auction. These auctions do not meet with the general approval of the native proprietors. The witness was asked a number of questions respecting the minerals of the Central Provinces. He replied that there was much mineral wealth in the country. By the rules of the settlement the Government reserved its right to any minerals that might be discovered. The future of the Central Provinces in respect to minerals was most promising, as the discovery of coal in Chanda and Wurdah showed. Reverting to the general question of the productiveness of agriculture in the Central Provinces, the witness anticipated improvements through the introduction of railways. The nearest railroad that approached them reached the Nagpore province. The want of more railways, roads, and canals limited the productiveness of the country. Future increase in the revenue will depend on the rise in prices which greater facilities of transit and railway communication will promote. The employment of capital upon agricultural improvements will be another means of increasing production. The producing power of the land was gradually increasing, and it would be advisable to encourage its development, and not to check it by enhancing the assessment. It was not justifiable that, because the proprietors and cultivators improved the land they occupied, and rendered it of more value, they should be additionally taxed, as an hon. member of the committee had suggested. The tenants at will are the main contributors to revenue.

The witness, in reply to the question, Would it be proper for the Government to undertake works of irrigation, replied, "Certainly." It would soon pay probably 3 or 4 per cent." Asked, "if it would be fair in return for the introduction of irrigation works to impose a tax in the shape of water-rate or road cess;" considered that taxation ought to be employed with great reserve while a country was being allowed to develop its resources, as the Central Provinces were actually now doing. Questions followed respecting scientific modes of assisting agriculture. The witness said he had himself proposed a scheme for the use of manures on the soil, and he also had an irrigation scheme. He believed there was a department of chemistry existing under the Bombay Government. There were model farms in the Bombay presidency; and he thought similar farms might be introduced most beneficially in the Central Provinces. But the experiment would be found costly at first to Government. Model farms set going in the Madras presidency had cost much, but answered well, and they had increased the crops of grain. The attention of the Government should always be directed to the cultivation of that kind of produce the natives of a province were best acquainted with. Irrigation works and roads, if carried out in the Central Provinces, whether by official means or private enterprise, would prove ultimately successful. But it would be well if the Government entered the field first, and by their operations convinced capitalists that such public works were actually required, and would be readily used by the people. In answer to a series of questions and cross-questioning by Mr. Fawcett, M.P., regarding the Government mode of selling land which came under the denomination of the Khas Mehals, the witness explained as follows:—The Khas Mehals are estates on which the proprietary right has lapsed to Government through the defection of rebels, and other causes. There were no Khas Mehals in the strict sense of the term in the Central Provinces, but on a small scale the Government has sold waste land which has lapsed and come into their hands from feudatory sources. [The object of Mr. Fawcett was to ascertain whether the Government had not effected very large sales of land which had come into their hands by lapsing, like the Khas Mehals. When such sales had taken place in the Central Provinces the Government had applied the proceeds of such land sales to revenue, but was it not more just to allow the proceeds of the sales to be funded for the benefit of cultivators?] The witness said, in answer, that the land that had lapsed to the Government through rebellion was the property of the State. The Government sells its right to lapsed waste lands, it being entitled to do so under the settlements in operation.

Replying to Mr. Fawcett, who wished to know to know to what extent the products of the Central Provinces were paid for in silver currency, and what in kind, the witness said the produce was paid for partly in silver but also in material—as piece goods, hardware salt, sugar, &c.

[A long course of examination respecting the exports to th Central Provinces led to the witness reading from an official return of exports; but on its being ascertained that the figures referred to exports in transit through the Central Provinces, it was decided that the paper was not admissible as evidence.]

Returning to the subject of irrigation and the water-rate, some questions were put regarding the construction of a large reservoir or canal, for which a cess had been made. The witness said he had heard no remonstrances against such cess.

The witness's examination closed after some interrogatories regarding the desideratum of developing the mineral resources of the Provinces, and rendering them marketable by improving the modes of transit. This was now immediately necessary in the case of the coal discoveries at Chanda and Wurdah.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Phayre, K.C.S.I., Deputy-Commissioner of Arracan, and Commissioner of Pegu, was the second witness called. He gave testimony to the working of the settlement regulations on British Burmah. After briefly tracing the nature of land proprietorship and occupancy in British Burmah from the year 1826, he said that the nearest approach to a settlement of the land revenues was the annual assessment made in Arracan, which was introduced about seven years ago. The mode of dealing for agricultural produce was that grain was paid for in produce, other products in money. There were no intermediate village holders. There is an agent for the revenue, who collects the rents at 10 per cent. on the amount. The longest terms of holding that have been granted have been for ten years; but the peasantry generally prefer the annual arrangement. About 3,000 square miles of land are under cultivation, reclaimed from jungle and forest. The forest land, with the exception of the hill portions, are cultivable. There are some 40,000 square miles remaining uncultivated. No revenue is desirable from uncultivated lands. During fifteen years the revenue of

British Burmah has been slowly increasing, at the rate of about £5,000 a-year. Large numbers of immigrants come into the country from Siam and Burmah to settle on waste lands. The holdings are small, consisting of grain-fields, garden-land, &c. The Government claim a right of selling land which does not pay revenue. Every immigrant occupier of land is treated as the owner. During the last seven years a cess had been made for roads, education, and rural police, which had been willingly paid. The soil of British Burmah is very good, irrigation is but little required. The want of the country is not for water, but for population. Invitations had been officially made to the Japanese and Chinese to settle in British Burmah, without success. Perhaps an immigration movement would best succeed under private enterprise. British Burmah is a remarkably healthy country, much more so than the plains of Bengal. Arracan is not so healthy as the other provinces. The revenue was considerable from forest land. The forests are entirely in the Government's hands. The trees are felled, and produce an income of from £40,000 to £50,000 a-year derived from the sale of the wood, which is teak. The forests are becoming every day more valuable to the revenue. The teak is found in the hill forests, at an elevation of from 1,200 feet to 2,000 feet. The road and other communications in the country are far from being good. The timber that is floated down the great rivers by owners pays ten per cent. to the revenue. Asked, "Do you regard the taxation in British Burmah as settled?" the witness said the mode of taxation remained still an open question. The present assessment of the land is not considered oppressive by the people, and the revenue from that source will probably year by year increase. The advantage to the revenue would arise from the increase of cultivation. The assessment is made on the head man of every village, who collects from the peasantry, and accounts to the Government collector. Immigrants come in in considerable numbers, but not as agricultural labourers, but to follow timber-cutting and other avocations. Marriages are frequent between the Burmese and the Chinese, which is a source of increase to the population. The holders of hereditary land are not many; there are a few old families with large holdings; but there are no feudal or other deterrents to the cultivation of the land under the British settlement. The Government and the people are always face to face; nothing intervenes to prevent the agreement being carried out, and the land to be cultivated under the protection of the Government, and to the advantage of the revenue. The tenure is similar to the North-Western Provinces. The farms were leased to tenants from the head man of the village. The landowners were those who could prove an hereditary title to the land, or through long, undisturbed, and undisputed possession of waste lands which they had reclaimed by money outlay upon the cultivation, had been allowed to retain their farms as their own. If the owner of a farm could not show a title or prescriptive right to proprietorship, founded on the above conditions, the head man of the village in which the farm was situated became trustee, and as such could grant a lease of it. Below the occupier under leases were cultivators who were neither owners nor lessees, but simply tenants at will. The first land revenue settlement under which the Saugor and Nerbudda territory was assessed was limited to twenty years. It came into operation in 1834. The re-settlement came into operation in 1856, and was for thirty years.

The sitting on Friday commenced with the resumed examination of Sir Robert Montgomery, who advanced much additional evidence on the operations of the land settlements, leases, &c., in the North-Western Provinces during the time of Mr. Bird and Mr. Thomason. The application under Sir Charles Wood's Order in Council of the Permanent Settlement was again discussed, during which it was ascertained that in effect it had become a dead letter; the sales of waste lands had been extremely few, the measure being considered unsuitable to the requirements of the people. There are very extensive tracts of land, but it is of an uncultivable nature mostly. Much of the waste land under the Hon. Mr. Bird's administration had been obtained as grants free from taxation. The witness cited Goruckpore, where the lands and the revenue had both gone on mutually improving. Revenue he had calculated had increased annually at the rate of £8,000, and £240,000 was the total yearly revenue; while—from the whole number of villages in all districts, 20 per cent. increase to the revenue—the percentage in the case of Goruckpore was much more. There the estates had been higher or better cultivated. In the North-West Provinces, as in the other provinces, the land-tax was distinct from local taxes. Road, canal, and such-like cesses were not made under the land revenue settlements, but by municipal rules subject to the Indian Government. There were tea plantations, only a few, and they were assessed like the land. The witness considered that the revenue benefited equally by rise in prices and improved cultivation, the former being a consequence of the latter. The complete assessment of the North-West Provinces had increased from three millions to about four millions. It was derived from the short leases, and long leases were deterrent of revenue. The Talookdar question here occupied inquiry.

Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., was next examined, who gave evidence of the working of the land revenue settlements and yearly tenancy in Oude. His testimony went to confirm the statement of Sir R. Montgomery respecting the old feud between the Talookdars and the ryots, the ultimate result of which was the protection of the ryots.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Eastwick, M.P., who was taken suddenly ill in one of the rooms adjoining the House of Commons on Thursday evening and had to be removed to his residence in Thurloe-square, was much better on Saturday.

Export of Bullion.—The only items of Bullion export quoted by *De Quetteville's Indian Circular* of April 20 are a despatch of silver to Madras to the amount of £3,850, and ditto to Singapore to the amount of £32,200. The price of silver is quoted as bar 5s-03-16d. per oz. standard, dollars 4s. 11½d. per oz., 5 francs 4s. 11½d., per oz.

Oriental Bank Corporation.—The report of the Oriental Bank Corporation for the year 1870 recommends a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £10,096. 0s. 9d. to be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows that the deposits held amount to £11,624,531. 14s. 5d. The notes and bills discounted represent a total of £13,243,915. 18s. 8d., and the reserved surplus fund is £444,000.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £295,860, to Bombay, £100,000 and Madras, £4,200. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10⅛d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive about 3 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 10⅜d. about 30 per cent. Those above, in full.

Death of Sir Justin Sheil.—We regret to announce the death of Major General Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., who expired after a short illness on April 18, at his residence in Eaton-place. Sir Justin entered the Bengal Native infantry in 1820, and received the medal and clasp for the siege of Bhurtpore. He went to Persia in 1833 as second in command of a detachment of officers and sergeants sent to discipline the Shah's army. In 1848 he received permission to accept and wear the First Class of the Lion and the Sun, conferred upon him by the Shah. In 1844 he was appointed Envoy and Minister at the Court of the Shah, which post he held till October 21, 1854. He was made K.C.B. in 1855, after a very successful career, in which he gave great satisfaction both to his own Government and to that of the Shah. Sir Justin was brother of the well-known Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, member for Dungarvan.

Military Fund for the Staff Corps.—Some time since it was announced that it had been decided to establish a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of officers serving in India in the staff corps. We adopted measures for ascertaining the truth of the rumour, and discovered that the question was under consideration. Several difficulties had, however, presented themselves, and we hesitated to raise hopes which might not be realised. We are bound to say that the authorities were fully alive to the immense advantages which the military funds have conferred on the Indian Service, and although it was impossible on the transfer to maintain these institutions on their then footing, a desire was manifested to establish a fund for the staff corps, including the medical and ecclesiastical services of the three Presidencies, based upon the general features of the old funds. Two of the principal difficulties arose from the various ages at which officers may now enter the service, together with the right of exchanging from the line to the staff corps, and *vice versa*. These, however, have now been thoroughly investigated, and a despatch has been sent to India recommending the Government to adopt immediate measures for establishing a general fund. —*Home News.*

The Brindisi Route.—Some time ago we advised persons travelling to India by the Brindisi route to anticipate the mail by at least twelve hours, starting, namely, from Charing-cross by the early train on Friday morning, if not even a day sooner, so as to insure a night's rest at Bologna, and a timely arrival at Brindisi. A letter just arrived from an unfortunate who missed the Brindisi steamer, through no fault of his own, confirms the justice of our advice. The writer tells his story as a warning to future travellers against trying to reach Brindisi by the mail express from Ostend. He got safely enough to Padua, but there all passengers were compelled to quit the train and wait for the next one, whilst the mails went on a-head. The consequence was that they reached Brindisi six hours after the *Nubia* had steamed away for Alexandria. It appears that the station-master at Padua had only the day before received written orders to let no passengers go on by the mail train to Brindisi, and had actually been scolded for having hitherto acted otherwise. The reason alleged for this vexatious proceeding is that the forbidden train is an express train put on to meet the wishes of the English Government, and never meant for passengers at all. So poor an apology for a good reason could hardly have put the sufferers in a better humour with the authors of their disappointment. The directors of the line might, at any rate, have given due warning of their intention, so that passengers might have been saved the needless annoyance and expense of a week's delay at Brindisi. Fortunately the P. and O. Company's agents have allowed the tickets taken for one steamer to hold good for the next.—*Home News.*

The Government Rifles of England, France, and Prussia.—At the ordinary weekly meeting of the Royal United Service Insti-

tution on Monday, April 17, Captain Mervin Drake, R E., musketry instructor, delivered a lecture on the Infantry Rifles of England, France, and Prussia. Dealing first with the needle-gun, which was patented first in this country in 1835, and adopted by Prussia in 1840, he described its advantages as strength, facility of manufacture, and cheapness; and its disadvantages as weight (10lb. 10oz. without bayonet), clumsiness (requiring two more motions for loading than modern arms), liability to escape of gas, paper cartridge liable to injury, high trajectory, and inaccuracy beyond 500 yards. The Chassepot, on the other hand, though sharing the defect of a weak paper cartridge, possessed the advantages of lightness (9lbs without bayonet) and handiness, with flat trajectory, and capability of great accuracy, though with the present ammunition it is not good at long ranges. The bore is ·433 of an inch, the bullet 380 grains, and the charge of powder 85 grains. The new pattern Martini-Henry, which has now been finally adopted as the future arm of British infantry, is 7¼ inches shorter than the long Snider-Enfield, of 450 bore with a turn of rifling in 22in. The bullet is 480 grains, and the charge of powder 85 grains. On account of the lighter bullet, the trajectory of the Chassepot is flatter and the velocity greater up to 450 yards; but beyond that range the heavier Martini-Henry bullet gains the advantage, and maintains it, with much greater accuracy, to the end of its flight. The weight of the new pattern arm is 8 lbs. 7 oz., and it is provided with a murderous-looking implement, devised by Lord Elcho, which combines, with excellent qualities as a sword and bayonet, the characters of a saw, a bill-hook, and a knife for cutting up meat. The mean deviation of the arm at 500 yards, is ·95 of a foot; at 800 yards, 1·47; at 1,000 yards 2·80; and at 1,200 yards, 3·46. At 500 yards, soldiers are found to fire ten shots per minute, and make good practice. It is hoped that Volunteers will have an opportunity of testing its powers next July, in the second stage of the Queen's Prize.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The seventeenth ordinary general meeting was held last week at the London Tavern; Mr. Mitchell in the chair. The report of the directors has been published. The chairman, in proposing its adoption, which he said was, under the circumstances, a painful duty, explained that the usual half-yearly meeting in October was not called because the directors had no dividend to recommend, and because they thought that some discussion might arise which might damage the credit of the bank. He could not account for the undue depreciation in the market price of the shares; the members of the board, who were all large shareholders, were none of them speculators in the shares. They had invited some of the principal shareholders to meet the directors a fortnight ago, at which the fullest explanation of the position of the bank was given, and to go through the accounts with them in order that they might state to the meeting that the accounts were correct, and so avoid angry discussion, which could have no other effect than to injure the credit of the institution in the East. There being a deficiency of £59,000, they were prohibited by their charter from declaring a dividend. One cause of the deficiency was the great depreciation in the exchanges. They had necessarily very large funds employed in the East, and the custom was to take over the capital there to the 31st December in each year, at the rate of exchange of the day, and the depreciation at the end of 1870, as compared with the end of 1869, was no less than four per cent., which necessarily represented a very formidable sum. Another cause was the continuous depreciation in the value of cotton. Again, at Shanghai they had advanced £50,000 on certain goods in bond, a large portion of which had been abstracted without the knowledge of the Bank's agent, and a loss had been thus incurred estimated at £22,000. They had always been as accurate as possible in their estimates of loss—as one instance he mentioned the Batavian loss; the estate representing that advance was on the point of winding up, and the result was that the amount put down in the accounts last year fully represented the loss actually incurred. The present estimate had been prepared with equal care, and if there was any error he believed it would be that they had over estimated rather than under estimated the losses. With regard to the future the prospects of the present year had opened as favourably as any year since the Bank was established, and more so than most. He reminded the shareholders that although they paid no dividend, they had during the twelve years to 1869 paid an average dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and he saw no reason why they should not do so again. The directors were anxious to carry out economy to the fullest extent, but they had no expectation of being able to effect any considerable saving in the expenditure, having regard to efficiency and safety. The deposits showed a reduction consequent upon the diminution of the rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. Mr. John Jones seconded the motion, which, after some questions of no general importance had been asked and answered satisfactorily, was carried unanimously.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The thirteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held last week at the Banking-house, in Old Broad-street; Mr. G. G. Nicol in the chair. The report of the directors was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, remarked that the figures as regarded assets and liabilities, read, as usual, favourable for the position of the bank. The amount of cash, bullion, and Government securities was in excess of what it stood at the last meeting, which was a favourable feature, as showing that the liabilities were fully covered. There was a falling off of £200,000 in the deposits. That under ordinary circumstances would be a subject of regret; but looking at the state of business for some time past, it was rather one of congratulation. Last year he had spoken with satisfaction upon the increase in the deposits of about a million, but since then such had been the difficulty of employing money profitably in India that a large amount of deposits had been found disadvantageous rather than otherwise. He had previously intimated the intention of reducing the interest on deposits, but inasmuch as a considerable portion of the money had been taken at a fixed rate of interest for fixed periods, the full effects of the change would not be realised until the end of the present year. The same policy would be continued, and the reduction would follow the change in value which money was undergoing throughout the world. Another cause of the unfortunate result of the year in regard to profits was the fall in the rate of exchange in India, in which respect, however, he hoped that before long there would be an improvement. At the last meeting he stated that he anticipated the last half would be better than the first half of the year, and so it had proved, but not to the extent that was expected. The sum written off from the reserve to meet the bad debts of former years it was found had been rather over-estimated at £110,270, and they had now added to it the estimated loss on the debts of the past year at Bombay and Calcutta, about £7,000, which, as compared with the profits of the year, was certainly not excessive, and contrasted favourably with other similar institutions. Upon the whole, he thought they might congratulate themselves that the losses had been so small. With regard to the future, he saw no cause for despondency; on the contrary, he thought they had passed through the worst, and that, with the improvement in the rate of exchange, and the low price of Eastern produce, which must necessarily tend to the advantage of banking, as all other mercantile operations, and the safeguard against losses which the extension of telegraph communication afforded, they might look forward to more successful results. (Hear, hear.) Answering a letter he had that morning received from a shareholder, he denied that the losses sustained by the bank had been continuous. During the last four years they had been trifling, and economy has been carried out to the fullest extent consistent with efficiency. A Shareholder, who expressed himself agreeably disappointed at the declaration of any dividend in the present half-year under the circumstances, seconded the motion. In reply to several proprietors, the chairman said he could not hold out any hope of much being recovered from the overdue debts, nor could he promise that the future profits up to 8 per cent. should be all appropriated to dividend, inasmuch as the directors felt that it was of the greatest importance to reinstate the reserve, which had been trenched upon to meet the losses. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *April* 18.—THE QUEEN'S ARMY IN INDIA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to Colonel NORTH, said that no answer had yet been received to the telegram relative to the number of regiments of the Queen's army in possession of muzzle-loaders on the 1st of October last. As soon as the report on the subject was in the hands of the Indian Department it would be laid on the table.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.—Colonel BARTTELOT, on behalf of Lord Elcho, gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 16th of May, that noble lord would move: "That, in the interest of the public service, it is expedient that civil employment should be more freely and extensively opened to those who had served in the naval and military forces of the Crown; and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire how far it may be consistent with efficiency and economy to give employment to such persons in the various departments of the State."

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Major ARBUTHNOT gave notice that on the 16th of May he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the organisation of the Royal Artillery, and the practical efficiency of the several branches of that arm of the service.

INDIAN FINANCE.—Mr. FAWCETT, in deferring his motion to call attention to the subject of Indian finance to the 16th of May, gave notice that he should on that occasion move: "That, considering the discontent which exists in India with regard to the financial and general administration of the affairs of that country, it is expedient to appoint a Commission, so that evidence may be taken and obtained in India, both from native and European residents, on the subject."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *April* 20.—FIRST COMMISSIONS.—In answer to Major ALLEN, Mr. CARDWELL stated that the issue of all first commissions, purchase and non-purchase, had been for a time suspended, pending the progress of the Bill. Exception had been made in the case of those candidates for purchase commissions who had already lodged their money and wished to continue.

RECRUITS FOR INDIA.—Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was not an egregious error in the

return to an address of the House of Commons, dated March 14, 1871, No. 129, which stated that the cost per man for drilling and preparing recruits for filling up vacancies in the East India Company's European troops in India for ten years, from 1850 to 1859, both inclusive, was £19. 14s. 10¾d. for 24,783 recruits, while the cost per man at the expense of India for a similar object for the European troops of the Crown for seven years, from 1861-2 to 1867-8, both inclusive, was £205 per man for 15,376 recruits, amounting in 1862-3 to £376 per recruit; and whether it was true that India was to be charged for the future £136. 13s. 11d. for each cavalry, and £63. 8s. 5d. for each infantry recruit, independently of the cost of transit to India.—Mr. Grant Duff: In reply to my hon. and gallant friend, I have to say that there is no error in the return referred to, and, further, that the charge to be made by the Imperial Government against the Indian Government is, under present arrangements, precisely as he states it.

The Shah of Persia.—Mr. Eastwick asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would state why the request of the Shah of Persia for the services of British officers to discipline his troops, preferred so long back as 1863, and since repeated, had not been complied with; and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence upon the table of the House.—Lord Enfield: The Indian Departments of her Majesty's Government have expressed their willingness to allow officers of the Indian Army to be appointed to organise and discipline the army of the Shah of Persia. The question arose on what terms these officers should be appointed; the India-office offered terms which they considered fair and reasonable, to which the Persian Government demurred, wishing to throw all the cost upon our Government. This was not considered expedient, either on financial or political grounds, and the subject, therefore, has remained, and still remains, in abeyance, pending further application from the Shah. I fear that I could not undertake to produce the correspondence in question.

House of Commons, Friday, *April* 21.—Sandhurst College.—In reply to Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Cardwell said that Sandhurst was at present occupied by gentlemen who had passed their examinations and were waiting for commissions. The experiment so far had been highly satisfactory. It was under consideration whether appointments should first be made to Sandhurst or to regiments.

India Office.

April 22, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. E. J. Gayer; Capt. J. Fulton, Art.; Capt. G. B. Stainforth, Staff Corps; Capt. H. P. Peacock, Cav.; Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, Inf.; Capt. W. E. B. Atkinson, Staff Corps; Capt. H. B. Swiney, Staff Corps; Capt. D. W. Wise, Staff Corps; Major J. T. Watson, Staff Corps; Capt. A. F. Jones, Inf.; Capt. H. W. Webster, Staff Corps; Major T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. M. Miller; Lieut. col. G. P. B. Sherard, Staff Corps; Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, Cav.; Lieut. col. T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Williams; Capt. J. Murray; Capt. F. H. Jackson, Inf.; Capt. B. O. Seton, Engrs.; Capt. H. T. Christie, Inf.; Lieut. W. B. Seton, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor A. McDouall.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. F. Jones, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. M. W. Gataker, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. Smalley, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. A. Shepherd, Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major C. H. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Staff vet. surg. A. J. Poltt, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. S. Bance, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Kerr, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Creagh, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

Edwards—The wife of Martin Edwards, Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, of a son, at 64, Loughborough-park, April 18.

MARRIAGES.

Cross—Condie.—Edgar H. Cross, Ex. Coll., Oxon, to Alexandrina E. J., widow of George Condie, and daughter of the late Alexander Allardice, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Marylebone, April 18.

Doveton—Hodson.—Capt. J. C. Doveton, Madras Staff Corps, to Maria J., daughter of the late Lieut. col. B. Hodson, Madras Army.

Mahon—Sandys.—G. Anneslay D. Mahon, M.R.C.S., to Agnes A., daughter of Samuel Sandys, M.R.C.S., at Eversholt, April 20.

Marshall—Byng.—George Marshall to Sophie, daughter of the late Major the Hon. Robert B. P. Byng, Bengal Army, at St. John's Church, Tunbridge-Wells, April 19.

Messel—Cussans.—Ludwig E. W. L. Messel to Annie, daughter of the late Thomas Cussans, H.E.I.C.S., at Brixton, April 18.

Okeden—Warner.—Uvedale E. P. Okeden, 10th Royal Hussars, to Rose E. M. A., daughter of Henry J. L. Warner, at Little Walsingham, Norfolk, April 19.

Stewart—Dudgeon.—Capt. Stewart, late H.M.'s Indian Army, to Alice M., daughter of the late Patrick W. V. Dudgeon, at Leith, April 18.

Tompson—Hall.—J. L. Tompson to Annie E., daughter of Gen. Arthur Hall, late 5th Bengal Cavalry and 21st Hussars, at Bath, April 18.

Toomer—Finnis.—William Henry Toomer to Ernestine M., widow of the late Lieut. Robert F. Finnis, Indian Navy, at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, April 19.

Wilson—Macdonald.—John H. Wilson, P.W.D., India, to Flora, daughter of the late Capt. Archibald Macdonald, Indian Navy, at Millbrook, near Southampton, April 17.

DEATHS.

Baron—Lieut. col. R. J. Baron, R.E., at Ovington-square, April 12.

Chitty—Lieut. colonel Chitty, 40th Regiment H.E.I.C.S., at Stow Villa, Bath, aged 63, April 10.

Henning—Alexander Henning, Commander R.N., at 2, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 79, April 15.

Merrick—Thomas C., infant son of Lieut. col. T. C. Merrick, Bengal Staff Corps, at Kingstown, aged 13 months, April 14.

Ostrehan—Isabel, wife of Capt. Ostrehan, Bengal Staff Corps, at Melville-house, Ryde, April 17.

Ronald—Basil McKenzie Ronald, Manager of the Colonial Bank, Prahran, at Geelong, Victoria, aged 51, Feb. 16.

Ronald—Mary F., widow of the late Robert MacFarlane Ronald, of Calcutta, at Prahran, Victoria, aged 21, Feb. 25.

Sheil—Major general Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., April 17.

Steward—Major Frederic T. Steward, late 1st Madras Light Cavalry, at Brighton, aged 47, April 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 16. Str. Hibernia, Singapore, via Suez Canal; Vicksberg, Moulmain; Johanna and Willem, Samarang; The Foundling, Bombay; Amity, Moulmain; Normanside, Manila.—17. Mountain Laurel, Colombo; Ocean Spray, Mauritius; str. Edinburgh, Madras, via Suez Canal; Newcastle, Manila; Fort George, Rangoon; str. Stirling, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—18. Roodee, Calcutta; str. Bellona, Bombay via Suez Canal; Penthesilia, Calcutta.—19. Copenhagen, Calcutta; Underwriter, Moulmain.—20. Palmyra, Madras; Schiedam, Batavia; Lightning, Calcutta; La Plata, Penang; Copenhagen, Colombo; Zuleika, Rangoon; Middlesex, Calcutta; Hevelsham, Moulmain; str. Ceylon, Alexandria; Gosforth, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. City of Brussels, April 13, via Suez Canal.—At Liverpool.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Reid and two children, Miss Wright and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell and infant, Mr. Steer, Rev. Mr. Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cates, Mr. Haigh, Capt. Calleiro, Major and Mrs. Watson and family, Major and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Wise and family, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Burns, Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Mrs. Macfarlane and three children, Mrs. Berkely, Dr. Diver.

DEPARTURES.

April 16. E. J. Spence, Aden.—17. Anonyma, Calcutta; Lady Octavia, Bombay.—18. Attila, Bombay.—19. Queen of Nations, Galle; Magellan, Kurrachee; Clyde, Calcutta; Astracan, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Excelsior, April 15, via Suez Canal.—From Gravesend.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Willesford, Mr. Doveton, Mrs. Pappo and two daughters, Mr. C. Jolliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Duval and three children, Mr. R. Crowe, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Neils Gow and three children, Mr. Gow. For Madras.—Col. Place, Col. and Mrs. Finlay, Miss Finlay, Mr. L. Gordon.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, April 22.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mr. W. Sandwith, Major Sherer, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. E. Dennison, Rev. D. S. Mackay, Mr. J. W. Burr, Mr. G. B. Hewett, Col., Mrs., and Miss Muter, Mr. J. W. Macleon. For Alexandria.—Mr. Ravenscroft.

Per str. Massilia, April 25.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Capt. Sim, Capt. R. J. Crawford, Capt. A. Batty, Mr. J. L. Sim, Mr. Anton, Gen. Hough, Mr. A. J. Rolland, Mr. G. J. Nicholls. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. Carlton, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Muterkisna. For Calcutta.—Mr. G. J. Anton.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Belvidera, Colombo to London, March 10, 2 S., 29 W.
Cormorin, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 10, 8 S., 25 W.
Anna Lucretia, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 9.
Henrietta Gertruida, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 23, 3 N., 23 W.
Margaret Galbraith, for Rangoon, March 16, 4 N., 25 W.
Gergenia (?), Batavia to Rotterdam, March 10, 23 N., 40 W.
Allandale, Sunderland to Singapore, March 12.
Middlesex, Calcutta to Liverpool, March 26, 16 N., 40 N.
St. Hilda, London to Akyab, March 7, 2 N., 24 W.
Hendrica, from Batavia, March 3, 10 N., 25 W.
Noransside, Manila to Queenstown, March 26, 24 N., 39 W.
Duke of Atholl, Cardiff to Galle, March 10.
George Gilroy, Calcutta to Dundee, March 15, 3 N., 26 W.
Strathblane, Liverpool to Calcutta, Feb. 10, 36 S., 19 W.
John Fogt, for Penang, Feb. 10.
Stornoway, Clyde to Bombay, March 9, 1 N., 23 W.
Bacchus, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 24, 47 N., 11 W.
Zuleika, Rangoon to Falmouth, March 14, 14 N., 23 W.
Jorawur, London to Rangoon, Feb. 24, 21 S., 34 W.
Harbure (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 20, 6 S., 14 W.
Enoch Train, Liverpool to Bombay, March 24, 47 N., 19 W.
Cain Grove (?), for Bombay, Feb. 15, 2 N., 22 W.
Corona, Cardiff to Galle, Feb. 20, 28 W.
Marmion, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 10, 2 N., 24 W.
Pearl of India, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 7, 32 S., 24 W.
Victoria Cross, Bombay to Liverpool, April 4, 26 N., 44 W.
Adam Sedgwick, Liverpool to Singapore, March 11, on the line, 40 (?) W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The str. Edinburgh, Cato, from Madras to London, which put into Portsmouth April 13, short of coals, proceeded April 14, after coaling, but has since put back to Spithead, with boilers leaky.

The Amity, from Moulmain, which put into Falmouth April 5, lost sails and main-top sailyard, and had her mainmast sprung, during heavy weather on March 2, in lat. 48 N., lon. 18 W.

The str. City of Poonah, McNeill, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which put into Malta April 3, had lost three blades of her propeller, and will have to go into dry-dock to repair.

The Chrysolite, Seaward, arrived in the river, from Colombo, encountered a heavy hurricane, lasting fifty hours, Jan. 21, in lat. 14 S., lon. 83 E., during which she sustained much damage.

The Jane Leech, Turner, of and from Glasgow, for Madras, which foundered March 29, near Ferro, had encountered severe weather since leaving Queenstown, owing to which the cargo, consisting principally of iron water-pipes, broke adrift in the hold, causing the vessel to spring several leaks.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 29.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Major, Mrs. Macgrath, and Mr. W. Sim.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Bagnell and child, Capt. Doveton, Lady Hall, Mr. R. Warren, and Col. Maude.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Col. W. Barber.
Southampton to Malta.—Capt. Lukes, and Rev. C. Duthie.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. R. Hullett.
Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates, and Mr. N. McLean.
Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Diez.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Miss Hyde.
Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. R. Steel.
Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. J. M. Alberte.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. Handyside.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. Arbuthnot.

May 6.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Knight, and Mr. S. Fowler.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Tawney, and Mr. J. Balfour.

May 13.

Southampton to Madras—Mr. G. A. Ballard, and Miss Ballard.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth, son, and daughter, and Mr. A. N. Buchanan.
Southampton to Sydney.—Mrs. Clarke.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, May 6.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, May 5.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

LITERARY.—Messrs. Wyman and Co., Calcutta, have just published a book on "Ontology; being a translation of 'Tatwa Vidya,' a Bengali work, by Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore." The introduction indicates the nature of the work:—True knowledge depends upon the harmony of the two great classes of truth, viz., "particular" and "universal." Sensations give rise to particular truths only. Such concepts as time and space, unity and diversity, cause and effect, and others of a similar kind, give rise to universal truths. These universal truths are purely supersensuous, and are applicable to all objects alike. . . . Without such necessary and universal truths for data, no other truths would be possible. For instance, but for space, the external world would never have come within the sphere of our knowledge; without consciousness, knowable objects would remain unperceived; and without the agency of causation nothing could occur. Necessary and universal truths, therefore, are the ground-work of all knowledge. The science which has for its subject-matter these primary truths is called Ontology. Such truths, in the first place, extend the sphere of our knowledge; secondly, by influencing action, they serve to regulate the will; and, thirdly, they harmonise and embellish the mind, and thus may be regarded from an æsthetic point of view. Hence we shall divide our subject into three parts, viz.:—I. The knowledge of the *true;* II. The practice of the *good;* and III. The enjoyment of the *beautiful*.

Indian Government Loans.

		Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R		95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	95¼ 96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			92¾ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92¾ ¾
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			92¾ ¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			par ¼ pm.
			107½ ¾

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¼d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¼d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10½ 5/32d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5⅜d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5⅜d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅞d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares. £		Paid.	Prices.
	India Stock		207
	India 5 per cent.		112½
	India 4 per cent.		100¾ ⅝
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100¾ ⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		16s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		16s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	102 to 103
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104¾ to 105¾
Stock	East Indian	100	107¼ to 108⅜
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
20	Ditto (new)	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103¾ to 104½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104¼ to 105¼
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	103¼ to 104½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	¾	¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	103½ to 104½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8⅛
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	13 to 14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	13⅜
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	7½ to 8
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7¼ to 7⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6 to 6⅜ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	8⅛ to 9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9 to 9⅜
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	6½ to 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	6½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	4 to 3½ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	all	104 to 105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	100	100 to 102
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	Ditto New, 1867	all	49 to 51
		10	2 to 1 dis.

THE KHYBER PASS.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Peshawur on the 20th March, says that "Sultan Khan, son of Sadut Khan Mohmund, had collected about 3,000 men; he is encamped at Tatra. The Khyberies would not consent to keep the roads open unless the arrangements as to their allowances were made through the Commissioner of Peshawur."

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That NO EXAMINATION for APPOINTMENT to the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE will be held in AUGUST, 1871.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 17th April, 1871.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, 22nd March, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE next, for the SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-one Years. The successful Competitors, after undergoing, in the case of such as may be found on further examination to be not already qualified in Professional Subjects, a Qualifying Course of Instruction at the College, including a Practical Course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a Salary commencing at Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum.

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	Marks assigned.
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Mathematics, pure and mixed	2,000
Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
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German	750
Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following Branches—viz. (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
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For further particulars apply, *by letter only*, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 8; Agra, April 6; Calcutta and Madras, April 5.

Lord Mayo left Calcutta for Allahabad on the 2nd April, and reached that station on the 5th. After holding a session there of the Viceregal Council, he was to start for Cawnpore about the 8th, and go on thence, after a few hours' halt, to Lucknow. Lady Mayo was expected at Agra on the 13th, and in honour of her coming the Taj was to show forth its exquisite outlines and pure symmetry under the blue lights usual on such occasions.

THE papers teem with the parting speeches of the Council at their last Calcutta sittings of March 31 and April 1. Lord Mayo's temperate defence of his Government was only spoiled by some well-meant but foolish strictures on the Calcutta press in the matter of Sir R. Temple. His idea of getting at the truth with regard to the suffering caused by the income-tax, by means of an official inquiry, attests his faith in the sufficiency of such a process, rather than his insight into native ways. One part of his speech however does equal credit to his earnestness and his common sense. Rulers who are appointed without the consent of their subjects are bound, he said—

> to exercise more circumspection than those who derive their powers from popular representation; and a deep obligation is placed upon us to govern with firmness but mercy, with kindness and with care, those weaker natures which are entrusted to our rule.
>
> In administration, taxation must always form a leading feature. When you touch the pockets of the people, you touch at once their feelings and their hearts. . . . . .
>
> Our clear duty, therefore, is to refrain from imposing any burden upon the people of this country beyond that which we can honestly say is necessary for good government, and for the permanency of that rule which I believe is calculated to confer benefits upon the nation.

IN his survey of future demands on the Indian Revenue for Public Works, Lord Mayo points out that the irrigation works already sanctioned will cost in all thirty-nine millions, of which three only have yet been spent. The projected railways will swallow up from twenty-six to twenty-eight millions. Ten millions in the next few years will probably be advanced in loans to Municipalities, and the guaranteed railway companies will probably need about eight millions more. All this, with three millions to be lent out under the Land Improvement Act, will make up a total of about ninety millions that must be raised in a few years for indispensable purposes. On all these sources of outlay his lordship pledged himself to enforce the strictest economy compatible with good workmanship. With regard to the question of railway guages, be sho[illegible]ring could be effected by means of the ne[illegible]in., and made very light of the only serious objection to a change of guage—the cost of "breaking bulk."

LORD NAPIER made some brief but pertinent remarks on Major-General Norman's military statement, ending with a decided expression of sympathy with the planters who need protection on the North-Eastern Frontier. On the 1st April Colonel Strachey made a speech against the export duties, which yield only half a million, and some of which bear hard on the few manufactures of which India can boast. On the import tariff he was hardly less severe, which raises £134,000 on thirty-nine out of the whole fifty-four articles taxed. Mr. Stephen's speech on bringing up the Report of the Committee on the Law of Evidence was long and masterly.

NOT the least interesting part of General Norman's military statement were the extracts he gave from Mr. Kellner's retrospect of the war outlay in India during the last ten years. In 1862-3, the first year of reduced outlay after the Mutiny, the total expenditure in both countries amounted to all but sixteen millions. Reduced in the following year by about a quarter of a million, it rose again three-quarters of a million in 1864-5, owing mainly to the Umbeyla Campaign. In that year the whole British force in India amounted to 69,154, exclusive of a local battery, an Eurasian battery, the Sappers and Miners, and other small bodies. Next year the outlay again rose by nearly three-quarters of a million, two-thirds of which was due to the Bhotan War and the Madras Famine. Half-batta was also abolished that year, cantonment batta granted to native troops on furlough, and a second doing duty officer added to each native regiment, while the native army in Madras was reorganised. But for a reduction of two British regiments of foot and seven light field batteries, the expenses would have been yet greater. The strength of the artillery was still equal to about 97 batteries, or 584 guns. Further reductions in the strength of the British regiments, one of which was altogether withdrawn, while a native cavalry regiment in Bombay was broken up, reduced the outlay for 1866-7. In the following year a new charge of 2d. a day added to the pay of each European soldier first appears in the military books. On the other hand, the Hyderabad Contingent ceased to figure therein, and a few batteries were reduced or transferred elsewhere. The increased outlay of 1868-9 was mainly due to the Abyssinian and Hazarah Campaigns. A few reductions took place this year. Further savings were effected in 1869-70 by the withdrawal of two regiments of British cavalry and two of infantry, and by the extinction of the Eurasian Battery. But the process of reduction culminated in 1870-1, when the strength of each regiment of British cavalry was reduced by one troop, of British infantry by two companies, of the Indian artillery by all the regular native batteries, and the Army Staff by several brigadiers and generals of division. One depot was abolished, another reduced; the Governor-General's body guard was done away, and other retrenchments were carried out in the Army Department.

In spite of fresh outlay for cantonment lands in Ranikhet, Morar, and Beejapore, the savings on the whole year reduced the total outlay a good deal below that of any previous year.

In point of numbers the difference between the strength of the Indian armies in 1870 and in 1871 is very small. The 6,545 British officers of the former year are now reduced to 6,436. Twenty British soldiers in all are added to the 60,425 privates and non-commissioned officers of last year. The native troops for this year are reckoned at 121,981, about 120 fewer than the year before. A further reduction in their numbers will probably take place during the year. Each of the nine regiments of British cavalry now consists of 455 men in addition to the officers, and each of the fifty foot regiments of 885 men. In respect of guns and horses however there is a marked difference between the two years. The withdrawal of five horse batteries reduces the total of field guns to 394, and the complement of horses to 13,253, or nearly a thousand fewer than last year. The reduction of guns, according to General Norman, is rather apparent than real, for twelve drivers will be added to each of the remaining batteries, many of which have hitherto been too weak to work all their six guns. It is a fact moreover for which General Norman can vouch as well as Lord Napier, that the recent reduction in guns is "far less than the artillery reductions recommended by high military auth[illegible] 1865, and again in 1869." All this may be true enough, and yet we cannot help feeling with Lord Napier that the last reductions have been ill-advised, for they have reduced the proportion of field-guns to men of all arms below the moderate allowance of three to every thousand.

The charge for Bonus Compensation has risen for the coming year from six to seventeen thousand pounds, a mere fraction of the sum payable under the Guarantee of 1858; a fraction which melts into nothingness in comparison with the £600,000 set apart in this year's Imperial Estimates alone for compensation to officers of the Imperial Army. A new item of outlay is the ten thousand pounds destined to defray the cost of camps of exercise in Bengal. Why not in Madras and Bombay also? General Norman declines to enter into the question of further reducing needless outlay and so strengthening the efficiency of the service by consolidating the Military Departments of the three Presidencies. May we venture to hope that this question will have been properly settled before his next year's statement is ready for delivery?

By that time also let us hope that the process of completing the strength of the field batteries and of arming the troops with proper rifles will have been fully carried out. At present, according to General Norman only thirty out of fifty British regiments have been furnished with Sniders, although as far back as June, 1869, the Indian Government asked for 64,000 rifles of the Martini-Henry make. Owing however to much vexatious opposition of gun-makers and their friends at home, this excellent weapon is only now being issued to British regiments at home. Meanwhile the Snider will serve all present needs in India, and the twenty thousand still wanting are already, we believe, on their way out. Of Snider ammunition there is now no lack in India, and the factory for making cartridges out there already approaches completion. We are sorry to hear that only 30,000 Enfields have as yet been distributed among the native infantry, but perhaps the good time is not far off when they will all be armed with Sniders, which are certainly better weapons than anything likely to be used against them in Eastern warfare. Of rifled muzzle-loading field-guns—unfortunately not made of bronze—General Norman counts upon a pretty large supply in the course of this year. By that time perhaps Colonel Maxwell may have begun to prove the superiority of Indian to English processes for casting bronze guns. A supply of heavy rifled cannon for forts and coast defences has already been sanctioned, but it appears that the Moncrieff system of mounting guns has not yet been found to answer for the heavy ordnance already mounted in Fort William, Bombay, and Aden. India is also to be supplied with *mitrailleuses* as soon as they have been finally adopted in this country. With regard to torpedoes, the experiments lately made in the Hooghly by Colonel Hyde, R.E., will lead to the adoption of a cheap but efficient plan for guarding with those deadly machines the approaches to every Indian port.

A large establishment of cattle is still to be kept up, not only to supplement the work of railways in carrying troops, but also for the use of several movable columns and for the camps of exercise which will be formed in the cold weather. The flying columns will aggregate 23,000 men of all arms, equipped with twelve horse-batteries or seventy-two guns.

The outlay of a million on military public works for 1871-2 includes £34,330 on fortifications at Bombay, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Secunderabad; and £107,636 on manufacturing works at Kirkee, Cossipore, Ishapore, and Dum-dum, the seat of the new Snider Factory. A charge of £416,932 represents buildings for troops at twenty-five different places, which unfortunately include the station of Nusseerabad. There is a separate charge for military roads to Chakrata and Ranikhet, the latter of which will no doubt help to open up the tea and iron districts of Kemaon. Another item is for the supply of much needed water at Aden and Peshawar.

The marine expenditure of £777,800 will include £70,000 for the six ships of the Royal Navy destined to serve in the Indian Seas, £168,000 for stores for India, and £50,000 for pensions to members of the old Indian Navy. On the Indian side the estimated outlay of £487,100 will be partly covered by £237,900 of receipts. The reduction of the old Indian Marine is still to complete, but some savings will be effected [illegible] soon as the last of the old Persian Gulf squadron shall ha[illegible] been replaced by a Royal Navy vessel. Among other Indian charges are the maintenance of the new monitors, the cost of dockyards, river-surveys, telegraph ships, light-ships and lighthouses in Burmah, marine services at Aden, Kurrachee, Madras, and the Persian Gulf, and of Marine Pensioners at Bombay.

The reduction of the rate of exchange on family remittances from India was not to our thinking a politic step. In the days of the East India Company, if we remember rightly, the old rate of 2s. 6d. for the rupee was kept up many years after the rate of exchange had fallen to 2s. A difference of 1d. in the rupee means a charge against Indian officers of 10d. in the £1, or about £1 per cent.; no small burden added to the income-tax they have lately been paying in India. But when it was given out that after April 1 officers on furlough would draw pay at the reduced rate of 1s. 11d. the rupee, there naturally arose a great outcry, especially among those who came home under the Furlough Rules of 1868; said rules expressly promising payment at a uniform rate of 2s. the rupee. We are glad however to find that a step so ill-considered has for the present been retraced. All officers now at home will continue, we believe, to draw their pay at the old rate; not only those who come under the new furlough rules, but those also who took leave under the rules of 1854. It has indeed been reported that a despatch has gone out to India, recommending the cancelment of the obnoxious clause in the new rules; but we have reason to believe that no such step has actually been taken as yet, and we would fain hope that the India Office will take time to consider the wisdom of any further tampering with regulations hardly three years old.

We observe that the Secretary of State for India is to receive a deputation on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., regarding a ship channel between Madras and Ceylon.

We notice with deep regret the death of Major-General Arthur Broome, at sea, on March 27, on his passage home. The late Controller-General of Military Accounts had left India in a state of health which caused his friends an anxiety that was only too well grounded. Like so many before him, he had, in fact, overstayed his time. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1827, was a captain of 1845, a lieutenant-colonel of 1857, and a major-general of 1868. About twenty years ago Capt. Broome brought out the first volume of a detailed history of the Bengal Army, which promised to become a very useful work had he succeeded in carrying it on. No second volume however has since appeared.

We learn by telegram that the counsel for Ameer Khan and his fellow prisoners applied for a writ to remove the trial of these men from Patna to Calcutta. The Advocate-General got the question adjourned till to-day, when cause would be shown against granting the rule desired.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. M. W. O'Rorke, 60th Rifles, at Beckenham, April 19; Col. John Colvin, C.B., late H.E.I.C.S., at Lantwardine, Herefordshire, April 27, aged 76.

BENGAL.—Major Gen. Arthur Broome, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, at sea, on his passage home, March 27.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, April 25.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Poole, Lieut. col. Bacon, Messrs. J. Hope, M. R. Thornhill, Pollen, D. Crawford, J. A. Marcel, Col. Shewell, Col. Strachey, Mr. Peel, Mr. G. E. Lance, Mr. H. Clarton, Major Hammond, Mr. Stone, Mr. M. D. Shroff, Mr. W. Porteous, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Twedie, Mr. Carpenter and infant, Mr. T. Shastra, Dr. R. Gray, Mr. Thornton, Lieut. J. S. Walters, Mr. Lyons, Mrs. Cox and infant. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Burleigh, Mr. H. J. Frew, Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Col. and Mrs. Owen, Col. and Mrs. Hill. From MADRAS.—Mr. L. C. Innes, Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Rev. J. Tanner. From HONG KONG.—Messrs. W. A. Sturrock, N. Murton, H. C. Caldwell and two children.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nyanza, May 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. MacGregor and child, Capt. Markham, Mrs. Hillman, Mr. J. Burrows, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Lambert and child, Col. and Mrs. Black and three children, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Shepherd, Major and Mrs. Mechin and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Mackay, Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Barton, Capt. Fortescue, Mrs. Cross and child, Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Portman, Rev. H. F. Worthing, Lieut. W. Forster, Mr. A. Y. Bagot, Rev. H. and Mrs. Hubbard and three children, Capt. H. D. Farquharson, Lieut. Whitmore, Mr. T. P. Stewart, Mr. A. McRitchie, Mr. J. Hennessey. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss De Salis, Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Outram and three children, Mr. J. M. Cheke, Mr. C. K. Dove, Mr. A. K. Smith, Mr. J. Smith and three children, Col. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. A. Money and child, Col. and Mrs. Crommelier and child, Col. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and infant, three Misses Stuart, Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Thompson and three children, Rev. W. Beaumont and child, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Latimer and two children, Rev. J. Lapsey, Mr. J. Saunders, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mrs. C. Wilson. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Scott and two children, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Fardyce and child, Rev. J. Tanner, Mrs. Arathoon and child, Mr. J. Grieve.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 2, 1871.

NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WHATEVER good may have already come of the recent statute empowering the Indian Government to appoint specially qualified natives to the higher posts in the Indian Civil Service, without passing the usual examinations in England, it appears that Madras, at any rate, has reaped no benefit from such a boon. In Bengal and Bombay one or two fortunate gentlemen have already been made Collectors or Judges of the High Court, but no native in the Southern Presidency has yet found his way to either post. We need hardly say that no want of special talent in the one Presidency can account for its exclusion from the good things provided for the other two. It would be a libel on the natives of Madras to assume their special unfitness for any work to which natives of other parts of India have lately been considered equal; and indeed it would not be difficult to pick out from among the former at least a few gentlemen perfectly qualified by character, position, and attainments, for some of the very highest places in the civil government of their own province.

One or two instances will serve the purpose of our argument. In naming the Hon. V. Ramiengar, the Brahmin gentleman who now fills a seat in the Madras Legislative Council, we are mentioning a person not unknown to several members of the Indian Council. Mr. Ramiengar is, we believe, a "Proficient" in the Madras University. Having studied there with much distinction, he entered one of the lower grades in the government service. His high attainments in English, combined with industry and a marked talent for official business, enabled him to fill with credit successive posts in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and at length to win the notice of Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Governor of Madras, who gave him a friendly lift in the public service. He acquitted himself so well in his new appointment, that at the death of Colonel Temple he was placed in charge of the Stamp Department, an office which he still holds. At one time he was also officiating as Registrar-General of Assurances, to the entire satisfaction of the Government he has always so well served. The best proof of his high deserts may be found in his appointment to the Legislative Council. His usefulness in this line may be gathered from the fact of his selection for service on all committees, whether on revenue, judicial, or other business. Is it too much to ask that a gentleman who has thus risen by his own merits to a post of the highest honour, may be considered fit for the less eminent but better paid career of a Collector? If Mr. Ramiengar is not fit to serve as a Collector, so far as such fitness may be argued from his past services, it would be hard to predicate any man's fitness for any duties he has not yet discharged.

Let us take another instance, that of Mr. Ranganada Shastry, one of the judges of the Small Cause Court at Madras. This gentleman was the first native who ever obtained the "Proficient" certificate at the Madras University. Before filling his present post, he served with great credit for eighteen years as Chief Interpreter of Vernacular Languages to the High Court of Madras. For several years his name appeared on the list of Governors of the University. It is more than six years since he was raised to the Bench. To say nothing of his judicial experience, his knowledge of Sanskrit would render him extremely useful to the judges of the High Court, in respect of cases which involve points of purely Hindu Law. Is it impossible to find a place for him among the High Court Judges of Madras?

FINANCE AND FREE SPEECH.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK has been revenged already. It is only about ten years ago since Lord Halifax thought to quench the "purple light" of free discussion in the Viceregal Council, where Sir Barnes and a few brave comrades had so often withstood the whole might of official despotism. The old Council of 1853 talked too much and set the natives too outspoken an example to be endured any longer. It was accordingly superseded by a council of quite another sort, which had no power of free action and not much of free speech apart from the Viceroy himself. Lord Halifax breathed freely again, and despotism had its own way in Calcutta. No troublesome questions have since been stirred there, nor until last year had the voice of popular criticism found any powerful echo within Government House.

Thanks however to Sir Richard Temple's fiscal provocations the old spirit of free discussion has at length revealed itself in no questionable shape. The recent debates on the Budget for the new year have proved the vanity of trying to muzzle the expression of honest English opinion even from the lips of Government nominees. Messrs. Robinson, Cowie, and Inglis could not have been more outspoken, had the theatre of debate lain in Westminster itself instead of Calcutta, while the fact of their official connection with the Supreme Government adds a deep significance to criticisms uttered in behalf of the provinces they severally represent. Not less noteworthy is the substantial support which the protesting councillors received from a critic so little disposed to take the popular side as the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The spirit thus roused within the council-room implies the growth of a new force with which the rulers of India are bound to reckon fairly, if they would keep true alike to their past pledges and to the teachings of the present hour. It would be alike unwise and mischievous to ignore the growing demand in India for some form of government less purely despotic than that which has hitherto fairly served its purpose. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen may choose to sneer at the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for presuming to criticise the measures of the Indian Government; but insolence of speech is not argument, and the gentlemen whose plain speaking in behalf of an aggrieved public forced an important concession from Sir Richard Temple, had no need to be reminded of their proper duties by a defeated opponent who could not even keep his temper. Impartial bystanders will give them credit, not for stepping out of their own province, but for refusing to act the part of dumb dogs when justice and sound policy called upon them to speak out. The fact is that they could not help themselves, for the stress of public opinion was urging them on. And it was inevitable that this would happen, whenever the natives had learned the rudiments of political science, and taken courage to think a little for themselves. The cry they have lately raised for representative government must not be rashly set down to the prompting of artful English editors and merchants resentful of an unpopular tax. It happens that a common grievance has for once united Englishmen and natives in a movement which the average official mind may

ridicule or hold in utter dread, but which to impartial observers will seem neither dreadful nor ridiculous. Anglo-Indian officials indeed are far from fools, and very many of them must have watched with a discerning interest the growth of a definite craving among educated natives for something like a proper share in the administration of their own country.

What else indeed was likely to issue from the seed we helped to sow? We have for a long time past been gradually teaching the natives of India our own Shibboleths, and training them in our own ways. For the last thirty-five years they have been accustomed to speak out their minds through a free Press. For a quarter of a century we have taught them English ideas and the English language in schools which have also served as stepping-stones to official employment. We have called their leaders into our Councils, we have encouraged large classes of the people to organise for social and political purposes, we have opened for some of them a special inlet into the higher ranks of the Civil Service, we have continually asked them for their private, sometimes for their public, opinion on the leading questions of the day. Through the new Municipal Committees we professed to lead them further on the road to self-government. The yet later concession of enlarged fiscal powers to the local Governments, if it meant anything, means another step forward on the same road. And most powerful perhaps of all influences to the same end is the presence among the natives in ever larger numbers of an active self-reliant European community, whose interests commonly march with theirs, and whose example would embolden them to struggle for the attainment of their own political objects.

To talk indeed of a public opinion in India, like that which is always working among ourselves, would, of course, be still an anachronism. But every mail brings fresh proof of the pace at which opinion is beginning to shape itself in India also; and the Councillors who opposed Sir Richard Temple were only doing their duty both by the Supreme Government and the people of their respective provinces. There is no question so vitally important to the rulers of India as a question of finance. No foreign Government, however strong, can afford to make rash experiments with the goodwill of its subjects on a matter which peculiarly affects their pockets. Nobody except Sir R. Temple now contends that the outcry caused by the late heavy income-tax was confined to the European community alone, or even to a limited circle of natives as well. Messrs. Robinson and Inglis showed how wide was the area of popular discontent, developed by the new imposts which a Government in want of money had been driven to raise. Instead of hampering the Executive, as Mr. F. Stephen angrily charged them with doing, they were really rendering it a very great service. They ought, no doubt, to have sat still and voted as they were bidden; but even nominee councillors will sometimes be provoked into speaking out their minds, just as soldiers have refused obedience to some manifestly unrighteous command. Lord Mayo and the Home authorities should feel only too grateful to the gentlemen whose plain-speaking so strangely upset the self-control of Lord Mayo's Minister of Justice. It was meet that the Indian Government should be brought face to face with the facts it had hitherto ignored; that it should fully recognise the mischievous effects of taxing the people in the least popular way. A government like that of India must choose between keeping its outlay within the old limits and raising fresh taxes with the full consent of its subjects. The greater its need of money, the more reasons should it discover for deferring to the wishes of those who are best able to satisfy its wants. According to the testimony of an experienced "Punjab Officer," writing to the *Times*, the people complain that they have no real voice in the management of their finances. They feel that they have a right to be taken into our counsels "not merely as to the mode of levying taxes, but, what is far more important, as to the expenditure." They resent the deference so often shown to them in private by officials who in public know them not. They object to having their brains picked for our sole benefit. "We have no voice"—says one of them—"in the management of the country. We are never asked how to govern the province more economically. We are only asked how to raise more money. What do we care for large barracks built in some other province, or for canals and roads made in some other part of India?" They could often suggest cheaper ways of making canals and building bridges, but their English masters would only laugh at them, or put their suggestions aside as crude and antiquated. It is not that the people are set against all new taxation, but they naturally ask for some voice in these fiscal arrangements, and are ready to tax themselves for any purpose they could be brought to understand. But the waste and the delay they see around them in the carrying out of useful public works tends only to increase the annoyance they have begun to feel at their continued exclusion from the management of their financial resources.

It is evident therefore that the old system of purely despotic rule is growing more and more out of date for India. It is useless trying to suppress the irrepressible. Louis Napoleon has exemplified the folly of such an effort. We can no longer put off with milk for babes a people already used to the taste of strong meat. There is no need to move too fast in the new direction; but to move forward, however slowly, is become the duty of any Government that would rule in India over a contented people. The natives are a long way off from our own stage of political growth, but they have already learned to walk a little, and practice, if unchecked by obsolete restrictions, will in time develop what capacity they may have for walking alone and far.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BONUS GRIEVANCE.

The *Times of India* observes that both "locals" and Staff Corps men (of the old Indian armies) being interested in the Bonus Compensation Question, the renewed correspondence respecting it now published has given much satisfaction in India. Since 1866-7, when the last almost hopeless agitation on behalf of these claims took place, many authorities have changed places. The subservient agents of the great amalgamation plot, like General Norman at Simla and Colonel Kirby at Bombay, still write that the orders of her Majesty's Government (*i.e.*, the Horse Guards through the India Office) have been "strictly adhered to" and "fully carried into effect." But there are now new men, who, having had no hand in the great conspiracy by which the Indian armies were disorganised, are free to speak their minds as to whether these bonus claims were settled "with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned;" and the unbiassed verdict of these men is that justice has not been done. Amongst those who have thus spoken out at the eleventh hour, but emphatically, are Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir Almeric Spencer, the Bombay Chief, and General A. T. Wilde, Military Secretary to the Madras Government. It is very clear that in face of the enormous sums now about to be paid to officers in the Home army for their commissions, the more distinctly public investment of Indian officers cannot be confiscated. Of course, it will be difficult for the Indian finances to bear the sacrifice in one year; but a plan may easily be hit upon by which bonus compensation may be made part of a retirement scheme that would liberate two or three hundred field officers from irksome "general duty," and relieve the finances from part of the avalanche of retiring allowances now impending over the revenues. Colonel Sykes once more deserves the hearty thanks of his former comrades and present successors.

LORD MAYO AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

The *Englishman* is not concerned at present to argue as to what other kind of tax might have been substituted for an Income-tax, nor to object to the light and airy manner in which Sir Richard Temple has disposed of the five or six he was good enough to mention to his Legislative brethren. We content ourselves with saying once more, what we have said all along, that the Income-tax, as it was carried out last year, was productive of the very greatest oppression, and that it has caused a wide-spread feeling of discontent and disquietude. We say also, that no such tax can be imposed without, to a greater or less degree, causing the same feelings over again, and that the assertions of sundry Councillors as to the paucity of complaints are dispersed by the inexorable logic of facts. Lord Mayo says: "Of the terms in which my honourable friend has been assailed, that a great deal of it has been cowardly and almost all of it unjust." That all anonymous writing must be in that sense cowardly, that the writer is safe under an *incognito*, is true enough,

but the public characters of public men are by common consent open to criticism, and where that criticism is unfair, the victim has always his remedy at the bar of public opinion. We have not yet got to the French system of signing newspaper articles — that form of Positivism will probably come in with the Millennium—and whilst our present system lasts, we have a right to follow it without incurring the charge of "cowardice." As to the "injustice" of the assault made on Sir Richard Temple, we can only reiterate for the twentieth time that it has been proved to demonstration (and the Viceroy can satisfy himself of the fact if he likes) that the cases of proved oppression in the working of the Income-tax amounted to more than ten-fold the historical thirteen, in which the Finance Minister expressed such childlike belief, and that in one division alone. We said this at the time—we say it now—the challenge is merely a fair one, let Sir Richard Temple answer it, before the charge is pronounced unjust. The issue is of the simplest. Government admit, it seems now, and deplore whilst they admit, that some oppression has been caused, but they deny that the oppression has been great; we affirm that the oppression has been great, and will still be great, for the number of those who are liable to pay Income-tax under the new law by no means represents *the number that will be called upon to pay it*, or who will have to bribe in order to obtain the remission which the law gives them as of right. This is the real difficulty in the working of an Income-tax Act, a difficulty clearly seen and pointed out by Mr. Inglis, but which neither the Governor-General nor his Finance Minister seem able to appreciate. It will be time enough to accuse the community of injustice when these statements are proved to be incorrect. Whatever else may have been said, and people no doubt reason ill when their feelings are moved, we emphatically deny that there have been any mis-statements as to the oppression caused by the Income-tax.

Bengal.

THE BENGAL BUDGET.

The Lieutenant-Governor warned his hearers that his figures were only approximations, and he showed that while in 1868-69 the expenditure in the Departments made over to local governments was £1,800,615, in 1869-70 it had fallen to £1,610,580. The grant in 1870-71 was £1,540,000, and the assignment under the resolution of 14th December £1,430,424. That is, the assignment for the departments made over is less than the expenditure of 1868-69 by £370,000, less than the expenditure during the first year of the crisis by £180,000, and less than the grant for the worst year of the crisis by £90,000. Yet Mr. Ellis and Sir Richard Temple would have us believe Bengal has been treated liberally. Of the £200,000 made over out of the surplus of 1870-71 about £50,000 will fall to Bengal; but as Bengal is so much behind in her schemes of local taxation, that sum must be retained as a working balance. As far as can be at present ascertained, the state of Bengal is thus:—the assignment is £1,430,424, and after every possible reduction has been made, the demands to be met exceed £1,690,000, so that we start with a local deficit of £260,000. But the departmental figures will best show the unfairness we have noticed in the assignments. The expenditure on jails was last year £270,000, the grant is £205,700; Police expenditure, £545,500, grant, £524,000; Education expenditure, £240,000, grant, £220,000; Medical services, expenditure, £91,800, grant, £84,500. In printing, the exorbitant charges of the Alipore Jail Press having been cut down, will effect a nominal difference on both sides of the account. In Registration the grant is a minus quantity, or £5,500 less than nothing, because the local Government is credited with receipts amounting to £40,000. Mr. Campbell again protested against registration being made a source of revenue. In Jails the matter is worse, as against a grant of £205,700, receipts are set off to the extent of £110,000. But formerly convicts made roads, and when that system was given up, jail proceeds were made liable to some extent for local roads. The sum thus made over has averaged £40,000 per annum. The result is that the real sum under this head at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor is only £60,000. There can be no saving here. On the contrary we are threatened with increased expenditure in order to secure proper punishment for short term prisoners.

But again in Police the same thing appears. The expenditure on Police was in 1868-69, £610,000, in 1869-70, £580,000, in 1870-71, £550,000, and for 1871-72 the estimated expenditure is £540,000. Well, the grant is less than this, being only £520,400, from which £70,000 must be deducted on account of receipts for Municipal Police. Bengal with three times the area, and double the population of Bombay, receives only £450,000 for Police, whilst Bombay receives £350,000, the grant is as 9 to 7, and bears no proportion to area or population. In Roads and miscellaneous Public Improvements a reference to past years reveals a curious comment on the explanations in Council. Thus the expenditure on this head in 1863-64 was £241,400; in 1864-65, £285,300; in 1865-66, £271,600; in 1866-67, £292,600; in 1867-68, £248,800; in 1868-69, £295,400; in 1869-70, £221,800; in 1870-71, £157,800; and the grant for 1871-72 is only £138,000. Comment is needless; a deficit here is inevitable. The cost of road repairs in Bengal is £110,500, the cost of the roads in progress such as Cuttack-Pooree, Darjeeling, Bhagulpore-Soory, and the roads in the tea districts, is £39,500; new roads must be made from new funds, or not at all. In civil buildings the grant is £103,600, against which we must set off £55,200 for repairs and establishments, leaving very little to go on with, and yet the Government has generously given Bengal the honour of constructing the new High Court Palace, the Calcutta University, &c. With these figures to guide us we can only express our wonder at any attempt being made in Council to acquire for the Supreme Government the credit of liberality in these grants. One thing is clear, that, irrespective of the question of a road cess, and local cesses for local purposes,—the erection of a kind of district municipalities,—the operation of the measure is to make local taxation in Bengal a necessity. It has been the policy of Lord Mayo to introduce this scheme, it has been hurried into the world crude, ill-digested, and badly constructed, and it has everywhere made increased taxation inevitable, and yet Lord Mayo affirms that his policy has been a decrease of taxation, and a lightening of the burdens of the people.

Mr. Campbell, true to his pamphlet "Our Finances," published in July, 1859, when he was employed in Oude, threw out a hint as to the propriety of a license tax to touch the rich, a tax on servants, equipages, &c., and a tobacco tax, and expressed himself very strongly against a salt tax. His Honour read a letter from Mr. W. W. Hunter to Sir W. Grey, showing the effect of a high salt tax in Orissa, but Mr. Eden, who spoke as one who already feels the weight of a local administration, declared this was the most extraordinary production he had ever listened to, a discourtesy which was quite unnecessary, as it in no way strengthened his argument in support of a salt tax. That argument *per se* is deserving of great consideration, supported as it was by Mr. Robinson, and Baboo Digamber Mitter. These gentlemen held that a salt tax, besides other recommendations, was to be preferred, inasmuch as it actually, supposing taxation to be a necessity, consulted the interests and wishes of the poor.—*Indian Daily News.*

STATION TALK.

KULU, *March* 18.—The Zameendars are beginning to be more reconciled to the enhanced price of salt. The Wazeer Gosaion of Mundi died, aged nearly eighty, a short time back; he was a great trader, and seemed to be part owner of nearly everything in Mundi State. A council of six has been appointed to carry on his official duties. Mr. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner on duty at Mundi, was assaulted in the bazaar of that place. His assailants have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Captain McNeile has, I hear, been appointed as Assistant Commissioner for two years to the outpost of Kulu. The Chaplain and Civil Surgeon of Dhurmsala are expected here daily, on their half-yearly visit to the valley. Native sulphur must be added to the list of valuable minerals of the Wazeeri Rupi Talooka of Kulu. I cannot for a short time state with any degree of certainty in what quantity it exists, but should it occur, as I suspect, in workable quantities, it ought to be supplied at a lower rate than that coming from the Pulga mines in Ladak; what other minerals may be found hereafter it is impossible to say. It will take years to explore the mining grant here properly. I only wish coal of any kind could be come across, it would simplify smelting wonderfully. It would be absurd to expect the Geological Survey to make many mineral discoveries; they are but few in number compared to the great extent of India, and running section lines, so as to get some general idea of the age of the different formations, is all we can fairly expect from them. I think the rock crystal mine at Sakhti, in the Shaicer Kothi, will prove of great value. The natives say the crystal is nothing more than ice, which a long series of years has hardened and consolidated. Were this novel glacial theory true, pebble spectacles should fall in price. Our new hospital is progressing, that is to say, the stones are being collected for it. As the D. P. W. have nothing to do with its building, there are hopes that when built it will not tumble down again. The improvements on the Ladak road are to be continued this season. Weather mild during the day, but cold at night. Crops a fair average.

DELHI, *March* 26.—The Hon. Mr. Seward arrived last night by the 7.30 train. Colonel Ralph Young, Commissioner, and some other officers, were in waiting at the platform to receive the distinguished visitor, who at once drove to Ludlow Castle, the residence of Colonel Young, whose guest he is to be during his stay. There is a rumour afloat that in consequence of Colonel Fraser having resigned his appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, Major Schmidt, commanding the wing of the 109th Regiment here, is likely to fill the vacancy. I have heard reasons given for Colonel Fraser's resignation, but refrain from mentioning them at present. I am sorry to say that there have been some cases of serious illness here; among others Colonel Marquis, commanding the 17th N.I., has been suffering considerably, and was at one time dangerously ill. Owing to his anxiety to be "off the sick list," and ready to receive the General, he presumed upon a slight change for the better, went out, and the same night suffered a relapse which was well nigh proving fatal. I am glad to add, however, that he is now quite out of danger, and in a fair way towards recovery, though

it is almost certain that he will have to take leave to the hills, if not to England, the latter being the advice given by the medicos, and I think the best that could be given will probably be taken, even at the loss such a step would entail. Mr. Assistant Commissioner Stogdon, C.S., has been transferred from Delhi to Rawul Pindee or Murree; he was to have left last evening. Mr. C. R. Cooke, B.A., has returned from Kussowlie, where he has been investigating the Lawrence Asylum "difficulty," with what result deponent is not at liberty to say. Mr. Cummins, C.E., District Engineer, E.I.R., is I hear, to be transferred from Delhi to Gaziabad, where his head quarters will, in future, be fixed. Gaziabad is a fast rising locality, and will in time, and at no very distant period, be a thriving station. I should say that a well-managed hotel there would even now pay as a speculation, for there is always considerable detention there, and passengers who come up tired by the E.I.R. would be glad of a good night's rest and refreshment before they proceed Punjabwards. A well-managed hotel, with a civil manager over a few civil underlings, who would not open their eyes and stare a person out of countenance, because he calls for only a cup of tea and a slice of toast would, I feel certain, prove a success. As matters now stand it is only by chance—when it happens to be ready—that travellers can procure tea at the Allahabad and Cawnpore refreshment rooms. The presiding geniuses at these large stations seem to look upon the beverage which cheers but not inebriates, as quite out of their line, and are only alive to loud orders for dinners and wine, *ad libitum*. Mr. Kellner ought to remedy this really glaring error in his otherwise good arrangements, and it is his servants, not himself, that are to blame.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Accounts Department.—We believe that the arrangement made on General Broome obtaining medical leave last year will be continued, and that Mr. Kellner proceeds to Simla this season in charge of the office of the Controller-General of Military Expenditure.—*Englishman.*

Captain Lillingston, at present Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P., is to be appointed to the Forest branch of the Public Works Department. Captain Lillingston took high honours at Thomason College, Roorkee, in the session of 1867. He obtained the Government prize of Rs. 1,000, as also the Thomason Gold Medal.

The Hon. Ashley Eden.—Lord Mayo has dared criticism by appointing the Bhootan hero (?), the Hon. Ashley Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah during the absence on furlough of Major-General A. Fytche, C.S.I., or until further orders. Mr. Eden is the nephew of the Earl of Auckland, who was Governor-General of India during the miserable Afghanistan war. His father was the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Accident to Dr. Kidd.—Dr. Kidd, Civil Surgeon of Mandla, has met with a severe injury. He was riding out to inspect the Shâipûrâ dispensary, when his horse stumbled and fell on him, breaking the bone of one leg just above the ankle. In this state the Doctor lay in the jungle for nearly twelve hours before help reached him. He was carried into Mandla on a charpoy, where the fracture was set, and he was progressing favourably up to last accounts received by the *Jabulpoor Chronicle.*

Civil.—We regret to learn that Mr. Pitt Kennedy, the Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, who is about to succeed Mr. Graham as Standing Counsel, will proceed home almost immediately on sick leave. Mr. Pitt Kennedy's departure deprives Government of the services of one of the ablest case-lawyers who has ever come to India, and his going is the more to be regretted as Government is at present in the midst of one of the most important state trials which has ever come on for hearing in this country.—*Englishman.*

Railways.—The Government of India have requested the Government of the North-West Provinces to order the Superintendent of the Roorkee workshops to make up a sample narrow gauge ballast-waggon of the following dimensions:—Gauge of rail, 3 feet 3 inches; maximum rigid wheel-base, 7 feet; diameter of wheels, 2 feet; diameter of axles, 3 inches. If the specimen is approved of, 100 more are likely to be ordered, it is presumed, for the Rajpootana State Railway.

Lord Mayo.—The following, we believe, will be found nearly a correct programme of his Excellency the Viceroy's progress to Simla. His Excellency will leave Calcutta to-morrow evening by night train, and will be in camp at Behcea the following afternoon. On Tuesday he will be at Dehree, next day at Mogulserai, reaching Allahabad on Thursday morning. There will be a halt of two days at Allahabad, and Cawnpore will be reached on Saturday morning. His Excellency will proceed that afternoon by special train to Lucknow, where he will remain till Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst. Kehree will be reached on Friday morning, and the party will be in camp from the 15th to the 23rd, reaching Allyghur on Monday, the 24th. From the 25th to the 27th will be spent at Delhi. Scharunpore will be reached on the 28th. From thence his Excellency will proceed to Chuckratta arriving at Simla on May 4.—*Englishman,* April 1.

Foreign Office.—We understand that the second Under-Secretaryship in the Foreign Department is to be abolished, the work having been provided for by the re-distribution of duties which the projected Secretariat of Agriculture, Commerce and Revenue has enabled the late Committee to make. Mr. Girdlestone, the Assistant Under-Secretary will not, therefore, re-join his present appointment at the close of the Cashmere season, but will probably be appointed to one of the Non-Regulation Provinces as a deputy commissioner.—*Englishman.*

The "Gazetteer."—The *Pioneer* understands that Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.S., with the head-quarters of the "Gazetteer" staff, will be established at Simla this hot season. Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor-General of India, will have his head-quarters also at Simla this season instead of at Mussoorie, in order more conveniently to discuss the arrangements connected with the "Gazetteer." It is said that no additional expense will be involved by these arrangements. Our contemporary trusts that Dr. Hunter will now push on this long-needed work throughout the various provinces still remaining to be treated of.

Forests.—During the last eight years the revenue of the State forests in British India has mounted from 35 lakhs to 47 lakhs, but the charges have during the same period increased from 18 to 45 lakhs, so that the net revenue from forests has actually for the time diminished. This is due to the large establishments, which have been wisely as well as liberally sanctioned, with a view to securing absolute efficiency in the department. The State has now, therefore, done its part, and the responsibility of completely fulfilling its objects rests with the department. These objects are to preserve, increase, and improve the timber supply of India, while contributing a handsome quota to the Budget by judicious felling.—*Pioneer.*

Dr. W. W. Hunter.—Mr. Hunter, LL.D., who is at the head of one of the most arduous and extensive of modern literary and scientific undertakings, the compilation of a Gazetteer of all India, leaves for Simla on Monday, proceeding by easy stages. Still crippled and bedridden from the effect of a severe accident met with whilst "harrying" the country for special information, facts to be hereafter wrought into the work upon which he is engaged, Mr. Hunter has laboured as indefatigably as though pain and broken bones were unknown to him. We gather some glimpse of the magnitude of the Gazetteer in course of preparation from the fact that it includes a population eleven millions more numerous than that of all Europe, Russia excepted! It is close upon three hundred years since a Mahomedan Minister of the Court of Delhi attempted to put together a record similar to that now growing up under the orders of her Majesty's Indian Government.—*Englishman.*

N.W. Provinces.—Sir William Muir has withdrawn the License Bill, which would have saddled the North-West Provinces with £100,000 of local taxation. His despatch of January 27 was to some extent based on a misapprehension, and the "increased expenditure," estimated at £755,170, has since been found to exceed the requirements of the North-West. The public discussion of the proposed ways and means for raising this large sum induced his Honour carefully to reconsider his necessities, and he has succeeded in eliminating what would have probably been the most irksome of the Local Tax Bills. One great advantage of this decentralisation scheme is that each local tax will be thus subjected to an ordeal of searching criticism by the local press, and we congratulate our Allahabad contemporary on the result of his vehement protests. Sir William Muir, on his side, has shown a conscientious anxiety to reduce his demand to the minimum, even at the expense of having to recede from the position which he had formerly taken up. What between Mr. Cowie's amendment on the Income-tax Bill and Sir William Muir's withdrawal of the Local License Tax, public opinion has played an important part in the Government of India this cold weather.

Mr. F. Stephen on the Law of Evidence.—Some enterprising Calcutta publisher should try to obtain Mr. Stephen's permission to publish, in a pamphlet form, for the benefit of young lawyers, the speech on the Evidence Bill. It contains exactly the same idea that was in Dr. Abernethy's celebrated reply to a medical student who asked him how he detected the presence of some particular disease. "I cannot tell you," he said, "but I can detect it," or words to that effect. The experience of a very laborious life was brought to bear upon the point which a young man expected to have the key to in a very few words. Mr. Stephen says the same thing. You cannot lay down any unerring laws of evidence. You—that is a clear-headed lawyer—know by instinct whether what assumes to be evidence is so or not, and it is only by long practice, careful watching, close analysis, and sound judgment, that a clear and reliable conclusion can be come to. So far there seems little in Mr. Stephen's speech to guide a young student as to the law of evidence, though there is very much more even in this than at first sight appears. After this, however, Mr. Stephen gives some excellent rules, and to these rules, and to the philosophy in which they are embodied, and the illustrations which accompany them, we particularly refer any young legal student, and indeed any student into whose hands these remarks may fall. Most legal speeches are dry and detailed, this one is the philosophy of the law of evidence, and it reads like a page from Macaulay.—*Friend of India.*

COURAGE.—Courage, it has been said, is constitutional, but I consider that he is the brave man who has the pluck to run away, in battle. When a gallant but close-fisted general was going through a certain town in Ireland, he could not understand why he met with such an enthusiastic welcome from the crowd of beggars whom he had refused to help. An old woman followed him down the street ejaculating blessings upon him. "God Almighty bless yer honour, but its you've got the bowld heart." The General blushed, but failed to understand the compliment which the mob cheered loudly. "Sure didn't he save my son Pat in battle—the Vargin bless him!" continued the old lady. The General got interested, he could not recall the circumstance, but it might have been possible that he had performed some such gallant feat, and that as brave men are modest men the circumstance had faded from his memory. He stopped and inquired of the dame the particulars. She waited till the mob got well within hearing, and then screamed to the General's astonishment—"It was in the battle ye did it yer honour. Glory be to God, you ran first, and Pat followed!"—*Englishman.*

DON'T STEAL MUSICAL-BOXES.—A thief in Calcutta lately stole a musical-box, thinking, probably, from its ornamental exterior, that it was a jewel-case. Having got off safe with his prize, he made his way to Wellesley-square, where, in the shrubbery, grows a certain large and bushy shrub. Close to this shrub resides the mallee, who looks after the enclosure. The thief sate down in the shadow of the bush, and proceeded to pick the lock. The "lock," however, was the spring to set the wheels going, so that all of a sudden the horrified thief heard his jewel-case begin in a lively manner to play "The Wind that Shakes the Barley." He jumped up, flung the bewitched *bokkus* into the bush, and fled. Meanwhile, the mallee awoke, listened—yes!—his bush was resonant with sweet sounds! He sate up; a cold perspiration burst out upon him; the bush which he had tended from its twighood—which he had watched these many years with all a mallee's pride—was decidedly bedevilled. The tune stopped—click, click—and then began the "Mabel Valse." This was too much for the mallee, who fled from the accursed spot to the police inspector. Swiftly the pair returned to the garden. Cautiously they approached the tree, just in time to hear the musical-box, which had now gone through its *repertoire*, rattle off the last bars of a comic song. The inspector recognised the sound, dived into the big bush, and extracted the musical box.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 30. City of Lahore, Lamont, Glasgow; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Bombay; Florence, Honston, Mauritius; Ghazeepore, McNoah, Liverpool; str. Statesman, Williamson, London; str. Arratoon Apcar, Milliner, Hong Kong.—31. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Madras; Thomas Stephens, Richards, Melbourne.—April 1. Tennaserim, Pitts, Liverpool; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong.—2. Str. Thales, Lamont, Hong Kong; Edith Moore, Bennison, London; Trudell, Nuss, Capetown.—3. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Moulmain; Montano, Balch, Liverpool.—4. Str. Punjaub, Starratt, Bombay; Mary Anne, Lovett, Moulmain.

DEPARTURES.

March 30. City of Madras, Hippogriffe, Calliope, Lockett.—31. Strs. Moulmain and Scotia; Sevilla.—April 1. Bleng.—4. Str. Stephenson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 4, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92⅞ ...	Rs. 98 8 to 98 12
Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 2
per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 2
per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 14 to 114 2
per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10⅞d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 100*
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	240 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	123 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	545 to —
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	143 to 142 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	40 to 41
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	46 to 48
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Kajmahal Coal Company	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	250 ...	106 to —
Oriental Gas Company	£12½ ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Punjab Bank	1300 ...	350 to 360
Union Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Union Bank	500 ...	550 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	61 to 62
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	18 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	... 3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	... 3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 5.—We have had a much quieter market during the week, and there has been a tendency in some cases to weaker prices. GREY JACCONETS: 39-inch and 44-inch have been in improved demand at an advance of 1 anna per piece. MADAPOLLAMS and T-CLOTHS are still inactive. GREY MULLS: 39-inch and 44-inch are unchanged, the wide widths are quieter, and prices have a weakening tendency. BLEACHED JACCONETS and MULLS are in fair request at last quotations. GREY TWIST: Prices are on a level with those current last mail, the market closing quiet. COLOURED TWIST: Dull, and prices weaker.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 5.—SALTPETRE: Calcutta five per cent. refraction, Rs. 6-11; Crude, 7 to 10 refraction, Rs. 6-3 to 6; and twelve per cent. refraction, Rs. 6 to 5-12. The stocks in hand do not exceed 453 tons. RICE: The demand has been large both for Europe and the outports—at from Rs. 3-3 to 3-4 for Sorta, whilst middling, for England, may be quoted at Rs. 2-4 to 2-8. LINSEED: Prices have hardened somewhat for immediate delivery, though sales for forward delivery have been made at lower rates. Prices may be quoted for bold at from Rs. 4-6 to 4-9; medium, Rs. 4-3 to 4-5; and small, Rs. 4 to 4-1 for immediate shipment. RAPESEED: Prices are firm; the demand has been fully equal to the supply. Yellow, 4 per cent. admixture, Rs. 4-8 to 4-10; mixed, Rs. 4-5 to 4-6; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 3-12 to 4. RAW SILK: About 100 bales were sold during the week at slightly lower rates. A few samples of the March bund have arrived, and offers were made of Rs. 23 for Cooldahs, but holders held out for higher rates, though we hear Rs. 23-8 has been accepted. CORARS: Upwards of 5,000 pieces J. L. C. and S. B. C. have been sold for Europe at slightly reduced rates. Prices remain at Rs. 125 to 165 per corge.

Madras.

MILITARY.—It has, we believe, been proposed to make Secunderabad the head-quarters of the Madras army.

PAY OFFICE.—Colonel Hamilton succeeds Colonel Mundy as paymaster at the Madras Presidency Circle.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHY.—A class has been opened at Madras for teaching soldiers telegraphy. The class at present consists of eight men—two from the Artillery and six from H.M.'s 45th regiment.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BREEKS.—Mr. Breeks, the Commissioner of Ootacamund, met with a serious accident on the 25th March. He was thrown from his horse and hurt severely on the shoulders and back.

THE SANCHI TOPE.—The *Delhi Gazette* learns that the cast of the gateway of the Buddhist Temple at Sanchi, intended for the approaching International Exhibition, will reach from the floor to the ceiling of one of the principal galleries. The labour in taking the cast may be imagined from the fact that the materials and machinery weighed 28 tons, and had to be conveyed from Jubbulpore to Sanchi, a distance of 180 miles.

CONVICTION OF MR. COLQUHOUN.—The D. P. W. prosecutions in Tinnevelly have resulted in the conviction of Mr. Colquhoun, sub-Engineer, and V. Ragavacharry, contractor. Sentence has, however, been deferred, until another case against the same prisoners is determined. The Sessions Judge has communicated with Government as to a suitable place of incarceration for Mr. Colquhoun. Messrs. Miller and Scharlieb, barristers at-law, defended the prisoners, and Mr. Handley, Government pleader, prosecuted them.

A LARGE COBRA.—A correspondent in Vythery, Wynaad, is anxious to learn the dimensions of the largest cobra killed in Southern India of late years. His coolies killed one in their lines last week of the enormous length of 10 feet 10 inches! The reptile was coiled up amongst their cooking chatties, and most fortunately was despatched from behind. It was stated that when coiled up for its spring "it stood as high as a man," and really even in death was a fearful sight.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The Serampore journal states that it is well understood in official circles in London that Mr. Grant Duff is likely to be the next Governor of Madras, if he should chose to abandon an English political career for a few years. "Madras may well be congratulated on the prospect of securing a man who will undoubtedly prove the ablest Governor it has had for half a century. The Presidency will be effectually stirred up by a ruler who will temper the calm Conservatism in which Madras delights with a judicious application of first principles. It would be more in keeping with the antecedents of the present Under Secretary of State for India if he were sent to Bombay; and should the Duke of Argyll succeed in discovering a trained financier who will come out to India, Mr. Grant Duff would doubtless wait for Bombay, for it might become necessary to send Sir R. Temple to Madras. This much is certain, that Mr. Grant Duff is first on the list for an Indian Governorship, and that is satisfactory. He will soon become as popular as he is able when it is his duty to fight for Anglo-Indians and natives, and their interests. There is no abler, shrewder, wiser man, as a politician on foreign affairs, in the House of Commons, and we trust that there will be no hitch in the appointment, cost what it may to Sir Richard Temple or any one. India would owe an immense debt to the appointment of Mr. Grant Duff."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—We observe that Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., will probably succeed Colonel Orr as Secretary to the Madras Government, in the Department of Public Works. The appointment has naturally given rise to a good deal of comment, as it involves the supercession of three officers, one of whom, Colonel Carpendale, was generally supposed to be the fittest officer for the post. From what we know of Colonel Carpendale's ability and services we are inclined to coincide in this opinion; and it is difficult to see on what grounds his claims have been set aside.—*Englishman.*

BURMAN AFFAIRS.—The political resident at Mandalay says that a letter from Captain Strover reports the Panthays to be in the ascendant at Yunan, and that an envoy from them had arrived at Moulmein on his way to Bhamo, but on what errand we are not informed. Whatever the business may be Captain Strover is not to finish it, his place having been recently filled by Captain Spearman. The Agent reports also the arrival of Captain Racchia, of the Steam Corvette *Princessa Clothilde* at Mandalay, with a suite of four officers. The diary, however, is a bundle of dry bones; we have the bare facts and nothing more, the agent evidently being resolved not to commit himself to any imprudent expression of opinion. The course is a very prudent—"canny"—one, but there are in the diary a few little items interesting enough to have justified some additional lines.

MILITARY.—Colonel Kennedy has been removed by H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala from the command of the 3rd Battalion H.M.'s 60th Rifles, at Bellary. He has been granted six months' leave as a preparatory step, and he bade farewell to Belary on Friday evening, leaving behind him a very unenviable reputation. Ensign Michell was released from arrest on Friday afternoon, and permitted to return to duty, the Court of Inquiry having failed to bring any accusation home to him, despite the aid that they received from the Colonel. Major Montgomery will take the command of the corps pending further orders from the Horse Guards. This officer served with the 60th in the Kaffir war of 1851-53. He entered the army in 1849; and is thus nine years Colonel Kennedy's junior in the service. He is popular alike with officers and men, and it is to be sincerely hoped that under his temporary command the corps will rapidly recover the healthy tone that distinguished it in other days.

DR. W. MACKENZIE.—The retirement of Dr. W. Mackenzie, Inspector General Indian Medical Department, for we presume his six months' leave will end in that, is a subject of some importance and universal regret to the medical men of this Presidency. Singularly lucky as they have been of late years in chiefs, as witness Drs. Magrath, Pearse, Cole, and Shaw, we question whether they will easily find again to represent them one possessed in so marked a degree those qualities so necessary to represent his own, and work harmoniously with the chiefs of other departments of the State. Dr. Mackenzie has not been a mere presidency man, passing his time in the good things of the service, and then obtaining before his time his inspectorship by force of local interest. He has seen good service, in most places where during his time a Madras officer has had a chance. He was, we believe, field surgeon with Sir Hugh Rose in his memorable campaign of Central India; and during a number of years passed with the Nizam's Army has seen a great deal of desultory warfare. He has been decorated not only with a war medal, but with the Order of the Bath, and Star of India. His departure will be a source of regret not only to society generally and officers of his own service, amongst whom he leaves many warm friends, but to the subordinates of the department, to whom he has ever been a firm friend and impartial administrator. He is a good specimen of a glorious old service, which has produced many able and zealous men, and few if any more able, more zealous, or more courteous than William Mackenzie.—*Madras Times,* April 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 28. Str. Punjaub, ——, Bombay and Southern Ports.—29. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Calcutta; Theophane, ——, Melbourne.—31. Str. Belgian, ——, London.—April 1. Nimrod, ——, Covelong; Baroda, Hall, Calcutta.—2. Str. Atholl, ——, London via Galle.—3. Castle Avon, ——, Mauritius.—4. Bengalee, ——, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Punjaub.—From COLOMBO.—Messrs. H. Stanes, C. Johnson, and Davis. From NEGAPATAM.—Colonel Farewell, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Pinto. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Talliant.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mr. Greaves, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bohlen, Capt. Beagin, Capt. Rowland, Mr. and Miss Morris, Mr. Abel, Mr. Samson, Barrack serg. Rawford and family, Mr. Ockal.

Per str. Belgian.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Fisher, Master Fisher, Miss Norman, Capt. Worsley, Messrs. A. Dowis, W. Twigg, A. Moyley, W. Phillips, C. H. Phillips, W. G. Tayler, Tupping, A. Calner, and C. Waghern, Mrs. Knighton.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangles and two children, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Broughton. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. Fuschs, Mr. G. Cryssanthe, Dr. and Mrs. Partridge and three children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Burlingh, Mr. Frew, Mr. and Mrs. Perry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Captain Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Anteam and three children, Mrs. Hayward and five children, Mrs. Thomson and three children, Mr. J. M. Cheke, Mr. C. K. Dove, Mr. A. N. Smith, Mrs. J. Smith and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Donahoy, Mrs. A. Money and child, Col. and Mrs. Crommelin, Mr. Cunningham, Col. Clarkson, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart and infant, three Misses Stuart, Miss Thomson and three children, Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Hill, Major and Mrs. Fagan and two children, Rev. W. Beaumont and child, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Latimer and two children, Rev. J. Lapsley, Mr. J. Saunders, Mrs. W. Stewart and three children. Mrs. C. Wilson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Munro and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. Latham.

DEPARTURES.

March 29. Str. Punjaub, ——, Calcutta; Prince of Wales, ——, Akyab.—30. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Bombay.—April 1. Str. Baroda, Hall, Suez.—4. Theophane, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Scott and two children, Mrs. Fordyce and child, Mrs. King and two children, Mrs. Arathoon and child, Mrs. Lennex, Dr. Arnold, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Davidson, Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Mrs. Larcombe and Capt. Law's infant, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Fisher, Mr. E. A. Story, Rev. J. Tanner, Mrs. B. Wright. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. L. C. Innes, Dr. W. Mackenzie, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Griever, Mr. C. Camsth. For SINGAPORE.—Med. student W. H. Dickson. For POINT DE GALLE.—Messrs. Abel, C. Simson, E. Bohlen, S. J. Arathoon, Col. Forcyce, Hon. L. C. Innes.

Bombay.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—The soldier Picking, of H.M.'s 49th Regiment, who was under confinement at Asseerghur for the murder of a native with great cruelty, has effected his escape, along with two other men of the corps. They are supposed to have gone towards the native States of Bhopal or Malwah. A reward has been offered by Captain Fraser, District Superintendent of Police, Khundwah, for Picking's apprehension. Picking is a man of six feet in height. How do the military authorities account for his escape?

INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—A writer at Kurrachee alludes to the long-talked of Indus Valley Railway, by saying that it is even yet undecided whether the Government or the Sind Railway Company shall undertake the construction of the "missing link." There is a hitch somewhere for some reason. Major General Abbott was expected at Kotree from Lahore last month, to confer with Captain Wood, the agent in Sind, but it is now surmised he will not go there for some time. The subordinate employés on the Sind Valley Railway anticipate that the spirit of economy abroad will shortly touch their interests. The letter before us suggests that instead of "trying to save a few insignificant hundreds by entailing misery upon individuals who have served the Company with zeal and energy for years," the shears should be applied to "useless appointments and establishments, which devour thousands;" to the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways at Kurrachee, for instance, on a salary of a thousand a month; and to the Examiner of Railway accounts and his expensive establishment. This is all very well in its way, but it is not the way economy is generally secured by officials.

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY.—The wrongs now being inflicted on the old Bombay Horse Artillery are even more flagrantly unjust than we had anticipated when last writing on this subject. Not only has the E Brigade, R.H.A., disappeared from the Army List, but its staff, with the exception of one lucky Lieutenant-Colonel, is facetiously entered in the last Woolwich List as supernumerary to be absorbed. Now, in the first place, why should the E Brigade be expunged: it is not the "junior" Brigade even on paper, the F is that, and the B (though with the usual disregard of right and justice placed second among H.A. Brigades) is a Brigade of 1864, while the E is playfully entered as "formed" in 1861—formed out of a corps more that 100 years old. Again: the Colonel commanding the E Brigade is senior to all the Colonels of Horse Artillery in India, yet he is to remain supernumerary, although one-half of the new D Brigade is formed out of his Batteries, two of them being transferred to it, and two to the C Brigade at home. Again: on account of two batteries of the old D Brigade having been tacked on to the B Brigade at home, a fourth Lieutenant Colonel was wanted for that Brigade; the natural course would have been, one would suppose, to have sent home a Lieutenant-Colonel belonging to the D Brigade, or one of the "supernumeraries" of the poor E; but no, an officer is taken from the Foot Artillery and pitchforked into the B Brigade, and the supernumerary remains supernumerary still.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF TWO MEDICAL OFFICERS.—We regret to announce the death of two surgeons of the Bombay Army—Dr. Kingstone, and Dr. McConnell. Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, B.A., M.B., officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, entered the service in February, 1856. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was an officer of considerable attainments and well-known ability. But he was heavily weighted by the disease (consumption) under which he has laboured for years. He had weathered many severe attacks of hœmorrhage from the lungs, but he never rallied from the one that occurred last week, by which great prostration was induced. Dr. Kingstone was in his 42nd year, and died calmly on the evening of Friday, March 31st. Surgeon R. C. McConnell died at the Sanitarium in the Marine Lines on Saturday morning. He entered the service on the same day as Surgeon Kingstone, and stood together on the list. He returned from England little more than a year ago. Dr. McConnell had seen service both in Persia and Abyssinia, and was much liked by a large circle of friends. Of late his health had given way, and, as with his brother, who died some time ago in the service at Kurrachee, it was but too evident that consumption had marked him for its victim. His life might have been prolonged for some time, however, had not partial paralysis set in. A severe attack of hœmorrhage set in on Thursday, and notwithstanding the most unremitting care and attention, he sank at ten o'clock on Saturday morning last. These two officers entered the service on

the same day, and, strange coincidence, were buried on the same day in the Sewree cemetery, the same firing party giving them their last salute.—*Times of India*, April 8.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 1. Str. Orchis, Crawford, Liverpool; str. Cartago Nova, Reed, London.—2. Str. China, Babot, Hong Kong; Mulacul Bukar, Nacoda, Chittagong.—3. Str. Deccan, Renoldson, Suez.—5. Andaman, Collin, Glasgow.—6. Hyderabad, Holmwood, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Curme, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BRINDISI.—Mr. S. Jackson, Major Castell, Capt. Dodd, Col. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, Mr. T. Richmond, Major Blundell, Mr. T. Severin, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Neil. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Barron, Mr. F. J. Waring, Mrs. Daniells and infant, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. A. Sache, Dr. R. J. Abbott, Rev. A. Taylor, Major J. Bell, Mr. A. W. Osborne, Capt. A. Farrar, Lieut. C. R. Ives, Col. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. Fitzgerald and brother, Capt. and Mrs. Sadler, Miss Heath, Capt. Yonge, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. col. McDonald, Miss Watson, Capt. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Atkins and infant, Mr. Mendham, Mrs. Foster and two children, Miss Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. N. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and child, Mrs. Money and infant, Messrs. R. and J. Terney, Trevor, Cooke, Weir, Parsons, Mrs. Hodgson. From SUEZ.—Messrs. H. W. and F. G. Jefferson. From ADEN.—Lieut. Firebrace, Mr. and Mrs. Kama, Major Bannerman.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. Str. Simla, Woolcott, Aden and Suez; str. Cheviot, Tate, Trieste, &c.; str. Persia, Merillo, Genoa, &c.; City of York, Auld, Liverpool; Sansparell, Harley, Falmouth.—3. Str. Penang, Smart, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. North Tyne, Richards, Liverpool; str. Nachimoff, Grekke, Odessa.—3. Mail str. Hindostan, Roskell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—For BRINDISI.—Mrs. C. W. Carpenter and child, Col. and Mrs. Tweedie and child, Mr. G. E. Lance, Mr. J. A. Marcell, Lieut. col. H. Shewell, Lieut. col E. A. Bacon, Mr. M. B. Thornhill, Col. R. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker, Major Hammond, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. Preston, Capt. Poole, Mr. E. D. Pollen, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. Peel, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. H. Clarton, Mr. Stone, Mr. McCallum. For SUEZ.—Col. W. Agnew, Capt. T. B. Michael, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Harraden, Mr. Hyde, Dr. Gray, Dr. J. J. Hefferman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Montague, Rev. H. and Mrs. Hubbard and three children, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Portman and three children, Mrs. Lyons, Capt. C. Fortescue, Mrs. R. C. Cross and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. Black and three children, Mrs. McGregor and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and two children, Capt. Markham, Mrs. Cox and child, Miss Wyatt, Lieut. C. J. Walters, Lieut. W. Forster, Mr. A. G. Bagot, Mrs. De Sels, Miss Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. F. Muckay and child, Major and Mrs. C. C. Minchin and three children, Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Hillman, Mr. J. Burrows, Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Barry, Capt. F. De Farquharson, Mr. A. McRitchie, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Barton, Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Rev. H. F. Watling, Mr. W. Fielden, Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whimore, Mr. J. Henesey, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wilson, Mr. Straite, Mrs. Sharpe and five children.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 7, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 10 13-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)		
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)		Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)		
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...		Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 168

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	Rs. 97⅜
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	,, 98¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	,,
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	,, 106⅜ to 107
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	,, 114

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 7s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 8.—The market for PIECE GOODS has been very firm, and occasionally sellers have been able to secure a slight advance. The demand has been principally for light makes of SHIRTINGS, MADRAPOLLAMS, JACCONETS, and MULLS. The inquiry for BLEACHED GOODS is still large, JACCONETS and MULLS being again dearer. There is a fair demand for DYED and PRINTED GOODS, at former prices. The market for TURKEY RED GOODS continues strong, at previous rates. In Twist the rates of last mail are barely supported. The market for METALS is very quiet, but values, as a rule, are unchanged.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 8.—COTTON: The discouraging accounts respecting Surats, received from Liverpool, have induced the dealers to give way from Rs. 2 to 5 per candy, the greatest reduction being in the lower qualities of Oomrawuttee. The total purchases reported amount to about 13,000 lbs. The arrivals continue to increase, but are not excessive, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The market was dull at the close. In other articles of export there is no change of importance to notice.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BACON.—During the abs. of the Gov. gen. in Council from Calcutta, the offic. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the military dept. (Col. B. E. Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the home dept. that is left at the Presidency.

BARCLAY, R., revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, is transfd. to the 1st division, N.W.P., from April 1. No. 49.

BARLOW, R. W., to act as coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist. during abs. of Mr. Dalyell on leave. March.

BASEVI, G. H., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as cant. mag. of Mecan Meer, v. Capt. A. Stewart, proc. on furlough. March 29.

BEADON, H. S., B.A., to be private sec. to the Lieut. gov., as a temporary arrangement. March 29.

BENTINCK.—The notification transfg. Baron J. Bentinck, extra asst. comr., from the Syalkot to the Kohat dist., is canc. March.

BIDDULPH, T. H. S., is transfd. to the office of acct. gen., N.W.P. April 1.

BIRD, C. A., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore during abs. of Mr. Lilly on leave. March 18.

BOYD, Capt. M. O., asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Shillong Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. April 4.

BRUCE, D. A., probat. asst. controller, P.W. accounts, 3rd grade, joined the railway dept. as asst. examr. of railway accounts on the forenoon of March 27.

CAMPBELL, L. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., during abs. of Woodroffe on leave. March.

CHRYSTIE, Major W., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, on return from furl., to offic. as supt. engr. and under secy. to the chief comnr. of Mysore in the P.W. dept., irrigation branch, v. Johnson, April 1.

CLARKE, S. D., is app. to the P.W. dept. as a temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces. April 1.

CLAY, W. McK., B.A., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub district of Rungpore, having its head qrs. at the Sudder station of that dist. March 31.

CLAY, A. L., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong, 2nd grade, during abs., on deputation, of J. D. Ward. This cancels orders of Feb. 9, apptg. him to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noakhally. March 29.

CLIFFORD, W. W., asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. supt., 5th grade, and to be posted to Humeerpore, during the abs., on deputation, of Major the Hon. W. M. Fraser. April 1.

COOKE, C., recently of the Delhi College, has been deputed to investigate the charges lately brought against the management of the military asylum at Sanawur. March 18.

COWIE.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has accepted the resignation by the Hon. D. Cowie of his seat as additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. April 1.

COWLEY.—The priv. leave granted to the Rev. W. D. Cowley, M.A., chaplain of Morar, in notification No. 101, dated March 15, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Cowley's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, with effect from April 18.

CROFTON—The services of the Rev. H. W. Crofton, B.A., chaplain of Rangoon, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. April 1.

CUNNINGHAM, H. S., barrister-at-law, Govt. advocate, Punjab, has been appt. to offic. as secy. to the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations, during the absence of Mr. W. Stokes. April 1.

ENGLISH, Rev. G., has attained the rank of senior chaplain.

EVANS, R., asst. mag. of Boolundshuhur, is invested with full powers of a mag. March 29.

FADDY, C. S., offic. asst. supt. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., is permitted to resign his appt. April 1.

FARREL, T., acct., P.W.D., is transfd. from 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, to controller's office. March 18.

FRASER, Major the Hon. W. M., dist. supt. of police, Humeerpore, is transfd. to Meerut, during the absence on leave of Major F. W. Dunbar. March 31.

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R., offic. junr. under secy. to the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., to be dep. comr. of the 2nd class, in the room of Major Fenton. The services of Mr. Girdlestone are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

GLADSTONE, O. E., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Amritsur to the Dera Ghazi Khan dist. March 18.

GOUGH, A. E., B.A., Anglo-Sanskrit prof., Benares coll., is appd. to exercise control of Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit depts., in add. to his ordinary duties, during Mr. Griffith's abs. on deputation. March 22.

GRAHAM, W. F., to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Hore.

GRANT, C., offic. as civ. and sess. judge at Azimgurh, is transfd. to Futtehpore, during the abs. on deputation of H. G. Keene. March.

Grey, Lieut. L. J. H., to be sub-regr. of assurances of the sub dist. of Ranchee, having its headqrs. at the Sudder station of the dist. of Lohardaggah. March 31.

Griffith, R. T. H., M.A., principal of Benares Coll., is apptd. to offic. as director of public instruction, N.W.P., during absence, on leave, of Mr. Kempson, M.A., or until further orders.

Hare, R. D., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Purulia, having its head quarters at the Sudder station of the dist. of Maunbhoom. March 3.

Hart, G. H. R., to offic. as personal asst. to the financial member of the Gov. Gen.'s Council. April 1.

Henvey, F., offieg. jun. sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., to be placed on special duty for the purpose of writing a report on the famine of 1868-70. March 31.

Hogg, F. R., to offic. as director gen. of the Post-office of India. April 1.

Holbrow, S. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore. March.

Hosking, W. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, left office of suptg. engr., 2nd circle, irrigation works, on Feb. 15, and joined Futtehgurh branch, Ganges Canal, on Feb. 16.

Jackson, Dr. J. R., supt. of Central Prison, Meerut, is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Allygurh, during absence of Dr. C. Kilkelly. March.

Jarrett, Capt. H. S., of the Bengal staff corps, offieg. sec. to the board of examiners, having obtained a degree of honour in Urdu, has been presented with a gold medal of merit. Capt. H. S. Jarrett, on the Bengal staff corps, offieg. sec. to the board of examiners, is confd. in his appt. April 1.

Johnson, Major W. R., Madras staff corps, superint. engr., 3rd grade, to offic. as chief engr. and sec. to the chief comnr. of Mysore in the P.W.D., during absence of Lieut. col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., on deputation. April 1.

Kennedy.—The services of J. P. Kennedy, asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in the legislative dept., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the home dept. [effect from Feb. 8.

Kilby, S. J., to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. superints. of police, with

King, L. B. B., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noakhally, 2nd grade, during absence on furlough of J. M. Lowis. March 29.

LeBreton, Lieut. W. J., Bengal staff corps, asst. controller, 1st grade, Punjab, to offic. as dep. controller, N.W.P., during absence of P. Phillips. April 1. [Heuvey. March 31.

Lloyd, J. H., to offic. as junior sec. to Govt., N.W.P., during absence of

Lyall, C. J., asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, to offic. as under sec. to Govt. N.W.P., v. Lloyd. March 31.

Mackintosh, J. S., asst. mag. and coll., Ghazeepore, is transfd. in the same capacity to Allahabad. March 31.

Mackinnon, R. S., is app. sec. to municipal committee of Mussoorie, v. Mackinnon, resigned. March 9.

McRae—Nuthall.—Mr. J. H. McRae made over, and Capt. H. J. Nuthall, exec. engr., assumed charge of the Neemuch and Chittore divisions on March 15.

Madocks, H. R., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit during abs., on leave of J. W. Dalrymple. March 29.

Maitland, Lieut. G. T., exec. engr., to be a local agent at Agra, v. Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, Bart. March 31.

Mather, Rev. Dr. R. C., M.A., is app. vice-president of the municipal committee of Mirzapore. March 22.

Menzies, Capt. O., dist. superint. of police, Peshawur, is transfd. to the Ferozepore district. March 18.

Miller, J. I., supernum. superint. engr., has been posted to Central India, and placed in charge of the survey for a railway from Indore towards Ajmere. April 1. [Meerut. March 31.

Money, G. P., returned from furl., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of

Need, W. D. C., accountant, is transfd. from the Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals, to the comptroller's office. March 18.

O'Connell, Col. P. P. S., R.E., supt. engr., S.W. circle of irrigation, Bengal, is deputed to Sindh and the Punjab, on special duty in connection with the Indus Valley Railway. April 1.

Ogden—Need.—The following proms. of P. W. dept. accts. are made (April 1):—Accts. 4th grade to 3rd grade—Mr. J. Ogden, Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal; Mr. W. D. C. Need, Upper Sutlej Canals div.

Oliphant, Lieut. col. W. S., R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. in this dept. Lieut. col. Oliphant assu. charge of the above duties on March 31, afternoon. No. 102.

Pincke, J. E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is prom. to the 2nd grade. April 1.

Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is transfd. to the Sonthal Pergunnahs. April 4.

Rawlins, T. W., asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Allahabad to Meerut. March 29.

Rivaz, C. M., asst. comnr., Syalkot, is appd. to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of Punjab, v. Griffin. March.

Rule—Kiernander—Bland—Mayne.—Mr. E. Rule to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept.; Mr. C. R. Kiernander in the 3rd class; Mr. F. M. Bland in the 4th class; and Mr. C. J. O. Mayne in the 5th class. April 1.

Sandford, W., is appt. as offic. supt. of the chief engr.'s office, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on probation. April 1.

Searle, Lieut. col. G. A., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, is appt. to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, public works dept., irrigation branch, which he joined March 8. No. 75.

Serner, L., temp. overseer, attached to the Meerut div., public works, is transf. to the Delhi dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway. March 31.

Shaw, R. B., is deputed on special duty to Ludakh, in the Maharaja of Cashmere, and to be joint comr., during the absence on leave of Surg. H. Cayley, M.R.C.S., March.

Sherriff, J. P., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for gen. duty. April 1.

Stagnely, A. G., is apptd. a clerk of the 4th class, 1st grade, and posted to the Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal. April 1.

Stanley, A. G., is apptd. a clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, irrigation branch, P.W. dept., and posted to the Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal. March 18.

Stewart.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. A. Stewart, canton mag. of Meean Meer, is canc. March 18.

Stoddart, Lieut. col. J. F., Madras staff corps, asst. to the chief eng. and asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the irrigation branch, to offic. as suptg. eng., S.W. Circle of irrigation; assumed charge Feb. 23, during the absence of Col. O'Connell. April 1.

Summers, H., acct., P.W. dept., is transfd. from controller's office to Peshawur div. March.

Thornton, T. H., D.C.L., sec. to Govt., Punjab, made over charge of office of sec. to Govt., Punjab, to L. H. Griffin, on March 17, and availed himself of preparatory leave of absence granted him on Feb. 27.

Tighe—Beadon—Barkley.—The following appts. are made, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. R. Young, offieg. comr. of Delhi, on furlough:—Major J. S. Tighe, dep. comr. of the Amballa dist., to offic. as comr. of the Delhi div. Capt. C. Beadon, asst. comr., Kassaoli, to offic. as dep. comr. of the Amballa dist. Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., asst. comr., on the conclusion of the special duty on which he is engaged, to offic. as dep. comr. of the Gujeranwalla dist.

Trafford—Parker.—The undermentioned officers are appd. to central com. of examinations of candidates by certificates entitling them to practice as pleaders or mukhtars in courts subord. to chief court, or as rev. agents in rev. offices in Punjab:—R. W. Trafford, asst. comr., president; E. W. Parker, offieg. judge, Small Cause Court.

Tucker, H. St. G., asst. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, is appd. to the charge of the outstation of Rajanpore. March 18.

Tucker, Capt. L. H. E., dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Ferozepore to the Peshawur dist. March.

Turner, T. H., asst. curator Geological Museum, rejoined his app. on March 23.

Wace, Capt. E. G., settlement officer, Hazara, to offic. as dep. comr. of the Hazara dist., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. E. L. Ommaney, proc. on spec. duty. March.

Wallis—Thompson.—The undermentioned candidates are appd. to the P.W.D. as accts. 4th grade, and posted to the provinces specified to fill existing vacancies:—Mr. S. M. Wallis, to the Punjab, on prob.; Mr. J. Thompson, to Rajpootana. April 1.

Wells, W. S., mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade. April 4.

Wilkins, C. A., to be a member of and secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Monghyr. April 1.

Wilson, R. H., B.A., to offic. as under secy. to Govt. of Bengal, during abs. on furl. of A. Mackenzie, B.A. March 29.

Wood, O., will continue to offic. as dep. comr. of Rohtak, on Capt. Young's proceeding on furl. to Europe. March 1.

Young.—Capt. G. G., asst. comr., on his servs. being placed at disposal of the Punjab Govt., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Rohtak. March.

Educational Department.

Allahabad, March 22.—Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, M.A., principal of Benares College, to offic. as director of public instruction, N.W.P., during absence on leave of Mr. M. Kempson, M.A., or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Wright, B.A., professor of literature, to offic. as principal of Benares College, as a tempy. arrangement.

During Mr. Griffith's absence on deputation, Mr. A. E. Gough, B.A., Anglo-Sanskrit professor, Benares College, to exercise control of the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit departments, in addition to his ordinary duties.

The following gentlemen to be members of the committee for the College and University of Allahabad:—

Hon. R. Spankie, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P.
J. W. Sherer, Esq., C.S.I., civil and sessions judge of Allahabad.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., registrar to the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., offic. sec. to Govt., N.W.P.
Lieut. col. C. W. Hutchison, offic. sec. to Govt., N.W.P., P.W.D.
R. T. H. Griffith, M.A., offic. director of public instruction, N.W.P.

Forest Conservators, N.W.P.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the forest department, N.W.P.:—

Major G. F. Pearson, conservator of forests, 3rd class, is prom. to 2nd class, from March 1.

Mr. G. Greig, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, and offic. additional deputy conservator, 3rd grade, is app. to offic. as conservator of forests, 4th class, N.W.P., from Jan. 28 last, the date of Major Pearson's app. to offic. as inspector gen. of forests.

Dr. G. King, asst. conservator of forests, 1st grade, is app. to offic. as an additional deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from Jan. 28 last.

Mr. H. P. Thomas is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from Feb. 14, 1869.

Capt. J. G. Campbell, staff corps, late 15th N.I., is app. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, v. Mr. W. Henman, dec. Capt. Campbell will be borne as a supernum. on the estab. N.W.P.

Nizam's Railway.

Fort William, March 27.—The undermentioned persons are appointed to the public works department, on probation, in the grades specified, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway:—

Mr. D. Campbell as supervisor, 1st grade; Mr. M. Gregory as super-

visor, 2nd grade; Mr. T. Hookey as supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr. F. Wilshaw as overseer, 1st grade.

ACCOUNTANTS.

The following gentlemen are appointed as accountants, 4th grade, on probation:—

Mr. C. Kemp, with effect from Dec. 10.

Mr. W. Rowleston, with effect from Dec. 12, and posted to the central office of account, Bengal.

Mr. E. D. Sinclair, with effect from Dec. 12, and posted to the central office of account, Bengal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

In consequence of the retirement of Col. J. K. Spence, commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, the following appointments and promotions are made in the commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. C. Grant, comr. of the Chuttesgurh div., to be comr. of the Jubbulpore div., in the room of Col. Spence.

Major A. B. Cumberlege, dep. comr. of the 1st class, to be comr. of the Chuttesgurh div., in the room of Mr. Grant.

Major F. A. Fenton, dep. comr. of the 2nd class, to be dep. comr. of the 1st class, in the room of Major Cumberlege.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the public works dept., with effect from March 1.

From 2nd to 1st grade exec. engr.:—Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Hyderabad; Mr. W. H. Parker, Central India; Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Central Provinces; Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Central Provinces.

From 3rd to 2nd grade exec. engr.:—Capt. G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Central Provinces; Mr. E. Olander, Mysore; Mr. A. Binnie, Central Provinces; Mr. R. H. Rhind, Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd grade exec. engr.:—Lieut. C. Bowen, R.E., Mysore; Lieut. W. G. Cumming, R.E., Hyderabad.

From 1st grade assist. to 4th grade exec. engr.:—Mr. R. C. McKennie, Mysore; Mr. J. F. Pope, British Burmah; Mr. A. C. Bell, British Burmah; Mr. R. C. Anderson, Central Provinces; Lieut. L. F. Boileau, R.E., Rajpootana; Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Oude; Mr. J. A. Willmore, Oude; Mr. W. C. Wright, Oude.

From 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr.:—Mr. W. B. Traill, Mysore; Lieut. J. A. Little, staff corps, Hyderabad; Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Central Provinces; Mr. R. F. Stein, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. Craig, Hyderabad; Lieut. C. James, R.E., Oude; Mr. R. H. Fronde, B.A., Oude; Mr. H. Dangerfield, Hyderabad; Mr. W. Mackay, Hyderabad.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st grade sub engr.:—Baboo Moolchund, Central Provs.

From supervisor 1st grade to sub engr. 3rd grade:—Sergt. G. Stock, British Burmah; Sergt. J. FitzGibbon, Mysore; Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, British Burmah; Sub conductor G. Richards, Oude.

From 2nd to 1st grade supervisor:—Mr. J. Park, British Burmah; Sergt. R. Cooper, Central Provinces; Sergt. A. Buchanan, Central Provs.

From 1st grade overseer to 2nd grade supervisor:—Keshore Balkrishna, Central Provinces; Sergt. D. B. Imrie, British Burmah; Sergt. H. Clifton, Oude; Sergt. T. English, Central Provinces; Mr. R. T. Scaldwell, Coorg; Sergt. T. Gray, Central Provinces: Sergt. R. Jackson, Oude; Sergt. A. Hackett, Central India; Mr. J. D. Legge, Mysore; Sergt. J. N. Worth, British Burmah; Sergt. E. Cooke, Oude; Sergt. J. Groves, Oude; Sergt. G. Pearce, Hyderabad; Sergt. W. McCallum, Hyderabad; Sergt. D. Gunning, Oude; Mr. W. Mulville, Central India.

From 2nd to 1st grade overseer:—Luchmun Persaud, Central India; Kallydoss Bhuttacharjee, British Burmah; Neodur Sing, Central Provinces; Mozoomdar Kally Prosunno, Central India; Mr. L. M. Morrell, Mysore.

From 1st grade sub overseer to 2nd grade overseer:—T. Tya Sawmy, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, asst. engr. 3rd grade, Central India, is promoted to 2nd grade, with effect from April 1.

MILITARY.

BAGOT.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 10, appg. Lieut. C. H. Bagot, royal engrs., to be doing duty officer, with effect from Nov. 12 last, v. Lieut. W. H. James, royal engrs., app. to P.W. dept., railway branch.

BAILEY, Lieut. T. J., 2nd wing subaltern, to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties. April 1.

BRIDGES, Capt. C. H., 22nd N.I., adjt. and offic. wing officer, to officiate as adjt. on prom. March.

CAHUSAC—NEDHAM.—The following promotions are made:—Lieut. W. L. Cahusac, Bombay staff corps, to be brevet col. Capt. C. Nedham, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.

CAMPBELL, Major R. D., wing officer 30th N.I., to officiate as comdt., v. Major G. C. Huxham, offic. comdt., proceeded on leave. March 18.

COCK—WEBSTER.—Regtl. order (30th N.I.) confirmed, dated Feb. 7, making the following arrangement, v. Capt. H. W. Webster, offic. wing officer, proceeded on furlough:—Capt. C. R. Cock, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Attaching Capt. H. W. Webster, proceeded on furlough, to the regiment for duty.

DARROCH, Capt. D., 32nd N.I., to officiate as qrmr. on prom. March.

DEEDS.—The leave granted to Capt. H. G. Deeds, 60th foot, is cancelled.

ELIOT, Col. J., R.A., all reports of Morar station to be made to this officer during abs. of Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., on inspection duty. March 18.

FITZHUGH, Capt. A., wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major H. F. Boisragon. April 1.

FRASER, Lieut. col. J. E., Bengal S.C., asst. adjt. gen., Allahabad div., is removed from his app. on the div. staff. April 1.

GARBETT, Cornet C. H. V., to be interpreter to the 5th lancers, with effect from Aug. 15 last, v. Lieut. A. B. Harvey. G.O.C.C. of Sept. 13 is cancelled.

GOWAN, Lieut. B. E., adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

GRÆME—SHORT.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 15 last, making the following acting apps. with the left half batt., 104th foot, proc. to Jubbulpore: Major C. H. E. Græme to com. and to be acting paymaster. Ens. C. H. Short to be acting adjt. and qrmr. April 1.

GRIFFITHS, Capt. C. J., 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to the duties of his substantive app., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major B. R. Chambers. April 1.

KING-HARMAN, Lieut. M. J., R.A., to be 1st subaltern of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab.

HEPBURN, Capt. A. B., late qrmr. 26th N.I., proceeded on furl., is attach. to the regt. for duty. March.

MACLEAN, Capt. C. S., comdt. 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab, mily. dept., during the abs. on leave of Lieut col. Black.

MACTIER, Capt. S. C., 33rd N.I., to offic. as adjt., on promotion.

MACTURK—MCNAIR.—Capt. W. D. MacTurk, doing duty with 43rd N.I., is transfd. to the 40th N.I., at his own request. The undermntd. officer is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling:—Capt. E. J. McNair, late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers.

MORTON.—The services of Lieut. G. de C. Morton, of the 1st bat., 6th foot, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, for appt. on the personal staff of his honour the Lieut. Governor. March.

NOBLE.—The services of Capt. C. S. Noble, offictg. asst. settlement officer at Fyzabad in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the home dept. for employ. as offictg. city mag. at Lucknow. April 1.

NORTH.—The services of Lieut. W. North, of the royal engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. March.

OMMANNEY, Lieut. E. P., qrmr. 44th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, during abs. of the brig. major on duty.

RAMSDEN, Capt. W. C., qrmr., to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Major F. T. Bainbridge may officiate as comdt. 4th Punjab inf.

RANCE.—Regtl. order (36th foot) confirmed, dated Feb. 11, appg. Capt. F. Rance to officiate as paymr., with effect from 13th idem, during absence, on m.c., of Paymr. J. Campbell.

RICHMOND, Lieut. J. A., cadre 9th N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Carr, deceased. March.

WEBSTER, Capt. H. W., 30th N.I., proceeded on furlough, is attached to regiment for duty. March.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. H. A. Boyce, R.A., 1st wing subaltern 10th regt. N.I.; Jan. 18, 1870.

Lieut. C. D. Swete, 2nd batt. 25th foot, 1st wing subaltern 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Feb. 3, 1870.

Ensign A. M'L. Mills, 2nd batt. 25th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 10th regt. N.I.; Feb. 9, 1870. Ensign Mills will rank as lieut. in that corps from Feb. 9, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

12TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head Quarters, Camp, March 8.—Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 1st batt. 11th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern, on probation, v. Green, offic. adj.; dated Feb. 25.

Lieut. col. W. Howey, Bengal inf., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for gen. duty.

Major (Brevet Lieut. col.) J. P. Sherriff, staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for gen. duty.

Capt. J. E. W. Howey, gen. list, inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to 34th N.I. for duty.

SIKH INFANTRY.

The following temporary appointments are made in 2nd Sikh infantry regimental order, Feb. 20, consequent on departure of Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, commandant, on furlough:—

Major R. D'O. C. Bracken, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as commandant.

Capt. H. M. Pratt, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. J. B. Slater, attached to regt., to offic. as wing officer.

The following temporary appointments are made in 4th Sikh infantry regimental order, Feb. 5, consequent on departure of Capt. G. B. Stainforth, offic. commandant, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. A. FitzHugh, wing officer, and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as commandant.

Lieut. B. E. Gowan, adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. V. Rivaz, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

4TH PUNJAB INFANTRY.

The following temporary appointments are made in 4th Punjab inf. regimental order, Feb. 10, in consequence of return of Capt. C. K. McKinnon from furlough:—

Capt. C. K. McKinnon, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, adj., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. T. Glancy, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is attached to irrigation branch.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Quarters Camp, March 14.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Capt. DeV. F. Carey, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 8, 1868.
Lieut. T. C. Martelli, R.A., to be capt., from Oct. 1, 1869.
Lieut. E. J. Machell, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 11, 1870.
Lieut. G. G. C. Bigsby, R.E., to be capt., from Dec. 21, 1870.
Lieut. F. MacK. Salmond, 21st fus., to be capt., from Dec. 31, 1870.
Lieut. W. Sealy, 89th foot, to be capt., from Oct. 23, 1867.
Lieut. col. J. R. Mackenzie, 105th foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, from Feb. 12, 1871, subject to approval by her Majesty.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

April 1.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reappoint Lieut. M. J. King-Harman, R.A., to be 1st subaltern of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. :—

5th Sikh Infantry.—Capt. C. J. Griffiths, 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to the duties of his substantive appt. during the abs., on furl., of Major B. R. Chambers. Capt. W. C. Ramsden, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Major F. T. Bainbridge may offic. as comdt. of the 4th Punjab inf. Lieut. T. J. Bailey, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, during the abs., on furl., of Lieut. J. Cook.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Capt. A. FitzHugh, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. during the abs., on furl., of Major H. F. M. Boisragon, v. Capt. Stainforth, on furl. to Europe. Lieut. B. E. Gowan, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. FitzHugh.

MEDICAL.

ATKINSON.—Saugor station order confd., dated Feb. 2 last, app. Asst. surg. G. Atkinson, M.B., 1st batt. 19th foot, to med. charge of the garrison cells, v. Asst. surg. G. Ryan, proc. to Jubbulpore.

CHESNAYE, Asst. surg. G. C., who has reported his arrival from Nepal, to proceed to Jhelum for duty. March 7.

CUTCLIFFE, Surg. H. C., to offic. as med. insp. of emigrants during the abs., on furlough, of Surg. S. B. Partridge. March 28.

DAVIS.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated Feb. 4 last, placing the servs. of Asst. surg. G. McB. Davis, M.D., attached to the 20th N.I., at disp. of the major gen. com. the Peshawur dist. Dr. Davis to take medical charge of 19th N.I.

FARRELL—HOME.—Presy. district order confd., dated Dec. 28 last, app. Vet. surg. H. Farrell (temp.) to vet. charge of the horses of the 16th brigade R.A. at Barrackpore v. Bicknell, nominated to offic. in another appointment. Dated Feb. 11 last, app. Capt. S. B. Home, attached to 22nd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer during abs., on inspection duty, of Capt. A. J. C. Birch, brigade major.

GRIFFITH, Asst. surg. H., Madras med. estab., to be civil surgeon of Rangoon, v. Heffernan, proc. on furl. to Europe.

GUPTA, Asst. surg. K. P., M.B., is app. to med. charge of 6th N.I., with effect from Nov. 17 to Dec. 21, 1870.

HUTCHINSON, Dr. J. A. C., M.D., offic. civil surg. of Boolundshuhur, to be superint. and med. officer of the jail at that station. March 22.

HUTCHINSON, Surg. R. F., M.D., 6th N.I., is app. to med. charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, v. Centre, transfd. to the Punjab. March 20.

JACKSON, Staff Assst. surg. T., M.B., doing duty with 109th foot at Delhi, to return to Mooltan. March 7.

JONES, Surg. J., M.D., to offic. as civil surg. of Allahabad. March 22.

LEASK.—Morar station order confd., dated Jan. 26 last, attaching Staff Asst. surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., to the head qrs. of the 24th brigade R.A. for duty, from the date he was relieved of the med. charge of B battery F brigade R.H.A. by Asst. surg. W. E. Riorden.

MCCONNELL.—Presy. district order confd., dated Feb. 24 last, directing Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., doing duty at the Presy. General Hospital, to proc. in med. charge of the guard and convicts, leaving Calcutta for Port Blair on March 3.

MACAW—JACKSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 12 last, making the following medical arrangements :—Staff Assist. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., doing duty with 105th foot, to proceed to Umballah, for duty. Staff Asst. surg. T. Jackson, M.B., doing duty with the 109th foot at Delhi, to return to Mooltan.

MACLEAN—LESLIE.—Sirhind div. orders confd., dated Jan. 21 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, at Umballa, to proc. to Jullundur, to take med. charge of G battery 8th brigade R.A., and on return from priv. leave of the med. officer of the battery to be att. to 92nd foot, for duty. Dated Jan. 30 last, directing Asst. surg. D. A. Leslie, M.D., 36th foot, att. to R.H.A. at Umballa, to proc. to join his regt.

MATURIN.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 17 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Maturin, doing duty with 4th hussars, to proc. in med. charge of invalids of the division, leaving Meerut on March 19, also to assume charge of those joining at Ghazeeabad and Toondla, and on arrival at Allahabad to report himself to the principal medical officer for further orders.

PALMER, Surg. W. J., M.D., to offic. as superint. of the Sukea's-street Dispensary during the abs., on furl., of Partridge. March 28.

PATERSON.—Agra station order confd., dated Feb. 21 last, app. Asst. surg. A. McM. Paterson, 1st N.I., to med. charge of the garrison, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, v. Surg. J. Elliot, M.D.

PEMBERTON, Surg. major G. B., to offic. as civil surgeon of Ghazeepore March 22.

SMITH, Surg. W. C., M.D., recently returned from furl., to proc. to Bareilly and take med. charge of 27th N.I. March 7.

STRAHAN, Asst. surg. A. B., to continue to be att. to 19th N.I. March 7.

WAKEFIELD.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 21 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. W. Wakefield, M.D., to proc. to Futtehgurh, and take over med. charge of the party of invalids proc. from Bareilly to Allahabad.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The undermentioned candidates, recently admitted into the Subordinate Medical Department, *vide* G.O.C.C. dated Jan. 17 last, are directed to proceed to the stations indicated opposite to their names, and report themselves for duty to the administrative medical officer, British Forces, of the respective Circles :—

W. Casey, S. Killoway, R. A. McGowan, S. Dullard, C. J. Sharpe, Calcutta.

J. E. McFarlane, R. P. Jones, E. P. Clement, Meerut.

R. DeCambra, T. Costello, W. A. Fullam, A. H. Nolan, P. W. Little, Lucknow.

J. Gibb, H. Farrell, O. Vandrass, R. J. Mason, W. F. Connor, F. J. Graham, Umballa.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, March 15.—*No.* 1,496.—The following financial despatch (No. 41) from the Secretary of State to the Government of India is published for general information :—

The words "with retrospective effect from Aug. 7, 1869," should be added at the end of the note under the proviso to section 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

India-office, Jan. 31.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your financial letter dated Nov. 30, 1870, No. 256, relative to the minimum rate of furlough allowance under the new rules.

2. You are of opinion that "the reduced minimum bears very hardly upon those members of the service who are affected by it"—namely, those who are compelled by ill-health to take furlough on medical certificate before having served eight years; and you, therefore, request sanction for the restoration of the old minimum rate of furlough pay—viz., £500 per annum.

3. I conclude that you do not intend to lay down in the terms of the 3rd paragraph of rule 7 of the Furlough Rules of 1868 that "no officer on furlough shall draw" less than £500 per annum, but that this minimum rate of furlough pay should be subject to the same proviso as was the minimum rate of absentee allowance during leave on medical certificate under the Rules of 1864—viz., that "in cases in which the salary shall be less than £500 per annum the full salary shall be allowed."

4. On this understanding, I sanction the restoration of the minimum rate of furlough pay under the old rules, with retrospective effect, as proposed by you.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

March 16.—*No.* 1,500.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule I. under Section XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

Subsidiary leave ceases the day before embarkation, and commences the day after debarkation. It cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation, or before the final debarkation.

This rule applies generally.

March 17.—*No.* 1,607.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule, which will be added, as Rule 3A, to the constructions and subsidiary rules under Section VII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

3A. A period during which an officer has been out of employ in India otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct, shall also be omitted from the three years.

No. 1,608.—ERRATUM.—The following words which immediately precede Section XXI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code should be struck out :—

"Section XVIII.—The construction appended is new."

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM FURLOUGH.

The following extract from a memorandum from the military department is republished for information and guidance in the public works department :—

Extract from a Memorandum from Col. H. K. Burne, Sec. to Govt. of India, military department, to the home department, dated Fort William, March 2, No. 64.

Para. 2. An officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may *bona fide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or regiment; and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Gov. gen. in Council considers, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation in India," [Furlough Rules of 1868, Rule XVII.] even though the officer should belong to the Madras presidency.

COMMAND OF FORTS—ALLOWANCES.

Head Quarters Camp, Feb. 15.—The following letter is from the Sec. to the Govt. of India, military department, to the Controller of military accounts :—

In reply to your letter, No. 1,646G, dated 16th ult., I am directed to inform you that the allowance for the command of forts, although entered in the list of appointments affixed to G.G.O., No. 156A, dated Oct. 13, 1863, was never intended to be drawn as a staff allowance; and in regard to the Peshawur forts especially, the very object of granting it is to secure the presence of a selected officer. It must, therefore, in all

cases be treated strictly as a command allowance, to be drawn by the officer actually in command, and no portion of it by the commandant when on leave other than privilege leave.

POLITICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of March 9.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the covenanted civil service departmental examination according to the lower standard shall, till further notice, be the examination to qualify for gazetted political appointments within the Presidency of Bombay.

2. From the date of this notification all persons who enter the political department in order to hold such gazetted appointments will be admitted as probationers for the term of one year, during which period they will be required to pass this examination. And no person will be confirmed in the department unless favourably reported on by his official superior as regards conduct and general fitness for his duties.

3. Officers who have already entered the political department, but who have not held permanent gazetted appointments for a period of three years, will be required to pass the examination within two years from the date of this notification. Until they shall have passed, they will be shown in the list as probationers; and should they not pass within the prescribed time, they will be liable to be removed from their appointments.

4. Officers who have already entered the political department, but who have not held permanent appointments for a period of six years, will be required to pass an examination within two years from the date of any future promotion. Until they shall have passed, they will be held to be probationers as regards such promotion.

5. Any officer in the service of Government desirous of being examined will submit an application for leave to appear before the central committee, and with his application he will forward a certificate from his official superior to the effect that he is fairly well prepared in the prescribed subjects.

6. The provisions contained in rules Nos. 2 to 4 will, when necessary, be relaxed by order of Government, in special cases, to meet the exigencies of the public service.

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated Jan. 12, 1871, are published for general information:—

1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter in the Financial Department, dated Nov. 23 last, No. 250, on the subject of the employment of officers by municipalities.

2. In Sir Charles Wood's military despatch of June 30, 1865, No. 215, sanction was given to the acceptance of municipal employment by officers while on authorised leave, provided that the time passed therein did not reckon as service for pension.

* * * * * *

4. You * * solicit authority to place at the disposal of municipal and similar departments the services of officers of the Staff Corps or local service, provided they are not required for civil or military employment under the Government, with the understanding that if any officer so employed desire to count the time thus passed as service for pension he may do so, on the condition that he or his employers must transfer to the Government of India six per cent. of the pay he draws, a proportion which is estimated fully to cover the liability accepted by the Government.

5. I am willing to give my sanction to the proposition of your Government, provided that in no case does the employment of an officer in this manner render necessary, either directly or indirectly, the admission of another officer to the staff corps.

THE MADRUSSAHS.—The *Calcutta Gazette* of April 5 contains the following:—The subjoined gentlemen, having consented to act as members of a committee for the supervision and management of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrussahs, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint them to be a committee for that purpose (date of notification, March 24):—The Hon. J. P. Norman, officiating chief justice; Mr. C. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Mr. H. L. Harrison, B.A., Capt. H. S. Jarrett, Prince Mahomed Ruhimooddeen, and three other native gentlemen.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned have passed the test specified:—Higher standard in Hindustani: Lieut. H. A. Fletcher, general list, cavalry. Persian: Lieut. J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab cavalry. The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Staff asst. surg. G. R. Triphook, M.B., R.A.; Schoolmr. W. J. Payne, R.A.; Cornet H. M. Mackenzie, 21st hussars; Serg. J. Hargrave, 21st hussars; Lance corp. W. J. Griffiths, 21st hussars. In continuation of the notification of this department No. 1,822*c*, dated Oct. 7, 1870, Lieut. H. B. Abbott, officiating assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, passed the prescribed examination on Sept. 10. Mr. G. Duff, asst. conservator of forests, Punjab, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani. Lieut. J. B. Lindsell, asst. engr. irrigation branch, P.W. dept., has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani (March 18).

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Col. T. Clerk, Inam commissioner, Mysore, three days' preparatory leave from March 2, to enable him to proceed to Madras for embarkation to Europe, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. Gopalia, special assistant, as a temporary arrangement. Capt. H. McV. Crichton, R.E., executive engineer 2nd grade, officiating garrison engineer, Fort William, who obtained furlough to Europe, private affairs, having left India on March 14, will be borne on the list of the engineer establishment in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade from that date. Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor 3rd grade, 1st division, Lower Provinces, one month, in extension. Mr. C. H. Reynolds, assistant superintendent 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months from April 1. Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., secretary to Government, Punjab, made over charge of the office of secretary to Government, Punjab, to Mr. L. H. Griffin on March 17, and availed himself of preparatory leave. Mr. C. E. Chapman, C.S., furlough to Europe for ten months from date of embarkation. Dr. K. Burr, M.D., agency surgeon at Jeypore, three months' privilege leave from April 15. Major gen. A. Fytche, C.S.I., chief commissioner of British Burmah, leave for one month from March 26, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Mr. J. McKecknie, sub engineer 1st grade, Central India, to Europe, for eighteen months. Mr. W. P. Johnston, assistant superintendent 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months from April 18. Mr. C. H. Reynolds, assistant superintendent 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months from April 1. Messrs. J. R. Muspratt and J. F. Stevens, C.S., took their departure per *Columbian* on March 1. Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, commissioner of Bhaugulpore, for three months from April 2, under sec. 19 of covenanted service absentee rules. Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., executive engineer 1st grade, assistant to the chief engineer, and assistant secretary in this department, for fifteen days, preparatory to furlough to Europe, private affairs. Capt. J. May, assistant engineer first grade, attached to Gya division, privilege leave for one month. Mr. E. Ludlow, assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, two years, under the Uncovenanted Service Rules. Mr. Ludlow is also granted thirty days' preparatory leave. Privilege leave for three months to Mr. J. H. McRae, executive engineer, Neemuch and Chittore divisions, with effect from March 17. Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Umballa, Punjab, for six months. Major W. C. Lester, cantonment magistrate of Mhow, availed himself, on March 14, of the leave granted him in notification No. 560*c*, of the 17th idem, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to his taking furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. C. A. Baylay, assistant to the agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootana, embarked from Bombay on March 1 for England, in accordance with leave granted him in G.O. of the Bombay Government No. 146 of Feb. 22. The Rev. R. Henderson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, availed himself, on the 11th inst., of the preparatory leave granted to him in notification No. 70 dated 18th ult. Col. G. B. Malleson, guardian to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, has thirty days' subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Madras with a view to his obtaining furlough to Europe. Mr. W. Stokes, barrister-at-law, secretary to the Government of India, in the legislative department, one year, from the date of embarkation. The usual subsidiary leave is allowed to Mr. Stokes, in addition to furlough. Mr. W. A. Billings, deputy controller of public works accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for three months. Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, assistant commissioner of Mungledye, for three months. Mr. A. C. Mangles, officiating magistrate and collector of Patna, for three months, from May 9, or any subsequent date on which he may take the leave. The leave granted to Mr. C. Jennins, officiating district superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, under the orders of March 8, will have effect from the 1st prox., or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved. Mr. W. S. Wells, C.S., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from April 10, the date on which he arrived at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment; Mr. Wells having reported his return to Bombay on April 10, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Napier, general list, Bengal infantry, for two years. Lieut. col. H. Rowlands, V.C., 41st foot, for one month, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. C. Torkington, for one month, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major J. Briggs, 96th foot, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Capt. E. Boyle, to Cashmere for six months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. G. Coles, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 24, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Asst. surg. J. F. Supple, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. E. Harman, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Surg. A. D. Gulland, M.D., to England, overland. Major and Local Lieut. col. T. B. Tuite, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month, and thence by troopship to England. Ensign C. F. Morgan, to England, by troopship. Ensign W. F. Hennell, 36th foot, to England, per troopship. Paymaster C. D. Manning, 38th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from the date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, overland. Ensign O. Selby, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Major C. Shaw, staff corps, doing duty at Meean Meer, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major gen. E. A. Cumberlege, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Sept. 1. Lieut. col. W. B. Shawe, 2nd in command 2nd N.I., to remain at Simla, from Sept. 21 to Nov. 20, 1870, in extension. Lieut. col. R. B. Dundas, doing duty at Peshawur, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. G. E. Weston, adjutant 40th Madras N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Col. J. Turner, C.B., A brigade R.H.A., to remain in England, in extension, from July 10 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. E. Everett, 79th foot, to remain in England, for six months, from July 9, in extension. Lieut. B. Smith, 2nd wing subaltern 4th N.I., from Jan. 20 to Jan. 24, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Major gen. S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Col. C. L. Showers, doing duty at Peshawur, to remain at Murree and Rawulpindi, from November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871, in extension of leave. Capt. G. Walker, 15th hussars, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, urgent private affairs. Major T. Rowland, 1st battalion

5th foot, to Cashmere, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Surgeon J. Tulloch, M.D., 1st battalion 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment.
Surgeon W. Sinclair, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, the leave in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 20 being cancelled.
Major W. H. Hawley, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Cashmere, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Major C. E. Grogan, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Nynee Tal, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Capt. E. J. Briscoe, 1st battalion 14th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation.
Surgeon S. S. Skipton, M.D., 2nd battalion 25th foot, to Hills north of Deyrah, from April 1 to July 31.
Lieut. A. Teevan, 55th foot, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for fifteen months, private affairs.
Lieut. J. D. K. McCallum, 79th foot, to remain in England, for six months from July 24, in extension of leave granted in G.O.C.C. March 25, 1870.
Lieut. J. A. Barlow, 107th foot, to Calcutta, for six months from April 15, to study the native languages.
Lieut. col. F. V. R. Jervis, staff corps, doing duty at Ferozepore, to Mussoorie, Dalhousie, and Deyrah, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Lieut. col. C. C. Drury, doing duty at Lucknow, to Nynee Tal and Hills north of Deyra, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Lieut. col. R. Duffin, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and adjacent hills, for six months from April 15, private affairs.
Lieut. col. C. Need, doing duty at Lucknow, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station.
Asst. surg. E. A. Birch, Indian medical service, in medical charge of 35th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from March 6.
2nd Capt. W. Gilmour, A battery 8th brigade R.A., to Bombay, from Feb. 23 to March 23.
Lieut. S. R. B. Partridge, adjutant, 25th foot, 2nd battalion, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Lieut. W. H. Marriott, 36th foot, to Murree and adjacent hills, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Lieut. F. L. Harford, to Murree and adjacent hills, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Lieut. H. W. Pride, to Murree and Cashmere, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Lieut. W. C. Collis, adjutant, 83rd foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
Capt. J. W. A. Michell, staff corps, attached to the 12th N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 2nd squadron officer 13th Bengal cavalry, late 5th European light cavalry, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from April 15, on private affairs.
Staff assistant surgeon D. C. W. Heather, to England, overland, from date of embarkation.
Lieut. W. Miller, Madras general list, infantry, 2nd wing subaltern 37th Madras regt. N.I., for twenty months.
Lieut. col. G. M. Hill, Bengal staff corps, military accountant, Bengal, for one year, on private affairs.
Lieut. M. J. King-Harman, R.A., is allowed an extension.
Surg. R. Bird, M.D., for two years.
Mr. G. E. A. Cumberlege, infantry, for two years.
Capt. G. H. W. Hoggan, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer, 17th Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs.
Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months, on private affairs.
Capt. G. R. Gibbs, Bengal staff corps, executive engr., D.P.W., Central India, for eighteen months, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Atkinson, A. J. B., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem during the absence of Overbury. April 4.

Barlow, R. W., acting coll. and mag. of Chingleput, assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. W. T. Blair on March 31.

Cox—Vipan.—Lieuts. O. Cox and J. A. Vipan, 89th foot, are directed to proceed and do duty at the Wellington depot until further orders, on duty. April 4.

Dorward, Lieut. J. F., R.E., asst. eng. of the 1st grade, to be exec. eng. of the 4th grade, v. Lieut. Coaker, proceeded on furlough to Europe. April 5.

Harris, T. D., asst. eng. of the 1st grade, to be exec. eng. of the 4th grade, v. Lieut. Livesay, permitted to return to England. April.

Monserrat, W. M., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. eng. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. Harris. April.

Plunkett, C. E., dep. coll. of Nellore, to act as dep. coll. of Chingleput. April 4. [Dorward. April 4.

Pringle, E. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Sheffield, Capt. W. R., staff corps, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Ganjam, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act in Ganjam. April 5.

Taylor, Rev. A., M.A., to act as chaplain of Secunderabad during absence of Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., on leave. April 4.

Thomas, T. E., acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Tanjore, to be asst. superint. of police, in Malabar, but to continue to act in Tanjore. April.

Weld.—On the report of the committee for the examination of assts., Mr. M. R. Weld is declared to have qualified for the 2nd or higher standard.

MILITARY.

Bell, Major C. J. R., staff corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore.

Stoton.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. F. A. Stoton, Madras staff corps, to be capt., from April 4, having completed twelve years' service.

Taylor, Capt. J. B., staff corps, attached 9th regt. N.I., is apptd. station staff officer at the Mount.

Wright, Major W. B., seconded list, Madras volunteer guards, is reapp. as second major of the regt., v. Branson, seconded. April 14.

Wynch.—Order consd. by the officer commanding 12th N.I., appg. Capt. E. J. Wynch, att., to offic. as qrmr. of the regt. from Feb. 11, v. Lieut. Cresswell's services, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:
Col. A. R. Fraser, staff corps, paymr. Hyderabad circle; Lieut. col. G. Adey, staff corps, comndt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent; Major E. Hill, staff corps, 2nd in com. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent; and Capt. (Brevet major) W. Chrystie, royal (Madras) engrs., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mysore. Arrived at Bombay, March 18.

Lieut. col. W. Serres, staff corps, wing officer 23rd regt. L.I.; and Major H. Duncan, staff corps, inspector gen. of police, British Burmah. Arrived at Madras, March 24.

COMMISSARIAT.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 13.—The following promotions are made in the commissariat department, during the absence of Lieut. col. A. J. P. Ewart, deputy asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on m.c. to Neilgherries:—

Major T. W. Stansfeld, staff corps, acting deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as deputy asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major R. Q. Mainwaring, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS, R.A.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 23.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following transfers of officers of R.A.:—

Lieut. F. W. Radcliff, from No. 5 batty. 23rd brig. to D batty. 1st brig.
Lieut. A. H. Witehorne, from 5th brig. to E batty. 8th brig.
Lieut. E. C. Trollope, from 20th to 12th brigade.

REMOVALS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 28.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major R. A. Chadwick, staff corps, from gen. duty at Jubbulpore, to gen. duty at Kamptee.

Major W. H. Whitlock, staff corps, from gen. duty at Secunderabad, to offic. wing officer 4th N.I., with effect from Major Marsack's departure on furlough.

Major R. C. Lavie, staff corps, from gen. duty at Dorundah, to offic. wing officer 10th N.I., with effect from date of Col. Tweedie's departure on furlough.

Capt. W. T. Brereton, staff corps, from qrmr. 4th N.I., to att. 29th N.I.

Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, staff corps, from attached 11th N.I., to offic. adj. 40th N.I.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. G. R. MILLER, 41ST REGIMENT.

A general court-martial assembled at Mooltan on Jan. 13, when Capt. G. R. Miller, 41st regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

1. In having, at Subathoo, between June 1, 1869, and October 20, 1870, in disobedience of the Queen's Regulations, paragraph 309, habitually left large sums of company's money in the hands of his pay sergeant, G. D. Hamilton.

2. In having, at Subathoo, between June 1, 1869, and October 20, 1870, been culpably negligent in keeping the accounts of the company under his command, and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge, in consequence of which neglect, on the date last stated, there was a deficiency of Rs. 580-4-2, or thereabouts, of such public money, for which he, Captain Miller, could not account.

3. In having, at Subathoo, between June 1, 1869, and August 12, 1870, in disobedience of the Bengal Military Regulations, section 48, paragraph 17, borrowed sundry small sums, aggregating Rs. 151-8-8, from his pay sergeant, G. D. Hamilton.

4. In having, at Subathoo, about October 4, 1870, signed the small book of No. 3,854, Private John Cashman, 41st regt., for a savings bank deposit of Rs. 5, the actual amount deposited having been Rs. 45, and which deposit he, Captain Miller, had failed personally to receive, as required by General Order for Queen's troops dated May 6, 1862.

5. In having, at Subathoo, up to October 20, 1870, failed to issue pay for the month of September to the native servants of his company, stoppages for the same having been duly charged in accounts.

The Court found him guilty of the charge in its 1st and 2nd instances, and not guilty in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instances, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may deem fitting.

The sentence has been confirmed by H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala, who remarks on the case:—"Captain Miller has been guilty of culpable neglect of duty in connection with the accounts and payment of his company, which resulted in a deficiency of public money, and other serious irregularities. Captain Miller is acquitted of the third instance of the charge—viz., of borrowing money from his pay sergeant; but the evidence which acquits him of this charge, and his own defence, show that he had rendered himself liable to be tried for the graver offence of temporarily misappropriating for his private use part of the public money entrusted to him for the payment of his company."

MEDICAL.

Gibbon, Asst. surg. E. A., doing duty royal art., Saint Thomas' Mount, will offic. as secy. and statistical officer to the inspr. gen., British med. service, during the abs. of Staff asst. surg. W. Venour, on priv. leave, for sixty days, from April 12.

Stewart, Asst. surg. A. A., who arrived with drafts from England, is directed to proceed to Secunderabad to join H.M.'s 76th regt. March.

MEDICAL POSTINGS, &c.

The following postings and removals are ordered (March):—

Asst. surg. J. W. Strong, to 32nd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Backhouse, from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Presidency

div. (now at Secunderabad), to deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Asst. apothecary T. Todd, 3rd L.C., to cantonment hospital, Kamptee.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustanee language at Kamptee, on March 6:—Lieut. A. Hume, 79th highlanders; Asst. surg. W. J. Hastings. Capt. H. R. Wellesley, 2nd L.C., Bellary, March 20.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate (in April), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. E. Gibson, assistant to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, for one year, from or after April 5. Lieut. C. J. Walker, deputy conservator of forests, Madura and Tinnevelly, preparatory leave for one month, from or after April 10. The cumulative privilege leave granted to Capt. H. W. Bird, cantonment magistrate of Trichinopoly, will commence from the date of Capt. Bird availing himself of the same. The Rev. J. Tanner, M.A., chaplain of South Black Town, Madras, for two years. The Rev. W. S. Trotman, M.A., chaplain of Poonamallee, for two months. Mr. J. Hannan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months, from April 20. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, consulting architect, privilege leave for three months, from May 18 next.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Qrmr. T. Gibson, 5th brig. R.A., from Feb. 10 to Aug. 9. Major gen. A. Borton, C.B., divisional staff, commanding Mysore division, sixty days' privilege leave, from April 5, or date of departure. Lieut. D. J. S. McLeod, cavalry general list, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Nagpore force, privilege leave from April 10, or date of departure, for sixty days. Second capt. C. R. Buckle, 23rd brig. R.A., from March 20, or date of departure, for three months, to Cochin, on private affairs. Brig. gen. W. G. Woods, C.S.I., brigade staff, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 10, or date of departure. Lieut. col. C. D. Grant, staff corps, doing general duty at Nagpore, from April 1 to July 1, to Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, staff corps, attached 32nd N.I., from Feb. 25, or date of departure, for one month, to Bombay. Capt. C. Caldecott, 76th foot, from March 24, or date of departure, to June 23, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Major W. F. Hutton, invalid establishment, from March 15, or date of departure, to Madras. Asst. apoth. M. Wade, medical department, till July 1, to Bangalore and Madras. Asst. apoth. F. Green, medical department, in continuation, till June 15, to Madras and Bangalore.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BARTHOLOMEW, Capt. F. P., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Colaba dist., during absence of Capt. Portman on leave. April 4.

BEATTIE, Capt. W. L., 66th foot, has qualified as a surveyor.

ELPHINSTON, J., acting 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar, is app. a comnr. in that collectorate, under Act XVI. of 1870. March 30.

IZON, C. B., acting dist. judge and session judge of Ratnagherry, made the necessary declaration of office required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on March 22.

LAW—JARDINE.—Lieut. col. S. C. Law received charge of the political agency in Kutch from Asst. surg. Tatham on March 27. J. Jardine is app. to act as 1st political asst. in Kattywar till further orders.

MACPHERSON, C. G. W., C.S., has been app. supy. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, from Dec. 15 last. He is invested with the power of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Belgaum district.

MASON, T. M., acted as junior coll. and mag. of Kulladghee, from Dec. 13 to March 12.

MAULE, Rev. W., S.C.L., having returned to duty, is permitted to resume charge of the chaplaincy of Colaba. April 5.

MURPHY, J. E., acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, assumed charge of his office on March 31, and made the necessary declaration of office as required.

NUGENT, J., to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational depts. April 4.

MILITARY.

BLAKENEY.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 27, directing Major W. Blakeney, offic. wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. 22nd regt. N.I., and Capt. F. J. S. Adam, offic. adjt., as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Col. Grant.

BOULTON, Capt. C. F., is app. to act as judge and session judge of Hydrabad during absence of Capt. Grant. April 4.

BULKLEY.—Kolapoor station order confirmed, dated March 20, appg. Lieut. H. T. Bulkley, adjt. 17th N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. Christie.

CHAPMAN.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 4, directing Major Chapman, offic. wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. 3rd regt. N.I., and Capt. Kennedy, offic. adjt., as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Bowen, and until arrival of Major Bannerman.

GATACRE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 5, directing Capt. J. Gatacre, offic. wing subaltern, to officiate as wing officer 23rd regt. N.L.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Park.

MORSE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 18, directing Lieut. W. J. Morse to perform duties of adjt. 27th regt. N.L.I., in add. to his own.

OUGHTON—WAGHORN.—Staff asst. surgeons T. Oughton and H. Waghorn are brought on the strength of the British troops serving in this Presidency from March 24, the date of their arrival in Bombay. No. 250.

PEILE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 18, directing Lieut. F. B. Peile to act as interpreter 108th foot during absence of Lieut. Lloyd.

PLOMER—KARSLAKE.—Major A. G. Plomer, staff corps, brigade major, to officiate as asst. adjt. gen. during absence of Major Lock. Capt. F. Karslake, 83rd foot, station staff officer, Sholapoor, to officiate as brigade major, v. Plomer. No. 248.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 251.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. R. Westmacott, March 19.

No. 252.—The undermentioned med. officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be surg. major from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Surg. J. Bain, M.D., March 20.

No. 253.—The prom. of Major J. M. Holt, staff corps, to the rank of lieut. col. from Dec. 26, 1870, notified in G.G.O. No. 1, Jan. 4, 1871, is canc., that officer having retired from the service on June 14, 1870.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

No. 205.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on March 18:—

Col. J. J. Combe, staff corps, commandant 18th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. S. Jones, staff corps, cantonment mag., Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. col. E. Waddington, staff corps, 2nd in command 23rd N.L.I.

Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, staff corps, supt. of police, Kulladghee dist.

Surg. A. V. Ward, presy. surg., 1st dist.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 200.—The foll. acting proms. in the ordnance dept. are made:—

Sub Conductor G. Penstone, to be acting conductor, and Magazine serg. J. Kelly, to be acting sub conductor, from Feb. 23, in succession to Reilly, proceeded to Europe on m.c.

Magazine serg. D. Flynn, to be acting sub conductor, from March 3, v. McDonald, proceeded to Europe on m.c.

The undermentioned men, employed in the ordnance dept., are transf. to the unattached list:—

No. 239.—Corporal J. Dudley, E. brig. R.H.A.

No. 2,300.—Corporal J. Fox, 6th brig. R.A.

The services of the undermentioned men are placed at the disposal of the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines for employment on the tempy. estab. of the ordnance dept.:—

No. 1,554.—Serg. C. Lacey, 6th brig. R.A.

No. 309.—Serg. J. Evans, E. brig. R.H.A.

MEDICAL.

BELL, Surg. G. C., M.D., is app. superint. of Mahabuleshwur, v. Surg. J. Cruickshank, app. inspector gen. of prisons. March 28.

CRUICKSHANK, Surg. J., M.D., to be insp. gen. of prisons, v. Surg. major Wiehe resigned. March 22.

DUDLEY, Staff asst. surg. W. E., is transf. from gen. duty, Presy. circle, to gen. duty, Mhow circle, and will travel expeditiously from Deesa to Nusseerabad. March 12.

GORDON, Asst. surg., to act as superint. of the Poona City Jail during the abs. of Dr. Beatty on priv. leave. March 15. [Albert Museum.

GRAY—Asst. surg. W. Gray, M.B., is app. curator of the Victoria and

HALLEN—LAMB.—Staff vety. surg. J. H. Hallen to be insp. vety. surg. Staff vety. surg. Lamb to continue to offic. as insp. vety. surg. during such time as Mr. Hallen may be specially employed under the Govt. of India. No. 208.

KEITH, Asst. surg. J. F., M.B., is app. to act as superint. of vaccination, Sinde div., during absence of Dr. Williams. March 29.

KIERNANDER, Asst. surg. W. C., to the med. charge of the garrison staff and details at Asseerghur during the abs. of Asst. surg. O'Kearney, or until further orders. March 21.

LUMSDAINE, Surg. major J., is app. sanitary comr. for the Presy. of Bombay, v. Col. Bell, R.E., resigned. March 15.

PETERSON, Asst. surg. R. A., is transf. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Northern div. March 15.

SHEPHERD, Dr. W. A., acting civil surg. and supt. of vaccination, Kattyawar circle, is app. supt. of the lunatic asylum at Colaba, during the abs. of Dr. W. Niven on furl. March 22. [from Jan. 5 last.

TRESTRAIL, Surg. major J. C., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect

WHITLA, Asst. surg. G., having been transf. to C baty. F brig. R.H.A., is directed to join accordingly. March 17.

WIEHE—CRUICKSHANK.—Surg. maj. C. G. Wiehe, M.D., and Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of inspr. gen. of prisons on the 1st inst., before office hours.

MEDICAL ORDERS CONFIRMED.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lieut. W. F. Nelson, R.A., to perform duties of qrmr. 5th brig., in centre dists., during illness of Qrmr. T. Gibson, or until further orders.

Surg. W. A. Smith, M.D., 2nd L.C., to assume med. charge of 16th N.I., as a temp. measure or until further orders, in add. to his other duties, v.

Surg. W. R. Grylls, M.D., removed to Masulipatam.

Surg. J. E. Dickinson, 1st L.C., to assume med. charge of 1st N.I., right wing 32nd N.I., and canton. hospital.

Asst. surg. W. J. Hastings (dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Nagpore force), to have med. charge of civil dispensary, Kamptee.

Surg. H. Ross, M.D., 14th N.I., to have med. charge of staff garrison details and med. stores, v. Asst. surg. J. Macpherson, relieved without prej. to his regtl. duties, viz., from Feb. 3.

SCIENTIFIC APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be analysts of potable waters in the territories and districts specified opposite their respective names:—

Asst. surg. E. Nicholson—Mysore ceded and northern dists.
Asst. surg. D. Sinclair—British Burmah.
Asst. surg. W. J. Hastings—Hyderabad and Nagpore.
Hony. asst. surg. R. Harvey—Presidency and southern dists., including Malabar and Canara.

STAFF—HEAD QUARTERS.—Army head quarters will be established at Mahabuleshwur on April 4. The following officers of the head quarters staff will accompany H.E. the C. in C.:—The Adjt. gen. of the Army, the Qrmr. gen. of the Army, the Deputy judge advocate gen. of the Army, the Asst. adjt. gen. of the Army, the Asst. adjt. gen. R.A. Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Mahabuleshwur; all other correspondence to be addressed to Poona.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard:—Mr. R. Giles, deputy collector, Sind, Feb. 13. Serg. E. Glover, R.E., 2nd division Persian telegraph, passed an examination as interpreter in Armenian, in September last. Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond, acting superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in the Gujarathi language according to the test prescribed in Government notification of Aug. 12, 1863. Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., passed an examination in the Canarese language on March 7.

WORKSHOPS.—EXHIBITION, 1871.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1871 will take place at Poona in the month of September next (the exact date will be given hereafter), and will be conducted under the same rules and regulations which governed the Exhibition of 1870. 2. H.E. accordingly requests that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the secretary to the central committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports must also be transmitted. 3. The central committee will be appointed under the orders of the major-general commanding Poona division of the army. Detailed instructions will be hereafter published.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during March, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., commissioner of police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. E. D. Sharkey, supernumerary assistant collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. C. Gonne, secretary to Government, political and judicial departments, is allowed an extension of furlough for seven months from date of expiry of furlough granted to him for fifteen months in Government notification, dated Oct. 20, 1869. Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, acting assistant commissioner in Sinde, special leave for six months, as also subsidiary leave for eight days prior to the commencement of the special leave. Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, acting 3rd class deputy collector in Sinde, six months (Rules of 1864), as also preparatory leave from the 28th ult. Mr. H. M. Grant, acting superintendent, Poona and Nassick revenue survey, six months, on private affairs (Rules of 1864), and subsidiary leave for fourteen days. Mr. D. B. Crawford, 3rd class deputy collector in Sinde, eighteen months (Uncovenanted Rules of 1864), as also subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from March 17. Major A. Raitt, superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, privilege leave from April 6 to May 10. Mr. C. Mapp is appointed to act as superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, during the absence of Major Raitt on leave. Capt. A. B. Portman, district superintendent of police in the Colaba district, privilege leave for three months from April 8. The Hon. F. Lloyd, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, six months, from May 13. Mr. E. McCallum, assistant collector of Nassick, eighteen months, under Sec. 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code of 1871.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. J. Williams, M.D., superintendent of vaccination in Sind, for twenty months, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 80 of 1869. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Napier, general list, Bengal infantry. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on April 10:—Staff surg. N. Ffolliott, Staff asst. surg. W. K. Stewart, Staff asst. surg. D. C. Heather. Furlough to Europe for two years:—Lieut. col. S. Black, Bengal S.C.; Major A. W. Montagu, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. A. V. Chick, Madras S.C. Capt. H. A. Yates, Madras General List, for twenty months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Sub-conductor C. Bather, barrack department, for twelve months. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted by G.O. No. 76, dated Jan. 27, 1869, to Lieut. col. W. S. Jones, S.C., cantonment magistrate, Ahmednuggur, is cancelled from March 18, the date of his return to duty. Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E. Capt. J. C. Graves, 3rd regiment light cavalry, C.B., from April 1 to April 30, in extension, to remain at Bombay. Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd squadron officer, from date of departure to April 4, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. A. Poole, staff corps, for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. A. Wood, adjutant 27th N.L.I., from March 19 to April 2, to Kurrachee. Capt. G. Walker, 16th hussars, to Bombay, from April 1 to April 8, on private affairs, preparatory to embarking for England on leave. Lieut. P. Justice, 108th foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Surgeon R. C. McConnell, to Bombay and the coast, from date of departure, for thirty days.

PASSAGE—WARRANT OFFICERS' FAMILIES.—With reference to G.O., No. 48, the Government of India has ruled that in the event of accommodation being available in one of H.M.'s Indian troopships for a warrant officer, but not for his family, he cannot be permitted to remain for another troopship, neither can he be provided with a passage in a private vessel.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BATCHELOR—At Madras, April 2, wife of Isaac Batchelor, carriage examiner, Madras Railway, son. [of Cannanore, son.
BROWNE—At Cannanore, March 27, wife of Rev. J. F. Browne, chaplain
CAMPBELL—At Upper Assam, wife of Major A. E. Campbell, deputy commissioner, daughter.
COUTO—At Mazagon, April 4, wife of F. X. Couto, son.
CURRIE—At Ferozepore, March 27, wife of Col. R. H. Currie, commanding 39th regt., son. [city police, daughter.
DADSON—At Dadur, March 31, wife of J. Dadson, inspector of Bombay
DEWET—At Rangoon, March 27, wife of J. F. D. DeWet, Government Advocate, daughter.
DOBBIN—At Meerut, March 31, wife of Major G. M. Dobbin, R.A., son.
DUNCAN—At The Fernery, Parell, April 2, wife of R. B. Duncan, son.
ETESON—At Simla, March 25, wife of Major Eteson, dep. adjt. gen., son.
EYRE—At Sasseram, March 30, wife of J. E. A. Eyre, daughter. [son.
GREENWOOD—At Ootacamund, March 28, wife of the Rev. J. Greenwood,
HALL—At Madras, March 26, wife of C. Hall, daughter.
JOHN—At Agra, March 25, wife of N. A. John, son.
JOHNSTONE—March 24, wife of Capt. J. W. H. Johnstone, offictg. dep. commissioner, daughter.
LUCY—At Agra, March 30, wife of J. E. Lucy, of the *Delhi Gazette*, son.
PENSENT—At Nassick, April 3, wife of George Pensent, P.W.D., son.
PLUMER—At Ootacamund, March 28, wife of C. G. Plumer, C.S., daughter.
PRATT—At Ghazeepore, March 27, wife of H. J. F. Pratt, son.
PRITCHARD—At Madras, March 29, wife of Vet. surg. T. Pritchard, son.
ROBINSON—At Agra, April 1, wife of T. R. Robinson, daughter.
RODGERS—At Madras, March 26, wife of A. S. Rodgers, son.
SEXTON—At Bombay, April 5, wife of Capt. J. M. Sexton, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., son. [daughter.
SMITH—At Calcutta, March 31, wife of Capt. R. Smith, 8th regt. N.I.,
STRONG—At Sealkote, March 30, wife of Capt. D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal lancers, daughter. [daughter.
TROTTER—At Assam, March 22, wife of W. F. Trotter, Bengal S.C.,
TWEEDIE—At Calcutta, March 29, wife of J. Tweedie, C.S., son.
WALKER—At Cotton Villa, Parell, April 2, wife of W. H. Walker, son.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—KIDSON.—At St. Thomas's Church, St. Thome, March 27, D. C. Ainslie to Ernestine L., daughter of W. Kidson.
FFOLLIOTT—ALLEN.—At Umballa, March 28, N. Ffolliott, staff surg., to Frances H., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Allen, Cloncara, Limerick.
FRANKLIN—WATSON.—At Christ Church, Byculla, March 5, B. Franklin, asst. surg. Bengal army, to Harriette, daughter of J. Watson, of Heigham Hall, Norwich.
FRASER—ATKINSON.—At Madras, March 22, G. H. Fraser to Agnes M., daughter of the late J. A. Atkinson, C.E.
HALLUM—HEATH.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, April 5, E. H. Hallum to Hellen F., daughter of W. Heath, Tottenham, London.
MOWBRAY—PALMER.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, March 30, A. H. Mowbray, to Catherine M., only daughter of C. Palmer, M.D., presidency and marine surgeon.
SCHLAEPFER—O'BRIEN.—At St. James's Church, Calcutta, March 31, M. F. Schlaepfer to Cecilia O'Brien.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—At Lucknow, March 30, Mary F., wife of U. Baldwin, aged 22.
CHARDE—At Allygurgh, March 27, Elizabeth Charde, widow of the late Conductor W. Charde, aged 70.
ELIOTT—At Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., March 23, Helen A. J., daughter of Capt. G. A. Eliott (paymaster), royal regt.
GOODALL—At Madras, April 2, Emma G., wife of F. Goodall, aged 29.
GREEN—At Bombay, April 4, J. A. C. K., son of J. Green, master sailmaker H.M.'s dockyard, Bombay, aged 4 months.
GRIFFIN—At Arconum, March 31, wife of A. C. Griffin, aged 51.
GUBBOY—At Calcutta, March 30, Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gubboy, aged 15. [W. Hickey.
HICKEY—At Cawnpore, April 2, Kathleen W., daughter of the Rev. R.
HIGGINSON—At Berhampore, March 26, Mrs. Mary Higginson, aged 79.
HIGH—At Marine Lines, April 2, E. A. H., son of Mr. and Mrs. High, aged one year.
HUBBARD—At Calcutta, March 30, Emily H., wife of J. P. Hubbard.
JOHN—At Agra, March 30, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. John, aged six days.
KENNEDY—At Vepery, April 2, Albert A., son of H. Kennedy, aged 30.
MCCONNELL—At the Sanitarium, Marine Lines, April 1, R. C. McConnell, surgeon H.M.'s Bombay army, aged 41.
MCFARLANE—At Byculla, April 1, James, son of J. McFarlane, fitter G.I.P. Railway, aged one month. [aged one year.
MYATT—At Bombay, April 1, Cicily, daughter of John and Eliza Myatt,
PEARS—At Cawnpore, March 27, Charles G. M. Pears, son of J. M. Pears, C.S., aged 18 months.
PIMM—At Howrah, April 3, Mrs. E. Pimm, wife of J. Pimm, Railway Hotel, Howrah. [Benares Lines, aged 30.
PHILLIPS—At Soorsinda, Robert J. Phillips, late inspector Oude and
PRIDEAUX—At Aden, March 23, Arthur W., son of W. F. Prideaux, asst. resident, aged 6 months.
SMITH—At Chota Nagpore, March 25, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, aged 4 months. [aged 8 months.
SMYTH—At Calcutta, March 29, Evelyn Marie, daughter of C. G. Smyth,
STEWARD—At Peshawur, March 25, Mary A., wife of Ensign H. B. Steward, army commissariat dept.
WOOD—At Calcutta, March 29, son of J. Wood, military dept.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Wednesday, April 26, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Suliman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadoor were present at the Court.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following were among the presentations :—

Lieut. col. C. H. Barchard, C.B., 7th regt. Bengal cav., by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. col. A. Calvert, R.A., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.A.
Lieut. F. Campbell, by the Duke of Argyll.
Lieut. C. F. Cooke, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Col. C. Cooke, Madras army, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. R. C. Corbett, R.A., by Major gen. the Right Hon. Sir P. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.
Mr. H. L. Dampier, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.
Col. D. S. Dodgson, Bengal army, by the Secretary of State.
Major W. S. Drever, Madras staff corps, commissioner of police, Madras Town, by the Secretary of State for India.
Lieut. col. G. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
Major gen. Sir J. Garvock, K.C.B., on appointment to the colonelcy 89th regt., by the General Commanding in Chief.
Capt. W. A. Gillespie, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. J. A. Guerin, H.M.'s Uncovenanted Service, by the Sec. of State.
Lieut. A. Heathcote, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Sir C. Hobhouse, Bart., Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
Capt. R. G. Jenkins, Madras staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. D. Jones, R.A., by Rear-Admiral Sir C. Caffin, K.C.B.
The Right Hon. Sir J. Macleod, K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. S. McM. Maycock, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Mr. C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidoo, of Madras, by Mr. S. G. Grady.
Lieut. R. da Costa Porter, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Asst. surg. H. B. Purves, Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. W. Salmon, Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.
Col. J. P. Sandwith, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. Hormusjee Ardasser Suntook, of Bombay, by the Sec. of State.
Syed Ameer Ali Khan, by the Secretary of State.
Col. De Teissier, R.H.A., by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.
Major gen. J. L. Vaughan, C.B., Indian forces, by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan.
Lieut. col. W. J. Ward, 8th regt. Bengal cav., by the Sec. of State.
Capt. T. Weldon, Madras staff corps, by Major gen. Y. Simpson, R.A.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, provided they pass a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
1.	Barry, William Russell	1,969
2.	Cochrane, James Church	1,698
3.	Birks, Arthur Rawson...	1,600
4.	Fanshawe, Herbert Charles	1,560
5.	Bainbridge, Angelo Coutts	1,553
6.	Fox, Francis William	1,488
7.	Gupta, Krishna Govinda	1,486
8.	Anderson, Henry Aiken	1,436
9.	Copleston, Frederick Selwyn	1,402
10.	Lawrie, Lewis Kossuth	1,376
11.	Scott, Ross	1,370
12.	Wyer, Thomas Rowland	1,369
13.	Berry, Frederick Charles	1,364
14.	Henry, Edward Richard	1,347
15.	Bradbury, Henry Buckley	1,336
16.	Obbard, Robert	1,335
17.	Giles, Frank	1,331
18.	Conybeare, Henry Crawford Arthur...	1,329
19.	Winchester, Charles Blake	1,319
20.	Allen, David Bird	1,305
21.	Shewan, Alexander	1,298
22.	Godfrey, George	1,281
23.	Manisty, George Eldon	1,270
24.	Benson, Ralph Sillery	1,268
	Hare, Lancelot	1,268
26.	Mackie, Andrew Wallace	1,264
27.	Wynne, Sydenham Henry	1,253
28.	Grierson, George Abraham	1,252
29.	Tobin, Henry Murray	1,244
30.	Jones, Samuel Simpson	1,242
	Paterson, Alexander	1,242
32.	Lee, John Theodore	1,239
33.	Kisch, Hermann Michael	1,231
34.	Risley, Herbert Hope	1,208
35.	Spencer, Egerton Edward	1,206

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The sitting on Friday, April 21, of which brief notice was made in our last issue, began with the resumed examination of Sir Robert Montgomery, who advanced additional testimony to the operation of the land settlements in the North-West Provinces, under the Hon. Mr. Bird's administration and that of Mr. Thomason. The Hon. Mr. Thomason worked out Mr. Bird's regulations in 1846. This settlement was for twenty years, and leases began to fall in about 1862. In Goruckpore the revenue, he calculated, has, under the new settlement made for thirty years, increased by £80,000 over the £240,000, which was the total revenue under Mr. Bird's settlement, although the rate has been lowered from two-thirds to one half only of the net rental. Twenty years hence there should be another large increase. Under the late orders from England a good many of the best tilled estates will no doubt be permanently settled. These orders do not apply to lands likely to benefit from irrigation. There are very few sales of waste land, most of it being included in estates. Revenue was benefited in about equal proportions by the rise in prices for produce, and the extending of cultivation. The total amount of assessment in the North West Provinces is about £4,000,000. It had increased from three millions to four millions. Under the former settlement great injustice was done to the Talookdars. The cultivation of the land improved with facilities afforded. The increase in Goruckpore was due to the cultivation of much waste land. The permanen settlement would not suit the North-Western Provinces, and he was opposed to the policy of its introduction. The system had been productive of many millions of loss to the revenues of India, and did not suit modern means of stimulating tillage. The usual size of small tenancies was about four acres in the North-West Provinces. Proposals for a license-tax, a marriage-tax, and a wheel-tax were talked of as probable resorts of a Government in need of money. He thought the licence-tax would prove a vexatious one unless the people were consulted about it. The natives have no voice in revenue questions, nor can the Legislative Council set aside "Orders in Council" sent out from Westminster. He was against selling lands rent free, as a rule ; but, when sold, the proceeds ought to be invested for the benefit of the country. The material condition of the people was good, and it improved. The country exports cloth, metals, sugar, grains, and cotton. The produce was sent to the best market, and the producers were now on such good terms with the consumers that commercial prosperity had arisen and was increasing. The ryots were opposed to rates for roads and railways, canals, and water. The agriculturists were poor, and could not afford to pay cesses. Agriculture had, however, been improved, and would become in time profitable enough to allow of the special cesses mentioned. Some cultivators were endeavouring to improve their land with manures. The natives had little idea of European agriculture. But they would take advantage of any modern means of farming if shown the way. Under a mild assessment and a good title the cultivators prospered ; and if their labour was assisted by capital it would be still more productive. If improvements were introduced by the owners of the lands the cultivators would participate in the benefits. The present mode of assessment has not been completed. A report was preparing. He had heard of proposals for a local consultative body to examine into taxation ; if it was formed he thought it should be nominated by qualified parties, and not by vote or open election, as the natives would not be able to comprehend our electoral system.

Strangers were here ordered to withdraw. On our return we found Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., late First Commissioner of Oude, and successor to Sir Robert Montgomery, under examination. He gave evidence on the leasing of lands and farms in Oude under the three years' settlement of 1850, and the resettlement for thirty years from 1860. The early part of his testimony went to confirm the statements of Sir Robert Montgomery relative to the condition of the Talookdars as contrasted with that of the ryots. There was a native agent who intervened between the farmers and the revenue collectors. Since 1860 revenue from the lands had rapidly improved ; revenue had reached £1,500,000. The Talookdars enjoyed privileges under assessment. The population of Oudh was eleven millions. This gave 466 people to the square mile. Fifty-four per cent. of the land was under cultivation. Sir Charles Wood's Order in Council caused large quantities of the land to be sold by auction. It fetched about 5s. an acre. Much of this land had reverted to Government through the purchasers becoming bankrupt.

The committee resumed its sittings on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and the examination of Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., was continued. The tenure and privileges enjoyed by the Talookdars of Oude were examined into, and also those of the ryots. Between 1803 and 1840 we assessed the land to the extent of two-thirds of the rent ; we now obtain 50 per cent. In 1862 the land revenue for all India was nineteen millions, it was now twenty millions. The land was paid for in silver (rupees). This currency had itself in course of time become depreciated. The depreciation of silver had led the Government to impose fresh taxes. The Government auction sales of waste lands were impolitic. They in thus selling deprived themselves for ever of revenue which might accrue for the sake of the capital raised by the sales. The money was wanted, not the land. The money was not applied, witness believed, to the reduction of

the public debt of India. Sales of waste lands had been effected under the Order in Council of 1862. The purchasers were released from taxes. The order of Sir Charles Wood certainly ought to be immediately rescinded, as it was doing much harm on all sides.

Mr. Phillimore, of the Revenue department in the India Office, was then called and examined in reference to the administration of the forests in India. He stated that for a number of years the forests were very much neglected. In 1846 Dr. Gibson was appointed to look after those in the Presidency of Bombay. In 1855 Mr. Brandis took charge of Pegu, and in 1856 Dr. Cleghorn was nominated to Madras. In 1862 Mr. Brandis, a German, of special qualifications, was appointed to consider how a separate department could be organised for the whole of India, and from that date the administration had gone on improving, and departments were formed in all the great provinces, with conservators and assistants under them. The area of the forests in the Central Provinces was 21,000 square miles, in Burmah 2,400 square miles, and in Assam 4,000 square miles. They were training young men in France and Germany for the forest work, and it was intended to train natives for it as soon as that could be done. The gross receipts from the forests for the whole of India in 1863-4 were £304,443; the budget estimate for 1871-2 was £573,200; and the charges £451,000. The expenses would be diminished in future years, when they could employ the natives, but there could be no training school for natives for this employment in India till they had got a forest so managed as to show what a forest should be, and a sufficient number of skilled officers to instruct them. They had not got such officers now. In reply to a question as to legal difficulties, the witness said that there was a Bill before the legislature which would meet all the requirements. He had no estimate of the future production of the forests, and the Conservator of Canara said the revenue would be much increased. The conservators had instructions not to consider revenue as the *main* object, but the production of timber of better kinds in larger quantities, and to maintain a permanent supply.

The witness was examined at considerable length by Mr. Fawcett and other members of the committee as to the different items of receipts, but he could only refer to the annual report of each province sent from India. He had not, he said, gone into details. The revenue, he admitted, had increased two-thirds, while the expenditure had increased two and a half times. The object of the home management was to exercise the usual control over the Government of India, and see that things were properly done, and to take steps for training the men and sending them out to India. The scientific management of the forests in India was as yet quite in its infancy.

Dr. Cleghorn was next called, and stated that he went to Madras in 1842 in the medical department. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of Botany in the Medical College. In 1856 he was requested by Lord Harris to draw up a scheme for arranging a forest department for his presidency. In 1861 he was directed by Lord Canning to proceed to the Punjab to introduce the same system there, and to examine and report upon the forests in that province, and for two years he was associated with Mr. Brandis in drawing up a scheme for all India. When he was requested to draw up a scheme for Madras in 1856 the forests were exhausted, the railways were at a standstill for want of sleepers, beams could not be supplied for the Wellington barracks, and the Ordnance Department had the greatest difficulty in obtaining timber for gun carriages. A few probationary assistants were appointed year by year in the collectorates, until the Presidency was gradually overtaken and a department formed. He was the first conservator, with three assistants, three deputy-assistants, and a few native subordinates. His business was to go to the different collectorates and ascertain what forests existed, what were worth preserving, and to propose to the local government how to treat them. In the original surveys, forests were included under the term "waste," and until within the last few years there were no forest demarcations. A forest demarcation was now going on. There was little revenue from forests at that time, and they required to be demarcated, cattle to be excluded to be put under regulation, trees to be planted, and other necessary steps taken. Nor was there any check then as to the number of trees cut down, and the supply of timber was very inadequate and very uncertain. He made regulations as to the number of trees to be left per acre, and that the trees should be marked in the first-class forests. It was intended that everything, regulating the supply of the timber, should be done by the Government, the felling and fetching by contract. In Madras the forests were already much improved, there was a steadily increasing revenue, and there had been a great diminution of waste. There was a greater apparent profit in granting licences, but there was greater waste. He believed that there was great advantage in the present organisation. There was a much greater stock of timber in all the depots. The necessity for new planting, for improving the forest roads, blasting rocks in the streams, &c., had caused a great present outlay, but he expected that would be recouped. He had been applied to by three or four native chiefs to draw up rules for the management of their forests. The Rajah of Travancore had adopted them for the management of the forests in his dominion. They had introduced hand-saws and machinery for the purpose of superseding the axe. The same system had been extended to the North-West and the Punjab, but the extraordinary demand for timber for the new railways had led to a diminution in the number of trees. Formerly any person brought away ivory, gums, resins, cardamoms, beeswax, and other productions of the forest, as he pleased; but now these products in some of the provinces were put up to auction, and he anticipated a considerable increase of revenue from that source as the forests were brought under control and systematic management. The importance of the Indian forests in a physical and economical point of view was first taken up by the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh (1850), and it had been shown in several countries that by the neglect of the forests the climate was becoming more arid. They were in a much more favourable condition now. No licences for cutting down timber were granted now in the first-class forests, and for other forests the licences were more restricted. On the whole, he thought the licensing system objectionable.

The committee then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Bank of India, Australia, and China.—Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., has retired from the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and Mr. Andrew Cassels has been elected the chairman of the Bank for the ensuing year.

Hard Lines.—In paying the dividends on Thursday on the India Four per Cent. Transferable Stock, formerly known as the "Sicca Loan," the Bank of England officials, acting on instructions from Somerset House, deducted income-tax at the rate of 2 1-5 per cent., the rate proposed by Mr. Lowe in his Budget speech. The dividend became due on the 25th ult. To most of the stockholders, accustomed to the simple reckonings under the old arrangement, this unexpected introduction of the decimal system caused a good deal of surprise and annoyance.

The Estate of the late Major-General William Lang.—The Court of Exchequer was occupied on Friday with a case in which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue sought to recover certain legacy duty which they claim to be payable in respect of the personal estate of Major-General William Lang, deceased, which the defendants declined to pay on the ground that the deceased was at the time of his death domiciled in India. The deceased was in the Bombay Army, and after a long service in India he came to this country on leave of absence, and shortly after his return went again to India, but came home again after a short service on leave for three years on private affairs. During the deceased's residence in this country he resided at Rossie House, in Perthshire, as tenant from year to year, keeping carriages, horses, servants, &c., and in this house he died a bachelor on the 3rd of January, 1870. The question for the Court was whether, at the time of his death, he had an Indian or a Scotch domicile. The Court took time to consider judgment.

Military.—Woolwich, *April* 25.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued an order directing that a board of officers shall answer confidentially the following questions with respect to every candidate for the Staff College:—"Is his conduct marked by steadiness and prudence, and is he temperate in his habits? Is he extravagant in his mode of living? Does he display zeal, activity, and intelligence, as well as discretion, in the performance of his duties, and does he appear to take an interest in his profession? Report any other characteristic of the officer which renders him suited or otherwise for the duties of a staff officer. Is his disposition such as would enable him to perform those duties with tact and discrimination, in a manner calculated to ensure their being cheerfully carried out by those to whom orders would be conveyed by him? or are his manner and temper objectionable, and likely to cause him to disagree with those with whom he might be associated or brought in contact? Is he active and energetic in his habits? Is he a good (fair or indifferent) rider, and is he short-sighted?"

The Great Tunnel through the Alps.—A traveller, who lately passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel, coming from Italy, furnishes the *Mont Blanc* of Annecy (Savoy) with the following particulars:—He passed from Bardoneche to the point of junction of the two galleries in less than a quarter of an hour, in a train employed in removing the materials excavated. The way is not yet constructed in its whole width for about a hundred yards in the centre, where blasting operations are still going on. But with that exception the double line is completed, and nothing more remains to be done but to replace the temporary rails by permanent ones. The middle of the excavation forms a culminating point, a slope of two in a hundred having been provided on each side for drainage, so that it is consequently from 230 to 250 metres above the level of the entrances. The temperature is still very high, but that circumstance is accounted for by the necessity of still keeping closed the gates constructed for the requirements of the service, and which are only opened after an explosion to let the smoke escape. The fact has been remarked, that when the door is thrown open the current of air is rapidly established, and always in the direction of France to Italy. No one can pass over the line without a permission from the principal engineers, in

order not to impede the progress of the works, which are expected to be completed in June next, and the inauguration to take place in July.

YOUNG RECRUITS.—A letter in the *Times*, which is signed "A Deputy Inspector-General," contains this passage:—I will give you the history of such recruits, hundreds of whom have passed through my hands. The very sergeants who present them are ashamed of them. I remember asking an old Caffir war man, "What is the use of that lad as a soldier? Do you suppose you could ever get him to the banks of the Kee?" The reply was, "Lord! no, Sir; we should leave him in a roadside ditch long before we got that length." Such recruits are with difficulty got through their drill; they are too weak for it, and for their musket and accoutrements. They drink to keep up their strength, they get palpitation of the heart, they are shipped off, say to the Mediterranean or India, either die like flies or get invalided after a year or so, stay best part of another year in hospital, and are then discharged penniless to give the service a bad name far and wide. There is no regimental surgeon who will not tell you that it is ruinous folly to send lads to soldier in India. The expenses first and last of recruiting such weeds far exceed what would enable us to command first-rate men, but the public only looks to the first cost, loses sight of the recruit, and never thinks or knows the mode of tracking the sums paid for his passage out and home, pay while ineffective, medical treatment, diet, wine, &c. The writer adds:—We want a military Carlyle to show up the shams of our army on its present system. Men who have never made themselves familiar with our soldiery, who have never viewed things from the private's point of view, theorize and plan fine schemes for what they think he would like, all the while knowing as little of his inner life as the drawing-room does of the servants' hall.

OUR BURMAN VISITORS.—The party of four Burmese noblemen who have had so distinguished a reception in London during the last few weeks arrived in Manchester on Sunday evening, April 23, from London, and have taken up their quarters in the Palatine Hotel. The names of the gentlemen are as follows:—Maha Menla Kyoden, Payden Woon, secretary to his Majesty the King of Burmah, who is chief of the party; Nay Myo Menlha Thankarah, Mong Mhew, officer of the household to his Majesty the King of Burmah; Nay Myo Men deno Thooring, Moung oung Thoo, officer of the body-guard of the King of Burmah; and Nay Myo Kyo-Den Say-thoo, Waz Zeray, assistant secretary to the King. They are accompanied by Captain Sprye, who, as envoy, introduces them to visitors, and explains many of the novelties which attract their attention to this country. The Woon, although not formally commissioned as an ambassador, comes among us in official capacity with the special authority of his King, who is anxious to cultivate peaceful relations and extended commerce with Britain. One of the first objects of the Woon's mission was to convey to our Prime Minister from the King of Burmah a royal letter and distinguished decoration of honour, which Mr. Gladstone, with the permission of her Majesty, graciously accepted recently at a reception in his private residence. The length of the stay which the party will make in this country must depend upon the instructions they receive from their own Government, to whom they regularly report, for the information of their fellow-countrymen, what strikes them as most remarkable in their English tour. They will probably remain in Manchester for about a week, and will next visit Liverpool.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, Mr. W. Tayler read a paper to the members of the East India Association on Popular Education in India. We gleaned therefrom the following particulars. There are about 2,000 zillah schools in British India. The education of the people has shaped its course under an important Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, issued in 1854. This despatch was the Charter of the Education movement, and on it Mr. Tayler stated he had founded his paper. There was great apathy among Indian parents regarding the education of their children on the European system. The system adopted made no sufficient provision for religious, or even moral instruction. When at Patna, occupied in education, he (Mr. Tayler) had once asked a native boy, a pupil in a zillah school, whether he would confess or deny a fault committed. The boy replied stoutly that he would "deny it," and was applauded by the whole school for doing so. The anecdote was brought forward simply to indicate the tone of morals prevailing among the native children. The European system did not implant principles suitable to the native mind; while the instruction positively acted to unsettle the minds of Indian children and render them dissatisfied with their condition in life, and disqualified for the due performance of their domestic and social duties. The total absence of moral training was the greatest blot of all. In the case of females this defect was peculiarly harmful. The Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen had said, "If you desired to give female education in India do not omit to infuse into the female mind purity of idea." This dictum expressed exactly what was wanted in the Indian schools; an education regardful of the principles of virtue. The whole system of the instruction was defective and of a mistaken kind as applied to the native character. The lecturer proceeded to read from the notes of an inspector of a Zillah School with 120 boys. The passages read showed the superficiality of the education imparted. The way in which the native pupil was taught to read English or classical poetry, and the unfitness of the poetical lessons selected were pointed out. Poetry was put into the hands of children which was too elevated in sentiment for the pupil ever to comprehend, or if it was love-poetry the native mind caught at the gross-er ideas without comprehending the spirit of the poet. Of this illustrations were given by reading some warm and licentious verses which had been put into the hands of a boy to study at the school. Mr. Tayler stated that he had studied education in India and had established a school at Patna, in which better instruction was inculcated. The school he had established on new principles of education was ultimately given up through his (Mr. Tayler's) retirement and return to England. The method of education sought to be carried out by Mr. Tayler had been published in the form of a pamphlet. The system was directed to impart practical education of a kind that should be useful to the pupils in after life; such as a knowledge of agriculture and agricultural implements, gardening, improved modes of irrigation, &c. The school established at Patna in 1857 included a model farm and a museum of instructive objects, selected as suitable to suggest the modes in which agriculture was carried on in more civilised countries like England. The Patna model school was a school of practical science as well as of ordinary education. The school had been established by native liberality as regarded the supply of funds. Although the model school had been discontinued, he (Mr. Tayler) still hoped to find his system returned to in India. It had been approved by the highest authorities; it had been found to work well, and therefore he hoped to see the experiment of model schools revived. In the discussion that followed the speakers agreed in the main with the objects of the paper read, but objections were raised to the statements that had been put forward with regard to the deficiencies of the natives of India in morals and religion. The expression made use of in the paper that the native female mind was susceptible of "impurity of thought" was complained of by two native gentlemen who addressed the society. Mr. Elliot, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie, and Mr. Nasmyth joined in the debate; but the general tone of their remarks, though it approved of Mr. Tayler's educational method, was opposed to the severity of the criticism of Indian institutions contained in the paper read.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *April* 24.—ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Mr. CARDWELL announced the following alteration in this Bill, namely, to leave out the number of sales of commission that should be made in the one year, and to substitute justices for lord-lieutenants.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—In reply to Sir J. HAY, Mr. CARDWELL stated that the Army Regulation Bill did not affect colonels who had become generals under the present system, and provided no compensation for them. With regard to the honorary colonelcies, he had already stated that when this subject was dealt with, the interests of the honorary colonels would have to be considered.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN RECRUITS FOR INDIA.—Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, as recruits for India were produced at the East India Company's depot at Warley at a much cheaper rate than was now charged to the Government of India, measures would be taken to protect the taxpayers of India, and whether the depot at Warley could not be re-established.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: No change in the existing arrangements is at present contemplated by the Secretary of State for India in Council. With regard to the Warley depot all matters connected with recruiting belong to the department of the Secretary of State for War, but I may say that I do not see how, even if the Warley depot were re-established, it could be re-established on the same economical footing as formerly, seeing that the article supplied to India by the War Office is a more costly article than that supplied in old times.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *April* 25.—NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.—Sir G. JENKINSON gave notice for the 23rd May to call attention to a proposed plan of establishing a new route to India by way of the Euphrates Valley.

THE SOOSUNG RAJAH OF BENGAL.—Gen. FORESTER asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to a statement made by him that the phrase "political plea" was not known at the India office, whether his attention had been drawn to the case of the Soosung Rajah of Bengal; and whether he would grant a committee to investigate the question of the administration of justice in regard to that portion of her Majesty's Indian subjects who were exposed to such rules of procedure.—Mr. GLADSTONE stated that his attention had been called to the subject. It appeared to him that the gallant officer overlooked an important distinction—namely, between the use of the "political plea" in legal litigation and advancing it as a ground for political legislative measures. What he had referred to were not executive but legislative proceedings. In reply to the question of whether the Government would grant a committee, it had not as yet been in his power to make adequate inquiry in the Indian department. He should, however, consult the Secretary of State, and would make the result of the consultation known to the gallant officer.

RETIREMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Colonel ANSON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that the retirements of the officers of the Indian army cost no less than £880,000 a year, according to the report in the *Times* of General Norman's financial statement.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the gallant officer seemed to labour under some mistake as to the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question to which he alluded was not departmental, and had only been concurred in by him in common with the rest of his colleagues. He had, however, asked the Secretary of State for War, and had received the information which had before been given to the House. His right hon. friend had told him that he had no data upon which a calculation could be made. As to the statement in the *Times* respecting the retirement of Indian officers, he was not aware of the statement in the *Times*; he was not aware that it was correct, and neither was he aware that it was his duty to be in any way aware of it. (A laugh.)

India Office.

April 29, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. E. Ward, H. J. Newberry, C. J. Daniell, J. D. Maclean, G. E. Porter, J. R. Muspratt, F. Tucker, J. G. Robertson, W. G. Probyn, G. S. D. Dale, A. Mackenzie, M. Kempson (Uncov.), and J. Loney (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. P. L. Roberts, J. R. Arbuthnott, and G. J. Turner (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Davey (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. C. Corbyn; Major B. R. Chambers, Staff Corps; Major E. H. Scott, Staff Corps; Surg. A. A. Mantell; Major G. C. Huxham, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Cayley; Lieut. col. A. M. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel; Capt. J. H. Broome, Inf.; Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, Staff Corps; Capt. H. McV. Crichton, Engrs.; Lieut. col. J. K. Spence, Staff Corps; Conductor W. F. Hardinge; Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. G. Medley, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. F. Pritchard, Art.; Major D. Grant, Staff Corps; Major E. N. Norton, Staff Corps; Surg. major H. Young; Major J. Wakefield, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Lecky, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. N. Miller, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Wilson, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Day; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, C.B.; Lieut. col. J. E. Westropp, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Sub Conductor E. Gawthorne.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. S. Wigram, 4 mo.; Mr. J. F. Goulding (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. A. E. Byrn (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. H. Irwin (Uncov.), 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. B. Tolputt (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. C. Minto, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. J. F. McDowall, 6 mo.; Capt. A. J. Bannerman, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. S. Armstrong and F. T. Platts (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. Robinson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. Smalley, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major B. F. Heysham, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—The wife of Henry L. Harrison, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 13, Brompton-square, April 25.

HEWITT—The wife of J. F. Hewitt, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Lawn Court, New Barnet, April 24.

SHERER—The wife of John W. Sherer, C.S.I., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, District Judge of Allahabad, of a daughter, at South Kensington, April 24.

SKIPTON—The wife of D. P. Skipton, of a daughter, at Jessore, Lower Bengal, March 25.

SMYLY—The wife of Lieut. col. B. Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Teignmouth, April 26.

MARRIAGES.

BANCE—CARRUTHERS.—Capt. Lacy B. Bance, Madras Staff Corps, to Emily S., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Richard Carruthers, C.B., at St. George's, Kensington, April 20.

BATTISCOMBE—RANKIN.—Major W. B. Battiscombe, late 91st Argyleshire Highlanders, to Helen J., daughter of the late John Allan Rankin, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, April 20.

GREY—WOODGATE.—Grey S. Grey to Gertrude F., daughter of the late Charles H. Woodgate, Madras C.S., at St. Paul's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, April 22.

HORNE—SWINTON.—Rev. Robert Horne to Annie L. K., daughter of Archibald Adam Swinton, Bengal Staff Corps, at St. John's, Paddington, April 26.

KELSEY—HEWETT.—William Kelsey to Fanny E., daughter of the late Kennedy H. Hewett, of Chuprah, Bengal, at St. Matthias', Stoke Newington, April 27.

MACKENZIE—PORTER.—Thomas Duncan MacKenzie, Bombay C.S., to Laura F., daughter of R. T. Porter, late of Madras C.S., at St. Thomas's, Coventry, April 25.

MACKENZIE—WAUCHOPE.—James MacKenzie to Catherine A., second daughter of Samuel Wauchope, C.B., Bengal C.S., at St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, April 25.

SNOW—MELLOR.—Capt. William Snow, Bengal Staff Corps, to Harriet M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. James Mellor, Madras Army, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, April 25.

DEATHS.

BAINES—Edwin C. Baines, of Lahore, East Indies, at Brixton, aged 49, April 26.

CLOSE—Katherine M., daughter of Major F. Close, R.A., at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 2 years and 9 months, April 28.

COLVIN—Col. John Colvin, C.B., late H.E.I.C.S., at Lantwardine, Herefordshire, aged 76, April 27.

ELIOTT—Helen A. J., infant daughter of Capt. G. A. Eliott, Paymaster, the Royal Regiment, at Shahjehanpore, East Indies, North-West Provinces.

FULLERTON—Sophia M., widow of Charles Fullerton, late Madras C.S., at Doncaster, April 22.

PEARS—Charles G. M., infant son of J. M. Pears, Bengal C.S., at Cawnpore, March 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. Gosforth, Madras; Palmyra, Madras; La Plata, Penang; Lightning, Calcutta; John Bunyan, Moulmain; Vicksburg, Moulmain; Schiedam, Batavia; Grouduset, Banjoewangie.—22. Lady Melville, Ceylon; St. Helen, Pasaroeang; Peru, Ceylon; Copenhagen, Ceylon; Moransidе, Manila; British Queen, Calcutta; Clifford, Calcutta; Triton, Mauritius; Gilbert Thompson, Calcutta; Ellen Bates, Bombay; Serafin, Manila; Ablaserwaa'rd, Batavia; Willem Foelman, Pasaroeang; str. Singapore, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Vigilant, Rangoon.—23. Shield, Colombo; City of Foo Chow, Calcutta; str. Una, Calicut, via Suez Canal; St. Louis, Batavia; Catharina Maria, Samarang.—24. Alice, Cocanada; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Hugh Bourne, Colombo; Parana, Bombay; Stirling, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Silurian, Colombo; Jungfrau, Singapore; Osprey, Mauritius; Elizabeth Jacoba, Samarang; Samarang, Pasaroeang; Samarang, Sourabaya.—25. Hebe, Tuticorin; Clydesdale, Calcutta; Oriana, Calcutta.—26. Belvidera, Colombo; str. William Cory, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal; str. Ganges, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bombay.—27. Evora, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Inverness, Bombay.—21. Sir Robert Sale, Calcutta; Magellan, Kurrachee; Timour, Ranee, Ivanhoe, Eaton Hall, all from Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Dundee, Calcutta; M. Catharina, Batavia.—22. Ireshope, Martaban, Jane Duncanborough, all from Calcutta; Socloo, Bombay.—23. Anita, Batavia; Douglass Castle, Singapore; Lord Palmerston, Mauritius; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Dacre, Madras; Adamant, Calcutta.—24. Peveril of the Peak, Ceylon; Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Ida, Aden; Glasgow, Galle; Stirling Castle, Galle.—25. Rajah of Cochin, Madras; Calirrhoe, Bombay; Formosa, Aden.—26. Josefina, Manila.—28. Dalcraig, Argyll, Madras; British Prince, Calcutta.—29. Staffordshire, Calcutta; str. Singapore, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. City of Oxford, April 21.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. A. L. Cross, J. C. Ballader, J. Bain, Macintosh, Miss McCallum, Miss Wallis, Mrs. Beales.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, April 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Dovetон, Lady Hall and child, Miss Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Le Cocq, Lieut. Skerrit, Mr. Davidson, Mr. R. J. Barth, Lieut. Gavin, Mr. B. G. Wallis, Mrs. F. B. Middleton and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Gooch, Lieut. Sandford, Lieut. Tibbs, Paymaster Minchin, Staff asst. surg. Carpenter. For MADRAS.—Col. B. Barber, Mrs. Major, Miss Speedy, Mrs. Macgrath, Ensign Sim, Gen. Babington. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Bois and infant, Mr. W. Handyside, Mr. A. S. Campbell, Mr. R. S. White, Mr. G. Forsyth.

Per str. Malta, May 2.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Shewell, Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, Gen. Haines, Capt. Keer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Geddes, Sir C. Sargent, Mr. H. Leonard, Col. Gough.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Belvidera, Colombo to London, April 1, 24 N., 42 W.
British Queen, Calcutta to London, March 4, 10 S., 13 W.
City of Manchester, Tuticorin to London, Jan. 23, 2 N., 82 E.
Bolton Abbey, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 9, 1 S., 22 W.
Patrician, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 9.
Erato, Cardiff to Calcutta, March 22, on the line, 21 W.
Shahpore, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 22.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Janet Cowan, for Calcutta, in coming down the river from Greenock, April 20, grounded above Bowling, but has since been got off, after being lightened.

The Attila, Stephens, for Galle, put back to Shields, April 22, with rudder-post carried away, having encountered a hurricane on April 19; she had her decks swept and hatch carried away.

The Glenlyon, McIntyre, arrived at New York from Manila, experienced S.W. and N.W. gales from Bermuda, and stove bulwarks, shifted cargo, &c.

The Tennyson, Attwood, which arrived at Boston, April 11, from Calcutta, experienced heavy N. to W. gales from April 2 to 5. She received considerable damage to her decks, bulwarks, hatch-houses, &c., and lost several sails. For two days her decks were constantly flooded with water.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Knight, Mr. S. Fowler, Lieut. Turner, Mrs. A. Soundy and child, and Mr. C. Schneider.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Tawney, Mr. J. Balfour, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. J. G. Russell, and Col. Hallowes.

MAY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. G. A. Ballard, Miss Ballard, and Miss Parr.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth, son, and daughter, Mr. A. N. Buchanan, and Mr. Le Feuvre.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Humes and two children, and Miss Agar.

MAY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Theobald.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major W. M. Williams.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Archer.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Nesbitt.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, May 6.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, May 5.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

TRADE RETURNS.—The Trade and Navigation Returns for December 1870-71, and for the nine months ending December 1870-71, as compared with the two previous years, have just been published. The total value of imports, foreign (excluding treasure) were in 1870-71, nine months ending December, Bengal—Rs. 13,25,10,270, against Rs. 10,97,94,060 in 1869-70, and Rs. 13,41,92,114, in 1868-69. In Bombay there was a slight falling off in 1870-71 from 1869-70, and a considerable falling off as compared with 1868-69. In Sind the falling off has been very considerable, through the whole three years. In Madras there has been an improvement, and in Burmah a slight falling off as compared with last year, but a considerable one as compared with 1868-69. In exports Bengal shows Rs. 15,63,67,083, in 1870-71, as against Rs. 14,49,15,998, in 1869-70, and Rs. 15,75,25,409, in 1868-69. Bombay has exported a total value of Rs. 19,03,69,190 in 1870-71, as compared with Rs. 17,35,01,258 in 1869-70, and Rs. 16,36,73,674 in 1868-69. Sind is higher, and Madras considerably lower. Burmah is higher than in 1869-70, but lower than in 1868-69. The intermediate year was an exceptionally bad one, almost throughout India.

THE LAKE AT NYNEE TAL.—The *Pioneer* says:—"Those of our readers who were disturbed in mind by the mysterious discolouration of the waters of the Nynee Tal Lake, may now congratulate themselves upon the mystery being happily solved. A specimen of the water was submitted by Dr. Cunningham to Dr. Lewis, an able analyst of his staff, and the cause of the appearance ascertained by him to be the presence of vast numbers of a species of animalculæ, well-known as the cause of the phosphorescence of sea-water, and not unfrequently also found in rivers and lakes in Europe. The same phenomenon appears to have been observed under almost the same circumstances in the water in the Phœnix-park at Dublin. Dr. Lewis states, on the authority of Professor Allman, that 'the brown colour was sometimes uniformly diffused through the water; at other times appeared as dense clouds varying from a few square yards to upwards of a hundred in extent. The colour was in some parts of so deep a brown that a white disc, half an-inch in diameter, became invisible when plunged to a depth of three to six inches in the water.' But the comfort of the conclusion lies in the fact that this animalculæ inhabits exclusively clean water, and that its life is incompatible with the existence of decomposing matter. It is very commonly associated with aquatic plants, and, like them, is an index of the goodness of the water rather than of its impurity. The lake, therefore, is still guiltless of the contamination of the bazaar drainage, to which the phenomenon was too hastily set down; and those who visit Nynee Tal this year may do so without any dread of plague or pestilence from this source."

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	95½ 96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1833-35		95½ 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	92½ ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...	1,000 as	92½ ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	equivalent to	92½ ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	£100.	100
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		99⅞ 100⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		107⅞ ⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¼d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝ ¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¼d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅝ ¾d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅛ ⅜d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10⅜ ¾d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅞d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		208
	India 5 per cent.		112
	India 4 per cent.		100¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92⅝
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107⅛
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ ⅜
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	102 to 103
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ dis. to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	East Indian	100	102⅜ to 109½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107⅜
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1 to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104⅝
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅜ to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14⅝
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137⅝
10	British Indian Extension (Limited)	all	8 7-16
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞ to 7¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6½ to 6¾ dis.
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9 to 9¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	6½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¼ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited).	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100 to 102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49½ to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe:—Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, Bengal staff corps; Surg. E. J. Gayer, medical department; Surg. A. A. Mantell, M.D., medical department; Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, infantry; Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, Bengal staff corps; Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, general list, infantry; Capt. C. H. Cantor, Bengal staff corps.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That NO EXAMINATION for APPOINTMENT to the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE will be held in AUGUST, 1871.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 17th April, 1871.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st May, 1871.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL hereby gives notice that the GOVERNMENT of INDIA have informed him that it is their intention to issue the following NOTIFICATION in India on the 1st May, 1871:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1st May, 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification, No. 3,288, dated 16th December, 1869, the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to grant to holders of the THIRTY LACS of DEBENTURES, payable on the 4th July, 1871, the option of having these Debentures inscribed as a LOAN to the Government of India on the following terms:—

1. Promissory Notes will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, and for sums above that amount in even hundreds. The Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on the 4th January and 4th July in each year.
2. Interest will be paid on this Loan, at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum, during the first ten years of currency and thenceforward, viz., from the 4th July, 1881, inclusive, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
3. The Notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the Notes of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865.
4. No part of the Loan now announced will be paid off before the 4th July, 1881, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 3rd April, 1881.
5. Applications, in writing, from persons who may desire to transfer the amount of their Debentures into the new Loan may be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any Treasury at which the interest on the present Debentures is payable.
6. His Grace the Secretary of State for India will be requested to allow similar transfers of any of the Debentures held in England.
7. No applications for transfer will be received after the 4th July next.

Applications, in writing, from holders in this country of the Debentures referred to in the above Notification, for their transfer into the new Loan, will be received at the India Department, Bank of England, up to the 31st instant.

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NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

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2, Waterloo-place, London.

Dated 11th March, 1870.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 15; Agra, April 13; Calcutta and Madras, April 12.

The Indian papers give full reports of the Legislative business done at Allahabad during the Viceroy's stay there on the 6th April. Sir W. Muir delivered a clear and able Budget statement on the introduction of Mr. Inglis's Bill to supplement the Imperial grants for local purposes. His Honour's complaints of the unequal scale on which those grants had been distributed were answered "jauntily" by Sir R. Temple, and with grave courtesy by Mr. John Strachey, who appealed to Sir William's "excellent Budget" itself as a proof that the North-West Provinces had not been unkindly treated. Lord Mayo in his turn took up the defence of the Government, complimented Sir W. Muir on his general programme, and averred his satisfaction at the growing interest taken by natives in the work of their Municipal Committees, although he shook his head at Sir William's proposal to form a local Legislature of native representatives.

THE Local Taxation Bill for the North-West proposes to meet a deficiency of £100,000 in local revenue by extending the local and acreage cesses. Sir W. Muir showed how by stern reduction of outlay he would be able to dispense with the License Tax altogether. The great speech of the meeting was Mr. F. Stephen's, who at great length proved, in answer to the pleas of the Benares zemindars, that the Permanent Settlement of 1793, while forbidding any increase of the land-tax, had never intended to burden other parts of the empire with the cost of necessary improvements in the permanently settled provinces. If ever India came to possess a representative government, it might then be open to the natives to revise the settlement which had now been faithfully respected for seventy-eight years, but a purely English Government was debarred entirely from such a step. The right of Government however to tax its subjects was "entirely collateral to the permanent settlement," which merely gave the zemindar a freehold tenure subject to the rent-charge due to Government. The right of taxing property for public purposes arose from the very fact of the existence of a Government. It was the height of absurdity to suppose that Lord Cornwallis or any other reasonable being ever meant to exempt property from its chief liability by the very measure which called that property into existence. The general right to tax was one thing, and the Government's share in the ownership of the soil was quite another. If you once consider any property as privileged from taxation for the demands of the State, you deny its right to share in the general protection of property by the State. And how, asked Mr. Stephen, "could it be said that a tax causes a diminution of the annual profits of land, when we distinctly pledge ourselves to lay it out on the construction and repair of roads, on the maintenance of police, schools, wells, and other works conducive to public health, comfort, and convenience?"

FROM Allahabad Lord Mayo proceeded to Lucknow, not to enter it in state according to his previous purpose, but to pay a brief visit of condolence to General Barrow, the Chief Commissioner, whose sudden illness had caused a temporary change in the Viceroy's plans. If General Barrow continued to mend, as he was doing by last accounts, his Lordship might still return in state to Lucknow.

THE results of the inquiry into the misconduct of the 19th Madras N.I., as reported by the Indian papers, tally with the real contents of the telegram received here a few weeks ago, except that both the wing officers are to share the penalty of the Commandant and Adjutant.

IT is satisfactory to learn from General Norman's exposition that the general health of the troops in 1870 was good. For Bengal the death-rate of the year averaged only 21½ per thousand, although in some districts fever had been very rife. Cholera on the other hand had slain comparatively few. The healthiest stations in the plains were Muttra, Shahjehanpore, Seetapore, and Roorkie, all in Upper India, where the death-rates stood respectively at 5½, 6½, 7½, and 9½ per thousand. Even at Fort William the rate had fallen to 12½ per thousand, which contrasts favourably with the 32 per thousand at Morar, the 33 per thousand at Peshawar, and the 40 per thousand at Jubbulpore. It would seem from this that the highest figures belong to the largest stations. At the hill-stations the average stood at 11 per thousand. It is to be hoped that the new hill-station of Pachmari will tend to keep down the future mortality at Jubbulpore, while the coming reduction of the Peshawar garrison and the forming of a small sanitarium in the neighbouring hills will do the same good office to the worst reputed of our frontier stations. Can nothing be done for Morar also, which has long borne an ill name? The returns from Madras and Bombay, when received, will doubtless prove yet more favourable on the whole than those from Bengal.

WE are glad to hear that no time is being lost in completing the new hill-stations of Chakrata and Ranikhet. During the next hot season General Norman hopes to see as many as 6,438 men cantoned in the hills of the Bengal Presidency alone. Last year there were 1,170 soldiers employed on working parties in the hills, to the great general advantage of themselves and the State. There is no intention however of giving up important strategic points or good barracks attached to healthy stations in the plains. With regard to the barrack question a return to common sense was announced in the resolution of last December, which ruled that in dry and healthy places with a light drainable soil one-storeyed barracks might henceforth be built

on basements properly raised from the ground, instead of the inconvenient and costly sun-traps which may still be required for damp climates and low sites.

In his statement regarding the Indian Public Works, Colonel Strachey avowed that no other branch of Indian finance caused the Government so much real anxiety as the guaranteed railway system. Lord Mayo's speech of March 31 bears out the Colonel's avowal, with regard at least to the pressure of such anxiety. The reasons alleged for it are the growth of the yearly charge for guaranteed interest, the general decline of railway traffic during the last two or three years, and the great difference between the guaranteed percentage and the actual yearly profits. In three years, says Colonel Strachey, the net charge for guaranteed interest has risen from £1,547,000 to £1,857,000. In the second year in fact it was even higher. In the same period the net earnings have increased only by £150,000, although, as Lord Mayo notes, some 800 more miles have meanwhile been opened. The net receipts of all the lines taken together make up only three per cent. on the outlay. One railway only, the East Indian, shows a steady increase of nearly half-a-million tons of goods traffic in four years. The Great Indian Peninsular, on the other hand, which with 815 miles open in 1867 carried 1,046,000 tons, last year, with 1,200 miles open, carried only 1,057,000 tons. On the Madras lines the numbers for the two years were respectively 373,000 and 354,000, in spite of the greatly augmented mileage. On the Sindh line the figures have fallen from 201,000 to 80,000 tons, and on the Southern of India from 70,000 to 66,000 tons. The native passenger traffic shows no greater proportional advance than the goods traffic, which on all the lines has risen only from 2,900,000 to 3,500,000 tons. The whole traffic on about 4,800 miles of railway now amounts to 4,700,000 tons, or about one fourth of that on the London and North-Western line, whose mileage is less by three-quarters.

Even the million tons a-year carried by the East Indian Railway seems to Lord Mayo a sorry total compared with the ten millions carried on an English line of nearly equal length, the Midland Railway. Still greater is the contrast he sets forth between the 300,000 tons carried on the Madras lines and the 1,200,000 on the London and South-Western. He calculates that on six of the smaller Indian lines an annual saving of three-quarters of a million might have been effected had these lines been built on the narrow-guage system. According to Colonel Strachey, the 5,000 miles of rail already sanctioned under a guage of 3 ft. 3 in. should cost "less than one-third of the average cost of all the existing lines," while even a double line of that width would cost hardly more than the cheapest of the present broad-guage lines. Lord Mayo scouts the notion of continuing to build in India "railways stronger and bigger in every respect" than those which carry many times their weight of traffic in this country. He is for "railways at £6,000 or £7,000 a mile or no railways at all." Such lines, in his opinion, will answer every possible purpose for many years to come. If a gentleman bought an elephant to carry a donkey-load, would not his friends regard him in the light of a donkey? Such is the illustration—rather hard on the donkey—with which his Lordship clinches his arguments against the broad-guage for Indian railways. We cannot say that his conclusions have no warrant in the present state of things. If the railway statistics of the last fifteen years are a fair test of the progress we may look for in the next fifteen, the narrow-guage system should have been adopted from the first. But is it quite clear that the next ten or fifteen years will merely repeat the experiences of the last? Have the Indian railways had time as yet to prove their incapacity to develop traffic at a remunerative rate? We are inclined to think that the Viceroy takes too gloomy a view of this particular question. Be that as it may however, he is right in using every possible means of keeping the yearly charge for guaranteed interest within safe bounds, and we can but hope that the new guage of his election will prove the best and cheapest for India in the long run.

In the sphere of irrigation, Lord Mayo is equally bent on enforcing a wise economy. He insists that the land which benefits by irrigation-works shall contribute the largest share to the cost of making them, and desires, so far as we understand his somewhat cloudy phrases, to make each province pay for its own works. The Canal Bill, he regrets to say, has not been so favourably received by the public as he could wish. Everybody, he observed, "seems to desire irrigation, but many seem to desire that somebody else should pay for it"—a tendency, by the way, which may sometimes be noticed in countries nearer home.

In his able speech on the Bill for defining and amending the law of evidence, Mr. F. Stephen pointed out the absolute need of giving the judge a wide discretion in the conduct of all trials, especially criminal ones. In England, where the judge is always aided by a well-educated bar, his work may well be limited to deciding questions between the opposing counsel. But in India this state of things does not yet exist, and the judge in most cases must virtually conduct the trial himself:—

> In all cases he has to represent the interests of the public much more distinctly than he does in England. In many cases he has to get at the truth, or as near to it as he can, by the aid of collateral inquiries, which may incidentally tend to something relevant, and it is most unlikely that he should ever wish to push an inquiry needlessly or to go into matters not really connected with it.

Mr. Stephen has therefore proposed to arm him with a general power to ask any questions upon facts of any witness at any stage of the proceedings, without regard to the ordinary rules of evidence. The Bill distinctly calls upon the judge, especially in criminal cases, not only to listen to evidence brought before him, but to do his best by judicious inquiry towards eliciting the truth. We commend this wholesome principle to those who in this country have remained content with the ridiculous theory that a prisoner should under no circumstances be allowed to criminate himself in a court of law. The notion of regarding criminal proceedings "mainly in the light of private questions between the prosecutor and the prisoner" is certainly unsuited to India. How much less suitable should it be to England, where judges sit in the full blaze of public criticism, and counsel for the defence have nearly unbounded license to bully the witnesses on the other side!

In the same Bill Mr. F. Stephen has embodied certain rules for the future guidance of Courts of Appeal. Henceforth a mere mistake in procedure will not be allowed to destroy the value of work properly done in a Lower Court. Whenever such a mistake is shown to have been committed, the Appellate Court, instead of upsetting the judgment of the Lower Court, shall "either strike out what is redundant, or supply what is defective, as the case may be." Here we have another triumph of common sense, the true alpha and omega of all law-making, over that legal formalism under which common sense comes in time to lie buried. How much time will be saved, and how greatly the ends of justice will be furthered by such limitations to the work of the Higher Courts, we need not say.

According to latest telegrams Shere Singh's turbulent son, Yakoob Khan, has attacked, and is even said to have taken, Herat.

If good sense and accuracy of statement were the usual characteristics of after-dinner speeches, we might have reason to wonder at Mr. Lowe's eccentric utterances on the occasion of his dining with the Civil Engineers, and to ask why such a man could not do full justice to the claims of modern physical science, without wholesale disparagement of those studies in which he himself is known to have excelled. As things are however, his tremendous onslaught on those old-world Greeks to whom the nineteenth century owes nearly all its progress in every field of knowledge and mental labour, must have caused intense amusement to not a few, we hope, of his educated countrymen. No reader at any rate of the *Saturday Review* has any longer an excuse for accepting Mr. Lowe's wild flights of froward fancy as serious statements of known facts. The wonderful absurdity of ranking the battle of Marathon with a "good colliery accident," merely because the victors in the one case lost no more lives than the victims in the other, needs no further comment on our part. But we may be allowed to add from Indian history one or two fresh illustrations of Mr. Lowe's absurd thesis. In point of lives lost for example a "good colliery accident" might easily surpass the cost at which Clive won the battle of Plassey. His "butcher's bill" amounted to only seventy-two killed and wounded, and even his enemy, the Nawab of Bengal, lost no more than three hundred men out of his sixty thousand. Therefore a victory which laid the foundation of our Indian Empire is, on Mr.

Lowe's showing, of less wide importance than a greater loss of life caused by a single colliery explosion in our own country. Let us take another trifling affair, the battle of Goojrat, which sealed the doom of the Punjab and placed in our hands the means of saving India eight years afterwards. Here the loss of the conquerors was only ninety-two killed, about half the number slain in that ridiculous affair of Marathon which saved free Hellas from Eastern despotism. What then, according to Mr. Lowe's reasoning, is such an incident compared with the recent foundering of the *Captain?* If we added the seven hundred wounded, we should only reach the level of the "twice four hundred men" who went down at Spithead in the *Royal George.* And yet the latter event, however wide-felt at the moment in this country, left no sort of mark upon history, while Goojrat will shape out the whole course of Indian and English history for centuries to come.

Mr. D. Baxter's little volume on "National Debts"—(J. Bush, Charing Cross) contains a good deal of useful information clearly arranged, touching the public debts of all civilised countries, from Great Britain to Morocco. There are also some suggestive chapters on the Progress of Indebtedness, the Growth of Nations, and the need for reducing public debts. Mr. Baxter is evidently a staunch foe to the optimists who regard our national debt as "a mere fleabite." There is much force in his arguments on this subject, and it is well that reduction of debt should keep pace with the development of taxable wealth. A heavy debt like ours has its drawbacks, among which some people might include the obstacles it offers to "a vigorous foreign policy." Less truculent persons will be apt to regard that particular drawback as a blessing in disguise. The steady fall in the value of money and the steady growth of population also tend materially to diminish the real burden. We should have liked to see a little more space devoted to the debt of India than the few lines which trace its rise and progress from 1775 to the present day. It is worth noting however that for twenty-seven years after 1810 the Indian debt remained stationary at £29,000,000. By 1849, the end of the second Sikh war, it had risen to £51,000,000, and since the Mutiny it has doubled itself.

At Friday's sitting the House of Commons Committee on the Albert Arbitration Bill, after examining Mr. Morris, finally passed the preamble of the Bill with only a few verbal amendments.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have lately added to their large fleet one of the finest vessels owned by any mercantile firm. The *Khedive* measures 3,600 tons, with engines of 600-horse power. She will accommodate two hundred first, and seventy-five second class passengers, with their baggage and stores, besides taking 2,000 tons of cargo and coal for twenty days. She ran the measured mile last Saturday in Stokes Bay at an average speed of fourteen knots, with no sensible vibration, moving as smoothly as a yacht, to the admiration of all on board. To Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, who have built more sea-going steamers than any firm in the world, was entrusted the entire construction and fitting-up of the *Khedive.* No expense has been spared on the fittings. She is built largely of iron, has unusual height between decks, and is ventilated in accordance with the latest processes. Her decks are of iron plates overlaid with wood. The saloon looks like a spacious handsomely-furnished dining-room, and the cabins are elegantly fitted up with the newest and most wonderful appliances for comfort and use. Altogether this splendid vessel, the first of many such to come, does great credit to the enterprise of its owners, and proves that the P. and O. Company mean to go on deserving the popularity which their line has so long enjoyed among those who travel by it. The *Khedive* starts for China at an early date.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Capt. J. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, in Europe, May; Col. J. Colvin, C.B., late H.E.I.C.S., in Europe, May.
Madras.—Surg. De B. Birch, Madras C.S., retired, in Europe, May.
Bombay.—Capt. W. Madan, Officiating Brigade Major, Bombay District, at Bombay, of small-pox, coupled with effusion on the brain, April 13; Capt. J. Renouard, 83rd Regt., at Poonah, April 2.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, May 2.—From Bombay.—Col. Davidson, Capts. Phelps, J. Watts, Messrs. Schroender, R. B. Elwin, H. S. Reid, Hadow, Warwick, Miss M. Garrett, Mr. J. Sherriff, Major Playfair, Major gen., Mrs., and Miss Beadle, Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. McCullock, Messrs. Watson, Meiffe, Harvell, W. D. Collier, McLean, Gilmore, Elliott, Iredell and two infants, Masters, R. D. Saunders, Drew and two infants, W. R. Birkbeck, Dr. Murray, Capt. Waterfield, Mrs. Lackard and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Skipling and two children. From Hong Kong.—Mrs. McCauley and four children. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Paddy and three children. From Galle.—Mr. Randall, Mrs. Bayley and four children.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mussilia, May 13.—From Bombay.—Mr. C. Greaves, Col. and Mrs. Aitkin and two children, Lieut. Harman, Mrs. L. Lye and three children, Dr. Anderson, Dr. W. Johnston, Mrs. R. M. B. Thomas and child, Mr. C. R. Cromelin, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, Capt. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and five children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montague, Lieut. Whidborne, Mrs. Whidborne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Capper and two children, Major and Mrs. J. V. Hunt, Mrs. Jervine and infant, Mrs. and Miss Rowley, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Carr, Mrs. J. R. Johnstone, Mr. Potts and six children, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Carter, Mr. Alexander, Mr. T. Kidd, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Colman, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Elliott and four children, Mr. F. Thomas and child. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Mackay. For Galle.—Capt. Bayley.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 9, 1871.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Which of the departments in the Indian Public Service suffers most from the frequent changes introduced into its working by order of Government, we cannot say; but in none, we imagine, has more suffering been caused to individual officers than in the Department of Public Instruction. The salaries and relative rank of educational officers have been so often readjusted, and the rules of promotion so often revised or set at naught, that not a few sufferers have had reason to complain of the consequences to themselves. Up to 1860, for instance, the Head-masters of Colleges ranked next below the Principals and next above the Professors. It was natural therefore that an officer free to choose between the two posts would prefer a Head-mastership to a Professorship, which was then worth about Rs. 100 a-month less. Very shortly afterwards it was officially declared that the Professor should rank above the Head-master, and his pay was accordingly raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 a-month. At the same time an officer who had just before chosen the post of Head-master was not allowed to reconsider a choice made in pure ignorance of the coming change.

A few years later a certain Head-master had been promoted to the rank of an Assistant-Inspector, on a salary of Rs. 600 a-month. He had hardly held his new appointment two months when he was officially informed that his pay would thenceforth be reduced to Rs. 500 a-month. This blow he bore as he best could; but by-and-by the same officer, who had served the Government for many years with unvarying credit and untiring diligence, found himself superseded in his own branch by a gentleman who had never passed in the vernacular of his province, but who happened to be a graduate of some university; as if that alone were qualification enough for work that needed some special training and practical acquaintance with Indian schools. His fortunate rival was afterwards examined,—but by whom? Not by a Board appointed for the purpose, but by the Head of the Department himself. Some other promotions were made in the same province under conditions equally unfair, the supposed rule regarding graduates being enforced or waived at the Inspector General's convenience. The ruler of the Province at length put a stop to the system of informal examinations by ordering that all educational officers should be examined before a Board in Calcutta. But the new order came out too late for the particular sufferer, who had meanwhile transferred his services to another Province.

His new Inspectorship brought him a higher title but no increase of pay, nor yet any security from further supersession.

When the head of his Department went home on leave and one of the Inspectors took his place, the latter's duties were made over to an outsider, a young Lieutenant who had strong personal interest, but no sort of experience in educational work. After fifteen years' service in his Department the Inspector of whom we speak was still earning no more than Rs. 500 a-month, while men much younger in the service were drawing from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a-month. Two Professors, who entered the department in 1862, were already in 1869 drawing Rs. 1,000 a-month as Inspectors; in other words, doing the same work as himself for double the pay, after serving only half the time. There was nothing against him but his ill-luck, for year by year he had been specially thanked by the Government for his zealous and able services, and no aspersion had ever been cast either on his public or his private character. His hard case serves to illustrate the unequal chances of preferment in an important branch of the public service. Not only is promotion guided by uncertain rules, made still more variable by personal caprice, but an outsider from the covenanted services may at any time be brought in over the heads of officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Hardest of all perhaps is the unequal wage offered in different provinces for the same service. In Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Bombay there is a "grading" system of payment, which secures to each Principal, Inspector, and Professor an increase of Rs. 250 a-month—not Rs. 100, as we said in a former article—at the end of every five years. Such a boon seemed specially needful in a service where promotion is comparatively slow. In some provinces however no such system has yet been ordained—notably in the Central Provinces and Oudh. Hence we have the curious spectacle of one Inspector toiling hopelessly on his Rs. 500 a-month in performance of the very same duties for which a far younger rival may be drawing Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000 a-month! Why this unseemly difference? Has the worse-paid Inspector less work to do than his luckier contemporary? It is true that the Central Provinces cannot yet boast of colleges like those of Bengal and the North-West; but the care of schools of all classes, from the high school to the village school, demands from the one officer labour just as severe and intelligent as from the other. Indeed, the bitterness of the contrast between them is often enhanced by the heavier drudgery falling on the worse paid; for whereas an Inspector in the North-West is allowed to examine a dozen schools at a time, collected for that purpose into one place, the same officer in the Central Provinces must travel long distances through a thinly-peopled country, in order to visit and examine each school by itself. Here surely is a grievance which Lord Mayo's Government might easily redress at a very small cost to the Indian Treasury.

THE COST OF RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

The answers which Mr. Grant Duff gave to Colonel Sykes's queries touching the cost of recruits for the Indian Army, must have caused some of our readers to open their eyes very wide indeed. It was not of course to be expected that recruits obtained from the War Office would cost as little as those who came from Warley in the days of the wicked old East India Company. India must pay for the privilege of being governed directly from the Crown, and the new class of recruits were supposed at any rate to have gone through a certain amount of home training, which insured their reaching India at a better age and in a higher state of fitness for immediate service. But it would be very hard—and Mr. Grant Duff did not make the attempt—to convince most people that a recruit of 1865 or 1866 was worth anything like £205 to the Indian Treasury, if ten years earlier the same man sent out from Warley cost no more than £26. 7s. 5d. It is not even clear that the supposed advantage of riper age and longer drilling has made any appreciable difference either in the healthiness or the effective discipline of the regiments now serving in India. The young men seem to die off as fast as ever, and the records of courts-martial for the last two years appear to argue a degree of indiscipline unknown among the British troops of the East India Company. But then these latter lived in evil days, when two-storied barracks were still undreamed of, and the soldier who took his shilling for Indian service had small hope of ever returning to his own country.

Strange though it may sound however, it is no fiction, but hard truth, that in the seven years from 1850 to 1856 the average cost of a recruit sent out from the Warley depot was £26. 7s. 5d., that on the ten years ending in 1859 the average fell to £19. 14s. 10½d., while from 1861 to 1867 the average rose to £205. These figures are taken from the first Report of Mr. Seccombe's Committee, appointed in 1869 to readjust the charges for effective services of regiments on the East Indian Establishment. They exclude the cost of clothing, arms, and accoutrements, but include the expense of sappers studying at Chatham. The cheapest period—1857-9—coincides with the first despatch of cavalry to India and with a very large increase in the number of recruits supplied. According to the same Report the average cost of each recruit from 1861 to 1867 amounted to £205. In the second of these years it actually rose to £376, but that was chiefly owing to the maintenance of the depots at full strength at a time when fewer recruits were needed in India. In the three years when most recruits were sent out, the average cost of each fell to £134, £126, and £129 respectively. In three other years the average exceeded £220. No wonder that the Committee are unanimous in holding that such charges are "susceptible of a very great reduction." In their second Report of November, 1869, they again point out the possibility of effecting a very large reduction in these charges, without any sacrifice of efficiency.

One reason for this enormous growth in the recruiting charges has evidently been the excessive growth of the depot staff under the War Office as compared with the small number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers that satisfied the wants of the East India Company. Another fruitful source of expense lies in the longer training required by the War Office for Indian recruits. A period of ten months for each cavalry and of seven for each infantry recruit is certainly far too long for Indian requirements, and so say Mr. Seccombe and General Jameson, who represent the Indian side of the Committee. These gentlemen also in a third Report, besides protesting against the long periods of training as "enormously in excess" of what is needed, very properly condemn the War Office scale of depot staffs as "excessive," and the whole Committee declare that "for the purpose of raising and training the number of recruits required for battalions of infantry in India, it is not necesssary to maintain more than one company with the depot in this country," instead of the two proposed by the War Office.

That India ought not in effect to pay the whole cost of maintaining bodies of recruits, whose presence in England adds materially to the strength of our home defences in time of need, is another point on which the Indian members of the Committee lay rightful stress. The War Office does indeed profess to bear its part in meeting the expenses of the General, Medical, and Commissariat Staff; but it hands over the giant's share of the burden to the Indian Government, while taking cheap credit for its own generosity in not making that share a trifle heavier. It even proposes to make India pay a proportion of the staff charges for each battalion to which a depot company may henceforth be attached, and the War Office members of the Committee are quite ready to endorse the proposal in respect of charges which would in no way be affected by the presence or the absence of the depot companies or troops. Apart from these charges, the future average cost of each cavalry recruit is reckoned by the Committee at £136. 13s. 11d., and that of each infantry recruit at £63. 8s. 5d. If these other charges are to be included, the respective averages will rise to £144. 9s. 5d. and £66. 19s.

It is evident even from these reduced estimates that Colonel Sykes has reason to challenge a still greater reduction in the interests of the Indian taxpayer. In common fairness, at least a third should be struck off from the Indian side of the ac-

count. Half-a-million a-year, besides the heavy costs of the present transport service, is a great deal too much to pay for the landing in India of several thousand recruits who, in the words of a Deputy Inspector-General writing to the *Times*, "either die like flies or get invalided after a year or so." The heavy expense involved in this steady drain of human life will be enormously enhanced if Mr. Cardwell's scheme of short enlistments be applied without reserve to the Indian Army. That army already contains a very large proportion—as much as one-fourth—of boys under twenty. If three years' men are henceforth to go out to India, as a writer in the *Lancet* assumes, "our regular army will be mainly composed of battalions of young soldiers." It is more probable however that six years is the term proposed for Indian service; yet even so, under the present system of enlisting boys of seventeen and eighteen, the sickness and mortality in the Indian army will be greatly increased, as well as the consequent drain upon the Indian Exchequer. Much of this would at any rate be avoided by a return to the old system of a separate army for India, composed of men not younger than twenty, enlisted, let us say, for eight or ten years. There is really no argument against a local army except the fallacy once countenanced by the Horse Guards for its own purposes, that such an army might prove disloyal, because the young soldiers of a newly-raised regiment once resented in a mutinous fashion their arbitrary transfer from the Company's service to the Crown.

Correspondence.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I am one of those, and the number is not small, who continue to believe that Russia, notwithstanding all her declaratory professions of peace and goodwill, consorting but ill with the steady advance of her cohorts into Central Asia, is pursuing an undeviating, persevering course, that must, if successful, place her, sooner or later, in such close proximity with British India as shall enable her to bear her arms to the very frontier whenever she may stretch forth her hand to do so. From the days when Peter the Great organised the unfortunate expedition of Prince Bekevich Tcherkaski, who was murdered in Knivaurth with all his followers, to the day when Russia seized on the ancient capital of Baber, the forward movement has been gradual, stealthy, but finally sure. She has met with mishaps, she has lost an entire army, but she has never halted, never wavered, and will, in my opinion, never halt until she thinks she sees her opportunity for finally unmasking her policy, and making that "effort supreme," of which we have recently read so much in connection with the siege of Paris. She may fail, and I hope and pray she will, but her premonitory efforts will not be the less persistent, and we may, some three or four or more years hence, hear of her turning the flanks of the Atalik Ghazee of Yarkund, of whom we have recently heard so much, by the north, while her legions will gradually creep up the Valley of Budukhshan from Samarkand, to the head waters of the Oxus. Let any one who will take the trouble to consult the map of Central Asia, then, ask what is to prevent their pouring, with any amount of artillery, over the very practicable mountain passes that divide the source of the Oxus from that of the river of Chetral, or Kamell, and marching down the valley of that name?

This valley presents peculiar facilities for such a march, and an army moving down from the north will find itself landed in the fine open valley of Jellalabad, within a bow-shot, comparatively speaking, of the Khaiber defile! And this while another army might be marching westward from the same *point d'appui*, or base of operations, at Samarkand, by Maimana to Herat, through a comparatively open line of country. It will not suffice to say "it can't be done." Marches, attended with far more formidable difficulties than these, have been accomplished, and the Budukhshan line would turn the Hindoo Koosh passes by a simple *coup de main*, and leave Cabul and its intricate eastern passes far in the rear.

But to my especial object in now addressing you, the above being only *par parenthese*. Entertaining the views I do, it is natural I should seek to strengthen my opinion in all directions. I have already written much elsewhere, and read more on this all-absorbing subject; but was not a little surprised at finding, in the course of my researches, a document of singular curiosity, bearing most directly on the question at issue, being no less than a ground plan of operations for invading India, concerted between the Emperor Napoleon, then First Consul, and Paul, the then Czar of Russia. It is possible it may be known to some of your readers; but not having myself before seen or even heard of it, it is more than probable that the great majority of the public are also ignorant of its existence, and may, therefore, like to know how far these two rulers, severally bent on humiliating England, though from different points of view, had proceeded in their scheme for effecting their cherished object. The document was published as a supplement, at the end of a new edition of a Memoir of Leibnitz to Louis XIV., on the conquest of Egypt, with notes and a preface by Mons. de Hoffmanns, and bears all the marks of authenticity. It is quite true that, seen by the light of our day, this particular plan appears simply impracticable, but that does not divest it of its interest as a highly important link in that chain of evidence we possess of that unswerving determination of the Russian Government to march its armies, under the flimsy guise of extending its commercial enterprise, inch by inch, step by step, so far eastward and southward as to bring them within arm's length of those Indian possessions of England on which her eyes have so long and so intently been gazing with full belief that they will some day become her own by right of conquest. Russia never stayed her hand until she had accomplished the complete subjugation of the Caucasus, and she will move on with equal but more wary determination till she thinks she has British India within her iron grasp. Let those who babble about Russian good faith in her reiterated declarations of peace and goodwill towards England as connected with her advance towards Central Asia, professing her anxious and sole desire to promote the civilisation of its inhabitants, remember her political audacity, when she thought she might discard her mask with impunity in regard to the hateful provisions of the Paris Treaty imposed on her in 1856. She is the very personification of the Jesuits who declare all *means* lawful that place any desired end within their power. She will continue to profess, to equivocate, and to lie, if necessary, until the time come, and then—

But to my text:—

PROPOSAL FOR A LAND EXPEDITION TO INDIA.

Object of Expedition.

To expel, without possibility of their returning, the English from Hindostan, and so deliver those beautiful and rich provinces from the British yoke; to open out new industrial and commercial channels to the civilised nations of Europe, and to France especially; such is the object of an expedition worthy of immortalising the first year of the nineteenth century, and the heads of the Governments who have planned this useful and glorious enterprise.

Powers that are to Co-operate.

The French Republic and the Emperor of Russia to march to the confines of India a combined army of 70,000 men.

The Emperor of Germany to facilitate the march of the French troops, and to furnish the means of their descending the Danube to its mouth in the Black Sea.

Assembly at Astrakhan of a Russian Army of 35,000 Men, and its Transport to Astrabad.

As soon as the plan of the expedition shall be finally settled, Paul I. will issue orders for the assembly, at Astrakhan, of an army of 35,000, of whom 25,000 are to be regular troops of all arms, and 10,000 Cossacks.

This corps will embark at once on the Caspian Sea, and proceed to Astrabad, there to await the arrival of the French troops.

Astrabad to be the head-quarters of the combined armies; all military stores and provisions shall be collected there, and it will become the centre of communication between India, France, and Russia.

Route to be followed by the French Army from the Banks of the Danube to the Frontier of India.

A corps of 35,000 men of all arms will be detached from the Army of the Rhine.

These troops will be embarked in boats on the Danube, and will descend this river to its mouth in the Black Sea.

Once in the Euxine these troops will embark on transports to be furnished by Russia, and will proceed across the Black Sea, and along the Sea of Azof to Taganrog.

On landing it will march up the right bank of the Don to a Cossack town of the name of Piati Isbianka.

On reaching this place the army will cross the Don, and march to a town named Tzaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga.

It will then embark on this river and descend to Astrakan.

There the troops will embark on merchant vessels, and will proceed, along the whole length of the Caspian Sea, to Astrabad, a maritime town in Persia.

At this spot the French will join the Russian forces, and the combined armies will commence their march, passing by Herat, Furrah, and Kandahar, soon to reach the right bank of the Indus.

Duration of the Progress of the French Army.

To descend the Danube to its mouth in the Black Sea	...	20 days.
From the mouth of the Danube to Taganrog	...	16 „
From Taganrog to Piati Isbianka	...	20 „
From Piati Isbianka to Tzaritzin	...	4 „
From Tzaritzin to Astrakan	...	5 „
From Astrakan to Astrabad	...	10 „
From Astrabad to the banks of the Indus ...	...	45 „
Total	...	120 days.

Thus the French army would, in four months, pass from the banks of the Danube to those of the Indus, but to leave nothing unprovided for five months will be allowed. If, therefore, the army commences its march on the 1st of May, 1801 (O.S.) it ought to expect to reach its destination about the end of September.

It is to be noted that half the march will be by water, and the other half by land.

Means of Execution.

On embarkation the French army will take with it its field artillery and ammunition waggons.

It will require no camp equipage of any kind.

The cavalry, the light troops, and the artillery will not take their horses, but carry with them their saddles, harness, traces, bridles, &c.

It will be provided with biscuit for one month.

Commissaries will precede the army to prepare and distribute rations wherever it may be considered necessary.

On reaching the mouth of the Danube, the army will embark on transport vessels that will be provided by Russia, and supplied with from fifteen to twenty days' provisions.

During the embarkation commissaries and officers of the headquarters will proceed, by land and by post, some to Taganrog, and others to Tzaritzin and Astrakhan.

The commissaries sent to Taganrog will co-operate with Russian commissaries to adjust the marches of the army by land from Taganrog to Piati Isbianka, to prepare rations and quarters, and to collect all the horses and conveyances requisite for the progress of the artillery and baggage of the army.

These same commissaries will arrange with those detailed to Tzaritzin to collect the number of boats required for the passage of the Don, which at this point is somewhat broader than the Seine at Paris.

The commissaries posted at Tzaritzin will prepare beforehand—

1st. At three or four places between the Don and the Volga all the camp equipage and provisions required by the army on its march.

2nd. To collect, below Tzaritzin, all the boats that may be required to embark the French Army on the Volga and convey it to Astrakhan.

The commissaries despatched to Astrakhan will hold in readiness the ships required by the army, and prepare provisions for fifteen days.

When the French Army lands at Astrabad, it will find the following items collected beforehand by the commissaries of both armies.

1st. War material of every description, with heavy artillery.

These will be drawn from the arsenals of Astrakhan, Casan, and Savat, of which they possess an ample supply.

2nd. Draft horses for the transport of the artillery and the war material of the combined armies.

3rd. Conveyances and horses for the transport of baggage, provisions, &c.

4th. Saddle horses for the use of the French cavalry and of the light troops.

These horses can be bought between the Don and the Volga from the Cossacks and the Kalmucks. They are to be found in great numbers, and are the best suited for use in the countries that are to be the theatre of military operations, while the cost will be less than anywhere else.

5th. All the necessaries for camp equipage required by the French army during its march to the banks of the Indus and beyond.

6th. Supplies of cloth, clothing, hats, helmets, gloves, stockings, boots, shoes, &c.

All these supplies are abundant in Russia, and cheaper than in any other part of Europe. The French Government can arrange for their purchase with the directors of the colony of Sarepta, six leagues from Tzaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga. This Evangelical (? Protestant) colony, reported to be very rich, most industrious, and most punctual in keeping its engagements, has its headquarters in Saxony. It is there that instructions to the colony of Sarepta for the supply of everything required must be obtained.

7th. A store furnished with all the pharmaceutical objects likely to be required.

The colony of Sarepta can furnish these from its existing supplies of long standing, well-known for the variety and excellence of their medicaments, rivalling the Imperial stores at Moscow.

8th. Stores of rice, peas, flour, grots, salt, meat, butter, wine, brandy, &c.

9th. Herds of beeves and flocks of sheep.

Peas, flour, grots, salt meat, and butter will have been brought from Russia. Everything else is abundant in Persia.

10th. Stores of forage, oats, and barley.

The oats can be obtained at Astrakhan; barley and forage on the spot.

A carefully drawn up sketch of Russian advance into Central Asia, placed side by side with their periodical declarations that they had not the most remote idea of aggrandisement, would form a curious, instructive, and significant contrast.

April 21, 1871. * * * * *

[The rest of the above document must lie over till next week. —Ed. *A. I. M.*]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

FOUR HUNDRED A-YEAR IN INDIA.

The *Delhi Gazette* discusses the question of the value of £400 *per annum* in India. To begin with, as compared with Europe the value of the income must be reduced to one-half, £200. Perhaps not quite so low a figure if the recipient is located in some parts of the N. W. and East. To a lower figure if spent in the more expensive districts of the Western presidency. And so, when our fortunate Engineer rises to the salary of £1,000 *per annum* he may be regarded when compared with the value of money in Europe as in the receipt of £700. We do not again halve the amount, as the value of an income increases in India the higher it becomes to a greater ratio than in other countries. In India there are some things which to secure health and a certain degree of comfort an Englishman must have. These are means of conveyance, a certain number of servants, provision against the varying climatic characteristics injurious to health. Having economically obtained these on a small income, expenditure is not *ex necessitate* increased with the rise of the former. In England, excepting food, lodging, and clothing, there are no essentially necessary items of expense. Therefore the value of a smaller income is proportionally less in India than in England, the two assimilating as they rise in amount. If a man is content to live as a bachelor, does not care about "roughing it," and has no expensive habits, we say, enter the Indian Engineering service if nothing turns up better at home. If a man intends marrying, likes his "little comforts" around him, and possesses no private means, we would say, "Don't!"

LOCAL COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

The *Madras Times* holds that the days have gone by when Commanders-in-Chief at the minor Presidencies were deemed necessities to our military existence in the empire, and it is now very generally acknowledged that their offices are practically useless, though excessively expensive. The Government of India appears to incline to this opinion, if we may judge from its recent proposal to abolish the appointments of Adjutant General at Madras and Bombay. Indeed, the one abolition will speedily lead to the other, unless we are much mistaken. As far as we can understand the matter, it seems that the only argument which can be brought forward in favour of the retention of these appointments is the enormous amount of labour their abolition would throw on the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Doubtless, as our military organisation is at present, the argument carries weight with it, but if we suppose that with the abolition spoken of, the troops in Southern and Western India would be concentrated in a few powerful brigades, or divisions with an effective staff attached to each general officer, we really cannot perceive that much more work would be thrown upon the Commander in-Chief in India than at present, the constant references to his authority at this moment being duly taken into consideration. As far as the Madras presidency is concerned, there would appear to be neither difficulty nor danger in concentrating the great portion of the army of Southern India in two stations —Bangalore and Hyderabad. We have direct communication by rail with Trichinopoly and Bellary, and the troops now quartered in those garrisons might, for any good reason that we know to the contrary, be advantageously stationed at Bangalore, a police force taking their place on removal. The troops at the French Rocks, and Mangalore, might be similarly dealt with, thus causing Bangalore to become the head quarters of a corps d'armee capable of movement by rail to those portions of the Presidency wherein we now maintain weak and scattered garrisons. Hyderabad might absorb our troops in the Northern Division and at Kamptee, the latter station being transferred to the Bombay presidency, in which case we should in some sort realise Sir Charles Napier's grand strategical idea, of a few corps d'armee quartered in suitable positions, and prepared to take the field at short notice. Madras and Cannanore are the remaining garrisons in which it seems advisable to retain detachments. They might continue as they are, being relieved annually, however, from Bangalore, in order to afford all our troops the opportunity of instruction in a great camp of exercise, together with a change of climate. The cost of such relief might be considered balanced by the better health of the European portion of our forces. With regard to the military demands made upon this Presidency by Burmah, the Straits, and Hong Kong, the necessary regiments for this foreign service might be detailed from Bangalore as the head-quarters of the Army of Southern India, the troops at Hyderabad being relieved periodically as heretofore, but invariably from Bangalore—as the Aldershott of the South. Under the proposed arrangement, all our troops would become accustomed to act together, while the discipline of the native portion of the army, we venture to think, would be much improved by a concentration which could not afford it an opportunity of fomenting grievances and mutinous ideas in out-of-the way single stations. The country would save a very considerable sum by the change. We should have but two divisional commands in this Presidency, instead of many, and no commander-in-chief, with his staff to pay for. The staff

appointments of Bengal and Bombay would be open to Madras officers as well as to others, and we apprehend that deserving men would reap their rewards, since no favouritism could condone the error of placing inefficient officers in commands so important and responsible as those we have just sketched lightly.

INSIDE THE ZENANA.

The *Indian Mirror* observes that wise men have seen a slight improvement of late even in the Zenana. We are not inclined to believe that they are wrong. We do not think the institution of wife-beating has ever been so prevalent in this country as among manlier races and more favoured climes; but still we do remember the time when considerate young husbands delighted to pinch their better-halves black and blue for the grave offence of peeping over the parapet, or thrusting their nose and nose-ring through the open venetian. We have heard of youthful Baboos with a sentimental turn grieve over the fact that, for the life of them, they could not form any idea as to what their wives' faces were like. They were never allowed to have a glimpse of the dear ones, and never admitted into their society before twelve o'clock in the night; and at that advanced hour of the night it was not possible to catch a glimpse, because the dear ones always put out the lamp before their liege lords entered the room, being taught to be too modest to expose their features to the latter. We have seen substantial palkees, muffled from stem to stern, with a double cover, escorted in front and rear by bulky turbanned bearers, sweating and out of breath through enforced locomotion along the conveyance. Mothers-in-law thrashed their daughters-in-law, and sisters-in-law bullied their brothers' brides, and wives over-worked and underfed, and the husbands, helpless to stay or remedy the evils, rushing out to deliver thundering lectures on Female Improvement. Beef and books were equally forbidden within the sacred precincts of the Zenana, which in many a family was anything but a paradise. But is not all this much changed at the present time? Look at this picture and at that. The rules are not only relaxed in favour of old ladies who are fit to go on pilgrimage, but in the case of young ladies too. Nay, the order of precedence is reversed. The youthful wife of Bengal is not only padlocked, but she is visible to her husband at any hour of the day and night, which every English wife "of the period," what with her purchases and what with her balls, is not. If anybody in the house quarrels with *Bohooma*, the Baboo quarrels with that person, and threatens to reduce the allowances of the whole family. *Bohooma* is every day imbibing the spirit of English civilisation through the pomatum-pot and the powder-puff, or in an occasional ounce of port wine. She eats the choice delicacies of the season, iced creams and mango-fish, which the husband brings as he comes home from office. The sister-in-law sighs, gloats, and pines in impotent malice. Talk of jewellery! Each of the young lady's ears is bored, at least, at eight different places, and through each of these openings hangs a jewel, European, Mahometan, or Hindoo in origin; and there are jewels about her nose (which is now a days being bored right through), and then there are jewels on her neck and arms and feet which tinkle against each other, (not of course the limbs, but the jewels), and thus every movement of the enchanting creature is music. She reads and writes, knits and embroiders, composes prose and poetry, talks Hindoostanee to the bearer, and seasons her vernacular with many an English word and phrase. She freely walks on the terrace, scolds the servants, criticises the curries, rejects the clothes, and pooh-poohs the household god. She manages all the expenses of the family, henpecks her husband, and browbeats her mother-in-law. This venerable lady, who is a time-server, is content to sneak and flatter and take her rule from the rising genius of the zenana. The young man is taken completely in hand, lectured in and out of curtain, his will completely mastered, and he is set off and on with the greatest facility. If he is a fool, he displays his condition in open acts of servile slavery; if there is a grain of sense left in him, he is a slave equally, but pretends outwardly to keep up a semblance of freedom and impartiality. The zenana, in many an instance, if not exactly a paradise, is neither a prison, nor anything like it.

THE BOMBAY FEAST TAX.

The *Englishman*, on first reading the draft of an Act for a tax on Feasts in Bombay, inclined to look upon it as the joke of some feeble wit, until it read the debate in Council, in the course of which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald referred to and defended it. It is still in doubt whether it is not intended by its authors rather as a piece of legislative satire on the extremity to which the Supreme Government has reduced the local administration by the Financial Resolution of the 14th December last, than as a sober and deliberate expression of the financial and political wisdom of Bombay. The Bill is one to impose a duty on Feasts in the Bombay Presidency; and it proposes to levy a tax of ten rupees for every hundred guests at all entertainments for eating or drinking, whether secular or religious, to which more than a hundred persons are invited. The statement of objects and reasons throws but little light on the motive for introducing this novel form of taxation. It appears, however, to be expected that it will yield a large addition to the local revenue; that it will fall only on the wealthy, and only at times when it will be little felt. Unless, however, the habits and customs of the Bombay Presidency are very different to those of any part of India with which we are acquainted, we have no hesitation in expressing a very decided opinion that these expectations will all be falsified by the event. So far from the tax falling only on the wealthy, it strikes us that the large majority of entertainments to which more than a hundred guests are invited are caste feasts, given by the middle and lower orders, at which the expenditure is on so small a scale that the proposed tax would on the average probably be one of not less than fifty per cent. on the cost of the entertainment. To these entertainments the tax would probably put an end, and the remnant of more sumptuous feasts would be comparatively small: In this case the measure would be, even in a financial sense, a failure. This is, however, the least objection to which it is obnoxious. On both moral and social grounds we do not hesitate to pronounce the proposition to be as odious as on economical grounds it is absurd. In the first place, the duty is a tax upon hospitality; and as such its tendency must be to narrow the sphere of men's social sympathies. Cynics may argue that the motive which leads men to entertain their neighbours is generally a selfish one; and that hospitality is therefore a form of self-indulgence which may be taxed as legitimately as any luxury. The same argument, however, strikes at the root of every virtue. Then, again, the duty must in practice involve an intolerable amount of espionage and interference with the private concerns of citizens. Indeed, it is in itself an impertinence and an intrusion. If the tax is to be enforced, it will be essential that the police or some other representatives of the law should have the power of entering houses where feasts are going on, and counting the guests. We could imagine nothing more irritating, or more likely to provoke resistance. It has been urged in defence of the measure that it is a sumptuary law; but students of modern political economy will find in this fact one of the strongest arguments against it. We can hardly believe that it will ever receive legislative sanction; but, if it should become law, all who care to evade it will, we imagine, find ready means of doing so.

Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy arrived at Dehri at eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th April, driving in a dog-cart with Colonel Rundall, to the great astonishment of the people, who seemed to have expected him to arrive in full state. Immediately after his arrival, his Excellency, accompanied by Colonels Rundall and Haig, and Messrs. Levinge and Lang, proceeded along the tramway to the Soane Works, and carefully inspected the anicut and other works in progress, after which a visit was paid to the Dhodand quarry. His Excellency is said to have expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the works.

His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Rundall, R.E., and personal staff, arrived in Allahabad on Thursday (April 6). He was met at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor and a number of civil and military officers, and even some few ladies. A body of the East Indian Railway Rifle Volunteers, about seventy strong, was drawn up on the platform, under Captain C. B. Lemesurier, their local commandant, Lieutenant Kertland, and Ensigns Spence and Neville. A guard of honour of the Allahabad Rifles, with their band, under the command of Captain Dodd, received the Viceregal party on arrival at Government House.

The Foreign, Military, and Home Secretaries, several of the Under-Secretaries, one or two of the Members of Council, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and a number of native noblemen had arrived at Lucknow in anticipation of the Viceroy's visit. But the entire programme has, of course, been quite upset by the sad illness which has befallen the Chief Commissioner.

The Viceroy reached Lucknow at half-past five on the morning of April 12. He was met at the railway station by the authorities, but all guards and salutes were under the circumstances dispensed with. We are glad to learn that up to the same evening General Barrow was progressing favourably. Lord Mayo left Lucknow about four P.M. that day for Sectapore. From the favourable progress being made towards recovery by the Chief Commissioner, it is hoped by some, says the *Pioneer*, that on the Viceroy's return from Sectapore, Lucknow will be able to have its holiday and merry-making after all. It is beyond doubt that General Barrow's health will demand eventually, however, a visit to England, when Sir George Couper, Bart., Judicial Commissioner, will, it is presumed, officiate.

LORD MAYO'S SPEECH ON FINANCE.

We make room for the following passages from Lord Mayo's speech at the last reading of the Income Tax Bill on March 31:—I admit the comparative poverty of this country, as compared with many other countries of the same magnitude and importance, and I am convinced of the impolicy and injustice of imposing burdens upon this people which may be called either crushing or oppressive. Mr. Grant Duff, in an able speech which he delivered the other day in the House of Commons, the report of which arrived by last mail, stated with truth that the position of our finance was wholly different

from that of England. "In England," he stated, "you have a comparatively wealthy population. The income of the United Kingdom has, I believe, been guessed at 800 millions per annum. The income of British India has been guessed at 300 millions per annum. That gives well on to £30 per annum as the income of every person in the United Kingdom, and only £2 per annum as the income of every person in British India."

I believe that Mr. Grant Duff had good grounds for the statement he made, and I wish to say, with reference to it, that we are perfectly cognisant of the relative poverty of this country as compared with European States.

But as a matter of fact, are the people of India heavily taxed? Figures are not always satisfactory, and calculations of this kind must be, to some extent, open to cavil; but still as statisticians accept the facts that I shall state, we may consider that they represent pretty fairly approximate accuracy.

I have made from reliable documents a comparative statement of the incidence of Imperial taxation in India, and in some European States, England excluded. I have deducted from the resources of the Indian Empire all those sources of revenue which cannot strictly be called taxation. I have deducted land revenue for the reason that it is not taxation, but is that share of the profits of the land which the Government, in its character of chief proprietor, has from time immemorial deemed its right to demand. The opium revenue is excluded, because no one in India pays it. I have also deducted contributions from native States, the receipts received in the Army, Postal, Telegraph, and all the Spending Departments. The result is, that the revenue received from taxation proper in India amounts to 14¼ millions from a population of 150 millions, which gives a result of 1s. 10d. per head per year. I have followed the same investigation with regard to five European States, some of which are not the richest, and I find that while Indian taxation is but 1s. 10d. per head per year, the subjects of the Sultan are paying 7s. 9d.; those of the Emperor of Russia 12s. 2d.; the inhabitants of Spain 18s. 5d.; Austria 19s. 7d.; and Italy 17s. It must be remembered, however, that a shilling bears a larger proportion to the income of a labourer in India than to that of a labourer in any of the countries mentioned; but still there is no such difference between the value of labour here and in Europe as is represented by the difference of taxation that I have described. Notwithstanding, the financial credit of our Empire is far better than that of any of those States to which I have referred. I have mentioned these facts to show that the term "crushing taxation" is wholly inapplicable to the countries subject to the authority of the Government of India. At the same time I am far from saying that this happy state is not right. I believe it is. The greatest security to Government is given by the feeling entertained by the people that they are lightly taxed. And by avoiding as much as possible additions to the burdens of those who contribute to the interest of the State, we add much to the safety of our rule.

. . . . When gentlemen accuse the Government of extraordinary inaccuracy in estimating, they forgot this, that an estimate is a matter of opinion, and is, to a great extent, a prophecy. My hon. friend Sir Richard Temple described with great force in his financial statement the difficulties that are to be met in this respect. The Indian estimates are an aggregate of facts, collected over an immense area by a large body of officers. These facts are carefully adjusted, compared with the estimates of former years, analysed and summed up; and from this mass of evidence deductions are drawn. Owing to the peculiarity of some of these chief items of revenue—items which hardly exist or are totally unknown in many countries—the difficulty is vastly increased. It is not possible to avoid error. The most sagacious man cannot foretell the price of opium for a month, far less for a year, and opium produces nearly one-sixth of our revenue. The land revenue (which gives two fifths of the revenue) is also subject to risks which no man can foresee. The traffic receipts of the railways fluctuate considerably, and depend to a great extent on the general prosperity of the country. The customs revenue fluctuates also to a great extent according to the condition of the people.

We have been advised to meet the difficulty by what is called "sanguine estimating." I think it is quite right in estimating to leave such a margin as will, in our opinion, secure our calculations from some of the disturbing causes which I have mentioned; but sanguine estimating, which informs the country beyond or within the facts that are in our possession, for the object of diminishing or increasing taxation, is, in my opinion, nothing less than dishonesty. I am sure my hon. friend Mr. Robinson would be the last man to recommend anything like dishonesty; but what he appears to suggest is that we should disregard the facts which were laid before the Government and come to a different conclusion from that which we thought these facts would warrant. I cannot help thinking that if we had taken that course we should not have been acting in accordance with the principles which ought to guide us in all our transactions. We think we know a good deal about finance, but certainly we do not know anything about "financing," and it is our duty to present the public with the most accurate results we can obtain, and the soundest opinion we can form. We never can, and never will, take any other course.

But with regard to this accuracy of estimate, the Secretary of the Financial Department has supplied me with a curious statement, showing the comparison of English and also the Indian estimates with actuals. The English accounts are on the average better than the estimates, whereas, hitherto, the Indian accounts have been on the average worse than the estimate. It is intended to take precautions against a recurrence of this, but it, of course, involves some additional severity in providing ways and means. But the Indian estimates appear to approximate more closely to facts than do the estimates in England. It is curious that if we compare the English estimates for the last ten years with the actuals, we find that the annual average difference of actual from estimate was £2.132,700, on a revenue varying from 70 to 74 millions. In India the annual average difference from estimate was £1,874,600 on a revenue varying from 41 millions to 50 millions, so that we find that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which lie in the way of the Financial member in laying his statement before the public, his estimate does not compare unfavourably as to the accuracy with that made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It has frequently been stated that a great deal of our misfortune has arisen in that we have given undue liberty to the Public Works Department in the way of expenditure. Let me remind the Council as to what has been done in this respect. It is probable that some useless works have been stopped, but at the same time a great many useful undertakings have been unavoidably postponed. The fact remains that whilst in 1868-69 the expenditure was £6.272.000, and in 1870-71 £4,797,000, for the present year it is £3,802,000; so that the expenditure in the Public Works Department has been reduced nearly one-half in the period named.

But the most serious charge made is, that the public was unnecessarily taxed in 1870-71, that is, in the present year, that there was no necessity to raise the income-tax to the extent it was done, and that the surplus of nearly a million which had been obtained shows that grievous error was committed. If after what has occurred we had been over-careful, and taken our estimates of revenue somewhat low, in order to make security doubly sure, even as "skilful surgeons cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete," we should not have been much to blame. But we did nothing of the kind. The estimates on both sides were as near the known facts as we could put them. As my hon. friend has reminded the Council, the surplus which had been attained this year has arisen from one special cause—namely, opium. We had no right to take it otherwise. We took it at Rs. 975 a chest. There had been a steady fall in price for months; we consulted all the authorities which were available, and I know that my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Bullen Smith) entertained the same gloomy anticipations as we did with regard to price for the remainder of the year. But on this particular occasion, while the estimate was being prepared, we had the advantage of the advice of her Majesty's Minister in China, Sir Rutherford Alcock, a man who had spent his whole life in that country; he gave us, in this very room, at great length, his views as to the course that he thought the opium trade was likely to take. Nothing will tend more to show how unreliable are any forecasts with regard to opium when I state that on this particular occasion we were in possession of better intelligence and what might have been supposed more accurate information than we ever had before.

However, all the great authorities were wrong. The market, soon after our estimate was made, took an unexpected turn; price rose, and the result was, that in the article of opium alone we have received about £900,000 more than we expected. I will not condescend to notice certain unworthy charges which have been made against the Department, such as "cooking accounts," "adjustments made to suit convenience," and "credits taken which did not exist." They are utterly baseless, and reflect no credit on those who made them. Had some of them been uttered against the directors of a respectable company, the probability is that they might have subjected those who made them to those liabilities which the law provides as a protection against libel and defamation.

But I have said enough to show that in reality there was no unnecessary alarm in September 1869, that the accounts of this great empire are as correct as accounts of so complicated a nature can be, that in accuracy our estimates compare advantageously with those of other countries, and that unless we had been prepared to endure another year's deficit, and, I may say, financial disgrace, the measures of March last were absolutely indispensable.

STATION TALK.

SEETAPORE, *March* 31.—Yesterday Major-General Brooke Taylor held his annual inspection of troops in this station. Arriving here early in the morning he got through the numerous details of the day's programme with a promptitude well suited to the lateness of the season. He began with witnessing the firing of about twenty picked men of the "Buffs" at the butts, and then saw the kits and barrack-rooms of a part of the regiment. The canteen, sergeants' mess, school, and all the remaining regimental institutions were visited in order, and gave extreme satisfaction. From the infantry lines the General passed to the artillery (A-16), among whom much the same routine was observed; and then to the 17th Bengal cavalry. The gallant General brought a thoroughly hard

morning's work to a close with an examination of the various regimental books, &c. While with the "Buffs" he took the opportunity of advising the last-joined draft from England to abstain from native liquors and avoid exposure to the sun if they wished their present exemption from sickness; and I am sure that the old gentleman's earnest and kind manner must have carried weight with it. Altogether, the inspection (in barracks) entailed far less trouble than is usually the case; and the affable, good-natured manner of the General placed all at their ease. I believe he is a zealous advocate of Lord Napier in his desire to promote education and intellectual amusements among the soldiers. At five o'clock all the troops paraded on the race-course. The usual "marching past" evolutions being completed, the "Buffs" and native lancers took up a position on one side of the course, and left the ground clear for the manœuvres of the artillery, who, for half an hour afforded great satisfaction by the exactness and rapidity of their movements. While they were returning to barracks the "Buffs" went through the manual and platoon exercises with an amount of precision only equalled by their steadiness while marching past. The blank firing by companies arranged in line was rendered like one man. As the dusk of evening had approached I did not wait for the completion of the field inspection; but have no doubt, judging from the dexterity evinced by the native cavalry at tent-pegging a few weeks ago, that their lance exercise did not escape approbation. I believe that General Taylor was well pleased with every particular of his inspections. The evening saw him on his return journey to Lucknow.

BAREILLY, *March* 31.—A theatrical performance in the Theatre Royal on Monday and Tuesday next is announced. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will pass through Rohilkund this time. On or about the 20th proximo his Lordship will be at Pillibheet. After indulging in some field sports there and in the adjoining jungles, his Excellency will pass on to Allygurh *via* Bareilly and Budaon. The hot weather has set in quite early.

April 1.—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date I send you a further and more correct account of the disturbance that took place between the Mahomedans and Hindoos. It was occasioned by the former. There were three thousand of them armed with clubs, while about forty or fifty thousand Hindoos were without any arms celebrating their own religious festival. Five or six have been killed, and about seventy wounded. The Kotwal has not been wounded, but got a blow from a stone. The Mahomedans have been prevented from taking out their *tazeeas* at all, and anybody caught out of doors in the city this evening after six o'clock will be punished. I have just heard that there has been a serious disturbance at Pillibheet; the police were overpowered, and the Assistant Superintendent had to escape; a company of the 25th and two guns have gone there. There has also been a disturbance at Furreedpore, sixteen miles from here; the police were again overpowered and the Christian Police Inspector surrounded, and, it is said, locked up in the thanna by the mob. Troops have been sent there. From all I hear, the Commissioner has acted with great firmness; his proceedings have restored peace in the city.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

RAJPOOTANA.—Ajmere and Mhairwarra will shortly, it is said, be formed into a Chief Commissionership.

THE WAHABEES.—A special commission will be appointed to try the so-called Wahabee prisoners, Ameer Khan and others, committed to the Patna Sessions for trial in May. Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Ravenshaw (the Judge who presided at Patna), will, it is said, be appointed as Wahabee Commissioners.

SIR MADHAVA RAO.—We find it stated that Sir Madhava Rao will not much longer continue as Dewan of Travancore. He will resign, it is said, of his own motion; and will be succeeded by his cousin Mr. Raghoonatha Row, a proficient of the Madras University, and one in high favour with the Madras Government.

CACHAR.—A telegram from Cachar announces that a renewal of raids is threatened on the frontier, and that road-making is consequently much impeded. The stockades, however, are nearly finished, and the troops are in good health. General Bourchier was to have started on the 5th for the Sylhet frontier post.

FURLOUGH.—The *Pioneer* is assured on grave authority, yet can hardly believe, that an order has passed the Council at home, and will come into effect from the first June next, declaring that for the future officers will only be allowed a furlough of one year, retaining their appointments and half staff-pay, instead of the two years allowed at present.

LOCAL CESSES ON LAND.—A numerously attended meeting of Bengal zemindars, held at Calcutta on the 3rd April, adopted the following resolution, and a petition on the subject to be addressed to both Houses of Parliament:—"That, in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the proposed cess on land in Bengal would be a direct breach of the permanent settlement concluded with the people of Bengal by the Marquis of Cornwallis, and ratified by the Imperial Government and Parliament."

ASSAM.—A correspondent, writing from Gowhatty, says that cattle disease is very prevalent in some parts of Assam. The cause is believed to be the great heat which prevailed during the end of March; at times the thermometer was at ninety-three degrees in the shade. There has been, however, a considerable fall in the temperature since the beginning of this month. The Commissioner is about to begin his inspection tour of Upper Assam, with a portion of his office establishment. This will be Colonel Hopkinson's first visit to Upper Assam since his arrival from England.

A ROYAL CONVICT.—Mirza Secunder Beg, one of the Delhi Royal family residing at Shiwalla Ghat, Benares, was tried on Tuesday (4th) before the Sessions Judge on the charge of buying slave girls, and sentenced to four years' simple imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. His pleader appealed by telegraph to the High Court to suspend execution of the sentence; but no order from the High Court to that effect arriving within the five hours allowed by the Lower Court for the purpose of such communication, Mirza Secunder Beg, despite his Imperial ancestry, was conducted to the common jail.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL BARROW.—In regard to the illness of General Barrow, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the *Englishman* gives us the following details:—"He was attacked by a fit of apoplexy on Friday night, the 7th April. Paralysis of the left side supervened, and for some time the General was in an unconscious state. By Saturday night he had considerably improved, and could articulate and understand what was said to him; but an attack of this nature must always be a cause of much anxiety, especially when the sufferer has been so many years in this country as General Barrow. The news of the unfortunate attack was telegraphed to the Viceroy at Cawnpore, and his Excellency was to have halted there till Tuesday, proceeding on that day to Seetapore, and returning thence to Lucknow, should the health of the Chief Commissioner be sufficiently re-established."

OFFICIAL SQUABBLES.—It is utterly impossible to form an opinion as to the right and wrong of the squabble which is said to have taken place in the Select Committee on the income-tax between Mr. Stephen and Mr. Bullen Smith. The *Daily Examiner* gives an account which clearly proves that something of an unpleasant nature took place, but what it was exactly we do not know, and we have heard the matter put in a very different light from the *Examiner's*. All that is certain is that Mr. Stephen and Mr. Bullen Smith did clash terribly; that the latter threatened to resign and that the former "explained," or "apologised"—we know not which is the proper word. Mr. Stephen seems to have been in hot water all through the debate, but we have heard on good authority that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal looks on the passage of arms between himself and Mr. Stephen simply as fair discussion.—*Friend of India*

COTTON MILLS.—It is an extraordinary fact that all the cotton mills India can boast are on the Bombay side, and the enterprising people there seem to think they have not a sufficient number yet. Only a short time ago the proposed formation of an additional one was announced, and latest advices mention a second, with a capital of eight lacs. We had one in this part of the country not long ago, but it has gone the way of all other joint-stockeries started about the same period—it has gone into liquidation. It is not to be inferred, therefore, that cotton-mills in India will not pay. We are confident they would. There are difficulties in the way of establishing them and keeping them going through the period of infancy, but those difficulties are not insurmountable. Had the people interested in the late Cawnpore mills had the experience at command when they started upon their enterprise that they had acquired when they were obliged to shut up, results would have been vastly different. They cannot be a selfish body of men, and on the data they have collected we feel confident a company might be launched with every prospect of abundance of success. People do not now-a-days place much, if any, faith in joint-stockeries of any description, but even that difficulty may be overcome by a judicious and honest policy.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENTS.—In the early part of November last it was reported that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the grading of the Military Finance Departments of the three Presidencies. The Duke had fought long and hard against the scheme, but the representations of the Government of India finally prevailed. It had been demonstrated beyond contradiction that a principle which was found to answer in the Civil Finance Department could not by any means fail if extended to the military branch of the same department. Moreover, it appeared desirable that all officers connected with the finances of the country should be placed upon a common footing. Though, owing to the delays that have necessarily attended the adjustment of details, the grading had not yet been published, it was supposed that from the date of the orders passed by the Duke of Argyll no movements would take place in the Military Finance Department, save under the conditions laid down. It has, therefore, caused some surprise in military circles that the *Gazette* of the 8th instant promotes several officers of the Madras Pay Department, resulting from a vacancy of a date subsequent to the receipt in India of the Secretary of State's despatch. By this it is argued that an injustice has been done to the departments of Bombay and Bengal.—*Englishman*, April 12.

NATIVE CONSERVATISM.—If any proof were needed of the tenacity with which the native will adhere to ancient customs and usages, of the obstinacy with which he will cling to the habits and practices of his forefathers, it has been furnished by the Director General of the Post-office of India. We learn from a circular just issued by him, that, notwithstanding the recent concession relating to the weight of letters that may be carried for half an anna, "the Post-office still finds itself compelled to dispose of native letters written upon the most flimsy paper, folded in such a way as to leave barely room for a legible address." Apart from that practice, excusable perhaps at the time that a letter now carried for half an anna cost five, natives "have the almost invariable habit of mixing up together in the address the names of provinces, districts, post towns, and particular localities of such post towns, thus rendering the address still more liable to misconstruction." This obstinate but unnecessary sticking to *bap-dadas'* habit has led, as a matter of course, to much inconvenience. The Director General of the Post-office of India would apply a remedy. He proposes the issue of "good sized envelopes of substantial paper, with a place prominently marked with a black line for the entry of the name of the post town of address, and embossed with a stamp of the value of six pie, these envelopes being sold at the value of the stamps borne by them, *i.e., without any charge for the envelope itself*" (the italics are ours). One would fancy that this alone would be sufficient to bring the envelope generally into use, but the Director General proposes an additional incentive. He proposes that while the present scale of postage should in all respects be continued in the case of the envelopes, the minimum postage rate for a prepaid cover not exceeding one tola, other than the embossed envelope, be one anna.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 5. Iron Duke, Parry, Liverpool.—6. United States, Lunt, Bombay.—7. Str. Historian, Tutton, Liverpool.—8. Cardigan Castle, Davies, Melbourne; str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Esmeralda, Jones, Bombay; Nimrod, Bullock, Mauritius.—9. Str. Burmah, McKirdy, Moulmein.—11. Str. Athol, Aspliet, London; Strathblane, Poe, Liverpool; City of Ningpo, Hunter, Glasgow; Canute, Quinn, Liverpool; Timoor Shah, Winter, Bombay; British Peer, Jackson, Liverpool; Atlantique, Gumard, Bordeaux; str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez; Sirius, Lee, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 5. Alexandra.—6. Strs. Asia, Petersburgh; City of Perth.—7. Strs. Meinam, Butsheer, Scotland, Clotilde; Waverley.—9. Star of Persia, Talisman, Vernon.—10. Arundel, Leopold et Marie.—11. Arcot.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 11, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾	Rs. 98 6 to 98 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	98 10 to 98 11
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	98 10 to 98 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104	106 8 to 106 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 100*
Assam Tea Company	200	225 to 230
Bank of Bengal	1000	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited	50	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	500	550 to 560
Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	76 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	140 to 142 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100	43 to 50
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 318	248 to —
East India Tea Company	100	45 to 46
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	155 to 156
Howrah Docking Company	500	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	340 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	105 to —
Oriental Gas Company	100	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300	340 to 345
Punjab Bank	100	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200	60 to 61
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	25 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, April 12.—The tone of the market during the past week has been exceedingly quiet, and we have therefore nothing of importance to communicate. For Grey Shirtings, 39-inch, the demand has been most limited, and prices continue very unremunerative; the wide widths continue neglected, and prices nominal. Grey Madapollams and T-Cloths continue very inactive. Grey Mulls, 44-inch, still keep very quiet, and prices are a shade weaker; other widths have been in fair request. Bleached Goods have been generally saleable to a fair extent at about rates current last mail. Twist: Grey and Coloured is very quiet.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, April 12.—Saltpetre: Although but little business has been done during the week, prices have somewhat hardened, owing to the stocks in hand being very small, and importations also. Rice: There has been more activity in the rice market than for some time; prices are therefore firm, with an upward tendency. Linseed has continued in good demand, but without causing an increase in price, as the new crop is coming freely into the market. Rapeseed: The new crop is now being sent forward rapidly to market, and buyers for Great Britain have operated largely, but without causing any rise in the market rates. Raw Silk: Unsatisfactory telegrams from London have almost put a stop to business during the week, though prices have not given way to any extent; but, as the March bund has begun to arrive, a fall may shortly be looked for. Complaints are rife of the native dealers being in the habit of selling inferior silk under well-known marks, and buyers will have to exercise greater caution to satisfy their constituents in England and elsewhere. The prospects of the March bund are still reported favourable. Cotton: No fall has taken place in the prices, owing to the news from Europe and large supplies on hand, but buyers have stood out of the market until a fall occurs.

Madras.

A BRILLIANT OPENING!

The following advertisement of the Acting Collector appears in the *Supplement to the North Arcot District Gazette*, April 11:—

WANTED.—A person of respectability for the post of Guardian to the Kallur Minor Poligar—salary, Rs. 15 a-month. None need apply who has not had some experience in the Account and Correspondence Departments. The successful candidate will be required to give security in the sum of Rs. 1,000. Applications to be sent to the address of the undersigned up to the 31st inst., with copies only of testimonials of character and qualifications. Preference will be given to a duly qualified Government Uncovenanted Service pensioner.

In reference to this, a correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who signs himself a "Graduate of the Madras University," makes the following inquiries:—

1. What will be the duties required of the "*Guardian*" to the "Kallur Minor Poligar?" Will he be entrusted with the mental improvement of the young "Poligar," or has he merely to protect his person? Rs. 15 a-month suggests more the idea of a guard than a guardian.

2. What is meant by "a person of respectability?" Has not such a person a chance of losing his respectability by accepting Rs. 15 a month?

3. What are the peculiarities of the "Poligar" species, besides fierceness? Would it not be a risk to venture near a "Poligar" for ten times Rs. 15?

4. Would it not be advisable to lend out the security of Rs. 1,000, which the applicant has to furnish, and let the interest go towards his pay per mensem? Anyone in difficulties (myself for instance) would be glad enough to pay Rs. 15 a month for the loan of Rs. 1,000.

5. As the applicant for the guardianship must have "some experience in the *account* and *correspondence* departments," is it to be presumed that the chief part of his duties will be the instruction of the "Poligar" in the housekeeping and letter-writing?

6. Will the applicant be subject to the "25 years order?"

7. What is meant by a "duly-qualified Government uncovenanted service pension?" Is it one who has duly reached the age of fifty-five years in the U.C.S. of Government?

8. Will preference be given to a "B. A." of the Madras University?

9. In case no applications are received by the 31st inst., will any be received after that date, as a reply to these questions may necessitate a delay?

10. Is there any hope of an increase of salary?

11. Are there any perquisites to be expected; and, if so, will it be safe to receive such, since the acting collector is known to be an uncommonly vigilant judicial officer?

12. Is there a hope of a pension after thirty years' service?

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division has lately forwarded an estimate to Government, amounting to 650 rupees, for altering and improving the second line of rails of the tramway between the Custom-house and the Madras Pier.

LEGISLATION.—A telegram has been received by the Madras Government announcing that the Governor-General had given his assent to the Local Funds Act and the Town Improvement Act. These measures are now therefore law. The Act amending the Madras Municipal Act has been sent for the assent of his Excellency.

PENSIONS.—During February the Madras Government proposed to the Government of India the extension to pensioned heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the rule by which invalid and wounded pensioners of the grade of non-commissioned officers and privates are not subject to any denomination of pension while employed in the police and other duties. The Governor-General has declined the proposal.

COFFEE IN COORG.—The *Bangalore Herald* says that owing to the alarm caused by the appearance of cholera in Coorg a portion of the coffee crop still remains to be exported, there being great difficulty in procuring carriage. On some estates, where the coolies have not gone away to their homes, manuring and weeding have begun. The appearance of the coffee estates generally is promising.

SANITARY.—The question as to whether the Sanitary Inspector of Madras should be a Medical man or otherwise was warmly discussed by the Municipal Commissioners at a recent meeting held by them. A small majority decided that it was desirable their Sanitary Inspector should be a medical man, and passed a resolution accordingly. Government, however, in opposition to this resolution have appointed Mr. C. E. Gover, the late master of the Orphan Male Asylum School, to this important post, thus entirely ignoring the Municipal Commissioners in the matter, and who, as far as this appointment is concerned, are made to look exceeding small.—*Athenæum.*

POLICE.—In obedience to an order of the Government of India, calling for reduction in this Department, we observe that Major Hearn, the Inspector General, has submitted a scheme for the reduction of our Police establishment, "without impairing its efficiency," which will effect a saving of about £42,000 per annum. In the reduction recommended, one Deputy Inspector Generalship is proposed to be abolished; but why the whole four should not be done away with—perfectly useless appointments as they are known to be—we cannot understand, and we hope the Government of India, however much they may be inclined to be satisfied with the other reductions proposed, will not accept the arrangement which contemplates the abolishment of only one of the Deputy Inspector Generalships.—*Athenæum.*

LORD NAPIER'S DURBAR.—A Durbar was held by his Excellency the Governor at the Banqueting Hall on the evening of April 12, when his Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur was installed as the Prince of Arcot under letters patent from her Majesty the Queen. The Prince is about sixty-nine years of age, and on the death of his elder brother, Nawab of the Carnatic in 1825, he acted as Regent for seventeen years, till in 1842 his nephew was placed on the Musnud. On the death of the latter, in 1855, no successor was appointed to the Musnud, and now again, seventeen years after the last Nabob's death, the Prince, who has urged his claims to the Musnud for years past, has been honoured in lieu with a Royal Patent as Prince of Arcot and a large stipend, and advantages, which the feeble old man is not likely to enjoy for many years. The Durbar was largely attended by all classes of the community, and there was a grand military display, everything having been done to give eclat to the occasion.

THE TINNEVELLY CASE.—The Tinnevelly Public Works Department case, of which we have made mention in several of our previous issues, has come to a close, the result being the conviction of both the accused parties, namely, the sub-engineer and the native contractor. The trial of this case discloses a sad state of affairs as regards the administration of justice in the Mofussil, and will undoubtedly furnish Government with many cogent reasons, in addition to those already urged, for separating the judicial and revenue branches of the civil service. Our readers will hardly believe that high officials in the positions respectively of collector and magistrate of the district and civil and sessions judge could be capable of such glaring irregularities in the discharge of their magisterial and judicial functions as are disclosed in this trial; and we are once more led to the painful conclusion, namely, that out of Madras the administration of justice is a dangerous farce, by which the rights and liberties of the people are too frequently wantonly trifled with and gravely sacrificed. In Madras, with a High Court bench of Judges to look to for protection, we are better off.—*Athenæum.*

BURMAH.—We have news from Burmah of a serious occurrence which at present threatens to compromise the peaceful relations now existing between the British and Burmese Governments. In the treaty negotiated by General Fytche with the King of Mandalay there is a stipulation to the effect that so long as the two Governments are on a friendly footing, his Majesty is at liberty to import whatever arms he may wish for. By virtue of this agreement the King lately contracted for a supply of rifles, but the British Government refused its permission to import them. His Majesty was very wroth, and at once retaliated by destroying Upper Burman trade. In defiance of the treaty above-mentioned he appointed four royal brokers, who are to purchase all goods imported, and from whom alone Burmese dealers are in future permitted to buy. To these brokers must be sold all produce, and they in their turn will dispose of it to exporters—in fact, the King has made trade a royal monopoly. The result was of course a panic. Consignees refused to take delivery of goods by steamers, landed them under protest, threw up business; deputations waited at the palace to implore his Majesty to undo the mischief, and the Political Agent remonstrated, but the order has not been recalled, and trade at the capital of Upper Burmah has virtually ceased. One question is, with whom lies the blame? Did the British Government break the treaty by refusing to allow the importation of rifles? Was the conduct of the King such as to justify us in calling our relations with him "friendly?" Another question is, what is to be done if the King remains deaf to remonstrance?—*Rangoon Paper.*

SILK CULTURE.—We are glad to notice that the cultivation of the silkworm and its necessarily contingent adjunct, the mulberry tree, are receiving the attention of Government. By the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 5th January last, it will be seen that certain proposals made by the Acting Collector of the district of Coimbatore, in a report to the Board on this subject, are approved of by Government, and that the Government are disposed to give every encouragement to this branch of industry.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 8. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Southampton.—11. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta; str. Satara, ——, Bombay; str. Scotland, ——, Calcutta; str. Red Riding Hood, ——, Port Natal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Henegan and infant, Miss Joseph. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Craster and infant, Mr. W. Doctor. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Rev. E. C. Stewart.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. Feviero, Mrs. Devernendi, Mrs. Romeri, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and two children, Mr. Peters, Mr. Calander, Mr. Blossi, Mrs. Wilson and five children, Mr. Loisou. For SUEZ.—Col. Man, Mrs. and Miss Man, Mr. Ribra, Mr. Aquilar. For GALLE.—Mr. Beartraud. For MADRAS.—Mr. Robinson.

Per str. Satara.—From BOMBAY.—For MADRAS.—Col. Fordyce, Mr. J. S. Arathoon, Mr. L. C. James, Mr. King. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Maultrie.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta.—11. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. W. J. B Forde.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Coleman, Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. Gregory. For SUEZ.—Mr. H. Cornish, Major and Mrs. Hobbs. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. Saillant. For GALLE.—Messrs. Aton and Hardman. For PONDICHERRY.—Col. Boileau.

Bombay.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

Judgment was on Wednesday delivered in what is now known as the Great Khandeish Case, in the Appellate Court, Bombay. The arguments of counsel in the case three weeks ago were heard by five Judges,—the Chief Justice, and Justices Lloyd, Melvill, Kemball, and Green—but on Wednesday Justices Melvill and Green were otherwise engaged, and the three other Judges only were on the bench when the judgment of the Court was delivered by the Chief Justice. In the judgment, which was lengthy and able, the Court traced the course of the case from its beginning, when Sai Nursappa, Govind Narain, and Cassinath Dinkur were first arrested,—and after reviewing every important point in the case, ruled that the convictions of Mr. Pritchard in the case of Sai Nursappa and Govind Narain must be upheld, and that these men must undergo the sentences passed upon them, which in the opinion of the Court were light. In reference to the statement made to the Court by Mr. Anstey, to the effect that torture was applied to the accused men in the presence of Mr. Pritchard, the Court having dealt at considerable length with the question of the license of counsel, proceeded to say that, looking to the fact that though the petition presented to the Sessions Judge referred to the prisoners being put under pain-producing circumstances by the police, it did not contain the slightest suggestion that that torture was practised with the knowledge or sanction of Mr. Pritchard; looking also to the total absence of any insinuation in the argument of the prisoners' vakeels before the Sessions Judge that Mr. Pritchard was any party to the torture; and to the equally profound silence on the same point in the petition presented to the High Court,—the Court did not think it too much to say that the learned counsel for the petitioners would have exercised a sound discretion had he, before suffering himself to be made the medium of a most serious attack upon the character of a magistrate, required from those instructing him some statement upon oath or on solemn affirmation in support of the charge in question, or at least some reasonable ground for believing that the charge might be proved. With regard to the appointment of Mr. Pritchard as public prosecutor, the Court thought that such a proceeding was most objectionable, as Mr. Pritchard, being the magistrate who first convicted the men, had a personal interest in the case. However, looking to the serious reflections on his character, and to the fact that the Judge suggested that he should be appointed public prosecutor, the Court was not disposed severely to censure Mr. Prichard's acceptance of the office; but they were astonished at the Judge for having suggested such a thing. The Court also deeply regretted that Mr. Pritchard should so far have forgotten his duty to the prisoners, as, not only before the enquiry was concluded, but before the enquiry for the prosecution had finished, to have applied for permission to prosecute Govind Narain, Sai Nursappa, and one of their witnesses, Khundoo Sing, in respect of the evidence given by them; but the Court was much surprised and grieved that the Sessions Judge so little knew his duty as to grant the permission.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 15.

Miscellaneous.

Sir S. Fitzgerald.—The Governor of Bombay left this for the Geer in Kattywar, to have some lion-shooting, on the 11th April.

Medical.—Dr. Knapp, Superintendent under the Professor of the Grant Medical College.

Naval.—H. M. S. *Forte*, Captain Fairfax, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, left Bombay on April 11 for the Persian Gulf. The Admiral proceeds with her.

Mr. Seward.—The Hon. W. H. Seward (from America) is at present in Bombay. After paying a visit to Goa he was expected to leave Bombay for Europe by the mail of the 22nd April.

Civil.—Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is expected to return from England next month, is likely to be appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, in room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, who has obtained six months' leave.

The Bombay Port Trust.—We are glad to know that, on second thoughts, the Government of India has resolved not to abandon the works on the Elphinstone and the Port. Orders have arrived to go on with them again, pending, we suppose, fresh resolutions or the organisation of that wonderful Port Trust.

Military.—Her Majesty's 56th Regiment arrived in Poona from Bombay by two special trains on Saturday last. The strength of the regiment consists of 33 officers, 14 ladies, 15 children, 930 men, 87 women and 99 children.—*Deccan Herald*, April 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Colonel Shewell, Deputy Judge General, left Mhow on the 2nd instant, on leave to England. Captain Luck, 15th Hussars, is officiating in Lieutenant Colonel Bacon's place until the proper incumbent arrives; and Lieutenant Colonel Williams succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Shewell.—*Poona Observer*. April 8.

A Story Contradicted.—The statement that the soldier named Picking, who was in company with Robinson, another soldier, when the latter perpetrated a dastardly murder near Asseerghur, had escaped, while a prisoner, is quite incorrect. He was released, we learn, in consequence of the verdict of the court of inquest, which found that the crime had been committed by Robinson only. After being so released he deserted, along with the canteen sergeant and another man—the "middle man"—the canteen sergeant taking away a lot of coin. They have all been apprehended by Captain Fraser, superintendent of police, and will be sent back to Asseerghur.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 8. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez; str. Madras, James, Bussorah; Clementine, Mesach, Calcutta; Night Hawk, Spence, Calcutta; Macedon, Jones, Liverpool; Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—9. William Fairburn, Elder, Liverpool; Anna Henderson, Henderson, Calcutta; Hannah Law, Dawson, Greenock.—10. Str. Corrina, Dryden, Cardiff; str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong.—11. City of Seringapatam, Murray, London; Donna Maria, Meikle, Newcastle; Barham, Phillips, Singapore.—12. New Margaret, Wright, Cocanada; Omer Pashah, De Costa, Calcutta; Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool; Ashgrove, Fullerton, Liverpool; str. Berar, Lunham, London; str. Abyssinia, Gray, Calcutta; Sydney Dacres, Mosey, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Southampton.—Col. W. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. S. Dyer, Mr. J. Leighfield, Mr. W. Summers, Col. and Mrs. Williamson and two infants, Capt. Riley, Mr. W. H. Beattie, Capt. Rosser, Mrs. Skipsey, Capt. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton, Mr. J. Barker. From Brindisi.—Capt. E. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Groghegan, Mr. J. M. Lowis, Mr. Douglas, Rev. Mr. Crofton, Mr. A. H. Anderson, Mr. G. Batten, Mr. W. S. Howard. From Suez.—Mr. W. Stockel.

DEPARTURES.

April 8. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Aden and Suez.—9. Eddystone, Peterson, New York.—10. Str. Martaban, Heasman, Kurrachee.—11. Str. Atlanta, Hyde, Liverpool.—12. Str. Durham, French, London via Havre; Westminster, Grose, Liverpool.—13. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, China, &c.; Lord Ashburton, Adey, Liverpool; Hopeful, Stevens, Tellicherry; Anazi, Hillman, Falmouth via Cochin.—14. Princess Dagmar, Lewis, New York.—15. Mail str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Brindisi.—Major gen. Beadle, Mrs. and Miss Beadle, Mr. S. Howell, Mr. R. B. Elwin, Lieut. col. J. Davidson, Mr. H. J. Langley, Mr. F. Elliot, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. W. G. Waterfield, Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., Mr. C. F. Maclean, Mr. Schwendler, Capt. Phelps, Mr. G. H. Warwick, Mr. Hadow, Miss Mary Garratt, Capt. H. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Sandiland and child, Mr. F. S. and Miss Brown, Mr. J. Sherriff, Major E. Playfair, Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. Watson, Dr. Murray, Mr. M. D. Collier, Mr. M. Meiffre, Mr. and Mrs. Chatelain and two children, Signor Insoli. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Montagu, Mrs. L. Lye and three children, Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas and child, Capt. and Mrs. Bayley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, Mrs. R. Johnson, Mrs. Elliot and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Capper and two children, Mrs. and Miss Green, Mrs. J. H. Master, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapman and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling and two children, Mrs. Iredell and two children, Mr. R. D. Sanders, Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. T. Kidd, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. M. B. Birbeck, Mr. D. L. Gilmore, Miss K. Cahill, Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. M. M. Aitken and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay and four children, Mr. Ezekiel's child, Mr. and Mrs. Paddiny and three children, Mr. Randall, Mrs. Drew and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Carter, Mr. Moscrop, Mrs. Luckhardt and two children, Mrs. W. Potts and six children, Mrs. Fink and four children, Mr. C. Greaves, Mr. Harman, Mr. Barlow, Mr. E. Coleman, Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Reid, Mr. K. du Gue, Very. surg. Master, Dr. W. Johnston, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Jerome and child, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Whidborne and two children, Mr. J. P. Stewart. For Suez.—Mr. Marrett, Mr. H. Reinhold, Mr. D. Freck, Hon. M. V. Bosche, Mr. P. Veyrin, Mr. Rose. For Gibraltar.—Mrs. Randall and child. For Aden.—Mr. H. Gunness, Serg. Pritchard, wife, and two children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—For Madras.—Mr. Arathoon, Capt. Hubbard, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Nicol, Dr. T. Ringer, Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mr. S. Carlisle. For Melbourne.—Signor and Signora Cogle, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. A. Macintyre, Messrs. Bridger and Jupp. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar and child. For Sydney.—Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. S. J. Kelby, Mr. Bellhirs. For King-George's Sound.—Mr. Goslin. For Brindisi.—Mr. W. Stokes, Dr. T. W. Inness, Rev. H. Longer, Mr. Sutherland. For Southampton.—Gen. and Mrs. Fytche and child, Mrs. Thompson and family, Mrs. Sutherland and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom and six children, Mr. H. S. Cox, Major H. S. Cox, Major Breeve and four children, Mr. A. W. Wollaston and two children, Mrs. Moss and three children, Mrs. Macallister and infant, Mrs. A. and two Misses Christian and three children, Master H. Christian and child, Mrs. Begg and child, Mrs. Morrison and two children, Serg. J. Winterson, Mr. A. Leitch, Mr. C. Jennings, Mrs. J. King and family, Mr. G. J. Ryall, Mrs. R. D. Beetson, Capt. and Mrs. Crockett and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. and three Misses Wallis and child, Mrs. Mann and two infants, Mrs. J. Crommelin and four children, Capt. T. B. Michall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. Huskins, Lieut. and Mrs. Beechor and infants, Mr. H. Dickenson.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 14, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 10¾d.	
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)		
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Premises Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...		Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...		Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...		Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria Cotton Land Company	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 87⅜		
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...		
,, ,,	,, ,,	1842-43	...	...	...	,, 98¼	
,, ,,	,, ,,	1854-55	...	...	...		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 106¾	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	,, 113⅜	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-1
Sycee Silver	...	109
Gold Leaf 994 touch	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English	...	16
Ditto Pekin	...	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 7s. 6d. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, April 8.—Grey Goods—Shirtings: The reported sales of 40-inch goods are smaller than for some weeks past, the total transactions amounting to about 23,000 pieces; 5-4 lbs., at Rs. 3-5-9; 6¼ lbs., Rs. 4-4-6 to 4-6; 7½ lbs., Rs. 5-5-6 to 5-6; 8¼ lbs., Rs. 5-9 to 5-13-6. In 45-inch cloths the quotations are:—7 lbs., Rs. 4-12; 8 lbs., Rs. 5-8-5 to 5-11. In T-Cloths the lighter weight of 29-inch cloths are asked for, other sizes are neglected. Mulapilams of all sorts are scarce, and command full rates; 3 lbs., Rs. 2-1-6 to 2-2-6. Cambrics are in good inquiry, and 60-inch cloths are 1 anna dearer. Jacconets of all sorts are in small supply, and the lower qualities are slightly dearer. Mulls continue in active request, with only small supplies available. The stock of Dhoties appears to be considerable, and prices have a downward tendency. The demand for English Long Cloths and Domestics is quiet. We hear of purchases from first hands, but a considerable business is being done in country-made goods. Bleached Goods: The inquiry is good, and rates, as a rule, are well maintained, Jacconets showing an advance of 1 anna for medium qualities. Dyed and Printed Goods: In Dyed Goods the inquiry is principally for Cambrics, at former prices. Mohrs are scarce, and rather dearer. Turkey Red Goods: A considerable business is passing in the bazaar for all descriptions, the demand being principally for Cambrics, but it is unaccompanied by any advance in price. Twist: There has been very little demand for Twist, and quotations of 30's Water and 40's Mull are barely supported, whilst 20's Water are fully ¼ anna per lb. lower. The higher counts are scarce, and have a slightly upward tendency. Metals: The business in Metals continues to be small, without any important variation in values. Copper and Yellow Metal Braziers are in moderate supply, and prices tend slightly in favour of sellers. All sorts of Iron, with the exception of British Bar, are in good request, and we raise our quotations Rs. 1 to 2 per candy. In Spelter English is inquired for, at a slight improvement. In Lead there is not much doing; prices are unchanged. Quicksilver continues very scarce, and our quotations are little better than nominal.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, April 15.—Cotton: The telegrams received from Liverpool during the week have not been of a favourable character as regards the future of Surats, it being now evident that the American crop must fully come up to, if it does not exceed, the largest estimates current a few months since, and the largely reduced consumption in England of Indian cotton would seem to preclude the possibility of any important advance in prices before the termination of our shipping season. Dealers have given way slightly in price, and buyers have been able to operate at an advantage of about Rs. 2 to 5 per candy, the decline being most marked in Dholleras for delivery during next month. The market is dull at the close. We have no change to notice in other articles of export.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Bacon—Johnson.—Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, deputy sec., will offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India to the military dept. at the Presidency, and Major A. B. Johnson, 1st asst. sec., will offic. as dep. sec. during the absence this season of the Gov. gen. and the Council from the Presy. April 4.

Barbour, D. M., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of C. B. Garrett. April 10.

Barclay.—The notification transferring Mr. R. Barclay, revenue surveyor, to the 1st div., Lower Provs., is cancelled, and Mr. Barclay is transfd. to the 1st div., N.W.P. April 4.

Bayley, S. C., to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the judicial and political departments. April 6. Mr. Bayley received charge from the Hon. A. Eden of the office of sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the judicial and political departments. April 10.

Biss—Kellner—Trevor.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction the following appointments from the date of the departure, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Chapman, dep. acct. gen., Bombay:—Mr. T. W. Biss to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept., Mr. E. W. Kellner in the 3rd class, and Mr. T. G. Trevor in the 4th class. April 4.

Black, W. G., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Soopool, in Bhaugulpore. April 10. [April 11.

Blair, A., to be dist. superint. of police of the Chittagong hill tracts.

Campbell, J. G., to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and as joint. magis. and dep. coll. of that dist., during the absence, on priv. leave, of Dalton. April 10.

Cowell, H., barrister at law, to be assist. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the legislative department. April 11.

Duncan, G. H., is app. to the P.W.D., as a supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab in the Railway Branch. April 4.

Eden.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. A. Eden of his seat at the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations. April 10.

Goldie, Lieut. B. J., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Hyderabad, is reduced to the rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, from April 4.

Grace.—The notification transferring Comdr. J. E. Grace, supervisor, from the N.W.P. to Port Blair, is cancelled, and he is reposted to the N.W.P. April 4.

Hamilton—Anderson.—Col. O. Hamilton, paymr., Allahabad Circle, to offic. as Presy. paymr. during the abs., on furlough, of Col. C. F. M. Mundy. Col. G. G. Anderson, formerly paymr. at Lucknow, to offic. as paymr., Allahabad Circle, during the period Col. Hamilton may offic. as Presy. paymr. April 4.

Hankey, H., to offic as comr. of revenue and circuit in the Chittagong division, during the absence, on furl., of Lord H. U. Browne. March 6.

Hatch.—The permission to proceed to Europe, on furl., granted to Lieut. col. G. C. Hatch, dep. judge adv. gen., is cancelled at his own request.

Heeley, W. L., B.A., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of E. Grey. March 6.

Kemp, F., to offic. as asst. supt. of police in British Burmah. April 4.

McReddie, T., is app. to the P.W. dept. as a supervisor 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab, in the railway branch. April 4.

Maxwell, W. B., asst. superint. of police, Hazareebaugh, is transf. to Julpigoree, and app. to have charge of the police of that dist. April 11.

Noble, Capt. C. S., offic. asst. settlement officer at Fyzabad, Oude, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow, v. Capt. F. Currie. April 4.

North, Lieut. W., R.E., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to Central Provinces, in the railway branch. April 4.

Overbeck—The appt. of Mr. C. F. Overbeck as Consul for Austria at Rangoon is recognised.

Prince, J., superint. Lucknow City police, is transferred to the Oude district police. April 4.

Rattray, H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub dist. of Nya Doomka, during absence, on leave, of W. M. Smith; April 6. H. Rattray will exercise the powers of a dist. superint. of police in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Ravenshaw, J. H., to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, with effect from March 15. Mr. Ravenshaw will continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Dinagepore. April 10.

Schmidt, Major A., 109th foot, to be an asst. adjt. gen. of division on the establishment, v. Lieut. col. J. E. Fraser, removed from his app. on the divisional staff. April 4.

Simson, H. B., to be mag. and coll. of Rungpore, with effect from the 15th ult., but to continue to offic. as additional judge of Chittagong. April 10.

Speedy, T. C., district superint. of police in Oude, has been permitted to resign his app. April 4.

Stent, W. K., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 3rd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces, in the railway branch. April 2.

Strachy, Col. R., C.S.I., R.E., insp. gen. of irrigation works, P.W.D., is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl. for one year. April 4.

Tayler, S. H. C., to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, with effect from March 31. Mr. Tayler will continue to offic., until further orders, as civil and sess. judge of Gya.

Taylor, W., sub overseer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is prom. to overseer, 3rd grade. April 4.

Toynbee, G., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cuttack in the 2nd grade, and ex officio asst. to the supt. of the Tributary Mehals, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. Macpherson. April 6.

Vowell, C. H., to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad in the 2nd grade, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. H. Hankey. April 6.

Wilson, Col. T. F., C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, dep. adj. gen., is app. to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brig. gen., in succn. to Major gen. S. J. Brown, C.B., C.V., who will vacate his appt. on the brigade staff on April 22.

New Members of Council.

April 10.—The Lieut. governor is pleased to app. the following gentlemen to be members of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William, viz.:—

Mr. J. Graham and Mr. S. C. Bayley.

Surveyors, N.W. Provinces.

April 8.—The following promotions are made:—

Assistant surveyors, from 2nd to 1st grade:—Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, 4th div., Central Provinces; Mr. J. A. Swiney, 1st div., Oude.

Probat. surveyor 4th grade to asst. surveyor 3rd grade:—Mr. W. J. Smith, N.W. Frontier.

Legal.

April 1.—The Queen has been pleased to app. J. Graham, Esq., to be H.M.'s advocate gen. in Bengal.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy to be standing counsel for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Accountant General's Department.

April 1.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is app. a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Bengal, during the absence from Calcutta of the offic. sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept.

Mr. W. E. Gordon to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Bombay.

Mr. W. Wells to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay.

Judicial Appointments.

In supersession of notifications dated Jan. 31, the following appts. are confirmed:—

Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., as civil and sessions judge.

Mr. S. Melville, as mag. and coll.

The above to take effect from date of C. Horne's retirement from civil service.

Mr. J. H. Prinsep, as civil and sessions judge.

Mr. H. D. Willock, as mag. and coll.

The above to take effect from date of B. Sapte's retirement from civil service.

Transfers—N.W.P.

His Honour the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to make the following transfers:—

No. 1,243A, *March* 20.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, asst. mag. and coll., from Futtehpore to Dehra Doon.

No. 1,244A.—Mr. G. Adams, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, from Kirwee to Saharunpore.

No. 1,245A.—Mr. W. Blunt, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from Boolundshuhur to Meerut.

No. 1,246A.—Mr. F. Pollen, asst. mag. and coll., from Meerut to Boolundshuhur.

No. 1,247A.—Mr. W. Holmes, asst. mag. and coll., from Allygurh to Mynpoory.

No. 1,248A.—Mr. J. C. Leupolt, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, from Mynpoory to Etah.

No. 1,249A.—Mr. F. H. Fisher, asst. mag. and coll., from Jounpore to Banda.

No. 1,250A.—Mr. J. J. Foot Lumsden, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from Banda to Kirwee.

Engineer Establishment.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the railway branch of the P.W.D., with effect from March 1:—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. H. Bell, Central India.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Hyderabad.

From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. V. Rigby, Hyderabad. Mr. H. Johnson, Punjab. Mr. J. Ramsay, Central India. Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Central India.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Punjab. Mr. C. V. McIvor, Punjab.

MILITARY.

Bartleman.—The leave granted to Capt. W. F. Bartleman, adjt. 10th N.I., by G.O.C.C. of Feb. 24, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Baugh, Lieut. (brevet col.) F. W. Baugh, Bengal inf., lately employed in the forest dept., is posted to Almorah, for gen. duty. March 30.

Bridges.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit Capt. C. H. Bridges to retain the app. of adjt. to 22nd N.I., on promotion. March 21.

Brind, Capt. W. H., from 104th regt., to be capt. 103rd regt., v. Wolseley, who exchanges. Dec. 31.

Cavaye, Lieut. W. F., a probationer for the staff corps, and 2nd wing subaltern 18th N.I., is, at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regiment (the 107th foot). March 30.

Crookshank—MacTier.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to retain their appointments of adjutant on promotion to the rank of captain:—Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, 32nd N.I.; Capt. S. C. MacTier, 33rd N.I. March 17.

Douthwaite—Winter.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. G. Douthwaite, 26th foot, to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, and is pleased to make the following promotion:—Ensign G. Winter, 26th foot, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Douthwaite, who retires. March 13.

Eliot, Lieut. G. L., 2nd wing subaltern 38th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Goldney, app. adjutant. March 18.

Evans, Capt. H. M., att. to 43rd N.I., to offic. as adj. March 13.

Graham—Hamond.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. G. E. W. G. Hamond, 16th lancers, to retire from the service, by the sale of his comn.; and is pleased to make the following prom.:—Cornet H. Graham to be lieut., by purchase, v. Hamond, who retires. March 27.

Grant, Lieut. col. H., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Morar to Umballa, for gen. duty. March 30.

Home, Capt. S. B., gen. list, inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 22nd to the 13th N.I., for duty. March 30.

Kavanagh.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. permits Lieut. L. Kavanagh, of the 20th hussars, to retire from the service, by the resignation of his commission. March 27.

Kirwan—Hardtman.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. M. O. Kirwan, 83rd foot, to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission; and is pleased to make the following prom.:—Ensign J. H. Hardtman to be lieut., by purchase, v. Kirwan, who retires. March 16.

Mackay—Cotton—Napier.—92nd Foot.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Capt. A. F. Mackay to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—Lieut. H. F. Cotton to be capt., by purchase, v. Mackay, who retires. Ensign the Hon. J. S. Napier to be lieut., by purch., v. Cotton, prom. Dated March 13.

M'Leod, Lieut. col. R. B., 21st hussars, to have the local rank of colonel from Dec. 9 last. April 3.

McRae, Ensign A. S., 36th foot, attached to 22nd N.I., on probation, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Tregear. Dated March 22.

Miller—Webb—Wade.—The C. in C. in India permits Capt. G. R. Miller to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—Lieut. F. D. Webb to be capt., by purch., v. Miller, who retires. Ensign F. L. Wade to be lieut., by purch., v. Webb, prom. Dated March 27.

Morton—Bromhead—Hutchinson.—Capt. H. Morton, wing officer 40th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Scott, who has obtained furl. Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., adjt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Hutchinson, and to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Lieut. H. D. Hutchinson, 1st wing subalt., to be adjt., v. Bromhead. Dated March 21.

Peebles.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the Commander in Chief in India permits Lieut. col. T. Peebles, 1st batt., 11th foot, to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission. March 13.

Plowden, Capt. H. A., staff corps, is, at his own request, transf. from the 13th to the 22nd N.I., for duty.

Robertson, Capt. R. S., staff corps, doing duty with the 13th Bengal cavalry, is app. to offic. as brig. major at Umballa, during the absence on leave to Europe of Capt. E. Fortesque. March 28.

Rose, Lieut. col. J., 1st batt. 2nd foot, having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. from Jan. 10, subject to approval by her Majesty.

Rowland, Lieut. col. H., v.c., 41st foot, having completed the qualifying period with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. from March 23, under the provisions of the royal warrant, dated Feb. 3, subject to approval by her Majesty.

Scott.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. W. L. R. Scott, 62nd foot, to have rank as captain, from March 14, 1867.

Shortland—Gunter.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. D. V. Shortland, R.A., to be captain, from Dec. 11, 1870. Lieut. E. Gunter, 59th foot, to be captain, from Dec. 31, 1870.

Teed, Lieut. C. N., attached to the 22nd N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., 18th N.I., v. Cavaye, who has rejoined the 107th regt. Dated March 15.

Torkington.—The leave granted to Lieut. C. Torkington, 41st foot, in G.O.C.C. of March 14, is cancelled.

Tregear, Capt. V. W., 2nd wing subalt., 41st N.I., v. Evans, posted to 43rd N.I. Dated March 22.

Tucker, Capt. W. F., gen. list, inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 22nd N.I. to the 3rd Goorkha regt., for duty. March 30.

Turner—Mush.—Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers having been perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regts. specified, provided the public be put to no extra expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay:—Capt. G. H. Turner, 1st batt. 17th foot; Capt. J. Mush, 2nd batt. 17th foot.

Walker.—Subject to confirmation by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Ensign H. W. Walker, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission. Dated March 18.

Waterfield, Capt. H. G., S.C., offic. wing officer 13th N.I., to be station staff officer at Barrackpore, v. Chambers. March 23.

Whish, Lieut. J. T., S.C., attached to the 7th N.I., is posted to the 16th N.I., at Moradabad, for duty.

Wilkinson—Campbell.—Lieut. col. O. Wilkinson, offic. comdt. 3rd Bengal cav., to be comdt., v. Jackson, who resigns. March 11. Capt. C. W. Campbell, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in comd., v. Jenkins, who resigns. March 11.

Wilson, Lieut. E. H., 2nd wing sub. 36th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., v. O'Callaghan, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the P.W.D. Jan. 31.

Wolseley, Capt. G. B., from the 103rd regt., to be capt. 104th regt., v. Brind, who exchanges. Dec. 31, 1871.

Local Rank.

Head Quarters, Camp, March 30.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. G. H. Stone, royal art., to be major, from Dec. 11, 1869.

Capt. and local major R. W. Davies, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to be lieut. col., from Feb. 27, 1871.

Lieut. G. D. Michell, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to be capt., from March 11, 1871.

Commissariat Department.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department, dated March 18:—

Major T. W. Mansfeld, staff corps, acting asst. dep. com. gen., 2nd class, to act in the 1st class; Major R. Q. Mainwaring, staff corps, sub asst. com. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. com. gen., 2nd class; Capt. W. Rowlandson, 17th N. I., acting sub asst. com. gen., 2nd class, to act in the 1st class, during the absence of Lieut. col. A. J. P. Ewart, dep. asst. com. gen., 1st class, on leave.

Returned to Duty.

March 17, *No.* 245.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. F. P. Luard, of the Bengal staff corps, 3rd asst. agent, gov. gen., for Central India for Boundary Settlements—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 11, 1870.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, of the Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Bengal—date of arrival at Fort William, March 9.

April 1.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. W. Hamilton, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. com., Oude.

Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., of the R.A., sec. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D.; Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force; and Lieut. col. C. H. Hall, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. com., Jallundur, Punjab.

Lieut. G. D'A. Jackson, of the gen. list, cav., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Hyderabad.

Capt. C. McD. Skene, of the gen. list, inf.

Alterations in the Relief.

Head Quarters, Camp, April 1.—With the sanction of Govt., the following alterations in the relief of British troops are ordered:—

6th foot, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, at once.

38th foot, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, at once.

MEDICAL.

Buckle, H. B., C.B., Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, with tempy. rank, principal med. storekeeper to Govt., to have permanent rank, v. Chambers, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

Climo, Staff asst. surg. W. H., M.D., is attached to 1st batt. 11th foot, for tempy. duty. March 20.

Deane, Asst. surg. A., doing duty with 35th N.I., to take med. charge of regt., v. Birch, proc. on sick leave. March 20.

Dickson, Surg. L. F., M.D., a supernum. at the presidency, to proc. to Bhaugulpore, and relieve Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., of med. charge of the 37th N.I. March 18.

Ferguson, Dr. J., in civil med. charge of Murree, is app. to the med. charge of Gurdaspore, v. Neil, app. 3rd professor of the Lahore med. school. March 18.

Hutchinson, Dr. J. A. C., M.D., offic. civil surg. of Boolundshuhur, is app. superint. and med. officer of the jail at that station, and is invested with necessary powers under the Prison Act. March 22.

Moir, Surg. R., M.D., is app. to the joint med. charge of Simla, v. Jones.

Oldham, Asst. surg. C. F., on return from furlough, is app. to senior med. officer and Darbar surg. of Bhawulpore. March 18.

Rouse, Surg. R., is app. to the civil medical charge of Multan, v. Assist. surg. R. Gray, M.B., proceeding on furlough. March 18.

Ryan, Assist. surg. G., 1st batt. 19th foot, to take med. charge of garrison cells, v. Assist. surg. F. Falwasser, R.A., proceeding to Fyzabad with his battery. March 18.

Skeen, Assist. surg. A., M.B., in med. charge of the camp of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, is app. to civil med. charge of Murree. March 18.

Tomkyns, Dr. A. P., superint. of Central Prison, Bareilly, is app. to offic. temp. as civil surg. and superint. of lunatic asylum at Bareilly, with effect from Feb. 16, until relieved by Dr. J. H. Loch.

Turnbull, Surg. major G. A., 21st hussars, to proceed to Rawulpindi, to take temp. charge of office of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Peshawur circle, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Summers, M.D. March 20.

Walker, Surg. major J. P., M.D., in med. charge corps of sappers and miners, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank.

Wright, Assist. surg. R. T., M.D., app. temp. to med. charge of the Buxar stud, is confd. in that app., v. Surg. H. Clarke, M.D., who vacates the app., having exceeded the prescribed period of furl. to Europe.

Medical Depots.

March 30.—The undermentioned assistant surgeons are appointed to do duty at the convalescent depots noted opposite their names during the ensuing hot season:—

Asst. surg. W. Millar, 4-22nd royal artillery, Murree.
Asst. surg. W. W. Quintin, M.B., C.A., R.H.A., Nynee Tal.
Asst. surg. L. Corban, M.D., 21st hussars, Kussowlie.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on April 6 :—Capt. J. G. Cockburn, 1st battalion 6th foot; Lieut. W. H. Mortimer, 41st foot; Lieut. W. P. Newall, 41st foot; Ensign D. G. Mackenzie, 41st foot; Ensign E. V. Huyshe, 41st foot. Ensign C. A. Morris, 1st battalion 14th foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major gen. W. F. Beatson, commanding Allahabad division, with effect from Dec. 1, 1870.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during March, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. H. M. Cox, deputy director of revenue settlement, Cuddapah, for one year. Major J. F. Fischer, R.E., acting superintending engineer 1st division, for three months. Mr. A. M. Monteath, director general of the post-office of India, privilege leave for three months, and special leave for six months in continuation of the privilege leave. Mr. W. Ashdown, assistant engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is granted three months' leave. The Hon. A. Ross, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. province, six months. Mr. H. S. Reid, officiating senior member of the board of revenue, N.W. province, Allahabad, for three months. Major F. W. Dunbar, district superintendent of police, Meerut, subsidiary leave of absence not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. G. Butt, assistant settlement officer, Shahjehanpore, privilege leave for two months, from April 15. Mr. R. D. Hime, M.A., officiating magistrate and collector of Tipperah, furlough for one year five months nineteen days. Mr. W. Macpherson, magistrate and collector of Cuttack, for three months, from April 18. Mr. W. M. Smith, extra assistant commissioner of Nya Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for three months. Mr. F. Grant, extra assistant commissioner of Fallacotta, in Julpigooree, leave of absence for one year, together with preparatory leave from the 1st prox., for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, for three months. Mr. G. H. Cooke, revenue survey, two months, from April 15. Mr. F. Laycock, river surveyor, Hooghly, six months, in extension. Mr. T. Norman reported his departure from Bombay on April 1. Mr. E. Grey, officiating civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, for three months, from April 7. Dr. J. A. Greene, medical officer of Serampore, having returned to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under Nov. 21 last is cancelled. Mr. J. Cromie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Cossye division, for seven months.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March) :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. N. Raikes, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major C. R. Shaw, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Kheree, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major A. A. Bruce, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., for two years. Capt. C. A. Munro, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, British Mooyurmah, for two years. Capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, late 1st European L.C., 2nd squadron officer, 3rd Bengal cavalry, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major H. Z. Darrah, Bengal staff corps, who was granted furlough for two years on Feb. 22 last, is permitted to embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay as previously announced. Capt. E. Fortescue, 3rd battalion rifle brigade (brigade major), Umballa, for six months, embarking at Bombay. Surg. A. Sanderson, A.M. and M.B., in medical charge 1st regt. cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, for one month, from March 20, or date of departure, to Bombay, prepy. to furlough. Surg. major H. M. Cannon, med. dept., for six months, embarking at Bombay. Capt. G. A. Renny, V.C., royal horse artillery, to England, to appear before a medical board. Capt. C. H. Cookes, royal horse artillery, to England, to appear before a medical board. Capt. H. P. P. Phelips, royal artillery, to England, to appear before a medical board. Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, royal artillery, to England, to appear before a medical board. Capt. F. S. Terry, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, for six months. Capt. G. T. L. Carwithen, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, for six months. Lieut. H. J. Harvey, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, for six months. Lieut. J. L. Ross, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, for six months. Local Lieut. col. C. Clark, 104th foot, to the Hills north of Deyrah, for four months. Capt. M. F. Stokes, 104th foot, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Ensign C. A. R. Sage, 104th foot, to Calcutta, for four months, to study the native languages. Ensign C. H. Short, 104th foot, to Calcutta, for four months, to study the native languages. Lieut. C. G. Mansel, 105th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages. Ensign D. J. Hawkins, 105th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages. Ensign T. R. M. Macpherson, 109th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, staff corps, to the Hills north of Deyrah, for six months. Capt. J. Fraser, to the Hills north of Simla, for six months. Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, adjutant 37th N.I., furlough for two years. Major A. C. Forth, staff corps, to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions during absence on leave of Lieut. col. J. Michael. Capt. J. Obbard, invalid establishment, secretary to military fund, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, to July 1, Major S. W. Lennox, cadre 23rd L.I., acting as secretary to military fund during leave of Obbard. Major G. M. Payne, executive engineer, public works department, furlough for six months. Surgeon major Irving, M.D., furlough for twenty months. Major gen. H. Milne, infantry, furlough for two years. Conductor J. H. Senior, army commissariat department, furlough for twenty months. Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, cant. mag., Umballa, Punjab, furlough for six months. Lieut. W. Miller, 37th M.N.I., furlough for twenty months. Capt. F. Montague, 4th hussars, to Bombay, from March 20 to April 19. Capt. A. P. Garnett, 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surgeon G. Pain, 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 29 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) W. J. Boyes, adjutant, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages. Ensign J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, from March 20, to study the native languages. Ensign W. R. Routh, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Calcutta, for six months, from March 20, to study the native languages. Capt. G. E. P. Trent, 26th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. P. Wolferstan, 26th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. R. G. Buchanan, 26th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. de W. Jebb, 26th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. W. J. Browne, 36th foot, instructor of musketry, to Murree and Cashmere, for four months, from April 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. M. Barton, for one month, from date of availing himself of it to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign O. Selby, 92nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, late 1st European L.C., 2nd squadron officer 3rd Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his corps, preparatory to embarkation on furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. H. B. Swiney, general list, infantry, 1st squadron subaltern 17th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, from February 20 to March 20. Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, adjutant, 14th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere and Simla, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. The leave granted to Capt. F. S. Hore, 39th foot, in G.O.C.C. March 14, is cancelled. Capt. W. M. N. Kington, 4th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieut. E. Williams, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. A. Cherry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Major and brev. lieut. col. C. P. Lane, 21st hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Capt. G. F. Smith, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Capt. F. B. Prinsep, from March 1 to August 31, to study the native languages. Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. Peebles, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to retirement from the service. Capt. R. Harman, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. Hosack, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Paymaster J. Campbell, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. Jobling, 55th foot, to remain in England, from Sept. 1, 1871, to Feb. 28, 1872, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. L. Wyatt, 55th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. H. Garton, 1st wing subaltern, 14th N.I., to Simla, Nynee Tal, and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Colonel J. Barrett, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Rawul Pindee, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. M. Earle, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Dinapore, to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie, fro April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Captain L. E. Evans, attached to 34th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. C. Torkington, 41st foot, is directed to proceed to England, overland, and join the depot of his regiment; Lieut. Torkington's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on private affairs :—Capt. E. Fortescue, 3rd battalion rifle brigade, brigade major, Umballa, to Bombay, for fifteen days, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough. Cornet W. C. Lloyd, 20th hussars, to Cashmere, for six months, from April 15. Surgeon J. P. Cunningham, M.D., 20th hussars, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Sept. 15. Capt. F. J. Josselyn, 96th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop, 96th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. A. P. Tripe, 96th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. R. K. Ridgeway, 96th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Lieut. B. H. Pollard, 96th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to study native languages. Ensign J. S. D'Aguillar, 96th foot, to Sealkote, from April 15 to July 14. Ensign C. R. Macgregor, 69th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to October 14, to study the native languages. Major C. H. E. Græme, 104th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. J. G. Campbell, 104th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. S. N. Roberts, 104th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. P. Justice, 108th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of availing himself of it. Col. R. N. Raikes, staff corps, doing duty at Fort William, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the presidency, preparatory for embarkation for Europe on furlough. Col. C. Holroyd, staff corps, doing duty at Rawul Pindee, to Assam, for six months, from date of leaving station. Major A. A. Bruce, wing officer, 37th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Brevet major F. W. Russell, late 3rd European light cavalry, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Murree and Cashmere, from May 1 to October 15. Lieut. col. A. S. Smith, Bengal Infantry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Judicial Department—Police.

Capt. W. Robertson, staff corps, superint. of police, Godavery, to b asst. inspector gen. of police.

Capt. C. A. Porteous, staff corps, superint. of police, Tinnevelly, to b superint. of police, in Godavery district.

Capt. H. E. Conningham, staff corps, superint. of police, North Malabar to be probationary superint. of police in Tinnevelly, but to continue to

act as superint. of police in Malabar during employment of Major Davies on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. T. H. B. Young, staff corps, to be probationary superint. of police in South Arcot.

Capt. R. Beatty, 10th regt. N.I., to act as superint of police in Nellore during absence of Major Galbraith on leave, or until further orders.—This cancels his appointment notified in *Gazette* of March 7.

Capt. St. G. Caulfield, probationer for staff corps, asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Vizagapatam, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Coimbatore.

Mr. P. M. Jones, asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam.

Capt. G. H. Tillard, staff corps, asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Nellore, but to continue to act in Cuddapah until further orders.

Capt. W. R. Sheffield, staff corps, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Ganjam, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act in Ganjam until further orders.

Mr. T. E. Thomas, acting asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Tanjore, to be asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Malabar, but to continue to act in Tanjore until further orders.

MILITARY.

REMOVALS, &c.

March 27.—The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Col. C. J. Bradley, staff corps, to general duty at Trichinopoly.

Lieut. col. E. F. Waterman, staff corps, from 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I., 2nd in com. and wing officer 22nd N.I., to remain offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 25th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. W. Dun, staff corps, from 2nd in com. and wing officer 22nd N.I., to 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I.

Lieut. col. A. C. Phillips, staff corps, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I., to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 22nd N.I.

Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell, staff corps, from 2nd in com. and wing officer 28th N.I., to gen. duty at Vellore, under orders of officer commanding centre district.

March 30.—Lieut. col. F. W. A. Robson, staff corps, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 26th N.I., to 2nd in com. and wing officer 28th N.I. —to join.

Major H. H. Foord, A.I.C.E., staff corps, to gen. duty, centre district.

Capt. J. H. M. Barnett, staff corps, from attached 16th N.I., to qrmr. 4th N.I.

Lieut. H. R. Shelley, gen. list, from attached 28th N.I., to offic. qrmr. 22nd N.I.

Lieut. R. H. T. Hill, gen. list, from offic. qrmr. 35th N.I., to qrmr. 39th N.I.—to join when relieved from present duties by Lieut. Bagshawe.

Lieut. H. M. Dale, gen. list, from doing duty sappers and miners, to offic. qrmr. sappers and miners, from March 9, or date of departure of Lieut. Mathias.

DEPOT ORDER—OFFICERS ON DETACHMENT DUTY.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 27.—The following order is confirmed :—

Depot Order, Poonah, dated Dec. 31, 1870.—Making the following acting appointments of officers to the detachment of drafts, &c., proceeding to Secunderabad, with effect from Jan. 2, 1871 :—

Capt. J. L. Stewart, 18th hussars, to command the detachment.

Lieut. J. J. Harvey, 2nd batt. 24th foot, acting adj. and qrmr.

Capt. E. J. Tremlett, R.A., to command No. 1 section.

Capt. W. Chamberlain, 2nd batt. 24th foot, to command No. 2 section.

Lieut. A. F. Adams, 2nd batt. 24th foot, to command No. 3 section.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

April 4.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Presidency of Fort St. George :—

Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, military accountant and offic. controller of military accounts, to be controller of military accounts, v. Col. Drury, dec.

Major J. W. Rideout, examiner of commissariat clothing and stud accounts, and offic. military accountant, to be military accountant, v. Lieut. col. Gillilan.

Lieut. col. E. T. Fasken, examiner of ordnance accounts, and officiating examiner of commissariat clothing and stud accounts, to be examiner of commissariat clothing and stud accounts, v. Major Rideout.

2nd Capt. H. G. Pritchard, who has been appointed to officiate as examiner of ordnance accounts in Madras G.O. dated Dec. 20, 1870, will continue to officiate as such, v. Lieut col. Fasken, until further orders.

Lieut. col. C. S. Elliot, dep. secretary to Govt., military department, Fort St. George, to officiate as examiner, pay department, of that Presidency during absence on furlough of Lieut. col. J. G. Touch.

COURT MARTIAL.—PRIVATE BEARY.—At a general Court-martial held at Bangalore on Feb. 25, 1871, Private James Beary, No. 308, of the 16th Lancers, was arraigned on the following charge :—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, when a prisoner at the Brigade Office at Bangalore, on the 24th day of January, 1871, used violence against Lance serg. W. Aldersley, of the same regiment, by striking him with his clenched fist on the wrist, saying at the same time, "You ——, I will do for you yet," or words to that effect, the said Lance serj. W. Aldersley being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence Private Beary to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, such penal servitude to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C.—Bangalore, Feb. 27, 1871.—(Confirmed).—(Signed) W. A. McCLEVERTY, Lieut. gen. C. in C.—The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with. The prisoner is to be sent to the presidency under an escort, and delivered over to the custody of the civil power.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in March) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major B. M. Deane, assistant quartermaster-general, Mysore division, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 5, 1870. Brig. gen. R. M. Best, commanding Nagpore force, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 4. Capt. J. Goldie, 16th lancers, privilege leave for forty days, from April 5. Col. G. F. Shakespear, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, southern districts, and officiating centre districts and Straits, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 1, or date of departure. Brig. gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding southern district, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 7. Asst. surg. G. Park, 9th brig. R.A., unfit to do duty with troops. 2nd Capt. J. E. Gubbins, 5th brig. R.A., unfit to do duty with troops. Ens. E. F. Braine, 1st batt. 21st foot, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Col. E. Gage, officiating commandant 15th N.I., for four months, from March 27, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on private affairs. Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, adjutant 2nd regt. native inf., from March 25, to Madras. Capt. C. T. P. Luxmore, quarter-master 39th native infantry, from March 29, or date of departure, to Madras. Col. C. A. Orr, royal (Madras) engineers, secretary to Government in public works department, to return to Europe, with a view to reside there, embarking from Madras. Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, staff corps, adjutant 2nd regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Col. W. G. Owen, infantry, commandant 12th regiment N.I., to avail himself, within three months from Jan. 20, 1871, of the furlough granted to him in G.O.G. of Dec. 20 last, and is specially granted preparatory leave from Feb. 27 to April 1, 1871. The furlough, to sea and Australia, granted in G.O.G. Oct. 25, 1870, No. 299, to Lieut. col. W. K. Hawkins, cadre 40th regt. N.I., is extended to a further period of twelve months. Major J. W. Orr, staff corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, is granted one month's preparatory leave to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe. The furlough to Europe granted in G.O.G. March 22, 1871, No. 76, to Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, adjutant 37th regiment N.I., is cancelled, at that officer's request. Major J. G. Coleman, Madras volunteer guards, has furlough for six months from date of embarkation from Madras. Capt. C. T. P. Luxmoore, staff corps, qrmr. 39th regt N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

AWDRY, Lieut. A., R.E., received charge of the office of executive engr., Lower and Central Scinde, from Capt. P. Phelps, R.E., on March 31. April 11.

BRITTEN, Major T., railway mag., Bhosawul, and mag. F.P. in the Khandeish dist., is invested with powers of a mag. in Nassick dist. April 12.

CHAPMAN, Hon. F. S., resumed charge of his duties as sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general departments, and as chief secy. to the Separate Dept., on April 10. April 11.

MATHEWS—MCARTHUR.—Mr. C. Mathews is app. to offic. as chief engr. and inspector of machinery in H.M.'s Dockyard, v. Mackinlay, retired. Mr. P. McArthur is app. to offic. as asst. chief engr. and inspector of machinery. April 12.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, April 6.—The following officers, attached to the Railway Branch, are graded in the Public Works Department, as under, with effect from Sept. 1, 1870 :—

As supt. engr., 3rd grade.—Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E.

As exec. engrs., 1st grade.—Capt. J. H. White, R.E.; Major J. Bonus, R.E.; Capt. A. Le Messurier, R.E.

As exec. engr., 2nd grade.—Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E.

As exec. engrs., 3rd grade.—Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E.

The following appointment is made during the absence of Col. Trevor, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., act. consulting engr. for railways, to act as chief engr., third grade.

April 8.—Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., is apptd. suptg. engr. 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 10 last.

The following promotions are made with effect from April 1 :—

To be exec. engrs., 2nd grade.—Capt. H. H. Lee, R.E., and Capt. A. R. Seton, R.E.

To be exec. engrs., 3rd grade.—Capt. C. M. Skinner, R.E., and Lieut. A. L. Buckle, R.E.

To be exec. engr., 4th grade.—Mr. H. M. Thompson.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Major H. S., staff corps, to officiate as asst. adjt. gen. of division during furlough of Lieut. col. Bacon. No. 264.

CHITTY—BAUMGARTNER.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval :—Major W. T. Chitty, April 1; Major T. M. Baumgartner, April 4. No. 275.

FELLOWS, Major, offic. wing officer 8th regt. N.I., officiated as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, from March 23 to April 1, v. Major Woodhouse. No. 231.

GABB, Lieut. C. W., gen. list, cav., having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevet from March 27, subject to her Majesty's approval. No. 266.

GREEN, Col. E. A., staff corps, comdt. H.M.'s 19th regt. N.I., is permitted to retire from the service from June 6 next on pension of a col. No. 273.

JENKINS—HEYLAND – STEVENS.—Capt. E. G. Jenkins, 2nd squadron officer 1st Cavalry, offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. A. R. Heyland, offic. 3rd squadron officer, as 2nd squadron officer; and Lieut. M. W. Stevens, 1st squadron subaltern, as 3rd squadron officer, in add. to his own duties, from March 9 to March 19.

MILES.—The servs. of Capt. S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. No. 274, April 11.

NUTTALL, Lieut. col. T., 22nd regt. N.I., to be offic. 2nd in com. during Lieut. col. Hewett's absence.

PLOMER—KARSLAKE—With reference to G.G.O. No. 248 of April 4, Major Plomer is posted to the Northern div., and Capt. Karslake to the Deesa brigade.

PRESTON, Major W. B., S.C., 14th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, during the absence of Major Hill. No. 228, April 8.

WALLACE, Major R., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Asseerghur.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on April 3:—

Major T. Bell, S.C., 2nd in com. 30th N.I.
Major R. J. Castell, S.C., wing officer 4th N.I.
Capt. C. D. J. Dodd, S.C.

SHOLAPOOR.—With reference to G.O., No. 195, dated March 21, 1867, Sholapoor will, in future, be a fourth-class station staff appointment.

JAIL VISITATION.—Under the provisions of Section 38 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1865, the following gentlemen are appointed visitors of the Subordinate Jail, established at Broach, in addition to those mentioned in the Government notification dated Feb. 1 last:—Mr. N. R. Oliver, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Tooljaram Nundkisoredass, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Bumonshaw Mehetajee.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. R. Easum, M.A., for two months. Rev. W. Clark, M.A., for two months. Rev. H. A. Onslow, B.A. for two months. Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., superintendent-general of vaccination, for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure in May next. Lieut. col. H. F. Disbrowe, political superintendent of Pahlunpoor, subsidiary leave for thirty days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in March):—Major J. C. Weir, 2nd foot, to Bombay, to May 15th, in extension, to study the language. Capt. W. J. Holt, 2nd foot, for six months, to study the language. Capt. A. Harness, R.A., to Sept. 30, to Cashmere. Lieut. W. A. Eden, R.A., to Feb. 9, 1872, to England. Col. J. D. Woollcombe, C.B., C.B., to August 9, to England. Capt. G. Walker, 15th hussars, to England, for six months. Lieut. the Hon. E. F. Gifford, H.M.'s 103rd foot, for sixty days, from April 7, on privilege leave. Major Harris, A-E, R.H.A., for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Major Stevenson, E-18, R.A., from April 5 to June 3, on privilege leave. Lieut. Walford, R.A., privilege leave for sixty days, from March 1. Capt. Morse, 9th regt. N.I., privilege leave for thirty days, from April 1. Capt. Metcalfe, 83rd foot, privilege leave for sixty days, from March 10. Lieut. Powell, 83rd foot, privilege leave for sixty days, from March 10. Capt. Coles, 9th regt. N.I., privilege leave for sixty days, from April 7. Col. Whitehill, 23rd regt. N.L.I., privilege leave for sixty days, from April 10. Capt. Gatacre, 23rd regiment N.L.I., privilege leave for sixty days, from April 7. Capt. A. Poole, S.C., H.M.'s 25th regt. N.L.I., for two years. Lieut. col. J. Davidson, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months. Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, for two years. Major J. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years. Major E. M. Playfair, Royal (Madras) Artillery, deputy commissioner, Chindwara, for twenty months. Captain S. W. B. Sherman, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months. Capt. C. H. Grace, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months. Capt. F. Montague, 4th hussars, to England, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. C. D. Bowers, 1st battalion 6th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Surgeon J. Tulloch, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Paymaster (honorary major) T. N. Young, 58th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. J. Stoyle, 59th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. So much of G.O.C. No. 146 of Feb. 25 last as relates to Capt. W. W. Egerton, 1st battalion 8th foot, is cancelled. Qrmr. J. R. Thomson, 8th brigade royal artillery, from date of departure, to England, overland. G.O. No. 12 of Jan. 5 last is cancelled, and Col. F. F. Warden, Madras infantry, commandant 34th regiment Madras L.I., has two years' furlough to Europe from date of embarkation, under regulations of 1868.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—At Lucknow, April 4, wife of C. W. Arathoon, barrister-at-law, son.

CANDY—At Kirkee, April 7, wife of Capt. G. H. Candy, R.A., son.

CARBERRY—At Umritsur, April 5, wife of C. B. Carberry, asst. insp. of schools, daughter.

CHRISTISON—At Darjeeling, April 1, wife of G. W. Christison, daughter.

DAVEY—At Nowkhalee, March 31, wife of W. Davey, son.

ELSAM—At Vingorla, April 5, wife of H. B. Elsam, sub insp., cotton dept., son.

FENTIMAN—At Bangalore, April 5, wife of the Rev. A. Fentiman, daughter.

FISHER—At Mooltan, March 31, wife of V. C. Fisher, R.A., son.

GALTON—At Ootacamund, April 3, wife of C. A. Galton, M.C.S., daughter.

HARDEY—At Calcutta, April 9, Mrs. J. D. F. Hardey, son.

HEFFERAN—At Calcutta, March 31, Mrs. Mary Hefferan, son.

INGELS—At Meywar, April 2, wife of H. B. Ingels, asst. opium agent, son.

KALLONAS—At Awul, Robtuck dist., March 18, wife of U. N. Kallonas, H.M. Customs dept., daughter.

LEECH—At Poona, April 9, wife of Quartermaster C. V. Leech, 58th Regt. (Pompadours), son.

LINDQUIST—At Calcutta, April 10, wife of W. H. Lindquist, Bengal P.S., son.

MCISAAC—At Calicut, April 7, wife of C. McIsaac, daughter.

POTTER—At Bangalore, March 27, wife of C. D. Potter, Great Trigonometrical Survey, daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Calcutta, April 4, wife of J. W. Richardson, son.

SAXTON—At Ootacamund, April 2, wife of Col. G. H. Saxton, daughter.

ST. MARTIN—At Aborfield, April 1, wife of G. F. St. Martin, son.

STIFFLE—At Agra, April 2, wife of W. H. Stiffle, son.

SULLEN—At Lahore, April 1, wife of S. Sullen, jun., son.

WAY—At Saugor, April 4, wife of Capt. G. A. Way, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—KILGOUR.—At Calcutta, April 10, W. Anderson to Frances M., daughter of P. M. Kilgour, of Edinburgh and Calcutta.

CHAPMAN—WRIGHT.—At Roorkee, March 31, W. J. Chapman to Miss M. P. Wright.

CORNISH—WRIGHT.—At Monghyr, April 7, W. H. Cornish, of Goalpara, to Henrietta, daughter of the late R. Wright.

FINLAYSON—MCARTHUR.—At Calcutta, April 6, D. Finlayson to Kathleen N., daughter of the late A. McArthur, of Meergunge, Jessore.

FLANAGAN—BAKE.—At Coimbatore, March 8, C. C. Flanagan, M.A., of the Doveton College, Madras, to Annie, daughter of J. Bake.

GEORGE—EDGE.—At Colaba, April 12, the Rev. D. George, D.D., Minister of Hissar, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late T. Edge, of London.

GRANT—MAITLAND.—At Poona, April 11, John H. Grant, Bombay C.S., to Amy F., daughter of Surg. major Maitland, staff surgeon, Belgaum.

KING—MONCRIEFF.—At Bombay, April 12, Henry M. Kin, of the cotton dept., to Elizabeth Moncrieff.

MUNRO—HERRING.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, April 4, T. R. Munro, to Ellen E., daughter of the late Mathew Herring, Cachar.

SPENCER—MACKENZIE.—At Benares, April 10, Thomas E. Spencer, The Buffs, to Louisa E., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Murray Mackenzie, Bengal H.A.

STEUART—GOSLIN.—At St. Andrew's Kirk, April 11, Thomas Steuart, merchant, Bombay, to Catherine E., daughter of W. W. Goslin, commissariat department.

STILLWELL—GEORGE.—At Calcutta, March 30, Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt. N.I., to Eveline, daughter of Dr. E. George.

DEATHS.

BLANCHETT—At Cawnpore, March 27, Cyril B., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blanchett.

CAMPBELL—At Darjeeling, March 31, Duncan Campbell, missionary of the Church of England, aged 27.

COOPER—At Cuttack, March 29, J. T. Cooper, aged 39.

COURT—At Tanjore, April 4, Mary S., daughter of Capt. H. S. Court, S.C.

CROCKER—At Calcutta, April 7, W. H. R., aged 5, and Florence A, aged 10 months, children of Capt. H. Crocker, of the ship *Arundel*.

DURAND—At Barrackpore, April 9, Margaret E., daughter of Capt. C. J. Durand. [Ellison, aged 8 months.

ELLISON—At Calcutta, March 31, Daniel C., son of Mr. and Mrs. James

GROGAN—At Poona, April 5, Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Grogan, aged 9. [aged 43.

HALLUMS—April 7, Sarah, wife of C. Hallums, superint. of police, B div.,

HEFFERAN—At Calcutta, April 7, Mary, the wife of J. W. Hefferan.

HURST—At Mussoorie, March 29, G. Hurst, aged 47.

LAMBERT—At Bankipore, April 3, Arthur J., son of J. Lambert, district superint. of police.

LOSACH—At Hazareebagh, April 8, Charles R., son of Capt. Losach, forest department, aged 9 months.

TAYLOR—At Nungumbaukum, April 6, Margaret M. A., wife of W. H. Taylor, aged 32.

NIGHTINGALE v. MERCER.—The case of Nightingale *v.* Mercer again came before the Court of Queen's Bench last week. This was the action by Sir Charles Nightingale against Colonel Mercer to recover for the maintenance of his wife, daughter of Sir Charles, and supported by her father for several years during the colonel's absence in India. At the trial before the Lord Chief Justice the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £750. This was an application on the part of Colonel Mercer for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection as to damage, and that the amount awarded was excessive, and also on the ground that the colonel was absent at the time of the trial, and that it was important for him to be enabled to clear his character. After a long hearing it was suggested that the amount of the verdict should be reduced by one-half, and the suggestion was acceded to. The Court gave judgment that on those terms the rule for a new trial should be discharged. As to the question of Colonel Mercer's character, the imputations upon it, contained only in an angry letter of the wife, admitted to have been written under excitement, were stale, and had been, as was obvious, in effect withdrawn and condoned; so that it was unnecessary now to enter into them. The substantial question was as to the willingness of the wife to go out to India in 1862, and the fact that the colonel had done nothing for her support since then. As to the amount awarded, even supposing it to have been too high, and it ought to have been more strictly limited to necessaries actually obtained or moneys actually expended, that objection was disposed of by the reduction of the verdict assented to. Accordingly the application for a new trial was dismissed, the verdict being reduced to the sum of £375.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Friday, April 28, the examination of Dr. Cleghorn was resumed. He enumerated the various Indian woods cultivable in different provinces. The saul of the Terai of Oudh, and the deodar of the slopes of the Himalayas; the teak of the Burman forests, Malabar, and the Nerbuddah, of which there were plantations in British Burmah; the sandal-wood of Mysore, Coorg, and Salem, and the black-woods of Malabar, in the latter second in quality and utility to teak. These were the chief woods. Then followed ebony, various kinds of bamboos, of which there were seven or eight species, including the gigantic bamboo of Burmah; the he bamboo and the she bamboo (so called); the rattan, found abundantly in the Malabar forests with the bamboos, growing to the height of eighty feet or more. All these productions were of commercial value. Along with the bamboos might be named another tree, a species of wild palm, yielding the canes which are a valuable article of commerce. Under the term of minor forest produce came the wild cinnamon of the Malabar forests; the cardamon, found in Coorg, from which the conservator, the Rajah of Travancore, derives a revenue; pepper, a Malabar product, of which there were many gardens, which are private property. Various barks used for tanning were enumerated, which Government at one time made use of for tanning the leather accoutrements of the army. The cassia bark was one of the Indian tanning substances. Gutta-percha came from the forests of Singapore. The forests had been denuded through the demands of commerce for gutta-percha; it was the gum of resinous trees flourishing in Singapore, Borneo, &c. Dr. Montgomery had first found gutta-percha and brought it to notice as an article of commerce. In Assam the tapping of trees for caoutchouc became so general an employment to the people that Government had to put the collecting of this product under regulations devised with the object of preventing the over-tapping of the trees, which was injurious to them. Dammah, wood-oil, and varnish, came from Indian forests. The gum copal is also the basis of a varnish; gamboge is a valuable product of the Malabar forests; certain useful vegetable dyes were obtained, and many varieties of gums. To minor products of the forests were to be added honey and beeswax, largely collected in India by the Hill tribes, who were allowed prescriptive rights to gather, which it would be impolitic to interfere with. Pimento, or alspice, was found in the plantations on the Malabar coast and Cochin. The bread-fruit tree, arica, or betel-nut and cocoa—came under the land, and not under the forest conservancy. The satinwoods and Chittagong wood recommend themselves as well suited for cultivation on the Government plantations of Madras. Charcoal and gunpowder-charcoal were manufactured out of dogwood and other plants; the Government conserved the best for charcoal in certain localities. Among valuable trees were jackwood and mahogany; Government plantations of the latter had been commenced in Bengal. The dhoon was a tree of the wood-oil kind, and it was used for timber in Ceylon. The foregoing list of woods and products served in some measure to show the immense resources (medical and economical) to be developed under the system of forest management now in its infancy.

The beginning of forest conservancy dated from 1856. Since then (the witness stated) a revenue had been gradually obtained from the forests of India which had reached £500,000 per year. From this, however, was to be deducted an expenditure which left a net revenue of £122,000. The area of forest preservation, cultivation, and general management extended over a vast extent of country, which he could not at the moment compute; but about 27,000 square miles of reserve forest land had been demarcated. The expenses had, certainly, absorbed revenue; but the balances had now taken a turn, and he had no doubt the profits to revenue would now go on increasing at a considerable ratio. But, independent of revenue, the forest system introduced in India was most beneficial to the country for climatic considerations, as well for the general prosperity of the people. The Kumari practice of the natives with the forests—that of destroying a valuable forest for the sake of a crop of inferior grain—was highly injurious, and had been forbidden. The Forest Conservancy Department and the revenue authorities worked amicably together in protecting the existing woodlands, and the better tracts were everywhere being demarcated and reserved. One of the earliest emporiums for timber was established by the East India Company at Cochin. The utilisation and value of the timber obtained depended, of course, much on the means of transit; and, consequently, the Department of Forests directed attention to the improvement of forest roads and water communication. The general practice of using leaves for fuel had latterly prevented the common use of manure as fuel by the natives, the manure being so useful in the cultivation of the soil that to use it for fuel was wasteful and improvident. The collection of fuel woods formed a principal duty of the forest conservators. The smaller loppings were those which were used for fuel. The timber of the Central Provinces, which he (the witness) had not visited, but had information regarding, was not so large as that of Malabar. The teak of Malabar was far superior.

Having explained the mode of preparing timber for fuel, the witness replied to questions regarding the means of transit for the produce of the plantations, &c, in the Central Provinces, the Neilgherries, &c. He stated that there were difficulties affecting transit in the more out-of-the way districts which came within the limits of the Conservancy. Such was the case in the Central Provinces, where teak, inferior to that of Malabar, was abundant. But the value of teak as a marketable commodity in the form of timber depended upon the facilities for felling it and carrying the timber. If the Godavery, which was the only river in the Central Provinces, were rendered navigable—which it was not in some parts—the timber could be carried by it, and thus the best advantage could be taken of the teak of this part of India. The teak-wood was not only valuable for ship-building, but for the minor produce it afforded, such as the oils. In the Neilgherries the plantations were assisted by the recent road-making. The increase of barrack accommodation for the troops had caused a great demand for timber, which the Government sought to obtain from the Forest Conservancy. Referring next to Cashmere forests, it was stated that plans had been completed this year for the surveying and demarcation of the province. The subject next turned upon the revenue and expenditure. The witness stated that they had reached the turning-point when revenue began to prove profitable. But, independently of profits, the forestal processes acted beneficially upon climatic influences.

In reply to questions respecting the supply of fuel, the witness said that in some parts of the Punjab and other very dry lands in India there was a great deficiency of firewood. In some parts the natives actually burnt manures for want of other kind of fuel; but the manufacture of timber loggings and the sale of the wood saved the land from the impoverishment consequent on the burning of the more useful manure. Was acquainted with some of the forests of the Himalayas by personal exploration during two years. The plantation system has at present been only carried on upon a very small scale in this region. Agricultural machinery and saw-mills had been introduced for the forestal purposes. The railways of India were now supplied, to some extent, with the requisite hard timber for sleepers; but the demand was, at present, greater than the supply, as railways were so greatly extending throughout the country. Railways were also supplied with timber for fuel. A wood, named the deodar, being a remarkably hard wood, not liable to splitting, was found suitable for railroad sleepers. The ironwoods of Arracan were similarly suitable for sleepers; but there were also some other woods from which the sleepers were manufactured. The demand for fuel by railways drained the stores of this kind of timber (loggings). There was no coal but what was imported for railway purposes; but native coal from the mines discovered in the Nerbudda, &c., would be soon probably available for use. The coal used for railways in India was more than three times the price of wood fuel. It required a very large supply of wood to effect the object of coal for railway locomotion. On the Madras Railway, during the last three or four years, wood fuel was used mixed with a little coal. The railroad contractors arranged with the Government for the supply of the wood fuel; but the supply comes also from private sources.

In reply to questions regarding the spice-bearing trees found in Malabar, the witness said the cultivation was conducted under licenses and contracts. The shell-lac produce was obtained largely in Bengal under licenses. Certain trees were here named as valuable for their medicinal qualities as astringents, &c. Asked again as to the communications with the plantations, the witness stated the Forest Department had been engaged opening up canals and making roads wherever desirable. This was so in respect to the Malabar plantations of teak. The maintenance of the forest preserves was entrusted to those who knew the sort of wood that ought to be preserved, and the forest-keepers employed were such persons. Scientific botanists were wanted, however, as well as merely the European and native forest-keepers. The reproduction of trees for good timbers was best carried on on the banks of navigable rivers. The Forest Department in India extended at this time over a space of country as large as the whole of the British Islands. During the last eight years there had been a steady increase of revenue. The preliminary outlays at first were great, but experience taught us to economise. Their staff was not very costly. There were about eighty-eight Europeans employed as conservators of upper and lower grades, each of whom had a district under his charge. The forestal service had been the means of causing the natives to improve their dwellings in some parts, more particularly in the Mahratta country. Better timber was put into their hands wherewith to build. They were now endeavouring to obtain a larger number of skilled officers for the forestal service. When returning from India, he visited the forest schools of Italy, Germany, and France, and then saw that much was to be learned from their experience, from which he had profited in his superintendence. There was in France a noble institution devoted to instruction in forestry. There were others in Germany. He had seen a notification from the Governor-General of India to the effect that when a proper number of natives had been trained they would be employed in the forests. It had been contemplated by the Government that a training-school should be formed in Upper India. Great Britain had no such institutions for forestal instruction as France and Germany. The persons employed in the Indian service were required to possess a knowledge of levelling, surveying,

and other arts connected with civil engineering. The commencement of cultivating the Indian forests, for the purpose of developing their resources to commerce, dated as far back as 1842. The Department had imported the Australian woods. Through the zealous recognition and assistance of the late Sir Wm. Dennison and Sir Wm. Fergusson specimens of the Cassiarina and other indigenous woods of Australia had been obtained for experimental trials. The plantations cultivated by the Rajah of Travancore in his own right were particularly flourishing estates; but the Rajah had not issued any return of cost and production. He had himself professionally given advice to the Rajah on cultivation. The expenses attendant upon working the plantation system throughout India was, say, £700 per acre per annum. He would obtain for the committee proper returns from India on this head.

T. L. Seccombe, Esq., C.B., of the Finance Department of the India office, gave evidence regarding the successive impositions of income-tax in India, this financial testimony being followed by other evidence relating to the revenue derived from the payments made by the Native States for the protection afforded by the troops lent to the different chiefs by the Supreme Government. [A full report of Mr. Seccombe's evidence will be given in our next.]

The committee resumed its sittings on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., when Sir Cecil Beadon, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was examined on two subjects—the revenue from salt as manufactured in Bengal, and the opium trade and revenue of Bengal. The witness first dealt with the salt monopoly. As with opium, the Government method was to encourage production of salt by advances to the ryots; it bought of the grower, and sold at arbitrary or fixed prices at large profits. In 1867-68 the produce of the salt monopoly was £5,726,093, and therefore, after the land and the opium revenues, the third best as a leading source of revenue. The evidence referred almost entirely to Bengal, with which Sir Cecil Beadon's connection as an Indian official of many years' experience, and in later years as Lieutenant-Governor, rendered him intimately acquainted. The information about salt bore chiefly upon the Governmental system of production. The salt cultivation under protection has been abandoned in Bengal. The witness, in the course of his lengthy evidence, corrected his statements regarding the anomalous portion of the salt revenue in the last few years, by observing that when the Government abandoned its monopoly, they had accumulated vast stores of the manufactured article. By a return produced—of date September, 1869—it was ascertained that the stores conserved as above stated were now exhausted.

On Friday, the 5th inst., Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir F. Halliday were successively examined on the salt and opium revenues. Reports of their evidence will follow in succeeding numbers of the *Mail*.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The name of Haviland Burke, Esq., M.P., has been added to the list of the Indian Finance Committee.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Maxwell Melvill, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

CALL TO THE BAR.—Thomas Jones, Esq., of the University of Dublin, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was called to the degree of the utter bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the 1st inst.

THE BURMESE ENVOYS.—On May 4 the Burmese Envoys, accompanied by Captain Sprye, arrived in Liverpool from Manchester, where they had been visiting for a few days, and were received by the Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who conducted them to their apartments at the North-Western Hotel.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £296,000, to Bombay, £100,000, and Madras, £4,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10¾d. will receive about 5 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 10½d. about 45 per cent. Those above, in full.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL OUTRAM.—The Commissioners for Woods and Forests have given a site of land on the Thames Embankment, adjacent to the Hungerford Bridge, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Outram, the funds for which have been raised by private subscription of personal friends. Mr. Webster, the contractor for the Thames Embankment, has experienced considerable difficulty in the excavation for the foundation for the column, as, owing to the ingress of water, the shaft, which was originally contracted for at a depth of 22ft., had to be carried down to a depth of 44 ft. before solid ground could be reached.

INDIAN DOOB-GRASS.—Among the plants which have received honour and religious veneration among the Hindoos, the Doob-grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) holds a prominent place. Its usefulness, added to its beauty, induced them in their earliest ages to consider it the abode of a benevolent nymph, and it is employed in many of their religious ceremonies. It owes much of its honour to its great tenacity of life, being regarded as an emblem of immortality; and the Veda celebrates it, under one of its names, in words which indicates its supposed mystic origin:—"May *Durva*, which rose from the water of life, which has a hundred roots and a hundred stems, efface a hundred of my sins, and prolong my existence for a hundred years." The extreme rapidity of growth in this grass is here referred to, and it is stated that by merely chopping it in pieces and sprinkling these on prepared ground, a verdant sward may be obtained in a few weeks. The Doob-grass is frequently introduced by name in the popular stories of the country, and the roots are esteemed medicinal.—*Nature*.

ALBERT ARBITRATION BILL.—The House of Commons Committee appointed to try the merits of the Albert Arbitration Bill met on Thursday, Mr. Gathorne Hardy in the chair. The measure, it may be remembered, has already received the assent of the House of Lords. Mr. Denison, Q.C., opened the case for the Bill, and said the only hope for this unfortunate concern was to refer it to an arbitrator, who could settle at once all questions of law, determine the liabilities of the various parties, and, if found necessary, frame a reconstruction scheme of his own. The feeble opposition now offered to the Bill came from about eight policy-holders out of 25,000, and some seven official liquidators, who, for the sake of their own professional interests, might not regret seeing this case become another illustration of "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" in "Bleak House," which ended in a settlement just when the share and estate of everybody concerned had been swallowed up in costs. Mr. James Thomson the gentleman referred to, gave evidence in support of the preamble, and the Committee adjourned.

A NEW SHIP CANAL.—On Wednesday, the 3rd of May, a numerous and influential deputation waited on the Duke of Argyll, on the part of the East India Association, to lay before his Grace a memorial from that body in support of a scheme brought forward by Sir James Elphinstone for cutting a channel through the narrow neck of land projecting from the continent of India, which separates the Gulf of Manaar from the Palk Straits, and thus preventing the necessity of steamers and large ships going round the island of Ceylon. The deputation was introduced by Mr. E. B. Eastwick, M.P., who briefly stated the object of the address. The memorial was read by Mr. William Tayler, who explained shortly the grounds on which the Association had thought it its duty to support the proposal, and the details of the plan were then succinctly and clearly set forth by the projector. Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., Sir A. Cotton, Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Maitland, Mr. Birley, M.P., and several other gentlemen spoke in support of the project, and Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, in an eloquent and emphatic speech, supported the project as one which would secure great advantages, not to Indian shipping alone but to the commerce of the whole civilised world. The Duke of Argyll received the deputation with his usual courtesy, and listened with marked attention to the several addresses. At the close of the discussion his Grace frankly admitted that if the statements made by the several members of the deputation were correct, which he did not doubt, and if the work could be executed at the cost estimated, or anything near it, it would doubtless be worthy of adoption, and he, therefore, would address the Indian Government with the view of obtaining an official estimate, and then give his best consideration to the subject.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May* 1.—THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDALS.—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any hope of the Indian Mutiny medals being speedily distributed to the officers and men of the 81st Regiment, a very small number having as yet been given, and great disappointment being felt by the rest of the regiment at the long delay which had occurred; and whether in future it would not be possible to avoid such delays in the distribution of medals.—Mr. GRANT DUFF replied that the medals referred to by the hon. member had within the last few days been sent to the War Office for distribution. He could assure the hon. member there had been no undue delay on the part of the War Office. The grant of the medals was only extended to the regiment in which the hon. member was interested—the 81st—by a General Order, dated the 12th of August, 1868. As soon as the list of claimants was received from the commanding officer—in May, 1870—it was forwarded to India, and on its return to the India Office, on the 27th of December last, the medals were ordered to be made.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 4.—TROOPS IN INDIA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in answer to Lord E. CECIL, said—The best answer I can give to the noble lord's questions will, I think, be to read an extract from a speech delivered by General Norman in the Legislative Council, who said, on the 24th of March, 1871:—"The stations with the least mortality in the plains were Muttra, where the deaths were only at the rate of 5½ per 1,000; Shahjehanpore, 6½; Seetapore, 7½; Roorkee, 9½; and Fort William, 12½; as compared with the hundred per thousand of former days. Excluding small detachments, the deaths were highest at Jubbulpore, where they amounted

to 40 per 1,000; Peshawur, 33 per 1,000; and Morar, 32 per 1,000. At the hill stations the deaths averaged 11 per 1,000, and at the Hill Convalescent Depots, composed of men who had suffered from sickness, 22½ per 1,000. The Government is fully sensible of the advantage of having troops in the hills, and two admirable hill stations are being pushed on to completion—those of Chakrata and Ranceekhet; but it is not intended to give up important strategic points, or to remove men from good barracks in healthy stations in the plains, though even from these convalescents and working parties may go to the hills annually. The employment of working parties has been most successful in every respect, and during the last hot season no less than 1,170 men were employed, to the benefit of their health and general efficiency, and also to great public advantage in other ways. During the coming hot season we hope to have a total of 6,438 men in the hills in this presidency, and a larger number of the remainder will be well-housed at healthy stations in the plains."

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *May 5*.—OUR ARTILLERY FORCES.—Lord CARNARVON, in moving for returns showing the force of artillery in England, reverted to the lesson taught by the late campaign in France as to the supreme importance of artillery in modern warfare. He complained not only that our artillery force is far below the proportion adopted by Continental armies, but that the number of our batteries is really lower than even a peace establishment at home justified. Instead of considerably less than 400 guns, the War-office ought to have, for a force of 300,000 men, 900 guns fully equipped, and independent of the Reserves, the garrison force, and coast defences.—Lord HARDINGE regretted that the artillery had not been increased to a larger extent.—The Duke of ARGYLL, alluding to an impression that the reduction of the artillery in India and the increase in England were connected together, explained that the former step was decided on by the Government of India long before it was known that the Home force was to be increased. In concluding their financial arrangements, the Government of India decided to reduce the force by five batteries of field and three of garrison artillery, all its members considering that this was expedient and safe, with the exception of Lord Napier of Magdala, who had some objection to it, and it was but natural for an Indian Commander-in-Chief to dislike a reduction of the force. This decision was approved by the India Office at home, which thereupon proposed to the War Office that these batteries should be absorbed at home.—After some further discussion, Lord NORTHBROOK cited figures to show the large increase of Artillery provided in the Army Estimates of the present year; he replied *seriatim* to the allegations of Lord Carnarvon, pointing out that an additional sum of £500,000 was about to be expended on the Artillery, and he expressed an opinion that a force of three hundred and thirty-six guns, which was double that maintained of late years, would be quite sufficient for our defence. There was rather a disposition in the present day to overestimate the force of Artillery requisite for our peace establishment, which was stronger than the peace establishment of any other country.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE believed that it would be impossible always to keep up our Horse and Field Artillery on a war establishment; last year we had 180 guns, which were now increased to 336, and this addition was fairly proportionate to the wants of the service. Doubting whether the Artillery Militia, who were admirable adjuncts for garrison defence, could be drilled to any useful purpose as Field Artillery in the limited time for which they were called out, he said that the essential thing was to keep up *Cadres* of the Artillery and Cavalry, so that those branches could be expanded if the emergency arose. Under all the circumstances, the strength of the Artillery for the present year must be regarded as satisfactory.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *May 5*.—SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS.—In answer to Colonel ANSON, Mr. CARDWELL said,—The Royal Commission have reported that the recommendations of the committee of last year cannot, as the law now stands, be carried into effect by the Executive Government. On the 4th of April I wrote to the India Office, enclosing a copy of the report of the Royal Commission, and proposing legislation on the subject, but I have not yet received a reply.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Colonel SYKES gave notice that he would, on an early day, call attention to the charges upon the revenues of India of £136. 13s. 11d. (or £144. 9s. 5d.) for ten months' drilling of a cavalry recruit, and £63. 8s. 5d. (or £66. 19s.) for seven months' drilling of an infantry recruit for filling up vacancies in the ranks of the European troops in India, as compared with the average cost per recruit of £26. 7s. 5d. while the government of India was under the East India Company; and would move "that these charges are enormously in excess of what can be possibly required for the purpose of properly recruiting the British army in India, and should be reduced."

PETITION PRESENTED.—By Mr. EASTWICK, from the Bombay Association and other inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, with 3,351 signatures, praying attention to the state of the finances and the financial administration of British India, and that the petition may be referred to the Select Committee on Indian Finances.

India Office.

May 6, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps; Col. C. Harris, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Capt. C. T. Lane, Staff Corps; Col. R. J. Hawthorne, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Mullins, Engrs.; Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, Staff Corps; Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. R. G. Magrath, Staff Corps; Surg. A. Sanderson; Col. A. Wyndham, Staff Corps; Major J. G. Pedler, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. E. Westropp; Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Shewell, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. M. McDowell, Cav., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. E. Bonavia; Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, Cav.; Capt. R. F. Litchfield, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. Johnston, Inf.; Capt. G. C. Foord, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—The wife of Lieut. col. Davidson, Royal Engineers, of a son, at 7, Imperial-square, Cheltenham, April 24.

DUFF—The wife of Major A. G. Duff, Madras Army, Deputy Commissioner, Burmah, of a son, at Holland-park, May 4.

LANE—The wife of Major C. S. Lane, Bengal Army, of a son, at the Priory, Christchurch, Hants, April 30.

NICHOLSON—The wife of Colonel Nicholson, 107th Regt., of a daughter, at Rostellan Castle, Cork.

TANNER—The wife of Capt. H. C. B. Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, May 1.

TRAFFORD—The wife of R. W. Trafford, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Sherborne, Dorset, April 26.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRNSFATHER—BELL.—Hugh W. Bairnsfather, Madras Army, to Anne, youngest daughter of John Bell, of Euterkine, Ayreshire, at Euterkine, by the Rev. David Ritchie, April 28.

LOWRY—LYONS.—R. C. Lowry, M.B., Indian Medical Staff, to Adela H., daughter of W. T. B. Lyons, D.L., at Magheragall Church, April 26.

ROLLESTON—MILLER.—Rev. Robert Rolleston to Lucy G., daughter of the late Major William Miller, Bombay Artillery, at St. Paul's, Cheltenham, April 27.

SCHRUMPF—DAVIES.—August Schrumpf, Premier Lieut., 15th Hanoverian Hussars, to Emily F. A., daughter of the late J. M. Davies, H.E.I.C., Bombay C.S., at Frankfort-upon-Maine, May 2.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Colington de V., son of Mackintosh Balfour, of Bombay, at Edinburgh, April 29.

BEARD—Ann, widow of Charles Beard, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at 263, Clapham-road, aged 79, April 27.

CARMICHAEL—Mary E., widow of General C. M. Carmichael, C.B., 20th hussars, and daughter of Capt. Allan Graham, Bengal Art., at Boulogne-sur-mer, April 29.

DRUMMOND—Anna M., wife of the Hon. Robert A. J. Drummond, B.C.S.

FORSYTH—Capt. James Forsyth, Bengal S.C., at 38, Manchester-street, May 1.

HORNIDGE—Richard A., son of Marmaduke Hornidge, at Wangarei, New Zealand, Feb. 19.

KING—Edith M., daughter of Joshua King, Bombay C.S., at 1, St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge, April 26.

LUGRIN—Mary A. M., widow of William C. Lugrin, of Bombay, at Clapton, April 26.

MACNAGHTEN—Isabella, wife of Elliot Macnaghten, at 84, Eccleston-square, May 1.

PASLEY—Arthur B. S., son of Captain Hamilton G. Pasley (late of the Cape Mounted Riflemen), at St. Helier's, Jersey, April 28.

RENOUARD—Capt. Henry James Renouard, 83rd Regt., at Poonah, Bombay, April 2.

WOOD—Isabella A., the wife of Edward Wood, daughter of the late Lieut. col. John P. Boileau, Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 34.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 29. Str. Golden Horn, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—29. Reine des Anges, Mauritius; str. Cheviot, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—30. Sagittaire, Reunion.—May 1. Saga, Mauritius; Nubia, Zanzibar; Sea Bird, Hong Kong; Ailsa, Calcutta; Chusan, Calcutta; Noach III., Batavia.—2. Str. Quito, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Broughty Castle, Calcutta; Gertrude, Calcutta; Trochague, Mauritius; str. Una,

Calicut, via Suez Canal; str. Mauritius, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—3. John Bunyan, Moulmain.—4. Laurens Coster, Pasarocang; Red Jacket, Calcutta; Durham, Calcutta; Eleanor, Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Singapore, via Suez Canal, April 29.—AT LIVERPOOL.—FROM BOMBAY.—Major gen. and Mrs. G. Whish, Miss Whish, Major gen. and Mrs. Montgomery, Col. C. Need, two Misses Need, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Magrath, Major J. and Mrs. Harris, Capt. W. G. Mackie. Capt. C. S. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Wareham, Surg. H. Burn, Capt. and Mrs. F. Newbury, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Younghusband, Miss Hammond, Mr. L. Robinson, Mr. H. Langton, Mrs. A. Hunt, Mrs. C. Drawbridge, Mrs. C. D. La Touche, Mrs. Tube, Mrs. Connor, two Misses Wisham, Mr. G. R. Davis, Mr. T. Stewart.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. Str. Bernard, Penang, via Suez Canal.—27. Str. William III., Batavia.—29. Trinidad, Batavia.—May 1. Clara, Calcutta; Sir George Gray, Colombo; Gebroeders v. d. Beek, Batavia; Annie Fletcher, Bombay; Wm. Mitchell, Point de Galle; Twilight, Point de Galle; Warwick Castle, Aden.—2. Isabella, Calcutta; Ben Nevis, Penang; Diamond, Calcutta; Mikado, Hong Kong; Oneiza, Yokohama.—3. Abonkir, Batavia; Lincelles, Madras.—4. Str. Dana, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, May 6.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. A. Porter, Mr. S. Fowler, Mrs. A. Soundy and child, Mr. C. Schneider, Mr. A. Jameson, Mr. W. Nicoll, Lieut. Kingscote, Navigating Lieut. Palmer, Mr. Benedict. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. A. Bolton, A. G. Whitby, O. Murray.

Per str. Candia, May 9.—From BRINDISI.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Steel. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. C. H. Craven.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Arizona, Liverpool for Bombay, Jan. 9.
Alaska, Calcutta for Dundee, March 12, lat. 26 S., lon. 5 E.
Alice, Coringa Bay for London, April 3, lat. 24 N., lon. 44 W.
Bates Family, Liverpool for Calcutta, March 21, lat. 10 S., lon. 84 E.
Burden (?), Glasgow for Rangoon, March 17, lat. 2·55 N., lon. 25·12 W.
Cornubia (?), Calcutta for Dundee, March 2, on the line, lon. 19 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

DEMERARA, April 6.—The Neva, from Calcutta, which arrived here March 28, had made the land to windward on the 25th, but passed the lighthouse in a squall, and got aground off Plantation Devonshire Castle, on the Arabian coast; she was got off next day with assistance.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS—Mr. G. A. Ballard, Miss Ballard, and Miss Parr.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. East, Ensign Macgregor, and Capt. R. F. Litchfield.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Sherlock.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Paul.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Asst. surg. Mulvaney, and Mr. J. McGregor.
BRINDISI to SUEZ.—Mr. W. A. Ogg.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Col. the Hon. W. Feilding, and Capt. H. Brooke.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth, son, and daughter, Mr. A. N. Buchanan, and Mr. Le Feuvre.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Humes and two children, and Miss Agar.

MAY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Cornet Evett.

MAY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Theobald.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major W. M. Williams.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Archer.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lowther.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, and Mr. Froude.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, May 20.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, May 19.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Nincpence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

THE FEAST TAX.—A memorial is shortly to be presented to H.E. the Governor in Council by the native inhabitants of Bombay against the passing of the Feast Tax Bill. The Bill has been severely condemned by the press of the different presidencies.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		96¾
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	92¼ ⅜
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		92¼ ⅜
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		100⅝
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		107⅞ ¾

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾ ⅛d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		208
	India 5 per cent.		111½
	India 4 per cent.		100⅝ to ¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99¼
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¼ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to ¾
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¼ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s. to 20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104¾ to 105¼
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104 to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13 to 14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	8¼ to 8½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6½ to 6¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9⅜ to 10
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100 to 102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49½ to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

THE SALT AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AT BOMBAY.—We understand that sanction has been given to the proposal that the Salt Department shall be separated from the Customs; and we believe that the post of Collector or Commissioner will be given to Mr. George Pedder, who made a searching and able report on the whole subject.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That NO EXAMINATION for APPOINTMENT to the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE will be held in AUGUST, 1871.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 17th April, 1871.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES at the recent OPEN COMPETITION for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA, provided they Pass a Medical Examination to be held in London within the next few days:—

In Order of Merit.	Name.	Total Number of Marks.
1.	Barry, William Russell	1,969
2.	Cochrane, James Church	1,698
3.	Birks, Arthur Rawson	1,600
4.	Fanshawe, Herbert Charles	1,560
5.	Bainbridge, Angelo Coutts	1,553
6.	Fox, Francis William	1,488
7.	Gupta, Krishna Govinda	1,486
8.	Anderson, Henry Aiken	1,436
9.	Copieston, Frederick Selwyn ...	1,402
10.	Laurie, Lewis Kossuth	1,376
11.	Scott, Ross	1,370
12.	Wyer, Thomas Rowland	1,369
13.	Berry, Frederick Charles	1,364
14.	Henry, Edward Richard	1,347
15.	Bradbury, Henry Buckley	1,336
16.	Obbard, Robert	1,335
17.	Giles, Frank	1,331
18.	Conybeare, Henry Crawford Arthur	1,329
19.	Winchester, Charles Blake	1,319
20.	Allen, David Bird	1,305
21.	Shewan, Alexander	1,293
22.	Godfrey, George	1,281
23.	Manisty, George Eldon	1,270
24.	Benson, Ralph Sillery	1,268
	Hare, Lancelot	1,268
26.	Mackie, Andrew Wallace	1,264
27.	Wynne, Sydney Arthur Henry ...	1,253
28.	Grierson, George Abraham	1,252
29.	Tobin, Henry Murray	1,244
30.	Jones, Samuel Simpson	1,242
	Paterson, Alexander	1,242
32.	Lee, John Theodore	1,239
33.	Kisch, Hermann Michael	1,231
34.	Risley, Herbert Hope	1,208
35.	Spencer, Egerton Edward	1,206

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

(Signed) RIDGWAY & SONS,
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Dated 11th March, 1870.

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Ditto, ditto, higher quality, richly engraved	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, best quality	12	12	0

¾ Plate Watches, £3. 3s. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (GENTLEMEN).

ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ...	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, jewelled in six holes, gold balance	13	13	0

¾ Plate Watches, £3. 3s. extra.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 22; Agra, April 20; Calcutta and Madras, April 19.

THE Madras Government Order regarding the 19th N.I. will be found elsewhere. It appears to deal out impartial justice to the chief offenders both among the officers and the men, so far at least as we have yet learned. The removal from their commands of Colonel Cholmeley, Lieut. Colonels Firth and Bowen, the wing officers, and Captain Atkinson, the Adjutant, would seem to be justified by the various faults of omission or commission which together produced the insubordinate outbreak that has ended in the dismissal of one whole company, and of the men composing the Quarter-Guard of the Regiment on a certain evening in February. Colonel Cholmeley's share in the general blundering is sufficiently explained in Lord Napier's Order. It was only meet that the worst offenders among the Sepoys should suffer condign punishment for their mutinous mode of seeking redress for a just grievance. The chief fault of the other three English officers seems to have lain in their utter carelessness to acquaint themselves with the rules of the service. The men were quite right in expecting two months' advance of pay on their departure to a foreign station. By the rules of the service they were entitled to that, in view of the arrangements they had to make for leaving their families at home and paying any debts they might themselves have incurred. But their officers persisted in offering them only one month's advance, and the latest consequences, however unpleasant, of such perverse or ignorant blundering, can hardly be deemed unjust to those concerned.

Two of these officers are quite new to their regiment, their names not appearing in the "Army List" for January last. One of them, Colonel Firth, appears to have replaced Colonel Jenkins, who, according to the *Madras Mail*, was removed from his command for having worried his men on the march from Kurnool to Gooty by making them march all the way with knapsacks on and fixed bayonets. This little matter apart however, it is certain that constant changes in the higher commissioned ranks of native regiments officered under the present system must play the mischief with the moral tone of the men. The whole system is radically bad, but there is surely no need to go out of the way in order to make bad worse.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD having returned from his shooting trip among the lions of Kattywar—too late to meet Mr. Seward at the farewell dinner given to the erewhile Foreign Secretary of Mr. Lincoln by the Byculla Club—presided on the 21st at the meeting of his Legislative Council. Thanks to the outcry raised by the native public and enforced by the able pleading of three of his councillors, Sir Seymour has consented to withdraw his preposterous Bill for a tax on native feasts, a piece of legislation worthy to compare with the sumptuary edicts of our own Plantagenent and Tudor princes. Still bent on raising money somehow, the Governor of Bombay is said to have proposed replacing the condemned impost by a graduated marriage-tax, which sounds hardly less objectionable. A light tax not on marriages but on all kinds of noisy public processions might have more to say for itself, if money could not be raised by some method less likely to clash with native feeling.

WE have no further details of Lord Mayo's progress since his brief visit to Lucknow, where he arrived on the 19th April from Cawnpore. His inspection of the Machi Bhawan, which Sir H. Lawrence held for a time, in 1857, ended in a decision to let the old fort stand for the present. In the evening he started on a shooting trip for Seetapore.

GENERAL BARROW is reported to be mending slowly, but there seems little chance of his entire recovery without a trip to England. It was arranged that in the event of his coming home Sir G. Couper would act as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The General's illness had caused widespread sorrow among the natives of Oudh, with whom he has long been a special favourite.

MR. SEWARD appears to have left India with a generally pleased impression of all he has seen there, and with very kindly feelings towards all who have entertained him on his travels. At the Byculla Club dinner he expressed his admiration of our "proconsular" system, quoted instances of its excellent working, and went so far as to opine that ere long we shall cease to feel the need of "maintaining an Indian army to hold these possessions, and a European army to watch the Indian one." It was very good of him to say so, but even Englishmen are not superhuman, and we must beg to doubt the early advent of so happy a time.

WE are sorry to hear that General Innes, formerly of the old 14th Bengal N.I., died at Simla on the 10th May, from the effects of an accidental fall.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram, the case of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, the alleged Wahabies removed for trial to Patna, came before Mr. Justice Phear and two other judges at Calcutta. The Advocate-General opposed the attempt to transfer a criminal case from a Mofussil Court, arguing that the High Court had no power, except as a Court of Appeal, to order the transfer. No such power existed in the old Supreme or Sudder Courts, nor had any such been conferred by the Charter of 1865. The counsel for the prisoners, on the other hand, maintained that after the fusion of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into the High Court, new powers were added to those previously existing. Several instances were

brought forward, which did not seem quite to fit the present case. This point was reserved however, and the Advocate-General then showed cause why the trial should come off at Patna, the chief seat of the treason alleged. In England the trial would take place in the county where the crime had been committed. With regard to the affidavits in support of the present application, he averred that many of them were undoubtedly false, and nearly all were made by persons of doubtful character. The case was still going on last Monday; the chief objection to a trial before the Judge of Patna, who has had no legal training, being still to discuss.

In answer to recent complaints about his interference with the treaty rights of English traders, the King of Burmah is said in a recent telegram to have officially repudiated all desire to establish trade monopolies. By way of proving his good faith, he has given two entertainments, one to European and East Indian, another to Mogul and Chinese merchants.

The Viceroy was to arrive at Simla on May 5, and hold his first Council there the next day.

General Donald Stewart has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Andaman Islands.

Prince Azeem Jah has at length been gratified by the formal announcement of his promotion to the rank of Prince of Arcot. On the 12th April Lord Napier (of Madras) publicly presented him with her Majesty's letters patent, conferring the title for something like which he has so long been agitating with an importunity that nothing could withstand.

It seems, from a recent order of Lord Napier (of Magdala), that the practice of teaching infantry soldiers a certain amount of gun-drill—a practice introduced into the Indian Army about twenty years ago—has for some time fallen into general disuse. Lord Napier however is determined not to put up with any further neglect of a practice so useful in time of need. He has accordingly drawn the attention of general officers to the existing orders on the subject, and requests that those officers will take means to carry them out, wherever and whenever the requisite means are available. When heavy guns are not within reach, field-gun drill is to be substituted.

The report of the capture of Herat by Yakoob Khan turns out as groundless as it certainly looked. A Calcutta telegram of May 12 reports an engagement between the Ameer's rebel son and the Herat garrison, in which the former was defeated. Herat itself is said to be in good heart. A telegram four days older had announced the siege of that city, and the scarcity of provisions within its walls. The Governor was then waiting for reinforcements. In all likelihood it was the appearance of these which led to the engagement that ended so badly for Yakoob Khan. A severe famine was also reported in the neighbourhood of Herat.

Colonel Strachey's Exposition of Indian Public Works contains some interesting details regarding Indian Railways. The East Indian system, including the lately opened Jubbulpore section, has a total length of 1,501 miles, representing a capital of about 30 millions. Its gross revenue now amounts to nearly three millions, and the working charges to about £1,400,000. The receipts average £2,000 a mile per annum, or not far from £39 a week, which will bear comparison with the average of European lines. Of the Great Indian Peninsula system, with a total capital of 27 millions, 1,257 miles are now open, and 15 more remain to open. Its gross revenue is a little under two millions, and the gross receipts are about £1,600 a mile, or £31 a week. Unlike the first-named, it still fails to cover the guaranteed interest by 30 per cent., owing to the heavy cost of repairs for a large number of masonry works. The Madras line, which has just been opened right through, has a total length of 854 miles on a capital of ten millions. Its gross income of about £600,000 represents an annual value of £720 a mile, equal to nearly £14 per mile per week. This railway pays at present only three per cent. out of the five guaranteed. Of the Punjab, Sindh, and Delhi lines there is a total length of 662 miles on a capital of 9½ millions. The working charges take more than £350,000 out of a gross income of £500,000, or £25 per week. These lines yield a net profit of only 1½ per cent. Still less fortunate is the Indus Flotilla, which forms a part of the same undertaking. The Bombay and Baroda line of 307 miles, with a capital of 7½ millions, earns about £500,000 a-year, of which £330,000 go for working expenses. Its income averages £31 a week, but the heavy working charges reduce the net profits to 2 per cent. on the capital. The Eastern Bengal line, on the other hand, nearly pays the guarantee already, on a total length of 157 miles open, and a capital of 2¾ millions. It yields about £270,000 a year, or nearly £33 a week. Very different is the Great Southern of India, the cheapest line yet made in the country, yet one of the least profitable, yielding only about 2 per cent. on a capital of 1½ million, and a total length of 168 miles. Of the Oudh and Rohilkund system, 706 miles long, only 42 miles are yet completed, but 500 more will probably be opened in 1873.

Several of these railways are still adding to their length. The Madras line has a branch of about twenty-five miles under progress to the foot of the Nilgherries, which is not likely to pay the guaranteed interest. The Great Southern of India is to have an extension of 210 miles to Tuticorin which, if carried out on the broad guage, will be equally unprofitable, in Colonel Strachey's opinion. An extension of seventy-seven miles from Ahmedabad to Wudwan is being made by the Bombay and Baroda Company, who expect from it more than Colonel Strachey does. He maintains the hopelessness of competing with the seaborne trade by means of a railway carried round the circumference of a circle. Its only chance of success would be to work it in aid of the seaborne traffic. Besides these extensions the new Camorta Company has projected a line of a hundred miles to Cuddalore. For this line also the Colonel predicts a permanent failure, if it is carried out under the broad guage.

From Mr. Howell's recent Memorandum on the Educational Statistics of British India, we learn that the school-going population of that country is reckoned at twenty-five millions, if not more. Out of this total the number of pupils in national schools and colleges amounts to 1,096,028, distributed among 37,064 schools. There are about half-a-million pupils altogether in the purely Government institutions, of whom 4,683 are studying in the 31 colleges; the remainder being divided among the 10,575 schools. The 20 Aided Colleges contain 1,789 pupils, while nearly 300,000 pupils are taught in 7,572 Aided Schools. In what are called the Unaided Schools, 2,362 in number, there are 39,337 pupils. The remaining quarter of a million attend the 16,231 Indigenous Schools. Bombay shows the largest number of pupils of all kinds, 207,290, and of Government scholars 152,845, in 2,494 schools; Madras the largest number of Unaided Schools, 1,140, and of pupils in them, 21,453. The North-Western Provinces rank next to Bombay in the aggregate of pupils, Bengal standing third only; the Punjab fourth, and Madras fifth. In the North-West there are 3,674 Government scholars, but the scholars in them are 23,000 fewer than in Bombay. Oudh, with its eleven millions of people, has only 36,640 pupils, or 19,000 fewer than British Burmah, with its population of only 2,395,985. Out of nearly the same population, only 16,917 pupils are reckoned up in the Berars. The North-West, Punjab, and British Burmah show the largest number of pupils in the indigenous schools. Bengal has 9 Government and 6 aided colleges, Madras 8 of each kind, the North-West 6 of one and 4 of the other, which contain between them 500 more scholars than the 15 colleges of Bengal, and 2,400 more than the 16 colleges of Madras.

There are altogether 2,769 schools and colleges where English is taught to 165,831 scholars—a proportion far too small to meet the native. Out of that total, Bengal claims 60,149 taught in 860 schools, Madras 41,622 with 681 schools, while only 20,000 attend 410 schools in the North-West Provinces, and 17,533 attend 241 schools in Bombay. In the Punjab 8,763 learn English in 176 schools, while in the Berars 141 schools turn out only 1,639 scholars.

The whole cost of educating 1,096,028 pupils amounts to £1,210,076. 17s. 2d., or little more than a pound a head. To this sum the Imperial Exchequer contributes £622,575, the remainder being raised by local cesses and subscriptions. For Bengal the Imperial grant is £184,245, against £132,262 sup-

plied from local sources. In the North-West the proportions are nearly equal; £93,430 to £94,570. In Madras the Imperial outlay £98,486 exceeds the local by about £15,000. In Bombay on the other hand the local outlay is £146,110 to £89,157 furnished by the State. In Sindh, Oudh, and British Burmah the local outlay markedly exceeds the Imperial. The Central Provinces also contribute more than half of the £50,950 laid out on their own schools. The Berars take from the Central Government about six times, and Mysore about twice as much as the amount of its local outlay. Of the £108,399 expended in the Punjab the Imperial grant supplies £57,637. The total cost to the State for Direction and Inspection amounts to £96,001, out of which Bengal takes about 27 per cent. for a staff of sixty-one Europeans and 1,224 natives, Bombay 20 per cent. for thirty-three Europeans and 1,444 natives; while in Madras forty-seven European and 331 natives require about 18 per cent., and in the North-West thirty-nine Europeans and 774 natives cost as much as 34 per cent. The Punjab takes 13 per cent. for its small staff of thirty-two European and 145 native directors, inspectors, and teachers, while the Central Provinces receive only 2 per cent. for thirteen Europeans and 269 natives. Altogether there are nine Directors, all European, and 342 Inspectors, of whom forty-two only are European. Of the schoolmasters 244 are European to 4,7[illegible] natives. It cannot be alleged that so small a proportion of white men is unfair to the natives, whose relative numbers are steadily increasing, and many of whom, according to Mr. Howell, are already qualifying as masters and inspectors for the higher post of a Director. In the interests of an English education we would rather see some present increase of the European element, but one great hindrance to the spread of English schools undoubtedly lies in their greater costliness. In time perhaps it may be feasible to secure for such schools a competent staff of teachers from among the natives themselves.

By an unlucky oversight the *Pioneer's* statement regarding an order from home to reduce the furlough of officers who retain their appointments on half-staff pay, from two years to one only, was inserted in our last issue without the needful correction. We take the earliest opportunity therefore to deny the truth of a statement so startling that the *Pioneer* itself could "hardly believe it," in spite of the "grave authority" whence which it was made. We are glad to assure our readers that [illegible] such order has ever been issued by the India Office, nor is anything of the kind likely to come under discussion there.

The Duke of Argyll's answer to the deputation which recently waited on him in behalf of a scheme for making a good ship-channel between Madras and Ceylon, must have gratified all who heard it. "If the canal can be cut, gentlemen, for anything like the sum you mention, all I can say is, that it should be set about immediately." It was not indeed the Indian Government only, he went on to say, who were interested in a scheme that would benefit Ceylon also and England; but his Grace would willingly further its execution by sending out word at once to India, in order that Mr. Robertson, the engineer now employed on Indian harbours, might carry out the necessary surveys and draw up estimates of the probable cost. With regard to the estimated outlay of ninety or a hundred thousand pounds, such a sum could be raised here to-morrow, if the right to levy a small toll were only guaranteed to the contributors. We do not see however why the Indian Government should not take the venture into its own hands. The cutting of a channel through 250 yards of sandbank and two miles of the long tongue of land that stretches from the Madras coast towards Adam's Bridge, would open out a large landlocked harbour which, if connected with the railway from Madura, would supersede Tuticorin as the place of export for cotton from Southern India.

The Methodists appear to be exulting in the conversion of "the great Indian reformer, Baboo Chunder Sen," as described in a letter of March 2 from Dr. Thorburn at Lucknow. We hope they do not wish us to believe that they have got hold of the genuine Keshab Chandar Sen, the Brâmoist leader, but the way they speak of their grand catch would almost show they did. All we need say is that the Lucknow convert is quite another and much smaller personage than his namesake at Calcutta.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Gen. Innes, at Simla, May 10, from the effects of an accidental fall.

Madras.—Asst. surg. J. Macpherson, M.D., in medical charge of H.M.'s 38th regiment N.I. stationed at Trichinopoly, at Madras, April. The Rev. J. C. Street, formerly chaplain H.E.I.C.S., at Exeter, aged 66, May 2.

Bombay Civil Service.—Mr. G. H. W. Shelvertón, deputy superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, near Doomagoo Irum, aged 39, Feb. 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, May 2.—From Bombay.—Mr. Chevalier, Mr. G. Mills, Major H. Lock, Mr. R. C. Young, Mr. F. Graf, Mr. H. E. Crum, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Lieut. Ross, Col. Gell, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. R. D. Grant, Mr. P. F. Robertson, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Buckham, Col. Raikes, Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. J. M. Scott, Mr. W. B. MacTarrish, Mr. Allen, Mr. P. G. Gibson, Mr. R. P. Chrisholm, Mr. Ambrobus, Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Lieut. E. C. More, Mrs. Watson and child, Capt. Lambert, Mr. H. Standen, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Capt. E. H. Trevor, Major Fellows, Major general Kampton, Mr. Le Mesurier. From Calcutta.—Mr. W. Stokes, Mr. H. S. Cox, Mr. Sutherland, Dr. F. W. Innes, Major gen. and Mrs. Fytche, From Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Melleson, Mr. and Mrs. Reath, Mr. J. D. Davidson.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, May 21.—From Bombay.—Mr. W. Standen, Col. and Mrs. Maggnaciac and two infants, Mr. Ryad, Asst.-Surg. Flolliots. Mr. and Mrs. Grant and two infants, Mr. J. Broughton, Capt. Walford, Asst.-Surg. Campbell, Asst.-Surg. Muear, Mrs. Robertson, Asst.-Surg. Gwy, Lieut. F. H. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Mr. Odell, Lieut. E. C. Moore, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Capt. Lambert, Dr. de Fabeck, Col. and Mrs. Fife and five children, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Mrs. Watson and two children, Rev. E. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and three infants, Major and Mrs. Shaw and infant and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Coldstream and two infants, Captain Cathcart, Mr. W. L. Gulpine, Mr. F. Speck, Mr. J. E. Stafford. From Madras.—Capt. Blair, Mrs. Jewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and three children, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Bickle and four children, Capt. Miers, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Kinclersby and infant, Mrs. Ludlow and child, Major and Mrs. Orr.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 16, 1871.

LORD SALISBURY ON INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

In presenting petitions from the people of Madras and Calcutta, for a Royal Commission to inquire into certain grievances arising from the present mode of governing India, Lord Salisbury owned to a very imperfect sympathy with the prayer of his clients. He thought that the general principle of Indian finance "required consideration," and that the Viceroy's Council "might be selected with more careful attention to the interests of the people at large." But when he passed from generals to particulars, his antagonism to the views of the petitioners at once asserted itself. At heart a pure despot, his Lordship cannot tolerate the slightest approach to popular government. It pleases him to think that the Indian ideal of finance is "the idea of repose," and therefore he deprecates the present system of annual budgets as "a dangerous interference with the peace of the natives." What but mischief, he asks, in effect, can come of rousing them from their normal slumbers to compare their present with their former burdens? To bother them with annual budgets and fresh taxation is wantonly to augment the difficulties and dangers of our rule. In like manner his Lordship protested against any attempt to introduce representative government among a people to whom such things were altogether strange and naturally unsuited. To give the Legislative Council more of a representative character would not only throw everything into confusion, but would also tend to "subject the Government to the influence of a narrow though influential class, consisting partly of Englishmen and partly of natives, but wholly distinct from the vast mass of the people."

This sort of reasoning labours under one small disadvantage—it assumes a state of things which no longer exists. There is no use in trying to mop out the Atlantic. Lord Salisbury may deem it possible to outvie Canute, and bid the rising tide not only stop where it is, but go backwards. The laws of nature however and the logic of facts are too strong for such blind worshippers of the past. His Lordship's talents would be better employed in trying to regulate the movement he would seek so vainly to arrest. The mischief, if it is mischief, of unsettling the native mind is already done. The yearly budget has become an institution. The people of India have enjoyed some kind of virtual representation in the Supreme Council for nearly twenty years past. The Press of India has been free for nearly twice that period. European culture and enterprise are everywhere leavening the native mind and eating into the crust of Eastern habit. The need for new taxation involves new

concessions of some kind to the tax-payers, who have already learned the secret of combination for political ends. In the face of these facts it is idle to advocate a return to the patriarchal policy of other days. If Lord Salisbury's arguments mean anything, we ought to undo the whole of our recent work in India, and renew that happy state of things which prevailed when "interlopers" might be deported at a moment's notice, when the Company enjoyed a monopoly of the Indian trade, when Sudder Judges administered Regulation Law without fear of criticism from English barristers, when no one had thought of establishing government schools, and Lancashire had not yet learned to take a lively interest in the growth of Indian cotton.

As it is simply impossible however to retrace our steps, would it not be as well to keep moving gently forward with the times? It is rather too early yet for a Native Parliament, but something might be done towards strengthening the popular element in the Legislative Council. The interference even of "a narrow class" partly European and partly native would save the Government from many serious mistakes, and pave the way for further experiments in the same direction. With regard to the native prayer for a Royal Commission of enquiry into existing grievances, we certainly cannot with the Duke of Argyll read it as "a vote of censure on the existing Government of India both in India and at home." It simply means a demand that ample evidence should be taken on certain subjects not from one class only but from all, and that such evidence could best be taken in India. Save for the greater ease of conducting a searching enquiry on the spot, there need be no practical difference between a Royal Commission and the present Committee, if the work of the latter is only carried out in perfect good faith. For that end witnesses must be encouraged to come over to England. There are not a few native gentlemen competent and willing under certain conditions to give useful evidence before the Committee, and there must be at least two or three members of the Committee qualified to address them in their own tongues. One of our correspondents lately suggested that an invitation from the Duke of Argyll would be received by such persons as equivalent to a command. According to the Shastrees such an arrangement would of itself protect those invited against all danger of losing caste. Why should not this be done at once, if possible, so that some of the evidence in question could be taken before the coming winter?

THE ADVANTAGES OF A LOCAL ENGLISH ARMY IN INDIA.

THAT Mr. Eastwick will succeed in his attempt to restore the old local European army in India, is more perhaps than we can venture to hope, although we believe that a similar attempt was projected by Mr. Disraeli's Government on the eve of its retirement from office. Too many interests we fear will be found arrayed against a measure recommended alike by past experience and by the patent difficulties in the way of Mr. Cardwell's present scheme. Nevertheless, we are sure that Mr. Eastwick will carry with him the best wishes of all who regard the question with special reference to the well-being of our Indian Empire. Which on the whole is best suited to that end, a permanent British army for special Indian service, or an army always changing, always liable to be drawn upon for service elsewhere, and of which a large fraction will every year be sailing to and fro at a heavy expense to the Indian Govern me?

We have already exposed the falsity of the assumption, so far as facts go, that a local British Army is apt to be less loyal or worse disciplined than a British garrison furnished by the War Office. But popular fallacies are hard of killing, and these two when the question comes on for Parliamentary handling, will no doubt rear their heads as loftily as ever in Mr. Eastwick's face. We can only hope that he will take care to proclaim the truth, of which ample evidence must lie to his hands in the records of the Indian Government, as well as in the private papers of men like Lord Gough, Sir Charles Napier, Lord Hardinge, and other competent judges. Has not General after General of the Horse Guards Army testified in public or private to the genuine discipline, the unsurpassed soldiership, or the steadfast loyalty of this or that section of the Company's European troops? It may suit the mere martinets and the partisans of Horse Guards supremacy to run down the character of a force which never disgraced itself in the hour of trial, never flinched from the work cut out for it, nor failed to meet the most trying calls upon its courage and endurance. But Sir Charles Napier for one knew better, and was never backward in avowing his admiration for troops whom he considered equal to the finest in the world. If discipline means anything, it means that state of general efficiency which ensures from an regiment or an army the ready and thorough discharge of any duty required at its hands. Regarded in this light, the Company's Europeans stood second to no army in Europe. They would go anywhere and do anything. To the native courage and steadiness of their race they added powers of endurance not always shown by their comrades of the Royal Army. In the Punjab campaign and before Delhi, to name two instances out of many, they had fewer men on the sick-list than the "Royals" serving by their side, and were always ready to march forward when those others were brought to a standstill for want of effective men. We have no wish to revive old jealousies, but the slanders which helped to kill the old local service can only be met by an appeal to perhaps unpalatable truths. Was it in the Queen's or the Company's army—we are not speaking of the Sepoys—that an insubordinate spirit prevailed for a time under Lord Gough? Does the later history of the Company's European Army show anything to match the mutinous epidemic which has raged in India during the last two years. The true answer to both these questions is one which the advocates of a local army need not be afraid to hear.

But how about the "White Mutiny" of 1860, to which the opponents of a local army have so often pointed in support of their own views? Why, that, as we have lately shown, has no more bearing on the question at issue than the civil war in France has on the claims of Pius IX. to retain his temporal sovereignty over Rome. It is simply a wanton libel on the soldiers of the East India Company, to charge them with any share in the misconduct of a few hundred young soldiers in a regiment raised during the Mutiny. Nothing could have been less insubordinate than the bearing of the older regiments under a provocation the more outrageous because it was offered to the men who had just been foremost in saving India. How well they bore the edict which transferred them "like horses" from one master to another, is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, and the true moral to draw from the whole affair is the wisdom of treating soldiers less like cattle and more like human beings. To assume that a local army of Englishmen in India would tend to be less loyal than an army imported for a time from England is really to assume what is contrary to all experience of English nature. Among the whole Company's Europeans one feeling was always paramount. If they were enlisted in the name of the Company, they felt that for all practical purposes they had taken service under the Crown. Unlike the Prætorians of Imperial Rome, they never dreamed of higher privilege than the honour of upholding the British name. "What will they say in England?" was the master-thought which prompted them in the hour of trial, at least as strongly as it prompted their countrymen fighting at Waterloo or in the Crimea. Disloyalty was never an English trait, even when the Long Parliament levied troops against Charles I., and Washington first took the field against the soldiers of George III.

There is one strong argument in favour of a local army on which too much stress can hardly be laid. Its permanence offers a fresh guarantee for its efficiency. An army composed of troops that never leave India, if it be good for anything, must in time become better fitted for its work than the same number of troops sent out from England to serve a few years in a strange country, and then go elsewhither. While a regiment fresh from home has everything to learn, and as soon as

it has learned a little has to give place to another that must go through the same process, a local regiment is always adding to its stock of useful experiences, and enlarging the foundations of its military strength. Continually recruited, it grows up still the same, never losing the character it has once earned for itself, through all the changes that may take place in its outer being. It soon displays a kind of traditional spirit, which serves at once as the test and standard of its military prowess, enabling it to do and bear what a regiment newer to the same work would deem hardly practicable. And this spirit pervaded the whole of the Company's European Army in a very marked degree. The younger regiments emulated the older, and the fruits of that generous rivalry were always visible at the right moment. "Now, boys," said Lord Gough, before Chillianwalla, to the men of the 2nd Europeans, "remember your comrades of the 1st Europeans!" and history shows how they acted on the hint. Such regiments knew what had been done in Indian warfare, and prided themselves on doing, if possible, yet better. Their general knowledge of the country and the people likewise served them well in many ways, as compared with regiments unused to both. It was something also to be led by officers who knew their men from years of common service in cantonments and the field. All this unfortunately has passed away with the abolition of a local army, and even if the old system were now to be restored, it would take years to bring about a similar state of things. Would not the issue however of such a change be worth the waiting for?

Correspondence.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

[The following concludes the extract quoted by our correspondent last week.—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

March of the Combined Army from Astrabad to the Banks of the Indus. Measures necessary to secure the Success of the Expedition.

Before the debarkation of the Russians at Astrabad commissaries will be deputed by both Governments, with the object of notifying to all the Khans and small despots of the countries the combined armies will traverse—"That an army of the two most powerful nations of the world is about to cross their country on its way to India; that the sole object of the expedition is to expel from Hindostan the conquerors, who have enslaved that country, once so powerful, so celebrated, and so rich in its natural and industrial products, which formerly attracted the people of the whole world to share in the gifts with which it had pleased Heaven to bless it; that the horrible state of oppression, the miserable condition, in fact, the slavery, to which the people of that country have of late been subjected had excited the most lively interest in France and Russia, and that in consequence these two Governments had resolved to unite their forces with the view of liberating India from the tyrannical, barbarous yoke of the English; that the princes and people of the countries through which the combined armies would march need be under no apprehension; on the contrary, they are invited to cooperate in any way in securing the success of this useful and glorious enterprise; that this expedition was as just in its objects as was unjust that of Alexander, who desired to subjugate the entire world; that the combined army will levy no contributions, will in ready money pay for everything required for its subsistence, as it moves onward; that the most strict discipline will be maintained; that the religion, the laws, manners, customs, property, women, &c., shall be everywhere respected," &c., &c.

By issuing such a proclamation, and treating the people with frank and loyal consideration, there is no doubt the Khans and minor chiefs will allow a free passage through their States, while, divided as they are amongst themselves, they are not in a position to offer any effectual resistance.

The French and Russian commissaries will be accompanied by experienced engineers, who will prepare topographical maps of the country through which the army will have to march. On these maps they will carefully note the locations for carriages, the rivers that will have to be crossed, the towns by which the army would have to pass, the points where the progress of baggage, artillery, and war material would be difficult, and the means to be used to overcome these obstacles.

These commissaries will negotiate with the khans, princes, and proprietors for the supply of food, carriage, &c., will sign treaties, will demand and secure hostages.

When the first French division arrives at Astrabad, the first Russian division will commence its march; the other divisions of the combined army will follow successively at distances of from four to six leagues, keeping up this communication with each other by small detachments of Cossacks.

A body of four thousand or five thousand Cossacks, supported by light cavalry of the regular troops, will form the advanced guard; this always to be closely followed by the pontoons. This advanced guard will throw bridges over the rivers, will defend their approaches, and protect the army against treachery or any other danger.

The French Government will commit to the charge of the commander-in-chief of the army arms manufactured at Versailles, such as guns, carbines, pistols, swords, &c.; vases and other porcelain articles manufactured at Sevres; watches and clocks from the best hands at Paris; handsome mirrors; the best broadcloths of France, of different colours, such as scarlet, purple, green, and blue, which are the favourite colours of the Asiatics, especially of the Persians; gold lace and silks of Lyons; Gobelin tapestry, &c.

All these articles, distributed amongst the princes of the country, and presented with that courtesy and amiability so natural to Frenchmen, will tend to give these people the highest idea of the munificence, the industry, and the power of the French nation, and lay the foundation of a future commercial intercourse of importance.

A select body of men of science, and of artists of all classes, should form part of this glorious expedition. The Government will entrust to them all the plans and maps of the provinces to be traversed by the combined army, as also all works, memoirs, &c., relating thereto.

Æronauts and artificers would be very useful.

To inspire the people with the highest ideas of France and of Russia, it will be desirable, before the army and the head-quarters quit Astrabad, to give some brilliant entertainments in that town, accompanied by military displays, such as on the occasions of celebrating in Paris some great events, or some remarkable epochs.

Everything being thus provided for, there is no doubt that the undertaking must succeed; but its success will depend on the intelligence, the zeal, the valour, and the fidelity of the commander to whom the two Governments will entrust the execution of the plan.

As soon as the combined army shall have reached the banks of the Indus military operations will commence.

It is to be observed that the European coinage more generally sought after, and more readily current in Persia and India, is that of Venetian sequins, Dutch and Hungarian ducats, and Russian imperials and roubles.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BOMBAY FEAST-TAX.

Public Opinion observes that the discussions on the feast-tax, which have appeared in the press during the course of the week, have hardly thrown any light on the subject, so as to affect the question of the unsuitability of the measure. On the contrary, new facts and new arguments have been advanced which only go further in the condemnation which it had deservedly met with. Almost all the vernacular papers, Marathi and Gujarathi, disapprove of the impost, as Government must have learned, or will shortly learn from the official reports. A local Gujarathi journal and a Parsee writer, however, have come forward to support the proposed tax. Their own productions are brimful of matter proving the Cockneyism of their lucubrations. Bombay is not the Bombay Presidency. Nor are the *burra khanas* with sparkling champagne the just measure of the country's status and prospects. Since we wrote our last we have received a long communication from a Parsee gentleman in favour of our views, which we cannot give entire for want of space. It is not a question of expediency, but a question of fundamental principles. The British Government should for our sake and the sake of the whole Empire never think of interfering in the remotest degree with our religious and social observances, unless when these interfere injuriously with the rights of others. Writers who have no argument, but mere tall rhodomontade, are not the safe counsellors for this Empire. If the State taxes luxuries like *tamashas*, *baithaks*, *nautches*, *nataks*, and noisy *tomtoms*, it may well do so; and its action will in that case have the sanction of precedent, as well as of popular approbation. For all these things are luxuries, which the so-called feasts are not. We gave some examples of *necessary* dinners on the last occasion; they could be multiplied to any extent. Every village in the Konkan, or many parts of the Dekkan, has the local deity's festival. This is celebrated by a dinner. But what is the dinner? Rice and vegetables are collected from peoples' houses by a few individuals going from door to door. Leaves are set forth in rows, and children and adults congregate to enjoy the annual repast. There are no *hip hip hurras;* and neither liquor, nor flesh, nor sugar, nor much ghee, nor other costly food. And Cockney writers who write up a feast-tax had better take a run amongst the *langotivalas* in the country before they again take up their pens. Funeral ceremonies, too, are accompanied with compulsory dinner. On the thirteenth day, certain relatives and others make it their duty to attend uninvited, and often in large numbers. Is the magistrate to be notified and propitiated with a ten rupee offering on every such occasion? Again, native invitations are given to each householder "sahakuttumba sahaparivara," &c, &c.

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that when the Albertine Amalgamation was effected the old Royal Artillery consisted of one brigade of Horse Artillery of ten batteries, and fifteen brigades of Field and Garrison Artillery. Several of these brigades were young, having been

* The silver coinage that now forms the best price in India is the Netherlands Dollar, known in the Umritsur markets as the "Tippoo Shahee Rupee."

raised for service in the Crimea, whilst many of the Indian Artillery had been in existence for upwards of a century, and had on their appointments names of battles fought by them upwards of sixty years before. No consideration was given to this long service when amalgamation came, but the old Royal Horse Artillery was made the 1st brigade of R.H.A., and the fifteen brigades of Field and Garrison Artillery were numbered from No. 1 to No. 15 Brigade R.A. The Indian brigades were then numbered 1st Bengal H.A., No. 2 Brigade R.H.A.; Madras H.A., No. 3 Brigade R.H.A.; Bombay H.A., No. 4 Brigade R.H.A.; 2nd Bengal H.A., No. 5 Brigade R.H.A.; and the ten brigades of Indian Artillery numbered from 16th to 25th Brigades R.A. This numbering continued until April, 1864, when it was found necessary, for the sake of appearances, to send a brigade of old Indian Horse Artillery home and replace it in India by one of the old R.H.A. from England. It was difficult to carry this out without dividing the ten batteries of old Royal Horse Artillery into two brigades, which was accordingly ordered, and an augmentation of field officers and staff for it given to the old Royals. There was still another great difficulty to be overcome. How was this second brigade of old Horse Artillery to be kept senior to the old Indian brigades numbered already 2, 3, 4, and 5? The object was to keep this second brigade senior to the Indian, so as not to be liable to reduction hereafter, as, according to all rule, the juniors and youngest brigades should be first absorbed. It was at last determined to "letter" the brigades of Horse Artillery to meet this difficulty, so an order was issued making—

1st half of old R. H.A.,	5th battery,	the	A	brigade	R.H.A.
2nd do.	do.	do.	B	,,	,,
1st Bengal—old No. 2	...	...	...	C	,,	,,
Madras ,,	3	...	...	...	D	,,	,,
Bombay ,,	4	...	...	...	E	,,	,,
2nd Bengal ,,	5	...	...	...	F	,,	,,

Thus the Indian Horse Artillery were put back a step, and the newly-created brigade was brought in as senior instead of junior. As the artilleries had been amalgamated and made one years before, it should have been the F Brigade. In due course orders for reductions came, and the old Royal brigades were sent to India, and received the batteries hitherto held by the old Indians, who, from the numbering of their brigades, were looked on as being junior and first to go, although in reality they were older brigades by many years than those relieving them. In this way the B-21, a battery raised more than a century, was reduced to make room for a battery of the 14th Brigade raised for the Crimea, and the E-18th had to give place to the G-14, returned from China. The process has been continued, the Indian Artillery in every instance being sacrificed to the old Royal, until the Bombay Artillery now finds itself in 1871 with six light field batteries only. In February, 1871, a telegram was received from England ordering two batteries of the E Brigade (Bombay), two batteries of D Brigade (Madras), and the sixth battery of the C Brigade (Bengal, which last had been left in India as surplus to home establishment when its own brigade went to England in 1865) to embark from Bombay for service in England. Accordingly, on 2nd March last they left with one Lieut Colonel of the E Brigade and two Lieut-Colonels of Field Artillery from Bengal and Madras. The object of this move was unknown, but in due course came intimation that an increase of six batteries of Horse Artillery was to be made to the force at home, and that this was to be carried out by transferring these five Indian batteries to the B and C Brigades and adding an extra battery (to be raised by old Royal Artillery) to the B Brigade. Now mark what follows. The two D, or Madras batteries, were added to the B Brigade—the corps we have just seen pitchforked into a position of seniority—but no field officer was taken with the batteries on transfer! No doubt the other batteries will be similarly disposed of, since the Woolwich list of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated February 1, 1871, shows that one object of the augmentation is the reduction of the old Indian Horse Artillery brigades. The E brigade is reduced altogether—two batteries are transferred to the C brigade at home, and two to the D brigade in Madras in place of two sent home to join the B brigade. With the exception of the officer sent home with the two E brigade batteries, the whole of the field officers are entered as "supernumerary, late E brigade R.H.A. to be absorbed" —in other words, they are all shelved for the benefit of their juniors —no wonder the Horse Guards, when convenient, distrusts its own ability to act fairly. This is an example of selection with a vengeance. But there is no selection in the case, no exercise of judgment; the Horse Guards is simply grinding up the Indian Artillery officers in order to perfect the system! Thus Colonel Fuller, who is senior to all Horse Artillery colonels serving at home and in India, save three, has the honour by the working of the Horse Guards machine to find himself a supernumerary, and his batteries transferred to the D brigade commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cadell, a junior Royal Artillery colonel. Had Colonel Fuller been a Royal officer would this have happened? Let us look at it a little more closely. Lieut.-Colonel Tupper has been appointed, on augmentation, to the B brigade, whilst his seniors of Madras, Molesworth, Grant, and Couchman, are kept in India; consequence, no lieut.-colonel of the E brigade is transferred to the D brigade with the two batteries, because it is already complete in lieut.-colonels; so that Lieut.-Colonels Brown and Shckelton, senior to Tupper, are made supernumerary to be absorbed expressly to allow their junior to be appointed to the Horse Artillery. But we are not astonished. The Horse Guards has never forgotten that, when there were failures in the Crimea, people would point to India, and the smashing up of the old Indian army, with all its soldierly traditions, was decreed, and has been unfalteringly executed by the Duke of Cambridge, as far as Parliament would permit.

Bengal.

THE COMMISSARIAT SCANDAL AT PESHAWUR.

The following picture of what often takes place in the Public Works Department is taken from a letter in the *Englishman*:—

I am a commissariat gomashta, and have served the Government during the last twenty-five years; and, if you are not startled again, I should say that I served the Government *honestly*. I was station gomashta at ——, where there were cantoned some three thousand European and about two thousand native troops. I had charge of the bakery and the supply of grain and fodder to all the commissariat cattle; had to entertain, control, and pay up a good number of dooly bearers, khalassies, beldars, &c. In addition to all these, I had to do the duties of a treasurer, as also that of an office moonshee. Now, to carry on all these multifarious duties efficiently I had to keep up an establishment of moonshees, peons, and weighmen, at my own expense, which generally exceeded a hundred rupees per month. My monthly supplies of grain and fodder amounted to about Rs. 40,000 per month, which I was expected to purchase by my own money on credit, for Government would not advance a pice, notwithstanding my security deposit of Rs. 3,000, which I had to furnish on my appointment. My bills were generally audited and paid by the executive officer about the 20th of the month following. What do you think was my remuneration for all these? Rs. 50!!! My bills were checked by the prices current in the bazaar, obtained from the cantonment magistrate or the deputy commissioner, so that there was no loophole here left for me to escape from this apparent *loot* by Government, though, on the voluntary principle, you would then distend your eyes, and ask me how is it that people should tear each other to enter into so losing a concern. The reasons are these. Somehow, it is necessary that I should live, and live up to my position. Being born of a respectable family, I cannot enter into the army as a private, for you have left no room there for us. A few posts of honour and emolument have been opened in the civil line of late, it is true; but those are for picked men, and far beyond the ambition and qualifications of a poor gentleman's son like me. My father died when I was very young. A large family had to be provided for. I picked up a little Persian in my native village, and when I began to look about me I saw that I was fit for nothing, and trade was not in my line, but Government service was; but service that was open to us at the time was as degrading as the profession of a petty dealer in piece-goods. From this dilemma I was delivered by an old friend of my family, who understood well the mysteries of the gomashta craft, and who initiated me into it. The first principle inculcated by him was to ingratiate myself into the good graces of every white face with whom I might come in contact, be he sergeant, conductor, or a commissioned officer; and to do this it was necessary that I should not only require a small capital (for money is all-mighty, to use an Americanism again), but temper, tact, and time. The second was, that the more I was insulted and abused, the more it would tell in favour of my pocket; and the third was, that when I should have accumulated enough of money, and to spare, I should lend to all needy Europeans, of whom there are many in your army; and, as the commissariat has dealings with all and everybody in a cantonment, and as it is in the power of everyone, from a regimental cook to the all-powerful quartermaster, I should always keep a few thousand rupees floating on loans to them, and also keep up a few horses and carriages for the convenience of the gentlemen. In short, a model station gomashta must try to be everything to everybody in the station. I carried out all these instructions of my old friend to the letter, and prospered; but do not think that all the money that I so laboriously and *honestly* gained went to the credit side of my account; for there were heavy items on the other side too. On the whole, I prospered, and allowed others to prosper. I myself have often wondered how a clever people, like the English, could be so senseless as not to understand that a man upon whom the real burden of the department was laid could not be remunerated by a nominal pay. Then it occurred to me that, on the whole, what was was right; for the plan was advantageous to Government. To pay adequately a station gomashta it cannot, for it will then exceed the high rates of salary paid to their European officers, nor are the Europeans, from their position in India, capable of undertaking the work into their own hands; for if the work be placed in the hands of Europeans, the probability is that the scandal will assume gigantic proportions in a short time; not that they will stoop to all the nastiness that a native gomashta is obliged to practice, but the nature of the work is such that a European will have to delegate it to his khansamah or khitmutgar, if no understrappers are allowed to him by Government. I say, then, abolish the gomashta plant by all means if you can, but is there a wise head in all British

India who can devise a scheme by which the duties of a commissariat station gomashta can be carried on with honesty, and consequently with advantage to Government? I trow not.

The real state of affairs is well known to all the commissariat officers and to Government, but they have not the time or inclination to grapple with the evil. Every department has been reformed or remodelled, but this department remains in the same state as it stood in the days of Hastings and Bentinck. General Macpherson essayed to reform it, but the monster of a financial deficit put a stop to all his good intentions. Colonel Willes is too busy with his measures of retrenchment to think of the real weakness of his department.

21st March, 1871. CHOKHEH LALL.

STATION TALK.

JUBBULPORE, *April*—.—The Mohurrum has gone off here with fighting and wounding; but the case has been hushed up. Not at all wonderful. With money I would guarantee to hush up any case at Jubbulpore. If you were to tell the authorities that there is a high native official here who officiously interferes in such cases where money can be squeezed out, they would ask you to prove it. That might be done, if one could depend on even two plucky native witnesses. Things were not so when Captain Ward was Deputy Commissioner. He removed the screen that hung between him and the public, and his incumbency was marked with sound, healthy, vigorous measures of reform in the courts. It was only the other day that a police inspector got into trouble, and down came a messenger on him to say that if he would launch out so many hundreds, the —— *sahib* would make everything square for him with the magistrate. That *sahib* was a native officer. The inspector asked his pleader, who, being a European, told him to do no such thing. When the case came on a great deal of officiousness was manifested in one quarter, and the accused came to grief; then he turned on his pleader and said, "You see, if I had given the bribe I should have got off!" This is just the sort of case that Mr. Pritchard would have liked to have got a hold of for his "Chronicles of Budgepore." You may hear more of this case by-and-bye. Meanwhile, I will add what I conscientiously believe in, that nothing short of a transfer of one or two native civil officials will set the judicial administration of the place right. The remedy is in Colonel Keating's hand, and if he possesses half the energy and common sense that he is credited with he should not put off the transfer. The greatest wonder to me is that a district officer of Mr. Chisholm's calibre should fail to do what is necessary. No one who knows him could believe that Mr. Chisholm does not know who the native at Jabulpur is who rules the kingdom of corruption. The present Deputy Commissioner feels hesitation in acting without a complaint; but he may be sure that the enemy is too powerful to fear a complaint. If he can shut up the mouths of complainants against others he would do the same with complainants against himself. Nothing but Sir R. Temple's remedy of transfer will meet the case.—Correspondent *Delhi Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—General Barrow is said to be about to proceed to England. During his absence Sir George Couper will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN MCNAIR.—The correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Delhi on the 10th April, says:—"I am sorry to say that an accident occurred to Captain McNair on Sunday evening. He was driving in a buggy, when from some cause or other the horse became restive, and ran away. Somehow or other the occupant of the buggy was thrown out, and was found lying insensible on the road, but the horse continued his mad career, knocking down some natives, more than one of whom have, I hear, since died from the injuries received."

THE EX-KING OF OUDH.—"There is," says the *Indian Mirror*, "trouble in store for the Indian tax-payer. Some one has put it into the wise head of that eminently wise and valiant sovereign, Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, that the British Government owes him somewhere between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees, and he has made up his mind to prosecute his claim by an appeal, if necessary, to England. Poor man! He only wants it to buy a few more pigeons and antelopes, to contract a few more marriages, and build a few more houses in that rabbit-warren of his at Garden Reach."

POSTAL RATES.—The Director-General of Indian Post-offices proposes a reduction of the postage-rate on newspapers of half an anna for the same weight as at present, viz., ten tolas. The condition annexed to this concession is that, in order to benefit by it newspapers must be registered by the Postmaster-General of the province of issue and that each copy must bear on the outside of its cover the number under which it is so registered, and the reduction will apply only to copies of newspapers posted at the station of publication, *i.e.*, papers re-posted will have to pay, as at present, one anna. Mr. Monteath also contemplates allowing trade circulars, prices-current, &c., up to the weight of five tolas, to travel like newspapers by the letter-post for half an anna. These changes require, of course, the approval of the Supreme Government, to whom they have been suggested.

THE RAJAH OF CASHMERE.—The Viceroy has been pleased to exonerate His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere from all complicity, direct or indirect, in the murder of Mr. Hayward.

THE VICEROY AT CAWNPORE.—The Viceroy seems to have had a busy time of it at Cawnpore. On Saturday morning, the 8th April, his Excellency drove to the new bridge over the Ganges, and spent more than an hour in inspecting the bridge-works. In the evening he visited the well, memorial gardens, canal, &c. Sunday was devoted to attendance at church and a visit to the model farm. On Monday morning he went out some eighteen miles pig-sticking, and had several good runs, though there were no pigs realised, owing to the heavy grass. His Lordship breakfasted with the Tent Club, and then returned by 2 P.M. to Cawnpore, where business required his presence. On Tuesday morning his lordship visited the city, inspected the drainage works and stone tramway, the new flour mills, Mr. Crowe's oil mills and ice machines, finishing up with a visit to the tanneries.

REDUCTIONS IN THE DELHI RAILWAY.—*Indian Public Opinion* says:—"We regret to state that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the returns of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, it has been deemed necessary, under the orders of Government, we believe, to make extensive reductions throughout the length and breadth of the line. These reductions include places, amount of salaries, working gangs, and the closing of a number of level crossings. The many Europeans that will be thrown out of employment will swell the list of the unfortunates already in that predicament. It appears to us that one month's notice, and then to be cast upon the world, will bear very hard on some of the subordinate members of the Railway Company, especially when we consider that the majority of those who will lose their situations have no status in the country in the shape of family or friends—in truth, are comparative strangers in it."

THE KHYBER PASS.—There has been a fight in the Khyber Pass between Affghan forces and the restless Khyberees. These Khyberees had reverted to their old practice of plundering and murdering, and the Ameer ordered the Governor of Jellalabad to collect a force and restore order. Horse and foot to the number of 12,000 were mustered, and in due course found themselves face to face with the Khyberees. The hillmen got the worst of it, and thousands, it is said, were placed *hors de combat*. Yet the Pass is not safe, and another action may be necessary to bring the Khyber chiefs to their bearings. The Khyberees solicited the help of the Akhoond of Swat, but that gentleman wisely refrained from interfering in quarrels that did not concern him. Khyberees' heads are at a premium in the Affghan army. Shah Newaz Khan and Sirdar Yacoob Khan are said to be energetically plotting mischief in Seistan.

ANOTHER FANATIC HANGED.—From Kohat we have intelligence of a murderous assault, followed up by a speedy punishment. Two sepoys of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were attacked a few days back by a fanatic, who succeeded in dangerously wounding one of them, the other escaping with minor injuries. On being arrested the fanatic described himself as an inhabitant of Teerah, a religious scholar, and hater of infidels. His "Moollah" had told him that he was certain of Paradise if he could only manage to kill a Sikh, which act would at once raise him to the dignified position of a "Ghaz." Fate, however, destined that he should be raised even higher. Sanction was requested and received from the commissioner to try the accused under Act XXIII. of 1867 (for suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts in the Punjab). He was found guilty and hanged next morning, to the immense satisfaction of all the Sikhs in the garrison.—*Pioneer*.

A HOT SEASON GRIEVANCE.—The Civil Service has, says the *Pioneer*, yet another grievance against the Government, and a memorial for signature may, we presume, be expected at an early date. It seems that orders have been published abolishing thermantidotes in cutcherries, cutting down the number of coolies to one man for every three tatties, and sanctioning only one punkah cooly per punkah for the day's work! Of course civilians will be permitted to supply themseves with any number of thermantidotes and battalions of coolies if they will pay for them themselves, but the Government declines for the future to provide more than the above. One correspondent considers that this order is an indirect attempt of the local Government to accelerate promotion, "as death by asphyxia will infallibly carry off all the stouter seniors." Another correspondent suggests that the second and third classes of the order may be safely evaded by punishing the first delinquent brought up each morning with "six hours at the punkah."

A CURE FOR LEPROSY.—Medical science seems to have triumphed over leprosy. The Civil Surgeon of Khundwa reports the case of a wretched old Jew who came to him from Bombay in great grief, saying that his friends had excluded him from their society, and obliged him to live in a hut by himself. He was at this time piebsingly mottled with rose colour. The doctor at once had him washed with soap and warm water; the old Jew got wonderfully better. He was then anointed with carbolic acid and oil, with such good effects that next day he wrote to his wife to expect him home in a week. In short, what with washing with soap and water, and what with anointing with carbolic acid and oil, the old Jew was very completely

cured. The experiment had, moreover, an interest apart from the fact that an ancient scourge was being conquered—in the chameleon variations of the corpus vile under experiment. The Jew came to Khundwa rose colour and brown; in a week or two he was glossy black and brown; a little later he became speckled grey; then his cuticle—possibly wondering like Alice in Wonderland, "what will happen next"—lost all patience with the Jew, and peeled away from him, leaving him just the colour a Jew ought to be. He lives in the hut no longer.—*Pioneer.*

GENERAL BARROW'S ILLNESS.—On the 7th April the Chief Commissioner, General Barrow, held a durbar at the Lal Baraduree (throne-room of the kings of Oudh) at five P.M. His appearance did not then betray the least sign of unhealthiness, and much less the symptoms of any serious disorder. At ten P.M., however, while he was engaged in writing some urgent letters, he all of a sudden was prostrated by an attack of paralysis on the left side. The civil surgeon, Dr. Cannon, was at once sent for, and he immediately took the case in hand. The sad intelligence spread like wildfire all over the city. The whole body of talookdars who had come to Lucknow to attend the coming Viceregal durbar were thrown into extreme gloom and anxiety. No Englishman exercising delegated power in the province was ever so deservedly popular as General Barrow. The chiefs and people feel it as a great domestic misfortune. One seldom meets two or more natives in the streets or other places of public resort who do not speak to each other in whispers, and the subject of their talk invariably is no other than the serious indisposition of their beloved and respected Chief Commissioner, accompanied with a fervent prayer to God for his recovery. At the Kaiserbagh Palace thousands of beggars have, since the 8th inst., been, morning and evening, receiving alms in gram and pice. Your readers perhaps are not unaware that this sort of charity is always practised among the natives to avert impending calamities. Many thousands of rupees were spontaneously subscribed on the morning of the 8th inst. by the Talookdars, who, though this is the season of reaping the Rubbee crops, are waiting with intense anxiety for a favourable turn in the case of the General. Under the very able treatment of Dr. Cannon, he is slowly, though surely, progressing for the better, though all hopes, alas! of his being able to resume his duties for the next twelve months are out of the question. The utmost that his dearest friends could expect is that he may be in a fit state to be safely removed to some hill sanitarium before the setting in of the hot winds.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY LADY MAYO.—On Friday, the 14th April, the Countess of Mayo presented new colours to the 65th Regiment at Agra, in the presence of the whole brigade. On the arrival of the Countess on parade she was received with a general salute by the troops under Major-General Travers, V.C. After the usual forms the old colours were removed, and the new ones placed on the drums piled in front of the centre of the regiment. They were then unfurled by the Majors of the corps. The Countess alighted from her carriage and stood a few paces in front of them, while they were being consecrated by the Chaplain of the station. They were then handed in succession by the Majors to Lady Mayo, who presented them to the Ensigns, who received them kneeling. The Countess then spoke as follows:—"Colonel MacGregor, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 65th Regiment. I esteem it a great honour to present you with these colours to replace those under which you have long served with credit and distinction. These colours are the emblems of loyalty to your Queen, of devotion to your country, and of adherence to duty. *To stand by his Colours* is the motto of every British soldier, and I know that in now presenting these banners to the gallant 65th I give them into the keeping of men who will follow them wherever duty and honour leads—into the hands of soldiers who will never yield. I feel sure that they will wave over the heads of men whose conduct in peace and whose courage in war will ever bring credit to the British name." Colonel MacGregor returned thanks for the honour conferred on the regiment under his command, and, turning to the regiment, reminded them of their duty as true, brave, and loyal soldiers of England. Places were then taken for the march past in review order. That over, the final general salute was given, the band playing the National Anthem, her Ladyship drove away, the regiments marched to their lines, and the large concourse of people dispersed. The same evening the officers of the 65th gave a grand ball, at which the Countess of Mayo attended, and on Saturday night the Taj was splendidly illuminated, while thousands of lights were floated down the river. On the morning of the 18th her Excellency visited Futtehpore Sikri, returning to Agra the same evening.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.—His Excellency the Viceroy left Cawnpore at 3.30 A.M. on Wednesday morning (12th), accompanied by Major Burne and Captains Grant and De Robeck, aide-de-camps, and arrived in Lucknow at 5.30, where he was met by the leading civil and military authorities. The visit being strictly of an unofficial character, the usual guards of honour and salutes were dispensed with. The Viceroy drove direct through the native city to the Muchee Bawun, where he was met by Colonel Burne, Military Secretary to the Government of India, Colonel Maxwell, R.E., and Captain Pemberton, R.E. His Excellency spent upwards of an hour inspecting everything minutely, with a view, as we learn from the *Pioneer*, to deciding whether the fort might advantageously be abandoned. The Residency was then visited, Sir G. Couper and Dr. Fayrer pointing out the various places of interest. Proceeding thence the Viceroy visited the new hospital, which has been erected and furnished by the Maharajah of Bulrampore at a cost of £10,000, and expressed himself warmly on the subject of the Maharajah's munificence. Having visited then the Secundra Bagh and the remaining historical scenes, His Excellency returned home, received a number of people, and prepared to start for Seetapore. It is thought, says the *Pioneer*, that the Fort of Muchee Bawun will after all be preserved. "Of course judged critically as a fortification it is contemptible; but there is prestige about it; it is in a most commanding position, and against any native force may be considered impregnable." General Barrow was not allowed to know that Lord Mayo had been in Lucknow until he had already left it. We are glad to learn that General Barrow continued to improve, though of course he must still be looked upon as seriously ill. By the Lucknow paper we are told that the Viceroy and suite would proceed on their hunting expedition to the Nepal Terai *via* Lucknow and Seetapore. From the latter station Colonel Thompson, Commissioner of the Division, would accompany his Excellency on behalf of the Oudh Commission, and his Highness Maharajah Sir Dirgbejoy Singh, K.C.S.I., on that of the Talookdars. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram provided, it is said, the splendid carriage and relays of horses used by his Excellency the Viceroy on the journey from Dehree to Mogul Serai—a distance of about eighty miles.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. Fathe Salam, Conly, Bombay.—16. Str. Mahratta, Lang, Singapore.—17. Colonel Fytche, Boyd, Cannanore.—18. Caroline, Miller, Cochin; str. Sattara, Ballantyne, Bombay; Timour, Leach, Boston; Cherwell, Hawes, Liverpool; Bates Family, Gillios, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 12. Strs. Trent and Poonah.—13. Palm Tree.—14. Strs. Moulmein, Arratoon Apcar, Punjaub; Hooghly.—15. Str. Himalaya; Czarewitch.—16. Strs. China and Thales.—17. Star of the Mersey.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 18, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 0 to 98 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off —
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 6 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	106 2 to 106 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 100*
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	240 to 245
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	555 to 560
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	76 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 510 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	140 to 142 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	45 to 50
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 249
East India Tea Company	100 ...	45 to 46
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	153 to 155
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	175 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	340 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	104 to 105
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	360 to 362½
Punjab Bank	50 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	61 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	25 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 19.—The transactions since last week have been extremely small, the market being much depressed.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 19.—SALTPETRE: Owing to news of better prices in Europe, there has been rather an active demand for Saltpetre at slightly higher rates, with a tendency to a still further rise. The stock in hand consists of about 5,000 bags. RICE: The supplies having been small, prices have somewhat hardened, and we quote fine table Rs. 3-2 to 3-4, and middling Rs. 2-9 to 2-10. LINSEED: There has been a fair demand for Great Britain; for immediate delivery we quote bold, 3 per cent., Rs. 4-5 to 4-6; and medium, Rs. 4-2 to 4-3. RAPESEED has continued in

good demand for Great Britain; prices are unaltered, and stand for yellow, 4 per cent. admixture, Rs. 4-9 to 4-10. TEELSEED: The stock is very small, and but little is likely to come into the market for some months. RAW SILK: What little business has been transacted during the week has been at a fall of 3 annas, but buyers still stand out for better terms. Some bales of middling Jungypore of the March bund have been sold at Rs. 16-8, and the prospects of this bund are still favourably reported upon, especially from the Northern districts. CORAHS: There has been no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower prices, and, consequently, buyers have been unable to come into the market, though the stocks are heavy.

Madras.

LAWYERS IN RANGOON.—Advocates in Rangoon may well be termed "enterprising townsmen." Only the other day a pilot was called to the bar, and now we read that "Mr. G. Dawson, the advocate, has entered into some heavy contracts, to supply the King with machinery, &c. He is fitting up a steam-flat, belonging to the King, which is lying opposite the main wharf, with the machinery belonging to some steamer, and has taken up the patent slip he had at Moulmein, and sent it on to Mandalay."

THE TINNEVELLY D.P.W. SCANDALS.—We learn by telegraph that Sub-Engineer Adam Colquhoun, who was last week found guilty of fraud, bribery, and falsification of accounts, has been sentenced by Mr. F. S. Child, Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25,000. Ragavachari, the contractor, who was also found guilty of the same offences, has been sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment, and Rs. 25,000 fine. The prisoners, it is believed, will appeal in the High Court against the verdict of the Assessors.—*Madras Mail*, April 13.

DEATH OF DR. MACPHERSON.—We regret to learn of the death, at Madras, on the morning of the 14th April, of Assistant-Surgeon John Macpherson, M.D., 38th N.I. Dr. Macpherson was, to all appearance, in excellent health the previous day, and purposed leaving Madras on the morning on which he died, to join his regiment at Trichinopoly. He was a native of Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, and was educated in Keith and Aberdeen. He entered the local Medical Department in March, 1866, and returned with his regiment from Rangoon in February last. A funeral party consisting of forty rank and file and twelve under-bearers, and the band from H.M.'s 45th Foot, under command of a Lieutenant, escorted the remains of the deceased officer to Saint Andrew's burial-ground.

A WORD FOR COLONEL KENNEDY.—We have had our say about Colonel Kennedy, of the 3rd-60th Rifles, and an "Old Soldier" now "claims the privilege of having the last word" on behalf of that officer. Our correspondent, who is in a favourable position to know the state of feeling in the corps, observes:—"Colonel Kennedy gave up the command last week, but I cannot endorse your statement that he left behind an 'unenviable reputation.' With a section of the officers, and with the Madras public, instructed by the press, no doubt he did; but with the battalion generally, in which he had served so many years, and which he has brought to a pitch of training it never possessed before, such is not the case. I refer more particularly to the soldiers, among whom he will always be remembered as one who, with all his faults, ever had the good of the service at heart, and worked hard for it; as one who, however unnecessarily, in their opinion he marched, drilled, or instructed his men, or however heedlessly or tediously he looked into or ventilated matters, yet never was known to spare himself, but worked harder than them all; and above all, as one who knew the soldiers' character well, and was ever ready to give a patient hearing, and stern but even justice, and no favour to the lowest as well as the highest under his command. Old soldiers, Sir, learn to value these qualities in a commanding officer, and in consideration of them are content to overlook those faults of manner to which the Colonel has fallen a victim with his officers; and I know I speak the sentiments of every well-conditioned soldier in the battalion, yes, and of many bad ones too, when I say that the feelings with which they regard his removal from the command are those of sincere sympathy and sorrow that such a misfortune should have overtaken him after thirty years' of such zealous service as few men have given to her Majesty."—*Madras Mail*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 13. Alabama, ——, Calcutta; Edwin Fox, ——, Calcutta.—14. Str. Kangaroo, ——, London; Asia, ——, Karikal; Monagyne, ——, Bombay; str. Asia, ——, Calcutta.—15. Str. Poonah, Lockie, Calcutta; str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon.—17. Str. Mirna, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. Farewell, Messrs. G. Robertson, A. C. Irwin, and F. J. R. Minchin.

Per str. Mirna.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. F. H. Blanchard, W. Blanchard, G. Trounson, W. Joseph, and G. Reed.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Rivger, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Arthoon, Capt. Hubbard, Mrs. Thompson and four children, Col. West, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Grieg. For MELBOURNE.—Signor and Signora Cogli and sixteen musicians, Mr. Macigutyse, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. Bridger, Mr. Jupp. For SYDNEY.—Messrs. Bellair, Holloway, Power, Howe, Chalmers, and Kibby, Mr. and Mrs. Mawray and two children. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Goslin. For SUEZ.—Mr. Longer. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. Stokes, Cox, Sutherland, and Innes. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. King and two infants, Mr. Ryall, Mrs. Macallister and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, three Misses Wallis and child, Mrs. Crommelin and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom and six children, Major gen. and Mrs. Fytche and child, Mrs. Wooloston and two children, Mr. Leitch, Mrs. Morrison and two children, Mr Watson, Mr. Jennins, Mrs. Moss and three children, Major and Mrs. Bruce and four children, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Berston and two infants, Mrs. Sutherland and two infants, Mrs. Berg and child, Messrs. Hoskin and Dickenson, Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mrs. Neaun and two children, Conductor Senior.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. Dave Carson and six others, Mrs. Reppin, Mr. J. W. Olive, Mr. J. Macreadh, Mr. N. Hardie, Lieut. Little, Surg. Doran, Major Snow, Major Hands, Major gen. De Sausmarz, Mr. Burgess, Apothy. Atkinson, Lieut. C. L. B. Cunning, Rev. and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Richardson.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Alabama, ——, Calcutta; Edwin Fox, ——, Calcutta.—15. Str. Poonah, Lockie, Southampton; str. Asia, ——, Bombay.—16. Queen of the North, ——, Vizagapatam; Monagyne, ——, Rangoon; str. Poonah, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—For GOPALPORE.—Mr. J. Mills. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Col. Steels. For FALSE POINT.—Mrs. Saunders. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. W. Hughes.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Jewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and three children, Mr. A. Griffin, Mr. McMurray, Mr. G. Bickle, Mrs. Bickle and four children, Capt. C. H. Miers, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Kindersley and infant, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Ludlow and child, Miss Pennell, Major J. W. Orr, Mrs. Orr and three children, Mrs. Clifford and two children. For BRINDISI.—Col. G. B. and Mrs. Malleson, Mr. Macreath. For SUEZ.—Capt. C. S. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Burgest. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. Hunter, Major W. T. Hutton, Mr. Duncan, Mr. McGilvery.

Bombay.

POLITICAL AGENTS.—Major E. C. Ross has been appointed Political Agent at Muscat, and Major A. C. Way to act as Political Agent at Zanzibar.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—His Excellency the Governor arrived from Kattywar about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, April 20, and landed from the *May Frere* at Malabar Point. His Excellency, we learn, bagged one lion, Captain Strauhenzie a second, and Captain Jervoise a third, whilst Dr. Bruce wounded a fourth.

COOLING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The *Englishman* speaks highly of the success of the railway carriage cooling process invented by Mr. Saunders, of the G.I.P. Railway. Our contemporary concludes:—"As the cost of fitting a carriage with Mr. Saunders's system is only Rs 250, there can be no excuse for not applying it to a first and second-class carriages; and we should also advocate its extension to a certain proportion of third-class carriages with each train, the fare for which might be raised ten per cent. above that for the ordinary vehicles".

THE FEAST-TAX.—The Hon. Mr. Strachey denounces the duties on "Europe stores" as a class-tax on British residents. The Government of Bombay have introduced a Bill to tax caste feasts, that is, all native feasts where more than 100 dine together. We doubt whether this last tax will yield very much. Will not our native friends dine by hundreds less one? Why not tax the *burra khanas*, the champagne dinners on Malabar Hill? After all, is there any better way of taxing "Dives" (whether Asiatic or European) than by imposing a good round duty on certain "Europe stores," that are doing very much to stay the march of true civilisation? We believe that society in India would really be the better by a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on spirits and wines, and many would be relieved of onerous taxation.—*Bombay Guardian*, April 15.

MR. W. SEWARD.—The Hon. W. H. Seward, who arrived at Bombay a fortnight ago, and has this week paid a flying visit to Goa, was entertained at dinner by the members of the Byculla Club, Bombay, on Thursday night. Nearly a hundred gentlemen were present, and the Hon. the Chief Justice occupied the chair. The Hon. Mr. Tucker, in the course of the evening, expressed the regret of H. E. the Governor at being unable to attend. (Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had just that evening returned from hunting lions in Kattywar, where he had good sport.) A telling speech was made by the Chairman in proposing the health of the illustrious guest, and Mr. Seward replied in an eloquent address, expressing his thanks to the authorities of the various parts of Asia which he had visited for their kind welcomes, and at the same time addressing a few words of farewell. Mr. Seward (who leaves by to-day's steamer for Egypt and Europe) has been received with great attention and honour at the many places he has visited in India, and he seems to have enjoyed his tour and turned it to the best account.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 22.

A FEAT IN TELEGRAPHY.—On Easter Sunday a few experiments were tried in direct working between Kurrachee and London. Considering the distance between the two places, and the fact of the current having to traverse two submarine cables *en route*, the result, we believe, surpassed anything hitherto attempted. For the first time a message was sent from India to England instantaneously. By the Indo-European line communication is now carried on easily and quickly direct with London. A paid message from Dundee to Calcutta has been thus received at Kurrachee. There was not a hitch of any kind in the experiment above mentioned. The signals came distinctly and regularly, and as fast as if the telegraphist were working with Jashk. There are practical objections, which every telegraphist understands, to such extraordinary long circuits for everyday business; but as an experiment, the above is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable on record, and proves at least the perfect insulation of the wire throughout. In bad weather such a result would be unattainable. —*Bombay Gazette*.

THE KHANDEISH ACCUSATIONS.—At the Appellate Side of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Lloyd and Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, moved that the record and proceedings in this case, held before Mr. A. C. Watt, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, be sent for under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The application was based chiefly on the ground that the sanction to prosecute a public servant, as required by section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was wanting in the case. Government had sanctioned the prosecution on such charges as Mr. Campbell might prefer; but this gentleman soon after withdrew from the prosecution, which was then taken up by Mr. Cassinath Mahaneo Thathe, a subordinate of Mr. Venayek Dewaker. The High Court were of opinion that the point as to the Government sanction was arguable, and therefore ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. On Mr. Macpherson's application, it was further ordered that the prisoner should be, meanwhile, released on bail, the amount of bail being left at the discretion of the Sessions Judge.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—We are indebted to Captain Cosens, of the ship *Enterpe*, for the following notes of his voyage from Newport to Bombay. The experience of an earthquake at sea is sufficiently novel to attract special notice:—Dec. 11, 1870.—Sailed from Newport, Jan. 11, 1871, crossed the Equator, in lon. 21 deg. W. Feb. 8.—Rounded the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 43 deg. S. March 18.—Crossed the Equator in lon. 67 deg. E. In the Channel had strong westerly gale; from thence to Bombay very fine weather, never having reefed a topsail or stowed the main-top-gallant sail. Lost the S.E. trade on March 6 in lat 14 deg. S. lon. 64 deg. E, from which time had nothing but light northerly winds and calms. March 23 in lat. 3 deg. N., lon. 66 deg. 30 min. E. experienced two slight shocks of earthquake, the ship having a tremulous motion, as though grinding over a rough hard bottom. There was an interval of about ten minutes between the shocks, each shock lasting from six to ten seconds. The wind at the time was north-easterly, light, with fine, serene weather, and smooth seas. No sign of a shoal or shoal water.—*Times of India.*

THE MUGGUR PEER MURDER.—The result of the deliberations of the court of enquiry held to investigate the charges against the three soldiers, of murder and robbery, committed last month on the Muggur Peer road, is, that the identity of the men could not be established; a report was submitted to the Commander-in Chief of the Bombay army, who has forwarded instructions to the accused to be handed over to the civil powers; accordingly, the men who were in confinement in the Quarter Guard of their regiment were sent to the district jail on Wednesday last—their names are Walker, Harrington, and Harvey, privates of H.M.'s 66th, stationed here. They were arraigned before the city magistrate on the following day, with the view to a preliminary investigation being held. A few witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and it appears that their testimony was somewhat conflicting. The magistrate has summoned the sergeant-major of the regiment to whom the three soldiers were taken on the evening the murder is alleged to have been committed. The sergeant-major's evidence will, no doubt, form a very material part of the evidence for the prosecution; and as the case comes on for hearing at eleven o'clock to-day, it will be known whether sufficient ground exists for committing the accused to the High Court of Bombay. The general impression is that Mr. Gibbons should not have committed the three gharreewallas, who are now in custody, to the Sessions Court, till the preliminary enquiry into the charges against the soldiers had been settled.—*Sindian.*

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S I.T.S. "EUPHRATES."—H.M.'s I.T.S. *Euphrates*, Captain C. T. Curme, left here for England on the 20th inst. *via* the Suez Canal. She took with her a large number of troops, details from different regiments. A few days since the *Euphrates* was inspected by his Excellency Rear-Admiral Cockburn, who expressed himself highly pleased at the state of the ship, and warmly complimented Captain Curme, Lieutenant Warren, and the officers generally upon her cleanliness and discipline. The *Euphrates* may be expected at Portsmouth in five weeks, and will remain there until the end of next September, when she will return to Bombay. An unfortunate occurrence took place on board the night before the ship sailed. An insane soldier managed to elude the watchfulness of his keeper, and obtaining a razor by some means, cut his throat from ear to ear.—*Times of India*, April 22. The *Euphrates* had on board 400 invalids, 50 time-expired men, 55 women, 95 children, and the following officers:—

Capt. A. R. Hoskins, Bombay R.A.; Capt. R. N. Young, Bombay R.A.; Vet. Surg. T. Blake, Bombay R.A.; Paymr. G. W. Anderson, R.N.; Lieut. C. C. Gardiner, R.N.; Lieut C. Reynand, R.N.; Nav. Midn. Maclean, R.N.; Lieut. E. Pulleyne, 18th hussars; Surg. G. C. Clery, 18th hussars; Capt. F. H. Cobbe, Madras R.A.; Asst. surg. G. Park, Madras R.A.; Capt. C. Raikes, Madras R.A.; Surg. major J. Gibbons, Madras R.A.; Capt. J. E. Gubbins, Madras R.A.; Lieut. G. E. Weston, Madras gen. list; Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, Madras gen. list; Lieut. J. G. W. Hemans, Madras gen. list; Lieut. col. G. A. Renny, Bengal R.A.; Capt. C. H. Cookes, Bengal R.A.; Capt. W. Gilmour, Bengal R.A.; Capt. C. H. Pickering, Bengal R.A.; Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, Bengal R.A.; Qrmr. J. R. Thomson, Bengal R.A.; Capt. E. J. Briscoe, 1-14th foot; Lieut. W. T. Blois, 1-14th foot; Asst. surg. J. H. Hughes, 38th foot; Lieut. J. Alexander, 38th foot; Col. H. Rowlands, v.c., 41st foot; Lieut. C. Torkington, 41st foot; Assist. surg. D. C. W. Heather, Bengal staff; Asst. surg. W. R. Stewart, Bengal staff; Asst. surg. N. Ffolliott, Bengal staff; Lieut. J. Stoyle, 59th regt.; Lieut. W. C. Collis, 83rd regt.; Lieut. col. H. E. T. Williams, 108th regt.; Lieut. P. Justice, 108th regt.; Lieut. R. A. Livesay, Madras R.E.; Lieut. A. V. Chick, staff corps; Capt. F. Montague, 4th hussars; Ridingmr. W. Rant, 5th R. I. lancers; Capt. W. G. Brown, 2-1st foot; Ensign R. H. Gall, 1-5th fusiliers; Lieut. C. O. Bowers, 1-6th foot; Surg. J. Tulloch 1-11th foot; Capt. E. Galty, 39th foot; Paymr. T. N. Young, 58th foot; Ensign A. J. Brander, 2-60th foot. The undermentioned officers are appointed to duty with troops per H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*:—Capts. C. H. Cookes, R.A., E. J. Briscoe, 1-14th foot, W. G. Brown, 2-1st foot, and Hoskins R.A.; Lieut. J. Alexander, 38th foot, Livesay, R.E., C. Torkington, 41st foot, W. Bolis, 1-14th foot, W. Collis, 83rd foot, P. Justice, 108th foot, and Staff surg. N. Ffolliott, and Staff asst. surgs. W. K. Stewart and D. C. Heather.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 15. Str. Comorin, Osborne, Kurrachee; Hindostan, Coombe, Calcutta; str. Columbian, Seward, Suez.—16. Prince Oscar, Bowels, London; Louisa Fletcher, Peterson, Liverpool; France, Estrulin, Calcutta; Algonquin, Jones, Liverpool.—17. Str. Magdala, Davidson, Jeddah; St. Fillans, Nelson, Liverpool.—18. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa; Bhowmuggur, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Regina, Brady, Calcutta.—19. Oriental, Wyatt, Calcutta; Seaforth, Woodward, Liverpool.—20. City of Delhi, Bryson, Glasgow; Enterpe, Cosens, Newport.—21. Kingdom of Fife, Key, South Shields; Lalla Rookh, Wilson, North Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Hudson, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Mr. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Messrs. J. Elliston, Davidson, A. Cornish, J. Conolly, G. Priestly, J. Marriott, D. Henderson, Schoolmasters Irwin and Lonsdale, Major Richards, Capt. Bissett, Ridingmaster Stoyell, Miss Chaytor, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Walter, Capt. Davies, Mr. J. Donaldson, Mr. Jennings, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. De Souza. From BRINDISI.—Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Babbington, Mr. Egerton, Major and Mrs. Waddington and two infants, Mr. Wavell, Mr. Southby, Gen. Barr, Mrs. and Miss D. Wiehe, Col. Waddington, Mr. Fogo, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Forbes. From ADEN.—Major and Mrs. Hickman, Dr. Thom, Dr. More, R.N.

DEPARTURES.

April 15. Str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suez; Blackwater, Morris, Callao; Eddystone, Wood, Cochin; Norwood, Turner, Falmouth; Tethys, Evans, Liverpool.—16. City of Brussels, Campbell, Calcutta; Sam Mendal, Murdoch, Liverpool; British Commodore, Quinn, Calcutta; May Queen, Gaudie, Calicut; Calcutta, Maxwell, Liverpool.—17. Str. Arabia, Mathews, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—18. Fazel Currim, Butler, Penang and Singapore; Faize Allum, Kneen, Tellicherry; Mozuffer, Nacoda, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Europe, Duhalless, Bordeaux via Tellicherry.—19. Derwent, Dann, Colombo; Lepanto, Candy, Falmouth.—20. H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Curme, England; Caldew, Clerkson, Antwerp.—21. Migrator, Crive, Rangoon.—22. Mail str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—For BRINDISI.—Lieut. Ross, R.E., Brigr. gen. and Mrs. E. P. Lynch, Col. R. Young, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Mr. W. B. Macfarish, Mr. and Mrs. Longley, Mr. T. A. Weld, Mr. A. D. J. Grant, Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leslie, Messrs. F. G. Gibson, Chevalier, R. C. Antrobus, G. Mills, Col. J. S. Gell, Major H. Lock, R. C. Jones, Capt. Trevor, Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, P. F. Robertson, F. Graf, W. E. Cey Chisholm, H. M. Scott, Capt. A. D. Fraser, Col. Raikes. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Rose, Col. S. F. Macmullen, Mr. S. Thomas, Mr. Phillips, General Hampton, Capt. Fellowes, Dr. Gonsalves, son, and three children, Hon. Mr. Seward and two daughters, Mr. A. Rodman, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Coldstream and two children, Hon. R. S. Ellis, Mr. J. Posner, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. J. Deacon, Capt. J. Willoughby, Mrs. Sommer, and child. Per SOUTHAMPTON.—Major-gen. and Mrs. Brown and three children, Mrs. M. Grant and two children, Mr. P. Ryan, Miss Ryan and two children, Mr. W. Standen, Lieut. col. and Mrs. F. L. Magniac and two children, Mr. H. M. Grant, Mrs. J. J. Robinson and two children, Mr. J. Kydd, Mr. and Mrs. Watchman and child, Mr. J. Watchman, Asst. surg. J. Ffolliott, Mr. Justice, Mrs. Watson and two children, Col. and Mrs. Fife and five children, Lieut. col. W. L. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. W. E. Moran, Mrs. W. C. Rowe, Capt. Cathcart, Mr. J. Steell, Rev. E. Davis, Col. F. E. Laing, Mr. J. Broughton, Capt. Lambert, Dr. W. F. de Fabeck, Mr. D. J. Cospes, Mr. Sullen and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman and five children, Major and Mrs. Shaw and four children, Capt. A. H. Walford, Asst. surg. W. J. Campbell, Asst. surg. W. Millar, Messrs. W. L. Galpine, W. Barratt, F. Speck, T. E. Stafford, K. du Gue, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Robertson, Asst. surg. J. Gray, Lieut. F. H. Carleton, Lieut. E. C. Moore, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gordon and four children, Miss Gordon.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 21, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d.
9 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11⅛d. Docts.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 22.—The market for Piece Goods generally has been extremely dull; but in Grey Yarns there has been more activity, and a considerable business in them has been done. GREY GOODS.—The market has been dull throughout the week, with a slight decline in prices of some descriptions. In Shirtings there has been little or no changes. BLEACHED GOODS have been quiet during the week. Sales:—Jacconets at Rs. 2-5, 40-inch Mulls at Rs. 2-14 to 3-10, and 44-inch Mulls at Rs. 2-10 to 3-10. DYED and PRINTED GOODS have continued dull. Cambrics at Rs. 2-14, Orange Jacconets at Rs. 2-11, Printed Muslins, at Rs. 3-8, White Ground Prints at Rs. 4-10, Pink and Coloured Prints at Rs. 5-3. TURKEY RED GOODS have been steady. Sales: 7-8th Cambrics at Rs. 4-6½, Jacconets at Rs. 4-2. GREY YARNS have been more active with little or no change in prices. METALS: Market unchanged. We have to report the following sales:—Copper Braziers at Rs. 43-12 to 43-14, Yellow Metal at Rs. 37-2, Iron Swedish Bar at Rs. 41-8, and Red Lead at Rs. 12-12 per cwt.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 22.—COTTON: The market here, following the course of Liverpool, has been weaker, and quotations are about Rs. 5 to 7 per candy lower. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 10,000 candies of new cotton—Dholleras and Bhownuggur at Rs. 176 to 168, Akote at Rs. 176 to 171, Oomrawuttee at Rs. 170 to 164, Dharwar saw-ginned at Rs. 190 to 182, Veravul at Rs. 165 to 155, machine-ginned Broach at Rs. 191 to 182, and Broach at Rs. 177 to 169. The market closes dull.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Brady, P. H. W., asst. survr., 1st grade, 1st div., Bhawulpoor, to be survr., 4th grade, with effect from March 1.

Butler, P. M., extra asst. comr., Jhelum, is apptd. supt. of the jail at that station, as a temp. arrangement, v. Veale. April.

Carnell, Major W., polit. supt. of Serohi, received temp. charge of the office of asst. gen. supt. of Thuggee and Dacoitee, and of the magistracy at Aboo, from Baylay on Feb. 11. [Punjab. April.

Cunningham, H. S., m.a., advocate and legal adviser to the Govt. of the

Lionett, J., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 4th grade. April.

Macauliffe, M., asst. comr., received charge of the jail at Gujeranwala, supt., from Elsmie. April 15. [dist. April.

McNeile, Capt., asst. comr., is posted to the Kulla sub div. of the Kangra

Marshall, Capt. C. H. T., asst. comr., from the Ferozepore to the Lahore dist., for the charge of the outpost of Kassur. April 15.

Maxwell, Lieut col. P., dep. comr. of Ludiana, is apptd. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Hissar div., with effect from the date on which Bristow proceeds on leave. April. [April.

Peacock, E. B., asst. comr., from the Ferozepore to the Amritsar dist.

Plowden, H. M., b.a., barrister-at-law, is apptd. to offic. as advocate and legal adviser to the Govt. of the Punjab, v. Cunningham. April.

Robertson.—The hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to invest Mr. A. Robertson, offic. judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a mag., code of criminal procedure, and with the civil court powers of an asst. comr. with full powers. April 14.

Robins, T. G., acct., 4th grade, office of contr. of public works acct. April 15.

Steel, H. W., asst. comr., and offic. dep. comr. of Gurdaspore, is transfd. to the Lahore dist. for the charge of the outpost of Kasur, when relieved by Fendall. April.

Thomas, H. P., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., is transfd. to the forest dept. of the Central Provs.

Transfers of Executive Engineers, Sirhind Canal.

Capt. A. M. Brandreth, R.E., offic. superint. engr., from 2nd to 1st grade exec. engr.

Mr. J. D. Derry, exec. engr., 2nd div. Sirhind Canal, Mr. A. Fenner, exec. engr., special survey div., Western Jumna Canal, from 4th to 3rd grade exec. engr.

Mr. H. T. Tanner, personal asst. to superint. engr., Sirhind Canal circle, from 1st grade asst. to 4th grade exec. engr.

Lieut. J. F. Miller, asst. engr., 2nd div. Sirhind Canal, from 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr.

Mr. J. Douglas, overseer 1st grade, 1st div. Sirhind Canal.

Mr. S. G. Hanna, exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to the 2nd div. Sirhind Canal, rejoined from the leave therein granted on Feb. 22.

Mr. S. G. Hanna, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the 2nd div. Sirhind Canal, to the Upper Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals.

Public Works Department—Irrigation Branch.

April 11.—The Lieut. governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, with effect from March 1 :—

Engineer Establishment.

To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.—Mr. R. A. Oldham, asst. engr., 1st grade.

To be Asst. Engineer, 1st Grade.—Lieut. E. C. Elliston, asst engr., 2nd grade.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

To be Sub Engineer, 1st Grade.—Mr. J. W. Fox, sub engr., 2nd grade.

To be Sub Engineer, 2nd Grade.—Mr. J. St. Joseph, sub engr., 3rd grade.

To be Sub Engineer, 3rd Grade.—Mr. J. Morrow, supervisor, 1st grade.

To be Supervisor, 2nd Grade.—Private A. Jackson, overseer, 1st grade.

Transfer of Stations.

April 4.—*No.* 103.—The stations of Burrisaul and Ferozepore are transferred from the Dacca to the Circular and Eastern Canals division, with effect from 1st current.

Central Provinces Commission.

The following changes are made in the Central Provinces Commission, from March 4 :—

Major H. F. Newmarch, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.

Mr. H. Read, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class.

Capt. H. J. Lugard, offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. A. G. Mayne, 2nd squad. officer, 1st C.I. Horse, to offic. as cantonment mag. at Mhow, in the room of Mr. C. R. Coles, deceased.

MILITARY.

Aldworth—Stevenson.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Lieut. R. O. Aldworth, 49th regt., to be capt., from May 29, 1870 ; Lieut. W. Stevenson, 49th regt., to be capt., from Nov. 26, 1870.

Blair, Lieut. col. C. R., asst. to the agent of the gov. gen. in Rajpootana, is app. comdt. of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra batt. April 15.

Butter.—Shillong station order confd., dated Feb. 3 last, app. Capt. A. D. Butter, 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, during absence of the brig. major on duty.

Cookworthy—Warner.—Lieut. col. C. Cookworthy, R.A., Dalhousie depot, to be comdt. Dated March 28. Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st regt., to be station staff officer, v. Hill. Dated March 28.

Cumberlege.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 28 last, att. Capt. H. O. Cumberlege to 34th N.I.

Darroch.—Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 22 last, app. Capt. D. Darroch, qrmr. 32nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer and adjt., in add. to his other duties, during absence on duty of Capts. T. N. Walker, wing officer, and F. H. B. Marsh, offic. adjt. Dated March 25 confd., app. Capt. D. Darroch, qrmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Williams.

Dayrell—Palmer—Babington.—9th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order, dated March 1, making the following temp. apps., v. Capt. T. Dayrell, 2nd squadron officer, proceeding on furl. :—Capt. A. P. Palmer, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Field—Regtl. order confd., dated March 6, appointing Lieut. G. L. Field to be intrpr. to 1st batt. 17th foot, with effect from Jan. 10.

Fraser, Lieut. and local capt. J. F., 19th regt., to be staff officer of the Puchmurree depot. Dated March 27.

Fulford, Lieut. C. J. R., R.A., 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to be 1st wing subalt., on prob., v. Lewis. Dated March 28.

Graves.—Lieut. F. L., R.A., who was app. 1st wing subalt., 38th N.I., as a prob. for the staff corps, in G.O.C.C. of March 12, and subsequently transfd. to the 27th N.I. as 2nd wing subalt., having joined the Roorkee coll., is, with the sanction of Govt., removed from the list of probs. for the staff corps.

Hobday, Ensign J. R., 2nd batt. 25th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I., on prob., v. Eliot, apptd. qrmr. Dated March 28.

Jacob, Capt. J., returned from furl., and resumed charge of his duties as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, on the forenoon of Feb. 4.

Jamieson.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 7, appg. Ensign C. J. Jamieson to be interpreter to 41st foot, with effect from Feb. 1 last, v. Ensign J. J. Money-Simons.

Lewis, Lieut. T. L., 1st wing subalt., 26th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Hepburn, vacated. Dated March 28.

McLeod.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. col. R. B. McLeod to be colonel, 21st hussars, from Dec. 9, 1870.

Maitland, offic. boundary settlement officer in Bhopal, is confd. in that app., with effect from Nov. 28, 1870, the date on which Capt. Temple was prom.

Mayne, Capt. A. G., 2nd squad. officer of the 1st regt. of Central India horse, has been app. to offic. as contonment mag. at Mhow.

Michell, Lieut. G. D., 2nd batt., 19th foot, to be capt., from March 11.

Minto.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 31 last, attaching to the regt. Capt. J. C. Minto, staff corps, who vacated his appointment of 1st wing subalt., 6th N.I, on proceeding on furlough.

Newmarch, Major H. F., dep. comnr., 3rd class, Central Provs., to offic. as dep. comnr., 2nd class.

Skene, Capt. C. McD., general list, inf., lately returned from furl. to Europe, is attached to the 8th N.I., for duty, at his own request. April.

Stevens, Capt. G. B., att. to the 13th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Playfair, on furl. Dated March 28.

Stone—Davies.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers. Capt. G. H. Stone to be major, from Dec. 11, 1869. Capt. and local major R. W. Davies, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to be lieut. col. from Feb. 27, 1871.

Vincent.—In supersession of the notification of this dept., dated Oct. 28, 1870, Ensign H. A. Vincent, 96th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 24th regt. Bombay N.I., a probationer for the Bombay staff corps, is app. to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern of the 1st regt. Central India Horse.

Whish, Lieut. J. T., att. to the 16th N.I., to be offic. qrmr. vice Clare, app. adjutant. Dated March 31.

Williamson—Hawkins—Armstrong—Regimental order, dated May 13, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Lieut. H. S. Williamson, 5th Bengal cavalry, deceased :—Capt. H. L. Hawkins, 5th Bengal cavalry, att., to offic. as adjt., there being no qualified subalt. officer available. Lieut. M. Armstrong, 5th Bengal cavalry, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Wilson.—Regimental order confd., dated Feb. 9, app. Lieut. E. H. Wilson, 2nd wing subalt., 30th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of lieut. and offic. adjt. T. G. Thomson, rep. sick.

Committees of Paymastership.

58th Foot.—Regimental order confd., dated March 9, appg. the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership during the absence, on sick leave, of Major T. N. Young, paymaster of the regt. :—

Capt. F. J. Green, president ; Capts. C. E. Foster and D. G. Anderson, members ; Capt. F. J. Green to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from the 10th idem.

38th Foot.—Regimental order confd., dated April 6, appg. Capt. H. P. Hurford, a member of the committee of paymastership (G.O.C.C. Feb. 21), with effect from the 3rd ult., v. Major W. K. Elles, proceeded on leave to England.

MEDICAL.

Barnes.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Feb. 27, apptg. Capt. C. H. Barnes, R.A., to offic. as station staff officer at Dalhousie, as a temp. measure, v. Hill, 58th foot, proceeded to rejoin his regt.

Beath, Staff asst. surg., M.D., to the med. charge, Dalhousie depot, v. Boulton. April 6.

Burford.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Feb. 8 last, apptg. Staff asst. surg. H. H. Burford to receive over charge of the two companies of the 1st. batt. 19th foot, from Ryan, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure. Dated the 12th idem, apptg. Staff asst. surg. H. H. Burford to the med. charge of the garrison cells from Feb. 13, v. O'Neill, 104th foot, leaving with his regt.

Campbell.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Feb. 20 last, directing Staff asst. surg. W. J. Campbell to proceed to Cawnpore, and take med. charge of A. baty. 19th brig. R.A., v. Wilkes.

Chesnaye.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated March 7, apptg. Surg. G. C. Chesnaye to the med. charge of the 3rd Bengal cav., with effect from the date of his arrival at Jhelum. This officer is apptd. to the med. charge of Jhelum.

Daniell.—Regimental order confd., dated April 9, apptg. Capt. W. S. Daniell to offic. as instr. of musky. 105th foot, during the illness of Symons, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

Devlin—Morgan.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Jan. 24, making the following medical arrangements:—Staff asst. surg. H. W. Devlin to take med. charge of both batteries (art. div.), at Ferozepore. Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D., to take over med. charge of the fort.

Hely.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 8, appointing Lieut. C. Hely to be asst. instructor of musketry 2nd batt. 12th foot, v. Ensign E. E. Money, resigned.

John, Asst. surg. J. R., in medical charge of the corps of guides, is app. to the medical charge of Srenaggor for the ensuing season.

Johnson.—Allahabad division order confirmed, dated March 9, directing Surgeon major C. Johnson, returned from furlough, to proceed to Morar and take medical charge of 1st Bengal cav.

Killery.—Darjeeling station order confirmed, dated Dec. 12 last, appointing Staff asst. surg. St. J. Killery to afford temp. medical aid to the staff of the depot during the absence on duty of Staff asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley.

McTavish, Asst. surg. A. C., 2nd batt. 60th foot, is app. to do duty at the Murree depot during the ensuing hot season, in place of Asst. surg. W. Millar, No. 4 battery 22nd brigade royal artillery, whose appointment, as notified in G.O.C.C. of April 1 last, is cancelled, that officer having been recommended by a medical board to proceed to England.

Martin.—Jhelum division order confirmed, dated April 11, attaching Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., to the 30th N.I. for duty.

Quinnell, Hon. asst. surg. R. J., M.D., in civil med. charge of Jhung, resumed charge of the duties of supt. of the jail at that station on his return from priv. leave. [depot. April 4.

Ratray, Asst. surg. C., M.D., 37th regt., to the med. charge of Landour

Raye.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated March 6, appg. Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., to the med. charge of the left wing of the 22nd N.I., in add. to his other duties.

Scott.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing Staff asst. surg. J. A. Scott, proceeding to Dugshai with a party of the 85th foot, to return thence to Umballa on completion of duty.

Shaw.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated March 21, directing Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, 17th N.I., to afford med. aid to the detachment 8th Bengal cav.

Shepherd—Staples.—The following orders are confd.:—Oude div. order, dated Feb. 10, making the following med. arrangements:—Asst. surg. P. Shepherd, M.B., 4th hussars, to proceed to Meerut for duty with his regt. Staff asst. surg. F. P. Staples to med. charge of C. baty. F. brig. R.H.A., v. Asst. surg. Shepherd, M.B., proceeding to join his regt.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during April, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. B. Lindsell, R.E., assistant engineer, attached to the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, has three months special leave, to study the native languages, from April 1. Mr. T. H. Biggs avails himself, on March 23, of the leave for eighteen months, dated March 17. Mr. B. Browne, deputy conservator of forests, Punjab, is allowed twenty-five days' preparatory leave, with full pay, from April 1. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. W. Bristow, of the Bengal staff corps, and officiating commander of the Hissar division, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days. The Rev. W. D. Cowley, M.A., has obtained five months' privilege leave. Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., deputy superintendent of revenue survey, north western frontier, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay. Col. W. R. Eliott, officiating additional commissioner, Amritsar and Jullundhur divisions, officiated as commissioner of the Amritsar division, from March 5 to 31, both days inclusive. Mr. H. E. Perkins, deputy commissioner, reported his departure to Europe by steamer. Rev. A. N. Wilson, chaplain of Ferozepore, has obtained privilegd leave of absence for three months. Mr. P. O'Brien, executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab division, inundation canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study native languages. Lieut. E. H. Larminie, R.E., assistant engineer, Ravi bridge division, Punjab northern (state) railway, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence. Ditta Draftsman, 2nd grade, office of executive engineer Rawalpindi, survey division (state) railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months. Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, cantonment magistrate, Ambala, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave. Mr. A. R. Beecher, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st division, Sirhind canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study native languages.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. 2nd Capt. W. Gilmour, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. J. R. Thomson, R.A., to Bombay, from March 6 to April 5. Asst. surgeon J. H. Hughes, M.D., 38th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. Gatty, 39th foot, from date of embarkation. Major T. N. Young, paymaster 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment. Staff asst. surg. W. Johnston, M.D., doing duty with 92nd foot, to Bombay, from March 21 to April 19. The six months' leave to Calcutta, to study the native languages, granted to Lieut. A. Broadfoot, R.A., by G.O.C.C. of Dec. 30 last, is cancelled, at that officer's request. The leave granted by G.O.C.C. of Feb. 10 last to Lieut. G. L. M'L. Farmer, 2nd battalion 60th foot, is cancelled, at that officer's request. Asst. surgeon A. C. McTavish, 2nd battalion 60th foot, is appointed to do duty at the Murree depot during the ensuing hot season, in place of Asst. surgeon W. Millar, R.A., whose appointment, as notified in G.O.C.C. of April 1 last, is cancelled, that officer having been recommended by a medical board to proceed to England. The leave granted to Lieut. A. Broadfoot, royal artillery, is cancelled, at that officer's request. The leave granted to Lieut. G. L. M'L. Farmer, 60th foot, is cancelled, at that officer's request. The undermentioned officers have leave on private affairs:—Lieut. J. E. Kitson, inspector of musketry, 21st hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. R. A. L. Furneaux, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. A. Ridgeway, 1st battalion 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major E. St. J. Griffiths, 1st battalion 19th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. A. D. Currie, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. F. D. Webb, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. J. O. C. Moller, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. H. H. Kelly, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. C. S. C. Crespigny, 41st foot, to remain in England, from July 15 to Oct. 15, in extension of leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 21, 1870. Ensign E. V. Huyshe, 41st foot, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major (local lieut. col.) A. J. Fitz-Gerald, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Capt. J. Charley, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. the Hon. C. R. Howard, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 14. Lieut. H. A. H. Ward, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 14. Lieut. col. H. Grant, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Almorah and the Hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major R. S. Simonds, staff corps, officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 31st N.I., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major D. Macintyre, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. T. H. Goldney, staff corps, adjutant 38th N.I., to Dhurmsala, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Brevet major C. R. Hill, R.A., to Cashmere and Ladakh, from April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. E. S. Burnett, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. and local capt. H. M. Robertson, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. P. C. Whalley, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. A. E. Turner, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. G. R. R. Poole, 5th lancers, to Murree and the Hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson, 5th lancers, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Cornet C. H. V. Garbett, 5th lancers, to Purulia, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. M. B. Forde, R.A., to Cashmere and northern portions of India, for six months from date of leaving Madras. Capt. and local major J. H. Brown, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. and local major P. C. Anderson, R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. and local major M. M. FitzGerald, R.A., to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. C. E. Nairne, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. 2nd Capt. S. Cargill, R.A., to Kussowlie and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. de Marylski, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. Bell, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major D. Simpson, paymaster 1st battalion 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 10 to Oct. 10. Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott, instructor of musketry 1st battalion 14th foot, to the Hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Lieut. col. E. Chippindall, C.B., 2nd battalion 19th foot, to the Neilgherry Hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Qrmr. C. M'Lagan, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation. Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., 37th foot, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Sept. 15. Lieut. V. C. E. Parker, 104th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Ensign G. Christie, 107th foot, to Purneah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign A. Batson, 107th foot, to Purneah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major gen. C. A. Barwell, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Col. C. J. Roberts, staff corps, commandant 17th Bengal cavalry, to Ranee Khet, Deyrah, and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. A. R. Chapman, staff corps, adjutant 1st Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. J. Walter, staff corps, adjutant 8th N.I., to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. A. M'L. Mills, staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 10th N.I., to Simla and Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 9th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 17 to Aug. 17. Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, late 3rd European regiment, 2nd wing subaltern 1st N.I., to the Hills north of Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. J. E. Kitson, 21st hussars, instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. R. A. L. Furneaux, 14th foot, 1st battalion, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. A. Ridgeway, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major E. St. J. Griffiths, 19th foot, 1st

battalion, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. A. D. Currie, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. F. D. Webb, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. J. O. C. Moller, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. H. H. Kelly, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. C. S. C. Crespigny, to remain in England from July 15 to Oct. 15, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 21, 1870. Ensign E. V. Huyshe, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major (local lieut. col.) A. J. FitzGerald, 60th foot, 2nd battalion, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Capt. J. Charley, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Lieut. H. A. H. Ward, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 14. Lieut. col. H. Grant, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Almorah and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major R. S. Simonds, officiating second in command and wing officer 31st native infantry, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major D. Macintyre, second in command and wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. T. H. Goldney, adjutant 38th native infantry, to Dhurmsala, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. G. W. Thompson, 1st foot, 2nd battalion, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. H. R. Floyd, 25th foot, 2nd battalion, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. N. Adams, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major R. B. Floyd, 36th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. J. J. Osmer, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major A. H. Wavell, 41st foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Major W. D. Shipley, 58th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Captain W. H. Hingeston, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Captain W. Wordsworth, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. J. V. Hesse, to Murree, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. F. Cunliffe, to Murree, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. A. W. Morris, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. E. E. Coote, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. J. Fair, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Ensign C. H. S. Gambier, to Calcutta, from April 15 to October 15, to study the native languages. Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. A. L. Reade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. R. Rogers, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. H. Jones, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Ensign R. H. Forrest, to Calcutta, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. C. F. Bond, 105th foot, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to August 15. Capt. W. S. Daniell, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. L. G. Hay, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15. 2nd Capt. E. S. Barnett, A battery A brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. and local captain H. M. Robertson, A battery F brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. P. C. Whalley, A battery A brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to August 15. Lieut. A. E. Turner, D battery A brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. G. R. R. Poole, 5th lancers, to Murree and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson, to Simla, from April 15 to October 15. Cornet C. H. V. Garbett, to Purulia, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. col. M. B. Forde, 5th brigade, R.A., Cashmere and northern portions of India, for six months, from date of leaving Madras. Captain and local major J. H. Browne, H battery 8th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Captain and local major P. C. Anderson, No. 4 battery 25th brigade, to Murree, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. and local major M. M. FitzGerald, F battery 19th brigade, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. W. Gilmour, A baty. 8th brig., from date of embarkation. 2nd Capt. C. E. Nairne, B baty., 19th brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. 2nd Capt. S. Cargill, No. 5 baty. 22nd brig., to Kussowlie and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. Bell, F baty. 16th brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. D. Marylski, B baty. 9th brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major D. Simpson, paymaster, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 11 to Oct. 10. Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott, instructor of musketry, 1st batt. 11th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Lieut. col. E. Chippindall, C.B., 2nd batt. 19th foot, to the Neilgherry Hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Qrmr. C. M'Lagan, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., 37th foot, to Cashmere, from May 15 to September 15. Assist. surgeon J. H. Hughes, M.D., 38th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Captain E. Gatty, 39th foot, to England, overland from date of embarkation. Major T. N. Young (paymaster), 58th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. V. C. E. Parker, 104th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to August 15. Ensign G. Christie, 107th foot, to Purneah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major general C. A. Barwell, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Col. C. J. Robarts, commandant 17th Bengal cavalry, to Ranee Khet, Deyrah, and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. A. R. Chapman, adjutant 1 Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. J. Walter, adjutant 8th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. A. M'L. Mills, 2nd wing subaltern 10th N.I., to Simla and Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd wing subaltern, 9th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 17 to to August 17.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Carmichael, D. F., coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on April 15.

Barclay, E., to act as Govt. solicitor during the abs. of Mr. Pritchard on leave. April 15.

Carpendale, Col. J., R.E., to be chief engr. and sec. to Govt. in the P.W.D., with effect from the date of Col. Orr's embarkation to Europe.

Cruickshank, A., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, v. Lilly, who has vacated the appt. Mr. Cruickshank will continue to act as judge of court of small causes at Combaconum till relieved. April 15.

Garstin, J. H., to be coll. and mag. of South Arcot—to have effect from the date of Mr. C. W. Reade's retirement. April 18.

Hudleston, W., to act as chief sec. to Govt. during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Ellis on leave. April 15.

Lodwick, R. W., acting acct. gen., Madras, and D. K. Sing, asst. to the acct. gen., to be auditors of the accts. of the administrator gen. for the year 1870.

Maltby, T. J., to act as senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Spedding on leave. April 15.

Orr, Col. C. A., R.E., sec. to Govt. in P.W.D., is perm. to resign his app. from the date of his embarkation to Europe.

Pritchard, T., dep. coll. and mag. of Salem, is invested with powers of a mag., and empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subordinate mag. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his division. Mr. T. Pritchard is authorised to perform the duties and exercise the powers which are assigned to, and conferred on, the mag. of a district.

Robinson, Hon. W., C.S.I., resumed his seat as 2nd member of the board of revenue on April 12.

Rowland, Capt. C. H., R.N.R., to offic. as Colonial Emigration Agent for Natal.

Stuart, Capt. C. J., asst. director of revenue settlement, to act as dep. director of revenue settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Cox on leave. April 18.

Sullivan, W. J. A., to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Kurnool, during the absence of Capt. Blair on leave, or until further orders, to have effect from Jan. 26.

Winter, H. F., asst. conservator of forests, to have charge of the Wynaad Forest Range, with effect from Feb. 28.

Civil Officers on Furlough.

Fort St. George, April 18.—The Gov. in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of Madras civil service absent on furlough, and the dates on which their furlough expires, under the new rules for the quarter ending March 31, 1861:—

F. Brandt, April 8; J. D. Robinson, May 12; Hon. J. C. St. Clair, May 14; R. G. Clarke, May 16; J. C. Hannyngton, May 24; G. A. Bellard, June 9; W. S. Lilly, June 20; C. J. Crosthwaite, July 5; D. F. Carmichael, July 7; C. Collett, July 29; N. A. Roupell, August 12; W. J. H. LeFanu, Sept. 29; G. D. Irvine, Oct. 1; G. D. Leman, Oct. 2; W. D. Horsley, Oct. 15; W. F. Hathaway, Nov. 14; R. A. Dalyell, Dec. 23; H. B. Grigg, Jan. 20, 1872; J. H. Nelson, Feb. 4, 1872; H. S. Thomas, April 9, 1872; W. H. Glenny, April 17, 1872; F. H. Wilkinson, April 21, 1872; F. Lushington, May 24, 1872; R. E. Master, June 30, 1872; C. A. Roberts, July 12, 1872; C. W. W. Martin, Oct. 4, 1872; H. Sewell, Dec. 24, 1872; W. H. Comyn, Jan. 21, 1873; J. R. Daniel, Feb. 3, 1873; B. Horsbrough, Feb. 18, 1873; P. L. Roberts, March 4, 1873; J. R. Arbuthnot, March 8, 1873; W. Logan, J. G. Horsfall, and J. Hope—date of departure not known.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. B. Spedding, acting senior assistant collector of Ganjam, for two months and twenty-one days, under sections 19 and 20 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Mr. H. G. Pritchard, Government solicitor, Madras, for two months, from April 12. Capt. G. H. Tillard, assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. J. B. Jones, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool, for three weeks, under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated Sept. 24, 1867. The Hon. R. R. Ellis, C.B., chief secretary to Government, for three months, under section 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Col. C. A. Orr, R.E., secretary to Government in the public works department, preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. F. Doderet, mathematical instrument maker, six months' leave, on private affairs, under paras. 12 and 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. K. F. Nordmann, assistant engineer, 1st grade, for sixtee Rules. Mr. K. F. Nordmann, assistant engineer, 1st grade, for sixteen days. The commissary of the diocese has granted the Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., chaplain of Bolarem and Chudderghaut, privilege leave for two months and four days. Mr. R. W. Morgan, assistant conservator of two months and four days. Mr. R. W. Morgan, assistant conservator of Kurnool, for two months. The two years' furlough, granted to Mr. J. H. Blair, acting third member of the Board of Revenue, is to take effect from June 12 next, with the usual preparatory leave. The unexpired portion (from Feb. 4) of the two months' privilege granted to Mr. H. F. Clegstoun, assistant collector, Vizagapatam, is cancelled at his own request.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April):—Major gen. D. Hodson, C.B., staff corps, for two years, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, staff corps, exec. engr., Bellary, two years, to embark from Madras. Major J. W. Orr, staff corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Bangalore, two years, to embark from Madras. The furlough to Europe granted in G.O.G. March 7, 1871, to Col. T. H. Campbell, royal Madras art., superint. gun carriage manufactory, is cancelled, at that officer's request. Major W. F. Hutton, European veterans, to Australia, two years, to embark from Madras. Lieut. S. G. F.

Selfe, 23rd brigade R.A., three months from date of departure, to Neilgherries. Lieut. G. H. Palmer, 23rd brigade R.A., for four months from April 4, to Neilgherries, private affairs. Lieut. W. M. Campbell, 23rd brigade R.A., for three months from date of departure, to Neilgherries. Col. W. Boyle, commanding Malabar and Canara, privilege leave for forty days from April 18. Lieut. and local capt. E. Pulleyne, 18th hussars, from date of embarkation, overland: unfit to do duty with troops. Major W. Ramsay, wing officer 10th N.I., for one month, from March 17, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G. March 16. Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell, of the staff corps, for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. W. H. Edgcome, of the royal (Madras) engineers, Principal Civil Engineer College, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major T. L. Scott, of the staff corps, for eighteen months, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay. Major A. R. McMahon, of the staff corps, deputy commissioner British Burmah, for two years, and to embark at Calcutta. Capt. (brevet major) W. J. Morris, cadre 14th light cavalry, dist. superint. of police, Central Provinces, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Vet. surg. J. Thacker, veterinary dept., for two years, and to embark from Madras. The two years' furlough granted to Mr. J. H. Blair, acting third member of the board of revenue, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Feb. 14, is to take effect from June 12 next, with the usual preparatory leave. The unexpired portion (from Feb. 4) of the two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, assistant collector of Vizagapatam, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 10, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Allen, W., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, in the Kulladghee district, and with powers to commit to a session court. April 20.

Barr, Major gen. H. J., having, with the permission of H.M.'s principal sec. of State for India, returned to India, will resume the duties of controller of military accounts from the date of receiving charge of the office from Lieut. col. Chitty. April 20.

Bushe.—The services of Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. April 20.

Carpendale, Col. J., R.E., to be chief engr. and sec. to Govt. in the P.W.D., with effect from the date of Col. Orr's embarkation to Europe. April 20. [April 15.

Hancock, G. E., staff corps, is app. to act as asst. resident at Baroda.

Naylor, J. R., to act as judge and session judge at Belgaum. April 20.

Way, Major A. C., staff corps, is app. to act as polit. agent at Zanzibar. April 15.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April):—Lieut. col. F. E. Francis, Bombay infantry, second in command H.M.'s 14th regiment N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and forty-one days, from date of departure in the current month, under rule 9. Capt. A. T. Reid, staff corps, station staff officer Malligaum, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in May next. Lieut. E. C. S. Moore, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bombay defences, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from May 22, on private affairs. Col. S. F. Macmullen, Bengal army, commanding at Jullunder, on privilege leave for twenty months. Lieut. col. F. E. Laing, Bengal staff corps, on privilege for twenty months. Lieut. col. F. E. Magniac, Madras staff corps, on privilege leave for two years. Hon. lieut. C. Hexton, assistant superintendent revenue survey, on privilege leave for two years. Brigadier general E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay infantry, for six months, under the furlough regulations of 1851. The furlough to Europe for twenty months, granted to Capt. J. G. Bell, Madras staff corps, by G.O. No. 180, dated March 8, is cancelled. General order No. 224, dated March 22, granting furlough for two years to Capt. C. T. Lance, Bengal staff corps, is cancelled. Paymaster F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to Mahableshwar, from April 11 to May 10. Lieut. col. H. E. T. Williams, 108th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory. Col. D. Boyd, commandant, Asseerghur, from date of departure, preparatory. Major G. W. Hanson, wing officer 9th N.I., for thirty days, from departure, preparatory. Lieut. A. Wood, adjutant 27th N.I., from April 3 to April 17, in extension. Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. P. Justice, 108th foot, will proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot; Lieut. Justice's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage home; this cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O.C. No. 222, of April 1. Col. D. Boyd, staff corps, commanding at Asseerghur, two years. Capt. J. F. Willoughby, general list, Bombay infantry, two years. Col. J. S. Gell, Bombay infantry, quartermaster general of the army, for six months from date of departure, private affairs. Surgeon major C. G. Wiehe, M.D., leave in India for six months. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., chief engineer for irrigation, and under secretary to Government, P.W. (irrigation) department, six months. Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, general list, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month, with a further extension from 14th to 21st Jan. last, the date of that officer's return to duty. Capt. G. H. F. Codrington, district superintendent of police, Kulladghee, thirty days' subsidiary leave before proceeding to Europe for fifteen months on leave, in military department, March 15. 2nd Capt. and adjutant R. N. Young, 6th brigade R.A., from date of departure. 2nd Capt. C. H. Pickering, G battery 8th brigade, from date of departure. Capt. (local major) C. Raikes, D battery 20th brigade, from date of departure. 2nd Capt. F. B. Roberts, 18th brigade, from April 5 to May 4, to remain at Mahableshwur. Lieut. J. W. Yerburg, No. 2 battery 6th brigade, from April 14 to May 14. Surg. major J. Gibbons, 23rd brigade, from date of departure. Veterinary surgeon G. Blake, C battery 18th brigade, from date of departure. Ensign H. B. Gall, 1st battalion 5th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. D. T. Chisholm, 59th foot, from date of departure. Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd battalion 60th foot, from date of departure. Lieutenant colonel H. E. T. Williams, 108th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Capt. Drummond, 16th native infantry, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Capt. Sadlier, B-9 royal artillery, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Lieut. Browne, B-9 royal artillery, for sixty days, from April 1, on privilege leave. Lieut. Collis, 83rd foot, having, under instructions from army head quarters, been detailed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Euphrates*, will join the general depot, Poona, forthwith. Lieut. F. P. C. De Vernet, 56th regiment, for thirty days, from April 12, on privilege leave. Col. McLeod, commanding 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Major Chesshyre, 16th regiment native infantry, for twenty days, from April 3, on privilege leave. Captain Boville, 25th regiment native light infantry, for forty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 4.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. F. G. Baylay to be capt., v. J. T. Daubuz, dec.; Lieut. G. Deedes to be 2nd capt., v. F. G. Baylay; 2nd Capt. and Adj. H. W. Stockley (late Bombay), from supernum., to be 2nd capt., v. C. H. Campbell, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. H. F. Philpotts to be 2nd capt., v. G. L. Engström, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Paymr. and Hon. Capt. T. Hunt is placed upon h.p.; Hon. Major E. R. Wethered, from h.p. as paymr., late of a depot batt., to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. J. Sargent, placed upon h.p.; Lieut. W. B. Adams is placed on tempy. h.p.; Lieut. J. Loch (late Bengal) is placed on tempy. h.p.; Lieut. C. Bent has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieut. W. H. Kempster has been permitted to resign his commission; the prom. to the rank of 2nd capt. of Lieut. C. C. Pemberton (late Bombay), which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 29, 1867, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred, as a lieut., to the Bombay staff corps, in the *Gazette* of June 9, 1868; Asst. surg. W. Creyk, M.B., from 4th foot, to be asst. surg., v. F. J. Byrne, who resigns.

14*th Foot.*—Surg. J. E. Moffatt, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

19*th Foot.*—Surg. H. B. Hassard, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

41*st Foot.*—Lieut. F. D. Webb to be capt., by purch., v. E. F. B. Brooksank, who retires; Ensign F. L. Wade to be lieut., by purch., v. Webb.

63*rd Foot.*—Capt. E. S. Savage, from h.p., late 3rd West India regt., to be capt., v. J. S. Smyth, who retires upon tempy. h.p.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Asst. surg. W. Collis to be staff surg., v. W. A. Davidson, M.D., placed on h.p.

BREVET.

Ensign and Asst. comy. J. Keily, Bombay estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.

Deputy Asst. comy. W. F. Knight, Bombay estab., to have the hon. rank of ensign.

The undermentioned officer having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. col. H. Rowlands, V.C., 41st foot.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances:—

Capt. and Brevet col. F. C. Maude, C.B., V.C., h.p., R.A.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. J. M. Bannatyne, h.p., late 8th foot.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. P. Dickson, h.p., R.A.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. S. M. Grylls, h.p., R.A.

2nd Capt. S. G. Batchellor, h.p., R.A.

April 11.

STAFF.

Major gen. C. H. Ellice, C.B., to be qrmr. gen. at head quarters, in succession to Major gen. F. P. Haines, who is about to proceed to India to assume the com. of the forces in the Madras presidency; April 1.

April 14.

3*rd Foot.*—Lieut. L. J. H. Grey to be perm. to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; April 15.

10*th Foot.*—Ensign A. G. Bridge to be lieut., without purch., v. T. Orton, deceased; Jan. 3. Ensign W. H. Sim, from the 91th foot, to be ensign, v. Bridge; April 15.

17*th Foot.*—Major and brevet lieut. col. T. Esmonde, V.C., from half pay unattached, to be major, v. W. A. King, who retires upon temporary half pay; Capt. A. H. Utterson to be major, by purch., v. Brevet lieut. col. T. Esmonde, V.C., who retires; Lieut. W. Lonsdale to be capt., by purch., v. Utterson; Ensign S. J. Stevens to be lieut., by purch., v. Lonsdale; April 15.

19*th Foot.*—Capt. J. Knox is permitted to retire upon temporary half pay; Ensign A. C. Le Quesne to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; April 15.

21*st Foot.*—Ensign H. F. J. Callaghan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; April 15.

36*th Foot.*—Ensign A. S. McRae to be lieut., without purch., v. H. C. Cowell, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 31.

45*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. Lambard to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. G. Peterkin, who has joined the depot; Dec. 3, 1870.

55*th Foot.*—Ensign W. Hill to be permitted to receive the value of commission on transfer to Indian staff corps; April 15.

107*th Foot.*—Lieut. col. and brev. col. R. Patton has been permitted to retire on the pension of a col.; Jan. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. C. W. Woodroffe, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; March 21.

BREVET.

Major gen. F. P. Haines to have the local rank of lieut. gen. while serving in command of the forces in the Madras presidency, East Indies; April 15.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. R. Patton, retired on a pension from 107th foot, to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows, viz.:—

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. A. L. Busk, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. T. H. Wilson, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. W. S. Kenney, Madras staff corps; April 15.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major H. B. Sweet, Madras inf.; Major J. M. Holt, Bombay staff corps; Major G. Price, Bengal staff corps; Major G. J. Reeves, Bengal staff corps; April 15.

To be Inspectors General of Hospitals.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. A. Reynolds, Madras estab.; Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals R. H. Rennick, Madras estab.; Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. H. Orr, C.B., M.D., Madras estab.; April 15.

April 21.

18*th Hussars.*—Sergt. major J. Hodgins, from the riding estab., to be ridingmr., v. G. Rayment, who retires upon h.p.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. N. H. Harris to be capt., v. Brevet major Dyer, removed to supernum. list; 2nd Capt. M. P. Eden, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Harris; 2nd Capt. C. O. Browne, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. W. R. Barlow, removed to supernum. list; Staff surg. T. Ball, M.D., to be surg., v. Surg. major T. Park, placed upon h.p.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. H. C. Elphinstone, v.c., C.B., C.M.G., on the seconded list, to be supernum.; Capt. W. Crossman, from supernum. list, to be capt., v. W. A. Frankland, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. R. N. Buckle, on the seconded list, to be supernum.; Lieut. A. G. Foot, on tempy. h.p., has been permitted to resign his commission. The tempy. commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent from Jan. 13, 1869:—G. Barker, C. H. Gordon, S. Smith, H. Pilkington, F. W. Watkins, F. T. N. Spratt, and J. W. L. D'A. Willis.

2*nd Foot.*—Ensign J. Ferguson to be lieut., without purch., v. W. P. O. Boulderson, a probationer from the Indian staff corps.

6*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. H. S. Muir, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. B. C. Kerr, M.D., prom.

8*th Foot.*—Ensign H. H. Russell to be lieut., by purch., v. L. L. A. Wise, who retires; Ensign E. O'D. O'Kelly has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

21*st Foot.*—Ensign W. Gordon to be lieut., by purch., v. Whitten, prom.

26*th Foot.*—Ensign P. H. Drayton has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

96*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. C. Marryat to be adj., v. Lieut. W. Newbigging, prom.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. B. C. Kerr, M.D., from 6th foot, to be staff surg., v. T. Ball, M.D., app. to R.A.; Staff Asst. surg. V. Wearne, from h.p., to be staff asst. surg., v. F. H. Waylen, dec.

BREVET.

The commission of Major general H. Rigby, royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be antedated to March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Jan. 2, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut col. and Brevet col. E. J. Rickards, on the half-pay list of the Bengal staff corps, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension.

May 2.

Royal Artillery.—Staff asst. surg. H. A. Colan to be asst. surg.; Staff asst. surg. T. J. Peatfield to be asst. surg.; Staff asst. surg. W. H. Steele, M.B., to be asst. surg.; Staff asst. surg. J. D. Crowe to be asst. surg.; Acting vet. surg. J. Findlay to be vet. surg., v. W. Capes, who resigns that appointment.

1*st Foot.*—Ens. J. E. S. MacCarthy has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Ens. A. G. Yaldwyn to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Staff surg. A. C. Ross, M.D., to be surg., v. A. Morphew, who exchanges; Staff asst. surg. J. Latchford, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. J. F. Supple, appointed to the staff.

6*th Foot.*—Ens. A. K. Macpherson to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

11*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. L. Lewis to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

14*th Foot.*—Ens. W. S. Purkis to be lieut., by purch., v. B. Channer, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

17*th Foot.*—Lieut. G. J. Buller, from 90th foot, to be lieut., v. S. J. Stevens, who exchanges.

19*th Foot.*—Paymr. and hon. capt. de P. de P. O'Kelly, from the 17th lancers, to be paymr., v. J. J. W. Smith, who exchanges.

36*th Foot.*—The promotion of Ens. A. S. M'Rae, on Jan. 31, 1871, has been cancelled, Lieut. Cowell having been permitted to withdraw his application for the Indian staff corps.

37*th Foot.*—Ens. W. Harris to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

38*th Foot.*—Lieut. L. W. Christopher to be permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

62*nd Foot.*—Major B. T. Gilpin to be lieut. col., without purch., v. C. M. S. L. Gwynne, dec.; Capt. and brev. major G. Hay to be major, without purch., v. Gilpin.

108*th Foot.*—Ens. E. R. Reed to be lieut., v. G. B. E. Radcliffe, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ens. W. F. Thompson to be lieut., v. E. Lloyd, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

109*th Foot.*—Ens. W. H. Salmon to be lieut., v. A. W. Gairdner, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be capt., in excess of the establishment of the regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. Morphew, from 1st foot, to be staff surg., v. A. C. Ross, M.D., who exch.

Staff asst. surg. G. Palatiano, M.D., to be staff surg., v. A. Bryson, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

Asst. surg. J. F. Supple, from 1st foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. Latchford, M.B., appointed to the 1st foot.

Staff asst. surg. W. White has been permitted to retire upon temporary half pay.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

H. Rangeley, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. J. Findlay, appointed to the R.A.

BREVET.

Capt. C. H. Harrison, Bombay staff corps, to have the local rank of major, while associated with Major gen. Goldsmid, on the Mekran Border.

Staff surg. major U. W. Evans, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

May 9.

17*th Foot.*—Major gen. W. R. Faber to be col., v. Lieut. gen. J. Grattan, C.B., dec.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. W. H. Collins, from supernum. list, to be lieut., v. M. F. Ommanney, who is placed on the supernum. list, on app. as instructor in military drawing at the Royal Military Academy; Lieut. W. J. Gill, from seconded list, to be lieut. The undermentioned officers, employed in the public works department in India, to be seconded but not succeeded in their corps, viz.:—2nd Capts. J. T. Twigge, D. C. Walker, and J. H. Crowdy; Lieuts. R. J. Bond, T. Glancy, J. Broun, H. S. F. Haynes, W. H. Johnstone, and M. H. Gregson. The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, viz.:—H. A. Yorke, J. C. Barker, M. D. Whitmore, and C. A. Crompton.

19*th Foot.*—Capt. J. Pyne, from h.p., late 16th foot, to be capt., v. W. J. Foster, who retires upon temp. h.p.; Ensign H. W. Walker has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

21*st Foot.*—Lieut. E. M. Allen to be capt, by purch., v. E. G. Lingard, who retires; Ensign A. A. Falls to be lieut., by purch., v. Allen.

60*th Foot.*—Ensign G. P. Gilbert has been cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial; Lieut. C. H. Hignett, from h.p., late Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. W. Banbury, app. to 45th foot.

79*th Foot.*—Capt. F. Sedley, from 5th lancers, to be capt., v. J. M. M'Nair, who exchanges.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Boyd—At Sattara, April 11, wife of Major M. Boyd, Bombay S.C., son.

Briscoe—At Deolalee, April 15, wife of Capt. E. J. Briscoe, H.M.'s 14th regt., son, stillborn.

Browne—At Middle Colaba, April 15, wife of G. A. Browne, head clerk, Gun Carriage Agency, daughter.

Browne—At Middle Colaba, April 20, wife of T. Browne, son.

Carr—At Bombay, April 18, wife of G. Carr, H.M.'s Customs, son.

Cline—At Lucknow, April 14, wife of C. E. Cline, Oude and Rohilcund Railway, son.

Cockburn—At Burdwan, April 11, wife of J. Cockburn, Bengal police, [son.

Dickson—At Teheran, Feb. 28, wife of W. J. Dickson, H.M.'s Oriental Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, son.

Ellis—At Madras, April 12, wife of J. H. Ellis, of the Madras Municipality, son.

Ferguson—At Malabar Hill, April 16, wife of T. B. Ferguson, son, who [lived but a few hours.

Frizell—At Deolalee, April 13, wife of Capt. Frizell, 14th regt., son.

Gantzer—At Calcutta, April 13, wife of D. A. Gantzer, P.W.D., son.

Gill—At Sealkote, April 12, wife of W. J. Gill, postmaster, son.

Harrison—At Madras, April 14, wife of R. J. Harrison, daughter.

Harvey—At Calcutta, April 9, Mrs. J. D. F. Harvey, son.

Jacob—At Mahableshwur, April 13, wife of Capt. G. A. Jacob, staff corps, daughter.

Lawrie—At Allahabad, April 19, Mrs. A. Lawrie, son.

Louis—At Calcutta, April 16, wife of J. Louis, daughter.

Mason—At Trichinopoly, April 7, wife of Sergt. J. Mason, H.M.'s 45th regt., Sherwood Foresters, daughter.

Meyer—At "Cynthia Lodge," Parell, April 20, wife of S. E. A. Meyer, Cotton Frauds Department, son.

Miller—At Calcutta, March 11, wife of W. E. Miller, son.
Nicolls—At Calcutta, April 18, wife of Col. Nicolls, R.E., twin-daughters.
Oliver—At Bhosawul, April 9, Mrs. A. Oliver, son.
Penny—At Mahableshwur, April 17, wife of Capt. Penny, R.E., son.
Rolland—At Trichinopoly, April 15, wife of Lieut. S. E. Rolland, son.
Rose—At Futtehgurh, April 9, wife of R. Rose, son.
Willans—At Mount Aboo, April 16, wife of T. J. Willans, R.E., son.
York—At Allahabad, April 18, wife of H. X. York, son.

MARRIAGES.

Bradley—Pembroke.—At Muttra, April 11, Richard Bradley, asst. engr., Western Jumna Canal, to Elizabeth M., daughter of J. Pembroke.
Hecquet—Hecquet.—At Delhi, April 10, Marie S. N. Hecquet, Rajpootana State Railway, to Francoise F. A., daughter of Eugene Hecquet, of Pondicherry.
Johnson—Grogan.—At Kamptee, Feb. 25, Edward A. Johnson, lieut. R.A., to Mary H., daughter of J. E. K. Grogan.
Lamert—James.—At Calcutta, April 13, the Rev. M. Lamert to Isabel, daughter of Major gen. H. James.
Maskell—Cosby.—At Pondicherry, April 10, J. M. Maskell, to Augusta A., daughter of W. J. Cosby.
Patten—Barker.—At Kurrachee, April 12, Thomas A. Patten, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., to Fanny, daughter of Mr. M. Barker, of Salford, Manchester.
Toole—Randall.—At Poona, April 13, Lieut. M. P. Toole, Bombay army, to Catherine D., daughter of the late James Randall, Bombay horse art.
Wallace—Ablett.—At Madras, April 12, Oswell J. Wallace, Madras Railway, to Alice Ablett.
Warry—Reid.—At Barrackpore, April 11, Lieut. A. Warry, R.A., to Lavinia A., daughter of Major gen. C. Reid, C.B., Bengal S.C.
Weir—King.—At Galle, March 25, James Weir, P. and O. Service, to Jane S., daughter of William King, sc.d., Queen's University, Ireland, Glenoir, Galway.

DEATHS.

Baker—At Mahableshwur, April 17, Emma J. H., daughter of M. B. Baker, C.S., aged 20 months. [aged 10 months.
Bensley—At Calcutta, April 11, Hugh B., son of J. B. Bensley, B.P.S.,
Berkeley—At Burmah, March 25, Grace A., daughter of Capt. E. S. Berkeley, sub asst. comy. gen., aged 2.
Brito—At Madras, April 8, Mary A., wife of L. Brito, aged 35.
Chamberlain—At Calcutta, April 14, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Chamberlain, aged 57.
Christoffelsz—At Madras, April 16, Stella G. Christoffelsz, aged 26.
Dobbs—At Shimoga, April 9, C. A. Dobbs, dep. conservator of forests, Mysore Commission.
Dufour—At Calcutta, March 21, Paulin Dufour.
Dunne—At Mymensingh, April 12, Arthur D. Dunne, aged 44.
Ellis—At Kidderpore, Edwin J. H., son of F. A. H. Ellis, chief engineer steamer *Chunar*, aged 3 months.
Fouracres—At Mussoorie, April 8, Alick, son of C. Fouracres, exec. engineer, Dehree-on-Sone, aged 11.
Gillan—At Poona, April 20, Catherine Gillan, aged 76.
Gill—At Ballygunge, April 13, Mrs. C., widow of the late W. Gill, aged 60.
Harper—At Howrah, April 10, J. F. Harper, Manager of the Union Docks, Sulkeah, aged 29.
MacMorris—At Colaba, April 8, Sarah, the wife of C. R. McMorris, pensioned apothecary.
Mallett—At Azimgurgh, April 13, Arthur W. H., son of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, C.M.S., aged 5 months.
Mason—At Trichinopoly, April 10, Ellen, the wife of Serg. J. Mason, of H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters.
Miller—At Rangoon, March 28, St. J. Miller, late of Calcutta, aged 47.
Oliver—At Nagpore, April 14, Alexander W., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, aged 18.
Scott—At Calcutta, April 16, Isabella A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Scott, aged 5 months.
Shelverton—Near Doomagoodium, Feb. 26, G. H. W. Shelverton, dep. supt. G.T. survey, aged 39.
Wood—At Kurrachee, April 14, John G. S., son of A. Wood, adjt. 1st Belooch regt., aged 15 months.

Official Papers.

PROMOTION OF JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

Read the following papers:—

Notification, No. 4,001, dated Oct. 13, 1853. Notification, No. 4,273A of Oct. 10, 1870.

Observations.—In the notification first quoted it was laid down that no Covenanted Junior Civil Servant would be promoted until he had passed the examination prescribed for such officers, and that promotion would be usually made according to the order of passing.

2. The Central Examination Committee, which assembled in 1870, in reporting the results of the examination, represented that the above order had one far more serious effect on an officer's prospects than was merited, or was probably intended; and having regard to the circumstances which had frequently led to failure, such as ill health or employment in onerous official duties, they recommended the repeal of the rule of October, 1853.

3. After careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-governor was pleased to issue the notification of Oct. 10, 1870, rescinding the rule of Oct. 13, 1853, and to declare that the first promotion of officers who might thereafter pass should be made according to the ordinary practice, excepting that no officer would be eligible for promotion unless he had been declared to have passed the departmental examination by the higher standard.

4. A question has now arisen as to the order in which officers officiating as joint magistrates of the first and second grade under the operation of Notification No. 4,001, dated Oct. 13, 1853, should revert from those grades. No precedent exists; but, following the argument which led to the cancelment of the order passed in 1853, and considering that sufficient weight is given to the examination if only the first promotion is regulated by it and no subsequent advantage accrues, his Honour is pleased to decide that the Notification of Oct. 13, 1853, shall be understood to apply *only to the first steps, i.e.*, to promotion to the second grade of joint magistrates, officiating or permanent, and that it shall not extend to promotions to, or reversions from, the post of officiating joint magistrate, first grade. If, therefore, an officer has once reached the position of officiating joint magistrate, first grade, he has passed out of the operation of the rule, except so far as regards his promotion to the substantive grade of second-class joint magistrate, or (if reduced) his re-appointment to officiate in that grade, nominations to which will still be regulated by the rules of 1853. His reversion from the grade of first-class joint magistrate will thus be governed only by seniority, or such other cause as the Government may determine.

THE MUTINY OF THE 19TH REGIMENT MADRAS N.I.

The following most important General Order by the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council is dated April 10:—

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has had under consideration the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held to investigate certain acts of misconduct and insubordination in the 19th regt. N.I., on the issue of pay to the corps, on the evening of Feb. 11, 1871.

From these proceedings it appears that the regiment was under orders to embark for service in the Straits Settlements, and that, on pay for the month of February and an advance of pay for the month of March being tendered to the men of the regiment on parade, it was refused by some of them in an improper manner.

When the first man of No. 1 company, who refused his pay, was ordered into confinement by his wing commandant, the whole of No. 1 company followed the prisoner to the guard-room, calling out, in a tumultuous manner, that if their comrade were made a prisoner they likewise must be confined. In consequence of the attitude of the men of the company, the order to confine the prisoner in question was not at first carried out by the native officer charged with that duty.

When pay was offered to the men of the 8th company a similar refusal took place, and three men were ordered into confinement. These men were not at once secured by the native officer directed to do so.

The offenders having, on the reiterated orders of the European officers, been placed in the guard-room, the men of No. 1 company continued to throng the verandahs and approaches in a tumultuous manner, and the guard on duty failed to obey directions to clear the place and restore order.

Subsequently, when the officer in command arrived on parade, the regiment was ordered to fall in in column of companies, and explanations regarding pay and allowances were made to the men.

After these explanations the commanding officer ordered the regiment to dismiss; but the men stood steady, and a few spoke from the ranks, and said that the advance tendered was not sufficient for them, and demanded the release of the prisoners who had been confined for insubordinate conduct. In consequence of this demand the officer in command of the regiment, with a weakness which the Governor in Council considers altogether inexcusable, directed the prisoners first of company No. 1, and then of company No. 8, to be liberated and restored to their place in the ranks.

His Excellency in Council has perused the report of these occurrences with the deepest regret and displeasure; for it is well known to every native soldier of this army that a respectful remonstrance, through his officers, against any real grievance will readily obtain for him redress, and that nothing can justify insubordination.

The men of the 19th regiment, on the occasion referred to, were guilty of acts altogether inconsistent with discipline, and incompatible with their duty as soldiers; and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council deems it necessary to mark, in a manner which shall operate as a warning to the native army generally, the opinion which the Government entertains of such conduct, and their resolution to resist and punish every attempt to coerce the Government or its officers by refractory behaviour and disobedience of orders.

His Lordship in Council, therefore, directs that No. 1 company of the 19th regiment, which committed graver acts of insubordination than the others, together with the non-commissioned officers and men who composed the quarter-guard of the 19th regiment N.I. on the evening of the 11th February, 1871, and who failed to carry out orders given them, be sent back from the Straits Settlements to Madras for the purpose of being summarily dismissed the service.

His Excellency in Council is further constrained to observe that had greater care and forethought been exercised by the European officers of the regiment the occurrences now noticed would, in all probability, never have taken place.

To mark his sense of their want of due consideration for the necessities of their men, his Lordship in Council directs that the commandant, wing commandants, and adjutant who were present with the corps on the 11th February, 1871, be deprived of their appointments as early as practicable.

The provincial Commander in Chief will cause this order to be read in Hindoostanee, Tamil, and Teloogoo, at three successive parades, to every regiment of the native army, and will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for giving effect to it, and for replacing those dismissed with drafts of men of good character from other regiments.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Saturday, May 13, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following were among the presentations :—

Lieut. C. A. R. Boyd, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Lieut. F. W. Bennet, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Capt. V. G. Clayton, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Lieut. C. C. Carter, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Lieut. A. Chaplin, Madras inf., by the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton.
Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Surg. Corbett, rifle brigade, by Lieut. gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B.
Lieut. E. Dickinson, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Lieut. E. J. Dewing, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R
Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Major P. Dods, Bombay staff corps, by Sir David Deas, K.C.B.
Lieut. col. De Butts, R.E., on return from foreign servic
the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Capt. G. Deedes, R.A., by the Assistant Adjutant general, R.A.
Lieut. E. A. FitzRoy, R.H.A., by the Assistant Adjutant gen., R.A.
Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E., by the Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan.
Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Capt. H. P. Lane, R.A., by the Assistant Adjutant general, R.A.
Capt. G. Maccall, 8th Bengal cav., by the Secretary of State.
Mr. E. J. Marten, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Sarawak, by the Sec. of State.
Dr. Murray, Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Bengal, by the Sec. of State.
Lieut. gen. M'Cleverty, late C. in C., Madras, on return from India, by the F.M. the C. in C.
Brevet col. F. W. C. Ord, R.A., by the Assistant Adjutant gen., R.E.
Lieut. W. St. G. Ord, R.E., by Major gen. Sir Harry Ord.
Col. A. C. Plowden, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Mr. F. B. Pearson, Bengal C.S., Puisne Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, by his uncle, Sir E. Pearson, F.R.S.
Lieut. L. W. Parsons, R.A., on appointment, by the Assistant Adjutant general, R.A.
Lieut. C. C. Rich, R.A., by the Assistant Adjutant general, R.A.
Major H. Renny, R.A., by the Assistant Adjutant general, R.A.
Lieut. the Hon. F. W. J. Shore, R.A., by the Assist. Adjt. gen., R.A.
Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Lieut. M. W. Skinner, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant general, R.E.
Capt. H. B. Swiney, 17th Bengal cav., by Sir J. Rowe, C.B.
Major gen. R. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, by the Sec. of State.
Major gen. Tupp, C.B., on promotion and return from India, by F.M. the C. in C.
Lieut. S. G. Turner, Bombay S.C., by Major gen. H. B. Turner, R.E.
Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., by the Deputy Adjutant gen., R.E.
Major gen. Sir A. Wilde, K.C.B., C.I.S., by Lord Penzance.
Capt. C. K. M. Walter, Bengal staff corps, by Lieut. gen. Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

T. L. Seccombe, Esq., C.B., the Financial Secretary of the India-office, was, on the 28th ult., examined respecting the introduction of the income-tax in India. After the Mutiny a trade-tax was levied in the Punjab and Oude; it only produced about £100,000 the first year. An income-tax was first levied in 1860, by Mr. Wilson, at the rate of 4 per cent.; it was imposed for five years. 1 per cent. of the tax was taken for public works; the other 3 per cent. went to revenue, and for the purpose of covering the large deficit that had occurred in the Indian Exchequer. The minimum income on which it was imposed was Rs. 200; incomes of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 paid 2 per cent.; above Rs. 500 it was 3 per cent., and 1 per cent. for local purposes. It was a tax on the income from every class of property. There was no exemption of zemindars whose land was under the permanent settlement. That point was much discussed at the time. In 1862 a change took place, and the minimum of income taxed was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and the separate account of the 1 per cent. for public works discontinued. In 1863 the tax was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. The Act expired in 1865. Nothing was afterwards done to raise revenue by direct taxation till 1867, when a licence-tax was imposed. The minimum licence was Rs. 4, and the maximum Rs. 500, according to a scale which was in the Act, the minimum being payable on profits of trade amounting to Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 500, and the maximum on profits of Rs. 25,000 and upwards. Persons employed in the public service took out no licences, but were subject to the tax. There were peculiar exemptions of military officers not in civil employment whose pay and allowances did not exceed Rs. 600, and civil officers with salaries of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. The following year (1868) the Act was repealed by an Act which imposed another tax, which was of wider extent. The minimum was on incomes of Rs. 500, but the highest charge was on four lakhs. In the following year (1869) an income-tax was imposed of 1 per cent. There was a classification of the lower rates of income, but it was practically a 1 per cent. tax, those being exempted whose incomes were below Rs. 500. The old exemptions of military officers remained, and of property devoted to religious and charitable purposes. In the autumn of that year a further Act was passed, the effect of which was to increase the assessment by ½ per cent. on the whole year. It was one of the measures adopted by Lord Mayo when there appeared to be a serious deficit. In the following year (1870) an income-tax of 3½ per cent. was imposed. It was imposed for only one year. In the first income-tax every person was required, as in this country, to render a statement of his income. In the more recent Act that provision was omitted. The first Income-tax Act was framed in order to provide that no one should escape the assessment, and the more recent Act was framed with a view to avoid any oppression on the part of the lower officials. The taxes were collected, as far as practicable, in the year. He could not state the amount produced from each of these taxes, the accounts not having been sent from India, but he should say that the item of £1,110,000 represented approximately the amount raised under the two Acts of 1869. It had been stated that 1 per cent. yielded £700,000.

In his evidence connected with the above the witness said he was unable to explain why all the provisions or clauses of the first income-tax for India were omitted in the more recent Act. The clauses of the original Bill were framed on the basis of the English income-tax, the provisions were made so that no one could escape. A correspondence had passed between the Madras Government and the Supreme Government as to the imposition of the first income-tax. There was a complaint made against a Bengal collector for acts of oppression in collecting the tax, and the officer concerned was censured. He considered the income-tax a proper mode of raising the revenue, if it were requisite to resort to additional taxation at all. It had been stated that trades and professions did not pay so highly in proportion as the bulk of the people, and there would be no injustice in imposing an income-tax. Memorials against the tax had been signed by many of the European classes, and also by the natives. Some of the complaints emanated from Bengal. A memorial, influentially signed, had also come from Madras. The question of the permanently settled estates, claim to exemption from income-tax had been much discussed, and the decision had been given against the claimants to exemption. He believed there had been also a memorial from Bombay. The licence-tax applied mainly to the lower classes and traders. The certificate tax applied also to those who received a larger income. Again, a change was made from the certificate-tax to the income-tax as the most equitable way of suiting the incidence of taxation to the different classes of society throughout the country. The enhanced income tax of 3½ was resorted to from the necessity of the case. The state of the finances demanded some better scheme than the licence-tax; and the re-imposition of the income-tax was considered the best mode of meeting the deficit.

The witness next gave testimony regarding Tributes from the Native States to the Imperial Government, and the subsidies entered into by the native chiefs for troops to protect their States.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Seccombe stated that the sum of £765,126 which appeared, in the accounts as "tributes and contributions," was the aggregate of the accounts received from native States. For the most part they were permanent contributions. A portion of them was paid for the maintenance of military force, a portion for British protection according to the terms of the engagement, and a portion in commutation for military services. In 1867-8, when the amount was £689,296, the charges—as far as he could classify them, were—for maintenance of military service, £281,000; for British protection, £211,000; and in commutation of military service, £125,000; and a payment by Rajahs of petty States, with regard to which he had no definite information, about £70,000. With regard to the receipt of £281,000, the Government of India was under engagements to provide a military force. The Bhopaul Contingent was one portion of the force, the Mysore Division was another. A large portion of the Mysore military expenditure was paid out of the revenue of the Mysore State.

On the 2nd inst. Sir Cecil Beadon's examination on salt was concluded, and that on opium taken up. The witness traced the rapid but fluctuating production of the opium at the annual sales at Calcutta, and the speculation and gambling the system provoked. The increase of production led to a fall in prices, and ultimately the Government found itself incurring a losing revenue by its opium monopoly. The increase in quantity having brought down prices and resulted in a loss to the revenue, Sir Cecil Beadon said he had advised the Government to limit the supplies of opium to the market. Sir Cecil showed that the periodical sales ought not to be of the quantity of opium grown in the year, but a fixed quantity, and there might be a reserve kept in the Government stores to meet the contingency of small crops. The sale ought to be limited to the quantity of opium which the China market might be expected to take, without, on the one hand, reducing prices, or, on the other hand, affecting the revenue; but the price must not be so high as to induce the production of the home-grown opium in China. This was the subject that had engaged the attention of the Government since 1864. In 1869 the proposed new system was formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The net

revenue in 1868-9 reached the maximum sum of £4,904,500. The plan now adopted was a fixed number of chests to be put up for sale. In 1870 the fixed amount was 52,000 chests, as against the 48,000 chests of the previous auction of 1869.

On Friday, the 5th inst., the examination of Sir Cecil Beadon was resumed on opium, and he gave additional testimony in lengthy detail on the auction system and its abuses, the demoralising effects and physical harm done by the consumption of the drug by the natives of India, and the future prospects of a trade so long an important source of revenue to the Calcutta Government. The question of the home growth of the poppy by the Chinese themselves was next entered upon; also the tentative competition of Persia.

Sir Frederick Halliday, late Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, was the next witness called, and much the same ground was gone over in his examination on salt and opium as had been taken up by the questions put to Sir Cecil Beadon. Sir Frederick adhered to the opinion that the salt-tax was unobjectionable to the people, and as it was beneficial to revenue, he would not wish to see it interfered with.

The examination turned next on to opium. The witness said there was enough data to prove that the opium revenue was in danger from the increasing productions of Persia and China. Sir Robert Alcock had furnished statistics, showing that the cultivation was considerable, and was increasing in China. There was real cause for alarm. Sir Richard Temple did not think so, according to his "Budget" statements; but his predecessors, Mr. Laing and Mr. Massey, had both warned the Indian Council of the dangers that were gathering round the opium revenue. He (Sir F. Halliday) believed, as was stated in the report before him, that as regarded the Chinese cultivation, the Imperial Government at Pekin held to a retaliatory policy, and longed to avenge itself for British invasion by endeavouring to stamp out the Indian opium cultivation, and by introducing plantations of their own.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., the committee resumed, and Sir Thomas Pycroft, late political secretary to the Madras Government, was examined on the salt production and revenue of the Madras Presidency. The salt is produced under contracts. The contractors collect the salt under the protection of the Government, who assign to the contractor a certain amount to manufacture. The dealers in the salt as an article of commerce come to the depots for the wholesale supply. The duty-paying salt, for the most part in the neighbourhood of Ganjam, pays Rs. 1 Sa. at the works, and an equal amount is levied as customs duty, so as to bring the total up to Rs. 3 paid by other salts.

In a report containing some account of the salt works of Madras, a proposal occurred to assimilate the Madras system of protection with that of Bengal. Travancore and Cochin imported salt from Madras. An arrangement between the Madras and Cochin Governments provided that the latter should have the salt they imported at the price prevailing in the Presidency.

Sir C. Beadon was recalled and examined on the spirituous and fermented drinks and the drugs of Bengal. The object of the examination was to ascertain the effects on the moral and physical condition of the people by the use of these stimulants and narcotics; but the witness did not agree with the examiners, that there was anything specially or distressfully demoralising from the native habits of drinking, but probably the vice was in greater favour with the upper rather than the lower classes of natives. As to revenue, it certainly was not obtained at the cost of the degradation of the people.

W. G. Pedder, Esq., assistant to the magistrate and collector of Canara, was next called and examined on the salt of Bombay, also on the consumption of spirituous drinks and drugs, and the revenue they produced. The witness's evidence bore a good deal on the common practice of smuggling the salt for the curing of fish. The illicit production of salt in the Bombay Presidency was great; perhaps at least one-fourth of the salt consumed was illicit. The remedy seemed to lie between the duties on foreign fish imported and the reduction of the salt tax in Bombay.

The committee met again on Friday last, when Mr. Pedder's examination on the salt of Bombay was renewed; it gave some minute particulars regarding the revenue and trade. The witness was next examined on the revenue derived from spirituous and fermented drinks, opium, and other drugs, after which

Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, was called, and gave evidence on the salt and spirits revenues of the Punjab. Sir Donald submitted a measure he had considered and prepared for the amelioration of taxation and the general condition of the people of India, by means of a "consultative council" to be composed of European and native officials and gentlemen who should mutually consult on their combined interests.

Erratum.—In the last week's report of Dr. Cleghorn's evidence the subjoined sentence should correct the one with which the report concluded:—The expense incurred in the management of the Government Teak plantations in Malabar was about £700 annually, £300 of which was for planting 100 acres additional, or at the rate of £3 an acre.

Miscellaneous.

Appointment.—(India-office, *May* 8.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Frederick Paul Haines to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.—*Gazette.*

Albert Insurance Company.—The Albert Insurance Bill having passed, Lord Cairns, the Arbitrator, will hold his first meeting on May 25, and will then hear the Reconstruction Committee in support of their plan.

Military.—The Indian reliefs for the season 1871-72 are now definitely settled. The corps to go out are the 44th, 70th, 54th, 1st battalion 18th (to Malta in relief of the 48th Regiment, who go on to India), and 68th Regiments; those to come home being the 1st battalion 19th, 79th, and 38th Regiments, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and 104th Fusiliers.

Called to the Bar.—Mr. C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidoo has been called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. This young Madrassie has for some time been a pupil of Mr Standish Grove Grady, to whose teaching he has already done credit During his sojourn here he has been elected a Fellow of several learned societies, amongst them the "Asiatic," as well as a member of the East India Association. We understand that he left by the steamer last week for Madras, for the purpose of practising at the bar.

Indian Army Administration.—A return has been issued from the India Office, containing the minutes of General Lord Sandhurst while Commander-in-Chief in Bombay and in India, recommending changes in the military commands in chief in India. The office of Commander in-Chief in India includes that of Minister of War, and Lord Sandhurst considers that the performance of the two functions by one man is incompatible with efficiency, and recommends that a military Minister of War, *a la Francaise*, should be created. He would then divide the present Bengal command into three *corps d' armee*, to be commanded by Lieutenant-Generals-in-Chief, each of whom would correspond with the Minister of War on all Army matters, and with the Horse Guards, in the same manner as is now done by the officers commanding in the several Presidencies. The Minister of War would receive returns from the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

India at the International Exhibition.—Most curious are the things sent from India, and most gratifying is it to perceive how many native chiefs have been willing to assist us in our international display. The Maharajah of Benares exhibits a number of vessels used for cooking; pottery from Madras, Mirzapore, Behar, Allygurgh, Armsha, the Punjab, and Oude has been sent either by private individuals or local societies; the Maharajah of Bhurtpore and the Maharajah of Datteah are exhibitors; and even from British Burmah industry joins in the Asiatic specimens. There are some tiles taken from the Pagoda at Mengoon, and a water vessel from the Tenasserim provinces, into which water enters through through the base. In the cattle department we noticed the Cashmere shawl goat, whose long, heavy, curled horn appeared to make his head ache, and who would have been much improved in appearance could he have been safely run through one of the combing machines within earshot; his long hair surrounded him like a curtain which dragged the ground. There is a fine specimen of the fat-tail sheep, brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from India, and sent by him to Regent's Park. The animal is black, with a tail as broad as a shovel.

Education in India.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India was held last Friday at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report, which was adopted on the motion of the Bishop of Madras, seconded by Mr. Macfie, M.P., recalled to mind that the Society was a memorial of the great Indian Mutiny, and that since its formation it has expended upwards of £20,000 in the printing of Christian vernacular literature in thirteen of the principal languages, spoken by 180 millions of our Indian fellow-subjects. Its agencies are at work in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Central India, Madras, and Ceylon. The circles of its action in 1869 were 18; last year they were 20. Its schools, which numbered 105, are now 117; while the total of its pupils had risen from 4,111 to 5,122, thus showing an increase for the year of 2 circles, 12 schools, and 1,011 scholars. At the present time the society has 103 students in training as vernacular teachers, and 6,224 heathen children in their schools receiving instruction in secular subjects and the Bible, from Christian masters. It has three training institutions, erected at a cost of £5 000, and about 150 native teachers have been prepared and placed in charge of schools principally connected with missionary societies. These teachers are educating thousands of children in addition to those in the Society's own schools. Their number is being increased at the rate of about 40 every year, and the publications of the Society, of which 3,000,000 copies have been circulated, are extensively used in the missionary schools throughout India. The Society's income for the year amounted to £7,451. 17s. 7d. Its operations are superintended by committees at Calcutta, Allahabad, Umritsur, Ahmednuggur, Madras, and Colombo.

AXLETREE SEATS FOR ARTILLERYMEN.—Captain H. L. Balfour, R.A., has submitted to the Royal Artillery Institution a proposition for mounting a larger number of men on the guns and limbers of field batteries, so as to convey them rapidly to the front in action, without waiting for the ammunition waggons to come up with the rest of the gun detachment. He revives the idea of placing seats for two or more gunners on the axletree of the gun—a plan recommended by the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India, but not approved by the Director-General of Ordnance, who considered it a matter of minor importance. The prominent part taken by the Prussian field artillery in the late war has, however, again brought the subject under consideration, and the final decision has not yet been given. These axletree seats were tried on a simple plan during the Fenian raids in Canada, and with every good effect, the seats being a piece of canvas or leather on an iron frame, with a support for the back in the shape of a broad strap, the contrivance being so adjusted as not to impede the working of the gun. Captain Balfour says that great importance is given to those seats in the Prussian service, and he recommends, in addition to the extra seats, that other gunners should be mounted on the off horses, so as to bring up at least eight into immediate action. In this he has no intention of rivalling the British horse artillery, which, he says, has established a superiority over that of any other Power—but merely to introduce one of the changes needed to place the field batteries even on a footing with those of Continental armies.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *May* 8.—KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, respecting the Kirwee Prize money (for Lord Cairns), copies of two letters were ordered, dated respectively the 9th of September, 1869, and the 5th of April, 1871, from Major-General Miller on the part of the Special Prize Committee, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a large sum of money claimed as booty arising from the conquest and capture of the ex-chiefs of Kirwee by the operations of General Whitlock's troops in 1858.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May* 8.—ARMY REGULATION BILL.—When the House was asked to go into Committee upon the Army Regulation Bill, Major ANSON, in a speech of considerable length, moved a resolution affirming that, if the Purchase System is to be abolished, in order to secure the authority of the State over the officers of the army and in justice to the officers themselves, the regulation value of their commissions ought to be at once returned to them.—The motion, which was seconded by Colonel BARTTELOT, was resisted by Captain VIVIAN, on the ground that the Bill as it stands does complete justice to the officers, and that to yield that which was asked by the gallant member for Bewdley would saddle the country with an unnecessary burden, and would at the same time give to officers far more than that to which they are entitled.—The debate which ensued, and lasted up to midnight, was of a highly technical character, and to the unprofessional auditor presented few features of interest.—Colonel KNOX created some amusement by asserting that Sir H. Storks after putting an end to our connection with the Ionian Islands, and destroying Governor Eyre, was about to destroy the profession of which he was himself a member; and when General HERBERT, failing to discover in the measure a provision the existence of which had been asserted by Mr. Cardwell, flung the Bill across the table to that right. hon. gentleman; and the Secretary for War, after reading the words which he had had in his mind, cast back "the print" to his adversary with a gesture of triumph, there was a ringing cheer from the Treasury bench, and a good deal of laughter from all parts of the House.—The result of the division was the rejection of Major Anson's amendment by a majority of 63—250 to 187.—Major ARBUTHNOT having moved the adjournment of the debate, and a division having been called, Mr. Disraeli rose from his place and walked towards the Speaker's chair. The friends of the Government thinking that he was about to leave the House cheered him warmly; but the laugh was turned against them when the right hon. gentleman quietly seated himself by General Herbert, and remained to divide with his supporters.—This was afterwards described by Mr. BENTINCK as a frantic and violent attempt to leave the House, which, failing for the moment, was speedily repeated with success, Mr. Disraeli having left the House as soon as the division was over.—The motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 65—243 to 178.—Thereupon Major JERVIS moved the adjournment, and this was rejected by a majority of 96—283 to 127.—The proposal to adjourn the debate was renewed by Colonel KNOX with no better success, being negatived by a majority of 102—207 to 105. Two more divisions were taken with similar results, and then Mr. GLADSTONE gave way, and allowed the debate to be adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, *May* 10.—EAST INDIA STOCK.—Mr. GRANT DUFF obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the payment of dividends on East India Stock, which was then read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *May* 11.—INDIA.—The Marquis of SALISBURY presented petitions from merchants and others in Calcutta and Madras begging their lordships to address the Crown for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and complaining of the present system of finance, the continual migrations of the Government, and the want of a really representative Legislative Council. The noble marquis said, however, that he did not concur in the prayer of the petition. He believed that a representative Council would give effect to the wishes of a narrow, though influential, class, composed partly of Englishmen and partly of natives, whose views and interests were certainly not those of the people of India. He thought the migrations of the Government to the Hills a comparatively small matter; but he considered that it would be a good thing to save India, which of all things required repose, from the perilous excitement of an annual Budget, and the scandal of estimates continually falsified by results.—The Duke of ARGYLL was glad the noble marquis had not lent the weight of his high authority to the petition, for to grant its prayer would really be equivalent to passing a most unjust vote of censure upon the present Government of India. He (the noble duke) felt it his duty to support the Governor-General, not merely as a matter of principle, but because he thought the administration of Lord Mayo deserving of the warmest eulogy. The petitioners' complaint was in reality aimed at the income-tax; but that tax was nothing more than the licence-tax rendered equitable by its extension to the great zemindars who, under the old arrangement, escaped payment altogether. No doubt the result had been somewhat unfortunate; but, on the other hand, the measures of Lord Mayo had yielded a surplus of £300,000 on the year 1868-9, instead of an apprehended deficit of £2,700,000. In the next year, they gave a favourable balance of a million, and this year it was believed that there would be a small surplus, in spite of a large reduction in the income-tax and the raising of the minimum sum chargeable from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. After all, there were but 480,000 persons who paid income-tax out of all the millions of India, and considering that the richest natives might otherwise escape contributing almost anything to the public burdens, he could not think the income-tax an unreasonable impost. Recurring once more to the prayer of the petition, the noble duke observed, in conclusion, that the Home Government was, in reality, a standing commission of inquiry, composed of the very ablest men that could be obtained for the purpose. He trusted, therefore, that the House of Commons would not listen to a proposal favourable to the petitioners, of which notice had been given. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, *May* 11.—PENSIONS IN INDIA.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. HAVILAND-BURKE, said that the rule of withdrawing "pensions, or grants of money or consignments of land revenue conferred by the British or any former Government," was in force throughout all India, with the exception of a limited portion of the Bombay Presidency. A Bill, introduced by the Government of India, proposed to assimilate the law with regard to the exceptional portion to the law which prevailed throughout the remainder of the country. The usual course pursued was that such Bills passed through the hands of the authorities in Calcutta before they came under the official notice of the Secretary of State, and the time for the consideration of this particular measure by the Secretary of State, had not, therefore, yet arrived.

ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The House then went into Committee on the Army Regulation Bill, and, after the preamble had been postponed, the further progress was adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *May* 12.—THE NAWAB OF TONK.—Mr. R. FOWLER rose to move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the procedure adopted in the case of the Nawab of Tonk was conformable to recognised principles of justice, and calculated to ensure a right decision being arrived at. The hon. gentleman observed that his hon. friend the member for Gravesend had an amendment on the paper, to the effect that the case should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and if Government assented to that, he should be satisfied, as all the Nawab asked for was inquiry.—Mr. MORRISON seconded the motion, and contended that the affair demanded the investigation of a Select Committee.—Sir C. WINGFIELD moved as an amendment that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her to refer the case for consideration by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 41, sec 4, commonly called the Privy Council Act.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE opposed the motion, because of the absence of papers and the absence of Sir Stafford Northcote. The hon. baronet concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. S. CAVE supported this motion, principally on the ground of the absence of the right hon. member for North Devon.—After a few observations from Mr. E. BOWRING, the debate was adjourned.

EAST INDIA STOCKS (DIVIDENDS) BILL.—This Bill passed through Committee.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—By Colonel SYKES, from the Nawab or Sovereign of the State of Tonk, in Rajpootana, stating that in consequence of a cabal against him of Rajpoots, he being a Mahomedan,

there was an affray in Tonk in which several lives were lost, that the Governor-General of India made him responsible for the loss of these lives, and unjustly removed him from his sovereignty, and praying the House to appoint a commission to investigate the subject.

India Office.

May 13, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. W. Quinton, H. B. Lawford, T. D. Forsyth, C.B., R. F. Saunders, C. W. Carpenter, M. B. Thornhill, W. Barry, H. Rigg (Uncov.), E. De Grousilliers (Uncov.), H. J. Frew (Uncov.), T. H. Biggs (Uncov.), and F. J. Oliphant (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. G. Horsfall, and W. Logan.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. W. Hunter, E. McCallum, F. Kielhorn (Uncov.), H. W. Barker (Uncov.), H. D. E. Forbes (Uncov.), and D. B. Crawford (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. M. Hill, Staff Corps; Capt. T. Dayrell, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. Walter, Staff Corps; Capt. C. H. Cantor, Staff Corps; Capt. F. M. Newbery, Inf.; Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps; Major A. W. Montague, Staff Corps; Major J. T. Harris, Staff Corps; Capt. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, Cav.; Lieut. col. S. Black, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. Munro, Staff Corps; Col. J. P. Clarkson, Inf.; Lieut. G. A. Whitmore, Engrs.; Major W. T. Fagan, Staff Corps; Surg. T. S. Veale; Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Engrs.; Lieut. col. C. Need, Inf.; Surg. C. Hatchell.

Madras Estab.—Surg. G. A. Burn; Lieut. col. W. Murray, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. D. Stanley, Staff Corps; Brevet major E. M. Playfair, Art.; Surg. R. Arnold; Major H. D. Cloete, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Poole, Staff Corps; Major W. C. Lester, Staff Corps; Surg. W. Niven; Capt. H. J. Stock, Staff Corps; Major C. H. Clay, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Stevens (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, 4 mo.; Mr. W. S. Lilly, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. B. Symons (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. W. Collis, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major J. V. Morris, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. M. Grant, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Brown, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. E. H. Ashe, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. P. D. Malden, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. major F. W. Harris, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. B. Pearson, E. G. Glazier, J. W. Tawney, R. R. Beynon (Uncov.), and F. M. Avern (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. S. Ager (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. W. Waite (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Beatty, Engrs.; Major T. C. Georges, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. B. Warden.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

DICK—The wife of Lieut. col. Dick, H.M.'s Indian Army, Retired List, of a daughter, at Ramsgate, May 6.

HOPKINS—The wife of J. Hopkins, Assistant Accountant-general, Public Works Department, India, of a son (stillborn), at Powick, near Malvern, April 5.

STEVENS—The wife of J. F. Stevens, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Warwick, May 8.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—CORRY.—Robert F. Clarke, chief officer of the P. and O. Company's steamship *Mooltan*, to Elizabeth L., daughter of James B. Corry, at Queen Camel, Somerset, May 4.

DEWES—MACKIE.—Henry A. Dewes to Emily A., daughter of the late Major-General George Mackie, C.B., at Chilvers Colon, Warwickshire, May 6.

LLOYD—MONEY.—Richard B. Lloyd to Katie J. C., daughter of Gilbert P. Money, Bengal C.S., at Brighton, May 9.

DEATHS.

FORBES—James Stewart Forbes, at Chester House, Wimbledon, May 7.

LIMOND—William Limond, formerly of Calcutta, at 23, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 82, May 9.

NATION—Isabella K., daughter of the late Col. Stephen Nation, C.B., Bengal Army, at Bedford House, Streatham, May 6.

PHILLIPS—John Phillips, son of the late General Robert Phillips, Bengal Army, at Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, May 5.

SPICER—Mary M., widow of the late Captain Alexander E. Spicer, 12th Madras N.I., at Fulham, May 6.

STREET—J. C. Street, late Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., Madras Establishment, at Exeter, aged 65, May 9.

WEST—Harriott, wife of the late Francis West, H.E.I.C.S., at Dulwich, aged 73, May 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 9. Str. Brazilian, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Poonah, Calcutta; str. Alexandre Levalley, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Jedo, Batavia.—9. Saladin, Bombay; Baston Vale, Colombo.—10. Str. Bywell Castle, Rangoon.—11. Str. Una, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Mauritius, Rangoon, via Suez Canal; str. Bengal, Singapore, via Suez Canal; Lady Egidia, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sarpedon, via Suez Canal, May 8.—At GRAVESEND.—From SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mrs. Tilly, Mr. and Mrs. Probst, M. Ak. Brown. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hancock's family, Mr. Baird, Mr. Forth, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Lawrence, and five Government passengers. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Woods, Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Boers, Miss Boers and five children.

Per str. Brazilian, via Suez Canal, May 8.—At LIVERPOOL.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Steans, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Hosmer, two Misses Hosmer, Messrs. D. Fowlis, W. Jones, A. Lewis, T. Longman, J. J. Purdan.

DEPARTURES.

May 4. Kenilworth, Trincomalee; str. Bellona, Colombo and Calcutta.—5. Southern Cross, Rangoon.—6. Ceylon, Kurrachee; Aphrodita, Calcutta; Julie, Calcutta; Lascelles, Madras; Annie Fletcher, Bombay; Maria Elise, Batavia; Antje, Singapore; Ann Millicent, Bombay.—7. Barsolina, Singapore; Albertine, Calcutta.—9. City of Vienna, Bombay; Blenheim, Singapore; Adolph, Singapore; Proteus, Aden; Caranjah, Galle; Staatsraad Van Ewyck, Batavia; Hanmsteede, Batavia.—10. Sindbad, Manilla; Moss Rose, Bombay; Philosopher, Calcutta; str. Knighton, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—11. Hurkaru, Madras; Eastern Belle, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, May 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Sherlock, Mr. F. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. Blissett. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. H. East, Ens. McGregor, Capt. Litchfield, Mr. M. C. McKinnon. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. A. Bullard, Miss Parr, Miss M. Ellis, Mr. L. Pevor, Major and Mrs. Heysham, Miss Drury, two Misses Lowdon. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hume and two children, Miss Agar. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Gregor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. R. Ker, Mr. H. F. L. Bickmore, Mr. Thompson. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Col. the Hon. W. Fielding, Capt. H. Burke.

Per str. Candia, May 9.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Street. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. C. Higgs Craven. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Coates.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

William Mitchell, Cardiff to Galle, May 4, 50 N., 8 W.
David Malcolm, London to Bombay, April 4, 1 N., 23 W.
Arezona, Liverpool to Aden, Feb. 12.
Osna (? Osmo), Rangoon to Falmouth, March 29.
Premier, Batavia to Clyde, March 20, 30 S., 58 E.
Brunstone, Liverpool to Bombay, March 21, 25 S., 58 E.
Coringa, Boston to Calcutta, Feb. 9, 37 S., 17 W.
Attila, Newcastle to Galle, May 4, 49 N., 6 W.
Peruvian, Liverpool to Singapore, April 4, 46 N., 13 W.
Martaban, Liverpool to Calcutta, May 2, off Mine Head.
St. Monan, London to Calcutta, March 23.
St. Hilda, London to Akyab, March 23.
La Serena, Colombo to London, March 20, 13 S., 9 W.
Chatham, Zanzibar to Falmouth, April 19, 29 N., 42 W.
Zovilda (?), Rangoon to Falmouth, Feb. 10, 35 S., 19 E.
Silistria, Cardiff to Aden, March 23, 26 S., 29 W.
John Elliot, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 29.
Moor Hill, Calcutta to London, March 12, 28 S., 8 E.
De Vandt (?), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, March 20, 14 S., 8 W.
Helen Burns, Rangoon to Liverpool, March 14, on the line, 86 E.
Melbourne, Liverpool to Bombay, March 17, 3 N., 25 W.
Clyde, Glasgow to Calcutta, 14 days out, 47 N., 7 W.
Mystic Belle, Calcutta to Boston, May 3, 33 S., 21 W.
Indian Empire, Calcutta to London, May 6, off St. Helena.
Almonia (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, April 27, 43 N., 11 W.
Jean Pierre, Buenos Ayres to Rangoon, Feb. 21, 6 S., 88 E.
Rosamond, Ceylon to London, March 25, 26 S., 2 E.
Langstone, Calcutta to London, March 16, off Cape of Good Hope.
Zodiac, Coringa to Clyde, March 26, off Cape of Good Hope.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Palmen, Larsen, from Colombo to Bremen, has arrived off Dover short of provisions, and reports that, when off the Western Islands, she experienced a very heavy gale, and shipped a sea which killed the carpenter.

The str. Tiber, from Liverpool to Alexandria, went ashore at Crosby on May 8, and is broken at the fore engine-room bulkheads, and is separated about three feet at the sheer streak. The only dry cargo will be that in the after hold, the lower tier of which only is wet; the cargo in the after hold is P. and O. cargo for Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta. All the cargo in the forward hold is wet; it is P. and O. cargo for Malta, Calcutta, and Madras.

The Red Jacket, Young, from Calcutta, which arrived at Dundee, May 4, had bumped heavily for forty minutes, when aground at Kentick Head, and during that time pieces of wood came to the surface.

The Madras, of Liverpool, Fairlem, sailed from Calcutta on September 18 last, with seeds, rice, &c., bound to St. Helena and Liverpool, and has not since been heard of.

The Kenilworth Castle, of Liverpool, Chapman, from Calcutta to London, with a general cargo, was spoken on Jan. 16 last, in lat. 6.31 N., lon. 28.17 W., and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Evetts, and Capt. Raikes.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Anderson.

MAY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Theobald.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major W. M. Williams, and Mrs. J. G. Ryves.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Archer.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lowther, and Mr. J. Ashton.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, and Mr. Froude.

AZEEM JAH.—H. H. Azeem Jah Bahadoor was presented by the Governor of Madras, in formal durbah on the 12th April, with the royal letters patent constituting him Prince of Arcot.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX.

The *Asiatic* observes that when Mr. Wilson first levied an income-tax, the minimum amount was then, it believes, only Rs. 200. A well-known gentleman, who had himself been a Commissioner of Income-tax in Calcutta, stated some time ago at a meeting of the East India Association, that in 1861 he had to receive a deputation of prostitutes—about two hundred and fifty—who came to protest, not only against the tax, but to state that the peon who delivered the notice of assessment told them that if they gave him a rupee they would not be troubled again; but this they found, to their cost, was not true, as the collector made them pay at least the amount of the assessment, and often more than was due. A number of servants, poor fishermen, and others, whose income was below the assessment rate, also appealed. This state of things having, however, been laid before Lord Canning, the amount of assessment was raised. In corroboration of what we have stated, we will quote from the return of the Income-tax Commissioners of the assessment of Calcutta and its suburbs up to July 31, 1861; the return was only in April, 1862; it therefore took nine months to obtain the returns we refer to. From these we learn that 517 prostitutes and dancing-girls were assessed upon an assumed income of Rs. 128,414. Upon small shopkeepers, artizans, and people of that class, the tax was beyond all proportion to their income, while native bankers so arranged with assessors and collectors that many, for at least one year, escaped altogether; the proof of which is that after more than twelve months from the first levying of the tax, the native bankers and dealers of two bazaars, and a portion of a third one, had never been served with even a notice of assessment. This was afterwards, it is true, to some extent corrected; but there is no doubt that by bribery and corruption of the native and even Eurasian *employes* in the department, many wealthy men (natives) have escaped; while, on the other hand, the returns of European bankers and merchants have been subjected to reference and enquiry without cause or reason. If this was possible in Calcutta, where the subordinates were subject almost daily to the inspection of the Commissioners and their Secretary, can we be at all surprised if, as we have heard, the gentlemen who, in addition to their duties as magistrates and collectors of revenue, have been called upon to act as commissioners of income-tax, should have deputed the executive duties of this latter office to their subordinates, who would be, as we know, in most cases Eurasians or natives, chiefly, perhaps the latter? With these suppositions before us, we repeat that we fear Lord Mayo's enquiries will not lead to any satisfactory result.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE P.W.D. AT POONA.—Yesterday, at the Court of Criminal Sessions, the trial of John Dixon Sharman for frauds on the P.W.D. at Gunnesh Khind was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. The case for the prosecution closed with the evidence of Abdul Kadur, the Inspector of Police at Poona, after which Mr. Anstey addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner. At the close of the case the jury retired, and on coming into Court, after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty on all the charges. Sharman having thus been acquitted in both cases, left the dock a free man.—*Times of India*, April 22.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, May 20.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, May 19.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional ½ oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage,

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales. 97½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		97⅞
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking 92⅝ ⅞
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		Co.'s Rs. —
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		1,000 as 92⅝ ⅛
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		equivalent to 92⅝ ⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		£100. 100½ 100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		107⅜ ½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay...	1s. 10½ ¾d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		208
	India 5 per cent.		112½
	India 4 per cent.		100½ to ¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107⅝
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ⅝
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100⅝ to ⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s. to 20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1 to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. Debn.)	all	85 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104⅜
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13 to 14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9 5-16
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 7¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6¾ to 6¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9 13-16
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9½ to 10
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14¼ to 14½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¾ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100 to 102
20	Neribudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49¾ to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AS the Furlough Pay of Officers on leave in this country from Regiments in India will, after the 1st of April, 1870, be issued at the India Office instead of through the Regimental Agents as heretofore, and as this step is preparatory to the issue of Officers' Pay in other cases without the necessary intervention of a Regimental Agent, with the view of excluding from the Army Estimates in future the charge for agency; we, the undersigned Regimental Agents, hereby give notice, that we are prepared to act as the Private Army Agents of Officers, and to draw their Full Pay, Furlough Pay, Half-pay, Retired Pay, or Pension, free of charge.

(Signed) RIDGWAY & SONS,
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Dated 11th March, 1870.

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Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 8 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in India.	Europe.
20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13	4
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4	2
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15	0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

20	£1,000	£47 0 0	£23 10 0	£9 13	4
30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4	2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15	0

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25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Rutnagheriah, Vizia-droog.
27 and 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgaum.
30. Lahore.
31.
38. Aurungabad, Nassik.
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40. Satara, Beejapoor, Meeruj.
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43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
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46. Chumba, Lahoul.
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48. Dehra Doon Sirhind, and Upper Dooab.
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106.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
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120.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 29; Agra, April 27; Calcutta and Madras, April 26.

NOTHING further is reported of Lord Mayo's movements towards Simlah. But an order issued in Calcutta, forbidding the use of thermantidotes in the public offices of Bengal at the public expense, has evoked much bitter pleasantry from those who cannot follow the Government into the Himalayas. The steamy air of Bengal must find its way through the watered *tatties* as it best can, while the sufferers from this thoughtful order will hardly find much comfort "in thinking on the frosty Caucasus," whence cool blasts will be blowing health and vigour on the dwellers in Simlah.

THE work of legislation is over for the season in Bombay, whence the Governor and his Council have retired to their summer perch at Mahableshwar, after passing the Police Bill and a Bill for taxing that part of the non-agricultural classes which will not have to pay towards the support of the police. The subjects of this latter measure will be required to pay, according to their several classes, a yearly tax of Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, or Rs. 6.

BESIDES the obstinate rebellion of Yakoob Khan, the Ameer of Kabul has had to send troops against some Khyberie chiefs, with whom a great battle is said to have taken place on the 30th March. Both sides lost heavily, and the Khyberies still held out. On the 16th April they managed to carry off the Governor of Jellalabad to a hill fortress in the Khyber, as a hostage for some of their clansmen detained at Kabul. Their demand for an exchange of prisoners was met by Shere Ali with the despatch of 5,000 horse and foot under Sultan Mohammad Khan, to rescue the Governor of Jellalabad. The Ameer himself was getting ready to follow with more troops, being determined to put down the rising with all possible speed.

ONE way of explaining the late Loshai raids is said to be this:—On the death of a daughter of some Loshai chief, it was needful to procure a number of human heads to burn with her dead body. A party of raiders accordingly started for the British frontier and got what was wanted at the cost of our unfortunate subjects and countrymen. This is a custom which we for our part must insist on putting down at any cost to those who persist in observing it within our own frontiers. The necessary measures for a cold weather campaign against these troublesome neighbours are being steadily carried forward, so far as the season will allow. Road-making on the frontier has been stopped for the present by the rains, and the working parties are being withdrawn from the outposts, except a company a piece left at each of the five principal stockades. In spite of Mr. Edgar's own impressions, it is said that the pending inquiry tends to implicate his friend Sukpilal in the recent raids.

CARBOLIC ACID promises to be a powerful agent in the treatment of that horrible Eastern disease, leprosy. A wonderful cure of a leprous Jew was lately reported from India, and now we learn that a like success has followed the use of the same medicine at Ootacamund.

THE "Gazetteer of all India" is steadily progressing under Dr. Hunter's careful supervision. Several sections are already in print or going through the press. The most backward sections appear to be Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces, but in almost every case the materials are being collected as fast as possible, and the printing of the whole work will probably begin next spring.

LORD MAYO has followed the lead of the enterprising Hindu who lately offered a prize for a novel descriptive of native life and manners in Bengal. His Lordship has just offered a prize of Rs. 500 for a similar object; the best Bengali tale or novel, of not less than 200 pages, which shall "faithfully delineate the character and habits of the leading Hindu races in India, and describe their national habits and customs." If a thoroughly good story can be produced for that sum, Lord Mayo will have gained a decided bargain.

RUSSIA appears to be resolved on punishing Khiva for its alleged support of the insurgent Tartars on the Steppes. Troops are already being sent from Orenburg to attack Khiva on the side of Usturba, while others are advancing on Jizzak from the opposite side.

IT is comforting to remember that England is not the only country in which the old belief in witchcraft still leads to acts of barbarous stupidity. India also has its witch-finders who differ from ours only in the remedy applied to the complaint. A case of witch-swinging has just been reported from Oodipore in Rajpootana. The headman of a Bheel village was taken ill, and a witch-finder was employed to discover the culprit who had caused his sickness. The supposed witch, "Deeta, wife of Loi," was first put to the water test. A bamboo being firmly embedded at the bottom of a pond, she had to let herself down by it to the bottom, and there stay while somebody shot an arrow from his bow and another ran to pick it up. Her guilt was proved by her coming up to breathe before the right time. She was thereupon taken to a tamarind tree, her eyes bound with a bandage of red chillies, and herself swung by the heels, head downwards, for two days and a half, in order to make her confess the crime. At night she used to be taken down and fed, but the rope was never untied. At last the poor wretch was somehow freed from her torturers, who probably left her on the ground for dead. Unfortunately for the witchfinder, his exploit brought him into the hands of the Political Assistant, who most un-

kindly sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. His accomplices are said to have suffered very barbarous treatment from the native officials into whose hands they fell. If they did, they will certainly take good care not to swing a witch too near an inhabited neighbourhood.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY still keeps the English public informed from time to time of his views on Central Asian affairs. The siege of Herat by Shere Ali's rebellious son Yakoob Khan has just furnished him with a new text for his favourite theme. The people of Herat, he declares in his recent letter to the *Times*, have never forgotten the ills they have so often suffered at the hands of the "greedy Afghans," whose rule strikes terror into the breasts of the Persian and Shiah dwellers in Herat. The death of their late Sultan, Ahmad Jan, is still regretted by them, and their sympathies are fast growing up around his two sons, Shahnawaz and Iskandar Khan, both enterprising princes, one of whom was "the first Afghan who entered the Russian service," and is still in Russia's pay, while the other, Shahnawaz, lately a prisoner in Shere Ali's hands, is now most actively engaged in efforts to overthrow that monarch's rule. Yakoob Khan's success against Herat, if he should succeed, will therefore be owing either to his secret understanding with Shahnawaz Khan, or else to "the paid acquiescence of Persia," whose intrigues in that quarter are pretty well known, and whose feelings towards Shere Ali have been much embittered by the encouragement he has given to the scheme for English intervention through Colonel Goldsmid in the dispute between Persia and Cabul regarding the Seistan frontier. On the issue of Yakoob Khan's undertaking will depend, according to Mr. Vambéry, the fate of Shere Ali's government. Should Herat be captured, the end of that rule "has inevitably begun," and all our subsidies will have been thrown away. In that event we shall have only ourselves to blame, for did we not, through Lord Lawrence, encourage Afghan princes to come forward as pretenders to the throne? Yakoob Khan is only following the hint which Lord Lawrence gave Afzul Khan in 1866, when the late Viceroy expressed his readiness to accept Afzul as "a friend and ally" if he could only consolidate his power in Kabul. Without disputing this latter point with the Professor, we would merely observe that Herat apparently is far from being taken, and that Shere Ali has weathered worse storms than this of Yakoob's raising. As for Persian intrigue, we believe that the Shah had quite as much as Shere Ali to do with Colonel Goldsmid's mission to Seistan.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of Colonel Strachey's statement on Public Works is the sketch he gives of the new State Railways begun or ordered on the narrow guage. Of the Lahore and Peshawar line, 270 miles long, only a section of 173 miles to Rawal Pindi has yet been sanctioned. A length of 102 miles from Lahore to Jhelum is already being made, along the great trunk road. The whole line will probably cost an average of £10,000 a mile, about half of the whole cost being set against three bridges over the Ravee, Chenab, and Jhelum, the plans of which are being prepared in England. On the time required for building these bridges will depend the opening of the whole line, on which £200,000 will be spent this year, and half a million the next. Next comes the Indus Valley Line of 500 miles from Kotree to Mooltan. Of this line a section of 300 miles from Mooltan down to Roree is now under survey, which will soon be completed. It is still unsettled whether the remaining 200 miles shall be carried along the right or the left bank of the Indus. The Rajpootana system includes a line of 236 miles from Agra by Jaipore and Sambhur to Ajmere, a branch line of 125 miles towards Ulwar, Rewari, and Delhi, and a short branch of 7½ miles from Sambhur to the Salt Works lately leased by the Indian Government. On all these lines the surveys and estimates are well forward, and the section from Delhi to Rewari may be opened next year. For the Agra and Jaipore section a contract will probably be taken.

SEVERAL lines have also been made or projected in the native States. In the Berars a branch of five and a-half miles from the G.I.P. Railway to Oomraotee is already working well; and so is the Khangaum line of seven and a-half miles. Work has already begun on the Hydrabad line of 116 miles, thanks to the hearty co-operation of Sir Salar Jung, whose Government will bear the whole cost. This line will be laid on the old broad guage of five feet and a-half. Surveys are also progressing in Mysore. A line of 100 miles from Mysore to Bangalore, under the narrow guage of three feet three inches, has already been sanctioned in India, on condition of the needful capital, nearly half a million, being furnished from Mysore itself.

THE Indore line of eighty-four lines, the money for which, a million sterling, has been advanced by the Maharajah Holkar himself, at 4½ per cent., will connect his capital with the G.I.P. Railway at Kundwa. After some delay the cost of this line, which contains a gradient of one foot in forty for about three and a-half miles, has been practically settled, and the surveys are near completion. An extension towards Ajmere is also under survey. A line of forty-five miles from Wurdah, through Hinghunghat, to Wurora, in the Central Provinces, will bring the newly-discovered coalfields of Chanda into connection with the traffic of the G.I.P. Railway. The surveys and estimates have already been submitted to the Indian Government, which only awaits orders from home to begin the work. A survey of the line from Dharwar to Carwar is also going on, under the orders of the Bombay Government. This is said to be a difficult undertaking, and nothing definite has yet been reported from Bombay. The line from Carwar to Hooblee would be about sixty miles long, but further extensions will no doubt be demanded. The results of the surveys north of the Ganges lines, towards Assam and Darjeeling, are now under the consideration of the Indian Government. It is also a question whether the Government or the Oude and Rohilkund Company will undertake the line already surveyed between Moradabad and Ramnuggur, at the foot of the Kemaon hills. Another of the pending questions concerns the best mode of connecting Moradabad with the Delhi Railway system. The projected line of 166 miles from Rangoon to Prome has already been surveyed at considerable cost, and the results will shortly be submitted to the Home Government. The greater part of this line will run along the existing cartroad, and its probable cost is reckoned at £900,0000. Lastly, there is the line from Nagpore towards Rajpoor, for which a survey has at length been sanctioned, and a plan of defraying the cost of construction brought forward by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WITH regard to the State lines through Sind and the Punjab, Lord Napier's minute of 7th July, 1870, demands serious attention. Looking at the question of railways as a soldier, the Commander-in-Chief argues strongly in favour of continuing the broad guage system from Kotree to Peshawar. He "could never see any good reason for cutting off a few hundred miles of difficult country out of a main line of 1,500 miles, and rating its cost and probable returns separately from the whole line as a justification for not completing it." Although the Umbeyla Campaign "made it painfully evident that we ought to have had a railway to Peshawar," the necessity of making such a railway, and that immediately, has not yet to his Lordship's knowledge been fully recognised. Others besides himself will certainly be "surprised to find the completion of the railway to Peshawar put down in the financial scheme for 1885, and the completion of the Indus line for 1890." We can only hope that there is some mistake in these figures. To defer the Peshawar line for fifteen and the Indus Valley line for twenty years more, were a blunder beyond excuse. If any lines call for early completion, it is these two, which would bring the Punjab into swift communication with Bombay and Kurrachee, and guard our North-Western and Western Frontiers from the worst dangers of any sudden attack. "Rather than see such a fatal delay"—writes Lord Napier—"I should submit to any minor evil, such as a break of guage. For instance a narrow guage might, I believe, be laid on the Lahore and Peshawar road to complete the communication from Jhelum in one year, without turning a spadeful of earth, and would pay its value in political security and economy of transport by the time the main line. . . . would be advanced to that point." The "minor evil" of a break of guage his Lordship will have to submit to as it is. Let us hope that to this evil, which is greater in respect of the Sindh than the Upper Punjab Line, will not be added the far greater evil of an unwise and needless delay in completing the line to Peshawar. Any sort of railway, if made at once, would in this case be preferable to the best possible line deferred for fifteen or twenty years.

AMONG the newly made Knights Commanders of the Star of India it is pleasant to find the names of two such worthies as

John William Kaye, Secretary to the India Office in the Political and Secret Department, and Henry Sumner Maine, the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council. Both of them have fairly earned this honour by their public services, although these in the case of the former are of a kind which the public can less easily appreciate than the heads of his own department. Both too have rendered their country services of another sort, services which we would gladly think have aided somewhat in winning them their new distinction. While the learned author of "Ancient Law" has just been adding a new chapter, drawn from his Indian studies, to the history of comparative jurisprudence, the historian of the Afghan and Sepoy Wars may claim to be the first writer who has earned a wide popularity by his treatment of Indian themes on a large scale. Another of the new Knights-Commanders, whose name we are glad to notice, is Major-General George Jameson, Head of the Audit-Department in the India Office, and erewhile President of the Military Finance Commission for India.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Muntz's proposal to limit the working of the Army Regulation Bill to the regulation prices, and leave the extra-regulation prices to shift for themselves, reference was made on both sides to the Bonus system as it prevailed in the old Indian Army. The making up of a purse for the benefit of a retiring officer was declared by Colonel Anson to have nothing immoral about it, nor did the evidence as to the working of the bonus system justify the notion of its practical unfairness to the officers concerned. Colonel Sykes went still further in his praise of a system which had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors as conducive to the efficiency of a seniority service by the impulse it gave to promotion throughout all ranks of the army. He maintained moreover that the system in question received the willing support of ninety-nine out of every hundred Indian officers. Sir Charles Wingfield on the contrary denounced the bonus system as the cause of almost universal indebtedness, and affirmed that officers who could not afford to join in buying out their seniors were sure to be "badgered out of their regiments." Statements so opposite are not easy to reconcile, but we are pretty sure that ninety-nine out of a hundred officers will question the truth of Sir C. Wingfield's assertions regarding the lot of an officer who could not or would not pay his share towards a regimental step. Can Sir Charles point to a single instance of such a fate as he describes? We doubt it greatly. In the first place it would not have been easy to badger out of his regiment an officer who did not want to go, and besides the whole sentiment of the service was dead against such a method of ruining the worldly prospects of an offending comrade. Any old officer must remember some instance of the consideration shown in this respect towards some one who had fairly qualified himself for dismissal from the service. With regard to those who merely declined to help in buying out a senior, it was usual, we believe, to effect the purchase without their aid. But the instances of such refusal were very rare, for reasons easy to understand, and we doubt much that anyone ever suffered for his contumacy in the way described by Sir C. Wingfield. The extent of indebtedness too is clearly overstated, so far as that was directly owing to the bonus system. A good many officers indeed borrowed from the Banks the means of buying steps, but they endured the present inconvenience for the sake of a large definite gain in the future; and this is a point which the Home Government has strangely overlooked in defining the limits of compensation due for the utter loss of that retiring bonus, to which an officer's previous payments necessarily led up. We hope and trust that the question of compensation will yet be reconsidered in a spirit not less illiberal than that of Mr. Cardwell's compromise with the officers of her Majesty's army.

We are glad to assure our readers that a pension of £400 a-year has been granted by the Council of India to the widow of Sir H. Durand.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. col. T. C. Hammill, late 21st Fusiliers, at Sharesbrook, aged 80, May 10.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. T. James, late of the Bengal Army, at Bayswater, aged 64, May 17. Col. H. P. Hughes, late Bengal Artillery, at Christchurch, Hants, aged 75, May 14. Col. J. G. A. Rice, Bengal Retired List, at Bognor, aged 61, May 13.

Madras.—Lieut. col. W. K. Hawkins, late 40th Madras N.I., in Australia, March 7.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, May 16.—From Bombay.—Mr. W. Christian, Capt. O. Menzies, Dr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. Rudenscroft, Mr. Court, Capt. Mander, Capt. Bridge, Mr. E. Campbell, Col. Hankey, Mr. G. Morris, Dr. Dallas, Mr. Holmes, Capt. Hastings, Major Hanson, Capt. Walker, Col. Leslie, Mr. Cahusac, Capt. Hepworth, Capt. Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. F. Maudar, Mr. Wragg, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. A. McNeill.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Candia, May 27.—From Bombay.—Asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spedding and two children, Major R. Shell, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Young and two children, Mr. J. Young, Mrs. Cleveland and infant, Col. and Mrs. Bristow and child, Rev. and Mrs. Reynell, Col. and Mrs. Peebles and two children, Mr. J. O. Wilkinson, Mrs. Cox and two infants, Capt. Hopworth, Lieut. Cox, Mrs. Sahor, Mrs. Bullock and three children, Mrs. J. H. McRae and three children, Mrs. G. Parker, Mr. John Muir, Mr. H. Lucius, Miss Humble, Mr. John Muraden, Mr. H. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Mrs. Litherdale and two infants, Capt. J. E. Sandy, Miss E. L. Cooper. From Aden.—Col. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. Mander. From Alexandria.—Messrs. A. Rowan, R. A. Phillips, C. P. Shewese, P. Ingovery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 23, 1871.

SIR H. MAINE ON VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

That the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Supreme Council has not been idle since his appointment to the chair of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, his published Lectures on Village Communities in the East and West abundantly prove.* This new contribution to the study of comparative jurisprudence by the author of "Ancient Law" comes with special weight from one whose Indian experiences have enabled him to follow up and confirm the discoveries made by recent explorers in the fields of Western archæology. Sir H. Maine has done for India what Maurer, Nasse, and Haxthausen have lately been doing for Teutonic Europe. With the help of data furnished by Lord Lawrence and Mr. George Campbell, he has succeeded in making the village system of Northern India throw much useful light on the history of land-tenures in England, Germany, and Russia. Once more that primæval brotherhood of the great Aryan races in the East and West, which modern learning has placed beyond doubt in the sphere of language, is brought out with almost equal precision in respect to social usages connected with the land. Many an old English custom which still lingers among us in spite of legal processes and modern tendencies finds its counterpart or explanation in the social life of a village community in India at the present day. Readers acquainted with the distinctive features of that life will hardly find in this volume anything about it that is absolutely new. But such persons are still comparatively few, and the book is not meant for their especial benefit. They will not be the last however to admire the thoroughness with which the author has applied his knowledge of a life already passing away in India to corresponding phases of life past or present in other countries, nor are they likely to ignore the value of his many passing remarks on the conflict long since begun in India between native traditions and Western ideas.

Nothing for instance can be clearer or more suggestive than Sir H. Maine's second Lecture on the Sources of Indian Law. To the excellence of the work done by the Settlement Officers who periodically adjust the land-revenues of Indian provinces, and by the Revenue Courts or Boards which decide questions at issue between the rent-payers and the Government, Mr. Maine bears cordial witness, noting by the way how "surprisingly few" are the appeals from these latter courts in comparison with the cases settled by them, and what a wealth of information bearing on Indian usages lies to hand in the reports, circulars, and decisions of the Revenue Officers. Next in significance to

* "Village Communities in the East and West." Six Lectures delivered at Oxford. By Henry Sumner Maine. London: J. Murray. 1871.

these "results of quasi-judicial agency" come the proceedings of the Civil Courts, and the sway for good insensibly wielded by the old Supreme Courts of the three Presidencies over the thoughts and feelings of the natives who lived within their reach. From the evidence before him Sir Henry is led to believe that "the even justice of these courts was evidently regarded as quite making up for the strangeness of the principles upon which they acted." The natives indeed, as he well observes, are ready enough to surrender a cherished custom in return for "any tangible advantage;" and it must be remembered that the codified law of India, as laid down by Manu and his expounders, is far from coextensive with the whole law of India, and has never penetrated deeply among the people. In India moreover, as the author takes care to remind us, custom is often a synonym for what the sovereign may command. Less fruitful of good was the influence of the Supreme Courts on the character of the law administered by their provincial rivals, the Sudder Courts, in whose hands the changing customs of the country were apt to harden into definite, narrow, and unbending rules. The fluid matter became solid, the Sudder Judges clung to old use and wont more tenaciously than the natives themselves, and thus it happened that until the latter began to educate themselves, "the influence of the English rather retarded than hastened the mental development of the race."

How large a part of Indian law consisted of "a great body of unwritten custom, differing locally in detail, but connected by common general features," is another point on which Sir H. Maine properly insists. Of this unwritten law, older and more widely observed than the written code of the Brahmins, the people themselves, in their several classes and villages, have been the careful guardians from time immemorial. Much of it has been overruled or distorted by Brahmin interpreters; there is nothing for instance in the unwritten law of property to warrant the Brahminical practice which reduces the widow's rights of inheritance to little more than a trusteeship. Many large gaps however in the body of written law have always been filled up by these traditional rules and practices, and on their witness Mr. Maine continually depends in his demonstration of the close family likeness between the village system of India and the old agricultural customs of Teutonic races. So marked indeed is the likeness in question, that their common origin might almost be taken for granted, even if we had no grounds for tracing the people who developed them to a common stock.

Alike in India and in Germany the primitive form of land-tenure seems to have been collective. A group of families made up the Indian village and the Teutonic Mark. As the family was the unit of social, so the mark or village was the unit of political life. The division of the Mark was threefold. The Common Mark, the Old English Folkland, was held in common by the whole community. The Arable Mark, or Feldmark, was parcelled out between the several families for cultivation; and each family had its own separate dwelling or cluster of dwellings in the mark of the Township or village. Each family was governed by its natural head, the housefather as the Germans expressively phrase it. Within his own dwelling the housefather was absolute lord and master. In the Arable Mark he had his own separate piece of ground, but he could not cultivate it as he pleased. This Mark was usually divided into three "commonable" fields, one of which had to lie fallow every third year. Each householder had a share in each of these fields, but he was bound to raise the same crops as his neighbours, and to let each field lie fallow in its turn. A common right of pasturage on the fallow and among the stubbles of the plough-land still further limited his individual freedom. On the Common Mark he had no rights at all apart from his neighbours; his cattle grazed on the common pasture under the charge of a common herdsman, and he cut his wood in the forest under the eyes of a communal officer. As if yet further to counteract any feeling of absolute ownership in the land, there was a periodical "shifting of severalties," or redistribution of the several lots in the Arable Mark. To this very day traces of this last usage may be found, plentiful in Russia, less frequent in Germany, and few but not uncertain in our own country. Even now there are parts of England where the three-field system of cultivation still lingers in a recognisable shape.

The broad resemblance between these Western customs and those of Indian may be seen at a glance by any one acquainted with the Indian village system. In India as in England we find a threefold division of the village property. There is "the arable mark, divided into separate lots, but cultivated according to minute customary rules binding on all." The waste or common land, out of which the Arable Mark has been cut, is enjoyed in common by the whole community. Within the village itself each householder rules despotically over his own household, and the whole body of householders obeys a superior council of elders in all questions of disputed custom. In some parts of the country too the division into three common fields may yet be found; but this is a point on which no very close analogy need be expected between countries so widely different in respect of climate as India and Northern or Central Europe. The true analogy, according to Mr. Maine, should be sought in the number and minuteness of the rules enforced in both cases with a view to reconcile the interests of the whole community with those of its several parts. Private property in cultivated land has still to coexist with a joint system of cultivating that land. When water for instance has been conveyed by a Government canal to the neighbourhood of a village, the council of elders, or the village headman proceeds to regulate the amount of each man's share and the mode of using it. In the Central Provinces the whole of the Arable Mark has sometimes been shifted from one part of the village domain to another, and a periodical redistribution of the cultivated lots has even been recorded. But a custom of this kind, however common it may once have been, has gradually disappeared before the natural progress towards a more permanent state of things. Of far more living significance is the internal polity of the Indian village as compared with the Teutonic Township. Each separate household is still in practice despotically governed by its family chief, and the tendency of our rule to break through the traditions that guard the privacy of family life has been more deeply resented than any other act that could be laid to our charge.

Another point of marked resemblance between Indian village communities and those of old Europe may be found in the self-sufficing organisation of both. Each typical Indian village is a little world in itself, with its own government, its own police, its own cluster of trades and callings. It keeps a Brahmin for religious and a dancing-girl for festive purposes. The blacksmith, the harness-maker, the shoemaker, follow each the trade of his immemorial forefathers. There is always a village accountant, who keeps the records and manages the business accounts of the community for a regular payment in grain or land. There are also certain trades, such as that of the grain-dealer, which seem invariably to be followed by persons outside the regular village pale, who may live in the village, and work for it, without enjoying any right of recognised membership. All these and such-like peculiarities, of which broken relics are now found in Teutonic Europe, still retain their primitive completeness in various parts of India. Yet even there the old customs are gradually undergoing changes similar to those which feudalism and modern progress have long since brought about in most parts of Europe. Russia and India are the two last countries in which the old communal customs remain largely intact; but the inevitable process of decay and reconstruction has already marked the village system of both countries for its own, in spite of the resistance offered in the one case by the tender Conservatism of English administrators, and by the socialist tendencies of a strong Russian party in the other.

English and Native Languages.—Under Section 196 of the Code Criminal Procedure, the under-mentioned officers are directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the languages set opposite to their names:—Mr. A. M. Jones, Tashildar and sub magistrate of Pulney Taluq, English. N. M. Moodelly acting deputy magistrate of Bellary, English. T. K. D. G. Row, Tahsildar and sub magistrate of Chittoor Taluq, Telugu.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The *Friend of India* remarks that meagre as the telegrams with respect to the Indian Finance Committee are, they show how very much beyond the mere figures of Budgets the inquiries will extend. Already evidence as to the Land Settlements in the Central Provinces, the capabilities of British Burmah, and much besides, has been given. It was not difficult to foresee that a thousand matters not purely financial must of necessity be taken in as part of its business by a Financial Committee, and yet this does not involve the unsettling process of suggestions for the complete reconstruction of Government. Every reasonable thing sought for, either by natives or Europeans, may be attained by this Committee, and in the quietest possible way in the form of a mere inquiry into finance. As yet questions that have divided the Indian Government and the people for the last two years have not been touched, the Committee's attention evidently being given to the foundation of the whole matter, the principles that underlie the action not of these two years merely but of all years since the transfer of power from the Company to the Crown. The Committee will find these facts:—First, that we need public works, education and an army. Secondly, that the last costs an immense deal more than it ought, that the second has almost to be forced by a beneficent despotism, the people for the most part not caring a straw about it, and in most cases, even where they do care for it, only doing so as a means of "getting on in life," while the first is almost everywhere complained of in the aggregate, and almost as generally pleaded for by the various Provinces —each for itself. Thirdly, that no Indian financier is able to tell us where more money can be had, if the public wants or the wants of the Governments increase. We have immense resources in minerals, branches of industry that once were the wonder of the world, the gorgeous subject of glowing romance. Even the Arabian story-tellers could not dispense with the Indies. We have railways and canals that ought to pay well. We have the glorious privilege of a monopoly of the right to drug the Chinese. In fact, we have a host of advantages, yet we fail to make ends meet. Native princes, defended by our armies, go to sleep in peace and security, and find their funds ample, while the Government that provides for the peace and security is at its wits' end. This and many kindred subjects will naturally come up—indeed, one may see are coming up in the enquiry, which nevertheless is so simple and unassuming in its form as to excite no false hopes. It will get to the very bottom of many a dark subject before its work is done, with the result, we suppose, of real gain to Indian administration and of the people at large.

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

The *Englishman* notes how completely the forebodings as to the ultimate practicability of the measure to which we at that time gave utterance have been re-echoed by the native members of Council, whose opinions on this subject must carry great weight, when we consider that the eventual practicability of the Act depends entirely upon the willingness of Bengali landed proprietors to submit to its provisions, a right of which, judging from its unattractive features, we are quite sure they will thankfully avail themselves. We have often descanted on the inutility of merely "enabling Acts" in this country on questions involving fiscal enterprise. The present Act, however, possesses the two-fold disadvantage of permissibility in the first stage, and arbitrary compulsion in the second. It seems to us that the Act, if it ever came into operation, would interfere most unfairly with the rights of private property. As the Act now stands, the proprietors of not less than a moiety of any tract of country covered by a jheel can insist on its application, and the proprietors of the remaining portion, however disinclined they may be to run the risk of the heavy outlay necessary for the reclamation of the swamp, liable as it will even then be to constant re-submersion from the autumnal rains, and however convinced that the ultimate profit will not suffice to re-imburse them for the expense, must consent to saddle themselves with the onerous liabilities of the Act. We have always understood that the principle of interference with private proprietary rights was inseparable from State exigency, or unmistakable public benefit—operations under the Railway Acts at home, and under the "Acquisition of Lands' Act" in this country, proceed on the assumption that the public or State necessity requires a private sacrifice. Still, under whatever circumstances the compulsory transfer takes place, a *quid pro quo* is invariably obtained; a sheriff's jury at home, and arbitrators in this country, decide in the last resort what compensation is to be made. In such cases, the compulsory nature of the transaction is never lost sight of as an important element in apportioning the compensation. Under the present Act there is, it is true, no transfer of property; but it seems to us that to insist on the proprietors of half a tract of country consenting to change a swamp of 100 years' standing into arable land at their own expense, upon the *ipse dixit* of the other half, would involve, in the opinion of most landholders, a still more serious infraction of private right than a compulsory transfer. Moreover, in this case there is no pretence of State necessity; and, secondly, there is no compensation except the profit which the proprietors may by their own efforts ultimately be able to obtain. We regret that an attempt on the part of the Native Members of Council to divest this part of the Act of its extreme stringency, by proposing that the consent of the proprietors of at least two-thirds of the area affected should be necessary to bind the remainder, was injudiciously frustrated. But two diverse principles have been adopted in this singular measure in dealing with proprietors who are owners of the swamp, and proprietors who are indirectly interested in the reclamation, which phrase is explained to mean "the proprietors of any lands which before the commencement of the works were to some extent fit for cultivation, but were improved by the said works." These are, in fact, the owners of the property in the vicinity of the original swamp who ultimately derive benefit from its reclamation. The entire property of the prior class of proprietors is to be hypothecated for the repayment of the advances actually made by Government, whether the total expense be within the original estimate or amount to ten times that sum, quite irrespective of any consideration as to whether the profit is likely to be proportionate to the outlay; while the amount to be proportioned against the latter class is not to exceed "the amount of the increased value which the Commissioners may consider, after twelve months' experience, has accrued to their lands by the works." Apart from the difficulty of estimating (only after so short an interval) the benefit which the lands have derived, we see no good grounds for drawing any distinction between these two classes. Those proprietors whose ultimate benefit is from the beginning doubtful, are the only persons from whom Government is to realise the uttermost farthing which the experiment may have cost, while those who are under no liability, and run no risk, are certain to gain whatever profit is ultimately obtained.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The *Madras Times* holds that the Indian Staff Corps is one of the most puzzling of our institutions. Originally designed by Lord Halifax as a *corps d'elite* from which to recruit officers for the multifarious staff appointments falling to the lot of military men in this country, it was ushered into the world with undue haste—a puny, ill-formed, and weakly bantling. Its infancy may be described as simply a tedious catalogue of all the ailments afflicting childhood. The doctors were always in consultation upon the complaints of this little wretch, the misbegotten progeny of a great man's brain; and it was only by continually drenching it with drugs and nostrums that it was kept above the ground, to which it might properly have been committed at the first. From its birth to the present date it has been sustained only by physic, and to pursue the metaphor still further, it will probably expire suddenly for lack of a constitution whenever its stomach can no longer retain the artificial nourishment with which the doctors have managed to keep up its strength for so long. From the very first, the right honourable author of its being was compelled to confess himself ashamed of it, and, as its history relates, attempted to prove it somebody else's brat by disfiguring its infantile countenance, with the object, no doubt, of removing any family resemblance to himself. It was a *corps d'elite* only for a very short time, that is to say, if it was ever indeed worthy of a title assuming so much; then it was opened recklessly to every officer who chose to pass a simple Hindostani test to enter it, and its individuality was lost before it was fairly out of its long clothes. Lord Halifax having cast his creation upon the parish, Lord Cranbourne charitably took charge of the foundling, and with this effect, that by abolishing the vernacular test, its sole claim to a distinct existence, he practically tossed it aside in a moribund condition, with just a gasp in its corpus, however, for a successor's squeeze. That squeeze the Duke of Argyll generously inflicted by permitting members of the corps who had passed no test whatever to hold regimental appointments, so that it may be considered a matter of doubt whether the Staff Corps as a staff corps has any real existence at this moment or none. The author of a clever little work, which has recently attracted much attention, winds up his eloquent tale with the peroration, "Good Heavens, gentlemen, what is to become of Ginx's baby!" We may ask a similar question, and inquire what may be the ultimate fate of Lord Halifax's brat? No one seems to know. It is generally admitted that our juvenile Ginx—the Staff Corps—is in a very bad way indeed, being, in truth, little better than a costly sham and pretence, yet nothing is done to ameliorate its condition, and, what is worse, there appears no probability of anything being done in the matter. We would suggest a few reforms which might probably have the effect of rendering the Corps a less ridiculous institution than it is at present. With this object in view, then, let us suppose all staff appointments in India, such as military men usually fill, as the rights and privileges of the Indian Staff Corps. Let the Government devise an especial and searching test,—approaching somewhat to that which obtains at the English staff college—for all officers, whatever their rank or service, who may be desirous of other employment than that to be found with native regiments. Abolish private patronage, introduce competition, and, in fact, let the best men win the best prizes of the Indian military service.

Bengal.

COOCH BEHAR.—The Government of India has admitted a claim advanced, some time ago, by the Cooch Behar State, to a compensation for losses sustained in supplying provisions to the British troops during the Bhootan war.

STORM AT ALLAHABAD.—The storm of April 21 caused (says our Allahabad contemporary), besides a vast amount of material damage, distressing loss of life. Eleven men are known to have been killed in this district by the hail; and there are reports, not yet however verified, of seven more deaths from the same cause.

LITERARY.—The *Indian Daily News* has been informed that Dr. E. Trumpp has been engaged by the Secretary of State to translate the Seikh Grunth, or sacred works, on a salary of £500 for the first, and £400 for the second year of his residence in India in the performance of that duty.

CASHMERE OR SIMLA?—The universally large number of visitors who have this year gone to Cashmere will considerably diminish, it is expected, the crowd of bachelors who usually throng the hotels and clubs of Simla, Nynee Tal, and Mussoorie; not a few, the *Pioneer* hears, have been frightened from going to Simla by the prospect of an unusually gay and abnormally expensive season.

BUDDHIST REMAINS AT YUSUFZAI.—The visit of Dr. Leitner to Yusufzai last Christmas seems to have given archæological researches a very satisfactory impulse. The Sappers and Miners at Takht-i-bahi have unearthed a great portion of the Buddhist town buried there, while another, equally large, has been discovered a few miles north of Hoti Murdan.

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.—During the past year 1,098 men volunteered from regiments returning to England to regiments remaining in India. Of these, 342 volunteered from the 1st Battalion 1st Royals, 209 from the 90th foot, 164 from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 157 from the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 134 from the 103rd Fusiliers and twenty-seven from the 88th Foot.

CIVIL SALARIES.—The *Daily Examiner*, a Calcutta journal, is responsible for the statement that "the Government of India has suggested to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the necessity of revising the salaries of the Government civil officers in this country, and has recommended that Mr. F. S. Chapman, of the Bombay Civil Service, should be appointed to that special duty."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Colonel Dillon, military secretary, Major Moore, interpreter, and Captain FitzGeorge, aide-de-camp, arrived in Agra safely on the evening of Saturday, April 15. Lord Napier was to have held a review of all the troops at Allahabad on Thursday morning, April 20, and to have left Allahabad by the mail train on the same night.

THE WARDAH RAILWAY.—The Government of India, in the Public Works Department, have published a resolution that having in view the probability of a railway being constructed to the Wardah coal fields, it is considered desirable to provide the funds that may be required during the current year, and a sum of five lakhs has been reserved to meet any expenditure that may be incurred.

THE STATION OF JHANSI.—The *Pioneer* says:—"Jhansi, as a military cantonment, is to be abolished. The battery of artillery, which was stationed there, has already been removed to Nowgong, without any relief having been arranged for; while the detachment of H. M.'s 106th Regiment has been reduced to three companies, and these, it is almost certain, will be removed before next cold season."

GENERAL BARROW.—General Barrow was to proceed to Simla not later than the 6th of May for six months. The latest intelligence respecting his health reports very favourable progress. During his absence Sir George Couper, Bart., will most probably officiate, although (says the Lucknow paper) vague rumours are abroad among the native community of some Punjab official coming to take his place.

THE OLD STORY.—The iron girder bridge in the Mohun Pass, with a due sense of its obligations to its constructors, the P.W.D., is, says the *Pioneer*, threatening to collapse. The soul of the Superintendent Engineer, 1st Circle, at Deyrah Dhoon, is grievously troubled on its account, and an experienced officer is about to be deputed to look at and report on it. The report will then be speedily acted on, or it will not.

THE REVENUE BOARD.—The Bengal Board of Revenue is doomed. "The members are no longer to sit in consultation together as of yore, hearing cases, deciding petitions and references, and being, in general, jointly responsible for the work turned out. But each member is to have a department or departments made over to him, with a secretary, and he is to be responsible for all that is done in it. The change is feasible enough," adds the *Indian Mirror*, from which we derive the above information, "without an alteration of the law,—although, we suppose, that will follow in time, now that the disruption of the Board is fully determined upon. It must be clear that the Hon. George Campbell is a man of decision and firmness."

THE SHOE QUESTION.—A judicial officer in Lucknow is stated to have once more resuscitated the great question of shoes. He is said to have issued an order on the 23rd February that native gentlemen admitted to the honour of sitting on the Bench must put off their shoes. Hence much indignation on the part of the native press, as the persons to whom the rule would apply are generally men of considerable social status.

THE "ISABELLA BROWN."—In regard to the loss of the ship *Isabella Brown*, on the Saugor Sand in the Hooghly, we are now informed that she was driven on the Sand during a squall, while under a pilot's charge, on Sunday, the 16th April. All the hands were saved, but they lost everything except the clothes they had on when they took to the boats. The *Englishman* makes an appeal on behalf of these unfortunate men.

CIVIL.—*Indian Public Opinion* congratulates Mr. Leslie Saunders on having obtained the Commissionership of Ajmere, an appointment for which he possesses eminent qualifications. He presumes that on Mr. Saunders's promotion Mr. F. E. Moore, who has been working hard at Lahore, will get Hoshyarpur, and Mr. Barclay be appointed to Lahore. Mr. Barclay is one of the best lawyers we have.

DELICATELY PUT.—Natives now and then say a good thing without meaning it. We have all heard of the Bengalee who, when an English traveller pushed rather violently, but accidentally, against him on a railway platform, started back and exclaimed, "Sare, is this your boasted British jurisprudence?" A short time ago, in a court in the Central Provinces, a native put forward a claim as heir to some property. Before the case came on for hearing, the head clerk, an intelligent native, thus spoke to the Deputy Commissioner on the subject—"Sir, it is rumoured in the bazaar that the claimant in this case has no legal right to the property—in fact, Sir, it is stated by people who know his history that he is a *demi-official* son!" Red tape is not so dry after all.—*Pioneer*.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF MR. VOYSEY.—The Brahmo Journal, the *Indian Mirror*, congratulates the liberal religious community in England "on having at last secured (in the person of Mr. Voysey) a zealous Theistic preacher, who will nobly consecrate his heart and soul to the organisation of a Theistic community similar to the Brahmo Somaj." Our contemporary then goes on to quote the following passage from a private letter of Mr. Voysey's:—"From India, in the remotest ages of civilisation, came all the culture of Europe and all its religious ideas, nearly all its laws, and certainly its morality. Now India is the first to have publicly inaugurated what will be the religion of many ages to come, until newer and brighter light shall dawn upon mankind. History will preserve this fact, depend on it, to illustrate for the thousandth time that India is the cradle of human intelligence and progress—the East is the mother of the West."

BENGAL ARTILLERY.—By *War Office Gazette* of March 7th [illegible] see under "Royal Artillery," "Lieutenant H. M. Mackenzie (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be 2nd Captain, *vice* A. Donie, deceased." Is this to be another "straw" on the poor backs of the Bengal Artillery? Hitherto it has been supposed that a seconded officer meant one *not* on the effective list. It has been therefore customary in filling up a vacancy on the effective list, such as in the present case where a seconded officer's name was first for promotion, *to promote the seconded officer and the next effective man likewise.* A seconded man only being promoted gives *no* step to his juniors, as his step was obtained when he was seconded. We would ask, therefore, is the death of 2nd Captain A. Donie, of the effective list, to give the poor subs of *thirteen* years' service no promotion, no step, no advantage of any kind? This *may*, perhaps, be a mere oversight in the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, R.A.; but officers of the once glorious Bengal Artillery have of late years had so much of *injustice* meted out to them that they are justified in having their doubts.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE FALLS OF INDRAVATI.—Colonel Haig, in his account of his journey to discover the best road to Jugdulpoor, in the Bastar country, thus describes the Falls of Indravati, which must very nearly come up to those of Niagara:—"The Falls are certainly one of the grandest sights in India, though from their inaccessible position few will probably ever see them. The river was in flood within ten feet (according to the people on its banks) of its extreme height. About four miles above the Falls (which are a mile below the village of Chitrakot) the Indravati is joined by the Narnagi, a river of about three-fourths its size. The united waters of the two, swollen by the heavy rains to a volume which I reckoned at about 30,000,000 cubic yards per hour, descend perpendicularly a height of 94 feet over a ledge of sandstone rocks, about 500 yards in length, and slightly curved in place at one end, so as to give the Falls something of a horse-shoe shape. The rich colouring of the water, varying from a reddish brown at the crest of the Falls to a brilliant ochre where more broken in its descent, adds much to the beauty of the sight. The lower part of the Fall is hidden by the clouds of spray, and in damp weather, immediately after a shower, when the air is loaded with moisture, these rise even higher than the crest of the Falls, fill the whole chasm below, and even hide the country on the opposite bank from view, disclosing only at intervals the final plunge of the immense mass of water into the gulf beneath; the scene then becomes one of the wildest and grandest imaginable."

VICEREGAL SPORT.—His Excellency the Viceroy had some good sport on the 13th April, bagging a tiger, besides smaller game. His Excellency sent for the newly-captured elephants and caused two of them to be let loose and captured afresh by the *shikari* elephants of Sir Dirg Bijay Singh of Bulrampore. On the 14th his Excellency bagged two tigers, four antelopes, and one boar at Jhor Nala. There was still better sport on the 15th at Tilha; the contents of the bag were three tigers, nineteen antelopes, five partridges, five rabbits, one peacock, one musk-cat, two birds.

THE PACHMARRI SANITARIUM.—A correspondent of the *Jabalpur Chronicle* says that although the thermometer at Pachmarri stands at 90° in the middle of the day, in the shade, the heat is not so oppressive as in the plains. One can walk about at any hour of the day, and not feel the sun. He adds that besides a fine climate, Pachmarri possesses some fine sights of rocks, ravines, and waterfalls. One of the falls is from 500 to 600 feet high, and very grand. The great drawback at present is, of course, the want of accommodation and the difficulty of securing labour, but the water is fine and plentiful. A number of visitors are shortly expected, and Government are, it is said, about to lay out 125,000 rupees on barracks.

A BLACK SHEEP.—We regret to learn that an uncovenanted officer holding a somewhat respectable position in the Punjab, and who lately came out to this country, has been removed from his situation for certain irregularities. The Financial Member of the Council, in recording his minute on the subject, is said to have been of opinion that the plan of bringing out from England young men as probationers in the Financial Department in India does not appear to have proved successful; and that, under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, he would order the removal of the officer alluded to. The Governor-General, in concurring with the views expressed by Sir Richard Temple, was of opinion that although the officer is a young man of high connections at home, and although his Excellency was personally acquainted with some of his relations, who hold respectable positions in England, he must, in the interests of the public service, endorse the opinion of his hon. colleague.—*Indian Daily News.*

FRENCH BLUSTER.—The *Englishman* publishes a letter in very good English from a Frenchman, a M. Lecoq. This gentleman, with safe ingratitude, asserts that the majority of English journals have "in France's hour of need exhausted the whole dictionary of abuse and invective on her. You had not a good word for her. Not one of you scrupled to hit her when she was down. Your comments flavoured of Billingsgate, and your councils were dastardly." M. Lecoq then interpellates the editor of the *Englishman* directly, and concludes:—"Will you cross swords with M. Aubert or exchange shots with me? You know well that were you to receive a call with such an object you would expel your visitor *vi et armis*, or send him a summons to appear before Mr. Roberts for an attempt to provoke a breach of the peace." Since then M. Lecoq shows himself to clearly know how impossible a duel is, it is strange he does not see how open to ridicule his attitude of baulked valour becomes. M. Lecoq may be brave: most men are; but the brave don't generally brag.—*Pioneer*, April 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 19. Jules de Rontaunay, Fouriner, Bourbon; Alabama, Harrison, Mauritius; Ville de Marseilles, Let, Bourbon.—20. Centaur, Smith, Liverpool; Castle Avon, Shields, Mauritius; Edwin Fox, Black, Mauritius; Bordieaux, Blonchard, Galle.—21. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Cashmere, Kingman, Cardiff; Glenduror, Cornwell, Bombay; Colombo, McMillan, Bombay; Lady Palmerston, Durie, London.—22. Red Riding Hood, Henderson, Natal; Kassa, Langros, ——.—23. Str. Busheer, Sharp, Moulmein; Star of Greece, Thaw, London; Backis Letchmy, Wanick, Colombo; Michael Scott, Nevhellin, Point de Galle.—24. Str. Vixen, Milne, London; Corinna, Bogart, Boston.—25. Str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez; Koladyne, Walker.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Str. Statesman; City of Lahore, Pembroke Castle.—20. Strs. Dacca and Rangoon; Kenyon, Star of Erin.—22. London.—24. Str. City of Cambridge; Rosebud.—25. British Empire.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 25, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	97 14 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	97 14 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103	Paid off.
6½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	113 2 to 113 6
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104	105 10 to 105 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 100*
Assam Tea Company	200	250 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000	1445 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	555 to 560
Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	75 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	120 to 125 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100	45 to 50
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or	218 248 to —
East India Tea Company	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or	218 236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	153 to 155
Howrah Docking Company	500	162½ to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	335 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)	£124	105 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300	370 to —
Punjab Bank	100	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500	555 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200	60 to 61
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	22 to 23

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 26.—The week which has elapsed since last mail has been one of extreme dulness; indeed, business is now in a worse position than it was at date of our last, prices of the most staple articles being lower. Importers are willing sellers at current rates, but the demand is very trifling. Shirtings, 39-inch, are lower all round, and demand is inactive. For the wide widths we quote lower prices, but these are mostly quite nominal. GREY TWIST: A moderate business has been done in 40's at very low prices, Banner Spinning having been sold at Rs. 4-10, and Kingston at Rs. 5 per morah. COLOURED TWIST continues very inactive.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, April 26.—SALTPETRE: Prices have generally risen, and we now quote refined 3 per cent. refraction at from Rs. 6-15 to 7; crude 6 to 8 per cent. refraction, Rs. 5-14 to 6-12; and common, Rs. 5-4 to 5-12. The stock amounts to 4,500 bags. RICE: The report of higher prices from Rangoon, and a continued demand, have kept prices firm. LINSEED: There has been a steadily increasing demand during the whole of the week, with a slight turn in prices in favour of sellers. RAPESEED: The demand for shipment to Great Britain has continued, but no rise has taken place in prices. Yellow 4 per cent. admixture rules still from Rs. 4-9 to 4-10, and Brown from Rs. 3-12 to 4-3. RAW SILK: The sales during the week have amounted to about 140 bales, at a slight decline. The March bund has begun to come into the market, and native Radanagore has been sold as Rs. 16-8, middling Jungypore at Rs. 15-3, and good native Gouatea at Rs. 15. Some of the filature Silk has been offered, but buyers and sellers have not come to terms.

Madras.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR MADRAS.

The following is an abstract of the Madras Budget Estimate for 1871-72:—

Original Works.

	Major. Rs.	Minor. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Military	1,00,000	50,000	1,50,000	4,000	1,54,000
Civil Buildings	1,26,000	10,000	1,36,000	4,000	1,40,000
Agricultural	1,19,200	1,75,000	2,94,200	12,00,000	14,94,200
	4,15,200	2,35,000	6,50,200	14,24,000	20,74,200
Establishment					8,40,000
Tools and Plant					70,000
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works					55,800
Total Ordinary					30,40,000
Extraordinary—					
Irrigation Works				15,75,000	—
Establisments				2,00,000	—
Tools and Plant				20,000	—
					17,95,000
					48,35,000

In the Secretary of State's estimate for 1871-72, the sum provided for expenditure in England on stores for the Madras Public Works Department is £8,230, of which amount the Government of Madras estimate that Rs. 30,000 will be chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, so that the sum to be reduced from the Ordinary Imperial grant will thus be Rs. 52,300; leaving the sum available for expenditure in India out of the ordinary grant at Rs. 29,87,700, to which amount the expenditure should be restricted.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE.

The estimate for 1871-72 as originally submitted amounted to Rs. 1,16,000, but with reference to the actual receipts of previous years, the estimate may be increased to Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 50,000 may be considered Imperial, and Rs. 1,00,000 Provincial. But these figures will be subject to such alteration as the orders in relation to the items to be credited to Provincial Revenue may involve.

For Irrigation miscellaneous revenue, the estimate for 1871-72 may be assumed as Rs. 45,000.

Miscellaneous.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—Of local news there is little to record. On Monday last H.E. the Governor presided at the anniversary meeting of the Presidency College, and he and his colleagues, notwithstanding the increasing heat of the weather, still remain at the Presidency, with no intention, it is understood, of going to the hills until June next.—*Madras Times*, April 26.

The Commander-in-Chiefship.—We learn that private intimation has been received at Madras to the effect that the Home Government have decided upon not permitting Lieutenant-General McCleverty to resume his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency. In that case Major-General Shubrick will continue to do duty as Provincial Commander-in-Chief till it is decided by the Home authorities as to whether we shall have a Commander-in-Chief or not.—*Athenæum.*

Carolina Rice.—Dr. Thompson of Tinnevelly has recently made some very successful experiments in Carolina paddy cultivation, and has fowarded to the Board of Revenue a large quantity of paddy grown in the district. It is also said that some further experiments will be carried out next year, when some of the ryots have promised to join in the work. Transplanting is very necessary for the growth of the paddy, and the Indian plough and *mamooties* were used for tilling the ground. With the supply of water in and about Tinnevelly it is said that two crops of paddy can easily be raised in each year.

The late Assistant-Surgeon John Macpherson.—The Coroner on the evening of Friday last held an adjourned inquest touching the death of Assistant-Surgeon John Macpherson, who died suddenly on the night of Thursday, the 13th inst. Dr. King said that he had examined the stomach of an adult sent by Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Mohideen Sheriff and found in it no mineral poison and no morphia or chloral hydrate. Mohideen Sheriff, Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, examined the body of the deceased, which was free from marks of violence. The heart was covered with fat, soft, flabby, and internally almost empty. He was of opinion that deceased had died from disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

British Burmah.—There is a steady flow of immigration into British Burmah from the Shan States ; and there are numbers of intending immigrants waiting at Bhamo to get the free passages offered by Government on board the *Irrawaddy* Flotilla's steamers. It has been therefore suggested that the Imperial Government should appoint some one to take charge of the immigrants when they enter British territory. There are thousands of square miles in British Burmah which only require population to make them productive ; and we are even inclined to think that it would be well if Government would encourage some of the surplus population of Hindostan to follow the example of the Shans by emigrating to the banks of the Irrawaddy. A population of 400 or 500 to the square mile looks very well in statistical returns, and helps to flatter the vanity of a ruler, but the world would be both better and happier if its population were more easily distributed. A couple of million souls transferred from the N. W. P. to Pegu would tend to ward off famine from the former province, while it would certainly increase the food supplies of the latter.—*Madras Times.*

Military.—The *Madras Mail* understands that Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent, *John Shortland*, [illegible] 33rd N.I. will obtain command of one of the wings, and Major Otway Francis Smithers that of the other wing of the 19th N.I., in succession to Lieutenant Colonels Firth and Bowen, who have been removed. Captain Charles McInroy, 39th N.I., will succeed Lieutenant Atkinson as Adjutant of the 19th Corps.—The *Madras Athenæum* learns "on very good authority that the Madras Government have recommended the abolition of the appointment of Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, thereby saving £600 per annum, whilst in Bangalore and the Mount there are colonels of artillery drawing from Rs. 800 and odd to Rs. 1,150 per mensem without a gun to command!"—General Norman arrived in Rangoon on the 19th April, and proceeded to Thayetmyo on the Friday following. It is his intention to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the province from a military point of view. The *Pioneer* fancies the "condition of the province from a military point of view" is about as bad as it could be. Its only strength is its neighbour's weakness.

Moulmein to China, Overland.—We are glad to learn from Moulmein that the Government of India has at last taken the first active step towards developing the trade-resources of the country between Moulmein and China—towards doing, in short, for the port of Moulmein, what the Bhamo expedition, if successful, would have done for Rangoon. On Monday, March 27, at 3 P.M., an expedition of a very unpretending character, under the command of Captain Lowndes, left Moulmein in four small dinghies for the Court of Zimmay. So quietly had the affair been arranged that few persons in the town knew even that an expedition was in contemplation. Nevertheless, at the hour appointed for the start, a little knot of men, with the welfare of Moulmein at heart, had gathered on the river-bank to bid the adventurous party God-speed on its lonely and dangerous road. Among them were Colonel David Browne, the commissioner, and Mr. Macrae, town magistrate of Moulmein, while the mercantile world was represented by Mr. Robert Hannay, Mr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. Leumann, and Mr. Valentine. The season which has been chosen for the despatch of this little expedition is not a favourable one. The rains set in earlier in Burmah than in Bengal ; and at any hour in April the wilderness through which Captain Lowndes and his slender escort have to make their way may become a series of mountain torrents and pestilential swamps. However fortunate the expedition may be in reaching Zimmay with fine weather, on its return march it will necessarily be exposed to the full force of the rains. Captain Lowndes, however, declared his determination to push on to the last. The route to be followed is as nearly as possible that which was taken by Captain Macleod in 1836, and is marked down in the excellent printed map published with the other papers by order of the House of Commons in 1869. The expedition proceeds first by the Gyne to Hlineboay in boats, thence with elephants to Koozeik, where the Thougyeen has to be crossed, and thence through the jungle to Maunghat on the Meinam. It will return through the Mineloonghee forests, crossing the Salween at Dahgwin, thence to Pahpoon, and so down the Yoonzaleen and Salween rivers to Moulmein. If all goes well, Captain Lowndes hopes to be in Zimmay by the 16th April, and, after spending three weeks in the capital, to reach Moulmein again by the end of May. Captain Lowndes entered the Madras army on the 10th December, 1854, and came with his regiment (44th Native Infantry) to Burmah in 1857, shortly after which he was transferred to the Pegu Light Infantry. On the formation of the new police in 1861 he was appointed to that service, and had, for some time previous to his present mission, held the office of Superintendent of the Tenasserim Police. A better man could not probably have been selected for the delicate and responsible task of restoring relations between the Court of Zimmay and the British Government.—*Englishman*, April 12.

Public Gardens for Secunderabad.—Secunderabad, as our readers are doubtless aware, is one of the most important military stations in India. It is the largest cantonment wherein troops are quartered, and with the assistance of the contingent forces stationed at Bolarum, a place four or five miles distant, it can place upon the parade-ground a larger number of soldiers, European and native, than any other station in Hindostan. But not only is Secunderabad a large military station, it may be called a very large civil station as well, since many Europeans and Eurasians, unconnected with the military service of the Government, reside in Chudderghat and Secunderabad. Indeed, if we consider the various cantonments and towns, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Bowenpilly, Chudderghat and Secunderabad Proper, which are commonly embraced under one name—Secunderabad—it will be seen that the station is one of the largest in the country, even though we leave the populous city of Hyderabad, in its immediate vicinity, altogether out of the calculation. So large a station might fairly demand as its right some place of public recreation and amusement for its inhabitants, but Secunderabad can boast of nothing of the sort, unless a very dilapidated and dreary old brick and mortar band-stand, situated in an ugly corner of the cantonment, can be considered to supply a need which we are assured is grievously experienced there just now. There are no public gardens at Secunderabad ; no zoological collection ; no agreeable rides, or drives such as are found [illegible] the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore ; and yet Secunderabad can boast of an excellent site, far surpassing that of the Lal-Bagh, for a people's Park or public gardens. For the information of those unacquainted with the place, we may explain, that a large lake called the "Hoossain Saugor Tank," lies between Secunderabad and Chudderghat. This lake is considerably larger than the Ulsoor Tank at Bangalore, and is very picturesque, a line of hills running along its western shore. It is, further, of great depth, and is a fine expanse of water even during the hottest season of the year. From the Secunderbad side a peninsula juts into it, which is known by the name of "Brice's race-course," a sporting officer of that name in years gone by having used it as a training ground for his horses. This peninsula embraces a considerable extent of ground—quite sufficient for all the purposes of a large public garden,—and it has a plentiful water supply, the lake above mentioned washing its shores. Unfortunately, it is at present a grassy waste, without a single tree or shrub upon it, but it may be supposed that were wells sunk, the sewage of the barracks and of Secunderabad utilised for the enrichment of the soil, and the ground properly planted and laid out, very beautiful gardens might take the place of what is now a public eyesore. Standing upon Brice's race-course, and looking over the tank towards the south and west, the scene is something more than pretty at the present moment, but if, by a little stretch of the imagination, it may be fancied that the trees and flower beds of the Lal-Bag were magically placed upon it, we might consider it downright beautiful, and far surpassing in natural advantages the public gardens at Bombay, Bangalore, or Madras. An agreeable drive—an institution which Secunderabad sadly lacks—might be easily constructed by the margin of the lake, and there is also plenty of room for a ride on which equestrians could enjoy of an evening the refreshing breezes from the lake.—*Madras Time* .

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 19. Str. Vixen, ——, London ; Three Bells, ——, London.—21. Str. Mooltan, G. J. Habot, Southampton.—22. Str. Arcot, ——, London.—25. Str. Madras, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Str. Vixen.—From London.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Serrias, Mrs. Cunningham and child, Major and Mrs. Nepean, Mrs. Emily, Major, Mrs. and Miss Hailes, Capt. and Mrs. Fortues and children, Dr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Millett, Mr. Geddes, and Mr. Belles.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss McLeod, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Lieut. Patterson, Col. W. P. S. Smyth. From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Andrews, Mr. J. Oakes. From SYDNEY.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. E. Smith. From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Dale and Elphinstone. From BRINDISI.—For RANGOON.—Mr. W. R. Cowie. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. C. N. Fearn, Mr. A. Bryant, Miss Holder, Mr. C. C. Snape, Captain Hawkins, Mr. J. Coe, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Coury. From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt. From MELBOURNE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and four children, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and infant.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Zenobia, —, London; str. Kangaroo, —, Singapore.—21. Str. Mooltan, G. J. Habot, Calcutta; str. Oriental, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. De Free and infant, Messrs. Learmouth and Warren.

Per str. Oriental.—From MADRAS.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. W. Morgan. From MADRAS.—For BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. E. Bellis and A. C. Irvine. From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. L. A. Campbell. From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Major C. Barlow, Mr. G. E. Bidger, Mrs. Sutherland, Capts. Chambers and G. M. Norrie.

Commercial.

Madras, April 25, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 5-16 to 1 11⅜
Credit to 6 months	1 11 3-16 to ¼ Credits.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 45½ per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... ... 1859 ...	13½ prem.	
5 per cent. ditto ... ... 1856-57 ...	6½	
4 per cent. ... ... 1832-33 ...	1½ dis.	
Ditto ... ... 1835-36 ...		
Ditto ... ... 1842-43 ...		
Ditto ... ... 1864-65 ...		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

RAJKOTE, *April* 16.—A young man of Brahmin caste who is believed to be about seventeen or eighteen years of age, and who was in the Mission School here for nearly six years, applied some time since to the Rev. Mr. Gillespie for permission to be admitted a candidate for baptism. The rev. gentleman explained the nature of the step the youth was wishful to take, and urged him carefully to reflect upon the matter before declaring himself a Christian. He took this advice; and subsequently presented himself again to Mr. Gillespie, stating that he had accepted Christianity as the guide of his life, and begged now to be admitted a candidate for baptism; whereupon Mr. Gillespie admitted him on probation into the Mission House. The friends of the lad having become aware of this, congregated thereabouts, and endeavoured to prejudice the youth's mind against the step he was about to take. As, however, he was firm and determined, his mother and other friends on Saturday last applied to the native magistrate for a summons against Mr. Gillespie on a charge of kidnapping the youth. The summons having been issued, Mr. Gillespie read it, and endorsed on it that he did not think he was amenable to a native magistrate's court; thereupon Cristnajee Luximon, the magistrate, sent the bazaar chowdry with a warrant to compel Mr. Gillespie's attendance at court; he appeared, but remonstrated against the proceeding. He was, however, fined in the sum of Rs. 10, and treated not in the most gentlemanly manner by the magistrate, who proceeded to hear the case. From the proceedings, it would appear that none of the witnesses could state the actual age of the convert, nor could they produce any written evidence to prove it; all they said was, that the lad was born in the year the late Gondul Chief was married, which is about eighteen years ago. On that simple assertion the magistrate directed the convert to join his mother, and threatening to punish him if he left her and went to the Mission House, inasmuch as he was not his own master, and was incapable of thinking and acting for himself. The youth then offered to give in his deposition regarding his age, when he was threatened by both the magistrates and his mother's vakeel; notwithstanding which, he maintained that he was perfectly capable of thinking and acting for himself, and that he was resolved to embrace the Christian religion, even at the risk of being sent to jail. The magistrate gave no heed to the young man's remonstrances, and compelled him to rejoin his mother. Mr. Gillespie protested at such a course being adopted, when he was threatened by the magistrate to be punished; Mr. Gillespie, therefore, thought it prudent quietly to withdraw, but he contemplates appealing against this decision.

KURRACHEE, *April* 8.—The catalogue of accidents that have occurred at Kurrachee since the beginning of the present year received a painful addition last week. One of the subordinate officers of the Scinde Railway—named James Ronaldson, was spending the evening with a friend at the Travellers' Bungalow. After dinner he called for his carriage, and as he attempted to step into it, the horse—a frisky brute—started off. The poor man's legs somehow got entangled in one of the wheels, and he was dragged to some distance, until the progress of the animal was arrested by the carriage dashing against a gate. Several people ran to his assistance, and finding him insensible, and covered with blood, they conveyed him without a moment's delay, to the civil hospital. Intimation of the accident was then sent to Dr. Hopkins, but, as he was engaged at the time, he requested Dr. MacRury—a clever and skilful surgeon,—to go and see Ronaldson. This gentleman hastened to the hospital at once, and, on examining Ronaldson, discovered that his left leg was seriously injured; the unfortunate fellow had a comminuted fracture with severe laceration of the inside of the calf, and was in great pain. His right leg, too, was much bruised, and one's heart ached to hear his shrieks. With the aid of the apothecary of the hospital Dr. MacRury did what was necessary, and made arrangements for the care of the patient during the night. On the following morning, Dr. Hopkins, in company with Dr. MacRury, visited Ronaldson, and did all he possibly could for him. It was then his opinion that, considering the severe injuries sustained, Ronaldson was progressing favourably. On the fourth day, however, unfavourable symptoms, which no one could possibly have foreseen, came on, and amputation of the left limb appeared necessary; but, after a long consultation, Doctors Hopkins and MacRury decided that he was in too weak a state to undergo the operation, and that any surgical interference would only hurry his death. He lingered in great agony until eight o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last. His remains were interred in the evening. The funeral was attended by a large number of the civil residents of Kurrachee, as also by the officers of the Scinde Railway, including the agent, Captain John Wood. The deceased was a native of Scotland. He arrived here in 1860 in the ship *Stamboul*, which, on the 20th of May of that year, was wrecked between Manora point and Cape Monze. In 1861 he joined the Scinde Railway. Though naturally reserved and reticent, he was cordially esteemed by all who knew him. By his untimely death the Scinde Railway has been deprived of the services of a hardworking, efficient, and trustworthy servant, and those connected with it will long feel his loss. His widow, it is believed, will be provided with a passage home at the expense of the company.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

April 21.—The fiat has gone forth, and the works in connection with the Napier Barracks in this station have, for the third time since their commencement, been peremptorily stopped. What has induced Government to stay the works all of a sudden when provision has been made for them in this year's Budget none can tell; but it is hoped that they have at last been awakened to the utter uselessness, not to say absurdity, of constructing upper stories to these barracks, and that the stoppage this time will be a final one. Such portion of the provision made for continuing the works as has not been exhausted might well be appropriated for some useful purpose. The harbour works have already been suspended for an indefinite period, and it is believed that it is not the intention of Government to resume them until the completion of that much talked-of missing link. By that time it is scarcely necessary to say that whatever ground has been achieved towards improving the harbour will be lost, and it is a matter of no small surprise to everybody that it has only now been discovered that such improvement will only be necessary when a direct line of communication by rail is established with the land of the five rivers. To be sure the utility of a good harbour in Kurrachee will greatly be enhanced with the dawn of that day when Sind is connected with Mooltan by a railway, a day which, to all appearances, is yet far distant. But what is to be done in the meanwhile? How can we lose sight of the vast sums of money that have been sunk in pursuing the work for a time and then abandoning it for months, resuming it again, and so on—a little game which has characterised the efforts made to remove the bar, ever since the question was mooted? Such desultory labour can surely produce no solid result. The shipping in the port is diminishing daily, but this, of course, is owing to the universal stagnation in trade. Although cotton is arriving in large quantities from up-country there is no market for it here, for the simple reason that the price asked by sellers is equivalent, or very nearly so, to that obtainable at home and in China. Hence it would be manifestly an unwise speculation to ship the produce with a prospect of realising only the cost, and even this attended with so many contingencies. From this it can be imagined what little inducement is offered to vessels to seek for freight just now in Kurrachee. It is gratifying to find, though, that of late our trade with China has been direct, and not through Bombay as heretofore; indeed, this season more cotton has been shipped to Hong Kong than to any English port.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

THE ASSEERGHUR MURDER.—The two soldiers, Robinson and Picking, have been committed for trial to the Bombay High Court on a charge of murder at Asseerghur.

Miscellaneous.

BUSHIRE.—Colonel Pelly, British Resident in the Persian Gulf, reports as follows from Camp Mandavee on the 8th April :—"Bushire—Cholera is said to be on the decrease at Bushire. Small-pox still prevails. Many of the poor have been provided with food and sent away from the town. Measures are in contemplation for prevention of persons entering Bushire from sea. The Governor has left Bushire for Shiraz."

FAMINE AND CANNIBALISM.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that in consequence of the severe famine now prevailing in Persia, a Mogul weaver residing in Yezd, murdered not many days ago a labouring boy, aged about fourteen years, and then cut up the body for food. As the boy did not return home as usual a search was made for him, and after a time his legs were found in the house of the Mogul. The Mogul was soon arrested and taken before the authorities at the place, and ordered to be executed. The same paper regrets to learn that the Persian Parsees at Yezd are in circumstances of very great distress, some of them having already died from severe famine now prevailing in that part of the world. Our contemporary recommends that the wealthy Shetts of Bombay should do something to alleviate the condition of their poor countrymen.

MUSCAT.—Major A. C. Way, Acting Political Agent at Muscat, wrote as follows on the 14th April :—"The merchants of Muscat are making up a purse for his Highness Syud Toorkee. It is expected that 5,000 dollars will be subscribed. A force is being collected at Birka, and as soon as the *Rahamaney* is ready for sea his Highness Syud Toorkee will proceed there, and move thence through Batinah. Sulliman Bin Syf's force has defeated a body of the Rostak force at Shereea, and is now before Awabee, a small fort situated at the foot of Rostak-hill. Ebrahim Bin Ghes is reported to be in or near Sohar. Sheikh Sala is still intriguing with a view to assist Ebrahim Bin Ghes, but none of the chiefs have as yet joined him. Trade continues to improve. Several shipments of rice, coffee, and sugar have been made for the Persian Gulf. Small-pox is on the decrease."

TRAMWAYS.—The question of laying tramways has apparently been decided in Bombay, at least until the return of the golden age there, The committee of the Bench of Justices appointed to consider proposals of two private companies recognised the advantages of tramways to facilitate the traffic of crowded throughfares, and prepared a plan of lines in the open streets, but expreseed their opinion that the Corporation itself should lay and maintain the tramways. The Bench concurred in the latter opinion, but, remarking that the Municipality [illegible] the work, deferred consideration of the report. The Justices further expressed their concurrence with the municipal Commissioner when he described tramways as a "public luxury;" and, as there is at present a prospective deficit of five lakhs of rupees, a fair inference is that Bombay won't be supplied with the proposed "luxury" for several hot seasons to come.

A TUSSLE WITH A PANTHER.—(BARODA, *April* 9.)—A few days ago, *kubber* was brought in that a man-eating tiger was prowling about the jungle near Powaghur Hill. Two gentlemen from camp went out after the brute, with a firm determination to "bag him," as he was said to have killed six men and a boy very recently. The gentlemen were Captain Westmacott, and Mr. Little, the Executive Engineer P. W. Department, Kaira. It appears they roused the animal (which turned out to be a large panther) at or near a village called Jowara. They fired at him, and he fell dead—dead as the gentlemen imagined; but when they got up to him, he suddenly made a spring at, and bit Captain Westmacott about the hand and wrist. Making a second bite, the panther retained hold of the forearm. Captain Westmacott, with the arm that was at liberty, kept "punching" the panther about the head, to make him let go; and Mr. Little rushing up took the brute and shook him by both ears, and kept shaking him till he made him let go Then, hurling the brute aside, he killed him. A sowar rode into Baroda yesterday with the sad news of the accident, when Colonel Wood and the rest of the officers immediately made preparations for bringing Captain Westmacott in. A palankeen was sent out, and the wounded gentleman arrived here about ten P.M. last night. He was conveyed at once to the bungalow of Dr. Ross, of the 4th Rifles, whose guest, I believe, he was previously. The wounded parts are, I hear, considerably swollen, but there is every expectation of a speedy recovery. The natives all say the Captain will not suffer long, but will be well soon, because the panther was killed.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—The Bombay Bench of Justices have held no meetings for some time, but now they have been called to action by a stirring communication from the Municipal Commissioner—a "memo." showing a prospective deficit of £50,000 in the current year. As the expectations regarding the yield of opium affected an imperial budget, so has the return from the town duties caused this communication to the Bench. Viewing the yield of that source of revenue in comparison with the "actuals" of last year there has been a deficit during the past quarter to the tune of 80,000 rupees, and the Commissioner thinks it would not be safe to estimate the deficit for the year at less than three lakhs of rupees. Another lakh may be absorbed in the payment of the police, his Excellency the Governor in Council having during the last week passed an Act which will have the effect of stopping a contribution to that amount which was hitherto granted by Government to the Municipality. And, lastly, comes the expense of repairing the leaks in the Vehar dams. A meeting of the Bench was held on Wednesday, when the accounts and remarks thereon were laid before the Justices, but the consideration of the general question of the deficit was deferred until an adjourned meeting to be held on the 8th May, when the Budget will be thoroughly revised. The remarks were chiefly confined to the action of Government in withdrawing the contribution towards the maintenance of the Bombay police force, and, in the course of these, the Municipal Commissioner stated that he had the authority of the Governor of Bombay for saying that Government was prepared to consider favourably at any time a proposal from the Bench for a reduction of the expenditure on police; and said also that in his opinion Government were prepared to carry out such reductions as are possible. This subject also, however, was shelved until next meeting, a committee being, on the motion of a native Justice, appointed to prepare a memorial to Government regarding their withdrawal of the contribution, though few seemed to think that representation would have much effect.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 29.

A BOMBAY OFFICER OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Another of our veterans, Brigadier General Lynch, K.L.S., leaves India to-morrow, (April 22nd) for at least a time, possibly altogether. General Lynch's varied and invaluable services extend over a period of forty-four years. These services have been rendered not in India alone, but in all parts of Asia. He entered the service in February 1827, and in 1829 we find him marching in command of a detachment of his regiment, the gallant 16th Native Infantry, at a few hours' notice from Baroda, to repel an expected attack of Bheels on the Treasury at Kaira. A severe Guzerat fever drove him home in 1831; and we next trace him in October 1833, riding with despatches for the Ambassador at the Court of Persia from Constantinople to Tabreez, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, which journey he performed in fifteen days—a feat equal to Sir F. Bond Head's rough ride across the Pampas. Shortly after his arrival in Persia, Futtee Alee Shah (the King) died, and the young officer was just in time to take a part in the war of that period. For his services with the army under the command of Sir H. Bethune he received the Order of the Lion and Sun, and was mentioned very favourably by the Ambassador, Sir John Campbell, in his despatches to the Government of India. The war over, General Lynch was sent with despatches to India, but he shortly returned to Persia, where he remained till his services were required in aid of Sir William Macnaughten at the Court of Cabul. He was appointed Political Agent in the Ghilzie country, but when troubles broke out there, finding that Sir William would not listen to the advice of those who knew the feeling of the country and Sirdars, he struggled hard as long as he could in a bad cause, and then resigned his appointment and returned to England. Before doing so, like a true political of the old school, he warned the Government of India in a long minute, which afterwards appeared in the *Bombay Times* of the 23rd of April, 1842. It is not too much to say that had General Lynch's advice, with that of other independent officers, been taken at the time, the dreadful Cabul disasters might never have taken place. General Lynch commanded his regiment during the mutiny. It was supposed to be disloyal, a havildar and three men having been punished for sedition; the rest remained true, and performed good service afterwards at Aden in 1858, when it formed a portion of the force under Brigadier Coghlan, which captured and destroyed the Fort of Shaik Othman in the vicinity of Aden. General Lynch was thanked in Brigade Orders for his services on this occasion, and specially mentioned in despatches. He subsequently commanded at Aden during the temporary absence of Brigadier Coghlan, and, returning to India in 1860, has been on the staff of the army commanding the Fortress of Asseerghur, and latterly on the Brigade Staff commanding at Ahmednuggur and Deesa.—*Times of India*, April 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 22. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez; str. Lorne, Butcher, Liverpool; str. India, Turner, Bussorah.—23. Persia, Ellison, Liverpool.—24. Str. Trent, Dumbreck, Calcutta; str. Apis, Forty, Trieste; Elizabeth Fry, Foster, North Shields; British Sceptre, Kendall, Cardiff; Compta, Hart, Liverpool; str. Behar, Blake, Hong Kong.—26. Str. Shiraz, Templeton, Jeddah; Jourdain, Annandean, Newport.—27. Royal Adelaide, Jaffrey, Liverpool; str. Australia, White, Suez.—28. Rinaldo, Hoase, Newport.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Baylis and infant, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Pike, Lieut. Anderson, Qrmr. Munro, Asst. surg. McCarthy, Col. Holland, Surg. W. Kelly, Mr. A. Herson, Capt. G. W. Cox, Miss Hunter, Asst. surg. Giraud, Dr. B. S. Ringer, Mr. H. Weigball. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Johnstone, Mr. C. Formino, Mr. Gratwohe, Mr. De Guigne.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Chester, Miss Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes and infant, Lieut. B. Blood, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Basden, Capt. C. M. Browne, Capt. Bean, Miss Bassett, Mr. J. W. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Boulderson, Captain Newbolt, Lieut. Cramsie, Qrmr. Shawe, Asst. surg. Longheid, Ens. Joler, Lieut. Sedgwick, Mr. Palmer, Capt. Roberts. From GIBRALTAR.—Ens. Kenny. From BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. Boisragon, Dr. Paul, Major Millar, Mr. Phillips. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. W. Gotobed, Mr. F. Ford, Mr. H. Castle.

DEPARTURES.

April 22. Str. Deccan, Renoldson, Aden and Suez; str. Corinna, Dryden, Bremen; Robinson Crusoe, McLeod, Calcutta; Clementine, Messac, Havre and Tellicherry. —23. Princess Somawutty, Bake, Bremen.—24. Str. Gunga, Child, Hong Hong via Kurrachee.—25. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Coast and Calcutta.—26. Str. Orchis, Crawford, Liverpool; Ophelia, Strickland, Liverpool; Oberon, Towill, Liverpool; Rialto, Babot, Liverpool.—27. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.—28. Str. Cartago Nova, Reed, Liverpool; str. Magdala, Davidson, Odessa; White Jacket, Johnson, Hull; Omar Pasha, De Costa, Calcutta.—29. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cleveland and child, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Mrs. Marsh Phillipps, Lieut. R. Cox, Mrs. Cox and two children, Mrs. Lalor, Mrs. McRae and three children, Mr. John Muir, Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Reynell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Deey Spedding and two children, Mrs. Liddiardale and two children, Miss M. Rumble, Mr. G. G. Parker, Mr. John Marsden, Mr. H. Stringer, Mr. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Col. and Mrs. Peebles and two children, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, Major R. Shiel, Capt. and Mrs. G. Gordon Young and two children, Mr. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Col. and Mrs. Bristow and child, Capt. Hepworth, Capt. W. A. Bridge, Mr. Lucius, a lady and two children. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Cahusac, Capt. Oswald Menezies, Capt. E. G. Hastings, Mr. W. Christian, Dr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Morris and maid, Col. Leslie, Col. Hankey, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Dr. Dallas, Mr. Frank Mangles, Mr. C. H. Campbell, Major W. Croker, Mr. Court, Mr. Marvel, Capt. F. Mandler, and Mr. Patten. For SUEZ.—Mr. Helmer, Major G. Hanson, Mr. W. Fraser, Miss Weppner, Mr. Cossarat. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar and child. For ADEN.—Lieut. Walford.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 28, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—							
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up						...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)							Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)						...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—							
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)						...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)						...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)						...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company						...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	} ,, 98¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 106½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 113¾

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas									106-1
Spoon Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per Tolah.	15-1
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 29.—The market for Piece Goods and Yarns has again been very dull, and in several descriptions of the former a decline of ¼ anna has taken place. The inquiry for the interior continues to be most limited, and the dealers are still holding out for lower rates. GREY GOODS.—A further decline of ¼ anna per piece has taken place. Shirtings are less in request; 39-inch, 4¾ lbs., have been sold at Rs. 3-4f to 3-5; 7 lbs., at Rs. 4-1 to 4-2; 7 lbs., Rs. 4-8 to 4-11. Printers are little in request; 3¼ lbs. went off at Rs. 2-8½. MADDAPOLLAMS: 50-inch, 5¼ lbs. (Buff Ends), Rs. 3-9. In JACCONETS the business done has been on a limited scale, owing to stocks being scarce. TURKEY RED GOODS: The market has been weak throughout, with little or no change in prices. METALS: No change has taken place in the state of the market, and prices also remain unstirred. Copper Braziers, Rs. 43-12; Yellow Metal Braziers, Rs. 37; Iron (British Bar). Rs. 37; Iron Sheet, Rs. 4-12; Steel, Rs. 7.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, April 29.—COTTON: The market here, following the course of Liverpool, may again be quoted Rs. 5 to 7 per candy lower. The business done this week in Bombay for export is, however, the largest we have had to report for any similar period this year, the total purchases aggregating about 15,000 candies, and large quantities of cotton have moreover been purchased up-country. Of the purchases of New Cotton made in Bombay, the following were the principal, viz., Dholleerah and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 170 to 183; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 162 to 157; Verawal, at Rs. 152 to 147; Akote, at Rs. 166 to 171; Karanja, at Rs. 157 to 162; Machine-ginned Broach and Surat, at Rs. 187 to 179; and Dharwar Saw-ginned, at Rs. 179 to 175. Of Old Cotton, there were purchased, Dharwar Saw-ginned, at Rs. 167; and Dhollera, at Rs. 131 to 141. The market closes steady.

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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANNESLEY, Major R. A., to offic. as cant. mag. of Benares during the abs., on furlough, of Major W. T. McGrigor. April 26.

BAKER, F., asst. mag. of Agra, is inv. with full powers of a mag. April 20.

BARCLAY, G. W. W., asst. superint., 3rd grade, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign that appt., with effect from March 27.

BAYLEY, E. C., C.S.I., is reappointed Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

BEIGHTON, T. D., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. C. Geddes, or till further orders. This cancels the orders of March 21, app. Mr. Beighton to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge. April 19.

BELL, W. A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Indore State Railway, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 26 last, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination. April 19.

BENSON, W. R., mag. and coll. of Jounpore, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Azimgurh. April 26.

BEVERIDGE, H., to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, with effect from March 20. Mr. Beveridge will cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge in the 1st grade. April 19. [April 20.

BROADWAY, P., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, at Multan.

BRODRICK, Mr., acting acct., 2nd grade, central office of accounts, Assam branch, is confd. in his present appt., with effect from March 1.

BULLOCK, F. S., asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly, to offic. in the same capacity at Shahjehanpore. April 26.

BURDETT.—The services of the Rev. W. J. Burdett, B.A., chaplain of Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home department. April 19.

CARMICHAEL, C. P., insp. gen. of police, to offic. as commr. of the Allahabad div., vice Ricketts. April 26.

CHAPMAN, R. B., is confd. in the appt. of sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial department. April 22. [of Patna. April 26.

CHARLES, J. G., to be vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town

CLARKE, S. D., appt. to the P.W.D. as a temp. supervisor, and posted to the Central Provinces, has been ordered to join the Nagpur and Raipur (State) Railway Survey. April 22.

COCKERELL, H. A., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the presidency div., during the abs. on furl. of C. H. Campbell. April 20.

COWIE.—The lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resig. tendered by T. H. Cowie of his seat in the council of the lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations. April 20.

COWIE, C. J., extra assist. comr., to have temp. charge of the sub div. of North Luckimpore. April 22.

DEASE, P. P., is appt. to the public works dept. as an engr. apprentice, and posted to the Punjab Railway branch, with effect from April 1, 1871.

DENNEHY, Capt. T., dist. superint. of police, Moradabad, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, v. Tyrwhitt. April 26.

DONALDSON, J., is app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to Bengal. April 22.

DYCE.—The services of Lieut. C. C. Dyce, R.A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, irrigation branch, N.W.P., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the military dept., with effect from April 24.

EDGAR, J. W., dep. comnr. of Cachar, is prom. to the 3rd grade of dep. comnrs. April 19.

EWING—BEAHAN.—Messrs. R. Ewing and H. Beahan, asst. engrs., 3rd grade, Central India, are prom. to the 2nd grade. April 20.

FABRE-TONNERRE, C. E., to offic. as an asst. superint. of police in the 24-Pergunnahs. April 26.

FORREST, R. E., asst. sec. to Govt. in the irrigation branch, is app. to offic. as joint sec. to Govt. and chief engr. of irrigation, in the absence of Col. Greathed. April 26.

FOSTER, E., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, Dehra, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Moozuffernuggur, as a temporary arrangement. April 26.

GOODEVE, L. A., barrister-at-law, to offic., until further orders, as professor of Indian law and jurisprudence in the Presidency College. April 20.

GRAHAM, G., M.A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, 2nd grade, during absence on deputation of Mr. H. A. Cockerell. April 22

GREENSTREET, Lieut. W. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Chuckrata div. April 26.

HALKETT, D. C., joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moozuffernuggur, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, during the absence on deputation of Benson. April 26.

HOWELL, M. S., to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, v. Cornwall, transfd. to the settlement dept. April 26.

JACOB, Lieut. S. S., Bombay S.C., exec. eng., 4th grade, employed under the Jeypore Durbar, is promd. to exec. eng., 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1, 1870.

King, L. B., to be a sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Noakhally. April 20.

Knyvett—Kilby.—The following asst. supts. of police are transfd. :—Mr. A. V. Knyvett, from Hooghly to Shahabad. Mr. S. J. Kilby, from Shahabad to Gya. April 26.

Kriens, C., temp. asst. eng., 2nd grade, from the Hidgellee div. to the Cossye div. April 19.

Leupolt, J. C., to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, v. Girdlestone, apptd. to the Central Provs. April 26.

Lewis, J. M., mag. and coll. of Noakhally, to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah. April 19.

Lind, F. M., comr. of the Agra div., to offic. as comr. of the Meerut div., during the absence on leave of Court, C.S.I. April 26.

Macpherson, Lieut., is invested with power to try and determine suits of the nature cognisable by small cause courts. April 20.

McWilliam, O. G. R., b.a., app. to be dep. comr. of the Naga Hills, to be also subord. judge of that dist., and to be dep. comr. of the 4th grade. Mr. McWilliam will continue for the present in Cachar. April 19.

Marinden, P. S., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as asst. sec. irrigation branch and asst. to chief engr. irrigation works, N.W.P., till further orders.

Morris, T. B., asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. as exec. engr. of the Hazara div. from Jan. 6 to March 2, during the abs. of Capt. Holmes, R.E., on priv. leave. April 20.

Nielly, T., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to the 2nd grade. April 20. [1st grade. April 20.

Nightingale, W. H., asst. engr. 2nd grade, Gya div., to be asst. engr.

Norgate, Lieut. col. T., is invested with the powers of a mag. April 20.

O'Callaghan, J. E., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from March 1.

Ollivant, Capt. A., dist. supt. of police, from Moozuffernuggur to Muttra, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. C. Thomas. April 26.

Patch, J., offic. dist. supt. of police, Sylhet, to be dist. supt. of police, Sylhet. April 19.

Pettitt, G., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transf. from the 1st to the 2nd Barrier div., Upper Godavari Works. April 22.

Pollock, A. R. S., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Benares. April 26.

Procter, Capt. M. M., dist. supt. of police, Oudh, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of this Govt., to offic. as canton. mag. of Ambala during the abs. on leave of Capt. Lambert. April 20.

Quin, Capt. T. J., offic. asst. comr., Ajmere, in the same capacity to Jhansie. April 19.

Rawlins, T. W., offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, from Aug. 29 to Nov. 15, 1870.

Ricketts, G. H. M., c.b., offic. comr. of the Allahabad div., to offic. as comr. of the Agra div., v. Mr. Lidd. April 26.

Rochfort, M. B., to be dist. supt. of police, Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as asst. insp. gen. of railway police. April 19.

Rose, E. asst. mag. of Moradabad, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. April 26.

Sandford, J. D., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, v. Mr. James Simson. April 26.

Simson, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore during the abs. of Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, on deputation. April 26.

Smith, S., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, from the Gujeranwala to the Lahore dist. April 20.

Stent, W. K., app. to the P.W.D., Central Provs., as an asst. engr., is posted to the railway branch and survey duty. April 22.

Tollemache, Rev. C. R., m.a., a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., to be chaplain of Rangoon. April 20.

Tyrwhitt, Lieut. col. E. T., dep. insp.-gen. of police, to offic. as insp.-gen. of police during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. P. Carmichael. April 26. [April 20

Turnbull, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, at Rawul Pindi.

Waddington, Lieut. col. H. F., dep. comr., Wardha, is transfd. to Chindwara. April 22.

Walton—Hankin.—In consequence of the return from furl. of Capt. S. S. Sutherland, dist. superint. of police, 3rd class, the following changes are made :—Major C. S. B. Walton, offic. dist. superint., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class. Mr. M. P. Hankin, offic. dist. superint., 4th class, to revert his to substantive position in the 5th class. April 22.

Wilkins, H. G., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bhaugulpore, during the absence on deputation of Captain R. J. Wimberley. April 19.

Williams, G. R. C., asst. mag. and coll., Saharunpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Dehra Doon. April 19.

Wimberley, Capt. R. J., to be dist. superint. of police, Bhaugulpore, but to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Howrah. April 19.

Wood, Lieut. H. M. M., asst. comr., received charge as superint. of the jail at Dera Ismail Khan from Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D. April 20.

Officiating Magistrates.

April 19.—From date of Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall's transfer to the Settlement Department.—Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll.

From March 11 last, date of Mr. A. Sells's departure on furlough.—Mr. W. A. Howe to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. W. T. Church to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 25, the date on which Mr. J. H. B. Ironside proceeded on furlough.—Mr. J. Smith to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. J. H. Twigg to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 25 last, the date of Mr. G. S. Dale's departure on furlough.—Mr. W. Irvine to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

From March 31, the date on which Mr. Leupolt was app. jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.—Mr. J. Quin, asst. mag., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

From April 7, the date on which Mr. H. Lushington, civil and sess. judge, Ghazeepore, reported his departure on furlough.—Mr. G. Adams to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. A. C. Tupp to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

From April 8, the date of Mr. M. B. Thornhill's departure on furlough.—Mr. J. H. Fisher to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. T. W. Rawlins to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

From date of Mr. E. Montagu's departure on furlough.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. C. Donovan to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

From date of Mr. R. D. Spedding's departure on furlough.—Mr. J. Quin to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. H. P. Mulock to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Promotions.—North-Western Provinces.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 26.)

The Lieutenant governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

Mr. G. R. C. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., Saharunpore, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Dehra Doon.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Shahjehanpore.

Engineer Department.—North-Western Provinces.

April 19.—The following officers in the building and road branch are promtd., with effect from March 1 :—

To 1st grade Executive Engineer.—Lieut. col. A. F. Baird, exec. eng., Cawnpore.

To 2nd grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. T. Hamilton, asst. to chief eng. and asst. sec., P.W. dept.

To 3rd grade Executive Engineer.—Capt. A. C. Paddy, exec. eng., Bareilly.

To 4th grade Executive Engineer.—Capt. F. D. M. Brown, S.C., exec. eng., Ganges River Works.

To Assistant Engineers, 1st grade.—Mr. A. Sprenger, 5th div., Grand Trunk Road; Lieut. G. T. Plunkett, Agra div.; Mr. N. A. Chambers, 2nd Allahabad div.

The following proms. are made in the Irrigation Branch, P.W. dept., from March 1 :—

Executive Engineers.

From 2nd to 1st grade.—Capt. H. H. Jones, R.E.

From 3rd to 2nd grade.—Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E.

From 4th to 3rd grade.—Lieut. T. Howard, R.E.

From 1st grade Assistant Engineer to 4th grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. A. Dubus, Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E., and Mr. R. A. Cordner.

Assistant Engineers.

From 2nd to 1st grade.—Mr. P. Nelson, D.S., and Mr. O. Philpott, L.S.

Revenue Survey Department.

(*Gazette of India*, April 22.)

The following promotions are made in the revenue survey dept. :—

Major A. D. Vanrenen, dep. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade, v. Mr. J. H. O'Donel, placed on the supernumerary list.

Mr. W. Lane, dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Major R. E. Oakes, supernumerary.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, asst. supt., 1st grade, to be dep. supt., 3rd grade, v. Capt. W. Barron, supernumerary.

Lieut. D. G. Andrew, asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade, v. Major R. E. Oakes, on furl.

Capt. W. J. Stewart, staff corps, to be asst. supt., revenue survey, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

Anderson, Lieut. col. H. C., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Barrackpore to Meerut, for gen. duty. April 12.

Bell—Money.—Major H. J. Bell, 105th regt., Darjeeling depot, to be comdt. Ensign E. E. Money, 2nd batt. 12th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

Bushby, Capt. C. M., attached to 11th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Stead, apptd. 1st wing subalt.; dated March 21. Capt. Bushby will offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

Chalmers, Lieut. J., unatt., is apptd. 1st class barrack master, v. Lieut. Orr, deceased. April 12.

Colledge.—The following app. is made in the 2nd regt. of the Central India Horse :—Consequent on the return of Lieut. C. B. Horsbrugh from furl., and his assuming charge of the adjt.'s office from Lieut. J. Colledge on Feb. 10, Lieut. J. Colledge, 1st squad. subalt., will, in add. to his own duties, offic. as 3rd squad. officer, with effect from Feb. 10, from which date Lieut. M. G. Gerard, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, ceased to perform the duties of the latter app.

Collis—Whitworth.—Lieut. (local capt.) G. W. B. Collis to be adj. 1st batt. 6th foot, v. Morton, apptd. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab. Lieut. A. W. Whitworth to be instr. of musky., v. Collis, apptd. adj. April 12.

Cox, Lieut. O., to be capt. of the 89th regt. April 12.

Cox—Rogers—Farquharson.—Capt. E. B. Cox, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Goorkha regt., to be officg. qrmr., v. Senior, whose services were placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.; dated April 5. Lieut. G. W. Rogers, 2nd wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Hay; dated April 5. Capt. C. F. Farquharson, adj., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Rogers; dated April 5.

Galloway, Major G. A., late 1st European L.C., is, at his own request, transfd. from Delhi to Meerut, for gen. duty. April 12.

Halliday, Capt. G. T., late 4th European L.C., attached to 11th Bengal cav., is transfd. to the 8th Bengal cav., for duty, at his own request. April 12.

HAY, Lieut. J., qrmr. 4th Goorkha regt., to be adj., v. Farquharson, who resigns. Dated April 5.

HOOD.—Sealkote brig. order confd., dated Feb. 6 last, directing Col. C. Hood, 58th foot, to assume temp. command of the brig., vice brigadier gen. P. W. MacMahon, C.B., proceeded on sick leave.

HUNT, Lieut. H. V., 2nd wing subalt., 25th N.I., to be qrmr., vice Steel, who vacated on taking furlough. Dated April 5. [12.

HUNTER, Major C. P., staff corps, is posted to Delhi, for gen. duty. April

KEMBLE, Brevet capt. H. C., cadre of late 3rd European L.C., to be capt. from Feb. 22, in the room of capt. G. W. C. Plowden, 21st Hussars, exchanged to the Bengal staff corps.

MEACHAM, Lieut. W. M., 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., to offic. as adjutant 13th N.I. Dated April 5.

MEAD.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Royal Artillery.—Capt. and local major J. A. R. Mead to be lieut. colonel.

MORLAND, Major and brevet lieut. col., is, at his own request, transfd. from Meerut to Umballa, for general duty. April 12. [1.

OSBORNE, Lieut. col. C. O. C., C.B., 1st batt. 6th foot, to be col. from April

STROTHER.—The Com.-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service by the sale of his commission of Lieut. A. Strother, 17th regiment. April 12.

THOMAS—BIRCH.—The appts. of Capt. C. F. Thomas, 1st wing subalt., and Lieut. W. J. A. Birch, 2nd wing subalt. 6th N.I., to offic. as wing officer and adjutant respectively, notified in G. O. C. C., dated Nov. 4 last, were, in addition to their other duties, with effect from Sept. 12.

WILSON.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 328 of the 4th inst., Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, aide de camp to the Queen, is posted to the Peshawur district. April 12.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS AND PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Head Quarters, Camp April 8.—The following promotions are made:—

To be colonels by brevet:—Lieut. col. E. M. MacGregor, Bombay cav.; Lieut. col. C. Need, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. C. C. Drury, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. M. G. Smith, Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of major.

Surgeon major F. M. Clifford is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appmts.:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cav.—Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd squadron subaltern and offic. 2nd in com. and squadron officer, to officiate as comdt., temp., v. Capt. C. S. Maclean, app. to officiate as mil. sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab. Capt. T. O. Underwood, 3rd squadron officer, 4th Punjab cav., to officiate as 2nd in com. and squadron officer during the period Capt. Bird may officiate as comdt.

2nd Punjab Cav.—Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 3rd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron officer during absence on furlough of Capt. J. H. Broome. Lieut. E. A. Money, 2nd squadron subaltern 4th Punjab cav., to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, v. Capt. Clifford.

3rd Punjab Cav.—Capt. W. C. Anderson, 2nd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. and squadron officer during absence on furlough of Capt. A. Vivian. Capt. F. A. Bertie, 3rd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, v. Capt. Anderson.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, 1st squadron subaltern 3rd Punjab cav., to officiate as 2nd squadron officer during the period Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson may officiate as comdt. of cav. and squadron officer.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Capt. J. B. Slater, offic. wing officer, to be 2nd wing subaltern, v. Lieut. G. W. Anson, placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. Capt. Slater will continue to officiate as wing officer, in addition to the duties of 2nd wing subaltern.

1st Punjab Inf.—Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd wing subaltern, to officiate as qrmr. during absence on furlough of Lieut. H. Howell.

MEDICAL.

BROWN—CHESNAYE—The C. in. C. is pleased to sanction the following exchanges:—3rd Bengal cav.:—Surg. major J. B. S. Brown, 4th Goorkhas, to offic., v. Chesnaye, who exchanges. 4th Goorkhas:—Surg. G. C. Chesnaye, 3rd Bengal cav., offic., v. Brown, who exchanges.

CROCKER, Surg. H., M.D., offic. in med. charge 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. in med. charge of 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., during abs. on sick leave of Surg. A. Sanderson, M.D.

DICKSON, Dr. W. P., civil surg., Gujerat, to offic. as supt. of the Lahore central jail, the Thuggee school of industry, and female penitentiary, v. Dr. G. Anderson, proc. on furl. April 20. [of Behar. April 10.

DURAND, Surg. J. J., to offic. temp. as principal asst. to the opium agent

EVES—RIDDELL.—The following orders, dated respectively Feb. 28 and March 4, issued by resident at Hyderabed, are confd.:—Surg. C. T. Eves, offic. in med. charge 3rd cav., when relieved by Surg. J. G. Reed, M.D., on ret. from Europe, to proc. by dak on duty at public expense, and relieve Surg. G. D. Riddell of offic. med. charge of 2nd cav., retaining same during abs. on furl. of Surg. B. Williamson, M.B., or until further orders. Surg. Riddell, when relieved by Surg. Eves, to proc. and resume med. charge of 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont.

GREY, E., offic. civil and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, is authorised to make over charge of his office to the subord. judge of that dist., to enable him to take the leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th inst.

HARRISON, Surg. major J. B., to be med. storekeeper at Allahabad, v Clifford. March 27.

HASSARD, Surg. H. B., 19th foot, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, during the period he may be in charge of the Presy. circle, on the departure for England of Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B. April 13.

HENDLEY.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. H. Hendley, of the med. dept., are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept. April 20.

HOOPER, Asst. surg. W. R., superint. central prison, Benares, to hold med. charge of the civil station of Benares, in addition to his own duties, during absence on leave of Dr. Cockburn. April 20.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. S. C., M.D., superint. of presidency jail, and professor of Hygiene, Calcutta med. college, to offic. as junior asst. surg. to the presidency general hospital, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which his app. as offic. 1st asst. surg. to the hospital ceased.

MACKINNON, Asst. surg. C., British forces, received med. charge of the civil duties of Kassowli. April 12.

MCLAREN, Asst. surg. G. G., offic. civil surg. of Debra Doon, to be superint. and med. officer of the jail at Debra Doon. April 2.

NEIL, Asst. surg. A., is app. to offic. as superint. of the Lahore central jail, the Thuggee school of industry, and female penitentiary. April 12.

O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. J., to have med. charge of the civil station of Shillong, from March 25, to date on which he may be relieved by Surg. A. K. Reed.

PEMBERTON, Surg. major G. R., M.D., offic. civil surg. of Ghazeepore, to be superint. and med. officer of the jail at Ghazeepore. April 26.

SMITH, Asst. surg. C. L., M.D., H.M.'s 11th hussars, to hold med. charge of the civil station of Muthra, during absence on leave of Pain.

WALKER, Surg. major J. P., M.D., to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with tempy. rank, Allahabad circle of med. superintendence, v. Chalmers, who has completed his tour of office. April 12.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Financial Department, Calcutta, April 13.—The following Notification by the Government of India is published:—

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in Circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Draft Account.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1871.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 31	Calcutta ...	3,59,37,910	5,07,860	3,54,30,050	*99,69,586	33,58,488	72,495	—	1,42,42,231	2,76,42,800
,, ,,	Madras ...	88,13,790	15,36,750	72,77,040	61,00,726	—	—	—	17,28,404	78,29,130
,, ,,	Bombay ...	4,78,02,150	46,07,930	4,31,94,220	2,79,88,658	22,15,371	—	18,78,000	1,31,49,861	4,52,31,890
,, ,,	Allahabad ...	71,47,270	17,08,470	54,38,800	51,81,219	—	—	—	11,03,291	62,84,510
,, ,,	Lahore ...	75,03,170	30,23,130	44,80,040	62,21,913	—	—	—	7,00,037	69,21,950
,, ,,	Calicut ...	10,85,010	1,01,400	9,83,610	7,91,031	—	—	—	1,00,059	8,91,090
,, ,,	Trichinopoly...	12,00,200	8,51,810	3,48,390	9,74,321	—	—	—	1,00,059	10,74,380
,, ,,	Vizagapatam...	4,03,730	30,630	3,73,100	2,35,041	—	—	—	1,00,059	3,35,100
,, ,,	Nagpore ...	32,35,900	5,82,730	26,53,170	20,09,168	—	—	—	5,47,902	25,57,070
,, ,,	Kurrachee ...	47,67,760	24,47,170	23,20,590	42,20,854	—	—	—	5,00,106	47,20,960
,, ,,	Akola... ...	21,11,610	2,37,710	18,73,900	8,84,000	—	30	—	—	8,84,030
	Total ...	12,00,08,500	1,56,35,590	10,43,72,910	6,45,76,517	55,73,859	72,525	18,78,000	3,22,72,009	10,43,72,910

* Including thirty lakhs at Madras.

RUNNING DRILL AND INSTRUCTION. — The Commander-in-Chief has directed that G.O. 62 of 1867, regarding running drill, shall be made applicable to regiments of native infantry. At the discretion of the regimental authorities, the above order may be modified by substituting 450 yards as the distance to be run in the second fortnight, and 600 yards from the third fortnight, should the regiment have been recently suffering from climatic or other debilitating causes. The clauses of the order which refer to the temporary exemption of weakly men should be largely borne in mind, and the effects of the drill carefully watched by the medical officer of the regiment.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE.—The Commander-in-Chief has ruled that whenever an appointment in a regiment of Bengal Cavalry or Infantry falls vacant temporarily, officiating promotions, except in the case of the gazetted commandant and second in command, should be regulated according to the army rank of the officers serving with the corps; attached officers being considered as belonging to the regiment. If on special grounds a doing duty officer, *i.e.*, an attached officer, is considered absolutely unfit to succeed in virtue of his seniority to a temporary vacancy, a report to this effect is to be made to army head-quarters for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

Furloughs to Medical Officers.—Paragraph of a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated Feb. 23, 1871:—"13. I have to inform you that I have decided, with reference to the case of Deputy inspector general of hospitals, J. Rose, that an inspector general or deputy inspector general who obtains a furlough on sick certificate under the Rules of 1868 within three years of last return to duty, and who consequently vacates his staff appointment, shall receive during such leave the English furlough pay of his rank and standing."

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. H. Benton, assistant commissioner, Delhi, for two months. Capt. E. R. Conolly, assistant commissioner, for two months. Mr. R. J. Bruce, assistant commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan, for six months. Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra assistant commissioner, Shahpore, is granted leave for twelve months. Mr. J. T. Christie, district superintendent of police, Mooltan, for two months. Mr. W. Farley, supervisor, 1st grade, 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, availed himself of the leave therein granted on Oct. 1, 1870, and rejoined on the 31st March, 1871. Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., joint secretary to Government and chief engineer of irrigation, for three months. Mr. A. W. Wollaston, subordinate judge of Allahabad, one month's privilege leave, from April 4. Mr. D'A. McArthy, district superintent of police, Mynpoory, three months' privilege leave. Mr. W. E. Neale, assistant settlement officer, Etawah, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs. Surg. C. Kilkelly, M.B., civil surgeon of Allygurh, thirty days' subsidiary leave. Surg. major R. Cockburn, civil surgeon of Benares, three months' privilege leave. The Rev. F. W. Homer, chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. G. R. Gibbs, executive engineer, 4th grade, Central India, preparatory leave for one month. Lieut. Leach, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, for three months, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. A. M. Zeller, superintendent, P.W. secretariat, has availed himself of three months' privilege leave. Three months' privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Lieut. J. G. Hall, R.E., executive engineer, Boolundshuhur division, Ganges Canal. Mr. G. H. Cooke, probationary assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 6th division, for two months. Mr. H. Beverage, officiating magistrate and collector of Backergunge, is allowed three months' special leave from August 1 next, with fifteen days' subsidiary leave. Mr. C. H. Campbell, commissioner of the presidency division, is allowed furlough for one year, with subsidiary leave from April 20, to enable him to embark at Bombay. Mr. J. M. Scott, M.A., professor of civil engineering, Presidency College, is allowed the usual preparatory leave of absence, to enable him to take the leave for six months, on private affairs, granted to him. Leave of absence for eighteen months has been granted to Capt. C. Bridger, deputy shipping master, Calcutta. Mr. S. DaCosta, subordinate judge of Shahabad, for three months, from April 10. Dr. E. J. Hoskins, civil assistant surgeon of Ranchee, for three months, from Jan. 21 last. Mr. T. H. Dunne, assistant revenue surveyor, Delhi and Hissar division, is allowed leave for three months. Three months' leave is granted to Lieut. E. P. Leach, R.E., assistant engineer, Central India, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. J. P. Kennedy, standing counsel for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has leave for nine months.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April):—Surg. R. F. Andrews, 5th lancers, to Simla, to Oct. 29. Riding master W. Rant, to England. Major R. Alexander, 20th hussars, to Mussoorie, to Oct. 15. Veterinary surgeon J. G. Bushman, 21st hussars, to Cashmere, to June 15. Lieut. L. B. Irwin, 3rd foot, to Calcutta, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Ensign L. T. Spens, to Bombay, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. A. Walpole, 5th foot, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Lieut. D. G. Beamish, to Murree or Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Ensign F. L. Tottenham, 10th foot, to remain in England, to January, 1872, in extension. Capt. E. Birch, 11th foot, and Lieut. F. N. Callwell, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Surg. W. Sinclair, 12th foot, to England. Major C. G. Grant, 17th foot, to Cashmere, to Aug. 15. Capt. S. Bradburne, Capt. C. M'Pherson, Lieut. W. Lonsdale, Lieut. A. L. Creasy, Lieut. R. K. Watson, Lieut. C. W. Vulliamy, and Lieut. G. J. Maillard, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Local capt. G. D. Michell, 19th foot, to England. Lieut. W. B. Burton, 26th foot, to Cashmere, to Sept. 30. Lieut. H. B. Bethune, 37th foot, to Cashmere, to Sept. 30. Capt. F. D. Farquharson, 60th foot, to England, for six months. Lieuts. R. Hayne and T. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, to Mussoorie, to Oct. 15. Major J. E. D. Hill, 63rd foot, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Capt. T. Scovell, 63rd foot, to Cashmere, Simla, and the adjacent hills, to Oct. 15. Capt. W. Bigg, Capt. T. M. Dolan, Lieut. H. J. Going, and Lieut. F. W. R. Jones, 63rd foot, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Lieut. H. F. Murryatt and Capt. L. S. Warren, 65th foot, to Murree, to Oct. 15. Capt. J. L. Dickin, 65th foot, to Simla, to July 31. Capt. V. Butler, 65th foot, to Murree, to Oct. 15. Local capt. R. B. M'Ewen, 92nd foot, to Cashmere, to Oct. 14. Capt. F. Henderson, 107th foot, for six months, within the limits of the Madras Presidency. Col. J. T. Shakespear, staff corps, to visit Nynee Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 1. Lieut. col. R. C. Whiting, staff corps, to Ootacamund, to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. W. S. Row, staff corps, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Capt. H. G. Becher, staff corps, to Oct. 15, to visit the Neilgherries. Capt. G. F. Graham, staff corps, to Simla, to Aug. 14. Capt. G. C. Thomson, staff corps, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. C. Tokeı, staff corps, to Calcutta, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Staff asst. surg. J. J. Hanrahan, M.D., to the hills north of Deyrah, to July 15. Capt. R. G. Birch, late 1st European L.C., to the hill's north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. W. B. Peile, Bengal infantry, to Aboo, Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Capt. H. S. Anderson, general list, infantry, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Captain M. P. Moriarty, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surgeon C. Kikelly, M.B., of the medical department, for two years. Capt. (Brevet major) J. P. A. Theobald, of the late 3rd European L.C., for three months, embarking at Bombay. Asst. surg. B. Evers, of the medical department, in medical charge 18th (Alipore) regt. N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. J. C. Griffith, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, for four months, from May 1, to Kussowlie and the Hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Capt. (Brevet major) H. G. Jenkins, of the 4th European L.C., for twenty months. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. C. B. Chalmers, for twenty months, to sea and the colonies. Lieut. col. J. C. Griffiths, R.A., commissary of ordnance, for four months, to Kussowlie and the Hills north of Deyrah. Capt. H. G. Jenkins, late 4th European L.C., for twenty months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Balfour, E. G., acting insp. gen., Indian medical dept., to be a fellow of the University of Madras. April 25.

Barclay, E., acting govt. solicitor, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Prichard on April 18.

Bateman, Ensign and dep. assist. commisy. W. F., sub engr. of the 1st grade, to be extra assistant engineer of the 1st grade. April 25.

Blair, J. H., protector of emigrants, resumed charge of the office from Mr. Garstin on the forenoon of April 19.

Carmichael, D. F., acting sec. to govt. in the revenue dept., assumed charge of the office on April 24.

Dawes, S. D., principal Sudr Ameen of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the court from the district Munsiff on April 2.

Fernandez, V. M., sub engr. 3rd grade, to be sub engr. 2nd grade, v. Ottmann. April 25.

Hudleston, W., act. chief secretary to Govt., assumed charge of the office from the Hon. R. S. Ellis on April 19.

Lee-Morris, G., coll. and mag. of Tanjore, resumed charge of the district from W. M. Cadell, offic. coll., on April 21.

Lever, Conductor J., supervisor 1st grade, to be sub engr. 3rd grade, v. Fernandez. April 25.

Ottman, S., sub engr. 2nd grade, to be sub engr. 1st grade, v. Colquhoun, dismissed. April 25.

Rogers, Capt. H. T., R.E., to act as principal of the Civil Engineering College during absence on furlough of Capt. Edgcome, R.E. April 25.

Scott, Capt. A. DeC., R.E., exec. engr. 2nd grade, to be under sec. to Govt. in P.W. dept. April 28.

Symonds, W. A., dep. coll. of Tinnevelly, to act as superint. of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly during employment of Capt. Walters on other duty; to have effect from date on which he assumed charge. April 25.

Thornhill, G., resumed his seat as 3rd member of the board of revenue on April 19.

Weld, M. R., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to act as canton. mag. of Bellary, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. Macdougall on leave. Mr. Weld is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subordinate magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his division. April 25.

MILITARY.

Alves, Lieut. W. L., is to be considered as having been posted to No. 8 (officer's) batty. 5th brig. R.A., by G.O.C.C. of Feb. 14 last.

Begbie—Oxley—Ranking.—Lieuts. E. W. Begbie, C. R. Oxley, and W. L. Ranking, general list, to be capts., from April 4.

Beredin.—The following prom. is made by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Madras staff corps, Lieut. A. Bredin, to be capt., from March 11.

Butler, Condr. W. H., of the P.W.D., is transf. to the retired pension list from April 19, on £75 per annum, with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in England.

Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A., qrmr. 20th N.I., to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the abs. on sick leave to the Neilgherries of Lieut. col. V. J. P. Ewart.

Coleman—Hayes.—The undermentioned officers are perm., at their own request, to resign their coms. in the Madras volunteer guards:—Lieut. M. McD. Coleman, of No. 7 company; Ensign J. W. Hayes, of No. 5 company.

Gahagan, Major A., staff corps, to general duty, Dorundah. April 14.

Harvey—Duncan.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes among officers of R.A.:—2nd Capt. G. S. Harvey, 5th brig., app. lieut. 7th brig. 2nd Capt. F. Duncan, posted to the 5th brigade. April 12.

Hooper—Stevenson.—The following removals and appts. are ordered:—Capt. G. S. Hooper, from att. 1st L.C. to offic. 1st squad. sub. 1st L.C.; Capt. E. M. Stevenson, staff corps, to att. 28th N.I. April 5.

Leader, Lieut. T. A. F., 108th foot, from 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I. to adjutant 2nd N.I. April 8.

Marshall, Capt. J. G., No. 1 batty. 20th brig. R.A., is app. to do duty at the convalescent depot at Wellington—to proceed without delay and relieve McGregor. March 27.

Norie, Capt. E. M., staff corps, to offic. as assist. qrmr. gen., during the absence of Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, on furlough. April 12.

Woodward—Pritchard—Budd.—The C. in C. in India has provisionally sanctioned the transfer of the following officers of R.A.:—Capt. W. W. Woodward, 5th brig. to No. 3 battery of that brigade. 2nd Capt. C. E. Pritchard, from A battery to supernum. 23rd brig., and 2nd Capt. P. M. Copeland, from the latter to the former. Capt. F. S. Budd falls on promotion to 7th (officer's) battery 20th brigade.

EXCHANGES.

H.R.H. the F.M. Commanding in Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 60th regt. being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names (March 27):—

Capt. K. G. Henderson, to 3rd battalion.

Capt. C. F. Terry, to 4th battalion.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 23.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut. col. A. Cannan, inf., from comdnt. 16th N.I., to comdnt. 15th N.I., v. Walpole, who vacates.

Lieut. col. G. Smart, inf., offic. comdnt. 16th N.I., to be comdnt. 16th N.I.

Col. P. Gage, staff corps, doing duty centre district, to be offic. comdnt. 15th N.I.

Capt. E. M. Norrie, staff corps, late interp. to Lieut. gen. McCleverty, to be attached to 35th N.I.

Capt. A. Cook, staff corps, to be offic. qrmr. 14th N.I.

Asst. surg. E. Fawcett is removed from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Ceded districts, to do duty with 3rd batt. 60th rifles, under the provisions of para. 21 of Revised Medical Code.

Fort St. George, April 14.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. C. M. Shakespear, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I., to offic. comdt., 9th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. C. Fletcher, staff corps, wing officer 19th N.I., from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I. to offic. wing officer 8th N.I., at his own request, with effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Major J. E. Baillie, staff corps, from offic. wing officer 8th N.I. to gen. duty at Mercara, with effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Lieut. col. W. Serres, staff corps, wing officer 23rd L.I., offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 41st N.I., to join forthwith.

Major C. M. Hailes, staff corps, wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. wing officer 23rd L.I.

Capt. W. Stoddart, staff corps (Europe), from 1st wing sub. 29th N.I. to 1st wing sub. 11th N.I., v. Sherman, who vacates.

Lieut. F. J. F. Monro, gen. list, from att. 11th N.I. to offic. 1st wing sub. 11th N.I.

Capt. W. T. Brereton, staff corps, from att. 29th N.I. to 1st wing sub. 29th N.I.

Col. G. R. R. Phillips, staff corps, from 2nd in com. and squad. officer 3rd L.C. to offic. comdt. 1st L.C., with effect from date of dept. of Col. Macdonald on sick leave.

Lieut. col. G. H. M. Aynsley, staff corps, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer 3rd L.C., with effect from date of dept. of Col. Macdonald on sick leave.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Col. W. J. Cooke, staff corps, commandant 8th regt. N.I., arrived at Bombay on April 8.

Capt. E. M. Cherry, 2nd squad. officer 1st regt. L.C., arrived at Bombay April 8.

Major C. M. Hailes, staff corps, wing officer 8th regt. N.I.; Capt. C. A. Porteous, staff corps, superint. of police, Tinnevelly; Major H. M. Nepean, staff corps; arrived at Madras, April 19.

Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smyth, staff corps; Major A. Gahagan, staff corps; arrived at Madras, April 21.

MEDICAL.

CLARKE, Staff asst. surg. E. J., doing duty royal artillery, Bangalore, is directed to proceed to Madras at the public expense and report himself to the dep. inspector gen., Presidency Circle. April 18.

CROUDACE, Surg. T., 10th Madras N.I., to offic. temporarily as civil surg. of Ranchee, in addition to his own duties. April 20.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. F., M.D., will be considered to have acted as med. insp. of emigrants during the period he held medical charge of the 1st district of the town of Madras.

GIRAUD, Staff asst. surg. C. H., doing duty 45th foot, is directed to proceed to Bangalore at the public expense, and report himself to the dep. inspector gen., Mysore Circle, without delay. April 18.

HALE, Asst. surg. H. G., 2nd batt. 24th foot, is transf. to the dept. of the dep. insp. gen., Indian med. dept., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

LLOYD.—Order confd., dated 28th March, 1871, by the officer comdg. R.A., Nagpore force, app. asst. surg. E. H. Lloyd, M.D., to assume medical charge of head qrs. 3rd brig., R.A., Nagpore force, without prejudice to his other duties, from date of departure on m.c. of Gibbons

MACRAE, Asst. surg. W., M.B., offic. surgeon 3rd district, services replaced at disposal of the provincial C. in C. for military duty. April 18.

RYAN, Staff asst. surg. M. J., who arrived from England, is directed to do duty R. A., St. Thomas' Mount, to join at the public expense.

SMITHORPE, Asst. surg. C., is to be considered as having done duty with the left wing, 7th N.I., from the 14th to the 20th March, 1871.

SPENCER, Asst. surg. T. C. H., having completed his period of probationary duty in the hospital of the head quarters D brig. R.H.A., is transf. to the deputy inspector gen.'s dept. (Indian med. dept.), Mysore div.

WRIGHT, Asst. surg. W. E., is to be considered as having officiated as civil surgeon of Cocanada from Feb. 21 last, or date of assuming charge from Surgeon J. M. Miller, on m.c.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF COL. C. A. ORR.

Public Works Dept., April 25.—Col. C. A. Orr, R.E., secretary to Government in the public works department, having obtained permission to return to Europe and to resign his appointment from the date of embarkation, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to place on record an expression of the high value attached by Government to the services rendered to the State by Col. Orr during an honourable career of about forty years' duration, and especially in the public works department, as a talented projector and able and energetic executive officer, and for the last seven years as the confidential adviser and organ of Government in the important branch of the public service to which he has been attached.

2. As a principal executive officer on the irrigation works in the Godavery Delta, and as the designer and constructor of the similar works in the Kistna Delta, Col. Orr has perpetuated the memory of his professional ability.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during April, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. O. H. Clay, acting deputy superintendent of revenue survey, Cuddapah, preparatory leave for one month, from or after the 24th inst. Mr. E. F. Webster, judge of the court of small causes at Cuddalore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, under Section 8 (*a*) of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Capt. J. Macdougall, acting cantonment magistrate of Bellary, privilege leave for one month, from the date of quitting his station.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. Godbier, apothecary, Madras medical establishment, in civil medical charge of Myanoung, has passed the examination in the Burmese language prescribed for assistant surgeons. The following officers have passed examinations in Hindoostanee, dated April 13:—Capt. C. D. Baynes, S.C., has passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language. The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani:—Lieut. F. J. F. Monro, general list, attached 11th N.I.; Capt. C. D. A. Straker, R.A. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Lieut. G. R. Hadaway, R.A.; Lieut. J. J. Harvey, 2nd batt. 24th Foot; Lieut. R. G. Kennedy, 18th Hussars; Lieut. H. M. Williams, 2nd batt. 24th Foot; Staff Asst. surg. T. Hesion doing duty 76th Foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April):—Lieut. C. R. Walker, 21st foot, to England, from date of embarkation, *via* the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops. Major G. L. Hobbs, to England, from date of embarkation, *via* the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. B. Ford, staff corps, for six months, from March 23, to Bengal, on private affairs. Lieut. A. V. Chick, 1st squadron subaltern, 1st regt. L.C., from March 25, or date of departure, to Bombay. Surg. major J. Gibbons, 23rd brigade R.A., to Bombay. Capt. C. H. Miers, 79th highlanders, from April 23, or date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. R. E. Cox, adjutant 16th N.I., from March 31, or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. and Asst. Comy. J. T. Gibson, in charge of depot, Cannanore, in continuation to Oct. 13, to Coimbatore and Vellore. Capt. C. Saxton, 20th brigade R.A., from March 7 to September 6, in extension. Second Capt. I. Ketchen, D brigade R.H.A., Ootacamund, for four months, from April 9, in continuation of privilege leave. Lieut. col. (col.) R. G. H. Grant, D brigade, R.H.A., Ootacamund, on private affairs, from March 10 to Sept. 9. Lieut. and adjt. L. O. Gage, 45th foot, in continuation of privilege leave, from April 26 to May 25—Poona, private affairs. H. A. F. Merewether, 66th foot, in continuation, for three months—Bangalore and Neilgherries. Capt. N. Campbell, 79th foot, from date March 28 or date of departure—Bombay. Capt. C. S. Blair, S.C., assistant to the Inam commssioner of Mysore, furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras, with effect from the 16th April. Col. W. C. R. Macdonald, commandant 1st regiment light cavalry, from April 8, or date of departure, to Oct. 10—Bangalore and Neilgherries. Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell, from April 4, or date of departure—Madras. Lieut. col. L. Grant, officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 32nd regiment N.I., from April 16 to Oct. 15—Seone, Jubbulpore, and Saugor, on private affairs. Major W. Hands, officiating assistant quartermaster general, Pegu division, from April 1, or date of departure, for six months—Madras and Neilgherries. Lieut. Col. A. B. Marsack, wing officer 4th N.I., for one month, from March 18, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough. Colonel T. H. Campbell, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, superintendent gun carriage manufactory, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. G. H. Tillard, staff corps, assistant superintendent of police. Capt. A. O'H. Clay, staff corps, first assistant and acting deputy superintendent of revenue survey. Lieut. C. Walker, staff corps, deputy conservator of forests. Annamalay Range, in charge of the Madura and Tinnevelly forests. The leave to Europe, forests for two years, and to embark from Madras. The leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, granted in G.O.G., 18th April, 1871, No. 94, to Lieut. Col. H. T. Campbell, staff corps, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, to embark from Madras. With reference to G.O.G., 1st February, 1870, No. 30, and G.O.G., 28th June, 1870, No. 196, it is notified that the furlough to Europe granted to Major Gen. E. J. Goldsmid, C.B., staff corps, is cancelled from the 9th August, 1870, the date of his appointment by H.M.'s Government on special duty to Seistan. The six months' extension of leave to Europe, granted in G.O.G., 10th May, 1870, No. 146, to Capt. C. B. Smith, infantry general list, is cancelled from the 8th August last, the date on which he was placed by H.M.'s Government under the orders of Major Gen. Goldsmid, for special duty in Seistan. So much of G.O.C.C., of 13th June, 1870, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Col. Prescott, as states the leave to be under the furlough rules of 1868, is cancelled, that officer having elected the rules of 1854 when proceeding to Europe, vide G. O. G., Feb. 9.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Baines, J. A., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Surat. April 22. Mr. Baines is invested with the powers of sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Surat dist.

Baker, M. B., to act as judge and sessions judge of Belgaum. April 24.

Batty, H., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Sattara. April 22.

Elphinston, J., C.S., to act as col. and mag. of Rutnagherry. April 29.

Forbes.—The servs. of Capt. J. F. Forbes, asst. political supt., Upper Sind frontier, have, at his own request, been placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. April 22.

Frost, C. E., app. supernum. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Sattara dist. April 26.

Giles, R., acting 3rd class dep. coll. of Shikarpoor and Sukkur, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Shikarpoor dist. April 22.

Johns, G. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaira during Mr. King's absence. April 15.

Jones, E. A., acting asst. supt. of police at Ahmedabad, to be asst. settlement officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, Sind. Mr. Jones to continue to act as asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad. April 26.

Lely, F. P., C.S., to act as 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind, v. Mr. D. B. Crawford. April 22.

MacCartie, C. F., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad. He is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Ahmedabad dist. April 22.

Murphy.—The app. of Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S., as supernum. asst. coll., Surat, published in Govt. notification, dated March 4, 1870, is to have retrospective effect from Dec. 15, 1869.

Prideaux, Capt. W. F., 2nd asst., is app. to act as 1st asst. to the Polit. Resident at Aden. April 15.

Reeves, Capt. H. N., staff corps, is app. to act as polit. superint. at Sawunt Waree during abs. of Lieut. col. Schneider on leave. April 20.

Robinson, Hon. W., C.S.I., resumed his seat as second member of the board of revenue on April 18. [cat. April 15.

Ross, Major E., Bombay staff corps, is app. to be political agent at Mus-

Scott, M. H., asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office on April 22.

Sharpin, Rev. F., M.A., chaplain of Surat, is app. to act as chaplain of Byculla, v. Reynell, proc. to England.

Souter—Edginton.—Messrs. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., and A. Edginton, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of comr. of police, Bombay, on April 13.

Walker, Lieut. col. C., resumed charge of his appt. as superint. Gaekwar's contingent of horse in Kattywar, and asst. resident in charge of his highness's Unreilly Mahals, on April 21.

MILITARY.

Adam.—Neemuch station order confd., dated Jan. 20, directing Capt. Adam, offic. adjt. 22nd N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, v. Capt. Moray, and until the arrival of Major Griffith, 83rd foot.

Anderson.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 264 of 11th inst., apptg. Major H. S. Anderson, staff corps, to act as asst. adjt. gen., during the absence of Lieut. col. Bacon, that officer is posted to the Mhow div. April 15.

Ashford—Stanwell.—The following acting appts. are ordered in the barrack dept., v. 2nd class barrack master Bather, granted furl. to Europe on m.c. :—3rd class barrack master Ashford to act as 2nd class. Barrack serg. Stanwell to act as 3rd class barrack master.

Beale, Col. E. C., comdt. 22nd regt. N.I., to act on the brig. staff, with the temporary rank of brigadier gen., during the absence of Brigadier gen. Lynch, K.L.S., on furlough.

Beke, Capt. J., qrmr. 21st regt. N.I., performed the duties of adjt., in addition to his own, from March 18 to April 7.

Castell—Glasspoole.—Major R. J. Castell, staff corps, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), during the time Col. Wood is offic. comdt. Major W. A. Glasspoole, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, v. Castell. April.

Fellows—Blew.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, apptg. Major Fellows to offic. as 2nd in com., 8th regt. N.I.; and Capt. Blew, staff corps, as wing officer, from April 1, v. Major Woodhouse, procd. on fur.

Fitzherbert.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, 1870, directing Lieut. H. M. Fitzherbert to perform the duties of qrmr., 3rd batt. rifle brig., in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 1, 1870, v. Ens. J. Knott, on leave.

Hughes, Lieut. E. A., 1st batt. 2nd foot, to be staff officer, Mount Aboo Sanitarium. [April 15.

Peile, Lieut. F. B., 108th foot, is admitted to the staff corps on prob.

Jacob.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 276, April 13, Col. H. E. Jacob, staff corps, is app. to offic. as comdt. at Asseerghur, during absence of Col. Boyd, or until further orders.

Liddell.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 164, March 8, Capt. Liddell is app. Persian interpreter to the C. in C., with effect from March 5, and to offic. as A.D.C., in addition to his own duties.

Rimington.—Regimental order confd., dated April 1, app. Capt. S. Rimington, staff corps, to offic. as qrmr. 26th regt. N.I.

Salmon, Lieut. W. A., staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from April 12.

Stevenson.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 6, app. Lieut. W. Stevenson, 49th foot, interpreter to the regt., with effect from 1st idem.

Tarleton, Dep. asst. comy. barrack dept., having ret. from. furl., Acting dep. asst. comy. Toft reverts to condr. April 26.

Wahab, Major C. W., staff corps, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 15th N.I. to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I.

MEDICAL.

Lord.—The following order is confd.:—Poona div. order, dated March 23, directing Surg. major Lord to perform the duties of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian troops, as a temp. arrangement, during the abs. of Dep. insp. gen. Pelly, on m.c., or until further orders. No. 306.

MacRury—The servs. of Asst. surg. C. W. MacRury, F.R.C.S., are placed at the disp. of Govt. in gen. dept. Asst. surg. MacRury is apptd. to act as civil surg., Shikarpoor. No. 265.

McDougal, Surg. H. R., M.D., to the med. charge 28th N.L.I., v. Surg. Bell, appd. superint. of Mahableshwur. April 15.

Maitland, Surg. major G. G. W., F.R.C.S.L., to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Pelly, proc. to Europe on m.c. No. 263.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on April 15:—Hindoostanee: Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. H. Batty, Mr. C. E. Frost. Goozerattee: Mr. C. F. MacCartie. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (order dated April 15):—Capt. C. V. Oliver and Ensign B. R. Hobart, 66th foot, Asst. surg. J. M. O'Farrel, 108th foot.

Civil Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. King, first assistant collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 20th inst. Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government in the political department, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from April 24. Capt. F. T. Stock, acting first assistant superintendent of police, Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence for three months. Leave for two years is granted to Mr. J. J. Curnin, deputy clerk of the Crown, deputy clerk of arraigns, and deputy registrar of the Court of Admiralty in the criminal department of the High Court. Mr. W. A. Russell, educational inspector, S division, has been granted leave of absence for two years. Mr. W. S. Eccles, professor of hygiene, Grant Medical College, has been granted leave of absence for one year. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., chaplain of Byculla, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months. The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft is allowed six months' leave of absence.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. W. Ffolliott, 20th hussars. Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, 14th foot. Capt. N. Campbell, 7th foot. Capt. J. F. Henley, rifle brigade, to Hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Ensign R. J. H. Percy, rifle brigade, to Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Col. F. W. Hastings, R.A., in India, to Oct. 31. Staff asst. surg. W. W. Campbell. Staff asst. surg. W. Johnstone. Surgeon major G. F. H. Brown, three years. Lieut. col. W. L. Briggs, C.B., staff corps, two years. Major gen. J. Fordyce, R.E., commanding Sirhind division, six months. Col. J. W. Bristow, Bengal staff corps, two years. Major H. Lock, 108th regiment, assistant adjutant general N.D.A., two years. Capt. F. Spring, R.A., commissary of ordnance, Bombay, two years. Lieut. R. E. Cox, Madras general list, twenty months. Surgeon W. F. De Fabeck, Madras medical establishment, two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 19.

BREVET.

In consequence of the death of Major gen. E. Lawford, royal (late Madras) engrs., on March 23 last, the commissions of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows, and the subsequent promotions to take place:—

Commission as lieut. col.—J. Roe, 11th foot.

Commission as major—M. Spratt, royal marine light inf.

Major W. G. R. Masters, half pay, royal marine light inf., to be lt. col.

Capt. J. Bunce, royal marine light inf., to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. H. E. Porter, who died April 8 last:—Lieut. gen. Sir R. Airey, G.C.B., adjt. gen., col. of 7th foot, to be gen.

Major gen. B. J. Taylor, col. of 2nd West India regt., to be lieut. col.

Brevet col. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., from lieut. col. half pay, late Coldstream guards, to be major gen.

Dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to April 9 last:—Major T. Goff, half pay unattached, to be lieut. col.; Capt. L. H. Denne, royal art., to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major gen. D. Rainer, who died April 10 last, in lieu of those announced in the *Gazette* of April 21:—

Brevet col. R. N. Tinley, from lieut. col. half pay, late Cape mounted riflemen, to be major gen.

Dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to April 11, 1871:—Capt. and brevet major C. E. Cumberland, royal engrs., to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brevet major J. B. Edwards, royal engrs., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. Patterson, adjutant Royal Mil. College, to be major.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. J. Grattan, C.B., col. 17th foot, who died April 29, and Major gen. J. Douglas, C.B., who died May 10, 1871:—

Major gen. G. T. C. Napier, C.B., col. 96th foot, to be lieut. gen.

To be major generals, dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the dates specified against their names:—

Brevet col. E. A. Somerset, C.B., from lieut. col. half pay, unatt.; dated April 30 last.

Brevet col. A. C. Goodenough, C.B., from lieut. col. half pay, late depot battalion; dated May 11 last.

To be lieutenant colonels:—

Capt. and brevet major C. E. Astell, half pay 45th foot, and staff officer of pensioners.

Capt. and brevet major J. Baillie, half pay unatt., and staff officer of pensioners.

To be majors:—

Capt. N. Macdonald, 5th foot.

Capt. R. H. Brooke, half pay, late Ceylon rifle regt., and staff officer of pensioners.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR OFFICE, *May* 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.; General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, K.C.B.; General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.; and Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-General James Alexander, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Edward Walter Forestier Walker, C.B.; Lieutenant-General John Fowler Bradford, C.B.; Major-General David Russell, C.B.; Major-General Henry William Stisted, C.B.; Major-General Charles Richard, Earl de la Warr, C.B.; Major-General Frederick Paul Haines; Major-General Thomas Montagu Steele, C.B.; Major-General Collingwood Dickson, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Charles Reid, C.B.; Major-General James William Fitzmayer, C.B.; Major-General Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, C.B.; Rear-Admiral William Robert Mends, C.B.; Rear-Admiral William King Hall, C.B.; David Dumbreck, Esq., M.D., C.B., inspector-general of hospitals on half-pay; and Controller William Henry Drake, C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Vice-Admiral Edward Gennys Fanshawe; Rear-Admiral John Bourmaster Dickson; Captain the Hon. George Disney Keane, R.N.; Captain Alan Henry Gardner, R.N.; Captain William Rae Rolland, R.N.; Captain Edward Winterton Turnour, R.N.; Captain Arthur William Acland Hood, R.N.; Captain Charles Fellowes, R.N.; Colonel Edward Herbert Maxwell, 88th Regiment; Colonel Edward Kaye, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Colonel William Gordon, Colonel George Harry Smith Willis, unattached; Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Colonel George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, Grenadier Guards; Colonel William Boyle, 89th Regiment; Colonel Robert William Lowry, 47th Regiment; Colonel John Blick Spurgin, C.S.I., 102nd Regiment; Colonel Robert John Eagar, 31st Regiment; Colonel the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, Royal Engineers; Colonel Alexander Cæsar Hawkins, Royal Artillery; Colonel Richard Parke, Royal Marines; Colonel Fairfax Charles Hassard, Royal Engineers; Colonel George Shaw, Royal Artillery; Colonel John Chetham M'Leod, 42nd Regiment; Colonel Sir Seymour John Blane, half pay, late Rifle Brigade; Colonel James Clerk Rattray, 90th Regiment; Colonel Thomas Wright, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Charles George Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery; Captain Charles Codrington Forsyth, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Craufurd Elphinsone, C.B. (Civil), C.M.G., V.C., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Palliser, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Fane, Madras Staff Corps; Inspector-General of Hospitals Joshua Paynter; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Richard James O'Flaherty; and Surgeon-Major John Ashton Bostock, M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Controller William Henry Maturin; Colonel William Manley Hall Dixon, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory; Deputy-Controller Ben Hay Martindale; and Assistant-Controller Joseph Osbertus Hamley.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, *May* 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, to make the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Dheraj Sumbho Sing, Maharana of Oodepore, and his Highness the Rao Pragmuljee of Cutch.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Nawab Mohsin-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor of Oude; his Highness Mohubut Khan, Nawab of Joonaghur; Major General George Inglis Jameson, Bombay Army, late President of the Military Finance Commission for India, now Auditor of the Accounts of the Department of the Secretary of State for India in Council; John William Kaye, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Artillery, now Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council; and Henry Sumner Maine, Esq., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

To be Companions.

Khajah Abdool Gunny, of Dacca, late Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations; Vembaukum Ramiengar, Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations; Istakant Shungoony Menon, Dewan of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin; Mir Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of the State of Rutlam in Central India; Mahomed Akram Khan, Nawab of Umb; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, late Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of Kandeish; and Major-General Alexander Cunningham, late Bengal Army, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—At Dehra Doon, April 14, wife of G. W. E. Atkinson, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, daughter.

BERTIE—At Bangalore, April 18, wife of J. Bertie, son.

BIGG-WITHER—At Cuttack, April 17, wife of L. F. Bigg-Wither, son.

BOWDEN—At Madras, April 22, wife of E. S. Bowden, Coconada, son.

COLLINGWOOD—At Deesa, April 22, wife of Capt. Collingwood, R.A., son.

COLQUHOUN—At Calcutta, wife of Jas. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., son.

COMLEY—At Calcutta, April 19, Mrs. J. M. Comley, daughter.

COOKE—At Poona, April 22, wife of Samuel Cooke, professor of chemistry and geology, daughter.

COOPER—At Chumparun, April 17, wife of Samuel Cooper, son, stillborn.

CORBETT—At Etawah, April 20, wife of F. V. Corbett, R.E., son.

DAVIS—At Delhi, April 13, wife of W. I. Davis, police dept., son.

GARDINER—At Dinapore, April 21, wife of Asst. surg. W. A. Gardiner, R.A., daughter.

GOMES—At Goa, April 20, wife of L. M. Gomes, son.

HARPER—At Calcutta, wife of G. Harper, son.

HARRISON—At Madras, April 14, wife of R. J. Harrison, daughter.

HENDERSON—At Madras, April 20, wife of Major J. R. S. Henderson, M.S.C., daughter. [daughter.

HOGG—At Hoshungabad, April 23, wife of Capt. G. W. Hogg, asst. comr.,

HOLLOWAY—At Cawnpore, April 9, wife of C. B. Holloway, son.

HULL—At Calcutta, April 21, wife of W. E. Hull, of Goalundo, son.

HUTCHEON—At Mysore, April 14, wife of Rev. J. Hutcheon, M.A., son.

JACKSON—At Bangalore, April 18, wife of Condr. W. Jackson, H.M.'s M.S. and M., son. [daughter.

LYNCH—At Arconum, April 16, wife of T. C. Lynch, station master,

MCCARTHY—At Small Colaba, April 25, wife of Mr. McCarthy, supt. Strangers' Friend Society, son. [daughter.

MONTEATH—At Lahore, April 18, wife of J. T. A. Monteath, forest dept.,

NUTT—At Mussoorie, April 20, wife of Major J. A. Nutt, 109th regt., son.

O'DONOGHUE—At Darjeeling, April 20, wife of C. R. O'Donoghue, daughter.

PAYSO—At Jabalpur, April 21, wife of H. Payso, clerk in qrmr.'s office, Saugor dist., daughter.

QUINN—At Bimlipatam, April 6, wife of T. Quinn, son.

WALLIS—At Maria Hill, April 26, wife of C. J. Wallis, daughter.

WILSON—At Coonoor, April 16, wife of Surg. maj. J. Wilson, son.

MARRIAGES.

BOSE—SWIFT.—At Goojranwalla, April 13, Sub asst. surg. R. C. Bose, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. E. P. Swift, missionary.

DODSWORTH—LANDALE.—At Buxar, April 17, H. S. Dodsworth, Azimgurh, to Lucy M., daughter of Basil R. Landale, of Doomraon.

FERRO—HAND.—At Chunar, April 17, the Rev. Francis S. Ferro, minister of Chunar, to Charlotte O'D., daughter of J. Hand, Bristol.

HAMILTON—ABERCROMBIE.—At Bankipore, April 20, W. R. Hamilton, capt. 4th Bengal cav., to Frances R., daughter of R. Abercrombie, Bengal C.S.

NEWTON—THOMPSON.—At Umballa, April 13, the Rev. Charles B. Newton, of Lahore, to Margaret B. Thompson, of Dehra.

ST. JOSEPH—BROADWAY.—At Patna, April 20, John St. Joseph, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. D. P. Broadway.

STEPHENSON—MORLEY.—At Madras, April 10, Samuel Stephenson, to Ann G., daughter of the late James Morley, of Mysore.

DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—At Kohat, April 13, Kathleen H. A., daughter of Major F. T. Bainbridge, comdg. 4th Punjab inf., aged 6 months.

DALMAHOY—At Ajmere, April 19, Anna C., daughter of Capt. P. C. Dalmahoy, aged 7 months.

DEVITTE—At Bombay, April 25, Isabella, the wife of Sub conductor P. Devitte, supervisor P. W. dept.

HOGG—At Madras, April 17, the wife of C. A. M. Hogg, aged 34.

KIERNANDER—At Calcutta, April 22, widow of the late John Kiernander, supt. of Customs at Diamond Harbour and Kedgeree, aged 51.

LINGLEY—At Meerut, April 15, Georgiana E., wife of G. B. Lingley, aged 35.

MILLER—At Howrah, April 18, J. W. Miller, indigo planter, aged 33.

MORGAN—At Lucknow, April 21, Mary, the wife of Edward Morgan, aged 29.

MUNRO—At Umballa, April 20, Norman M., son of Dr. Munro, C.B., dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals H.M.B. forces.

NUTT—At Mussoorie, April 22, Arthur A., son of Major J. A. Nutt, 109th regt., aged 11 months.

STEWART—At sea, between Calcutta and Madras, April 8, Amy R., daughter of R. M. Stewart, R.A., aged 4 months.

TREVOR—At Gowhatty, April 12, Jessie M., daughter of Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., aged 11 months.

TREVOR—At Matheran, April 24, Augusta C., wife of Capt. W. Gordon Trevor, Bombay S.C.

VANWULLEN—At Cowasje, Patall's Tank-lane, April 26, Henry A., son of T. D. VanWallen, aged 7 months.

WOODS—At Kalbadavie, April 26, Elizabeth, wife of A. Woods, of the Customs dept., aged 22.

Home.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN INDIA, BURMAH, AND CEYLON, 1870.

[BY THE REV. DR. MULLENS.

Societies.	English Missionaries.	Native Ordained Ministers.	Other Native Preachers.	Communicants.	Native Christian Community.	Education. Boys.	Education. Girls.	Expenditure.
								£
1 Church Miss. Society	125	67	420	12,621	68,378	27,301	6,865	87,875
2 Socy. for Prop. Gosp.	67	47	180	8,242	45,214	9,710	2,260	37,354
3 London Miss. Society	50	28	296	3,872	37,992	9,961	3,123	33,265
4 Baptist Miss. Society	40	15	138	2,652	11,000	2,800	720	18,431
5 Wesleyan Miss. Socy.	36	29	116	2,362	10,134	6,633	2,560	17,987
6 Free Ch., Scotland...	19	12	25	638	1,216	6,432	1,984	11,165
7 Estab. Ch., Scotland	7	3	18	570	1,200	3,530	545	11,000
8 United Pres. Church	10	0	8	26	60	1,574	300	6,000
9 American Board ...	29	23	152	2,579	10,600	2,477	1,211	19,635
10 American Presbytn.	28	6	30	456	1,200	5,286	908	22,000
11 American Bap. Miss.	35	78	414	16,663	72,000	2,652	1,324	22,300
12 Amer. Episc. Meth.	21	0	18	240	650	1,200	200	8,000
13 Basle Mission ...	40	4	52	1,943	5,541	1,476	509	16,480
14-23 Ten other Missy. Societies	72	11	127	6,013	15,415	4,158	638	18,700
Total	579	323	1,993	68,877	280,600	85,190	23,146	330,242

On certain points the information given in some published reports is defective; the above figures are, therefore, only an approximation to the truth, and that truth is understated. It is hoped that next year another careful census may be taken of the entire range of the Protestant Missions in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

London, March 1, 1871.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance reassembled on Friday, the 12th inst. (the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., in the chair), when the examination of W. G. Pedder, Esq., on the salt revenues of Bombay, was resumed. The sum of Mr. Pedder's statements was given at the conclusion of our last report.

Mr. C. W. Bell, an official connected with the Customs of Bombay at Poona, gave evidence on the revenue derived from spirituous liquors, opium, and other drugs. He went over the articles *seriatim*, and described the systems under which the spirit and drug manufactures were farmed under the Government monopoly. The mode was similar to that of Bengal. The witness advocated a new form of excise in Bombay, under which the revenue might be improved, the duties equalised, and spirit-shops better controlled. At present the revenue was obtained under great pressure, and appeared designed to encourage by every possible means the consumption of spirits. It was a demoralising system. When ever the Government introduced European improvements in the distilleries it must be entirely at their own cost, as the native manufacturers could not afford to follow the example. But under an entirely new excise establishment the Government might introduce distilleries of their own, and manufacture for the natives at a price, or charge something to each factor for the use of the apparatus. The witness was next examined touching the opium revenue. The revenue obtained from Bombay was one lac and a quarter, derived from the granting of licences. The loss of duty through illegal cultivation was now very considerable, and probably amounted to double what was realised to revenue.

Sir Donald McLeod, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was next examined on the revenue derived from salt in those provinces. The chief sources of salt were the Kohat and Kalabagh mines, which produced the rock salt, and there was a common salt called the "black salt." A levy of Rs.3 a maund was levied on the produce of the mines. The Punjab mines supplied about 1,200,000 maunds. The revenue was large. In 1868-9 it was £422,000, £378,000 realised from the rock salt. The Government enjoyed a monopoly of the mines, and there was no private enterprise to contend against. The common produce, called black salt, was by prescriptive right free of duty. It was an artificial salt, produced by the people, and consumed by the poorest.

It had been officially returned by Mr. Roberts, who had inquired into the effects of the tax on salt in the agricultural districts, that people could not obtain the quantity of salt they required through the operation of the duties. The Punjab certainly could not bear any addition to the salt tax. It was fortunate that the future was promising; the labour and difficulties of carrying from the mines would be eased by the approach of the East Indian Railway and the State Railway about to be made between Peshawur and Lahore. It was intended to construct a branch line direct to the mines.

The witness next answered inquiries from Mr. Fawcett and other members of the committee questioning our present fiscal policy in India. Sir Donald stated that he had given much attention to the subject, and as regarded the Punjab under his governorship, he had seen the advisability of consulting natives holding municipal or responsible positions upon matters concerning their social and domestic welfare. Following up a municipal arrangement that already existed in the native towns and villages, he would extend the system of native municipal councils, so as to admit European officials. The two authorities thus in consultation would ascertain the real requirements of the people. In a letter addressed to Sir Robert Montgomery, he had propounded a scheme for "consultative councils" throughout India.

The examination then reverted to spirituous liquors. The introduction of the Sudder distillery system had been most unfortunate for the Punjab, as it had destroyed many lives among the Sikh population. The Government had introduced a protective trade which had produced a high revenue at the cost of the decimation of thousands of innocent people who were before unacquainted with the common use of intoxicating drinks. The Sikhs had suffered most, the greater portion of the town population being Mahomedans, who, by nature or their creed, obeyed the laws of temperance. The next subject was opium and other drugs. The witness said that the Sikh population were almost the exclusive consumers of opium.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the committee resumed. In the absence of Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Grant Duff occupied the chair. Wigram Money, Esq., was examined on the salt revenues of the North-Western Provinces. The chief source of the salt is the Sambhur Lake in Jodhpore. It was elicited from this witness that he thought a small increase of the tax, say by four annas, would not at all be felt by the people, and would bring in something considerable to revenue, and such increase was desirable, and indeed required.

Sir Robert Hamilton, late Resident at Indore, was next called, and examined on the opium revenue. His evidence was chiefly as regarded the Malwa opium (grown in the States of Holkar and Scindia), and directed to explaining the mode in which it came under Government hands. As recommended by the witness in a work written by him, the Government might gradually withdraw from the trade in Malwa and Bengal opium, and, by a fair mode of taxation, still derive a good revenue from a free trade in the opium. On principle he thought it would be policy for the Bengal Government to give up the cultivation, and depend upon the duties levied upon commercial enterprise, both in Malwa and Bengal opium. We had reached the maximum price of Malwa opium under monopoly when it was 700 rupees per chest. The revenue was a most anomalous one, which was obtained from a commodity grown in one foreign territory, and consumed in another. How could we insure our hold upon such a trade? While native cultivators produce the opium for the most moderate profits, the Indian Government obtain it at such low terms from the native chiefs that it has been calculated the monopolist makes out of every chest of Malwa a profit of 591 rupees.

On Friday the Committee resumed; the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton in the chair. Mr. George Smith, of Serampore, was examined on the abkari or excise regulations of India. He had resided in India for the last seventeen years, and had travelled much in the country. His inquiries had been directed to the opium monopoly especially, and he had visited Patna and Indore on that account, as he was desirous of ascertaining the reasons for the attacks made against the system of opium cultivation in Bengal in 1863-4. The investigations he had instituted, in the interests of the public, resulted in his ascertaining that the charges made by means of the Indian press against the Government were greatly exaggerated, but nevertheless there was sufficient amount of truth in them to suggest to his mind the advisability of an entire reform of the abkari laws, the abandonment of the opium monopoly, and the imposition of excise duties similar to those of the British customs. He gave lengthened evidence to prove the necessity for the changes he recommended.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FORSYTH.—The sudden death is reported of Captain Forsyth. He was engaged in passing through the press a new work on Central India.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Duke of Argyll (Secretary of State for India) gave a full-dress dinner at his residence, Argyll Lodge, Kensington, on Saturday evening, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. There were present, Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Hon. G. C. Talbot, Sir T. Bazley, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Hogg, Bart., Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., General Sir R. Vivian, G.C.B., Sir B. Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Sir R. Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., Major-General Sir W. Baker, K.C.B., Sir F. Halliday, K.C.B., Sir D. M'Leod, K.C.S.I., Sir C. Wingfield, M.P., K.C.S.I., Sir H. Anderson, K.C.S.I., Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Mr. Merrivale, C.B., Mr. Melvill, Sir J. W. Kaye, K.C.S.I., Major-General Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., Sir R. Couch, Sir R. Martin, C.B., Sir M. Digby Wyatt, Major-General Pears, C.B., Mr. E. B. Eastwick, M.P., C.B., Mr. Seccombe, C.B., Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., Mr. Juland Danvers, Mr. Thornton, Lieut.-Colonel Chesney, Mr. Goodliffe, Dr. Forbes Watson, and Mr. W. H. Benthall.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £355,600, and to Bombay, £44,400. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at Is. 10¼d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 1 per cent. Those above in full.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company is called for the 16th of June, when resolutions will be submitted for the consolidation into capital stock of all fully paid-up ordinary shares, and into extension stock of all fully paid-up extention shares.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—(ISMAILIA, *May* 9.)—The following vessels have passed through the Canal since the 3rd May :—*Strathclyde*, s., from London to Bombay ; *Excelsior*, s., from London to Calcutta ; *Bernard*, s., from Liverpool to China ; *Choice*, from Cardiff to Suez ; *Jupiter*, s., and *Zodiac*, s., both from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea ; *Atalanta*, s., from Bombay to Liverpool ; *Scotland*, s., from Calcutta to London ; her Majesty's ship *Euphrates*, from Bombay to Dartmouth ; *Poonah*, s., from Bombay to the Continent ; *Durham*, s., from Bombay to Havre and London ; *Medari Zakfor*, s., from Jeddan to Constantinople ; *Menzaleh*, s., *Venus*, s., and *Samuel*, all three from Suez to Port Said.

INDIAN STOCK.—While most other descriptions of securities have since last October experienced a recovery in prices, in many cases largely exceeding the fall which took place at the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia, in Colonial and Indian Railway Stocks there has been comparative flatness. That the recovery has been but very partial will be seen from a glance at the following figures. Indian and Canadian Railway Stocks have shown decided depression, especially of the former, notwithstanding the solid nature of the Indian Government guarantee :—

MARKET PRICES OF COLONIAL AND INDIAN SECURITIES.

	May, 1870.	Nov., 1870.	Now.
INDIAN—			
Bombay and Baroda	108 ...	105 ...	105½
East Indian	114 ...	110 ...	109
Great Indian Peninsula ...	110 ...	106 ...	107
Madras	109 ...	105½ ...	105½
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	104 ...	104½ ...	104
CANADIAN—			
Great Western of Canada	16¾ ...	14⅝ ...	16⅛
Grand Trunk	15 ...	12⅛ ...	14
Do. First Preference ...	62½ ...	60 ...	61½
Atlantic and St. Lawrence... ...	80 ...	78 ...	99
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Cape	62½ ...	65 ...	67
Demerara	7½ ...	8½ ...	10⅛
Melbourne and Hobson Bay ...	58 ...	52 ...	48

From these particulars it will be seen that the Indian Lines are scarcely better in price now than they were six months ago, when war was raging ; and that East Indian Railway Stock is even rather lower, though in the interim a dividend in excess of the guarantee has been paid. Scinde Stock appears to have fared the best—a fact which is traceable, perhaps, to the amalgamation of the sectional capitals. Upon the East Indian line there has, during the first quarter of the current year, been a considerable reduction in traffic, and the commerce of India generally has not yet shown much sign of recovery. A revival, however, will doubtless appear before very long ; and, meanwhile, it must be borne in mind that holders are always protected by the guarantee from loss of dividend. At present quotations, Indian Railway Stocks appear to be safe to buy and to hold.—*The Financier.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors states that during the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1870, 73¾ miles of additional line between Goolburga and the Kistna river were opened for traffic. The remaining portion (exclusive of the Kistna Viaduct) to complete the company's railway from Kistna river to the junction with the Madras Railway at Raichoor, 14¼ miles, had since been finished, and was to be opened for traffic about the present time. During the construction of the viaduct, which was now in progress, the traffic across the Kistna would be conducted by means of a small steamer and barges. The doubling of the line between Callian and the foot of the Bhore Ghât incline, 30½ miles, was also completed during the half-year. The mileage open at the close of the half-year was 287 miles of double line and 971 miles of single line ; total, 1,258 miles. The number of train miles worked during the half-year was 1,587,925, against 1,252,434 miles in 1869, the increase being due to the additional length of line opened in 1870. The gross traffic receipts amounted to £596,580, and the expenses to £463,579, leaving a net profit of £133,001 applicable towards meeting the guaranteed interest of the half-year. The net profit of the corresponding half of 1869 amounted to £115,503. The number of passengers carried showed an increase of 189,779. The public merchandise traffic of the half-year showed an increase of £26,777. The quantity of cotton carried was 6,032 tons, and 23,926 received, as against 9,955 tons and £36,822 in the same half of 1869. The ordinary expenditure amounted to £410,335, or 68·78 per cent., against £422,268, or 76·94 per cent. in the same half of 1869. In addition to this expenditure there had been charged to the half-year £53,244, of which £25,510 was carried to the permanent way materials renewal fund, £12,580 for extraordinary casualties to works fund, and £13,779 in payment of Indian income-tax, thereby increasing the ratio of expenditure to receipts for the half-year of 77·7 per cent., against 78·95 per cent. in 1869. The permanent way, stations, and other works were efficiently maintained during the half-year at a cost of 15 4d. per train mile, against 22 17d. per train mile in the corresponding half-year. The directors were not satisfied that a further reduction in expenses might not be made in those items, as well as in other charges. A considerable number of experiments had been made with both the Nerbudda Company's coal and that from the Government pits at Chanda, producing, in the opinion of Mr. Hawkins, the locomotive superintendent, very good results, and leading him to anticipate that shortly the company would be able to work all the north-east line beyond Bhosawul with country coal, and ultimately the Nagpoor branch also. The capital account showed that £20,610,242 had been expended, leaving a balance of £3,149,820, including £1,661,232 for stores, &c.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May*, 15.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The House of Commons spent the greater part of the evening in committee on this Bill. On clause 2, Mr. MUNTZ revived the controversy about regulation and over-regulation prices by moving the first of a series of amendments designed to limit the operation of the Bill to the regulation, and to leave the over-regulation prices and the bonus system untouched. In support of his proposal he dwelt on the unfairness with which the Bill treated the officers who did not wish to leave the army at once, and on the injustice to the taxpayers of paying the illegal over-regulation prices. His plan, he contended, would save the country several millions on the cost of the operation ; and the bonus system, he held, would not interfere with the regimental system, and would save us from promotion by selection. —The amendment was opposed by Sir. G. GREY, the Chairman of the "Over-Regulation" Commission, who argued that its only effect would be to restore the purchase system ; for over-regulation prices would go up until the officers paid exactly by private arrangement what they paid now. Promotion by merit could only be established by sweeping away purchase in every shape or form ; and Sir George believed that the officers were satisfied with the general fairness of the arrangements.—Mr WHITBREAD another member of the commission, and Captain VIVIAN, also opposed the amendment, maintaining that it was impossible to ignore the over-regulation prices, and that the bonus system was incompatible with promotion by selection, and would land us in a system of strict seniority and to a renewal of the traffic in commissions.—Colonel ANSON supported Mr. Muntz's plan as the best alternative to the abolition of purchase.—Colonel NORTH, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. SINCLAIR ATTOUN also supported the amendment.—Mr. CORRY, drawing on his experience of promotion in the navy, warned Mr. Cardwell that he was thrusting his hand into a hornet's nest ; and Sir C. WINGFIELD spoke against the bonus system from his knowledge of its operation in India.—Colonel SYKES, on the other hand, asserted that it was the best possible system, and infinitely preferable to mere selection.—Mr. GOURLEY, Mr. M. CHAMBERS, Mr. MACFIE, and Sir J. SINCLAIR, all from the Ministerial side, spoke in favour of the amendment, and it was also supported by Mr. G. GREGORY, Colonel KNOX, and Major ALLEN.—On the other hand, Dr. BREWER was for some hours the only member who opposed the amendment.—Mr. HEADLAM was in favour of the abolition of purchase as far as regards the payments to the Government, but he held that the payments between officer and officer stood on an entirely different footing.—Colonel BARTTELOT, in supporting the amendment, alluded to a report current that if it were carried the Government would drop the Bill or go out—a threat against which he protested.—Sir J. PAKINGTON repeated his condemnation of the Bill as needlessly extravagant, and, though not without hesitation, supported Mr. Muntz's plan, because it would reduce the expense and get rid of the system of selection.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to this, asserted that the Government plan was the cheaper of the two by two millions odd, and argued that it would be infinitely more favourable to officers who rose from the ranks, while it did not injure the officers who remained in the army. The amendment would lead to the perpetuation of the purchase system, which it was the aim of the Bill to put an end to with justice and equity. As for promotion by selection, Mr. Cardwell saw no difficulty in working it.—After a sharp altercation between Sir P. HERBERT and Sir H. STORKS on some point connected with the management of the Reserved Fund, the amendment was negatived on a division by 260 to 195. The further progress of the Bill was then adjourned until Thursday.

EAST INDIA STOCKS DIVIDEND BILL.—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 18.—INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Sir F. GOLDSMID asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, during the present year, there would be an examination, similar to that of 1870 and previous years, of candidates for admission to the service of the Government of India as

civil engineers, and whether, after the present year, there would be any and what mode besides the modes indicated in the revised prospectus of the Cooper's Hill College of obtaining admission to the services of the Government of India as civil engineers.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: In reply to my hon. friend's first question I have to say there will be such an examination. That has been always part of our scheme, and the intention to hold it has been extensively advertised. It will be held in July. In reply to his second question, I have to say that certain objections to the prospectus of the Civil Engineering College as it now stands, which have been urged by my hon. friend, have been carefully considered, and it has been decided so to modify our arrangements as to remove any kind of inequality between the conditions under which the college students and outside students shall be admitted to the public service. We propose to allow students who have not studied at Cooper's Hill to present themselves for examination up to the age of twenty-four, and to give them appointments in the Public Works Department in India of the kind mentioned in the College prospectus, provided they satisfy independent examiners that they come up to the standard of qualification which will be required from the college students at their final examination, which will be conducted by the same independent examiners. The first of these examinations will be held in 1874, when the first batch of college students passes out of the college. The Government will of course continue to make appointments to the public service of civil engineers of experience and standing from time to time, as the wants of the service may require.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.—Colonel C. LINDSAY asked the Secretary of State for War, with reference to a statement made by him, if he would state what would be the rate or rates of pension to which soldiers are to be entitled if disabled during their six years with the colours, and for what period of time would such pensions continue.—Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to the first question, replied that the right to pensions would be the same as at present; to the second, that if the soldiers could not fulfil their engagements they would not be required to do so; and to the third, that the regulations would be the same as at present.

ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The House went into committee on this Bill. Col. ANSON submitted an amendment the object of which was to continue the present system of exchanges. He contended that it would be in the last degree unjust and ungenerous to prevent officers from making their own arrangements in this respect. Quoting his own case, he stated that when serving in India at the time of the mutiny he was ordered to England, but, preferring to remain where he was, he exchanged with an officer desiring to come home, and by that means both were accommodated.—Mr. CARDWELL reminded the House that the Bill would not prevent exchanges. He fully admitted the desirability of maintaining the principle, but what the Government objected to was the money traffic in exchanges that now existed in the service.—Capt. VIVIAN referred to the fact that exchanges for valuable consideration were matters of every day occurrence, and that "a large bonus" was a common condition. There would not, however, he said, be any objection to allow the payment of fair travelling expenses.—Sir P. HERBERT asked what objection there could be to allow an officer whose health was not good in a foreign climate to pay money to another officer who might like to go to that climate. He also inquired what objection there could be to exchanges from one regiment to another.—Mr. CARDWELL said there would be no change in the general arrangements for the transfer of officers. Adverting, then, to the nature of the opposition to the Bill, the right hon. gentleman taunted the opponents of the measure with not having had the courage to divide the House on the second reading.—Col. KNOX replied that, although the Opposition might have made mistakes, they had never been blown up by a match-box like the occupants of the Treasury bench.—Some observations followed from Col. LEARMONTH, Col. SYKES, Mr. CONOLLY, Major ARBUTHNOT, Col. BARTTELOT, and others, and eventually the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 183 to 146.—Col. KNOX thereupon moved that progress should be reported, but the motion was defeated by 48 votes, the numbers being 133 and 181 respectively. After, however, an appeal from Mr. DISRAELI the Government gave way, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at five minutes to two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *May* 19.—THE NAWAB OF TONK.—On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. R. FOWLER intimated that, in the absence of the right hon. baronet the member for North Devon, he would withdraw for the present his amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the case of the Nawab of Tonk. The amendment was withdrawn.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Sir C. WINGFIELD on Tuesday, June 13, to move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will refer the case of the Nawab of Tonk to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

DEATH OF COLONEL HAWKINS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Whitshed Keene Hawkins, late of the 40th Madras N.I, who proceeded on eight months' leave last October to Australia, died there on the 7th March.

India Office.

May 20, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, Cav.; Col. M. Agnew, Staff Corps; Maj. R. Stewart, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. P. F. Gardiner, Staff Corps; Maj. J. V. Hunt, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., Staff Corps; Surg. J. Fawcus; Capt. A. Stewart, Staff Corps; Surg. J. J. Clarke; Asst. surg. R. Gray.

Madras Estab.—Brev. Maj. E. M. Playfair, Art.; Col. W. J. Tweedie, Inf.; Surg. J. J. Heffernan; Capt. C. H. Grace, Staff Corps; Major C. C. Minchin, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. E. A. H. Bacon, Staff Corps; Hon. asst. surg. J. Anderson; Col. J. S. Gill, dep. insp. gen. Bombay army.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. M. Greenhow, 5 mo.; Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. E. Chambers, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. G. Symonds, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. G. Woods, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. F. Broughton, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. P. W. Bird, Capt. A. R. Oakes, Staff Corps; Col. D. G. Pollard, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Acton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. S. Rammell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTH.

WHITLOCK—The wife of Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Clarence-square, Cheltenham, May 15.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—GARSTIN.—John S. S. Harvey, M.D., to Ellen L. M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. H. M. Garstin, Assistant Adj. general, Peshawur Division, Bengal, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 16.

HOGG—GRAHAM.—Quintin Hogg, son of Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., to Alice A., daughter of William Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, May 16.

ROBINSON—WHITEMAN.—William de F. Robinson, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily C., daughter of the late John C. Whiteman, at Theydon-Garnon, May 16.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—Eliza V., widow of Lieut. col. John W. Aitchison, Adjutant general of the Bombay Army, at Tickton Lodge, Clevedon, Somerset, May 13.

D'ARCY—Anne H., widow of Capt. R. W. D'Arcy, H.E.I.C.S., at Vevey, Switzerland, May 12.

HAWKINS—Lieut. colonel Whitshed K. Hawkins, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Melbourne, aged 47, March 7.

HOOPER—Clementina, widow of Stanley Hooper, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Brighton, aged 68, May 13.

HUGHES—Colonel Henry P. Hughes, late of the Royal Bengal Artillery, at Christchurch, Hants, aged 76, May 14.

PARLEY—Marian E., wife of Lieut. colonel S. Parley, late of the Bengal Artillery, at Bristol, May 2.

STEWARD—James W. M., son of J. D. Steward, Commander P. and O. Company's Service, at Bitterne, near Southampton, aged 14 years, May 14.

WATSON—John Watson, of Bombay, at Hampstead, aged 53, May 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 14. Lady Egidia, Calcutta.—15. Str. Bengal, Singapore.—16. Glendower, Cape Town.—17. Poona, Calcutta.—18. Naturalist, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 15. Henrietta Adriana, Batavia; Alumbagh, Madras.—16. Str. Yorkshire, Calcutta and Madras; Catwater, Singapore.—17. Sea Queen, Bombay; str. Buena Ventura, Manilla; City of Benares, Calcutta; Tantallon Castle, Calcutta; Parsee, Calcutta; John Ledgett, Batavia; Elida and Chloris, Batavia; Sir Ardna, Rangoon.—18. Valkyrien, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Yorkshire, May 16.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Platts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Avera and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gray, Mrs. Burgess, Mr. F. Burgess. For MADRAS.—Rev. G. Billings, Miss Hurd, Miss Hockaday, Mr. H. Stuart. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Muir and children, Miss Mathers.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nubia, May 20.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Cornet Evetts, Capt. Raikes, Capt. Blowers, Mr. H. Goodall.

Per str. Bangalore, May 23.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. O. Steel, Col. Moberley. For CEYLON.—Mr. Higgs Craven.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Utinia, Cardiff to Aden, March 29, 4 N., 24 W.
Cid, Zanzibar to Falmouth, 8 N., 26 W.
Haddon Hall, London to Bombay, March 24, 2 N, 22 W.
Ajax, Sunderland to Galle, April 1, 3 N., 26 W.
Australia, Aden to Akyab, 7 N., 77 E.
Carisbrook, London to Rangoon, March 31.
Sadowa, Bremen to Rangoon, Feb. 4, 40 S., 4 E.
Bengal, Sourabaya to Boston, March 7, 35 S., 26 E.
Chittanooga, Manilla to New York, March 8, 32 S., 35 E.
Montrose, Calcutta to New York, lat. 35, lon. 22.
Indian Empire, Calcutta to London, April 13, off St. Helena.
Shenandoah, Kurrachee to London, March 7, 29 S., 33 E.
Seawfell, Colombo to London, March 18, 33 S., 22 E.
Vier Gebroeders, Batavia to Holland, 19 S., 4 E.
James Fanton (?), London to Calcutta, March 23, 1 S., 23 W.
Zoringa, Liverpool to Calcutta, March 6.
Angela, Manilla to London, March 31, 9 S., 12 W.
Mangalore, Calcutta to London, April 13.
White Star, Liverpool to Aden, March 29, 1 S., 20 W.
Contest, Guadeloupe to Pondicherry, April 13, 21 N., 33 W.
Clara, Boston to Calcutta, April 16, 27 N., 35 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Neva, from Calcutta, which grounded as she was entering Demerara, March 3, and was towed off, is stated by her master (Tosh) to have sustained no damage.
The John Ledgett, Poneson, from London to Batavia, &c., which arrived in the Downs May 16, is reported to have lost an anchor and part of chain in bringing up, but sailed, May 17, without replacing her loss; she had only parted from an anchor.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Theobald, and Mr. Ferrier.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Watkins.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major W. M. Williams, Mrs. J. G. Ryves, and Mr. Cowdell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Archer.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lowther, and Mr. J. Ashton.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Ne bitt, Mr. Froude, and Capt. J. Beatty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Hudson, Mrs. Pole, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman and two sons, and Miss Merriman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Stanhope.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Paul.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and three children.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Rowe.

JUNE 3.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Stokes.

JUNE 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Gilbert and infant.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Bance, and Capt. G. Foord.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. J. Johnston.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Clarke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Carey.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement of cotton issued by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs and Reporter-General we see that the cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March last amounted to 42,344,624 lbs. (108,022 bales), valued at Rs. 1,19,62,296. Of the above 19,355,476 lbs., of the value of Rs. 53,93,818, were shipped to Liverpool; 3,888,752 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,36,6[illegible] to Falmouth; 2,126,992 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,61,498, to London; 4,717,048 lbs., valued at Rs. 13,65,160, to Trieste; 1,405,492 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,13,910, to Amsterdam; 567,616 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,53,308, to Odessa; 478,800 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,34,750, to Genoa; 411,600 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,04,000, to Marseilles; 1,724,800 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,56,750 to Bremen; 3,460,184 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,59,960, to Venice; 216,776 lbs., of the value of Rs. 56,565, to Naples; 19,600 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,000, to Brindisi; 14,504 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,300, to Mauritius; 3,578,820 lbs., valued at Rs. 11,07,535, to Hong Kong; 39,200 lbs., of the value of Rs. 11,250, to Suez; 75,824 lbs., valued at Rs. 25,380, to Muccala; and 262,640 lbs., of the value of Rs. 69,010, to Galle.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, May 27.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, May 26.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

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Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery. But in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 26th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			97½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking	92⅝ 93
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		Co.'s Rs.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			92⅝ 93
6 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			92⅝ 93
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100 100½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100 100½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			107⅝ ⅜

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅝ ⅝d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		208
	India 5 per cent.		112½
	India 4 per cent.		100½ to ¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		99½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870		107⅝
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to ⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1883		100½ to ⅝
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	103 to 104
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	East Indian	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	91
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	¼	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	103½ to 104¼
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13⅞ to 14¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137
10	British Indian Extension (Limited)	all	9
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞ to 7⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅝ to 6¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9 13-16
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9⅜ to 9⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6¼ to 6⅜
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¼ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	100 to 102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

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30 ...	1,000 ...	24 8 4 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	31 10 0 ..	15 15 0

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40 ...	1,000 ...	59 0 0 ...	29 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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20 ...	£1,000 ...	£47 0 0 ...	£23 10 0 ...	£9 13 4
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40 ...	1,000 ...	63 0 0 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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CALLE..... }	
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PENANG ..... } alternate Saturday	alternate Tues-
SINGAPORE... } thereafter.	day thereafter.
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JAPAN ..... }	
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 6; Agra, May 4; Madras, May 4; Calcutta, May 3.

INDIA herself offers nothing of very salient interest by this mail. Lord Mayo's sport is a well-worn theme already, and no accident befel any of his party in the Dhoon on their way up to Simlah. The tigers appear to have had no better chance of escape from their well-armed hunters than the Paris insurgents have had from the troops of M. Thiers. Lord Mayo reached Simlah on the 5th May. A pleasing diversion from administrative work will be open to him in the archery meetings which Lady Napier and her friends have arranged to hold, in revival of a pastime little known to Simlah since the days of Sir W. Gomm. The latest news of Lord Napier reports him visiting Umballa on the 1st, after a careful inspection of the troops and stations at Agra and Delhi.

BOMBAY is once more talking about the late Gaikwar of Baroda. There is said to be "little doubt that a legitimate descendant of the late Khundirao Maharajah will be forthcoming in due time." In other words the late Gaikwar's widow is once more declared to be pregnant, and the critical moment for ascertaining the truth on this point is supposed to be near at hand. In view of a prospect so disappointing for Prince Malharao, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, has been sent to Baroda by the Governor of Bombay to wait upon events, and meanwhile to inquire into certain matters of administrative detail. He was to ask among other things why a system of espionage had been set up over the Post-office. Major Coles, Police Superintendent of Tanna, has also started with his wife for Baroda in order to "provide for the lady's comfort and safety." It is curious that the late Gaikwar should have been married so many years and that no child was born to him during his own lifetime.

MR. RAYMOND WEST'S appointment to act on the High Court of Bombay during Mr. Justice Lloyd's absence has been greeted with general approval on the Bombay side. Mr. Rogers is likely to act for the Hon. Mr. Mansfield as member of the Bombay Executive Council. Sir George Couper will no doubt take General Barrow's place at Lucknow; the latter officer having so far recovered as to be ready for his convalescent trip to Simlah as soon as the weather would allow. It is asserted that the first head of the new Agricultural Department will be Mr. Allan Hume, C.B., and that Mr. Geoghegan, of the Home Department, will become his Under-Secretary. What, then, is to become of Mr. Rivett-Carnac?

IF India is quiet, the din of war is reverberating on her frontier among the Khyber hills. The whole of the Khyberies, women and all, seem to have risen in fierce revolt from Shere Ali Khan. They have already forced him to exchange some of their own party imprisoned in Kabul for his brave old general, Meer Akhor, Governor of Jellalabad, who, ill supported by his Kabul contingent, had fallen into their hands after a desperate defence, in which sixteen of the enemy are said to have perished under his single sword. The hill tribes appear to have been thus far wholly successful, in spite of the help refused them by our old enemy but present ally, the Akhoond of Swat. In their fights with the Ameer's forces many women took part and one at least was found among the slain. Of the cause of this uprising we know nothing. That Russian intrigue has done aught to instigate it is a position which the Russophobists have already as a matter of course taken up.

THE telegraph brings news from Kabul down to the 20th May. At that date Herat was still holding out against Yakoob Khan, and its Governor declared himself confident of his power to hold on successfully against all attacks. According to the Indian papers Yakoob Khan has been striking up an alliance with his old opponent and cousin, Abdurrahman Khan. In this attack upon Herat it is a matter of course that the hand of Russia should be visible to those who believe in the Russian bogy. But there is no need to look so far North for the cause of a quarrel in Afghanistan. In a country where everybody lives in a state of smouldering war with his neighbours, we should rather wonder at any long continuance of general peace.

INFORMATION has been received by telegram from Bombay that the first section of the Wudwan Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's line—viz., from Sabarmuttee to Sanund, a distance of fifteen and a-half miles, was opened for public traffic on the 24th inst. The first sod was turned on the 3rd November last. This Extension leads into fruitful cotton districts, and will be a valuable feeder to the main line. A further opening to Verumgaum (twenty-three miles) is expected at the end of this year, and the remainder to Wudwan (thirty-nine miles) should be ready for opening in twelve months.

THE Civil Engineers in the Indian Public Works Department have lately memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject of their leave and pension rules. They complain that the civil officers of their department are unfairly treated in these respects by comparison with their military comrades, and that no distinction is made between themselves and the native clerks and lower officials in the Uncovenanted Services. The rules which now press so hard on them were framed for the requirements of native officials who work in their own country, in a climate to which they are accustomed, and who have fewer expenses than Englishmen of the same class. They maintain that exposure to a tropical climate is as much their lot as that of the military officers in their department, and is more common among them

than among the officers of most other services. They point out the advantage to themselves of having frequent opportunities to improve their knowledge of European science in Europe itself, and the advantage to the State of any reform which would tend to draw a better class of students into the new College at Cooper's Hill. Among the hardships most strongly resented is the rule which debars a Civil Engineer from claiming an ordinary pension until he has actually served thirty years in India; a rule which presses with peculiar unfairness on those who went out at an advanced age to fill the higher posts in the service from the outset. For such persons no pension lies in prospect, except that which a medical certificate may procure them when their health is entirely ruined. Another sore grievance is the superior rank enjoyed by military officers in the same department over their actual seniors on the civil side.

The sufficient remedy for these and other grievances is pointed out in the following proposals:—I. That the existing Furlough Rules of the Military or the Covenanted Civil Service may be extended to the Civil Engineers also. II. That they may be allowed to retire on medical certificate after ten years' actual service, or without a certificate after twenty-one years, on a pension equal to a sixtieth part of the average pay drawn in the previous five years for each year of service, with £600 a-year as the limit of highest pension. III. That Civil Engineers whose first appointments rank above an assistant of the first grade may add three years to their actual term of service in reckoning for a pension, on the principle already conceded to officers in the Educational Department. IV. That they may henceforth be recognised as a Professional Service, apart from the general Uncovenanted Services, with a separate set of rules, and a proper place in the general scale of precedence.

These demands appear on the whole so reasonable that the needful concessions can only be a question of time. It seems only fair that the civil branch of the Public Works Department should be placed on a level with the military and civil services in respect of furloughs, rank, and retiring rules. It is unwise to keep up needless and irritating distinctions between old and new classes of public servants in a country where nearly all the services are recruited from much the same levels of English society. The petition put forth by the civil engineers would fit in most of its terms the case of the educational and other branches of the Uncovenanted Service. In common justice to the European members of that service, there ought to be a sharp distinction made between them and the native members in the matter of pay, furlough, and retiring pensions. The whole difference between justice and injustice, between efficient and inefficient service, is involved in a wise recognition of the immense difference between the circumstances of a native Indian official and those of an Englishman serving in a foreign country and an antipathetic climate. Nothing can be more unjust or less politic than the attempt to place both sets of men under the same rules and conditions of service. The European must not only be better paid as a rule than the native; he must also, in common justice, be placed on a separate footing in all that concerns his prospects of furlough and retiring pensions. It is only right that he should be free to enjoy his furlough in England at reasonable intervals, and to go home for good on his pension some years sooner than the native who has been serving in the climate that suits him best. If we would govern India fairly let us begin by being fair to our own countrymen, on whose services the well-being of India must depend for ages to come.

In his Report on the subject of girl-murder in the Etah district of the North-West Provinces, Mr. R. T. Hobart considers that in his district direct means are seldom, as a rule, employed to take away infant life. Except among the very worst of the tribes, death is generally caused by the indirect process of wanton or wilful neglect; the slow torture being just as sure, and no doubt a good deal safer, than the ruder but more merciful remedy for an undesired burden. "The number of sickly female children in arms, which were observed, was astonishing," says Mr. Hobart; and all, according to their fathers, were suffering from the same disease. *Sook-jat ina*—"they are drying up"—was the stereotyped reply. It is only the girls who appear to be thus affected, a fact for which the fathers could only account as "a freak of nature, or the work of God." Is it a freak of nature or the work of God to which the large proportion of illegitimate girls left alive in the same district is likewise due? Somehow or another girls of this class do not wither away in their babyhood, but grow up to enter the households of proud but needy Thakoors. Owing to the continued scarcity of female children in the Etah district, the new rules for suppressing infanticide are at once to be put in force there. It is chiefly among the Rahtores that this curious disproportion of the sexes still occurs, and among the foremost in promoting these "freaks of nature" is said to be the head of the Rahtore clan, the Rajah of Rampore. A similar mode of treatment is about to be applied by the Bombay Government to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunhee castes in the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad.

We are glad to see by to-day's telegrams that 4,587 British troops, with 1,851 convalescents, are ordered to the Hills for the hot season. The same telegram reports the Commander-in-Chief as being two days' march beyond "Ferras" on the 8th May. Can Ferras be a mistake for Ferozepore?

In noticing the honours recently conferred on Anglo-Indians at home and officers in the Home Department of the Indian Service, we ought to have included the name of Mr. Clements R. Markham, Assistant-Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office, and Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. A Civil Companionship of the Bath can hardly be deemed too great an honour for a gentleman whose success in introducing the Cinchona Plant into India was fitly commemorated by the gold medal bestowed on him at the last Paris Exhibition. Mr. Markham's scientific labours during the Abyssinian campaign were also fruitful in good results, to which his subsequent narrative bore satisfactory witness.

Sir G. Balfour has once more assailed the Indian Government with regard to the fallacy started by Sir R. Temple, and since repeated by Major-General Norman, that the Army Estimates for the current year are lower than those of any year since the Mutiny. In his last letter to the *Times*, Sir George, in effect, reiterates his assertion that the Estimates for this year are higher by several millions than they ought to be, in view of previous reductions in the strength of the Indian Army. Since the year 1862-3 that strength has been lowered by 14,664 English and 10,000 native troops, which means an actual saving of more than two millions a-year. If to this be added the saving of £208,935 a-year on the Hydrabad Contingent, of £74,280 on the Nagpore Force, and of several smaller items on account of charges reduced or transferred, the estimated net outlay for this year will be found to exceed the actual outlay for 1862-3 by nearly three millions and a-half. For the greater part of this excess Sir G. Balfour can in no way account. A third of a million has indeed been ascribed to increased pay and bounties for English soldiers; but the additional twopence a-day accounts for only £168,488. Is it possible, then, that extra pay and bounties would absorb the remaining £165,000? As for other sources of increased outlay, such as the Staff Corps, the Sanitary Commission, Lock Hospitals, Musketry Instructors, Sniders, and Gymnasia, all these "would not go far to account for an annual increase of above three-millions." Where, then, lies the probable explanation? According to Sir G. Balfour, in the absence of independent financial control over the military expenditure in India. With regard to the alleged waste in the stores ordered out from this country, Sir George contents himself with quoting against the Indian Government the language held by the India Office in 1869, about the charge for Indian stores being "entirely dependent on the demands of the several Governments." In his opinion it is not the Home authorities, but the want of proper financial control in India, that is mainly answerable for the two or three millions a-year of superfluous outlay on the Indian Army. A proper system of financial control was indeed introduced by Lord Canning after the Mutiny, and in three years the military expenses were cut down by seven millions. But, in spite of such good results and of the strong opinions held in its favour by Mr. Laing and Sir Bartle Frere, the new department was abolished in 1864 by Lord Halifax, and from that time forth the military expenditure "has actually increased by more than one million," which, after allowing for the reduced strength of the Army, means a real increase of more than three millions a-year, as compared with the expenditure of 1862-3. Of this difference, according to General Balfour, the greater part remains unaccounted for. And so for the present the con-

troversy stands. If no one can readily answer General Balfour, and neither of his letters has yet been answered, we hope at any rate that no time will be lost in taking measures either to explain what the General finds inexplicable, or else to keep the Indian Army Estimates within reasonable bounds. We commend this subject to the Finance Committee, whenever it may grow tired of hearing the same things said over and over about opium, salt, land-settlements, and other like problems of Indian administration.

One good result of the present inquiry into Indian Finance will surely be the abolition of the system under which the Indian Government has hitherto raised and manufactured all the opium sent from Bengal to China. We say nothing as to the alleged immorality of encouraging the Chinese to poison themselves for the benefit of the Indian revenue, because it has been much too readily assumed that the practice of smoking opium is necessarily hurtful to the smoker's health or morals. But we object to a monopoly which places the Indian Government in a false position towards a foreign Power, gives it a special interest in bolstering up an uncertain trade, and imparts to its financial management a strong dash of commercial gambling. All this would be obviated, and the Government cleared from the charge of encouraging what some people call an unholy traffic, if the manufacture of opium were left in private hands, and an excise levied on it in Bengal as in Bombay. That such a change would cause no material difference in the amount of revenue derived from opium, may be inferred from the countenance so strongly given to it before the Committee by witnesses so able and well informed as Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Smith of Serampore.

The trial trip of the screw-steamer *Indus*, another fine addition to the P. and O. Company's fleet, came off on the 25th of this month. She is a splendid vessel, of 3,478 tons burden, and glides through the water with a very gentle motion at the rate of fifteen and a half miles an hour. Besides her freight, the *Indus* carries 1,147 tons in coal, stores, &c. Her between decks are very lofty, and her roomy cabins will afford berths for two hundred first and sixty-seven second-class passengers. She is meant for the Indian line, and will start for Bombay, through the Suez Canal, on Saturday next, under the command of Captain Graves.

The troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday last, with the troops and passengers named in our last issue.

Pay of Armourers.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the pay of the armourer stated in G.O. No. 610 of 1867 is increased to Rs. 50 a month as a special allowance. The stationery allowance to be drawn by the officer commanding the "Aden Troop" is, under the same authority, not to be considered as a permanent allowance. The actual cost of the stationery is to be charged for monthly, within a limit of Rs. 25.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Col. G. E. Ford, late 72nd Regt. Bengal N.I., at Southfields, near Wandsworth, May 18, aged 54; Col. J. G. A. Rice, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Bognor, Sussex, May 13, aged 61; Capt. J. E. Swinton, late late H.M.'s Madras Army, at Swinton Bank, Peeples, May 19, aged 40; Capt. W. S. Nugent, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Frontier Force, at Murree, of consumption.

Madras.—Major T. Haines, late 9th Regt. Madras N.I., at Bangalore, April 23; Lieut. gen. Wahab, Madras Army, at Edinburgh, May 19.

Bombay.—Capt. G. Baillie, Executive Engineer, at Mhow, April 27.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, May 23.—From Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. A. B. Strathers, Mr. Greenhill, Mrs. Greenhill and child, Mr. J. J. Ross, Mrs. Stansfield, Mr. Hopkins. From Bombay.—Mr. J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Capt. Moriarty, Dr. G. Henderson, Lieut. Howell, Major and Mrs. Godby, Col. Scott, Master Osborne, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Marsack, Lieut. col. Runsis, Capt. A. Vallings, Mr. A. M. Clark, Mr. H. Holtman, Col. and Mrs. Schneider and infant, Rev. H. F. Homer, Mr. Patton, Capt. Simpson, Major and Mrs. Cadell and two infants. From Madras.—Mr. W. S. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Capt. and Mrs. Edgcombe. From Alexandria.—Messrs. Chapman, Vivian, Levi, Barnard.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From Madras.—Mr. Cromie, Miss Chambers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Whinfield, Mr. W. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Chivers and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Upward, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, two Misses and Masters Christian and five children, Mrs. Pigott, Miss Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Beecher and two infants, Mrs. Molony and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. D. McPherson, Mr. W. Munro, Mrs. Armstrong and two children, Mr. Stansfield, Mrs. Barton, Mr. R. Leach, Mr. D. Bilbara, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson. From Bombay.—Lieut. col. H. Johnstone, Mr. G. Brunton, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. Prager, Mrs. Bridge and two children, Mrs. Bell and two children, Col. E. Thompson, Mr. J. Reid, Miss Chaytor, Mr. T. E. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Luxensore and three children, Mrs. Colclough and child, Surg. major Brown, Major Champain, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. W. Pead, Mr. W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. H. Shaw and two children, Mr. R. Pattison, Capt. Macnaghten, Mr. A. McKechnie, Capt. Cockburn, Capt. H. Beckley, Col. E. H. Fisher, Mr. R. Reeve, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. H. Haylock, Capt. Howley, Mrs. Randell, Mr. Mylott, Major and Mrs. R. Cadell and two children, Mrs. Brown and three children, Capt. Bartlett, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. Rawlinson, Capt. T. E. Scady, Miss E. L. Cooper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 30, 1871.

INDIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

To many of those who remember the World-Shows of former years in France and England, the outward differences between these and their successor of 1871 must seem to tell heavily against the latter. In the first place, there is no central standpoint in the present building, no beauty of general effect, no striking vista along which the eye may wander in satisfied surprise. The Albert Hall itself shows nothing but dark red circles of empty seats, and looks small and dingy in comparison with the great central transept of the Crystal Palace. The galleries running round it may be roomy enough for the necessary display of textile manufactures, in which Germany, by the way, seems to beat all rivals; but there is nothing about them to charm the eye, while the Fine Art Galleries that form the two long sides of the Horticultural Gardens are narrow and badly lighted. Not much of a crowd could circulate through them with any comfort, so perhaps it is well that they are seldom very crowded. In the second place, the arrangement of the things shown betrays a genius for systematic muddle. It is neither fish, nor flesh, nor yet fowl. The handiwork of different countries is neither brought together in distinct classes nor distributed into so many national groups. It is not even arranged in the order of the catalogue. You hardly know where to look for anything except the English oil paintings which line the walls of the Western Gallery, the water-colour pictures and designs which encircle the uppermost gallery of the Albert Hall, and the foreign oil-paintings which fill up the Eastern Gallery. Almost everywhere else the works of different nations are jumbled up together in such a way that the bulk of visitors, who neither invest in catalogues nor pause to examine labels minutely, even if these were always legible, must go away with the vaguest possible notions of what they have seen, and whence any particular object came. You hear people who have just been glancing at some rare samples of Indian art, say to each other, "Oh! those are Persian or Chinese things;" and you hardly wonder at the mistake when, close behind a cabinet full of Indian wares, you stumble on a piece of Chinese carving or Japanese embroidery, or turn from admiring the cameos and carved work of Italy to contemplate a carved ivory elephant from Delhi. If you wish to study the products of a particular country, and find a number of them conveniently grouped together, even then you are doomed to disappointment. You look at one label, which refers you, let us say, to No. 3912, and the very next article from the same country has to be sought for many pages back under No. 2352. In short, there is little approach

to any uniform principle, either of numbering or of arranging the things shown, and half one's precious time is spent in turning from one page of the catalogue to another, or in trying, often vainly, to discover the whereabout of something placed out of its numerical order.

After this prefatory excuse for an incomplete scrutiny of the Indian contributions to the present Exhibition, we may proceed to give some account of a collection at least equal in artistic excellence to that furnished by any other country in the world. Visitors to the Indian Museum know pretty well the limits and specific excellences of Indian Art, and the new Kensington Exhibition contains little, if anything, the counterpart of which may not be found in the Museum. But the things themselves are generally so good that we can hardly see them too often reproduced, as a means of educating English taste for the full appreciation of beautiful forms and exquisite arrangement of colours. To the multitude even now, if the visitors on a shilling day may be taken to represent the common run of English folk, many branches of Indian Art remain outlandish or uninteresting, for want of the instinct or the culture needed to do them justice. Even the sort of homage paid to a handsome Cashmere shawl appears to be more a matter of tradition than of sound æsthetic training. There are in this Exhibition samples of gold and silver work and of enamelling which leave our best English workmanship of the same kind hopelessly in the rear; and yet we question whether the bulk of those who see them have any consciousness of the fact. They have heard perhaps that Indian work is pretty but barbaric; they like something more solid than those masterpieces of fine chasing or delicate filigree; they are apt to see something "tawdry" in the loveliest of those richly broidered tissues which only a few Indian princes can afford to wear. Few Englishmen seem to have a natural eye for the pure grace of outline, the classic symmetry of parts and harmony of colour, which form the strong points of Indian as of Italian art. For perfection of form alone what could surpass in its own way the common earthenware Sarai or water bottle of India? In the present Exhibition perfect symmetry combined with exquisite workmanship and fine sense of colour may be found embodied in the Plate and Cup with Cover (2923) presented by Lord Mayo, and in the collection of Claret-jugs, Goblets, &c., (2931) forwarded from the Oudh Government. Both these are fine specimens of the artistic intermixture of gold and silver in the same piece of work, a method far more pleasing in its results than the great masses of either metal under which an English table may be said literally to groan. The first-named are the work of a Cashmeerie artist: the claret-jug, scentbottle, and goblet were wrought by Moonoo Lall of Lucknow. These three have the long slender necks and wide-swelling bowls so characteristic of the best Hindu art. The gold pattern seems to be laid on a silver ground, to which it imparts just the necessary relief and no more. The claret-jug differs from the goblet mainly in having a long snaky handle ending at the top in the body and head of a winged horse.

The Government of Hydrabad contributes among other things some choice samples of gold filigree work intermixed with silver, in the shape of a Box and Vases (3009) wrought by Ramiah Kristnamah of Hydrabad. A richly chased gold Goblet (3008) forms a noteworthy contribution from the Maharajah of Cashmere. A silver Salver and Rosewater Sprinkler (2942), chased all over in rich relief by the Court Jeweller at Mysore, and a Rosewater Sprinkler and Spice Box (2944) in open silver work with a rose pattern, are among the prettiest things of that kind sent over from Madras. Of enamelled work on gold and silver Jeypore furnishes two splendid specimens, a Rosewater Sprinkler (2338) contributed by Lady Mayo, and a Cup, Saucer, and Spoon (2337), sent over by Lord Mayo. Jeypore has always been renowned for this branch of applied art, and these specimens justify the renown. The Sprinkler, elegant in shape, presents a rich combination of red and blue enamel with the natural hues of the underlying gold and silver, and the brilliance of the diamonds strewn about the enamel. In the Cup, Saucer, and Spoon the prevailing colours are red, green, yellow, and white. On the Cup is a picture in enamel of Jeypore city; the Saucer has a band of medallions round it, and the Spoon is an emerald set in an enamelled handle. The enamel itself is of the very best quality, its composition being the hereditary secret of the artisans by whom it is produced. Another good specimen of enamel laid on silver is the dark blue Cup (2339) forwarded from Kangra by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Very beautiful also is the collection of Indian *kooftgari* work, in which gold is inlaid on a steel or iron ground. This branch of Indian art-work is purely Mohammedan. Here again the eye rests with perfect satisfaction on the results of thoroughly artistic workmanship. The forms are always good and the tasteful patterns produce a perfect balance between the dark colour of the ground and the brightness of the inlaid metal. Excellent specimens of this kind of work are the two Jewel-caskets (2957) by Nuthoo of Seealkote, and the Jewel Stand and Scentholder (2958) by Nubbee Bux of Seealkote, both contributed by Lord Mayo. Another choice contribution from the same source is a collection of Four Salvers (2,959), the tasteful workmanship of Emam Bux, of Seealkote. The Punjab Government contributes a pretty collection of cups, salvers, caskets, and so forth (Nos. 2961 to 2969), the best of which bear the names of Golam Mohevdeen, Noordeen, Boo[illegible], Orner Bux, and Emam Bux, all of Seealkote. Hussein Mahomed, of Goojerat, deserves notice also for a Sword-hilt and Scent-bottle (2976), likewise forwarded from the Punjab Government.

The same contributors show two sets of Bracelets. The one of delicate filigree work (2994) in golden bosses, alternating with turquoises, set round small ivory paintings, comes from the hands of Ramjee Dass, of Delhi. The other, with Brooch and Earrings to match (2995), is wrought in turquoises and gold by Peary Lall, Jankee Dass, and Chimmun Lall, of the Punjab. Another pretty brooch of turquoises, shaped as bells and hearts in a gold setting (2996), the work of Kesseree Chund, of Delhi, has been contributed by Baron Dowleans. Burmah sends a few specimens of artistic work in gold and silver; among them a very characteristic Cigar-case from Shwegyeen (2926), and a round Box, with cover and stand (2954), carv[illegible] in rich relief. Among articles carved in stone or marble we noticed a very elegant salver of soap-stone (2746), carved [illegible] bold relief with bunches of grapes and vine leaves by Nathoo-ram, of Agra. A group of clever models in painted clay (2755), from various parts of India, gives really life-like illustrations of native trades and callings.

As specimens of carving in ivory a Tankard (3169) carved all over and mounted in silver by a Travancore artist, and a Book-slide (3170) from Trevandrum deserve passing approval. From Shwegyeen in Burmah comes a "Dha" or short sword (3173) with a handle, richly carved in ivory, after a fashion curiously akin to the Chinese. There are the usual specimens of carved "black-wood" furniture, Sideboard, Chiffonier, Davenport, &c., (3105) for which Bombay has long been famous. These may be compared with a carved ebony sideboard (3083) from Ceylon, which in artistic matters may be coupled with her Indian neighbour. A pretty box of carved ebony, with several miniatures in ivory let into the lid (3101), does credit to some nameless workman in the Punjab. Mysore contributes a Box and Pair of Door Panels for a Cabinet (3110), beautifully carved in sandalwood. The marble mosaic work of Agra (2363) and the ivory and wood mosaics of Bombay (2365) also demand our praise. Among many choice products of Indian looms and broidery work, not the least choice is a collection of embroideries (3851) in gold and silver on silk or velvet tissues, sent from Gulburga in Aurungabad. A silver-leaf pattern on crimson velvet and a similar pattern on dark green velvet with a richly coloured border, are particularly taking to the eye. A fine specimen of richly harmonised colour, gold, silver, red, and blue, embroidered on a black ground (3854), and a richly coloured Cushion Cover

(3852) with a flower pattern, attest the excellence of Sindian workmanship. Dacca asserts her old renown with some wonderful embroideries on Muslin, Cashmere, and Net (3913); an exquisite scarf for instance of white muslin overlaid with a flower pattern in all sorts of colours, and a piece of black net set off by a flowing pattern of silver leaves. An Indian Table Cover embroidered with gold and silver bosses (3891) must close for the present a list of noteworthy articles, to which further examination would doubtless add many more. Enough however has, we hope, been said to stimulate the sightseer's curiosity and to prove the continued excellence of Indian art in its own particular fields.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

The *Delhi Gazette* observes that there is one point in this new Army Bill of the last importance to Indian officers. It will have been observed that one of the principles of the Bill is to recognise the legality of over-regulation prices of commissions, and to recognise it in the most practical way by paying compensation. Now it is admitted that the old Indian bonus system had in it more of the elements of legality than the over-regulation price of the British Army; the former was recognised unquestionably by the Indian Government, the latter—though winked at by the Horse Guards—was, as a fact, never officially recognised. Yet it is sufficiently recognised to be introduced into this Bill. It follows that, having recognised it, neither the House of Commons nor the War Office can refuse to recognise the claim to "bonus" of the old Indian Army in the same manner and to the same extent. The over-regulation price, then, of commissions being paid, the full bonus will have to be paid to Indian officers, the bonus, that is, without deducting the sums received in higher grades in consequence of promotion thereto through the operation of the "bonus" system. The deducting these sums, that is, the amount of difference between the higher and lower grades, from the amount claimed for bonus, has already been commented on in these columns and in other places. We are safe in saying that the gross unfairness of making such a deduction has been admitted by all who have studied the subject, and we believe it will not be defended when the matter comes before the House of Commons, as we are given to understand on good authority it will shortly. Colonel Sykes's motion last year failed to produce any result because it was illogically expressed. There was no use in asking whether Lord Cranbourne's despatch had been acted on or not. Of course the reply was that it *had* been acted on. That was not the question. The question at issue was, whether it had been fairly interpreted with due regard to the interests of the claimants. In other words whether, because a lieutenant had become a captain through the operation of the bonus system ten years sooner than he would have done had there been no bonus system in operation, the difference he received between a lieutenant's and a captain's pay for that ten years should be deducted from his claim for bonus money. It was so deducted, but every one sees, and most people now admit, it was unfairly deducted, because for the difference of pay the officer received during that ten years he gave a consideration, to wit, service in the higher rank of captain, with additional responsibilities and additional work. The fact that the logical sequence of the recognition of the over-regulation price will be the recognition of the bonus claims of Indian officers, has, we believe, come home to that somewhat inaccessible entity, the Indian official mind, and we understand that the prospect of having eventually to pay these claims in full is looming pretty distinctly on the Home Government. It is a subject of congratulation for the officers of course, and for the bonus committee, whose labours will have to be resumed, but not for the country in general, seeing that the money will have to be found, and resort will, we suppose, be had to that *ultima ratio* of our experienced financiers, the income-tax.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that no one can now-a-days deny the special influences of certain sciences upon the social condition of a country. The neglect of the physical sciences in the history of any people may easily be shown to have retarded, more than any other circumstance, their social and material progress. Mr. Justice Phear has often pointed this out to the Bethune Society, and advocated the study of the Natural Sciences more than the study of Mental or Speculative Philosophy, which extends over a large part of the field of Hindu literature. It is one of the peculiarities of that literature that while it exhibits a high capacity for metaphysical and abstruse pursuits, it shows a lamentable want of progress in science generally, and in the æsthetic arts. One of the consequences is, that nowhere in the history of the people has the aid of science been brought to bear on industrial pursuits; and the material welfare of the community has been thus apparently neglected. The real question is—how is the study of the Physical Sciences to be promoted in this country, amid so much difficulty? An association such as Dr. Sirkar has set on foot is calculated to encourage, to a great extent, a taste for the sciences, but its operations and influence cannot but be comparatively limited. We are, therefore, forced to look to another quarter—to the University of Calcutta, to impart the highest stimulus in this particular direction. And we know of no means more praticable than that which was proposed a few years ago, by an able advocate of the sciences in India, of placing among the stipulated conditions to be fulfilled by colleges applying for affiliation, the condition that they should possess the full means to teach one branch of Natural or Physical Science thoroughly and practically, up to a standard equal to that of other branches of the course. The difficulty of this proposal some years ago lay principally in the absence of competent teachers, and the want of means to render the study more practical than otherwise. But the first difficulty, as to teachers, cannot exist at the present day, when in all the British and Continental Universities the Natural Sciences have, for some time, received far more attention than was accorded to them, say, ten years ago. If teachers are to be had, we see no reason why they should not be obtained at any cost. Every school and college in the country ought to possess, not only such teachers, but the necessary specimens and apparatus to help and illustrate Professorial lectures. How deficient our colleges have been in this matter appears from a report in 1862, furnished by the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, in which they say that "the institution, which, from its ample resources, has the best means of instructing in this subject (Physical Science), is the Presidency College." But even there no Professorship has been established solely for the purpose. There is a chair of Geology, which, however, is not occupied for the first two years. Lectures in other branches of Physical Science are, we believe, given by the Professor of Natural Philosophy—an arrangement which should only be accepted as a last necessity, as these two subjects are so different and extensive, that to ask a single professor to take charge of both is requiring more than any man should be asked to undertake. Such, then, is the mode of instruction in Physical Science, in the most highly endowed of the affiliated institutions. In some of the others, we may say that it is not even attempted to be efficiently taught.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

The *Friend of India* observes that more than once Mr. Grant Duff has publicly bewailed the fact that one of the most perfect and interesting collections in the world, furnished with a staff of officials for applying its treasures to practical purposes and with so excellent a director as Dr. Forbes Watson, is comparatively useless for want of a building in which conveniently to display its treasures. Yet India has paid enough for the Secretary of State's Office to have secured, had the money been satisfactorily spent, that justice should be done to that Museum through which its scientific, artistic, and industrial products are represented to the civilised world. It was right that no money should be spared on the building which accommodates the Home portion of the Government of India, but it is unfortunate that, after the expenditure of so large a sum, the museum should be either banished to the garrets, or be still locked away in boxes and confined to cellars where it cannot be reached and where its contents are deteriorating every year. The visitor, fresh from the discreditable failure of the Indian Museum in Chowringhee, and having heard much of the magnificence of the new India-office in Westminster, seeks out the latter with somewhat high expectations. Nor is he disappointed as he passes through the lofty gateways and spacious courtyard of the Foreign-office, and surveys the ample corridors, the enclosed quadrangle, the perfect conveniences and the architectural decorations of the India-office itself. But imagine his disgust when he is told that the only portion of the Museum for which there is room must be reached by an ascent of a hundred and nineteen steps, or that he may entrust himself to a "lift" should he prefer that mode of conveyance to the upper regions. It is not surprising that, while ordinary and less attractive museums are crowded by visitors, only 42,545 persons had visited the Indian collections, which are so admirably arranged in the ten months ending February last. The remedy is simple, and it ought to be immediately applied. On the opposite side of the street is a large piece of ground bought with Indian money and belonging to the India-office. Mr. Grant Duff proposes to erect there a proper building for the Museum. On every ground, selfish as well as scientific, the people of India will approve of the small expenditure necessary for this purpose. The Museum, as administered by Dr. Forbes Watson in his important capacity of Reporter on the Products of India, acts as the interpreter of Indian art and trade and skill to the people of England and of English wants to the producers of India. His scheme for providing England and India itself with collections of trade samples has proved most successful. The principal Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain have subscribed some three thousand pounds for Dr. Forbes Watson's collection of the textile manufactures of India, and we trust the system will soon be extended to India with such improvements as English experience may suggest. A list of upwards of eight thousand commercial and economic products of India with their commercial, native, and scientific names, has been prepared for this purpose, and information has been

procured as to the productions of other countries available for India. Well has Mr. Grant Duff described the Museum, in this respect, as not a mere collection of curiosities, nor even primarily a place intended for the advancement of science, but as the reservoir that supplies power to a machinery created for the purpose of developing the resources of India and promoting trade between the Eastern and Western Empires of her Majesty, to the great advantage of both.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, *April* 21.—I have nothing particular to note except that the influx of visitors goes on daily increasing. But there is nothing like gaiety at present, and there will be nothing till the advent of the Viceroy. The appearance of the Volunteer Dramatic Corps on the 1st will, I suppose, inaugurate the frivolities of the season. There was an accident on the cart road near the band-stand the other day. A bullock was precipitated over the road and severely hurt. The Deputy Commissioner has been a month in the interior; he went immediately after rejecting Mr. O'Connor's petition against himself. On his return to the station he did not go to the Court, but staid at home on the plea of sickness. He has left, or will shortly do so, for the interior, for the purpose of seeing that the road is all clear and passable for the Viceroy, who intends coming across from Raneekhet to Simla over the mountains, and is determined to have some sport on the road. His Excellency will find the road jolly hot, as it is bare of trees, and the rarified state of the atmosphere makes the sun's rays more severely felt than on the plains, though the temperature is lower. The weather has been very changeable of late; we have had several showers of rain, which have cooled the atmosphere amazingly; the thermometer is now down to 62 degs. in the house. A good deal of hail and sleet fell the other day, and some people assert that there was snow mixed with the sleet, and that such fell at Bishop Cotton School and at other places. No doubt a quantity of snow fell on the hills to the north of Simla, for some portions of the range were covered with a white mantle immediately after. Yesterday for about half the day the wind blew a perfect gale. The weather is quite clear and calm, and delightfully pleasant. The Rev. Mr. Crofton entered upon his duties at the church last Sunday; his voice did not appear sufficiently loud to be heard all over the church, but perhaps this arose from timidity on his first appearance. The sermon was a good one, and if the clergyman does not carry into force certain ritualistic practices which rumour ascribes to him, he will meet with a very favourable reception from his parishioners.

ALLAHABAD, *April* 24.—Wednesday was a hot day, the evening being particularly oppressive. We went to bed, however, with a cool and pleasant breeze blowing over us from the east. About 12 o'clock this breeze rose to a strong wind, and by 2 o'clock had assumed the form of a storm, which continued to rage, accompanied by rain and thunder and lightning, till the morning, when it abated, and the sun made its appearance dimmed by rainless clouds. Thursday also was rather hot, but on Friday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dust storm and heavy clouds changed the aspect of Nature, and in a couple of hours rain and hail showered down in abundance. During the night rain continued to fall off and on, and since then this is the first day we have had a cloudless sky. The temperature has gone down considerably; in a house without a punkha or tattie the thermometer stood at 85 degs. yesterday. I have not heard of any extraordinary amount of sickness. The strength of the storm on Friday evening, I was nearly forgetting to mention, was felt more in the old civil station, whose trees, houses, and barracks suffered some damage. A native has just informed me that the size of the hailstones which fell in the district was very much larger than the size of those we were favoured with here. He says they were about two seers in weight each; this I dare say is an exaggeration, but he says that about seventeen lives have been lost from their fall. As this has been confirmed from other sources I have no doubt that the hailstones were unusually large. On Tuesday night Sir William and Lady Muir gave a ball in honour of Lord Napier of Magdala, to which the *elite* of the station were invited. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till the morning, although the host and hostess and their distinguished guest retired after supper. By the way, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Muir had a narrow escape last evening; they attended Divine service at the Scotch Kirk, and during service the punkha over their heads came down with a crash, which startled the whole congregation. The punkha fell between Lady Muir and another lady (her daughter I believe), so no one was hurt. I am told that the punkhas in the new offices have been so carelessly attached to the roof that at one time their sudden appearance on the desks of the clerks was not considered an unexpected visitation. Surely it does not require any great engineering skill for men to see that heavy punkhas falling on unprotected and unexpecting heads are dangerous, nor is any extraordinary amount of care required to prevent such catastrophes. The heavy luggage of the Lieutenant-Governor's camp has been sent off to Nynee Tal; by the middle of the next month the clerks and office records will leave also. His Honour will, I am told, go about the same time. The Rajah of Rewah has taken ground from Government to erect two buildings. One will be a sort of native hotel for the accommodation of rajahs and other swell natives who have occasion to visit Allahabad. This building will be erected on the plot of ground facing the railway station on the city side. The other will be a palace for the Rajah himself somewhere near the Jumna bridge near the banks of the river. A metalled road from this to Rewah with dak bungalows at convenient distances is also in contemplation. His Highness's advisers suggest the running of a traction engine on this road. Why not a railway?

FYABAD, *April* 20.—The hot season has well set in, but it is not yet intolerably hot. The nights are cool and the mornings and evenings by no means unpleasant. Thermantidotes and *tatties* are yet more as comforts of life than necessaries, and so they have not yet been extensively brought into requisition. Sight-seers and durbarites throughout Oudh have been greatly disappointed, owing to the sudden illness of our popular Chief Commissioner. Dak garriwallas made, however, a very busy time of it, and for two or three days no carriages could be had either for love or money. A general damper has been cast on the whole province, but the gloom as far as the Oudh Commissioner goes seems to be slightly relieved by the ray of hope of a "step." During the absence of General Barrow Sir George Cowper, Bart., is to have charge of the Oudh portfolio, and everybody in the commission must enjoy for a time a little promotion. There will be no slight difficulty in filling up the Judicial Commissionership, and it will be no great wonder if somebody comes in from some other province. Seniority and judicial ability are both in favour of Mr. Currie; but those who appear to know best seem doubtful about him; nor does Mr. Gore Ouseley, whose claims are all but first, stand a better chance. The most likely man appears to be Mr. Capper, but he is so low in the list. In the same predicament lies Colonel Reid, our energetic and very worthy Commissioner, one of the best officers Oudh has had since its annexation. What a howl was raised, not against him, but against what was considered a glaring injustice, when on his coming back from furlough Mr. Carnegy had to revert to his Settlement duties. Well, all parties must now be happy, for Mr. Carnegy is once more a Commissioner, though not in Fyzabad. Nobody is going to act as his *locum tenens*, Mr. Woodburn, C.S., doing all the Settlement work of the district himself. The Ramnaomni festival passed off quietly, as usual. The number of pilgrims from the different parts of the country was as large, if not larger, than in other years; but the police arrangements were excellent, and though the Mahomedans were in the height of their Mohurrum excitement, no casualty has been reported, nor has there been any necessity of telegraphing to the Inspector General of Police for his assistance. Oudh appears to be very under-officered at present, as far at least as the police department is concerned, for we see a native inspector, Ram Narain, acting as District Superintendent of Police of Sultanpore during the absence on leave of Major Shaw. The *Pioneer* thinks this is the first appointment of the kind. I beg to contradict him. The first appointment of the kind, as far as my memory serves me, is that of Baboo Jagadish Mukerjee, for some time at Khoolnea in Bengal. Another Bengali gentleman got a similar appointment, but I cannot exactly say his whereabouts. There is however a little difference in the Bengal and Oudh appointments. The Bengali officers were educated men, but Mr. Ram Narain can hardly, I am told, sign his name in English. Railway works are progressing, though not so rapidly as the public were led to expect. I believe I am not far off the mark when I say that the line will not open for traffic before the close of the year. The permanent way has been laid nearly as far as Rudowli, half the way up to Lucknow, and engines and trollies carrying men and materials are continually moving up and down. But a thorough change in the whole plain has deferred all hope and made the heart sick. The railway department here lost a few days ago a very valuable officer in Mr. Baker, of the store department. The deceased was of a very gentle nature and amiable disposition, and a large number of friends and relations mourn his death. The deputy chief engineer, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, was here a few days ago with his office. They have all marched towards the Benares terminus, and on their return after two months the office of the chief engineer will be removed here, and Mr. Hederstedt will be permanently located here till the line opens. The weighing of opium has commenced. The civil authorities this time are up and doing. The *assamis* who bring opium, and very often pestilence and death, are prohibited from entering the city or cantonment. The municipal chuprasees should however have their eyes open, for I see now and then some stragglers both in the town and the military lines. Is it not possible to carry on the weighing outside the city altogether?—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

ARCHERY AT SIMLA.—Archery, which since the time of Sir William Gomm has never really flourished in Simla, is now, says the *Pioneer*, to be resuscitated. Lady Napier and several other ladies, in co-operation with some active members of the United Service Club, are taking a warm interest in the institution of a toxopholite club.

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—Mr. G. Hart will act as Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple on the return of that eminent financier from Srinuggur.

MEDICAL.—The Station of Punchmurree is to be included in the Allahabad circle of medical superintendence.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Grant, of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta, is compelled to leave the country at once, under medical advice. His health has quite broken down.

A NEW MAGAZINE.—The Rev. John Fordyce has undertaken the editorship of a monthly magazine at Simla, to be called "Mountain Echoes." The first number was to appear on the 15th April.

THE RAJAH OF NABHA.—The *Mofussilite* states that his Highness the Rajah of Nabha has had a relapse, and is again dangerously ill.

DEATH OF LEHNA SINGH.—The death of Sirdar Lehna Singh, Nazum of Rajpoora, in the territories of his highness the Maharajah of Puttiala, is announced.

A BOLD BENGALEE.—A Bengalee reformer, named Baboo Sasi Pershad Banerjee, has left Calcutta for a visit to England *with his wife.*

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived at Umballa on Monday, May 1, and inspected the whole of the troops on the brigade parade-ground, expressing himself gratified with their smart appearance and excellent discipline.

GENERAL BARROW.—The Chief Commissioner of Oudh was to have left Lucknow for Simla on Wednesday, May 3. The rich men of Lucknow are still distributing large sums in money and food to the poor of the city, in gratitude for the recovery of General Barrow.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Allan Hume, C.B., will be the first head of the new Agricultural Department. It is now probable also that Mr. Geoghegan, Under Secretary, will be detached from that department to strengthen the Agricultural.

NANCOWRY.—The Governor-General in Council observes that Nancowry is the well-known and long-used name of the harbour, and accordingly desires that it should be adopted as the name of the new Settlement at the Nicobars.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN NUGENT.—We regret to learn from the *Pioneer* of the death at Murree of Captain W. S. Nugent, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry Frontier Force. This officer died of consumption after a short illness. The disease was originally engendered at Kohat, brought on by several successive attacks of the deadly fever for which that station and Peshawur are so unfortunately famous.

POLYGAMY.—At the last meeting of the Sanatana Rakshini Sabha in Calcutta, the question of polygamy was warmly discussed by those present. The reformers are said to have had the best of the argument, and the president admitted the necessity of conforming to the times. The question is to be taken up again at the June meeting of this Society, which is said to be a conservative one.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.—The Bengal Military Accountant's-office has, an experimental measure (we learn from the *Englishman*) been attached to that of the Controller of Military Accounts. Captain Ferreau, ordered down from Allahabad, is in charge of the new branch office. If the plan succeeds, the Military Accountant's offices at Bombay and Madras will be placed upon a similar footing. The monthly savinu effected is equivalent to the difference between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600, staff.

NEWS FROM CABUL.—Yakoob Khan little more than a week ago was reported utterly beaten; a few days later he had attacked and captured Fort Ghorian, and the feeling of Herat, always strongly in his favour, was sufficiently tempting to cause him once more to try the wheel of fortune.—Two Europeans who have become Mahomedans arrived recently at Candahar, and have been sent on to Cabul, where it is supposed the Ameer will give them service. They profess to have had much experience in drilling troops, casting guns, and other service of a like character.—*Friend of India.*

SPORT IN LOWER BENGAL.—A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, writing from Purneah, records a splendid hunting tour in the Coosy desert. Equally good sport was met with last year in the same jungles. Here is the bag:—"One rhinoceros, nine tigers, and a cub, two buffaloes, seventy-six deer, forty-two pigs, fourteen partridges, five floricans, ten quails, one snipe, and one hare." The rhinoceros gave a grand chase and afforded great fun. It would have been shot last year but for imprudent firing at buffaloes driving it away. It was found in the same cover.

FINANCIAL.—It is understood that when the few gentlemen (only one or two) who have already been encouraged to accept nominations to the Financial Department shall have been absorbed by the occurrence of vacancies, further admissions to the department are likely to be determined by a modified form of competitive examination in India. Hitherto candidates have been appointed only by the Financial Member or the Governor General.—At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Government of India has authorised the abolition of circle treasuries and the re-establishment of district treasuries in the provinces.

SIR W. MUIR.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. was to leave Allahabad on the 15th April, proceeding *viâ* Etah, Budaon, and Bareilly to Nynee Tal, where his Honour would probably arrive on the evening of the 20th.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We have been requested to correct a mistake into which the *Indian Daily News* has fallen, which mistake was reproduced in our last Overland Summary, in stating that the officer of the Financial Department at Lahore, who has recently been removed from his situation for certain irregularities, was "one of those who lately came out to this country." Only three officers can answer the description of having "lately come out to this country"—Mr. E. Gay, Deputy Comptroller-General, Calcutta; Mr. E. Ridle, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, British Burmah; and Mr. Tudor Trevor, Examiner of Claims, Bombay. Now all of these, we are happy to say, are in the full enjoyment of their substantive appointments, and are justly regarded as valuable officers of the important department to which they belong.—*Times of India.*

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.—At last we seem to be at the end of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal's claims, or at least of the possibility of making them good. The Duke of Argyll, after reading a close and telling despatch from the Government of India, finds that nothing stated by the Nawab is weighty enough to overturn the decision of 1864. All that the Nawab gains is that the loan of three lakhs of rupees, promised to him by the Duke in 1869, shall be made an absolute payment out of the Deposit Fund of the Nizamut, instead of a loan. There is no doubt whatever that in the long list of grievances preferred by the Nawab, and on his behalf, some were very real, but time levels even grievances, and the Nawab, defeated himself, may take comfort that after his death his family will be all right, even where he has failed. That ought to compensate for everything. The despatch of the Government of India is very decided and forcible, and the Duke's summing up of the whole reads exceedingly like the "finis" of a story.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY.—General Fraser Tytler, C.B., was to assume command of the Allahabad Division on Thursday, May 4.—The titles of Chief Inspector and District Inspectors of Musketry are about, says the *Pioneer*, to be abolished. In their stead the officer holding the former appointment will be styled Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, while the old District Inspectors will receive the prefix of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Divisions to which they may be attached. "This is one of the great pieces of military reform which are being initiated during the present season of alarm. No real change will be involved; and as the rose by any other name is supposed to smell as sweet, we may reasonably hope that the efficiency of this branch of the staff will not be seriously impaired by this stupendous innovation." The good service pension rendered disposable by the death of Major-General Sir H. Durand was, on the recommendation of the Government of India, conferred by the Home Government on Major General Broome, who died a few weeks ago on the passage to England.

INDIGENOUS JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.—The *Indian Daily News* tells an anecdote illustrating the native idea of joint-stock companies. A cunning native, it appears, started a joint-stock company to trade in rice. He induced the people to believe that if they paid their shares to an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of purchasing rice from the eastern districts they could obtain their daily supplies free of cost. At the end of each year, when the accounts are made up and the profits ascertained, the same would be divided among them. "I got my idea," said the native, "from the *sahibs*. The Great Eastern Hotel," said he, "has a very large number of shareholders, and they got all they wanted from the hotel without paying for it. Each shareholder was provided with a ticket, and he had only to show the ticket to get all that he wanted." "Capital idea that," said the shareholders, and each paid Rs. 10 as his first call. The great joint-stock company came into life, a large godown was stocked with rice, but as soon as the stock was eaten the company went into liquidation. The projector soon after disappeared. The shareholders now accuse the directors of having eaten too much.

THE VICEROY AND HIS SHIKAR.—The Governor-General left Moondia Ghat for Pillibheet on the morning of the 26th April. He will inspect the head works of the protected canal *en route*. The sport has been very good, including seventeen tigers, besides leopards, sambar, and gonds innumerable. On the 24th a particularly successful drive resulted in four tigers falling in about three minutes within the cordon which had been drawn round them. "A more picturesque sight could not be conceived than was afforded by the long lines of elephants advancing from all sides, throwing out skirmishers and flankers, now sloping from some impassable quagmire, now stopping to form line, now driven back in parts by some fierce rush of the forest kings, a rolling fire ever bursting out from some position or other of the storming party; the ivy-green grass, nine feet high, furrowed every second by the wild rush of tigers seeking to escape—all this in a deep forest glade, once the course of an ancient mighty river with rounded pebbles scattered beneath in the grass; the setting sun tinging all with brilliant colours, and the mighty Himalayas, rosy red, grandly looming over the trees upon the tumult and slaughter beneath." We have only time to add that on this occasion Dr. Fayrer's professional science exhibited itself in the way his bullets sought out mortal

.ept on this occasion a large proportion of the tigers fell y's own rifle.—*Pioneer*, May 4.

ATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.—The Report of the Asiatic Bengal for the year 1870 bears witness to the healthy con- that association. It is true that during the year under notice the Society lost 57, while it gained only 28 members, thus reducing the total on the lists to 414 (the smallest number since 1866), but the finances have improved, and the demand for the Society's publications has extended over a much wider area than heretofore. The contributions of papers and specimens have also been numerous and regular. The actual income for the year has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 745, while that of the expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 582, which, added to the balance of Rs. 1,540, left to the credit of the society at the close of 1869, makes the grand total of cash in hand (apart from the reserved fund in Government Securities of Rs. 2,000) Rs. 2,867. This sum will be found of great use duing the present year, when it is proposed to improve the Society's building, and to enlarge the accommodation for the library. The president elected for 1871 is the Hon. Mr. Justice Phear; the vice-presidents are Dr. Oldham, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Baboo Rajendralala Mittra; and the secretaries, Colonel Hyde, R E., Mr. Blochmann, and Dr. Stoliczka. The members of the Council are the president, the vice-president, the secretaries, Dr. W. W. Hunter, Colonel Thuillier, R.A., Messrs. Blandford, Atkinson, and Gay, Dr. Ewart, Dr. Innis, and Baboo Davendra Mallika.—*Pioneer*.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AT AGRA.—His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala left Agra for Delhi by the 10.20 train on the evening of Wednesday; the salute due to his rank was fired on the following morning. He arrived on the evening of the 22nd. During his stay in Agra his Excellency closely inspected the garrison and all connected with it. On the morning of the 23rd, Sunday, after divine service, he visited the hospitals of the Royal Artillery and the 65th, minutely inspecting both; from thence he went to the hospitals of the two N I. corps, the 1st and 40th. On the following morning, the 24th, he had the 1st N.I. on parade from 5-15 to 8 A.M., and in the evening the 40th N.I. from 5-15 till it was quite dark. The morning of the 25th was devoted to a close inspection of the recently arrived 65th. The barrack-rooms were then closely examined; and the regiment was then ordered to parade, and was put through several manœuvres till 7-15 A.M. In the evening at 5 o'clock his Excellency visited the fort. He was met at the Delhi gate by the Staff, &c., and by Mr. Furnival, C.E., of the Rajpootana State Railway, who explained the course the railway would take on its approach to the fort. His Excellency then went round the ramparts, visited the barracks and the military prison, and inspected the company of the 65th and the Garrison Battery (7-22nd R.A.). On the morning of the 26th all the troops turned out at 5-15 A.M. for brigade exercise. After marching past the force was put through a few movements by the Brigadier General. The infantry portion then marched away, leaving the F-19 R.A. for inspection. On the evening of the 26th Lord Napier visited the Roman Catholic Institution. The visit was quite of an unofficial character, but it was not forgotten that many orphans of gallant soldiers have found a home there, and are being educated to be useful members of society.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 29.

THE WAR IN THE KHYBER.—The Mir Akhor, who was recently taken prisoner by the Khyberees, has been released after a short imprisonment. The Amir of Cabul was obliged to exchange for him the Khyberee prisoners who had been seized and sent to Cabul. As we lately announced, a severe battle took place on the 16th (? 15), in which the Cabul troops behaved so shamefully as to provoke the laughter of their enemies. General rejoicings went on among the Khyberees, who have dubbed Mir Akhor as *ahmuk ka-beta* (the son of a fool). When Mir Akhor reported the affair to the Amir, the Amir asked him how it was that he had not mentioned in his despatches Sultan Mahomed Khan, who was well known for his personal strength and courage. The Mir Akhor replied that he had taken no part in the fight! Inquiry was then made of Sultan Mahomed himself, who replied that the Amir's order came to Mir Akhor, and not to him, and that if he had joined in the battle he might have been killed in doing what was no duty of his, and his family and friends left without a protector. Of course his only motive was jealousy of the Jellalabad Governor, and his conduct seems to have been rather peculiar, like some of the Highland clans at Culloden. The Amir at once sent orders to the Sultan to march with his troops and co-operate against the Khyberees, and the Amir himself has forwarded large stores of ammunition and provisions on camels to the front. Three thousand men are repairing the road between Ali Musjid and Jumrood, and appointing stages every three kos, at each of which twenty sowars are stationed. They receive Rs. 32 per month, which is double the ordinary pay. If any combination is to be made it must be done by the Amir himself, as it is plain his generals are jealous of each other and are, perhaps, incompetent. He ordered Mir Akhor after his defeat to withdraw his army in the direction of Cabul and report himself personally immediately. The Sirdars Shere Dil Khan, Mahomed Hoosein and others remonstrated with the Amir on this order. They represented that things were bad enough already, but if he recalled his troops and punished a general, the people of Cabul would be inclined to ridicule his army, which would itself be disheartened. His own reputation, also, would be lessened throughout the world. To this the Amir moodily made no reply. He has of late been attacked by fits of despondency, which have been increased by bad news from the West. —*Indian Public Opinion*, April 28.

AN EASTERN DARWIN.—*A propos* of Darwin's latest book, it would seem that there is nothing new under an Eastern sun. In the course of our reading, we came, the other day, across a curious character in the person of a Muhammadan saint of the name of Mahmúd. This Darwinius prior, who lived in the time of Timúr, about A.D. 1400, in a village in Gilan, near the Caspian Sea, issued a *fatwah*—an article which has become pretty well known to our readers lately—and in which the Muhammadan soul rejoices. This *fatwah* was to the effect that with him, Mahmúd, the Islamitic dispensation had come to an end. The Muhammadans have found passages in the Bible in which the coming of Muhammad is foretold, and Mahmúd discovered a verse in the Koran in which his advent was indisputably predicted. He had only, of course, to announce his divine mission and personality, to attract round him a large number of disciples, and this number increased so rapidly and to such an extent that the Persian Government took serious alarm, and the Mullas denounced Mahmud as an arch-heretic. With all this and his peculiar tenets we have no immediate concern at present, but his ideas on Creation are of some interest at this time. He maintained that the notions on this subject entertained by the mankind of his day were derived from so many myths. The *alpha* of Creation was, he said, an atom of earth, or, as he calls it, "nuktah-i-khak," (Query—protoplastic jelly ?). This atom of earth, which seems to have had the mark of the Beast on it, underwent strange changes, and in course of time became spread abroad in the shape of plants; the plants by gradual development became animals, and to this class belongs Man. But not rapidly did this grand result ensue, for we are told that when man had sufficiently developed himself, so as to form a distinct species, the "human form divine" was still very imperfect (gorilla-like ?). Since then, however, it had been gradually throwing off impurities and advancing in glory generation after generation, until it reached its perfection in the person of Mahmud, with whom Islam came to an end. This is Mahmud's "Ascent of Man," and it affords abundance of food for speculation to philosophers who love to moralise on such matters. If there be any truth in the theory of the transmigration of souls, Darwin's *alter ego* seems to have existed some five hundred years ago near the shores of the Caspian. That this Mahmud found supporters neither few nor lukewarm is proved by the fact that his idea spread so rapidly that, though persecuted with fire and sword, his disciples still existed towards the end of the sixteenth century, when the last of them came to India, and was protected by Akbar.—*Englishman*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 26. Mary and Emma, Thompson, Galle; Sumatra, Roberts, Liverpool; Pak Wan, Shell, Hong Kong.—28. Himalaya, Preston, London; Essex, Hodder, London.—30. Str. Arcot, Day, London; str. Hindoostan, De Smidt, Hong Kong; City of Nankin, Muir, Bombay; str. Punjaub, Starratt, Moulmain.—May 2. Str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Camorta; Berbice, Latto, Bombay; Madras, James, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April 27. Str. Delhi.—28. Strs. Moulmain, Mahratta, Timoor Shaw.—29. City of Ningpo.—30. Florence.—May 2. Str. Athol.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 2, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 10 to 97 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	97 14 to 98 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 2 to 113 6
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 10 to 105 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 100*
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	250 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1445 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	555 to 560
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	76 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	120 to 125 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	45 to 50
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 237
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	210 to —

Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	...	...	250	...	153	to	165
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	...	...	500	...	162½	to	—
India General Steam Navigation Company					1000	...	335	to	340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	...	...	...		500	...	500	to	600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	...	...	...		£12½	...	105	to	—
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	...	...	10	...	68	to	70
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	...	...	1300	...	370	to	—
Punjab Bank	...	...	...	...	100	...	80	to	81
Simla Bank	...	...	...	...	500	...	555	to	560
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	...	...	200	...	60	to	61
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	...	...	£10	...	22	to	23

FREIGHTS.

	To London.		To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £3 0 0 to £0 0 0	...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	... 3 7 6 to 0 0 0	...	Nominal.
Rice	... 3 17 6 to 0 0 0	...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0	...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0	...	Nominal.
Cotton	... 3 15 0 to 0 0 0	...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 3.—We have still to report a continuance of the dulness which has so long been the rule in this market, and though in a few instances a slight improvement may have taken place, the aggregate of transactions is exceedingly limited. GREY SHIRTINGS: At the lower quotations for 39-inch, a moderate business has been transacted since our last. In 45-inch a few small transactions are reported at about quotations; 60-inch to 60-inch are neglected. JACCONETS, low to medium makes, have been saleable to a fair extent at last mail's rates. BLEACHED Goods are generally quiet, except JACCONETS, which are moderately saleable. GREY TWIST: After our last a better demand began to be experienced for 40's, and a fair business has since been done at, in some cases, slightly firmer rates; other numbers are dull, and generally lower. COLOURED TWIST remains very dull indeed.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 3.—SALTPETRE: There has been a fair demand both for Europe and America during the week, but prices have not risen to any great extent, owing to large arrivals, the stock having risen to about 8,500 bags. RICE: There has been a slight rise in prices, owing more to supplies having come in, but slowly, rather than to any increased demand. LINSEED: The demand both for England, America, especially the latter, has been sufficient to cause a slight rise in prices, to which the small supplies on hand have also contributed. RAPESEED: There has been a good steady trade done during the week, but without any alteration in prices, though the tendency is, if anything, downwards. POPPYSEED: A few contracts have been entered into for the new crop for delivery in one or two months at Rs. 4-2 to 4-3. RAW SILK: The market continues in a very unsatisfactory state. In Calcutta there are so few purchasers that producers are shipping on their own account. Lyalls and Watsons are asking Rs. 23-8 for their Rangamultys and Surdahs, but without effecting a sale. Fifty-two bales of the March bund—Ranganatty, Gonatea, and Rangetty—have been sold at from Rs. 22 to 22-8, and some native Jungypore and Cossimbazar at from Rs. 15 to 16-8. CORAHS: There have been a few corges shipped on native account, owing to the impossibility of finding purchasers at the present market rates. The stocks still continue large.

Madras.

JUDICIAL.—It is understood that the Madras Chief Justice has intimated to the Home authorities his intention to retire from the service by the end of the current year.

PONDICHERRY.—M. Bontemps, the ex-Governor of Pondicherry, returns to France on the 7th of May. During his tenure of office he has accomplished many improvements in the colony.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL PEARSE.—We regret to learn from the *Madras Times* that Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Pearse, of the Royal Artillery at Cannanore, has met with a sad accident in the racket-court of that station, where he was hit by a ball with great force on the left eye. It is feared that the sight of the eye will be affected.

DEATH OF MAJOR HAINES.—The *Bangalore Herald* regrets to have to record the death of Major Haines, formerly of the 9th M.N.I., and latterly attached to the Mysore Commission. "In his younger days, he was considered one of the best and smartest adjutants in the service, and his handsome commanding presence was all in his favour. His death will be sincerely regretted by many."

THE COAST OF AVA.—The storm which threatened in British Burmah seems to have blown over. His Majesty has repudiated any intention of departing from the principles of free trade, and though he has virtually monopolised the trade in piece-goods, his commercial subjects have recovered from their alarm. The Political Agent at Mandalay reports that his Majesty's conduct is in every way most satisfactory.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The following is the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Madras Government, appointing a successor to General McCleverty in the command of the Madras ARMY:—"India Office, London, April 4, 1871.—My Lord,—I have to inform your lordship that, in consequence of the information received from you by telegraph, of the departure of Lieutenant-General W. A. McCleverty from Madras, with the intention of returning to England, her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-General Frederick Paul Haines being placed on the Staff of the army in India, with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General."

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN BURMAH.—The *Englishman* reports excellent progress on the part of the expedition to Zimmay which reached Hmineloongyee on the 7th of April, the twelfth day after starting, without having met with any mishaps or delays. They appear to have found the road generally good; but between the Thoungyin and the Mayngaw Nullah it crosses some steep hills and a stony ravine. The highest point reached was, by the barometer, nearly 2,000 feet above the Thoungyin. Captain Lowndes, however, fears the route would be a difficult one for a railroad. The country is reported to be disturbed. Karennees from the West were on their way to attack the Thitgoungs; and Kolan with 3,000 men was threatening to make a raid on Hmineloongyee or on Zimmay. A large force was expected from Zimmay in a day or two.

MAULED BY A TIGER.—A very serious accident happened on the 21st of April to a young coffee planter, Mr. A. Allardice, in the Kudoor district, while out tiger shooting. The animal had been shot and apparently killed, when all the party approached to examine it. Suddenly it sprang up, knocked Mr. Allardice over and rolled with him some thirty feet down a steep hill till stopped by a tree. Here it tried to seize him by the neck, but he interposed his right hand, which it caught in its teeth and worried. By this time the Gowdas approaching drew off its attention, it released the hand, and its victim tried to roll from under it. This motion again attracted its notice, and it seized him by the boot. Fortunately, however, its strength was almost spent, it tore the boot but missed the foot, and a desperate kick in the face sent it rolling to the bottom of the hill. Mr. Allardice is a good deal clawed on the back and left arm, and his right hand and wrist are dreadfully gashed and mangled, the fangs having passed quite through the back and palm, breaking the bones of the middle finger. The apothecary at Chickmagloor (thirty-five miles distant) was at once sent for, and Mr. Allardice was taken to his brother's bungalow at Baloor. He has since been carried into Chickmagloor, and is happily doing very well.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 27. Str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta; str. City of Cambridge, Smith, Calcutta.—29. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta; str. Nile, ——, London.—30. Madusa, ——, London; str. Europe, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Dacca.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. Rich, Capt. Boyle, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Patterson, Messrs. Young, Chas, Mills, Darwood, S. Hall, Bowden, Bannan, Perman, and Macfarlane, Mr. Morris, wife, and child, Condr. Kelly and wife, Mr. Swenton.

Per str. City of Cambridge.—Capt. A. D. Dundas, R.N., Rev. W. Thomson, Mr. Lisant, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Bugshaw and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and two children, Col. and Mrs. Foddy and six children, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Manderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Woody, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Maule, Miss Winger.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—S. Black, Mrs. E. Lecot, Mr. E. De la Touche, Capt. Playfair, Mr. Newcome, Mr. Chapman, Col. Chippendale, Mr. J. Burke, Mrs. Herschell. For GALLE.—Mr. C. Murry, Mr. Hoyes. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Kay. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. A. Kelly. For BARNDIST.—Major and Mrs. MacMahon and child, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. Grenhill and child, Mr. J. J. Ross, Mr. Aitkin. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Cromie, Miss Chambers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Whinfield, Mr. W. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Fergusson, Mrs. Chivers and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Upward, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, two Misses and Masters Christian and five children, Mrs. Pigott, Miss Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Beecher and two infants, Mrs. Molony and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. D. McPherson, Mr. W. Munro, Mrs. Armstrong and two children, Mr. Stansfield, Mrs. Barton, Mr. R. Leach, Mr. D. Bilham, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson.

Per str. Nile.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Pearson and family, Mr. W. Ricard, Mr. G. F. Traill, Mr. Oldfield, Miss Oldfield. For MADRAS.—Two Misses Carter, Mrs. Williams. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. H. and Mrs. Scongall, Mrs. Cockburn and family, Mr. F. Barnes, Mrs. Thorlow, Mrs. Thorburn.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. Str. Madras, ——, Calcutta.—28. Dacca, ——, Bombay.—30. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca.—For GALLE.—Mr. H. Gale, Mr. C. Phillips. For COLOMBO.—Mr. E. Dale, Mr. A. Greig.

Per str. Madras.—From MADRAS.—For BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. W. W. Arbuthnot. For GOPAULPORE.—Mr. F. J. P. Minchin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. C. A. Orr, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Edgecome, Mrs. Broughton and infant, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, Mr. E. Webster, Mrs. Webster and three children, Mr. P. A. Punnett, Lieut. Little, Mr. J. W. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer and two infants, Master Gray, Capt. G. H. Tillard, Lieut. C. Walker, Mr. T. Putnam, Mr. W. R. James, Mr. T. Hudson, Capt. Wilson's two children. For BARNDIST.—Mr. W. T. Blair, Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, Mrs. Woodroffe and two children, Captain G. R. Gibbs. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. McInroy and infant, Col. Haultain.

Commercial.

Madras, May 2, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 5-16 to 1 11⅜
Credit to 6 months	1 11 3-16 to ¼ Credits.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 45½ per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1850-57 ...	6½
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	1½ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	1½ dis.
Ditto	1842-43 ...	1½ dis.
Ditto	1854-55 ...	1½ dis.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Skins, £4. 16s.

Bombay.

Sir S. Fitzgerald.—H. E. the Governor left Malabar Point by the *May Frere* for Bancote River, en route to Mahableshwar, at a late hour on Sunday night (April 30).

The Germans in Bombay.—The Germans of Bombay have had a very successful banquet (presided over by the Consul, Mr. Gumpert,) in celebration of the peace.

Dr. Livingstone.—Authentic tidings have been received in Bombay from Zanzibar of Dr. Livingstone. He was eight months ago in good health but destitute. Supplies had been sent to him.

Kattywar.—It has been officially notified in Kattywar that Government have sanctioned the administrations of Rajcote, Limree, and Gondul States being conducted in the names of the several minor chiefs.

The late Gaikwar.—It is now not improbable that an heir may be born to the late Gaikwar. The Hon. Mr. Tucker left Bombay for Baroda on the 1st to visit the Ranee and ascertain her present wishes.

A Handsome Offer.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readmoney is said to have made an offer to Government of Rs. 50,000 to build a Lunatic Asylum at Bombay, on condition that Government contribute a like sum.

Persian Gulf.—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, writing on the 8th April, reports a rumour at Bushire of the plague having shown itself at Deyer, a port situated some ninety miles to the southward of Bushire, and states his unprofessional impression that the cholera now prevailing is in its origin attributable to the famine from which the neighbourhood of Bushire has suffered.

The Water Supply of Bombay.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that "on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 250,000 to the Bombay municipality, with a view to enable that corporation to carry out certain works connected with the water supply of the town, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The amount is to be repaid in twelve years by an instalment of about Rs. 20,800 a year."

Death of Captain G. Baillie.—We regret to learn of the death at Mhow, on the night of the 27th April, of Captain George Baillie, Executive Engineer at that station. Captain Baillie belonged to the Bengal Invalid Battalion, and had, prior to the Mutiny, served in the Bengal Artillery, from which corps he was invalided after the fall of Delhi, where he received several severe wounds. The deceased officer was buried with military honours on the evening of the 28th ultimo, Major-General Sir G. Malcolm and all the officers off duty attending.

Rajcoomar College.—The Political Agent of Kattywar has expressed much gratification in receiving a report from Mr. Macnaughten, Principal of the Rajcoomar College, of the undermentioned Princes having taken up their residence and commenced their studies in the College :—H.H. Tukhutsingjee, Thakor Saheb of Bhownuggur ; Hurrisingjee, Bhayad of Bhownuggur ; Thakor Sahib Waghjee of Morvee ; Coover Hurbhumjee of Morvee ; Koover Mansingjee, heir apparant, Paleetana ; Thakor Sahib Jusvutsingjee of Limree ; Thakor Sahib Bewajee of Rajcote ; Koover Dajeeraj, heir apparent, Wadwan ; Babee Samutkhan, shareholder of Bantwa ; and Babee Unvur Khan, shareholder of Bantwa.

Public Works Expenditure in Bombay.—In conformity with instructions conveyed in a recent despatch from the Secretary of State, the Government of India has (we are informed by the *India Daily News*) requested the Bombay Government to reduce the expenditure in the Public Works Department in that presidency as much as practicable, in the same way as has been done in Bengal, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, and to submit a report on the said reductions, for transmission to the India House. The Government is said to have desired that the subordinate establishement in that department should be reduced with a view to lessen expenditure, and where there are two Divisional Executive Engineers in close proximity to each other, one of them should be abolished, and the two divisions of the Public Works, so situated, should be amalgamated.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 27. Str. Australia, White, Suez.—28. Rinaldo, Hosse, Newport.—29. Cavour, Murphy, Liverpool; Statesman, Williamson, Calcutta.—30. T. E. Lemen, Anderson, Liverpool; Phette Allam, Rowe, Calcutta; str. Sunda, Coates, Hong Kong.—May 1. Str. Asia, McCallum, Calcutta; East, Callander, Calcutta; str. Orestes, Marinovich, Trieste.—2. Str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Malabar Coast; str. Gogo, Johns, Glasgow.—3. Isabella Kerr, Evans, Glasgow; Juventa, Holme, Liverpool; Caldera, Moated, Newcastle; City of Berlin, Warden, Glasgow; Cannanore, Patrouilleau, Calcutta; Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins, Liverpool; William Steuart, Cack, Rangoon; str. Virago, Brown, London.—4. Lord Canning, Bentley, London; Index, Kerr, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—Capt. W. N. Yates. Mr. C. M. Dick, Mr. H. C. Mance, Lieut. col. R. Ranken, Lieut. J. Drew, Mr. C. N. Dick, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. J. J. Adler, Mrs. Radford and four children, Mrs. Braxton and child, Messrs. G. and B. Browne, Mrs. Wooler, Col. Hunter, Dr. Bolton. From Brindisi.—Mons. Oscar Got, Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mrs. E. East, Lieut. col. C. E. Bates, Mr. S. R. Turnbull. From Suez.—Miss Turner.

DEPARTURES.

April 23. White Jacket, Johnson, Hull; Omar Pasha, De Costa, Calcutta; Melseal Bahar, Nacoda, Akyab; str. Cartago Nova, Reed, Liverpool; str. Magdala, Davidson, Odessa.—29. Night Hawk, Spence, Calcutta, via Madras; str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; Bonnie Dundee, Connor, Liverpool; Annie, Baker, Colombo and Rangoon.—May 1. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Karrachee.—2. City of Seringapatam, Murray, Calcutta; str. Apis, Forti, Trieste, &c.—3. Hindoostan, Coombe, Calcutta.—4. Baringa, Williams, Falmouth; str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Malabar Coast; str. Berar, Lunham, Trieste.—6. Mail str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Brindisi.—Mr. J. Sheldon, Col. G. G. Moxon, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Marsack, Mr. A. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor and three children, Col. Scott, Master Osborne, Lieut. H. Howell, Major and Mrs. Godby, Capt. Moriarty, Capt. A. Vallaings, Dr. G. Henderson, Lieut. col. Francis, Mr. Patten, Rev. F. W. Homer, Mr. H. Hollenan, Mr. Holmes, C.S., Capt. Walker. For Southampton.—Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, Mr. G. Brunton, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. Prager, Mrs. Bridge and two children, Mrs. Bell and two children, Col. E. Thompson, Mr. J. Reid, Miss Chaytor, Mr. T. E. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Luxesmore and three children, Mrs. Goldclough and child, Surgeon major Brown, Major Champain, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. W. Fead, Mr. W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. H. Shaw and two children, Mr. R. Pattison, Capt. Macnaghten, Mr. A. McKechnie, Capt. Cockburn, Capt. H. Beckley, Col. E. H. Fisher, Mr. R. Reeve, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. H. Hayloch, Capt. Howley, Mrs. Randell, Mr. Mylott, Major and Mrs. R. Cadell and two children, Mrs. Brown and three children, Capt. Bartlett, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. Rawlinson, Capt. T. E. Soady, Miss E. L. Cooper.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 5, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—							
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11d.	
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11¾d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11¾d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up							...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)								Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)							...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)							...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—								
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Prere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Prere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)							...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)							...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)							...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)							...	Rs. 100 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97¾	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	...	,,	96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...	...	} ,,	98½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	...	...	...	...		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	...	...	...	...		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	,,	106¼
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	,,	113¼

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces		203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas								106-1
Spree Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	...	per Tola		15-1
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, May 6.—The market generally has again been very dull, without, however, any change in prices. The dulness appears to be attributable to the almost entire absence of any inquiry on account of the interior. Grey Goods: For Shirtings the demand continues to be small. Printers are quiet; 3 lbs., Rs. 2-2½; 4 lbs., Rs. 2-14½ to 3; and 5 lbs., Rs. 3-10. Madapollams: 32-inch 2¼ lbs., Rs. 1-12 to 1-13; 3 lbs., Rs. 2-1 to 2-2½, in T-Cloths sales have been effected for 29-inch 3¾ lbs., at Rs. 2; 5½ lbs., Rs. 3-6½; and 7 lbs., Rs. 4-8½. Of Jacconets, 45-inch 2¼ lbs. sold at Rs. 2-8; and Mulls, 40-inch, at Rs. 2. Bleached Goods have continued quiet, with no change in prices. Dyed and Printed Goods have also been quiet. Turkey Red Goods: The market continues weak; 7-8th Cambrics, Rs. 4-3½ to 4-10; 9-8th Cambrics, Rs. 5-2; Hoodnecs, Rs. 6½. Grey Yarns have continued dull, with a slight change in prices; Water, No. 20, 8¾ annas; Water, No. 30, 9¼ annas; Yellow Twist, 14¾ annas. Metals: The market remains unaltered in all descriptions. We have to report the following sales:—Copper Braziers, Rs. 44; Copper Tiles, Australian, Rs. 41; Yellow Metal Braziers, Rs. 37-2; Swedish Bar, Rs. 40-8.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, May 6.—Cotton: Notwithstanding the still too high prices ruling here, a very large business has been done both in Bombay and up-country; but, excepting Dharwar Sawginned, which has fallen Rs. 5 per candy, last week's quotations have been maintained. The business done in Bombay, for export, aggregates about 12,000 candies, which does not include the business done up-country. The principal purchases were in the following descriptions:—Dholleras and Bhownuggur, Dharwar Sawginned, Oomrawuttee, Verumgaum, Machine-ginned Broach, Barsey, and Veravul. The market closes steady. Below we append our quotations, viz.:—

Oomrawuttee	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 153	to 162
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	158	165
Khandeish	...	...	...	...	...	135	145
Dholleras and Bhownuggur	...	...	...	...	...	166	167
Dharwar Sawginned	...	...	...	...	...	170	

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CIVIL.

BADGLEY, Capt. W. F., asst. superint., 1st grade, Topographical Survey, Chota Nagpore div., to offic. as a dep. superint., 3rd grade, in charge of the Khasia and Garo Hill Survey, during the abs., on furl., of Major Godwin-Austen. April 29.

BAILEY, Lieut. F., R.E., superint. of instruction, sappers and miners, servs. placed at disposal of the P.W.D. April 29.

BAYLEY, W. G., asst. controller, 1st grade, to offic. as dep. controller, central office of accounts, Bengal, during abs., on privilege leave, of Mr. W. A. Billings. Mr. Bayley assumed charge of the above duties on April 17. April 20.

BEVERLY, W. G., surveyor, 1st grade, sub branch of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is prom. to the senior dept. as an assist. superint. of the 2nd grade, with effect from April 1, v. Mr. G. Shelverton, deceased. April 29.

BLYTH, G. H., revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, att. to 2nd div., Lower Provs., having reported his return to duty on the expiration of the leave dated March 20, is transfd. to Delhi and Hissar div., with effect from April 21. No. 54.

BURGESS.—Erratum.—In the notification of this dept., No. 5,015, dated Nov. 16 last, announcing the arrival of Mr. G. D. Burgess, Bengal C.S., for "9th ultimo," read "9th instant." No. 1,983.

CAMPBELL, A. C., asst. comr. of Burpettah, is prom. to 1st grade of asst. comissioners. April 21.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. H. M., R.E., is app. an asst. superint. of 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. April 29.

COWLEY, F. W., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah, in the 2nd grade during the abs., on furl., of Mr. E. D. Lockwood. April 22.

CUNNINGHAM, H. S., Govt. advocate, Punjab, app. to offic. as sec. to the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations, assumed charge of this office on April 11.

DRYSDALE, A., asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, on prob., is confd. in his appt. April 29.

DUNCAN, R. B., dep. controller of public works accounts, Bombay, is app. to offic. as controller of public works account, Hyderabad, during the absence of Capt. Trevor. April 29.

FITZGERALD, G., assumed charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Madras, on April 3.

GOODFELLOW, Capt. G. N., assumed charge of his appt. as offic. political agent of Baghelcund on March 30. As a temp. arrangement, H.E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Capt. Goodfellow, the offic. political agent of Baghelcund, the powers of a mag. under the operation of Act XXV. of 1861, within the land ceded by the native States of Bundelcund for railway purposes. April 29.

GRAVES, F., to offic., until further orders, as dist. supt. of police, Cuttack, from the date on which Mr. J. H. Thompson may make over charge to him. April 22.

GREY, Lieut. L. J. H., asst. comr., has been placed in cargo of the Loharduggah Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. April 26.

GREY, R. E., to be a member of, and sec. to, the local com. of public instruction at Gowhatty. April 26.

HEWETT, Capt. J. N. B., asst. comr. of Pertabgurh, in Oude, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of that dist., v. Mr. C. R. Crommelin, who is about to proceed on furl. to Europe.

HOUSMAN, F., recorder of Rangoon, is app. to act also as recorder of Moulmein during the temp. absence on duty of Mr. J. Coryton. April 29. [April 21.

JOHNSTON, J. H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Durbhungah.

KRIENS, C., temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Cossye div. on the afternoon of April 18. No. 86.

LE BRETON, Lieut., offic. dep. controller, N.W.P., is app. to officiate as dep. controller of public works accounts, Bombay, during absence of Duncan. April 29. [No. 1,975.

MACKENZIE, C. J., is permitted to resign the civil service from Jan. 6.

MADDOCK, Dep. coll., is placed in charge of the Gya treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. April 26.

NUTHALL, Major gen. W. F., received charge of the Munnipoor political agency on March 25. No. 821.

PAGE, W. H., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Goalundo, in Furreedpore. April 26.

SALE, Lieut. M. T., R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, attached to the garrison engineer's div., Fort William, is app. to Barrackpore div. No. 129.

SCOTT, D., to officiate as an asst. superint. of police, British Burmah, with effect from March 18.

SMITH, G. C. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Soopool, in Bhaugulpore. The orders of April 10, appointing Mr. W. G. Black to have charge of sub div. of Soopool, are cancelled.

STEWART, Capt. W. J., of the staff corps, to be assist. superint. revenue survey. April 20.

TREVOR.—Mr. T. G. Trevor resumed charge of the office of examiner of claims, Bombay, on the forenoon of April 4. Mr. Trevor is re-appointed to offic. as assist. accountant general, Bombay, and the unused portion of the leave granted to him on the 9th March, 1870, is cancelled. April 29.

VOWELL, C. H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Wavell, or until further orders.

WALCOTT, Capt. E. Y., assist. comr., is posted to Durrung. April 26.

WAVELL, W., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, in the 2nd grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Hankey. April 25.

WELLS, W. S., to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furreedpore. April 26.

WILKINSON, C. J., to officiate as standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal, during leave of Kennedy. April 29.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSIONERS.

April 14, *No.* 160.—The offic. Chief Comr. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a coll. under Part V. of the Income-tax Act, No. XII. of 1871 :—

Nagpur district.—Capt. E. A. Pemberton, asst. comr.; Mr. R. Logan, asst. comr.

Bhandara.—Mr. D. Cameron, extra asst. comr.

Chanda.—Capt. W. Vertue, asst. comr.

Jabalpur.—Mr. W. A. Nedham, asst. comr.; Mr. J. P. Goodridge, asst. comr.

Sagar.—Mr. H. L. Dennys, extra asst. comr.

Seoni.—Lieut. D. Robertson, asst. comr.

Mandla.—Mr. T. L. Crawley, extra asst. comr.

Hoshungabad.—Capt. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr.

Harda (Hoshungabad).—Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, asst. comr.

Narsinghpur.—Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. comr.

Nimar.—Mr. L. Neill, asst. comr.

Chindwara.—Capt. F. B. Morris, asst. comr.

Raipur.—Mr. D. Sinclair, extra asst. comr.

Bilaspur.—Capt. W. L. Noverre, asst. comr.

MILITARY.

BAKER—JENNINGS—KAUNTZE.—Capt. G. A. A. Baker, 2nd squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., to officiate as 2nd in com., v. Graham, on furlough. Capt. R. M. Jennings, 3rd squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, v. Baker. Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st squadron subaltern 6th Bengal cav., to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, v. Jennings. Dated April 10.

BEATSON, Major gen. W. F., is transferred from Allahabad to Sirhind div., with effect from date on which Major gen. Fordyce proceeds on leave. April 18.

BELLAMY, Capt. P. L., 55th foot, station staff officer, Chuckrata, is app. a brigade major to complete the establishment, and in succession to Capt. H. P. Pearson, who vacates on the completion of his period of staff service. April 24.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. H., Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, attached to 12th N.I. for duty. April 18.

DOUGLAS—BRUCE.—Lieuts. A. B. Douglas and T. F. Bruce, of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from April 20 last.

DYCE.—The servs. of Lieut. C. C. Dyce, R.A., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

FITZGERALD, Capt. C. J. O., 2nd in com., 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. H. C. Dowker.

FORBES, Capt. E. M., is permitted to retain the app. of adjt. to 39th N.I., on prom. April 10.

FOX, Capt. E. S., attached to the 34th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Cumberlege, who has obtained furl. April 10.

HAYES, Lieut. M. H., R.A., 2nd wing subalt. 35th (the Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Jan. 18, 1870.

KINCHANT.—The servs. of Cornet J. C. Kinchant, 11th hussars, a candidate for the Bombay S.C., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay. April 29.

LINDSAY, Capt. A. F., 8th Bengal cav., is perm. to retain the app. of adj., on prom. April 10.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., 20th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 11th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Vanrenen, app. adjt. to 5th Bengal cav. Dated April 6.

MCRAE, Ensign A. S., 36th regt., 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., on probation, 41st N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Meacham, app. offic. adjt. 13th N.I. Dated April 10.

STILWELL, Lieut. T. F., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. 45th N.I., v. Woodruffe, vacated on prom. Dated April 10.

THACKERAY, Capt. E. T., v.c., R.E., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling. April 19.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK, &c.

April 29.—The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. A. B. Clare, general list, infantry, to be capt., from Feb. 22, in room of Capt. J. Gregory, deceased.

Capt. (lieut. in 104th foot) H. J. Woodward, general list, inf., to rank from Dec. 31 last, in room of Capt. W. H. Brind, 104th foot, cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal fus., exchanged into 103rd foot.

Capt. E. M. Forbes, general list, inf., to rank from Jan. 5, in room of Capt. G. P. Cumming, staff corps, late 4th European regt., retired.

EXCHANGES.

H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers, which was provisionally sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C. in India, in G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 24, 1870:—

Lieut. and local capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, to 2nd batt. 19th foot.
Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st batt. 19th foot.

MEDICAL.

IRVINE, Surg. major J., M.D., F brig. R.H.A., is app. suptng. staff surg. maj. of the Gwalior Circle, with effect from the date on which he took administrative medical superintendence of the circle. (G.O.C. of Dec. 24 last is cancelled.)

THORNTON.—The servs. of Surg. J. H. Thornton, M.B., of the med. dept., in med. charge of the 2nd regt. of N.L.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Surg. T. H. Thornton, M.B., to offic. as civil surg. of Arrah, during the abs. on deputation of Surg. J. J. Durant. April 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES—APPEAL OF LIEUT.-COL. ROBERTS.

No. 173.—The following is published in the Public Works Department:—

Military Department, Fort William, March 27.—From the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India to his Excellency the right hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 47, dated India-office, London, Feb. 16, 1871.

Para. 1. Your letter, No. 335, dated Dec. 7, 1870, reports your having decided, with reference to an appeal from Lieut. col. R. Roberts, Royal (Madras) Engineers, that service in India alone can entitle an officer of Royal Engineers to furlough under Indian Rules.

2. This decision is in accordance with my despatch of March 24, 1870, No. 81, and is confirmed.

3. I also approve of your having ruled that an engineer officer of the imperial list, who, after completing a period of seven years' service in India, may serve for a time out of India, and then return for a second tour, shall be entitled to take a furlough after a service of one year from date of return.

STAFF CORPS.

The following extract from paragraph 3 of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 43, dated February 9, 1871, is published in the *Gazette*:—

"Paragraph 3. I observe that it is the practice of your Government, in recommending for admission to the staff corps officers who are attached to native regiments, to furnish a copy of the certificate of the commanding officer as to their conduct while on probation with the regiment, and of the medical certificate obtained at the completion of the period of probation; but this rule is not always followed by the Madras and Bombay Governments, nor by your lordship in the case of officers nominated to departmental staff appointments. It is desirable that a copy of these certificates should in all cases be transmitted to her Majesty's Government, as well as of the certificates furnished by the candidate before his appointment on probation; and I request that instructions to this effect may be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay."

STATION STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—With reference to G.O. No. 195, dated March 21, 1867, the station staff appointment at Malligaum will in future be fourth class.

RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS.—H.E. the Governor-General in Council has directed that military officers employed in departments, and medical officers who may desire to retire from the service shall, in all cases, submit their applications to retire to the adjutant general through the heads of their departments.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.—The Government of India has fixed a consolidated rate of office allowance for the principal veterinary surgeon in Bengal and for the inspecting veterinary surgeons in the three Presidencies, in the following proportions, viz., Rs. 80 a month for the former, and Rs. 60 a month for each of the three inspecting surgeons.

WARRANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 71, dated March 2, is published:—Para. 15. I approve of the rule which you have laid down, that warrant medical officers shall, on attaining the age of fifty-five, be examined as to fitness, and, if reported qualified, retained for three years, retirement being then compulsory.

OFFICERS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS FURLOUGH.—It has been decided by the Government of India, that service in India alone can entitle an officer of royal engineers to furlough under Indian rules. It has been further ruled that an engineer officer of the Imperial list, who, after completing a period of seven years' service in India, may serve for a time out of India, and then return for a second tour, shall be entitled to take a furlough after a service of one year from date of return.

UNCOVENANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS.—In Financial Resolution No. 2,599, dated September 17, 1867, it was laid down that the service of an uncovenanted medical officer towards the periodical increments in the revised scale of pay for his class, will reckon from the date of his entering on his duties, on his first permanent appointment to the medical charge of the Sudder Station of a District, if the incumbent was not then a sub-assistant surgeon, otherwise from the date on which he ceased to be a sub-assistant surgeon. This rule shall continue in force for sub-assistant surgeons who may hereafter be promoted to the status of uncovenanted medical officer; but all who are now serving on the footing or status of uncovenanted medical officers, who previously held permanent medical charge of the Sudder Stations of Districts as sub-assistant surgeons, are allowed to count such service towards the periodical increments of their pay as uncovenanted medical officers.

LEAVE TO TELEGRAPH SERVANTS.—The Director General of Telegraphs in India has been authorised to grant privilege leave to members of the telegraph establishments, and to notify the same in the *Gazette of India*.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—During the absence of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council from the Presidency, the officiating secretary to the Government of India in the military department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign-office which is left at the Presidency.

SOLDIER CLERKS.—With the sanction of Government, the office of the superintendent of army schools is added to the list of offices in which the employment of soldiers as clerks is authorised, published in general order No. 307, dated Nov. 8, 1869 (Bombay G.O.C. No. 452, Aug. 3, 1870, sec. 5).

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.—The Governor-general in Council directs that Rule 5 under section 26 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code be struck out, and that the following rule be added as No. 3 to Chapter 13 of that Code:—"An officer permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it." This rule applies generally.

NON-COMBATANTS AND WAR MEDALS.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 62, dated Feb. 23, 1871, are published for general information:—"5. Non-combatants who are attached permanently to regiments or departments are entitled to participate in the grant of war medals, provided it can be certified by officers cognisant of their services that they were actually under the fire of the enemy in the performance of their duty. 6. Applications from non-combatants, as described above, for the medals granted for services in Bootan, or on the North-West Frontier of India, and in Abyssinia, should be dealt with in accordance with this decision."

VETERINARY CHARGES.—The provisions of Articles 20 and 21 of Section III. of the Medical Code are applicable to, and should be carefully observed by, veterinary charges. 20. Medical officers upon arrival of stores may request a committee to inspect them, in order to ascertain if they are damaged or deficient in quantity. 21. A medical officer neglecting to avail himself of such a committee will be considered as having actually received the quantities supplied by the medical storekeeper, and be held responsible accordingly. As respects the particular instance now under reference, I beg to state that the principal medical storekeeper reports that "there can be no question as to payment either way, as the needles and syringes have been received in this department, and brought to account as repairable."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. A. C. Rogers, assistant engineer, third grade, attached to the Mahanuddy division, passed in colloquial Hindustance, March 9. Mr. F. Taylor, assistant engineer, first grade, attached to the Hidgellee division, passed in the departmental standard Feb. 6. The undermentioned candidate has passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Sergeant J. Combe, ordnance department (notification dated April 4). The under mentioned candidate has passed the test specified:—High proficiency in Persian—Lieut. J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab cavalry. The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Cornet G. K. Deane, 4th hussars; Captain R. Skinner, 37th foot; Lieut. F. Dorling, 96th foot; and Ensign F. Stevenson, 105th foot. R. L. Locke, assistant engineer, second grade, attached to the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, passed in colloquial Hindustance on April 10. W. P. Richardson, officiating executive engineer, Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, passed the prescribed departmental standard examination in Urdu on Feb. 10. Ensign F. G. Alexander, 56th foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on March 6.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARTIFICERS.—The following Clause 38 of Army Circulars of the 1st March, 1870, is published for general information, and delared applicable to India:—*Clause* 38.—1. The Secretary of State for War having had under consideration the subject of the employment of regimental armourer sergeants and the artificers attached to regimeuts of cavalry, batteries of horse and field artillery, has, with, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, decided as follows:—The services of such artificers shall, in future, when the duties of their own corps will permit, be made generally available for performing, without extra remuneration, any work which they may be called on to execute, within the limits of their trades and within working hours, for other corps or departments. 2. On and after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and others will make arrangements accordingly. It is to be understood that this order is only applicable where regiments, corps, or detachments have no artificers of their own, or in cases where artificers are attached, but additional assistance is required under exceptional circumstances.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during April, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dinagepore, for three months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from April 12. The leave granted to Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, under the orders of March 28, is cancelled at his own request. The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, B.D., junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab. The leave granted to Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, under the orders of March 28, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. W. Wavell, of the C.S., reported his return to India per steamer *Columbian*, which arrived at Bombay on April 15. Mr. W. L. Heeley, B.A., officiating magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, having returned to duty on the forenoon of April 17, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of March 22 is cancelled. Mr. C. Jennins, officiating district superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, for

twenty months. Mr. J. H. Thompson, officiating district superintendent of police, Cuttack, for two months, under rule 3,622, dated Dec. 22, 1865. Dr. N. B. Baillie, civil surgeon of Bhaugulpore, is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough. Mr. E. M. Showers, assistant superintendent of police, Patna, having returned to duty on the afternoon of March 31, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of Feb. 10 last is cancelled. Mr. C. Jennins, of the Bengal police, reported his departure from India on board the *Poonah* on April 12. The leave to Mr. E. De Grousilliers, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central Provs., for two years, granted by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed. Mr. W. Stokes, sec. to the Govt. of India in the legislative department, availed himself of the one year's furlough to Europe, with the usual preparatory leave, granted March 28, on April 12. The Rev. R. Henderson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, has reported his departure from Bombay, per steamship *Persia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on April 1. Dr. R. Brown, political agent, Munnipoor, availed himself on March 25 of the six weeks' preparatory leave granted Feb. 7 last. Mr. R. L. Locke, assistant engineer, first grade, attached to the first division, Grand Trunk Road, has three months' special leave. Mr. J. Morrow, sub engineer, third grade, attached to the Cossye division, has privilege leave for one month and seven days. This cancels notifications Nos. 40 and 57, dated Feb. 14 and March 6 respectively, granting one month and seven days' leave. Capt. E. A. Trevor, R.E., controller of public works accounts, privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Capt. G. G. Young, assistant commissioner in the Punjab, at present officiating as settlement officer in the Seetapore district, in Oude, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. General Barrow, C.B., chief commissioner of Oude, privilege leave, for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Dr. K. B. Stuart, surgeon to the artificers of the Mint and the officers of the Customs Preventive Service, sailed for England on March 29.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Jubbulpore, on Feb. 6, Assistant Apothecary John Waters, of the subordinate medical department, attached to 103rd regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct unbecoming a warrant officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, towards midnight of the 21st, or the early morning of the 22nd of Dec., 1870, been drunk and disorderly, when travelling by railway in company, and on duty, with the 103rd regiment. The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge. Approved.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, Feb. 3, Apothecary John Fitzpatrick, of the subordinate medical department, attached to the 106th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct unbecoming a warrant officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Jhansie, on Dec. 26, 1870, been drunk. The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which he is accordingly acquitted. Approved.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Jubbulpore, on Feb. 1, Apothecary George Robert Jenkins, subordinate medical department, attached to the 103rd regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct unbecoming a warrant officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, towards midnight of the 21st, or the early morning of the 22nd of Dec., 1870, been drunk and disorderly, when, travelling by railway in company, and on duty, with the 103rd regiment. The Court finds that Apothecary George Robert Jenkins is not guilty of the charge. Approved. The Court had no alternative but to acquit the prisoner, according to the incomplete evidence, which, notwithstanding, cannot fail to leave a conviction on the mind of any one who may read it, that the conduct of Apothecary Robert Jenkins was very unsuitable for a medical subordinate in his responsible position. (Signed) NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Hazareebagh, on March 22, Private Thomas Whittaker, 63rd regt., was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Hazareebagh, on Feb. 22, when a prisoner, awaiting trial by district court-martial, offered violence against Lance serg. A. Somerville, 63rd regt., by attempting to strike him with a boot, at the same time using threatening language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You bastard, I will knock this through you;" the said Lance serg. A. Somerville being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, to commence at the expiration of the punishment to which he had been previously sentenced by a district court-martial on March 1.—At a general court-martial at Mecan Meer, on March 17, 1871, Gunner James Franey, F battery F brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was charged:—First: With conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Mecan Meer, on March 7, 1871, while a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court-martial in the garrison prison, offered violence against Privates E. Garnett and M. Keenan, of the 37th regiment, when employed as escort over him, by throwing a stool at them.—Second:—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Mecan Meer, on the 7th March, 1871, while a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court-martial in the garrison prison, offered violence against Provost Assistant Corporal W. Colwell, by throwing a padlock at him, the said corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office, saying also—"I wish it had struck you," or words to that effect. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen years, to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C. The C. in C. commuted the term of penal servitude to seven years, of which the first five years are to be carried out in India; and the prisoner is to be made over to the civil authorities at Lahore, for the purpose of undergoing in India the first five years of the sentence of penal servitude.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April and May):—The six months' general leave to Cashmere, granted to Capt. F. J. Josselyn, 96th foot, on March 24, is cancelled at that officer's request. 2nd Capt. E. T. Hume, F battery F brigade R.H.A., is permitted to do duty at the Dalhousie Convalescent Depot during the hot season. The leave granted to Lieut. F. L. Harford, 36th foot, on March 20, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. J. Butchart, B battery F brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. T. B. Tyler, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Major E. Harnett, 11th hussars, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. H. A. Walford, 20th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board. Capt. and Local major W. A. Ross, No. 7 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. F. G. E. Warren, B battery 8th brigade R.A., to the Upper Provinces and Chumba, from March 13 to Oct. 31, on medical certificate. Second Capt. and Adjt. J. A. Tillard, 16th brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from April 25 to Oct. 15. Lieut. and Local Capt. B. V. Arbuckle, No. 5 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. H. H. Hardinge, No. 2 battery 24th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15, on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. F. Cookesley, No. 3 battery 25th brigade R.A., to Shillong, from April 15 to October 15. Lieutenant R. Mallock, No. 1 battery, 55th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to August 15. Capt. R. A. Manners, 1st foot, 2nd battalion, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Major F. Morley, 3rd foot, 1st battalion, to Cashmere and Jubbulpore, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. W. Kane, adjutant, to Nynee Tal, from April 1 to Oct. 1, on medical certificate. Lieut. F. L. Grundy, 6th foot, 1st battalion, to Cashmere and hills adjacent to Murree, from April 15 to August 15. Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 12th foot, 2nd battalion, 2nd wing subaltern 29th N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to August 17, to study the native languages. Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, 14th foot, 1st battalion, from April 4 to May 3. Surgeon W. J. Ingham, 17th foot, 1st battalion, from May 15 to Sept. 15. Lieut. J. G. Moir, 19th foot, 1st battalion, to remain in England from June 12, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, in extension. Ensign E. F. Braine, 21st foot, 1st battalion, to England *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. Major W. W. Worswick, 37th foot, to remain in England from July 1 to Oct. 1, in extension. Lieut. L. Wyatt, 55th foot, to the Punjaub and Central India, from April 15 to Oct. 15. This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. April 1. Ensign H. M. Nuthall, 58th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. E. W. H. Crofton, 60th foot, 2nd battalion, instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Lieut. J. C. Fife, 65th foot, adjt., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. A. Fillingham, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Col. H. C. Brewster, 76th foot, to remain in England, from May 8 to Dec. 31, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C., March 2, 1870. Capt. F. Warden, 107th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. A. L. Nicholson, 107th foot, from March 11 to date of retirement. Major gen. W. P. Hampton, Bengal infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Aug. 15 (this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. March 8). Major H. E. Quin, staff corps, officiating 2nd in command 39th native infantry, from the 13th to the 14th September, in extension, to enable him to rejoin (this cancels the leave published in G.O.C.C March 7). Capt. A. D. Campbell, attached to the 11th native infantry, to the Bengal district, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, late 29th native infantry, station staff officer, Jhansi, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to October 15. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. LeG. Bruce, F brigade R.H.A., to Kussowlie, from June 13 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. C. S. Harvey, C battery F brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Local Capt. E. J. Machell, A battery F brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. W. Smith, E battery A brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Assist. surg. W. Creagh, F battery F brigade R.H.A., to remain in England, in extension, from May 20 to Nov. 20. Capt. F. Montague, 4th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. (local capt.) E. Pulleyne, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. R. O. Evans, 8th brigade R.A., to Mussorie, hills north of Deyrah, and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. C. J. Tyler, C battery 8th brigade R.A., to Landour, from April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. J. R. Dyce, instructor in gunnery, 25th brigade R.A., to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, No. 1 battery 25th brigade R.A., to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from April 15 to October 15. 2nd Capt. J. H. Alexander, A battery 10th brigade R.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to October 15. Asst. surg. G. Park, M.D., 9th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. Freeborn, 1st foot, 2nd battalion, to Nynee Tal, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Capt. P. A. Howley, 6th foot, 1st battalion, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. FitzGerald, to Cashmere, from April 16 to June 14. Local capt. C. D'O. Bowers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. J. O'M. Quin, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Surg. J. Tulloch, M.D., 11th foot, 1st battalion, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. K. Dooner, 12th foot, 2nd battalion, to Simla, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. A. H. Cameron, 19th foot, 2nd battalion, to Kishnagur, from May 1 to Aug. 1. Ensign G. B. Behan, to Mymensing, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign L. A. Armit, 21st foot, 2nd battalion, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. L. Ross, 25th foot, 2nd battalion, instructor of musketry, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to July 15 (this cancels the leave granted in

March 22). Capt. M. C. Morris, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Paymaster T. N. Young, 58th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. Stoyte, 59th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. N. Gream, 62nd foot, to Kussowlie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major M. Barton, 85th foot, to Mussoorie, Murree, and the hills north of Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. W. Galbraith, to Calcutta and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign D. A. A. Macpherson, to Calcutta and Simla, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, 22nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 14. Assistant surgeon E. O'Sullivan, 96th foot, to Mussoorie, for four months, from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate. Ensign W. W. James, 106th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. C. P. Forbes, 109th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. Balderston, to Murree and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. M. F. Evatt, staff corps, doing duty at Bareilly, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate. Major H. Fellowes, doing duty at Jullunder, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Surgeon R. H. Parkins, Indian medical service, in medical charge of the 5th N.I., to Simla, from April 20 to October 20, on medical certificate. Surgeon J. C. Morice, in medical charge 16th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere, from June to Oct. 15. Capt. J. A. Dyer, paymaster 11th hussars, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. M. S. Saunders, officiating instructor of musketry 20th hussars, to Lahore and Calcutta, from April 20 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Ensign H. R. Gall, 1st battalion 5th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, on medical certificate. Major J. Roe, 1st battalion 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Aug. 14, on medical certificate. Capt. R. Biscoe, 1st battalion 19th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Lieut. C. G. B. Martin, instructor of musketry 65th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Major M. De la P. Beresford, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Capt. T. B. Urquhart, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Capt. F. G. Sherlock, 72nd foot, to Simla, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. N. J. Spens, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd foot, to Murree, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. Garnett, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. H. Hunt, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. W. Robinson, instructor of musketry 85th foot, to Simla, from April 29 to Aug. 31. Capt. H. W. Gordon, staff corps, wing officer 20th N.I., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. D. Swete, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 29th N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Surgeon G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal cav., to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. and brevet col. S. F. Macmullen, Bengal cav., commanding at Jullunder, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving station, on medical certificate. Asst. surg. B. Evers, in medical charge 18th N.I., preparatory leave to Bombay for one month from date of leaving regiment. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Col. E. H. Fisher, 8th brig. R.A., will proceed to England, in view to his appointment as commandant of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. H. E. Gaulter, 37th foot, in G.O.C.C. dated March 14, is cancelled. The leave of absence granted to Ensign, now Lieut. G. L. Eliot, 2nd wing subaltern 38th N.I., in G.O.C.C. dated May 2, is cancelled. Major gen. J. S. Paton, of the Bengal S.C., on furlough for two years. Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, of the general list, cavalry, adjutant 16th Bengal cavalry, to Europe for two years. Lieut. col. J. M. Earle, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Dinapore, is permitted to visit Landour and Dalhousie, on the leave granted to him in G.O.C.C. April 1, in addition to the places therein mentioned. Major gen. W. P. Hampton, infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieutenant colonel (brevet colonel) George Gill Moxon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. H. Rose, Bengal S.C., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major R. Cadell, Bengal C.S., district superintendent of police, Futtehghur district, N.W.P., for two years. Major R. D. Campbell, Bengal S.C., wing officer 30th Punjab regt. of N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major C. J. Godly, Bengal S.C., commandant 4th Punjab cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Surg. N. B. Baillie, Medical Department, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Capt. A. Bloomfield, Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, for eighteen months. Major H. Fellows, Bengal S.C., for six months, embarking at Bombay. Capt. Adolphus Vallings, Bengal S.C., for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Arbuthnott, Hon. D., to act as coll. of sea customs and of the Madras dist. and protector of emigrants, during the abs. of Mr. J. H. Blair on leave. May 2.

Cruickshank, A., to act. as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore during the abs. of Mr. H. J. Stokes on leave, or until further orders, to take charge on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Nelson of his present app.

Fullerton, J. Y., acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, during the abs. of Mr. Jones on leave, or until further orders, from April 1.

Gompertz, H., 1st asst. supt., revenue survey, to act as dep. supt. during the abs. of Lieut. col. W. Barber on sick leave. May 2.

Goodrich, W. W., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. Chrystie on other duty. May 2.

Jones, Asst. surg. H. I., to act as zillah surg., Coimbatore, with effect from April 11, during the employment of Surg. Davis on other duty. May 2.

McQuhae, W., to act as coll. and mag. of Madura during the employment of the Hon. D. Arbuthnott on other duty. May 2.

Knox, H. T., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. May 2.

Scott, Capt. A. de C., R.E., under sec. to Govt. in the P.W.D., to be graded as an exec. engr. of the 1st grade. May 2.

White, D. S., to act as registrar of assurances, Madras, during the abs. of Mr. Ferrand on leave. May 2.

Wilkieson, Col. C. V., R.E., superintg. engr., 4th div., to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, in succession to Colonel Orr. May 2.

MILITARY.

Butt.—Madras S.C.—The following prom. is made:—To be lieut. col. from the date specified against his name, having completed 26 years' service, Major A. J. Butt. May 1.

Cadell, R., Royal Madras Artillery, comy. of ord., 1st class, to offic. as supt. of the gunpowder manufactory, during the absence on leave to Europe of Col. G. Rowlandson.

Couchman, Lieut. col. E. H., Royal Madras Art., to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of ord. and magazines, during the abs. on leave to Europe of Col. A. Stewart, or until further orders.

Roberts.—H.R.H. the field marshal C. in C. has approved of Lieut. H. R. Roberts, 10th foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

Ryves, Capt. J. G., R.E., is to rank as major from June 5.

Serres, Lieut. col. W., S.C., offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 41st N.I., will do gen. duty at Madras from April 24 to May 10, when he will proceed to join his appt. by the steamer leaving Madras for the northern ports on that date.

Removals, Postings, &c.

Head Quarters, Madras, April 21.—Lieut. col. A. W. Ritherdon, staff corps, wing officer 29th N.I., to officiating 2nd in com. and wing officer 32nd N.I.

Major F. Gadsden, staff corps, from general duty, Secunderabad, to officiating wing officer 29th N.I.

Major H. M. Nepean, staff corps, to general duty at Madras.

Capt. E. M. Norrie, staff corps, offic. asst. qrmr. gen., is posted to Pegu div. during absence of Lieut. col. Phillips on furlough.

April 26.—Major F. Horsley, staff corps, from offic. 2nd squadron officer 1st L.C. to general duty at Kamptee, on being relieved.

Capt. T. H. T. Chalon, 5th L.C., from attached 3rd L.C. to 1st squadron subaltern 3rd L.C., v. Yates, who vacates.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of Lieut. H. J. Hope-Edwardes, 60th foot, being posted, on his recent promotion, to the 3rd battalion of his regiment.

Major R. T. Snow, staff corps, from general duty, Kamptee, to general duty at Madras.

With reference to G.O.C.C. April 19 last, posting Lieut. col. Haultain to 19th N.I. as offic. comdt., that officer will proceed to join at the public expense.

Postings.—19th N.I.

The following postings are ordered:—

Col. Owen (Europe), from comdt. 37th regt. N.I. to comdt. 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. Macaulay, from offic. comdt. 37th regt. N.I. to comdt. 37th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. Haultain, from offic. comdt. 9th regt. to offic. comdt. 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. Shortland, from offic. 2nd in com. 33rd regt. N.I. to 2nd in com. 19th regt. N.I.

Major Smithers, from general duty, Secunderabad, to offic. wing officer 19th regt. N.I.

Capt. McInroy, from attached 39th regt. N.I. to adjt. 19th regt. N.I.

3. No. 1 Company of the 19th regt. N.I., as it paraded on the afternoon of Feb. 15, and the quarter guard of the regt. as it was composed on the afternoon of the same day, will be sent back to Madras, to be summarily dismissed the service. The European officers at the stations in the Straits where the men of No. 1 Company and of the quarter guard are, will take charge of and return with them to Madras.

4. The drummers and fifers of No. 1 company, together with such men of the company as were on garrison or regimental guards, other than the quarter-guard, or in hospital or absent on leave on the 11th February, 1871, are excepted from the operation of G.O.G. No. 89 of April 10, 1871, and will continue on the strength of the regiment.

5. The arms and accoutrements of all native ranks ordered back to Madras will be returned into regimental stores. Clothing in wear, the property of Government, including bounty clothing, will be brought to Madras and deposited in store at the native infantry depot, Palaveram.

6. Discharge documents for all ranks who are to be dismissed will be completed as far as possible and delivered to the officers proceeding to Madras with the men.

7. Rolls in triplicate of No. 1 company and of the quarter-guard will be forwarded without delay to the adjutant-general. These of No. 1 company will include every man on its strength on the 11th February, 1871, with a remark against the name of such as are not affected by this order, *vide* para. 4, and giving in each case the necessary explanation.

8. On the arrival of the men at Madras the officer commanding the centre district will be good enough to order a general parade of the troops, when the G.G.O. No. 89 of April 10, 1871, is to be read to the men to be dismissed, in Hindoostani, Tamil, and Teloogoo; and the men paid up to date, subsistence to their villages included, and their discharge certificates given to them.

9. The qrmr. gen. will take the necessary steps for the passages required by all ranks and from the Straits by this order.

In accordance with G.O.G. No. 89, dated April 10, the following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. Cholmeley, from 19th regt. N.I. to Madras, to report himself to the adjt. gen. for orders.

Lieut. col. Firth, 19th regt. N.I. to Madras, to report himself to the adjt. gen. for orders.

Lieut. col. Bowen, 19th regt. N.I. to Madras, to report himself to the adjt. gen. for orders.

Capt. Atkinson, from 19th regt. N.I. to Madras, to report himself to the adjt. gen. for orders.

The above removals to have effect from the date the officers are severally relieved.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. Stokes, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, privilege leave for two months and a-half. Mr. J. G. Ferrand, registrar of assurances, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after June 6 next.

VOLUNTEERING 19TH N.I.—Officers commanding native infantry regiments serving in the Mysore Division and Southern, Centre, Northern, and Ceded Districts, and Malabar and Canara, are directed to forward as early as practicable to the Adjutant-general's office at the Presidency a nominal roll, in the subjoined form, of such commissioned, non-commissioned rank and file of their corps as may be desirous of volunteering for service with the 19th N.I., now at Singapore.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April):—Col. G. Rowlandson, Royal (Madras) artillery, superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. H. P. R. F. Crawfurd, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, for two years, and to embark from Calcutta. Capt. H. A. de Vismes, 5th brig. R.A., leave from May 13 to Aug. 12, in extension, on private affairs. Vet. surg. W. J. Masters, D brig. R.H.A., to Bombay. Lieut. col. C. J. Barton, 5th brig. R.H.A., to Bombay, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. Drury, staff corps, deputy quartermaster-general, sixty days' privilege leave, from May 1, or date of departure. Lieut. and adj. J. C. Little, 2nd batt. 10th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. M. Salmond, 1st batt. 21st foot, instructor of musketry, from March 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. L. H. Bennett, 24th foot, from date of embarkation, via the Cape route (provided there is a medical man in charge of the ship unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. G. Gosselin, 76th foot, for four months, from April 17, to Neilgherries. Capt. J. W. Swifte, adjutant 27th N.I., in continuation of privilege leave from April 15 to 16, inclusive, private affairs, to enable him to join. Col. A. L. Steele, officiating commandant 2nd N.I., in extension of privilege leave from April 12 to April 14, inclusive, to enable him to join.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ADAMS, W., is app. (*pro tem.*) head asst. to the prothonatory of the High Court, in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 11.

BARTHOLOMEW, Capt. F. P., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Tanna district, v. Major Coles. May 1.

COWAN, A. J., has been app. to act as asst. sec. in the political dept. during Mr. Ryan's absence on leave. May 1.

FULTON, E. G. H., supernum. asst. coll., Ahmedabad, is transfd. to the Kaira collectorate. April 28.

GRANT, G. F. M., to act as asst. comr. in Scinde and branch registrar general in that province. May 3.

HEARN, J. J., mag. F.P. in the Sattara dist., to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police by the said Act. April 21.

PATTON, W., dep. coll. at Hydrabad, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class in the Hydrabad district. May 3.

STEELE, E. S., supnmy. dep. coll., in charge of the Mehur div., is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Shikarpoor dist. April 22.

MILITARY.

BEALE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 310, April 26, Brig. gen. Beale is posted to the Deesa brigade.

BELL, Ens. J. A. R., 83rd foot, is directed to proceed to England, for the purpose of going through a course of musketry instruction at Hythe. April 12.

BLANSHARD, Lieut. F. H., 10th foot, 2nd wing sub. 14th N.I. on probation, to be 2nd wing sub. 15th N.I. on probation, April 12.

CAHILL, Capt., offic. qrmr. 14th N.I., performed the duties of adjt. and wing officer, in addition to his own, from April 7 to 13, inclusive.

RAIKES, Ensign F. D., 66th regt., is admitted to the S.C. on probation. No. 335.

TAYLOR, Capt. G., to have the local rank of major, 49th foot, from April 10, 1869.

THATCHER.—Asseerghur garrison order confd., dated April 10, directing Lieut. col. T. Thatcher, 2nd in com. 11th N.I., to assume com. of the garrison, in add. to his own duties and as a temp. arrangement, v. Col. Boyd, proc. on leave.

WALFORD, Lieut., 6th brig. R.A., having completed the duty for which he was withdrawn from embarkation with his battery, will proc. and join by the first opportunity. April 26.

WALTER, Capt. H. L., S.C., is attached to do duty with the 20th regt. N.I. April 12.

WARDEN—HALL.—The C. in C. is pleased to order the following transfers:—Lieut. col. T. S. Warden, brig. staff, brig. major, offic. asst. adjt. gen., Poona div. of the army, from Bombay dist. to Poona; Capt. T. E. A. Hall, brig. major, from Poona to Bombay dist.

YONGE, Capt., staff corps, is att. to do duty with the 26th N.I. April 20.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on April 15:—

Major W. Waddington, S.C., superintendent Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey.

Capt. H. L. Walter, S.C.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers have passed examinations in the following languages:—Mahratta: Lieutenant H. J. Rawle, supernumerary assistant superintendent revenue survey. Gujarati: Mr. A. Dalzell. Hindustani, Higher Standard: Ensign J. N. Walker, 55th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 9th N.I., and attached to 21st N.I.); Lieutenant H. T. Herchmer, 59th foot; Private William Wilkinson, 49th foot; Major J. C. Weir, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Ridingmaster T. Martin, 15th hussars. Lower Standard: Corporal T. McGuire, Lance Corporal T. Upton, Private T. Marchant, Private F. Bond, 3rd hussars.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in April) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. D. Vallance, Madras staff corps, two years. Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., assistant engineer second grade, Carwar State Railway, six months, private affairs. Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., commandant 3rd regiment L.C., six months, to the Deccan. General orders dated respectively Feb. 16 and March 1 last are cancelled, and Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Bengal staff corps, and Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, general list, Bengal infantry, have furlough to Europe for two years. Capt. G. B. Simpson, acting district superintendent of police, Hydrabad, Scinde, furlough for eighteen months. The furlough to Europe granted to Major gen. J. Fordyce, commanding Sirhind division, by G.O. No. 308, dated April 26 last, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe under the condition of clause 2 of G.O. by the Government of India, No. 952, dated Oct. 22, 1861. The services of Capt. J. F. Forbes, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Major H. Lock, 108th foot, assistant adjutant general northern division of the army, to Bombay, for fifteen days. Second Capt. T. C. Fletcher (F battery 18th brigade), R.A., from May 22 to Sept. 16, in India, in extension, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. A. Grattan (No. 7 battery 18th brig.), R.A., from March 17 to Sept. 16. Capt. T. Reid, staff officer, Malligaum, for fifteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. The leave granted to Capt. Harness, 9th brig. R.A., in G.O.C. No. 200, is to have effect from April 14 to Oct. 14. Capt. G. Shirley, 49th foot, to remain in England, from Aug. 15, 1871, to Feb. 15, 1872, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Capt. T. E. Soady, 66th foot, from date of departure. Major (brev. col.) J. Ross, 3rd batt. rifle brig., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. E. Francis, 14th regt. N.I., 2nd in command and wing officer, from May 1 to May 31, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 16.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. L. Kavanagh has been permitted to resign his commission; May 17.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. Blunt (late Bombay) to be lieut. col., v. W. H. Saulez, dec.; 2nd Capt. E. H. Baker (late Bombay) to be capt., v. A. Blunt, prom.; Lieut. T. Walker (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. E. H. Baker, prom.; March 22. Lieut. P. D. Barclay has been permitted to resign his commission; Dec. 20, 1870. Lieut. F. J. Milman has been permitted to resign his commission; Feb. 22. Qrmr. D. Cummings has been placed upon temp. h.p.; April 24. Asst. surg. W. Graves, from 65th foot, to be asst. surg., v. A. F. Bradshaw, prom. on the staff; Staff Asst. surg. D. J. Canny to be asst. surg., v. A. Croker, app. to staff; May 17.

Royal Engineers.—Vet. surg. 1st Class W. Varley, from 13th hussars, to be vet. surg., v. Vet. surg. 1st Class T. W. Mayer, placed on the retired list, in accordance with Clause 415 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; May 17.

1st Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. R. Hyde to be asst. surg., v. M. L. White, who exch.; May 17.

2nd Foot.—Ensign W. Montgomery to be lieut., by purch., v. W. Watt, who retires; May 17.

6th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. B. Collis to be adj., v. Lieut. Morton, app. to personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab; March 25.

17th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. C. Haines to be asst. surg., v. J. H. H. Tothill, who exchanges; May 17.

49th Foot.—Ensign W. A. Wetherall to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; May 17.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Cotton to be capt., by purch., v. A. F. Mackay, who retires; Ensign the Hon. J. S. Napier to be lieut., by purch., v. Cotton; May 17.

UNATTACHED.

☞ Lieut. and Brevet capt. W. Willcocks, on the unattached list of H.M.'s Indian army, to be capt., Bengal estab.; Jan. 8.

BREVET.

Ensign and Asst. comy. J. Matthews, Bengal estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; Feb. 26, 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the R.A., having completed five years' service in substantive rank of lieut. col., to be colonels in the army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. col. J. Shekleton (late Bombay); March 16.

Lieut. col. M. B. Forde; April 1.

Lieut. col. C. J. Barton (late Bombay); April 26.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS—At Hornby-row, Bombay, May 3, Mrs. C. A. Beyts, son.
BROOKS—At Camateepoora, April 30, wife of James Brooks, B.B. and C.I. Rail., son. [gine-driver G.I.P. Rail., daughter.
BROWN—At New Foras-road, Byculla, May 5, wife of C. H. Brown, en-
CAMERON—At Mooltan, April 24, wife of John Cameron, apothecary, 41st Regiment, son.
COCHRANE—At Mount Aboo, April 24, wife of Major Cochrane 8th (The King's) Regiment, daughter. [daughter.
CONINGHAM—At Coonoor, April 24, wife of Capt. Herbert Coningham,
COWAN—At Colaba, April 30, Mrs. A. J. Cowan, son.
DACOSTA—At Calcutta, April 24, wife of C. C. Dacosta, of twins, one surviving a few hours.
FINCH—At Mhow, April 30, wife of Capt. Finch, R.H.A., son.
FRENCH—At Madura, April 23, wife of John French, pleader Civil and Session Court, son. [son.
HAMILTON—At Ferozepore, April 25, wife of J. G. Hamilton, 39th regt.,
HILL—At Simla, April 22, wife of William Hill, daughter.
HUDLESTON—At Akola, Berar, April 28, wife of Capt. R. Hudleston, dep. comr., daughter.
JOHNSTONE—At Madras, May 1, wife of G. P. Johnstone, daughter.
LEVER—At Russelcondah, April 21, wife of James Lever, supervisor D.P.W., son. [daughter.
LINDSAY—At Benares, April 25, wife of Capt. A. H. Lindsay, R.H.A.,
MUMFORD—At Lucknow, April 25, wife of E. A. Mumford, Oude police, Hurdoee, son.
PEEL—At Malabar Hill, April 30, wife of W. F. Peel, daughter.
PEMBERTON—At Darjeeling, April 28, wife of Captain D. S. Pemberton, R.A., son. [son.
PENNYCUICK—At Nynee Tal, April 25, wife of Colonel Pennycuick, R.A.,
PLATTS—At Mazagon, May 1, wife of H. T. Platts, daughter.
PUGHE—At Barrackpore, May 1, wife of Colonel J. R. Puge, H.M.'s Bengal S.C., daughter. [daughter.
RICKARD—At Masulipatam, April 24, wife of Assist. Surg. F. M. Rickard,
RIVINGTON—At Bombay, April 29, wife of P. Rivington, of twin sons.
SHEPPARD—At Ghazeepore, April 27, wife of Surgeon T. W. Sheppard, Bengal Medical Service, son.
SOUTH—At Byculla, April 29, wife of W. South, son.
TRAFFORD—At Sherborne, April 26, wife of R. W. Trafford, B.C.S., son.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—BYRNE.—At Allahabad, April 17, A. Fisher, late warder of the central prison, Agra, to Margaret, widow of the late J. Byrne, H.M.'s 104th Bengal N.I.
GEDDES—ANDERSON.—At Chapoury, Old Aberdeen, April 4, A. C. Geddes, C.E., to Helen, daughter of the Rev. A. Anderson.
HUTCHESON—TAYLOR.—At Sealkote, April 24, J. Hutcheson, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, medical missionary, to Margaret, widow of the late Rev. J. Taylor, missionary.
KING—NOEL-FEARN.—On May 2, W. H. King, C.E., to Helen C., daughter of the Rev. Professor H. Noel-Fearn, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
MILLIE—KING.—At Calcutta, April 25, D. W. J. Millie, to Marie, daughter of the late A. King, dist. superint. of police, Chittagong.
MURRAY—GODFREY.—At Landour, April 27, Geo. Murray, capt. 1st M.N.I., to Emily G., daughter of the Rev. E. Godfrey, chaplain of Landour. [phine, daughter of A. Archard, Madras.
STEPHENSON—ACHARD.—At Madras, April 29, W. P. Stephenson to Adol-
WILLINGTON—TYDD.—At Cachar, April 12, Henry B. Willington, of Cachar, to Emily M., widow of the late A. J. Tydd, of Cachar.

DEATHS.

ARATHOON—At Nungumbaukum, April 26, Nina M., wife of J. Arathoon.
BAILLIE—At Mhow, April 27, Capt. G. Baillie, Bengal invalid batt., and exec. engr. at Mhow.
BRUCE—At Assam, April 23, C. A. Bruce, aged 78.
BUDD—At Grant-road, April 28, Mary, daughter of Pensioned condr. J. Budd.
BUTCHER—At Bangalore, April 21, Henry Butcher, qrmr. D brig. R.H.A.
DUFOUR—At Calcutta, March 21, P. Dufour.
FREEMAN—At Madras, April 22, the wife of V. O. Freeman, aged 21.
GANTZER—At Serampore, April 27, Ernest St. C., son of N. J. Gantzer, aged 19. [aged 13 months.
GRANT—At Bancoorah, April 25, Janet M., daughter of J. P. Grant, C.S.,
HAINES—At Bangalore, April 23, Major J. Haines, late of the 9th regt. Madras N.I., aged 57. [Hall, of Allahabad, aged 2 years.
HALL—At Nynee Tal, May 2, Caroline M. Gordon, daughter of F. W.
HARPER—At Howrah, April 14, John F. Harper, manager of the Union Docks, aged 29.
HENSLOWE—At Oude, April 29, Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henslowe. [Hickie, of Delhi.
HICKIE—At Mussoorie, April 21, Mary J., daughter of the late M. C.
HUNTER—At Malabar-hill, April 30, Daniel Hunter, aged 22.
MACFARLANE—At Breach Kandy, May 2, Kenneth, the son of John Macfarlane, solicitor, aged nine months. [3rd Rifle Brigade.
MITCHELL—At Aden, April 18, Mary E., wife of Lieut. H. H. Mitchell,
NUGENT—At Murree, April 28, W. Sidney Nugent, capt. 2nd Punjab inf., aged 36. [Madras Railway, aged 5 months.
OATES—At Madras, April 27, Katherine L. M., daughter of G. Oates,
PRAGER—At Bangalore, April 23, Mrs. Emma R. Prager.
STEUART—At Mazagon, April 29, Thomas Steuart, merchant, late of Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland.
STUBER—At Grant-road, April 30, Clara E., the wife of Henry G. Stuber, Preventive Service, aged 21.

Home.

INDIA AS A FIELD OF ENTERPRISE FOR THE EDUCATED AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. I. T. Prichard on Thursday evening last, to the City of London College. The lecturer commenced by describing the circumstances under which the administration of India was carried on in the days of the old East India Company, to whose monopolising exclusive policy he attributed much of the ignorance about India, and prejudice against the country which now exists. He then proceeded to explain the advantages which the Civil Service offers, and the conditions under which appointments in that service are obtainable. He then described what is known in India as the Uncovenanted Service, and showed how large an opening there is for educated men in the various branches of Government employ, the railways, the educational department, &c. Passing on to the field of independent enterprise he enlarged upon the vast resources of India, and showed how in many ways, by the application of capital and industry, these resources may be made available. After giving a brief outline of the principal geographical features of the country illustrated by the map, and showing the lines of railway communication now open and in course of construction, he described the culture and manufacture of tea. Other vegetable products, such as coffee, indigo, rhea or china grass, and cinchona, were passed rapidly in review.

Lest the subject should appear to be represented to the audience too much in a *couleur de rose*, the lecturer proceeded to detail a few of the circumstances that in his opinion were calculated to counterbalance the advantages which India offers as a field for independent enterprise. Among the deterrent causes that keep Englishmen away from resorting to it, he believed that the principal one was the political disabilities under which Englishmen in India labour. Some amusement was caused by his elucidation of what he styled the minor evils of life, the worries and annoyances which were peculiar to every country in the world, and of which India, he was free to confess, was not without an ample share. Such inconvenient accompaniments of foreign life as snakes, mosquitoes, scorpions, and other vermin, were not to be altogether disregarded, although the lecturer said he thought they were hardly worthy of being taken seriously into account in considering whether a country was a favourable field for commercial speculation. He tried to make out the best for the climate, but it did not appear that he left a very favourable impression on the mind of the audience on that score. But in summing up the full value of the deterrent causes, in the shape of the minor worries of life, the lecturer remarked that there was one big worry which people in England suffered from, which far outweighed in importance all the mosquitoes and vermin of India, and which was much less prevalent in India than here, and that was "want of money." The lecturer was listened to with marked attention, and greeted at the conclusion with loud applause.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Colonel J. Holland, the chairman, presided.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the half-year ending the 31st of December was generally the least productive half for profits, as three or four months of it was in the monsoon. If they had good roads to the railway the result would be different, as the goods traffic might be brought to the railway stations; but there were no good roads, and all beyond the railway, at either side of it, was a sea of mud. The last half-year was not peculiarly bad to their line. The Bombay and Baroda Railway receipts were £525 per mile in the past half-year, as compared with £566 in the corresponding half of 1869. The Madras had a receipt of £308 per mile, against £415 for the corresponding period. To show the peculiar falling off of the traffic he mentioned that in the year 1865, when only half the present mileage of the Great Indian Peninsula line was open—viz, 601 miles, the gross receipts for the half-year were £618,000, but in the half-year ending the 31st of December last, 1,196 miles being open for traffic, the receipts were £596,000, so that with double the mileage and a bad half-year the receipts were less than in 1865. He trusted there was a great future before them. The falling off in the value of cotton had materially affected their receipts, the price of cotton had fallen off 40 or 50 per cent., and the European war had a most depressing effect on the trade. The quantities of cotton sent to the line were enormous, and great quantities were stored at various stations, but until the price rose so as to pay for transport it would remain where it was at present. There was one great fault at Bombay, it took from three to five weeks to land goods from the shipping, while at Calcutta the whole business was done in three or five days; while the charge for dues at Bombay was double what it was at Calcutta. The locomotive charges consisted principally of fuel, wages, and materials for repairs of waggons and carriages. In each item there had been a substantial decrease. The coal was about half the whole charge, and he was happy to say that arrangements

were being made for the supply of country coal. In the past half-year they had used some Nerbudda coal. They had 300 tons in December, 365 tons in January, and 873 tons in February. They were constructing a railway to the colliery, and they had decided on contracting for 2,000 tons of coal per month. The Chanda coal in the Nagpoor district was 75 feet deep, and not far from the railway the depth or thickness was 35 feet. It was rather better than the Nerbudda coal, and was one-third inferior to the English coal. The items of wages would not much decrease. The locomotive charges for repairs in the past half-year were £33,000, against £37,000, and the repairs of carriages were £39,000 against £41,000, which was very creditable to the locomotive and carriage superintendents, although there had been an increase in the extent of mileage. The expenditure for repairs would be much less if they had substantial sheds for machinery, and other facilities for repairs and renewals. They had been discussing that matter for 18 years with the Indian Government, and perhaps another 18 years would pass away before proper means would be adopted to supply what was so much required. Great loss was sustained for want of shed-room at various stations. The merchandise charges were £55,000, against £64,000 in the corresponding period; and, in regard to goods collected, £10,800 was charged, instead of £16,800 in the corresponding period. The maintenance of way was £101,905 in the past half-year, against £115,710 in the same half of 1869, being 17 per cent. against 21 per cent. There was no doubt that the receipts would again increase, and that there would be further reductions in expense, which would lead them to good dividends in the future. The income-tax was £13,779 at 3 per cent., but it would be reduced to 1 per cent. next year.

Mr. Nicol, a director, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Wilde said a coal line was being made from the colliery, the rails were laid on for a mile and a-half, and when the line was completed to the railway the supply of coal would rapidly increase. They would be able to supply 2,000 tons of coal per month when the new engines at the mine were at work.

The Chairman said they were fully aware of the advantage of having a supply of coal at a reduced rate, but he thought the benefit would not be quite so much as expected.

Mr. Wilde said they would have the Nerbudda coal always fresh from the pit, and that would compare with the English coal, which was sometimes a very long time out of the pit. He believed the difference of quality was not so much as had been estimated.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and statement of accounts, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditor.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance reassembled on Friday, the 19th inst. (Acton S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., in the chair), when Mr. George Smith, of Serampore, journalist, was called and examined on the Abkari or excise regulations of Bengal. He had resided at Calcutta and Serampore for the last seventeen years, and had travelled much in the country. His inquiries had been directed to the opium monopoly especially, and he had visited Patna and Indore on that account, as he was desirous of ascertaining the reasons for the attacks made against the system of opium cultivation in Bengal in 1863-4. The investigations which, in the interests of the public, and as a journalist, he had made, resulted in his considering that the charges made by memorialists and the press against the Government for protecting a vicious and demoralising system of trade in opium and also in spirituous liquors, &c., were exaggerated; but nevertheless that there was sufficient amount of truth in the complaints to suggest to his mind the advisability of an entire reform of the Abkari laws, the abandonment of the opium monopoly and mode of taxation, and the imposition of excise duties similar to those of the Bombay customs; the new scale of customs dues for India to include all articles now coming under the Abkari laws, and others, which would have to be brought in. He gave lengthened evidence to prove the necessity for the changes he recommended, of which the following are the leading points.

With reference to opium, in lieu of the protective duties, the Government might resort to a land-tax, on acreage, district by district. By the alterations he proposed in the Abkari laws the people of India would be gainers morally, while the Government would ultimately become so financially. There was, therefore, political as well as financial reasons for abandoning the opium monopoly, and opening up the trade under equitable customs, or which should also be made applicable to the Sudder distillery system, and other modes of obtaining revenue in British India. The witness proceeded to give his experience of the practice with the Malwa opium trade, obtained while he was at Indore from 1864 to 1866. It resulted in his coming to the conclusion that it ought to be regulated by excise laws instead of being conserved as it stood under the treaty with Holkar, who claimed the Malwa estates.

The witness next gave evidence regarding the cultivation of Bengal opium and the revenue derived therefrom. If the monopoly were abolished, under improved Abkari regulations, the present extensive smuggling of the drug could be checked and the consequent costly preventive police reduced. When the Government was manufacturer and owner, and worked the trade by means of middlemen and agents under a most defective supervision, great fraud was constantly going on in the dealings with the opium, but if the trade was open, the mere self-interest of the licensed traders would lead to the prevention of such frauds.

Mr. Smith was next examined on the Abkari system of Bengal as dealing with the production of spirits and drugs. The principal objections to the system in vogue were these: the facilities for obtaining the coarse spirituous liquors had been the cause of excessive consumption, and the demoralising and physically degrading effects had so increased that the respectable native classes had organised temperance societies to operate against the evil. But the imposition of heavier licensing duties would be the most practical way of checking the continuance of the evil. Another evil connected with the trade was that there was collusion between the European and native collectors to effect the concealment of frauds on the revenue. Reverting to the *morale* of the question, the witness said that Sir Arthur Phayre had described the desolation created in Arracan by the introduction, amongst a people unacquainted with intoxicating drinks, of spirits and opium.

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the committee reassembled, and Mr. Solomon Cooper was examined on the home growth of opium in China. He had travelled much in China, one of his objects being to ascertain which were the provinces selected for the production of the native opium. He had found that the principal places of cultivation were in Tzetchuen and Yunan. The quality of native opium raised over all the estates was very weak and inferior to the foreign product. To the Chinese (who only smoked and did not eat opium) the native-grown drug is at present too weak to satisfy confirmed smokers, and a very large quantity had to be used to make up for the deficiency in strength as compared with Indian and Turkish opiums. The witness described the demoralising influences of the foreign drug on all the poorer population of China—all alike, men, women, and children smoked the opium. Amongst the agricultural class and the boatmen along the coast, the use was excessive without its interfering with their labour. The native product of opium he found was extending largely in Eastern China, and in defiance of Imperial prohibitory edicts. It would undoubtedly come into competition with the Indian trade as the Chinese improved their cultivation. At the commencement the Chinese cultivators only grew as much opium as they themselves consumed, and had not cultivated to any appreciable extent for the purposes of general trading. But this latter would follow. Still the raising of the indigenous opium was proceeding in all directions.

The prohibitory edicts alike against home and foreign opium were always evaded, and possibly the Imperial Government were passive in the matter. They appeared to "wink" at the disregard of edicts. The witness stated that having finished his travels in Eastern and Western China, he arrived at Shanghai, and thence proceeded to Calcutta (1868), where he was examined by a commission sitting on the Bengal opium monopoly, and he informed the commission that the result of his personal experience was that the native product of opium would interfere with the Indian trade, but that it might be some few years, say seven years, before the competition would become appreciable. His mode of meeting the difficulty would be to reduce the price of the opium in the Chinese market.

Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, was next called and examined on the Customs' regulations of that Presidency. He reviewed the history of the Customs previous to 1846, and from that date to 1857. In effect, there had been since the Mutiny many remissions of Customs revenue. Some duties had been reduced from twenty to seven and a-half per cent., others from ten to five per cent., and a large number of dutiable articles had been set free to commerce. In 1860 the Customs revenue was under two and three-quarter millions, and notwithstanding that only one-half or one-third of the old rate of duties was now taken, the revenue had more than recovered itself. India was now taking annually more than twenty millions sterling worth of English fabrics, cotton, silk, and woollen, and sending annually to England and the colonies some eight millions sterling worth of opium.

Sir Bartle showed that the Bombay Customs were framed on a more equitable principle than the Bengal. The duties levied were almost as low as was consistent with just claims to revenue. Indian liberal financiers proposed to abolish export duties all over India, and even to interfere with the land revenue, but this was an idea for millennium times. Compensation could be effected by increasing the duties on imported articles. Witness considered the salt tax as justifiable as it was a beneficial tax; it was readily conceded by the people of India, because its incidence fell so lightly on all as hardly to occasion public complaint. European fabrics for clothing might bear an additional duty without interfering with the wants of India in that respect. His "millennium" idea for India, however, was to sweep away all import duties as well as export duties. His opinion regarding the opium-trade was that duties ought to be imposed on opium accordingly as the increasing or decreasing trade could afford.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister to China, was next called and examined on the subject of the native growth of opium in

China. At the request of the British Government he had instituted a thorough inquiry into the alleged native production, and into the State encouragement or otherwise of the growth. In February, 1869, he had addressed a despatch to Lord Stanley on the subject. The contents of this despatch confirmed the statements made of the cultivation proceeding rather extensively in Tzetchuen and Yunan, and of its extending all over China. The effect on commerce was expected to act injuriously on the interests of the China merchants, but at the present, at any rate, it had not interfered with the market in Indian opium. In discussing the whole subject of opium cultivation and trade with Chinese officials, he found that he could not trust their diplomacy, and must therefore wait the course of events showing whether the Imperial Government was really inimical now to the admission of the Indian opium through our hands, or inimical or not to the native production. The Chinese politicals preferred turning the discussion at the interviews he had had with them to any other question rather than the one immediately brought before them ; they would speak of nothing else but the missionary question, with which they considered all other political topics were connected. He had been informed officially that the authorities at Tzetchuen had memorialised the Government at Peking to compel the native cultivators of opium in that State to take out licences. Sir Rutherford concluded his evidence with the statement that his interviews and correspondence with several high provincial officials led him to believe that Prince Kung, without openly declaring his policy, meant the stamping out of the Indian opium from China and the native-grown drug also. Witness had proceeded to Calcutta to deliver his views and testimony on the whole question to the Governor-General in Council.

The Committee then adjourned for a fortnight.

Miscellaneous.

Straits Settlements.—(Downing-street, *May* 25).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John James Greenshields, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—The report of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, as presented on the 26th inst., states that the net profits of the half-year amounted to £59,621, being equal to 6 per cent. per annum, on £1,987,390. This result, it is added, is encouraging for the future operations of the undertaking with the aid of the extension line, but before surplus profits can be declared the net earnings must exceed the guaranteed interest on the whole capital expended.

Great Southern of India Railway.—The report of the Great Southern of India Railway Company, to be submitted on the 30th inst., states the net revenue for the year ending December at £28,315, showing an increase of £2,671 compared with 1869. During 1870 29 ships, conveying 28,071 tons of permanent way and other materials, were despatched from England, but it is feared that one of these vessels, the *Salamanca*, has foundered, as no intelligence has been received of her arrival at Negapatam, although she sailed from London nearly seven months ago.

The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.—The report of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) states that great progress has been made in developing the colliery, and that the coal supplied to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has given great satisfaction. A favourable report has also been received from the East Indian Railway Company on 100 tons supplied at their request, the coal being stated to be "quite suitable for locomotive purposes." It is proposed, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, to avoid the production of iron, as the directors are convinced that such operations cannot be carried on in India on a large scale at a profit.

Comfort for Soldiers.—The men of the Army Service Corps who are employed daily in the Woolwich Arsenal have had served out to them white canvas cap-covers, as a protection from the heat of the sun. Soldiers are generally provided with suitable head-gear in India and other hot climates, and a similar precaution against sunstroke has been often advocated for the troops at home during the hot summer months ; but this is the first time the suggestion has been acted upon. The whole uniform of the Army Service Corps is designed for comfort and convenience, the tunic being replaced by a loose serge frock, and the men who are employed at heavy manual labour being furnished with strong fustian trousers.

Indian Successes at Cambridge University and at Athletic Sports.—Mr. H. R. Philipps, an established clerk in the Public Works Department at the India Office, has gained the Porson prize at Cambridge University for Latin and Greek composition. At the Civil Service Athletic Sports, at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton, on Saturday, the 13th May, the India Office, as usual, gained prizes.—Mr. W. Lindsay (an old Marlburian) winning the 120 yards hurdle race, when giving his opponents a start of six yards, whilst Mr. G. R. Johnston, late of King's College School, won the 300 yards handicap. We must not omit to mention that the high jump fell to Mr. A. Christie (Indian Civil Service), who cleared 5 ft. 4 in.

The Epsom Derby.—The result of the Derby was telegraphed to India from the Postal Telegraph Department, *via* Falmouth, at 3.43 P.M., and the intelligence reached Bombay at 3.54 P.M.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.—The report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company states that, according to a report from the chief engineer, the cost of completing the works will fall within the July statement. This assurance is the more satisfactory because, as stated at the last general meeting, a portion of the loan from Government of £600,000 has been expended in investigating and planning the sections of the Toombuddra project, not included in the supplementary contract and in the construction of additional bridges for the public convenience not represented in the sanctioned plans. The directors, looking to the great advantages that would accrue to the completed section of the company's project were the remaining portions carried on (the whole forming one scheme of works not capable of being separated except at a loss to each section), have solicited from the Secretary of State for India an extension of the present guarantee sufficient to cover the total amount of capital required.

Army Medical Service.—The annual dinner of the officers of the Medical Service of the Army, Navy, and Indian Army took place on Friday, at Willis's Rooms, the Director-General of the Navy in the chair. Sixty officers attended, amongst whom were : Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department ; Sir Ranald Martin, Sir David Deas, K.C.B., R.N., the President of the College of Physicians ; Dr. Burrows, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons ; Sir Wm. Fergusson, Inspector General Longmore, C.B., Surgeon Manley, V.C., Royal Artillery ; Dr. Slogget, R.N., Dr. Kidd, Staff Surgeon ; Dr. Pearce, R.N., Dr. Beatson, Dr. A. Clarke, Royal Artillery ; Dr. Legirtwood, Staff Surgeon ; Dr. De Chaumont, Staff Surgeon ; Dr. O'Flaherty, C.B., Dr. Murray, Bengal Army, Dr. Hume, C.B., Inspector-General ; Dr. Hannan, Royal Artillery ; Dr. Dominichetti, Staff Surgeon ; Dr. Swettenham, Staff Surgeon, &c.

Our Relations with Persia.—Our contemporary, the *Times of India*, distresses himself much for fear we should be commencing a meddle-and-muddle policy, in endeavouring to keep matters quiet between Persia and Afghanistan on the North-west, and Persia and Khelat on the west frontier of our Indian Empire. It may be too much to expect that our contemporary should be familiar with the text of treaties ; but we venture to suggest his reading the sixth article of the Treaty of Paris of 1857, from which he will see that, as far as regards the Perso-Afghan boundary, our "friendly offices" are bespoken in case of dispute, and that we engage to use our influence to prevent hostilities between the rival Powers. So far as regards the disputes between Persia and our feudatory the Khan of Khelat, a Bombay journalist might be supposed to be acquainted with the Treaty concluded by Sir Bartle Frere and the late General J. Jacob, in 1854, with the Khan of Khelat, by which that chief undertakes not to enter into any negotiations with Persia or any other Power, except through our Government. Does the *Times of India* wish us to ignore these State documents? And do they not justify our friendly mediation ?—*Broad Arrow.*

The Old Bank of Bombay.—We are able, on the authority of a letter from Mr. J. D. Nicol, M.P., to contradict the report circulated by a Bombay contemporary as to that gentleman's intention to move for a Select Committee this session on the Old Bank of Bombay's affairs. In denying the truth of any such report, Mr. Nicol still avows his readiness to "give any support in his power to any influential member taking up the question of the Bank in the House of Commons." For the encouragement, however, of those concerned, we are glad to say that the English committee of shareholders have lately added to the number Mr. J. Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras, and that they have been anxiously debating the question of an appeal to Parliament this session. After having taken due counsel with several influential friends and members of Parliament, it has been decided to move for the second portion of the report sent in by Sir C. Jackson's commission, the production of which document the committee have reason to believe will greatly assist them in bringing their labours to a prosperous issue. Meanwhile they are engaged in pressing the claims of the shareholders on the notice of friends earnest in their cause, and they have asked us to invite any Indian shareholders who may wish to offer suggestions or obtain information to address the Committee of English Shareholders at 55, Parliament-street, without loss of time.—*Home News.*

The Albert Life Assurance Company.—A meeting of policyholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company was held last Wednesday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of considering the scheme for the reconstruction of the company, which had been prepared by Mr. Charles E. Lewis, solicitor, preparatory to its being laid before the arbitrator at the arbitration meeting to be held on Friday next, to consider all the schemes for reconstruction that may then be submitted. The attendance was limited ; Mr. Lewis occupied the chair. The scheme laid before the meeting was generally approved, and a resolution to that effect was carried.—The new Act to settle the affairs of this company by arbitration was issued on Saturday. There are thirty sections, and

a list of twenty different companies with which the Albert was connected. Lord Cairns, the arbitrator, has extensive general and special power to arrange or reconstruct the Albert. All suits are abated, and all decisions of his Lordship to be final, and awards made by him to have the authority of an Act of Parliament. The expenses of the arbitration, as also of the Act, are to be paid as may be directed, and his Lordship is to have not less than £2,000 for his personal remuneration. In the event of Lord Cairns not being able to act, the Lord Chancellor is to appoint an arbitrator—a judge of the Superior Courts or member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last Monday night, under the presidency of Sir Bartle Frere, who read a letter which he had received from Sir Roderick Murchison, expressing his deep regret at his inability to be present. Sir Roderick wrote :—"Those who have only seen me in my chair or in my carriage, into which I am carried, can have no idea of my thoroughly helpless bodily condition, though, thank God, my mind has been preserved intact. As, however, many persons have read in the newspapers long ago that I was rapidly recovering, I wish you to impress upon my associates the truth. Slowly, but very slowly indeed, I am recovering, and I live in the hope of being able during the next session to do my duty as a vice-president. I write these lines because I have received frequent letters from friends congratulating me erroneously on my recovery, and, if such an impression pervades the body of our society, my associates would, indeed, have due cause for surprise that I should not have made an effort to attend in person on this marked occasion." A valedictory address, in which Sir Roderick announced his retirement from the presidency of the society, was afterwards read by Mr. Markham. Sir Henry Rawlinson was declared duly elected President, and it was announced that the council had awarded the Founder's Medal to Sir Roderick Murchison, in recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to geography during his long connection with the society. The Patron's or Victoria Medal was presented to Dr. A. Keith Johnston. The annual dinner took place at Willis's Rooms in the evening.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May* 22.—ALLEGED CAPTURE OF HERAT.—In reply to Mr. EASTWICK, Lord ENFIELD said that no information had been received at the Foreign-office to the effect that Herat had been captured by Yakub Khan, and that no arrangements had been made between her Majesty's Government and that of Russia, in 1869, as to the extent of the dominions of Shir Ali Khan.

THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The consideration of clause 2 of the Army Bill was resumed in Committee. Sir G. JENKINSON moved as an amendment to insert in a schedule the cases in which exchanges should be allowed, all such exchanges being subject to the approval not only of the Commander-in-Chief, but of the Secretary of State for War. He proposed that the following cases should be specified in the schedule—namely, officers serving abroad who were invalided, or whose wives or children might be ill, or whose parents had died in England, or who had acquired property.—Mr. CARDWELL said that there was every disposition on the part of the Government to facilitate exchanges in such cases, but they could not depart from the principle of not legalising the payment of money by one officer to another as a consideration for the exchange.—In the course of the discussion the burden of complaint was the reticence of the Government as to the details of their reforms, and especially as to the ultimate cost of them.—Lord J. MANNERS could not help thinking that the explanations of the Secretary of State were singularly curt and unsatisfactory.—Mr. CARDWELL highly valued the virtue of courtesy, but there was courtesy to the House as well as to individuals, and he did not think that, after the decision that had already been given, and what had been said on both sides, he ought to be called upon to make long speeches upon the renewal of the question.—Mr. HARDY remarked that the repetition of inquiries was simply owing to the fact that the Secretary of State would not tell the Committee what it was that the country was about to purchase.—Mr. GILPIN, as an independent member, held that a very large expenditure was proposed for which no adequate reason had been shown. He had not therefore been able to vote with the Government ; but the effect of the factious opposition now offered must be to induce those who had not yet voted for the measure heartily to support it. He was for the abolition of purchase ; but he believed his constituents would have wished some better reasons to have been given why at this time, in this way, and at such cost, this change should be made.—On a division, the amendment was negatived by 211 to 168.—On the clause as a whole a new debate on the general merits of the purchase system was reopened by Lord GARLIES, who moved the rejection of the clause, though he confessed it was as a "forlorn hope."—Besides the Conservative members (including Mr. HENLEY) who opposed the measure, Mr. WHALLEY, on the Liberal side, offered to join in any effort, directly or indirectly, to frustrate the passage of the Bill.—Mr. SEELY, Jun., did not think it right that the nation should be called upon to pay so large a sum without some better guarantee that the money when spent would result in the changes which were promised. It was argued that no reforms could be effected until purchase was abolished ; but why not begin at once with the non-purchase corps? He appealed to the members beside him below the gangway who were so very much in favour of economy, to consider the expenditure which the country would have to bear under the scheme of the Government. They would require not only to increase the number but also the pay of officers. Within the last ten or twenty years all service requiring intelligence for its performance had very greatly risen in value, and if the services of the officers of the British army were fairly estimated, we should have to pay them double the amount which they now received. But what was the country to get for all this expenditure? That was really the question, and he suggested that the progress of the Bill should be delayed, and while the War Office was drawing up the new regulations the House might take up the Ballot Bill.—Mr. OTWAY, also a strong supporter of the abolition of purchase, maintained that it was impossible to do anything more prejudicial to the public service than to throw any impediment in the way of exchanges between officers of equal rank, and blamed the reticence of the Government in regard to the expense of the system of retirement. It was idle to suppose that some calculation of the cost had not been made, and it was scarcely fair to the House that such calculation had not been laid before it.—After a reply from Mr. CARDWELL the Committee divided, when Clause 2 was carried by 208 to 169, and the further progress of the Bill was adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 25.—RELIGIOUS FEASTS IN INDIA.—In reply to Mr. HAVILAND-BURKE, Mr. G. DUFF said it was proposed by the Bombay Government to impose a tax upon all native feasts, religious or otherwise, but it was strongly opposed, and the Bill had been withdrawn.

SUPERCESSION OF COLONELS.—Sir R. KNIGHTLEY asked when the report of the Royal Commission on the supercession of colonels of the British Army would be laid on the table.—Mr. CARDWELL : The question is under the consideration of the India Office, and I stated formerly, in answer to the hon. member for Bewdley, that as soon as the course of the Government is decided upon the papers will be laid on the table. If, however, the hon. member likes to move for the report it can be laid separately.

ARMY REGULATION BILL.—An amendment on Clause 3 of the Army Bill was moved by Colonel ANSON, with the object of securing the immediate payment of regulation prices to all officers up to the rank of field officers.—Mr. CARDWELL opposed the proposal, on the ground that it was no part of the business of Parliament in abolishing purchase to make the position of existing officers more advantageous than it actually was at the present moment. The business of Parliament was to give complete indemnity—neither more nor less—to those affected by what it was now doing. If they were to give back to the purchase officer the money he spent in obtaining priority over the non-purchase officer, and also to maintain him in that priority, an injustice would be done both to the non-purchase officer and the taxpayer.—The amendment was rejected by 81 to 62. Sir G. JENKINSON moved the insertion in line 8, in which occur the words, "No officer can acquire any pecuniary interest in any commission," of the word "new" before commission.—Mr. CARDWELL objected to the amendment as unnecessary, and on a division it was negatived by 58 to 38.—Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL next moved a verbal amendment, the first of a series embodying a proposal that officers should be paid the regulation prices of their commissions in full satisfaction of all demands, provided they accepted it within six months of the passing of the Act ; and, further, that officers declining this option should retain a vested property in the sum they left in the hands of the Government, such sum to be paid over in the event of an officer's death to his representatives.—Mr. CARDWELL said this question had already been twice decided, and he had gone as far as he could in the way of concessions.—In the course of the discussion Sir F. GOLDSMID, Mr. RYLANDS, and Mr. MCLAREN protested against the recognition of over-regulation prices.—Mr. SALT also said the officers had had their inning, and the time had come for the taxpayers to have an inning. He doubted whether they were going to get value for their money.—On the other side of the House Lord ELCHO observed that if hitherto the subject had not been sufficiently understood, the dwindling majority of the Government showed that it was now being better understood day by day, at least in the House.—Sir G. JENKINSON pointed out that on the question of exchanges the Government majority was 43 ; on the abolition of purchase it was 39 ; and that night it was only 19.—Sir J. PAKINGTON urged the Government to avail themselves of the Whitsuntide vacation to reconsider the Bill. There were not twenty members in the House who really approved the measure. If the Government intended to persevere with it they should get some one on their own side of the House to support it.—Mr. GLADSTONE replied that the Government would certainly use all their influence with their friends to get them not to speak in favour of the Bill. Such speeches were a perfect godsend to hon. gentlemen opposite, who, though their

command of words might be termed inexhaustible, yet, according to the law which governed all human affairs, did, after a certain time, begin to feel that they were near the end of their resources. A speech to be answered was a new starting-point, an access of life and vigous to orations like those made to-night. The Government could meet opposition of this kind only by patience, perseverance, persistence, and a resolute sacrifice of personal comfort. They were quite ready to spend and be spent as long as the majority thought fit to sustain its opinions.—In the end the amendment was rejected by 170 to 154 votes, the further decline in the Government majority to 16 being loudly cheered by the Opposition.—Mr. Gladstone then consented to report progress.

Notices of Motion.—Major Arbuthnot on the 21st June, to call attention to the state of the Royal Artillery force, and move that, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to complete the inquiry once instituted into the same by means of a Royal Commission or some other court of inquiry, as her Majesty might please to appoint. —Nawab of Bengal.—Lord St. Lawrence gave notice that on June 27 he would draw the attention of the House to certain papers concerning the Nawab of Bengal, and move a resolution thereupon.

India Office.

May 27, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. E. Lance, T. H. Thornton, LL.D., W. Duthoit, C. E. Chapman, T. F. Harkness, T. Norman, M. S. Howell, E. Montague, W. H. Holmes, J. H. B. Ironside, C.B., J. A. Marcel, Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I., Messrs. J. M. Scott, M.A. (Uncov.), C. R. Crommelin (Uncov.), T. Barlow (Uncov.), J. R. Kennedy (Uncov.), W. Stokes (Uncov.), C. Jennins (Uncov.), T. Hoskins (Uncov.), and F. W. Murray (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. S. Ellis, C.B., J. Hope, J. H. M. Cox (Uncov.), and G. Bickle (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. Cordeaux, LL.D., and E. Buckland (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. E. Forbes, Staff Corps; Major J. F. McAndrew, Staff Corps; Capt. W. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Capt. O. Menzies, Staff Corps; Col. R. N. Raikes, Staff Corps; Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps; Major J. Perkins, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. E. Laing, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Davidson, Staff Corps; Capt. J. G. D. Walker, Cav.; Lieut. F. H. Mathias, Staff Corps; Inspector gen. of Hospitals W. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I.; Capt. C. S. Blair, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Brigdr. gen. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S.; Capt. G. Bramwell, Staff Corps; Major H. Lock, 108th Foot, asst. adj. gen.; Capt. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps; Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps; Capt. G. F. Beville, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. F. K. Hewitt, 2 mo.; Mr. A. E. C. Bolst (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. A. H. Curling (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Salmon, 6 mo.; Mr. F. Dresser (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. L. Pester, Inf., 3 mo.; Surg. C. Hatchell, 6 mo.; Surg. major G. Banister, 6 mo.; Capt. R. C. Daubuz, Engrs., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. B. Swinton, Cav., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. B. Pemberton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather, Inf.; Capt. G. H. Oakes, Staff Corps; Major W. H. White, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. P. Worthy, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M. Beauford.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Caulfield—The wife of Major R. Caulfield, Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, at Brighton, May 21.

Farrington—The wife of Colonel Farrington, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, May 24.

Gordon—The wife of George Gordon, C.E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, of a son, at Bath, May 19.

Paul—The wife of Surgeon major Paul, M.D., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Madras, of a daughter, at Bedford, May 19.

Sturt—The wife of Capt. Charles Sturt, Bombay Army, of a son (stillborn), at Weymouth, May 20.

Sutherland—The wife of David Sutherland, Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Tavistock-crescent, May 23.

White—The wife of James White, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Brighton, May 19.

MARRIAGES.

Kirkwood—Pottinger.—Thomas M. Kirkwood, Army Medical Staff, to Anna B., daughter of Major general Pottinger, C.B., at Toomna Church, May 19.

Lamb—Mortimer.—Lieut. Henry Lamb, Indian Navy, to Emily M., daughter of Roger Mortimer, at St. George's, Beckenham, May 20.

DEATHS.

Alves—Mary B., widow of Col. Charles George Alves, late of the Indian Army, Madras, at Edinburgh, May 19.

Ford—Col. George E. Ford, late of the 72nd Regiment Bengal N.I., at Southfields, near Wandsworth, aged 54, May 18.

Leycester—Laura E., daughter of G. P. Leycester, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Hampstead, aged 16, May 17.

Miles—Constance J., daughter of the late Major general William Miles, at Hyde, Middlesex, aged 26, May 22.

Rice—Col. James G. A. Rice, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Bognor, Sussex, aged 61, May 13.

Swinton—Capt. J. Edulf Swinton, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at Swinton Bank, Peebles, aged 40, May 19.

Wahab—Lieut. general Wahab, Madras Army, at 38, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, May 19.

Young—Emma, widow of Capt. John William Young, late H.E.I. Co.'s Marine Service, at Glen Severn, Lee, aged 80, May 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 18. Str. Orchis, Bombay.—19. H.M.'s Euphrates, Bombay; Mathilde, Cocanada.—20. Valetta, Cochin; Allegonda Jacoba, Banjoewangie.—21. Saladin, Bombay; Jedo, Batavia; Hafrsjord, Mauritius.—23. Galveston, Java; Nola, Penang; str. Poonah, Calcutta, &c.—23. Str. Scotland, Calcutta, &c.; Alaska, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Scotland, via Suez Canal, May 24.—At Gravesend.—From Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Stansfeld and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Noakes and nine children, Mrs. Nowell and three children, Mrs. Lincoln and three children, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mrs. Spry and three children, Mrs. Love and two children, Mrs. Tyrrell and child, Major Darrat and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Irving and four children, Capt. Stewart's child, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. White, Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Melhuish, Miss Barret, Capt. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. McGregor, Capt. Miller, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lushington. From Madras. —Capt. and Mrs. Cole and four children. From Aden.—Mrs. Wallace and four children.

Per str. Poonah, May 22.—At Southampton.—From Calcutta.—Mrs. King and two children, Mr. G. Ryall, Mrs. MacAllister and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis and child, three Misses Wallis, Mrs. Crommelin and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Robson and six children, Mrs. Wollaston and two children, Mrs. Morrison and 3 children, Mr. Watson, Mr. Jennins, Mrs. Moss and three children, Major and Mrs. Bruce and four children, Capt. Mitchell, Mrs. Beeston and two children, Mrs. Sutherland and two children, Mrs. Begg and child, Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mrs. Man and two children. From Madras.—Capt. Blair, Mrs. Jewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and child, Major Darrat and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Irving and four children, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Kindersley and infant, Capt. Miers, Mrs. Ludlow and child, Major and Mrs. Orr and three children. From Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Maguire and two children, Mr. Kydd, Asst. surg. Ffolliott, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and two children, Mr. Broughton, Capt. Walford, Asst. surg. Campbell, Asst. surg. Millar, Mrs. Robertson, Asst. surg. Gray, Lieut. Carleton, Mr. Steel, Capt. Robertson, Dr. De Fabeck, Col. and Mrs. Fife and five children, Lieut. col. Briggs, Lieut. col. F. E. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and three children, Major and Mrs. Shaw and four children, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Coldstream and two children, Capt. Cathcart, Mr. Galpine, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Speck, Dr. Stafford. From Shanghai.—Mrs. Sietas and two children. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Sampson, Mr. Siemmens, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Kennealey, Mr. Caldwell's two children, Mr. Manger. From Singapore.—Mr. Baxter and child, Capt. and Mrs. Crockett and four children. From Penang.—Capt. and Mrs. Hatchell and four children. From Galle.—Lieut. Baldwin, Mr. Urquhart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Templer, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Rowbotham, Mr. K. Murray, Mr. Nantes. From Suez.—Commander Freeman. From Malta.—Capt. Horsey.

DEPARTURES.

May 18. Augusta, Singapore; John Bemfield, Mauritius; Cornelis, Singapore; Hadda, Manila.—19. Coringa, Penang; Medea, Bombay; Valkyrien, Bombay; Eblana, Calcutta; Royal Alfred, Calcutta; The Foundling, Mauritius; Winchester, Calcutta.—20. Str. Singapore, Oriana, Middlesex, Lord Strathnairn, all for Calcutta; Kate Kellock, Aden; Beau Ideal, Rangoon.—21. Valkyrien, Mauritius.—22. County of Nairn, Batavia; Peerless, Singapore; St. James, Calcutta; Paradise, Singapore; Berhampore, Calcutta; Dudine, Singapore.—23. Glencora, Bombay; Stratton Audley, Calcutta; Baron Von Heemstra, Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, May 27.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. J. Ashton. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Theobald, Mr. W. A. Ferrier, Mrs. Pole, Capt. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Merriaman and two sons, Miss Merriaman, Mr. G. L. Hynd. For Madras.—Mrs. J. G. Ryers, Major W. M. Williams, Mr. A. L. Cowdell, Capt. G. C. Foord. For Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and three children. For Alexandria.—Mr. B. P. Adams, Capt. G. F. Morice, R.N.

Per str. Delta, May 30.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. R. W. Froude, Mr. Am Zeller. For Madras.—Capt. J. Beatty. For Calcutta.—Mr. Algernon Watkins. For Hong Kong.—Mr. R. J. Rowe.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Par (?), Batavia to Rotterdam.
Scawfell, Colombo to London, March 29, 20 S., 1 W.
Champion, Samarang to Falmouth, April 15, 7 N., 28 W.
Bertram Rigby, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 6, 7 S., 26 W.
Bedfordshire, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 7, 10 S.
Pilgrim, Java to Falmouth, March 26, 28 S., 49 E.
Muscongus, Batavia to Greenock, April 17, 26 S., 6 E.
Havelock, Singapore to London, March 2, in Gaspar Straits.
Bera, Pondicherry to London, March 30, 28 S., 49 E.
Tanjore, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 1, 28 S., 46 E.
Indian, Java to Rotterdam, April 23, 17 S., 5 W.
John Ritson, Falmouth to Muscat, March 27, 22 S., 53 E.

Winona, Akyab to Liverpool, April 2, 28 S., 42 E.
Maria, Java to Rotterdam, April 4, 29 S., 37 E.
Calisto, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 4, 35 S., 17 E.
Shannon, Calcutta to London, March 5, 19 S., 80 E.
David Brown, Calcutta to Boston, March 16, 25 S., 68 E.
Kildonan, Manila to New York, April 2, 34 S., 28 E.
Michael Angelo, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 23, 6 N., 90 E.
Mount Washington, Calcutta to Boston, Feb. 25, 3 N., 90 E.
Mary Warren, Calcutta to Philadelphia, April 8, 35 S., 18 E.
Marguerite, Akyab to Marseilles, March 31, 31 S., 39 E.
Eugene, Calcutta to Queenstown, March 31.
New Era, Madras to London, April 13, 25 S., 5 E.
Princess of Wales, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 16, 19 S., 2 W.
Lotus, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 8, off Cape Good Hope.
Eaglet, Calcutta to London, April 18, off St. Helena.
Victory, Rangoon to Liverpool, April 13, 28 S., 5 E.
Coq du Village, Cochin to Falmouth, April 17, 23 S., 2 E.
Maria, Java to Amsterdam, April 9, 35 S., 26 E.
Adeliza, Coringa to Marseilles, April 20, 25 S., 1 E.
Baldovan, Colombo to London, April 3, 31 S., 31 E.
Montego, Rangoon to Falmouth, March 27, 29 S., 43 E.
Yrca, from Calcutta, April 4, 34 S., 28 E.
Jumna, Calcutta to London, April 8, 35 S., 19 E.
Serpent, from Calcutta, April 8.
Trinidad, Greenock to Bombay, May 1, 49 N., 11 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Willem III. (Dutch str.), from Rotterdam to Batavia, with about 350 persons on board, including crew, caught fire at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, May 19. Crew and passengers saved. The specie has been recovered, but cargo all destroyed.

The Underwriter, from Moulmain, which arrived in the Clyde, April 28, has discharged all her cargo, and, it is expected, will go into dock and be surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of damage she sustained when stranded in the Irrawaddy River. (The stranding of this vessel has not been reported previously.)

The Pleiades, from Calcutta to New York, which arrived at St. Helena, April 18, reported having encountered a very heavy cyclone, Feb. 23, in lat. 11 S., lon. 86 E., which carried away her foretopmast and jibboom, and did other damage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 3.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Stokes.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Anderson.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hymes.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Paymr. Warwick, Mr. S. Russell, and Mr. W. D. Knight.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Campbell.

JUNE 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. Gilbert and infant.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS—Capt. and Mrs. Bance, Capt. G. Foord, and Mr. and Mrs. Bairnsfather.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. J. Johnston, and Capt. and Mrs. Hammond.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Clarke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Carey, and Mr. A. Ritherdon.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Major and Mrs. Georges, Mr. Jowitt, and Mr. Mosse.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bergman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Asst. Paymr. Coen.

JUNE 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Collins.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Bird.

THE LATE MRS. MANNING.—India has lost a sincere friend and admirer in Mrs. Manning, the author of that able and well-known work—"Ancient and Mediæval India." She died on the 1st of April, after only a few days' illness, in the 78th year of her age. She was one of the originators of the "Indian Association" recently established in London for the moral and social advancement of our country. Her last act will be ever remembered with melancholy interest by the Hindu community, and especially by those who are interested in Native Female Education. A private letter dated London, 31st March, informs us that Mrs. Manning undertook to publish in England, at her own expense, in pamphlet form, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's recent lecture on "Native Female Improvement" at the Bengal Social Science Association, and distribute it among friends.—*Indian Mirror.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, June 10.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, June 2.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 3 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36	In sterling taking	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92½ 93
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		92½ 93
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		100 100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100 100½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		107⅝ ⅜
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¼d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Madras	1s. 10¼d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅛ d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10½d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¼d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		208
	India 5 per cent.		112
	India 4 per cent.		100½ to ¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		103⅝
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to ⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	103 to 104
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to ⅜ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	90 to 92
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto (5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104 to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞ to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 24
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	137
10	British Indian Extension (Limn.)	all	9¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅜ to 7⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7¼
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜ to 9⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	9⅜ to 9⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	10¼ to 10½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6⅜ to 6⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	2¼ to 2⅜ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 13; Agra and Madras, May 11; Calcutta, May 10.

LORD MAYO reached Simlah on the afternoon of May 6. The meeting of the Legislative Council, as fixed for the forenoon of that day, had to be postponed, for want of members enough to make a quorum; but a meeting of the Executive Council was held instead, under the presidency of Lord Napier. The high officials were steadily gravitating towards the summer capital of India. Sir Richard and Lady Temple were expected there on the 7th, and Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, on the 10th. Owing to the non-assembly of the Viceroy's Council, the first appearance of Mr. F. Stephen's Bill for enabling the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces to appoint sessions judges, was necessarily deferred till the following week.

To judge from what has lately transpired concerning the usual life of a convict in the Andaman Islands, the penal settlement there has for some time past been turned into a paradise of rum-drinking and unlimited idleness. It appears that the European and Eurasian convicts at any rate have been allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. They go freely into each other's rooms, wander where they like outside, take into their service the sepoys who are supposed to guard them, entertain their friends to dinner, and are free to draw for a whole gallon of rum at one time. Unluckily the dinners and the drinking sometimes lead to quarrels, which now and then end in bloodshedding or downright murder. All this came out at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on May 6, when a Port Blair convict, James Devine, was convicted of murdering a comrade in a drunken quarrel; the sad but not unnatural close of an evening spent by Devine and his friends in getting through a gallon of rum. Devine becoming mad-drunk battered in the head of the man who had lain nearest him that night. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the plea that "the crime would not in all probability have been committed, but for the disgraceful laxity of discipline and want of proper control over the convicts at Port Blair, as shown in the evidence." Whatever becomes of this particular ruffian, we may hope that General D. Stewart, the new Governor of the Andamans, will remove like temptations to like deeds of violence out of the convicts' way. Lord Napier, we are told, has long sighed for a little more discipline at Port Blair, and General Stewart, as being his own selection, may be trusted to carry out the desired reforms.

THE Bombay papers mention the death of Major A. C. Way, Acting Political Agent at Muscat. Major Way was an officer of the Bombay Staff Corps. His first commission dated from 1856; he was a captain of 1864 in the 28th N.I., and he gained his full majority in January, 1870, having taken local rank the year before in the Persian Gulf.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOLDSMID and the other members of the Commission, which has hitherto failed to settle the boundary questions between Persia and Afghanistan, are said to have returned to Kurrachee.

AFTER all the reassuring telegrams touching the continued safety of Herat and the defeat of Mohammed Yakoob Khan, we must now believe, until further tidings, in the fact of the taking of Herat. A Calcutta telegram of June 1 declares that the famous stronghold, which has been so often besieged by Afghan or Persian, fell on the 6th of May to the troops of Yakoob Khan, although but the day before all had been reported well. Its fall is ascribed to treachery, which is not improbable. Futteh Khan, the Governor, is said to have been slain and his son wounded. We are further assured that Feramorz Khan, the Ameer's general, was approaching cautiously with his army. To judge by the result, it seems a pity that tactics a little less Fabian were not pursued by the general in question. Knowing as he must have done the danger to which Herat was exposed, both from the troops without and from scarcity within its walls, he ought to have made all practicable haste to its relief. Perhaps he himself wished well to his master's son. It remains to see whether Yakoob Khan will succeed in retaining what, according to Mr. Vambery, he has won with the help of Persian influence or of a secret arrangement with Shahnawaz Khan. Possibly he means to use his conquest as a lever for driving a favourable bargain with his father, Shere Ali. We admit all that Professor Vambery urges in his letter to ourselves, touching the part once played by Yakoob in restoring his father's broken fortunes, and we are ready to allow that Shere Ali's prospects are not at this moment of the brightest. But in view of his former achievements, and of what he has lately done to cement his rule, it would be rash to begin croaking too loudly over his present reverses.

FROM the Indian papers we get some particulars of Yakoob Khan's progress about Herat. It appears that the young Sirdar defeated the Herat force which had come out to attack him at once in front and rear, and then marched on to Herat, which, with its Governor, he took at once. Such is the story told by the Kabul scribes, but how much of it is true we cannot tell, except that Herat must after all have been taken in the first week of May. We are also told that Yakoob Khan has written his father a respectful letter, hinting at his readiness to keep quiet if no attempt is made to drive him out of Herat.

HERAT has fallen, as it has fallen many times before; but we trust that none of our statesmen will take the tidings very much to heart. Herat was always a bone of contention between Persians and Afghans, and, as a question of historical fact, is more of a Persian than an Afghan city. It would even be better for English interests if Herat were efficiently garrisoned by Persian troops who could be trusted to hold it for the Shah against all comers. Be that as it may, the transfer of Herat from one Afghan governor to another need not disturb a healthy digestion for one moment. Russia will not thunder at the gates of India a whit the sooner for such an event. Still less can it justify the marvellous proposal made by a contemporary, that British troops should at once proceed to occupy Herat. It is difficult to treat such a proposal with a grave countenance when we consider that Herat is four hundred miles or so distant from the Punjab frontier, that any attempt to carry out such a movement would rouse all Afghanistan in arms against us and our ally at Kabul, and that nothing would be likelier than such an attempt to involve our Indian Empire in the direst disasters.

THE new Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has just fired off a very startling shell among the members of the Bengal Civil Service. He has given formal notice that no more furloughs on special leave can be granted until the number of officers already on leave has been reduced to the authorised limit of 20 per cent.—a limit which has of late been far exceeded. Nine of the absentees however are due in India by the end of October; but that is small comfort to those who had reckoned on escaping the next hot season in steamy Bengal.

THE *Englishman* still avows its belief in some dark design on the part of the India Office against the new Furlough Rules of the Covenanted Services. It virtually declares that a despatch was sent out to India by the second mail in March, proposing to allow civil servants only one year's furlough in every eight instead of every five years, without even the option of taking two years at once. It is also asserted that no second furlough would be granted on sick certificate until the eighth year after an officer's return from his former furlough. All we can say is that our contemporary has hit upon a portion of the truth, and no more. We believe that some sort of despatch on the subject in question has really been sent out; but, whatever its drift, no action will be taken upon it. It has, in fact, been already recalled, and the whole question is to remain in abeyance.

IT appears that Mr. E. B. Baker, V.C., Deputy Inspector General of Police, has been charged with the duty of raising the local police-force destined to guard the posts on the Eastern frontier of Bengal. The new levies will number a thousand men, chiefly Goorkhas. A good many have already been enlisted, and others will probably be taken from the local police and the frontier villages. Mr. Baker was to start for Sylhet early in May.

ACCORDING to Mr. Rivett-Carnac's last report on the cotton trade of the Berars and the Central Provinces, the whole of the cotton exported thence to Bombay this season up to the 10th April amounted to 102,415 full-pressed bales, 41,180 half-pressed bales, and 34,484 dokras, representing a total of about 155,089 bales, each weighing 3½ hundredweight, or half a Bombay kandy. The total for the same period of last year was 127,742 bales, or 27,347 fewer than this year. Most of the excess comes from the Berars, where the season was very favourable; the Central Provinces showing only a small increase on last season's yield. This is explained by the damage done to the crops in the Wurdah valley, by a diminished growth of the staple, and by the greater demand which the low price of the cotton encouraged among the local spinners. A good deal of home-spun cotton is consumed in the Central Provinces, and the returns for 1869-70 show that no less than 87,000 maunds —each of 82 lbs.—of cloth, made chiefly from the Wurdah valley cotton, was exported from those provinces. A few bales have also found their way to the Cawnpore mills. From the Nerbudda Valley not much cotton has yet been transferred to Bombay, although some new stations have been turned to account on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway. Some cotton has also been forwarded from Agra and other stations on the East Indian line to Bombay, but the returns of this branch of the trade are still to complete. From the Berars the cotton exported this season amounts in all to 131,510 bales, or an increase of 25,043 bales on the previous year.

THE little cotton lines of railway to Khangaum and Oomraotee have been doing satisfactory work. By the former line 51,941 bales have been carried besides other merchandise and some passengers, while the latter in the two months since it was opened has already carried 22,871 bales of cotton, besides a great deal of other merchandise. In fact 56 per cent. of the Berar cotton has passed over these small lines. The system of full-pressing cotton at the up-country markets still holds its own, in spite of the improved terms lately offered for the carriage of unpressed cotton. Of the crop already forwarded 72½ per cent. is full pressed and 25½ per cent. half-pressed, against only 2 per cent. of the unpressed article sent down in dokras. If only those stations which have full presses were reckoned, the proportion of full-pressed cotton would be "considerably larger." The exports by road over the Sawargaon Ghat and the Bhore and Thull Ghats have been very limited. Cotton keeps flowing into the markets in small quantities and will flow more freely as prices rise. Mr. R. Carnac anticipates for the whole season a total moderately reckoned at 230,000 bales. He is also sanguine of an early beginning to the branch line from Wurdah to Hinganghat. When this line shall have been extended to the coal-fields of Woon and Chanda, still more valuable results may be expected.

GREAT things are hoped for from the new seam of coal [illegible] at Wurrora, samples of which appear to be "at least 30 per cent. better and more valuable than the Ghugus sample." Too much stress indeed should not be placed in the results hitherto ascertained, because the coal may vary in quality in the same pit. But there is reason to hope that the new coal will be found superior to that of the Mayo Colliery which, at Rs. 25 a ton on the railway, is already doing about 74 per cent. of the work done by English coal. According to Mr. Bernard's estimate the Wurrora coal may be delivered at the railway at Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 a ton, so that if it should prove equal in working power to three-fourths of its quantity of English coal, it would be quite able to compete with the latter.

THE Select Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Services have at last sent in their Report. With most of their recommendations this journal has no direct concern; but there is one passage on which, in the interests of India, we are bound to make some comment. Of late years the Persian Mission, which once entirely appertained to the Indian Government, has been managed directly by the English Foreign Office at the expense, in a great degree, of the Indian revenues. India has had the privilege of paying twelve thousand pounds a-year for duties discharged by agents of the English Government. The evidence taken by the Committee went to show the unfairness of such an arrangement, but gave no certain answer to the question whether England or India should take over the entire charge of the Persian Mission. It was argued, on the one hand, that the Foreign Office had the greater interest in looking after our relations with a Power which virtually obeyed orders from St. Petersburg; while Anglo-Indians, on the other hand, maintained the necessity of employing experienced Indian officers to represent the interests of our great Eastern Empire at the Court of its powerful neighbour the Shah. Now more than ever the balance of argument leans in our opinion to the latter side. It is high time, at any rate, that some definite and rational principle should be substituted for the curious anomalies that now exist. At present it appears that India pays the chief costs of a Mission maintained for the special advantage of the English Foreign Office, although the great bulk of the business done at Teheran would be conducted far more efficiently by officers of the Indian Government. Some such conviction seems to have forced itself on the minds of the Select Committee, for they "incline to the opinion that the Persian Mission should be placed under the authority of the Secretary of State for India." If however such a change should not be deemed best for the public interest, they advise that at any rate the choice of diplomatists for the Persian Mission should be confined as a rule to her Majesty's Indian Service, and that some part of the present charge of £12,000 a-year on the Indian revenues should be transferred to the Imperial Exchequer. Between these alternatives there would not be practically much to choose. In either case Indian experience would have its due

weight in the management of our foreign policy on the side of Persia, while no future foreign minister would be likely to override the counsels of the Indian Government in a direction hurtful to Indian interests. At the same time, it is probable that the uses of a Persian Mission would be most steadily furthered if the entire control of it were vested in the India Office.

ON Tuesday last a number of gentlemen, including representatives of the India Office, went down to Messrs. Ransomes' Works at Ipswich, in order to witness the trial of two road traction-engines built on Mr. Thompson's patent for the Indian Government. The main feature of these engines is the fact of their wheels being covered with india-rubber tires four inches and a half thick, which take hold of the ground like an elephant's foot, and so carry the engines up and down the steepest gradients. By means of an outer chain of steel shoes, each three inches wide with an inch between every two, the wheels can pass easily over wet or stony ground. The larger of the two road-steamers is of 14-horse power, adapted for burning wood, and capable of drawing a large omnibus with a load of sixty-five passengers over the hilly road between Jhelum and Rawal Pindi. It is one of four ordered by the Indian Government for that purpose. The omnibus wheels are likewise bound with india-rubber tires. So smooth was the motion of the omnibus that a person inside it could write upon his knee as easily as if he were sitting in his own room. The pace also was very satisfactory. A smaller engine of 8-horse power went with marvellous ease over a field crossed by several large furrows, and right through a hollow twenty feet broad by forty feet long, with steep shelving sides all round. At any moment, at any part of its course, it could be stopped for any length of time without slipping backward or forward, and in the field it was "turned and guided as easily as a Bath chair."

WE have already acquainted our readers with the programme of the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, as first started in Bristol and afterwards extended to London. It was the formation of a London branch to which the late Mrs. Manning had been devoting all her spare energies, when illness cut short her useful life. Her mantle however has fallen on worthy shoulders, and the London Branch already musters a goodly list of names. Ten shillings a-year, payable through Miss E. Manning or the Rev. T. Hunter, include all the privileges of membership; while for five shillings a-year the subscriber is entitled to attend the lectures, receive the Monthly Journal of the Society, and to share indeed every privilege except that of voting. The Chairman of the London Branch, Mr. I. T. Prichard, a name familiar to Anglo-Indians, is to deliver the Inaugural Lecture on Thursday next, at three P.M., in the Rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on the subject of Social Progress in India. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, whose name has become linked with many philanthropic movements both in India and at home, will take the chair upon this occasion. Those who are interested in this new movement, which embraces persons of every creed and is to be carried on under conditions of absolute religious neutrality, will do well to hear what Mr. Prichard has to say on its behalf.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Thomson, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders; thrown from his horse, on parade, at Umballa, May 3; Mr. C. A. Bruce, the discoverer of the tea plant in Assam, at Assam, April 23; Col. M. Dawes, late Bengal Artillery, May 30, aged 58.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. Lodwick, late of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at 18, Albany-villas, Brighton, May 30, aged 50; Major A. C. Way, 28th Bombay N.I., Acting Political Agent, Muscat, of fever or apoplexy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. ——, May 30.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Allens, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Hon. Justice Lloyd, Mr. M. Balfour, Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Capt. J. W. Taylor, Surg. N. B. Baillie, Mr. B. Dickinson, Col. G. G. Moxon, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. Baker, Mr. Nixon. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mangles, Asst. surg. Raby, Capt. Novarre, Capt. A. Campbell, Mr. Zocanachi, wife, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ginchi and son, Madame Avasconi, Mr. Baird. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. S. Sassoon, Mrs. E. D. Sassoon.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Hon. Mrs. J. R. Arthur and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail and two children, Mrs. Lyall and child, Mrs. M. Laidlaw, Miss Moyle, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. St. John Daubeney and child, Mrs. Morriss and child, Mrs. Ferguson and child, Mrs. Leigh Hunt and child, Mrs. Beasley and child, Brig. gen. and Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Westlake, Lieut. Morse, Col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Mr. A. McMurshie, Surg. and Mrs. Riddell and child, Mr. Ford, Mr. B. Evers, Surg. T. Teevan, Lieut. Bond, Mr. J. Hatton, Mrs. Baillie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. J. Fox, Mr. Gordon, Mr. A. Tait, Ensign J. A. R. Bell, Asst. surg. Raby, Mr. A. A. Shircore, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Mylott, Messrs. Lemon, T. Fulton, G. Russell, W. F. Warton, Rev. G. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. G. Hunt, R.N., Rev. F. W. Ellis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.

"UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN?"

WE had always thought that the new non-purchase regiments of the Line were to form an essential part of the army that obeys the orders of the English War Office. From one clause however of Mr. Cardwell's Army Regulation Bill it would seem as if such a notion were a grievous error. Clause IV. in Part I. of that Bill is described in the marginal heading as treating of "compensation to officers of certain Indian regiments." The clause itself provides that the claims of officers in the regiments aforesaid to the "saleable value" of their commissions on retirement shall be considered by the Commissioners, with due regard to "the instructions laid down by the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to the repayment of contributions to the regimental bonus fund." In other words, these officers, who entered the new regiments under the impression that in so doing they ceased to belong to the Indian Army, are now bidden to look for no other compensation under the new Bill, than the mockery of compensation which Lord Cranborne's astute despatch offered to most of their comrades in the Indian Army. Mr. Cardwell proposes to compensate all officers holding saleable commissions in the full extra regulation value of their commissions, while the non-purchase officers of the Line, who also in a certain sense hold saleable commissions and are supposed to be under War Office rules, are to be put off with something very much less than the non-regulation prices they would else have received; and this on the plea of their still belonging to that Indian army from which they were severed ten years ago. It is very wrong of the officers concerned not to see the justice of this arrangement; but somehow they cannot be made to see it. So great indeed is their blindness that they have even persuaded their friends in Parliament to plead their cause against the generous author of the Army Bill. If any success should attend their efforts to get more than Mr. Cardwell is inclined to grant them, we may expect to see their ancient comrades of the Indian Army following the same unreasonable course. These latter will argue that if Queen's officers get back the full saleable value of their commissions, in spite of the extent to which that value was absolutely illegal, the old Company's officers have infinitely stronger claims to receive the full value of their commissions under the bonus system established with the formal sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. It is very sad that people should be so ungrateful for exceedingly small mercies; but in view of Mr. Cardwell's Bill and of the opinions expressed by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with

the tacit concurrence of Lord Napier, we greatly fear that the Indian officers will continue to agitate for something more than the Barmecide's feast so bountifully prepared for them by Lord Cranborne. Alas for the depravity of human nature, which refuses to be fed on air! For the sake however of peace and quietness, would it not be as well to offer a sop of some kind to these hungry stomachs? The Indian revenue could bear the burden of a few more thousands a year, and the India Office would recover its character for that munificence which its well-wishers have continually called in question.

THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.

IT is certainly a sound general principle which impels the Home Government of India to uphold in public the public acts of the Indian Government in India. It is also a good thing that the work of governing India should be carried on for the most part in India rather than at home. But it is one thing to adopt a given rule for general purposes, and quite another thing to ignore the occasions when that rule evidently clashes with one of equal or higher obligations. There is always a point at which the maintenance of established authority itself demands a departure from the ordinary methods of maintaining it. If, for example, it could be shown that the Government of Lord Lawrence had acted wrongly in deposing the Nawab of Tonk for his alleged share in the murder of one of his nobles, the Home Government would surely be justified in reinstating the dethroned and disgraced prince. It would surely be better for the general interests of both countries that timely redress should be offered for a great wrong done in haste by an arbitrary process,—to assume for the moment that such wrong has been done,—than that a greater wrong to the community and to common justice should be engendered by an unwise persistence in a policy clearly too strait for the occasion.

Without a full knowledge of all the circumstances which led the late Viceroy in Council to depose the Nawab of Tonk and send him a State-Prisoner to Benares, we cannot of course express any decided opinion as to the Nawab's guilt. For all we know, the statements circulated by his numerous partisans may be as far from the truth as statements of that kind so often have been. In India especially the art of circumstantial fiction has been brought to such perfection, that you never can be quite certain which party to a civil suit, for instance, has the best claim to a verdict on the question of fact. The witnesses on both sides are apt to be so untrustworthy, that the attempt to get down to the real merits of the case often becomes more hopeless the further it proceeds. It is possible therefore that the story of what happened at Tonk on the evening of the 1st of August, 1867, as told by the Nawab's friends, may differ widely from that reported through Colonel Eden to the Indian Government. According to the former a wanton attack at nine o'clock in the evening, made by a body of armed men under the lead of the Lawa Thakoor's uncle, on the house of the Nawab's Minister, Sarwar Shah, ended in the death of their own leader and the loss of several lives on either side. Under orders from Colonel Eden, the Governor-General's Agent, an inquiry was conducted by his subordinate, Captain Bruce. Both the Nawab himself and his Wazeer Ahmed Hassan, who recounts his master's misfortunes in a readable little book of travels lately published in London,* declare that the inquiry was conducted in a way least likely to elicit the truth. "Many witnesses," says Ahmed Hassan," who could have thrown some light on the affair were not examined. I myself, who knew more about it probably than anyone, as I was on the spot immediately after it occurred, was not allowed the opportunity of making a deposition." Not a question was asked of the Nawab himself, nor was he ever confronted with any of his accusers. Nevertheless Captain Bruce in his report to Colonel Eden exonerated the Nawab of Tonk from all share in the alleged plot against the Thakoor of Lawa. Colonel Eden however, who had already prejudged the question by dismissing from his Court the Nawab's Agent, did not even wait, it is said, for the whole of Captain Bruce's report, before writing to the Indian Government to recommend the dethronement of the Nawab himself. Be that as it may, the Governor-General speedily informed the alleged culprit that he had been found guilty of plotting to "assassinate in cold blood a number of Chiefs and Rajpoots, who had been lured into the minister's house to their destruction." For this the unhappy prince, whose loyalty to ourselves and whose zeal for promoting the public weal of his little State had been more than once attested by English officers, was ordered forthwith to hand over the crown to his son, and retire in utter disgrace to Benares. Not till a year after the execution of this stern decree was he allowed to see any portion of the evidence on the strength of which he had been thus promptly and without a formal hearing condemned.

"Nothing was asked of me. I was not made acquainted with any evidence that went to prove my guilt, nor was I called upon to show my reasons against the evidence which held me guilty. In fact, all that was done was, that I was all on a sudden told of my being guilty." Such are the words in which the ex-Nawab himself describes the mode and issue of an inquiry into a matter touching the fair fame and worldly prospects of a prince who was also in effect a British subject. Whether he was guilty or not, he might well wonder at his exclusion from those rights of open inquiry and formal self-defence which, as he naturally argues, are not withheld from "a common Chowkidar" under British rule. And certainly the facts connected with the fatal affray at Tonk, so far as we know them, tend rather to implicate the Thakoor of Lawa than the prince in whose capital the Thakoor's uncle was slain. The Rajpoot Thakoor had for years been a refractory subject of his Mussulman master. There had been a standing feud between them. The Nawab had not long before sent troops against Lawa with the sanction of the British Agent, by whose influence the rebellious noble was induced to enter into certain engagements with his liege lord. These engagements he is accused of having broken in the most defiant manner. He had refused moreover to pay his share of the new taxation needed for the general improvement of the State. The Nawab had therefore summoned him to Tonk in order that he might "explain to him everything." Taken by itself, such a summons might look suspicious, but the Thakoor went with his armed retainers, and he at any rate was neither murdered nor entrapped into any trap. Had the Nawab been evilly disposed towards him, would he have spared the nephew and killed the uncle? As he himself puts it, "supposing that I wished to have him killed, what possible object could I have had in getting his men and his uncle killed? Had my aims been particularly directed towards his uncle, he might have been shot on the road somehow or other by a common sepoy." And why did the uncle go with his armed retainers to the house of the Nawab's Minister at the late hour of nine in the evening, uninvited and undesired?

It is possible, of course, that an Eastern potentate, seeking to rid himself of a troublesome foe, might have planned to gain his end by means of a seemingly accidental quarrel, and that the Lawa chief, suspecting mischief, may have allowed his uncle to go properly escorted to the place of meeting in his stead. In that case the visit must have been made by appointment—an unlikely thing at so late an hour. But whatever was the real state of affairs, however strongly the evidence taken may have borne against the Nawab, it was surely a grave default of justice to punish an offender of his rank without putting him fairly on his defence. If he be innocent, it is no light thing to have discrowned, degraded, and banished from his own country a prince who had theretofore borne a high repute as a ruler among the princes of Rajpootana, in pursuance of an inquiry carried out against all rules of ordinary British justice. Even Moolraj and the King of Delhi were tried in open court by judges fairly competent to decide the question of their guilt.

Mr. Fowler's motion for a Select Committee on the Nawab's case was withdrawn for the time being on account of Sir S.

* "Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross." W. H. Allen and Co.

Northcote's absence from England. But the matter has not fallen to the ground, for Sir Charles Wingfield will move next week an address to the Crown, praying that the Nawab's case may be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We hope that the Government will not resist the motion, unless it can point out some better way of re-opening the inquiry that closed so fatally for the Nawab. Best of all would it be if the Home Government of India would forestal Sir Charles by appointing a mixed commission of English and native officials of the highest rank to try the case at issue on the spot where the alleged crime took place.

Correspondence.

AFFAIRS IN KABUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to make a few remarks upon some points in the last edition of your valuable paper. You say that Russia appears to be resolved on *punishing* Khiva for its alleged support of the insurgent Tartars on the Steppes. I think Russia is doing something else than punishing, although she never failed to discover grave crimes in the countries her aggressive policy was directed at. It is not the place to discuss whether Khiva would be happier under Russian rule or not, but that the Uzbeks of that Khanat have in the last years studiously avoided all inimical contact with the white Czar you may be quite sure. Khiva was always the place where those Kazaks resorted who were unwilling to pay the Russian taxes, but in withdrawing from the so-called Russian territory they did not acknowledge the supremacy of the Khan of Khiva, and consequently the latter had nothing to do with them. Quite recently the Russian papers made a great fuss about a certain Sadik Khan, whom they style the Kirgiz rebel, and of whom it is said that he acts under the support of Khiva. As far as my information reaches, Sadik Khan is already three years ago roaming on the right bank of the Oxus, and the fact that the Russians plan only just now his *punishment*, is the best evidence of their having accomplished the preparations to invade Khiva and to subdue it. The next observation I take the liberty to make refers to that opinion of yours, expressed in reference to my last letter to the *Times, that Shere Ali has weathered worse storms than this of Yakoob's raising.* To be sure the successor of the Dost had to fight hard for his paternal bequest, but I beg to remind you that his chief support in these struggles was mostly his valiant son, who now stands against him, and from the time that Yakoob Khan left his cause there was no victory of note in the track of your ally's arms.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Pesth University, May 29. ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

A HINT TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Through the medium of your popular and widely-circulated columns I beg leave to direct the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, as well as that of the Committee on Indian Finance, now sitting for the purpose of considering the subject of Indian Finance, to an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, both as regards the natives and the revenues of India.

Most of your readers will doubtless recollect the wholesale destruction effected a few years ago by the London police of all such unfortunate members of the canine species as were home- and owner-less, and whose corpses, consigned to the waters of the Thames, befouled and polluted them for many a day, to the no small indignation of that respectable river deity, as well as to the annoyance of the olfactory organs of such as inhabited its banks. This act of stern necessity proved, it must be confessed, a good *hit*, while, at the same time, a judicious improvement in the assessment and collection of the dog-tax formed no despicable addition to the public revenue.

Now, Sir, a similar evil has for many years afflicted India, but the *modus medicandi* adopted by the Local Government has been that of offering a reward of two annas (threepence, English) per head for every dog destroyed, so that, of course, the mehtars (sweepers), who are the vilest and most brutal of the *canaille*, destroy, without the least compunction or discrimination, many perfectly healthy and valuable dogs, which are often thus sacrificed, to the great regret, as well as pecuniary loss, of their owners, without the least benefit to the State. If the dog is highly esteemed, not to say beloved, throughout Europe for his fidelity and other valuable qualities, and whom Lord Byron eulogises as

> "The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
> Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
> Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,"

how much more ought he to be appreciated in India, especially in the open and exposed villages and small towns, where, as a watch-dog, he not only defends his master's property from the midnight robber, but also protects, with undaunted courage, the infant in its cradle—nay, even sometimes the aged and bed-ridden from becoming the prey of the ferocious denizens of the jungle? For these reasons, Sir, it is hoped that the Local Government may be advised to discharge from its service that *respectable* fraternity known as the *halál khores*, and, by the imposition of a trifling tax upon dogs, increase, instead of diminish, as by the present system they now do, the revenue of the country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SYED ABDOOLLAH.

21, Fulham-place, Harrow-road, W., May 13.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

The *Times of India* says, it is by no means too late to revert to the recent correspondence on the bonus question, in which were enunciated the opinions of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Augustus Spencer, on the subject of the losses sustained by Indian military officers, through the great amalgamation muddle, elaborated by Sir Charles Wood. Though the letters under notice had regard chiefly to one pecuniary point in that transaction, the writers involuntarily suggest a review of the whole. Indian officers will most certainly be grateful for this generous advocacy of their rights; but the arguments adduced seem to lose sight of the real cause of special complaint,—which is not what a man paid to his seniors to obtain promotion, but what he, or rather his step was worth to his juniors, when he wished to retire. The bonus case, if placed in an extreme point of view, would be summed up as follows, *viz.*, Ensign A entered the Indian army, and after a service of thirty years obtained his regimental majority. It had so happened that during his whole career he had not purchased a single step, there had been no opportunity to purchase out his seniors. But in course of time, his seniors had succumbed to the climate, or been killed in action. He had toiled up the slow ladder of promotion to the rank of field officer, waiting patiently, in the confident hope that when he might choose to retire he was sure to be able to retire on the value of his "step," which would probably be worth £3,000 or £4,000 to him or to his juniors who should subscribe for it. It is this vested right and expectation which amalgamation annihilated. Thus, in this way, it was that gentlemen who rested confidently on the reasonable hope of retiring from the service with a small sum, were, so far as that went, entirely beggared.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT *VERSUS* AMEER KHAN.

The *Daily Examiner* holds that the conduct of the Government with respect to the application in the matter of Ameer Khan, now before Mr. Justice Phear, is, to say the least, remarkable. On two separate occasions has the senior Government pleader, acting under the instructions of the Government, made most strange motions on the Appellate side of the High Court. As we showed last Friday, the first failed, but undismayed, and acting under the direct orders of the Government of Bengal, the senior Government pleader used the time allowed by Mr. Justice Phear to file affidvaits and to show cause against the rule served on Mr. O'Kinealy, in attempting to remove the case from his Lordship's jurisdiction. The application is unique in its nature, and it seems to us would never have been made if the Government were not an interested party, and deeply interested in its result. Not only was the object of the application strange; the manner in which it was made was still more so. On several occasions the judges had to ask what the Government pleader wanted. Mr. Justice Macpherson once stated that there was no use of coming to them with "wandering applications," and on one other occasion his Lordship remarked that the application was "substantially for an injunction to restrain Mr. Justice Phear," and that he possessed "no power to grant such an application." A Judge sitting in Westminster Hall would certainly stand aghast if he heard that an application had been made to his brother Judges to restrain him from proceeding with a case, and even the Court of Chancery when compelled to interfere to stop a case does not direct the Judge to proceed no further, but simply grants an injunction to the parties from proceeding in the suit. We cannot understand what the Government dread from Mr. Jus-

tice Phear's entertaining the application. Our barrister judges have in the olden days been the defenders of the liberties of the subject against the encroachments of the Government. Does the Government fear that the mantle of their predecessors has descended upon the present holders of office? We think that Mr. Justice Phear will fairly and honestly decide the cause, acting from neither fear nor favour to the Government or the prisoners. And we cannot help feeling that the persistent endeavours of the Government to wrest the case from his hands either casts a slur on the reputation of an able and honest judge or will give colour to the slanders of its detractors, who might say that Lord Mayo and his advisers fear lest the cause should be heard by an able judge, with an independent jury, with a learned bar as spectators, and a discerning public to judge of the result. For the sake of justice, for the honour of the British name, for the credit of our judicial administration, we regret that the proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court have been taken, and we do hope most earnestly and sincerely that the Government will grant the boon which the prisoners ask.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Madras Athenæum* is immensely delighted to find that the Duke of Argyll, always ready to spend money and increase his own patronage, has given his decided opinion that the rich men of Bengal are to bear a portion of the taxation which has hitherto fallen only on the poor. Our own Governor has, in his peculiarly philosophical way, described the peshcush as rent and not tax. We thus hope that if the zemindars cannot have their rents raised they will have to bear taxation. They will grumble, as the pets of people and nations always grumble, when they cease to be pets, but they can do nothing. They know, unless they believe in ghosts, which is probable, that if it were not for the strong arm of the British Government, the ryots would make a permanent settlement of a good number of them. We do not object to the theory that it is good to have rich men in a country, but we have a strong aversion to a continuance of the practice of robbing the poor and the country at large to fill the pockets of the hereditary and other tax-collectors. Riches thrust upon a man in carrying out what is to him an unintelligible principle are valued little. People do not value that which is cheap or that for which they have no hereditary respect. The earlier zemindars scarcely knew whence their riches came, and scarcely cared whither they went. Mr. Mangles states that the present generation pocket upwards of £6,000,000 of money belonging of right to the Government, and that the ryots are oppressed more than in any other part of India. Yet, if they are asked to pay anything towards making roads or supporting schools, they either stump or whine about "breach of faith!" They are so blindly ignorant that they expect every other province in India to be taxed for their benefit, while, if it had not been for the sacrifice of public rights to them, we could have constructed all the railways in India out of revenue, and should never have stood in need of an income-tax. In keeping faith with the zemindars another and far more important breach of faith may be committed. Government, when assuming the power it holds, pledges itself before the world to govern equitably, to lay on taxes equitably, to break down monopolies, and to abstain from raising up classes of privileged men. To keep faith with the zemindars of Bengal, strictly as they interpret the term, is to perpetrate a general robbery of the whole country, and to substitute a real and widespread grievance for one narrow and mainly imaginary.

COOLING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

The *Englishman* asks whether, after the much talking and writing which we have heard and seen, it is not time now to *do* something? Or will Lord Mayo have to say at the end of the present hot season what he ironically said in the middle of last: "Nothing has, in fact, been done, but there seems a prospect of something being done some day." We trust not, but it looks very much as if this would be the case, and we confess our faith is weak. We have now fairly entered into the hot season, and we can only just say that we are not as far off a beginning as we were last year. This is faint praise, if indeed it be praise at all, when we remember what great things were to have been accomplished before this hot weather set in. What about General Beadle and his committee and his Rs. 5,000, whose proceedings have hitherto been shrouded in the mystery of absolute silence? Has not the public a right to ask what has been done with its money, and to expect an answer to the question? But, if the Government will not move in the matter—we must in justice exclude from the reproach implied by this "if," Lord Mayo, who has shown by his whole action and speech in the matter his anxiety on behalf of railway travellers—cannot the railway companies themselves move in the matter? Do they hesitate at the expense? Let them look this difficulty in the face, and it will vanish. The cost of fitting a railway carriage with Mr. Saunders's invention is Rs. 250; Mr. Lancaster's costs, he says, only Rs. 170; and Mr. Grant, without going into details, characterises his as "cheap." Why not charge passengers who travel in these cooled carriages a rupee extra for every fifty or hundred miles? or, if that is not sufficient to compensate the railway company for cost of taking in water, &c., and for damage for carriages (which would, we believe, be much less serious than some suppose), why not charge two, or even three rupees extra? Every one, we are sure, would thankfully pay for a cool carriage free, or almost free, from dust, and the Railway Companies would certainly not lose by the transaction. Let them make a commencement by trying the experiment with the first class carriages; and if they do not find that the number of first class passengers rapidly increases, we shall be much surprised. In the meantime, could they not adopt for *all* carriages some simple system of ventilation, which would cost next to nothing, and would afford some relief? Would it be too difficult to have something similar to a small windsail—not necessarily of canvas—to catch the current rushing past the carriage, with a fine wire gauze to keep out the dust, or a fan or a windmill above the carriage, which would be moved by the same current, and would force the air through a grating on the floor? Or the case might be reserved, and a fan below, attached to and revolved by the axle, might be made to assist in forcing the heated air through an aperture in the top of the carriage. These are crude detached ideas, but we would fain see *something* done, and we put them forward as being better than nothing. If even these trifling improvements cost too much, we are surely not unreasonable in asking that all carriages intended for carrying passengers in the evening may at least be kept out of the sun during the day, and that tickets may be collected at stations which are protected from the sun by some kind of covering. Until quite lately these ordinary and self-evident precautions were not always observed by the East India Railway Company, and the consequence was that daily travellers after the heat of the day found themselves shut up in the evening in moving ovens, and exposed in the morning to the full glare and heat of the sun while their tickets were being collected.

MYSORE APPOINTMENTS.

The *Madras Athenæum* observes that the province of Mysore from its vicinity to Madras and the similarity of the habits and customs of its people as well as the salubriousness of its climate has ever been, and is likely to be, until at least it is handed over to Madras, a bone of contention between Madrassees and Bengalees. The coveted appointments of this delightful territory are always eagerly sought for, and the Bengal services are, under present circumstances, necessarily resorted to, as a rule, for incumbents to fill the same. This is right enough under the existing state of things, and follows as a matter of course from Mysore being, not in the Madras, but in the Bengal Presidency. But what is not right, and what Madrassees grumble at, is that Bengal, in the exercise of its patronage, serves inferior men for the sake of sending them to Mysore to the detriment and injury of the Officers of the Commission generally. For example, the four principal appointments in the Mysore Province are held by four gentlemen who have no particular claims to them on any grounds—that of merit or otherwise. But it is perfectly well known that the Bengalees, as a rule, do not care about the minor appointments in Mysore; they look for the principal places only, leaving the subordinate appointments for those who choose to accept them. But as Madras is, however, sometimes resorted to for officers to fill a certain number of the subordinate posts of the Commission, it is but fair to expect that, in the course of time, one or more of these subordinates would find himself gazetted for one of the higher appointments. This is not, however, nor, under existing arrangements, is it likely to be, the case, and hence a not unnatural growl in consequence every now and then is indulged in by the members of the Madras services.

RECORDS OF THE MUTINY.—The new series of "Selections from Records of the Punjab Government and of its Dependencies" has now reached the seventh volume. This volume, though rather old in date, contains matter of engrossing interest, for instance, "the trial of Mahommed Bahadur Shah, titular King of Delhi, and of Moghul Beg and of Hajee, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857." We believe that the trial of the wretched ex-king has not before been published separately. This volume, therefore, besides furnishing a chronicle of one of the saddest tragedies of history, affords an excellent basis for appreciating the underlying causes of the mutiny, and of the tremendous excitement with which the native mind seethed during those sad days. The spectacle and contrast it gives us of native rule succeeding British is most instructive and consolatory: indeed the childish orders and ludicrous decrees of that ephemeral court at Delhi would excite our laughter except for the painful surroundings. The ex-king was tried on the 27th January, 1858, and following days, before a special military commission appointed for the purpose by Sir John Lawrence; and Moghul Beg, by one of those strange coincidences so frequent in history, was tried exactly four years afterwards, on the 27th January, 1862, for the murder of Mr. Fraser, Captain Douglas, and others; and Hajee on the 10th December, 1868. The contents of this volume awaken a painful interest, but the fascination of the recorded incidents triumphs over the feeling of pain. The records of the Punjab relating to the period of the mutiny if ungarbled should furnish us with many volumes little inferior in interest to the one before us.—*Pioneer.*

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

LUCKNOW, *April* 30.—A great impetus seems to have been suddenly given to the grain traffic. The Moonshee who does the statistical business on the part of Government reported yesterday that 125 hackery-loads, aggregating 7,500 maunds, had arrived from Seetapore and Nawabgunge, and had passed through Ameenabad *en route* to the E.I.R. Station, Cawnpore, for despatch up country. The road for the last three days has been crowded with carts, all moving in the same direction. This is the produce of the dry season crop, and is nothing unusual, but it is sufficient to make the E.I. Railway run an extra goods train; the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway might have had the whole of this traffic had they hurried on the extension work; they might have three months of it yet were they to open at once. But there is no known reason why merchants should prefer to send their goods by country carts from Lucknow to Cawnpore when the rail is open to them. The merchants themselves say that they would be perfectly willing to send their consignments by rail, but are prevented from doing so by goods-shed extortion. The despatching business has no trustworthy supervision, being left entirely to Bengali Baboos. Under such arrangements it would be hardly possible for any railway to pay. This may be true or not, but the fact stares us in the face that all the ordinary grain traffic and most of the timber, oil, goor, cotton, &c., go from Lucknow to Cawnpore by the common road when there is a railway open, which according to the tariff carries at a lower rate and in two hours instead of three days. When Mr. Wilson was agent and chief engineer the state of things was very different; it would be advisable to send for him again. The general dullness of the station was somewhat relieved yesterday by an evening entertainment given to the *élite* by Baboo Duckinarunjun Mookerjee, late Secretary to the Oudh British Indian Association. The dinner was *recherché*, the wines were excellent, the band of the 62nd Regiment (European) was in attendance and played some excellent selections; on the whole the guests were all well pleased. This liberal-hearted native gentleman distinguished himself by the activity he displayed in the service of Government during the mutiny at Burdwan, in consideration of which he was rewarded with a jagheer valued at Rs. 12,000 per annum, besides which he has much private property in addition, and is about the most popular Talookdar in Oudh. Mirza Abbas Beg, a superannuated Extra Assistant under Act XXV. of 1862, is now Secretary to the Oudh B. I. Association; he is also manager of the *Lucknow Times* press, and was a particular friend of Captain Remmington, who, according to the Lucknow correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, is about to be sent to a lunatic asylum for throwing stones at the windows of the magistrate's court at Roy Bareilly, because he had been stopped from lecturing to natives on the peculiar tenets of his own faith. He was on the point of making a convert of Mirza Abbas Beg, when Dr. Cannon, the civil surgeon, ordered the police to take him to the lunatic asylum, but as the unfortunate got wind of the order, he made a clean bolt of it, and has only just turned up. On the 28th current Major General Brooke Taylor left this station to assume command of the Sirhind Division; his departure was announced by a salute of eleven guns from the Armstrong Battery at Mohamed Bagh.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, *May* 2.—As promised, I write a line to keep you informed of the Viceregal party's movements in these, or rather in the Deyrah Dhoon diggings. Lady Mayo and Captain Gregory arrived there on Wednesday evening; Friday and Saturday were spent in beating every likely jungle for holding tigers. Her Ladyship must have undergone great fatigue in so perseveringly searching as she did, and deserved to be rewarded, but not a tiger was seen, ungallant brutes! The camp was pitched at Khansarao. Tiger-shooting in the Dhoon under most favourable circumstances is attended with uncertainty. Lord Mayo and the Hon. Major Bourke reached Deyrah on Sunday evening. During his shooting excursion his Lordship has bagged nineteen tigers, so he may well be proud of his bag. Lady Mayo started for Chukrata on Sunday evening, and Lord Mayo and suite left yesterday (Monday) for Chukrata. So after all the party did not visit Mussoorie, being anxious to reach their destination at Simla. The weather up here even now is warm; high winds prevail, with heaps of dust, making outdoor visiting in the day anything but pleasant. Distant thunder is heard almost daily; heavy banks of clouds overtop the far distant snowy range, but the rain keeps off.

MHOW, *April* 28.—There has been so little doing in the station that I have not had any matter of interest to send you, and now it is to report the death of an officer who, during the few months he has been here, has made himself much respected. Last evening Captain George Baillie, Executive Engineer, was buried with military honours, the whole of the officers of the station attending. He died on the night of the 27th inst., after twenty-four hours illness. The deceased belonged to the Invalid Battalion, but was formerly in the Bengal Artillery, and was for many years at Roorkee in the D. P. W. When Messrs. Norris and Weller took the contract at Jubbulpore on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Captain Baillie was appointed to act as Superintendent of Works, and did so until the failure of the contractors, when he rejoined the D. P. W., and had only joined his present appointment some six months. The weather here is very warm, thermometer at 6 A.M. 80 degrees, and at 12 A.M. 110 degrees; however, the nights keep pretty cool, and there is scarcely any sickness among the troops. Our new Cantonment Magistrate is Captain Mayne, of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, who acted in the same appointment at Gwalior, when Colonel Wright was in England. The work is so heavy that but few officers would accept the appointment. The Railway Engineers have made their surveys, and are now waiting for final orders to commence work, which will begin at the Khundwah end of the line. The survey is to be made as far as Oojein, which is placed under Mr. Campbell; from Oojein to Neemuch is under Mr. Miller. Colonel FitzWygram, of the 15th Hussars, has gone on leave to Simla, and Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant Agent at Indore, is about to leave for England.

BAREILLY, *April* 29.—The Viceroy came in on the 26th inst. at about 9 P.M., stopped at the Commissioner's for the night, and left next morning. The Nawab of Rampore has been very liberal on the occasion. I hear the Viceroy was entertained from the 20th to the 27th of April at the expense of the Nawab, who also laid all daks for the party throughout his Lordship's journey within the bounds of this division. On the 27th Mr. Hearne, the police inspector, was tried before Mr. Moens, but as he was bewildered and could utter nothing in his defence the trial has been postponed. Mr. Warwick, the Kotwal, is transferred to Agra, but he intends resigning his appointment. Two or three days ago another victim of the Moburrum came here from Pillibheet. The man, a Mussulman, was wounded by a bullet-shot. The police reported "the cause of death to be cough, though he had a slight gun-shot wound." The post-mortem examination of the body has, I believe, cleared the point. In all up to this time the number of men killed both here and at Pillibheet is nine, six being Hindoos and three Mussulmans. The Mussulmen are ordered to take out their tazzeas to Karbulla as quietly as possible on Monday the 1st proximo. A company of the 25th K. O. B., two of Native Infantry, and two of Cavalry, will be present in the city to preserve order. The Magisterial and Police officers of rank are to keep posts in different parts of the city. The Hindoos, I understand, will not be allowed to leave their houses on that day for a few hours in the morning. I hope much of the ill-feeling between the two races will wear out by this step. A telegram from home informed the Hon. Mr. R. Drummond at Budaon—to which place he accompanied Lord Mayo—of the death of Mrs. Drummond. I hear he has applied for three months' leave. The temperature is mild and weather agreeable. Bazaar rates are very cheap.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. R. DAVIES.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reached Simla on the 10th May, and is for the present the guest of the Hon. Mr. Ellis at Barnes Court. His Honour has, however, engaged "Aberfoyle" for the season.

RETRENCHMENTS.—Among the other minor retrenchments of the Government of India the forage allowance hitherto granted to surgeons of brigades of field artillery has been disallowed, the order to refund being made retrospective to the 1st of January!

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Indian Mirror* is extremely sorry to record the death of Mr. J. Sanders, senior Professor of Literature in the Presidency College, Calcutta. He was one of the most painstaking and conscientous men in the education department. The melancholy event occurred in England, and has been telegraphed to the friends of the deceased in Calcutta.

PRESENT TO PRINCESS LOUISE.—Among the numerous marriage presents received by Princess Louise was a cushion made by a native lady in Calcutta. It has called forth a special and courteous letter of acknowledgment from Col. Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, who writes to say that Her Royal Highness has been extremely pleased with it, and offers her best thanks to the donor for her kindness in thinking of her and sending the present.

NATIVES REWARDED.—The Governor General in Council has conferred the titles of "Raja Bahadoor," "Rai Bahadoor," and "Bahadoor," respectively, upon Moony Pal, zemindar of Pallehra; Pergunnait Jug Deo Sing, of Petoria; and Tekait Dyanidhi Deo, of Bonai, in the tributary mehals of Cuttack and Chota Nagpore, as a personal distinction, in recognition of their distinguished services during the operations for the suppression of the rebellion against the Raja of Keonjhur in 1867-68.

A SILLY MAGISTRATE.—The Magistrate of Balasore turned iconoclast, a Bengal contemporary tells us, proposed lately that the Legislature should interfere to prevent the exposure of obscene idols in the heathen temples of Orissa. The late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, "not liking to deal with such a delicate subject," referred the question to the British Indian Association and the British Indian Association, of course, at once protested against any action whatever in that direction. The Queen's proclamation of strict religious neutrality would be violated.

JUDICIAL.—The doubts as to the jurisdiction of Sessions Judges in the N. W. Provinces are to be set at rest by a short Act prepared by Mr. Stephen. The Act will give retrospective validity to the proceedings of the Courts of Sessions, as well as provide distinctly for the future.

THE LUSHAI RAIDS.—The *Englishman* hears that Mr. Simpson, the Commissioner of Dacca, and Mr. Edgar have both been summoned down to Calcutta to give the Lieutenant-Governor the benefit of their advice and experience on the best method of dealing with the Lushais next cold season.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PIONEER.—On the 23rd April, died in Assam, at the age of 78, Charles Alexander Bruce, the discoverer of the tea plant in Assam. In 1839 he was presented with the thanks of Government, and in 1841 the Society of Arts conferred on him a gold medal "for discovering the indigenous tea tracts and for cultivating and preparing tea in Assam." This is, the *Pioneer* believes, all the reward he got for making a trade which was last year valued at Rs. 1,02,96,362.

CENSUS IN CALCUTTA.—The census of "British-born residents of Calcutta," which was to have been taken on the 15th May, has, we learn from the *Englishman*, been postponed for a month, and will, under present arrangements, be taken on the 15th June. Our contemporary expresses a hope that full instructions will be issued in good time, and that the Commissioner of Police will explain distinctly what is meant by the somewhat ambiguous title of "British-born persons residing in Calcutta," to whom his notice is addressed.

FINANCE IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The Budget of the North-West Provinces shows, we see, a surplus of £17,468. One advantage, at least, the Local Government derive from the decentralisation scheme. Should there be an actual surplus at the end of the year, it will remain at their credit, instead of going to swell the cash balance of the Imperial Government. Such surpluses, says the Lieutenant-Governor, in urging upon his subordinates the necessity of economy, "will form a fund which can be re-allotted in the ensuing year to meet the more pressing demands for improvement and increased efficiency."

NEW PORTRAITS AT LAHORE.—The portraits of Sir H. Edwardes and Mr. Roberts have arrived safe in Lahore. They are at present in the Lawrence Hall, but are not yet hung. They have been executed with great care, and are beautifully framed. It is, however, difficult to judge of their effect until they are placed in the position they are to occupy. Sir H. Edwardes is taken in a frock coat. It is thought by some that of the two Mr. Roberts' is the best likeness; but of that we must leave the Punjabees, who knew them both so well, to judge for themselves when the pictures are fairly hung and set in their proper light.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 5.

SIMLAH NEWS.—Rumour says that Simlah will this year be honoured by their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Puttiala, and Vizianagram, each of whom, it is further said, "contemplates giving a grand ball to the station."—On Wednesday, the 24th May, being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, H.E. was to hold a *levee* at Peterhoff, Simlah.—It appears to be now arranged that Col. Barrow, the Chief Commissioner in Oudh, should take leave to England.—It is said that Col. Ramsay, C.B., the Commissioner of Kumaon, has been granted a five years' extension of tenure of his present appointment. The salary of the office is, at the same time, to be increased by Rs. 500 per mensem.

BITTEN BY A SHARK.—A native, while bathing in the river at Fort Point yesterday morning, was severely bitten in the leg by a shark, and a large piece of his flesh was carried away; the man endeavoured to extricate himself with his right hand, and had all his fingers bitten off; a large portion of flesh from off his thigh was also carried away. So severe were the injuries he received that he was obliged to be promptly removed to the hospital, but very little hopes of his recovery are entertained. The fishermen about the place succeeded in capturing the shark, as also another who had evidently been in waiting to lend a helping hand. The fishermen were rewarded by the Commissioner with Rs. 5.—*Daily Examiner*, May 2.

MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD STEWART.—Major-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B., has been appointed to the charge of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This officer was in command of the Bengal brigade in the Abyssinian Expedition. He served against the Hill Tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1854-55, and distinguished himself in the Mutiny by volunteering to carry despatches from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi, after all communication with the Upper Provinces had been cut off. He served throughout the siege of Delhi, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow as assistant adjutant-general of the army. General Stewart is at present at home on two years' leave, which will expire in July, so that he will probably join his new appointment direct from England.

CAPTAIN HUTTON.—We are sorry to learn of the possibility of the services of another man capable of advancing the interests of India being of necessity transferred to other regions. *On dit* that Captain Hutton, of Mussoorie, is meditating a permanent move to Australia. Hope deferred has made the gallant gentleman's heart sick, we fancy, and seeing no prospect of the Government of India employing him suitably in this country, he will quit it in disgust, as many have done before him, to give another all the advantage of that ripe experience which study, reflection and years have enabled him to accumulate, and which he knows so well how to bring to practical use. Sheep-farming in Australia is not unsuited to a naturalist; and if the fussy but impractical Government of India does not care about sericulture, the Australian colonists evidently do, for, if we are correctly informed, some of them have expressed a strong desire to have Captain Hutton among them.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NEW ROAD TO PARASNATH.—The Government are surveying a road from Giridhi Railway Station near the Chord Line to Madhuban at the foot of Parasnath; the Jains will pay the cost of construction to Government, who will carry out the work. Immense numbers of Jain pilgrims visit Parasnath every year, and this road will prove of great service to them. The country it goes through is very picturesque and undulating, and will very likely be a favourite route for visitors to Parasnath; but the road leading from Madhuban to Parasnath is in parts very steep, and a good one with easy gradients might be laid out along the valley at an expense of only five or six thousand rupees. The existing road, traversed by forty or fifty thousand pilgrims in the cold weather, is in parts steep; it was constructed ages ago, when the principle of road-making was the shortest line from one place to another. The Jains in Western India have been noted for their liberality, and since the Bombay route has been open, they are coming in increasing numbers to visit Parasnath in the cold season.

MILITARY.—It is stated that instructions have been sent to the Supreme Government to send H.M.'s 20th Hussars to England at the end of this year. Consequent on the impending relief of Cavalry corps, the following moves are said to be likely:—4th Hussars, from Meerut to Umballa. 11th Hussars, from Muttra to Lucknow. 15th Hussars, from Mhow to Muttra. 21st Hussars, from Lucknow to Mhow. 10th Hussars, to Meerut.—The *Englishman* says that in consequence of Major General Brooke Taylor only availing himself of privilege leave, the appointment of Colonel Bright, C.B., 1-19th Regiment, to a brigade, is postponed. The senior officer on the spot will act temporarily during General Taylor's absence.—The *Pioneer* understands that should Allahabad be retained as the head-quarters of a brigade of artillery after the 25th is broken up, the head quarters of the 16th brigade may go there in its place. Otherwise, the 16th will relieve the 8th brigade at Lucknow, the 8th going to Barrackpore.

THE WAHABEE CASE.—On the 22nd of April, and again on the 29th, a motion was made by the senior Government pleader of the High Court, Calcutta, on behalf of the Bengal Government, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Loch, calling on those judges to declare that Mr. Justice Phear had no power to make an order for the transfer of the "Wahabee" case from the Patna Sessions Court to the High Court. Mr. Justice Phear, it appears, had in reality not passed any such order, although on the 20th Mr. Ingram, the counsel for the prisoners, had applied for it. The *Indian Daily News* considers the senior Government pleader to have been guilty of "a grave contempt of Court" in his application. Mr. T. H. Cowie, the late Advocate General of Bengal, is still in Calcutta, and it is said that he, instead of Serjeant Ballantine, has been engaged for the defence of Ameer Khan. We understand that the High Court of Calcutta have declined to remove the trial of the Wahabees from Patna, where it will take place in about a fortnight.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 13.

THE CALCUTTA MUSEUM.—At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Colonel Strachey made a communication to the effect that the Government of India have lately resolved to place four lacs of rupees in deposit, which sum should be available for completing the new Museum building at Calcutta. He regretted the delay which has been caused in the construction of the building, and stated that it was greatly due to the financial difficulty in which the Government of India found themselves a short time ago. Colonel Strachey mentioned that the original approximate estimate amounted to about three and a-half lacs of rupees. This sum had been sanctioned by Government, and the work for the new building was commenced. Subsequently the regular estimate came up, and it amounted to about seven lacs. After about four lacs had already been spent, a revised estimate was called for, and this rose to about ten lacs. It was, therefore, not surprising that the Government stepped in and inquired into the whole matter carefully, and this caused such a delay that it became impossible to complete the Museum within the appointed time, 23rd March, 1871. However, Colonel Strachey hoped that the present action taken by Government in the matter would bring the building to its desired completion at as early a date as possible.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN OUDH.—Agrarian outrage has already commenced in Oudh; and the first outbreak is reported from the precise spot which any officer conversant with the intestine politics of the province would have pitched upon, namely, the Amethee estate. Originally a small taluqah belonging to a man of extremely low Thakoor caste, it was enormously enlarged under the present holder, whose relatives, independent proprietors like himself, had been induced to club together and allow him to act as the common representative of the brotherhood in protecting them from Nawabee exaction and oppression. This lasted five years, or since Oudh was

annexed. When the regular settlement came on, these men came forward and got decrees which protected not indeed their rights, because they were placed in perpetual subordination as tributaries to their elder brother, but at any rate something which contented them, well knowing how the Wingfield *regime* favoured the Oudh nobles. To their dismay, however, their Rajah appealed, the appeal was accepted, and the Privy Council finally held that under an artful clause which had been slipped into Act XXXI. of 1866, the talookdars must be put in possession of their estates. So the first tableau of injustice and confiscation closes. The second is still more shameful to British administration. The taluqdar expressed a wish that the Court of Wards would take charge of his estate. We read his wish to be that although the Courts had thrown down his brethren under his feet, yet he would prefer if they would likewise trample them into the dust for him; in plain English, he was either ashamed or afraid to rackrent and eject them himself; he wanted an English officer to beat them down flat and smooth. We need not say that his request was complied with amid the muttered execrations of every officer in Oudh who knew the circumstances. One assistant settlement officer who had passed the equitable decrees afterwards reversed, resigned his appointment from disgust. Scene the second closes with a British Government servant managing the estate, diving, coercing, attacking, ejecting, auctioning for the Oudh noble. Scene the third was reported in our issue of the 26th, the said officer lying riddled with balls in a faqueer's hut. Again, as often before, we warn the Oudh Government that its feeble and foolish policy is concentrating upon the British name the double hatred which attaches to a harsh landlord and to an alien rule. We have an Irish nobleman at the helm of the State. We beg and pray of him to call for a report on the history and management of the Amethee estate the largest but two in Oudh. One simple question should be put,—How many notices of ejectment have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore as manager of the Court of Wards (*viz.*, as plantiff, to be tried by himself afterwards as judge) having for their effect the expulsion of occupants from their ancestral property, and all to please the taluqdar whom Lord Clyde threatened to hang?—*Pioneer*, May 11.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 4. Robert Mackenzie, Morris, Liverpool; Nagpore, —, Liverpool; str. Nile, Jones, London.—5. Str. Meinam, Ewart, Akyab; Roslin Castle, Christer, London.—6. Str. Europe, Jones, London; Evangeline, Stirling, Liverpool.—7. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Singapore; Calcutta, Hamilton, London; Grecian, Galloway, London.—8. Str. Russia, Law, London.

DEPARTURES.

May 4. Strs. Meinam, Burmah, Sattara; Cardigan Castle, Thomas Stephens.—5. Strs. Busheer, Sirius.—8. Str. Mooltan; Glenroy.—9. Str. Vixen; Strathblane, Caroline, Edwin Fox.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Vixen.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Plowden and five children, Dr. Verchere's five children, Mrs. Reddi and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ridge, Capt. Harrison, Mr., Mrs., and Master Logg, Dr. Matthews, Mrs. Cooper and two children, Messrs. J. W. Fry, L. Mathuson, T. Kellner.

Per str. Apis.—For TRIESTE.—Major gen. Fordyce, R.A., Capt. G. H. W. Hoggon, Mr. R. C. Beestow, Miss Birch, Miss L. Birch, Rev. W. Schnepf, Mr. J. G. Watson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 9, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 6 to 98 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 10 to 98 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 10 to 98 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 4 to 106 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	280 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1445 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	122 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	76 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— Fr.	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	55 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	250 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	55 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to 160
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	330 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	97 to 99
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	370 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 81
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	60 to 61
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	22 to 23

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 3 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 10.—No change of importance has taken place in this market since last mail, and the transactions of the week are again on a very limited scale. GREY SHIRTINGS: 39-inch goods have changed hands to a moderate extent at about last mail's rates. For the wide widths there have been no sales reported. GREY JACCONETS continue moveable in fair quantities, without change in value. MADAPOLLAMS and T-CLOTHS continue very quiet, prices for the former being lower. BLEACHED GOODS generally are fairly saleable at, in some instances, firmer rates. The TWIST market has been closed since last mail, on account of native holidays.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 10.—SALTPETRE: The demand has been steady during the week both for England and America, but there has been no change in prices, refined 5 per cent. refraction being from Rs. 6-14 to 7. RICE: The market for all descriptions has hardened generally throughout the week, and a rise has taken place, which has prevented many transactions. Fine Table has been dealt in at Rs. 3-6, and middling rules from Rs. 2-9 to 2-13. LINSEED: The demand for Europe has continued steady, and, as the stocks are not large, prices have an upward tendency, especially for small grain. RAPESEED: Notwithstanding that supplies have been coming in freely from Eastern Bengal, the demand for shipment to England has been sufficiently extensive to maintain prices at fully last week's rates, and in some instances a rise in prices can be quoted. POPPYSEED: The only business reported has been in forward contracts for the new crop at Rs. 4-2 to 4-3 for delivery in one or two months. The stock of old is almost exhausted. RAW SILK: The unfavourable news from France of the continuance of civil war has still a depressing influence on this market, combined with the uncertainty as to the outturn of the China and Japan crops. Prices, therefore, are likely to decline, especially as the March hund is coming freely into the market. About 125 bales have changed hands during the week, the filatures especially commanding good prices as compared with native growths. CORAHS: There have been more transactions this week. There have also been further shipments on owners' account, which have reduced the stocks for the present.

Madras.

RANGOON AND LORD MAYO.—It is understood in Rangoon that his Excellency the Viceroy will visit Burmah in December next, in company with Lady Mayo and a large suite.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. Justice Collett, of the Madras High Court, will not return to India on the expiry of his leave. His intention is to retire from the service.

HEAVY FLOOD.—There was a flood in the Krishna on the night of the 6th May (says the *Madras Athenæum*), which washed away the temporary road laid across the bed of the river, and which will necessitate, we understand, special provision being made for the transport of passengers and mails between the Chicksagoor and Krishna stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

THE GODAVERY.—"The Godavery is an expensive river. A sum of nine and a-half lakhs has already," says the *Pioneer*, "been sanctioned for the improvement and irrigation of the eastern section of the delta of the Godavery, and now the Government of India has been requested to sanction an estimate of thirteen lakhs for the improvement and irrigation of the western section. Why, it would not cost much more than thirty lakhs to make a better river!"

PONDICHERRY.—From Pondicherry we learn that the election of a Deputy to represent French India in the National Assembly at Paris is carried on with much spirit. Every now and then a fresh candidate steps into the field and presses his claims on the attention of the electors. The election will not be over until the end of the month, until which time our lively neighbours will be all effervescence and excitement.

THE COAL QUESTION IN GODAVERY.—An attempt has been made by Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, to pooh pooh Dr. Hunter and Lieut.-Colonel Applegath in their searches after coal in the Godavery district. Both the latter gentlemen, however, stick to their belief in the existence of the mineral in this Presidency, and do not slacken their exertions one whit to find the hidden treasure. We hope they may be successful, and thus prove the science and deductions of Mr. Oldham to be at fault.—*Athenæum*.

MILITARY.—We (*Athenæum*) are informed that Major-General Shubrick intends proceeding to England on furlough as soon as he is relieved of the command of the Madras army by the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, Major General Haines. Brigadier General Shakespear is spoken of as likely to act for General Shubrick in the divisional command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force during General Shubrick's absence. Major-General Haines is expected to arrive in Madras the latter end of the month, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, of the 12th Lancers, whom the General has appointed as his Military Secretary. Captain Carr, of the M.S.C., we understand, will be appointed A.D.C. to his Excellency. A depot for army telegraphy is about to be opened in Bangalore for the instruction of officers and soldiers in the system at present in vogue of army telegraphy and signalling by lights. The proposal, which was made by this Government some time ago, has just been sanctioned by the Government of India. The appointment also of a qualified officer as instructor has likewise been sanctioned.

MR. DALYELL ON LAND SETTLEMENT.—Mr. Dalyell, of the Madras Civil Service, has been under examination before the Parliamentary Commission on Indian Finance. From the position this gentleman has so long held as Sub-Secretary and Secretary of the Board of Revenue, he should have had it in his power to give valuable evidence as to the real bearing of the Settlement now in progress in this presidency, but we observe with surprise that what he has said is calculated to mislead rather than enlighten the home public. He is reported to have "expressed his belief that at the end of thirty years there will be an increase of the revenue if the Settlement was revised with reference to prices;" and to have said that "the Government Settlement proceeded on a basis of one third of the gross profit." He added, "prices have risen, but wages have not risen in the same ratio; agricultural labour is generally paid in grain in Madras. These grain wages have not risen much of late years; but wages paid in coin have increased considerably. The expenditure on public works has been a means of raising the monetary rates of wages." Also, "Government ought to reap some benefit from this rise in values, but it could not interfere with the Settlement now in existence."—*Madras Mail.*

RANGOON NEWS.—From Rangoon we learn that Mr. Eden, the newly-appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is about to make a tour of inspection, first visiting Akyab, where he will remain a short time. On his return he will visit Moulmein. After these places have been visited it is the Chief Commissioner's intention, it is said, to proceed up the valley of the Irrawaddy as far as the frontier town of Thayetmyo, inspecting the civil stations on the banks of the great river of Burmah. "Mr. Eden," says the *Rangoon Times*, "will accomplish more than his predecessor did, who seldom left Rangoon, but the present Chief will see everything with his own eyes. The first Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur P. Phayre, travelled in every part of the province, and saw everything with his own eyes. General Fytche went nowhere, except once to the capital, for which he received C.S.I. through the kindness of Lord Lawrence." General Norman, C.B., returned to Rangoon on the 28th ult., after having been on a tour of inspection up country at the frontier; he was accompanied by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Fraser, C.B., who will shortly leave for Allahabad, much to the regret of the Rangoonites, who would fain see him remain to complete his own work, the Prome and Rangoon Railway. It is proposed to give Colonel Fraser a farewell dinner previous to his departure to join his new appointment. A commencement has been made with the new wharf. It is to be five hundred feet wide, and large enough to allow two steamers to go alongside at the same time. News has arrived in Rangoon of a large fire that broke out in Mandalay on the 8th ult., and which consumed about five hundred houses.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 13.

THE MADRAS ARMY.—We understand that orders have been issued by the Madras Government to arm eight regiments of native infantry in the Madras Presidency with Enfield rifles. The Adjutant-General having reported that the present stock of Enfields would admit of eight corps being supplied with them, the Government authorised their issue to the following corps:—The 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 17th, 27th, 29th, and 39th Regiments of native infantry. The 1st N.I. is at Kamptee, having arrived there from Hoosungabad in February, 1867; the 3rd P.L.I. lately proceeded to Secunderabad from Madras; the 6th proceeded to Nagode, in the Bengal Presidency, from Vellore, in the latter part of 1868; and the 10th is at Dorundah, also a military station of Bengal. The 17th is in Madras, having arrived from Kurrachee about two years ago. The 27th is now in Bangalore, the 29th in Secunderabad, and the 39th also in Bangalore. It seems to be the intention of the Government to supply the native army with Enfields as supplies arrive from England. In connection with the armament of the regiments of native infantry, the military member of the Governor-General's Council stated as follows in his last Budget statement:—The Government of India in June, 1869, asked for 64,000 Martini-Henry rifles to be sent out as soon as possible, as it was understood that this would be the weapon finally adopted. That demand was not complied with, and Sniders have only slowly come out, much more slowly than we have desired; but they are now issued to thirty regiments out of fifty, and we have received intimation of a sufficiency being under despatch to complete the regiments still armed with muzzle-loaders. I may remark that we have a sufficiency of Snider ammunition in this country, while our own breech-loading cartridge factory is approaching completion. Thirty-one regiments of native infantry have received Enfield rifles, or have rifles under despatch to them.—*Madras Standard.*

THE HARBOUR ENGINEER.—Mr. G. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer, has completed his inspection of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Narakal, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Paumben Passage, Negapatam, Porto-Novo, and Coconada. He has also minutely inspected the system of backwater communication from near Beypore to Trivandrum. The preparation of his reports on these places will now occupy some time, but he promises that they shall be as concise as possible. Lieutenant-colonel Farewell, Acting Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division, met him at Beypore and accompanied him throughout the inspection. Mr. Robertson cannot sufficiently thank the Madras Government for sending this officer with him, for his excellent arrangements, and his knowledge of the languages, and methods of travel, enabled Mr. Robertson to do a great deal in a short time. Mr. Robertson has to thank him for much personal kindness, which made the inspection almost a pleasure tour instead of what it would otherwise have been to one unaccustomed to Indian travel and tropical exposure. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with pleasure the assistance which Mr. Robertson acknowledges to have received from Lieutenant-colonel Farewell. Mr. Robertson will return to Europe by the steamer due here from Calcutta on Saturday, and will resume his duties in Leith Harbour until the autumn, when he will come back to India to prosecute his inquiries into the capabilities of the Hooghly, Bombay Harbour, &c. No advantage would be gained, he thinks, by his remaining in India, to compile his report on the ports he has already visited, and he would naturally prefer to perform that portion of his duty at home, where, if need be, he will be within easy reach of professional counsel. As the Government have no funds available for the carrying out of any improvements that he may recommend, the submission of the report may not, in Mr. Robertson's opinion, seem very urgent. But what is to be done at all should, we think, be done quickly, especially with regard to the harbours of Cocanada, Cochin, and Mangalore. Mr. Robertson's engagement is for two years on £2,000 a-year, and as he will spend less than a half of each year in India, he is very well remunerated. We wish some philanthropic creature would offer us £4,000 as a gratuity for making two inexpensive pleasure trips during the cold months in India, and for offering advice which will, in all probability, be "ordered to be recorded." But journalistic, unlike engineering virtue, is not thus rewarded in this land.—*Madras Mail.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.—7. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta; Sainte Croix, ——, Liverpool.—10. Str. Satarra, ——, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. G. L. Kelby, Asst. surgs. Corbett and Roe, Mr. M. Edwards, Capt. A. Elder, Capt. A. Carter. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Eastall, Capt. E. Begbie, Mr. E. Boodle, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and two children. Mr. A. C. Drummond.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Maddock and three children. For SAIGON.—Mr. Renaud. For GALLE.—Mr. Lafontaine. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. H. Martine, Mr. Montbrun, Mr. C. Bayet. For MADRAS.—Mr. Delafay, Mr. Robb, Capt. Crawford.

Per str. Satarra.—Mr. J. C. Ainslie, Mr. J. B. Spedding, Dr. McKenzie, Mr. T. E. Claudius, Miss Atkins, Mr. M. J. Adkins, Mr. M. G. A. Kenny, Mr. J. Hannon, Mr. H. Morris, Mrs. C. Glover and three children, Apothy. Robert and child, Qrmr. serg. Parriels, wife, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stuty and two children, Mr. A. Cooper.

DEPARTURES.

May 7. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Calcutta; str. Meinam, ——, Galle.—9. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Southern Ports.—10. Str. Abyssinia, ——, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Mr. F. G. Teale, Miss Sharf.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lecoë, Mrs. Shaw and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Unangst and five children. For SUEZ.—Mr. P. Gough, Mrs. de Vecchi, Major Payne, Lieut. col. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Clay, Mrs. Clay and infant, Capt. Peare, Mrs. Peare and four children. For PONDICHERRY.—Messrs. Baudry, Pierret, and Cammiade.

Commercial.

Madras, May 9, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 to 1 11⅜
Credit to 6 months	1 11½ to ⅜ Credits.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	2 0
,, ,, at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13 to 13½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	1½ to 1⅝ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, *May 7.*—The Assistant Commissionership in Sind was lately offered to Mr. Mulock, C.S., the Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, but for some unexplained reason that officer declined to accept it. Mr. Wyllie, who has held the berth since Mr. Moor's departure to England, on furlough, left for Bombay by the last mail, having, as stated in a previous letter, obtained six months' leave to go home for the purpose of recruiting his health; and until

Government can get somebody to succeed him, Sir William Merewether has conferred the office upon his second assistant, Mr. Rozare. This gentleman is fully equal to the requirements of the position, and the Kurrachee journals are at one with the voice of the local public in commending Sir William for having thus recognised the merits of one who has for years past maintained a high character for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the important and, oft-times, laborious duties of his post. This is the first instance in this Province in which a member of the uncovenanted grade has been selected to fill, though temporarily, an office which has invariably been occupied by a covenanted Civil Servant. In consequence of Mr. Rozare's elevation to the higher appointment, Mr. Gardiner, the superintendent of the Government Press, has been nominated Second Assistant. The duties of Educational Inspector, which Mr. Wyllie discharged in addition to those of Assistant Commissioner, have been entrusted to Rao Sahib Narrayen Juggernath, and those of Branch Registrar-General to Mr. Ashby Ingle, of the Currency Department. The Military Pay-office of the Sind District has at last fallen under the scythe of retrenchment. A telegram has been received from the military accountant, at Bombay, intimating that the department will be abolished next month, when the whole of its records are to be packed up and forwarded to Poona. The chief accountant and two assistants will be provided for elsewhere, and the rest will be discharged with gratuities, or pensioned according to the period they have been in the service. As for Captain Bourdillon, he will revert to his substantive appointment of Pension Paymaster at Poona. It is reported that an officer will shortly be sent by Government to take charge of the office of Assistant Quartermaster General at Kurrachee. Major Davis, of the 2nd Beloochees, has been conducting the duties since Colonel Edwardes' transfer to the Poona division of the army. The steamfer *Penang* arrived from Gwadur last Monday, with the following gentlemen on board:—Major General Goldsmid, who has been specially deputed by Government to settle the "boundary rights" between the Persians and the Khelat State, and the personal Assistants, Captains Smith and Lovett; Captain C. H. Harrison, Political Agent at Khelat, and Assistant Surgeon Bowman. These officers are, at present, residing at Government House. Suddenly, and without any note of warning, the works in connection with the Napier Barracks have been suspended in accordance with the orders received from Government. The contractors, Messrs. Mackenzie and Cosser, have sent in, through the usual channel, a claim for compensation, which they have set down at a reasonable sum, and not, as has been asserted by some people, at nearly three lacs and thirty thousand rupees! The low state of the national coffers is alleged to be the cause of the stoppage of the whole of the public works in Kurrachee.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.—The Catholics of Bombay and Poona have adopted an address to the Pope on the occasion of the approaching anniversary of his pontificate.

BARODA.—The Ranee at Baroda took up her abode at the Residency on May 5, where she will remain under the immediate charge of Major and Mrs. Coles, acting under the orders of the Resident, who has moved into another house in the cantonment.

WIDOW MARRIED.—There has been another case of widow marriage in Bombay, in the Bania caste. The friends and relatives of the bridegroom are among the most influential men of the Bania community.

FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Famine rages in Persia. Thousands are said to lie by the wayside unburied; cases are known of parents eating their own children, and of Mahomedans killing and devouring Parsees. European residents in the famine-stricken districts, dreading the sights that abound, keep within their own houses.

MEMENTOES OF PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT.—A sum of Rs. 30,000, raised by the chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha country to memorialise the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to India, is to be applied, Rs. 20,000 to the formation of an endowment for the Female Normal School at Poona, and the remainder to establish a University fellowship of Rs. 500 per annum.

THE MUGGUR PEER MURDER.—The three soldiers of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, charged with the murder of a man on the Muggur Peer-road, were again arraigned before Mr. Gibbons, the city magistrate, on Saturday last, when charges were framed against them under the Penal Code. After the usual question, Dr. Hopkins was asked by the Magistrate whether he would go to Bombay, or the apothecary in charge of the Civil Hospital. Dr. Hopkins replied that he would, whereupon he was put into the witness-box, and examined. He deposed to the effect that he examined the body of the man who was killed, Meya Vassaya, on the morning of the 10th March. There was a wound on the left side about three-quarters of an inch broad, and about two inches and a-half deep; it might have been caused by a sharp cutting instrument, like a chisel. The wound was the cause of death. Dr. Hopkins said, in reply to a question by the magistrate, that he did not examine the injuries inflicted on the other men, but left them to the apothecary, Mr. DeSouza. The magistrate then informed Dr. Hopkins that it would be necessary for Mr. DeSouza to proceed to Bombay also, to give his evidence in the High Court there as to the nature and extent of his injuries. The soldiers were committed to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, to be held in June next.—*Scindian*, May 3.

BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER.—We left the forces of the Shah Ghazee and those of Ali Khan Jamote, opposed to each other at a respectful distance, each chief refusing to throw the gauntlet. Advices received yesterday state that Ali Khan, with about one hundred followers, while passing from one village to another, about four miles from Beyla, was surprised by three hundred men of the Ghazee's forces, who had two guns with them. A fight took place, in which the surrounding villagers joined with Ali Khan, who had thus about five hundred men on his side. The Ghazee's forces were routed, leaving fifty men dead on the field. The casualty on the side of Ali Khan's forces amounted to about thirty. Ali Khan has issued a proclamation to the people in the territories adjacent, prohibiting payment of revenue to the Shah Gazee or his nominees. Intelligence of the reverses which had befallen the Shah Ghazee's forces reached the Khan, at Bhag at the time, and he forthwith ordered five hundred sowars to be despatched to the assistance of the Shah Ghazee. When the Khan of Khelat was at Bhag he received a letter from the sirdar in charge of his affairs at Khelat, in which, amongst other things, it was stated that a servant of a certain chief in Khelat had committed adultery in his zenana, and that it was the chief's intention to punish the culprit by means of castration. The Khan got quite excited at this, and on the very day of the receipt of the letter despatched a message by a kossid on a swift-going camel to Khelat, wherein he distinctly stated that such a mode of punishment as that mentioned would not be allowed in his dominions, because he said when last year a man guilty of the same offence was punished by castration by his durbar, the British Sirkar, who obtained intelligence of the affair, expressed their entire disapproval of such a proceeding, and with which disapprobation the Khan was satisfied.—*Scindian*, May 6.

AN OLD SOLDIER ON THE INDIAN ARMY.—The following appeared in the *Times of India*:—"Sir,—It is amusing to observe the outburst of indignation on the appointment of Major Fagan to the officiating appointment of Wing Officer, 1st Beloochees. How ready people are who fancy they have a grievance to rush into print. Self only is, I fear, the sole consideration. Because Major Fagan has been a very lucky man (most likely he is already Lieutenant-Colonel) therefore partiality, favour, and affection are immediately conjured up as the grounds of the valuable appointment conferred on this officer. Now I happen to know that Major Fagan would have felt deeply grateful to his kind friends at head-quarters if they had permitted him to remain where he was, instead of transporting him from a Paradise to a remarkably warm region, and, unless protected by his rights as a Local, from higher to lower pay. I take, however, exception to the appointment as showing the rotten system in force in officering the Native regiments, as deeply affecting the welfare of the Native Army, its discipline and its organisation. Major Fagan joins the Beloochees (bear in mind) against his wishes, for a few months only, when the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg displaces him. What interest can he have in even trying to know his men? With what heart can he attend his morning orderly-room or his evening inspection? Ah! and what is infinitely of far greater importance, what heart will the men of his wing have in bringing their petitions or their grievances before him? Do you think they don't know that he is there but for a season? Government little know how these things are canvassed in the lines, and the comparisons drawn between the good old times when the men felt they had officers who regarded them as their *baba log*, and the present, when it is one perpetual chopping and changing. The zeal of the Native Army is a thing of the past. Can it be wondered at? One feeling pervades those serving with it—viz., that the Government care neither for its efficiency nor for its welfare. Commanding officers are little more than nonentities. With powers reduced, interfered with in every possible way, and no officer looking upon his regiment as his home, as of old, will any one come forward and say it is not all a veritable chaos? In the Bonus question, Sir A. Spencer showed himself the friend of the officers, and his minute ought to be gratefully remembered; let him earnestly enquire into the state of the Native Army, uncoil himself from the net [his Head quarters Staff. Is there a station or a regiment in the service that is not howling for answers to letters, &c.?] which is strangling him, seek information from those commanding regiments, many of them men who have devoted their lives to the Native Army, and his Excellency will probably be able, by imparting a healthier tone throughout the Army, to leave a name that may yet be affectionately remembered by the—BOMBAY ARMY.—Mhow, April 29."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Str. Penang, Smart, Bussorah; Branstone, Hughes, Liverpool; Kusrovie, Machon, Singapore.—8. Sir John Mandeville, Mathews, Liverpool; Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock, Liverpool.—9. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Hong Kong; Morning Light, Chaston, Aden; Brise Lames, Dupare, Mauritius.—10. Marian Moore, Dickson, Newcastle; Childers, Efford, Liverpool; Queen, Patching, Liverpool.—11. Hall, Smith, Shields; Erreminta, Shields, Liverpool; Asia, Nelson, Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

May 6. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Aden and Suez; Antrim, O'Neil, Liverpool; Varuna, Clare, London, via Havre.—9. Str. Asia, McCallum, Coast and Calcutta; str. Trent, Dumbrick, Liverpool; Constance, Schroot, Hong Kong.—10. Str. Australia, White, China, &c.; Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, Liverpool; Challenge, Craigie, Liverpool.—13. Mail str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Hon. Mrs. J. R. Arthur and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail and two children, Mrs. Lyall and child, Mrs. M. Laidlaw, Miss Moyle, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. St. John Daubeney and child, Mrs. Morriss and child, Mrs. Ferguson and child, Mrs. Leigh Hunt and child, Mrs. Bushby and child, Brig. gen. and Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Westlake, Lieut. Morse, Col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Mr. A. McMurshie, Surg. and Mrs. Riddell and child, Mr. Ford, Dr. B. Evers, Surg. T. Teevan, Lieut. Bond, Mr. J. Hatton, Mrs. Baillie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. J. Fox, Mr. Gordon, Mr. A. Tait, Ens. J. A. R. Bell, Asst. surg. Raby, Mr. A. A. Shircore, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Mylott, Messrs. Lemon, T. Fulton, G. Russell, W. B. Warton, Rev. G. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. G. Hunt, R.N., Rev. F. W. Ellis. For BRINDISI.—Hon. F. Lloyd, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. Dallens, Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mangles, Messrs. Nixon, M. Balfour, F. R. S. Wyllie, R. J. Bruce, B. Dickinson, Colonel G. G. Moxon, Capt. J. W. Taylor, Dr. Baillie, Capt. Novarre, Capt. Simpson. For SUEZ.—Hon. S. Mansfield, Messrs. A. C. Lyall, H. Hynes, J. W. Maxwell, Fleming, W. C. Parker, and A. Steinacker.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 12, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 11 3-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11⅛d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 440)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,,	96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 98¾	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	,,	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106⅞	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113¾	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12	
Spanish Dollars...	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars...	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver 11⅞ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		107-1
Sycee Silver		109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	17
Gold Bars, English		17-2
Ditto Pekin		16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s. to £2.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 13.—The market, owing to the continued absence of any demand for the interior, has generally been in the same dull state, and a decline of ¼ anna per piece is noticeable in some descriptions of Grey Goods; but a fair business has been done in Grey Yarns, without, however, any advance in prices. GREY GOODS: A decline of ¼ to 1 anna per piece has taken place in 6¼ lbs., 7 lbs., 8¼ lbs., 39-inch Shirtings, in 50-inch 5¼ lbs Madapollams, and in 6 lbs. T-Cloth. For Shirtings the demand is small; Madapollams are steady; in T-Cloths sales are difficult. Jacconets and Mulls are in scarce supply, and no transactions in them have taken place. DYED and PRINTED GOODS continue quiet. Madapollams, Rs. 2-8 to 2-13½; Jacconets, Rs. 2-8; White Ground Prints, Rs. 4-9 to 5-3. TURKEY RED GOODS: The market is again weaker; a few pieces only of Mulls and Jacconets have been sold. No transactions have taken place in other kinds, offers being lower than houses can accept. YARNS have been steady, and a good business has been done, but without any change in prices.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 13.—COTTON: Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the earlier telegrams, large purchases of cotton have been daily made in Bombay and up-country by European houses, and an advance of Rs. 3 to 10 per candy may now be quoted. The opinion appears now to be pretty general that prices in Liverpool will not decline further, and that an advance will place in autumn, when stocks are reduced. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 15,500 candies, which, moreover, does not include the business done up-country. The market closes firm. Below we append our quotations, viz.:—

New	Per candy.
Comrawuttee	Rs. 164 to 165
Broach	160 170
Khandeish	145 155
Dhollera and Bhowuggur...	169 170
Dharwar Sawginned...	180

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANSON, Lieut. R. G. W., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to offic. as private sec. to his Honour the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P., with effect from April 21.

ATKINSON—GREIG.—Mr. T. G. B. Atkinson is app. a sub asst. conservator of forests in the N.W.P. Mr. G. Greig is app. to act as a temp. sub asst. conservator of forests in these provinces. May 3.

BARBOUR, D. M., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Patna, in the 2nd grade, during abs., on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mangles. May 3.

BARLOW, J., asst. mag. and coll., Sarun, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. May 3.

BELLAMY, Capt. P. L., 55th foot, app. a brigade major on the estab. on April 27, is posted to Cawnpore.

BERNARD, C. E., Bengal C.S., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William. May 8.

BIDDULPH, T. H. S., probat. asst. controller, 2nd grade, Punjab, services placed at disp. of the financial dept., with effect from March 13.

BROWN, Capt. F. D. M., exec. engr., Ganges River Works, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Benares div., in add. to his own duties, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. W. W. Clarke. May 3.

BUYERS, J. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Agra to the Delhi dist., Rajpootana State Railway. May 6.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. E., is appointed an asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, in N.W.P., from April 14, the date on which he joined his appointment. May 6.

CORNISH, W. H., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Gowalparah. May 8.

DORTON, W., 2nd grade account., attached to the office of accountant gen., P.W.D., is transferred to the office of controller of public works accounts, Punjab. May 6.

DUNBAR, Lieut. col. J. S., sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe on medical certificate, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, with effect from April 1.

FISHER, J. H., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Allahabad, to offic. temp. as judge of the Small Cause Court of Allahabad, in addition to his other duties. May 10.

FORBES, W. L. H., asst. superint. of police, Midnapore, on leave, is transf. to Hazareebaugh. May 2.

GLASS, J., assist. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the 2nd barrier div., Godavery works, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. de Gronsilliers. May 6.

GODFREY, Rev. E. G., M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this government, to be chaplain of Landour. May 3.

GORDON, J. D., judicial comr. of Mysore and Coorg, is app. to offic. as guardian to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with effect from the forenoon of March 27.

GOUGH, P., to offic. as an assist. comr. of the 3rd class in the Jhansie division. May 3.

GOULDSBURY, J. M. E., to offic. as district superint. of police, Seebsaugor, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Coombs. May 8.

GRIMLEY, W. H., B.A., to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep coll. of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. C. Sutherland. May 4.

HUTCHINSON.—The prom. of the following subord. judge is sanctioned, with effect from April 4 last, v. Baboo Nobin Kristo Palit, retired on pension:—Mr. L. W. Hutchinson from 3rd to 2nd grade.

LEUPOLT, J. C., joint mag. and dep. coll., to hold mag. charge of the Etah dist., during abs. of Hobart. May 10.

LLOYD.—The servs. of Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, are placed temp. at the disp. of the home dept. in view to his appt. as offic. director of public instruction in British Burmah.

MCARTHUR, Lieut. A. D., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Sasseram div., is allowed priv. leave for fourteen days, under chap. II., section XVIII. of the Financial dept., notific. No. 533, dated June 16, 1868. No. 93.

MANGLES, R. L., V.C., offic. sec. to the Board of Revenue in Bengal, to offic. as judicial comr. of Mysore and Coorg, in the room of Gordon. April 6.

MARTIN, D. A., supervisor, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W.D., with effect from April 1.

PHILLIPS, Capt. A. N., to offic. as dep. comr. of Nowgong, in the 4th grade, during the abs. on furl. of Major Sherar, or until further orders, with effect from March 15. Capt. A. N. Phillips, who has been under separate orders of this date, app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nowgong, to be also subord. judge of that dist. May 3.

PHILPOTT, O., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Rohilkhund Canals div. May 3.

SARGEAUNT.—In continuation of notification No. 126 of March 17, the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., offic. examiner of railway accounts, Bombay, be graded as controller 2nd class, 4th grade (officiating).

SHARP, H. G., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Durbhangan, in Tirhoot. May 3.

THOMPSON.—The Lieut. governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. A. B. F. Thompson of his appointment as a municipal commissioner for the town of Howrah. May 10.

TROTTER.—The services of Mr. W. P. Trotter, supervisor 2nd grade, N.W.P., are dispensed with, with effect from April 17.

TYRRELL.—The appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. William Tyrrell to be officiating registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, with effect from April 20 last, the date on which he received charge from Mr. J. D. Sandford, is confirmed.

WHITE, J., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Sewan, in Sarun. May 3.

PUBLIC WORKS, BENGAL.

May 3.—The following appointments are made in the public works department consequent on the departure to England, on furlough, of Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., insp. gen. of military works, and dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D.:—

Col. C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P. in the public works dept., to offic. as insp. gen. of military works and dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, public works dept.

Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., chief engr. and sec. to the chief comr. of British Burmah in the public works dept., to offic. as chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P. in the public works dept.

Lieut. col. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal, is transfd. to British Burmah, and will offic. as chief engr. and sec. to the chief comr. in the public works dept. during the abs. of Col. Fraser.

POLICE—N.W.P.

May 3.—Mr. W. L. Louis, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to be a dist. supt. of the 5th grade, with effect from Feb. 27.

Lieut. F. W. Buller, dep. asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, to be an asst. dist. supt. of the 1st grade, v. Louis.

Mr. C. F. Knyvett, asst. dist. supt. of police, to Agra, with effect from Dec. 2 last.

MILITARY.

ANGELO, E. F., 2nd batt. 1st (royal) regt., to be station staff officer at Roorkee. Dated April 24.

BARRETT.—The following order is confd. as a very special and temporary measure:—Rawulpindee brig. order, dated March 12, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., during absence on leave of Brigadier gen. A. H. L. Wyatt, on inspection duty.

BISSETT, 2nd Capt. and adjt. W., 23rd brig. R.A., to be staff officer to the R.A. Nagpore force, from April 20.

CARGILL.—The services of 2nd Capt. S. Cargill, No. 5 baty. 22nd brig. R.A., having been retained in the ordnance dept., under instructions from Government, the leave granted to that officer in G.O.C.C. dated April 3 is according cancelled.

COLLIER, Capt. H. C., from Bengal staff corps, to be capt. 21st hussars, v. Plowden, who exchanges. Dated Feb. 22.

COOPER—RIVETT-CARNAC.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the battalion of their regt. specified:—Capt. H. T. Cooper, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2nd batt. 12th foot.

DYCE.—The servs. of Lieut. C. C. Dyce, R.A., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

GARDEN.—Regtl. order, dated March 25, is confd., transf. Capt. H. C. Garden from the 13th to the 22nd N.I., for duty.

HARRISON—BALDWIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 10, making the following tempy. apps. during the abs. on leave of Major H. E. Quin, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 39th N.I.:—Capt. A. Harrison, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Captain J. H. Baldwin, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

IVES, Capt. E. R., gen. list, inf., lately returned from furl. to Europe, is attached to the 9th N.I., for duty, at his own request. April 24.

JAMES, Lieut. col. T., C.B., Bengal S.C., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from May 3.

JAMIESON, Lieut. A. W., 106th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 23 last.

KEMBLE, Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. C., cadre of 3rd European L.C., to be capt. from Feb. 22, v. Capt. G. W. C. Plowden, 21st hussars, exchanged to the Bengal staff corps.

LONGMORE, Major C. M., staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 26th N.I., is perm. to visit Simla, on the leave granted to him on March 2.

MONEY-KYRLE—DUNN.—Under instructions from the Horse-guards, the G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 9 last, sanctioning provisionally an exchange of battalions between Lieuts. W. L. Money-Kyrle and A. C. Dunn, 21st foot, is cancelled.

ROSE.—The following regtl. order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confd.:—Mr. J. Rose to be capt., v. Capt. Robb, resigned. Dated April 19.

SADLER, Major E. T., staff corps, lately returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Dinapore for duty, at his own request.

VYVYAN, Capt. R. O., general list, infantry, att. to 22nd N.I., is transfd. to 37th N.I., as a temporary measure.

WHISH.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 11 last, app. Lieut. C. F. D. Whish to be interp. to 85th foot, with effect from April 15, v. Galbraith.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

May 6.—Brigadier gen. J. M'N. Walter, C.B., temporarily employed on the brigade staff, to be brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to brigadier gen. W. C. Forrest, whose tour on the brigade staff expires on this date.

Colonel R. O. Bright, C.B., of the 1st battalion, 19th foot, to the brigade staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier gen., during the absence on sick leave to Europe of brigadier gen. P. W. MacMahon, C.B., or until further orders.

Major gen. J. M. B. F. Tyler, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, temporarily to the divisional staff of the army, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of major gen. J. Fordyce, or until further orders.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and wing officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. D. McDonald, of the Bengal staff corps, arrived at Bombay April 3.

Capt. F. J. Ripley, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer 11th N.I., arrived at Fort William April 11.

PENSION TO MAJOR GEN. A. BROOME, C.S.I.

Simla, April 26.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from Jan. 2, in room of Major gen. Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B. of the R.E.:—

Major gen. A. Broome, C.S.I.

POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Camp, April 26.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion or appointment been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Major E. A. Stuart, 2nd batt.; Capt. L. F. Scott, 2nd batt.; Lieut. C. P. Hare, 2nd batt.; Ensign R. F. K. Money, 2nd batt.

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. Cramsie, 1st batt.; Ensign C. L. S. Auber, 2nd batt.

EXCHANGES.

Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay:—

Lieut. C. P. Hare, 1st foot, 1st battalion.

Lieut. C. H. Sanford, 1st foot, 2nd battalion.

1ST NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head-quarters, Camp, May 2.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major F. J. Craigie, wing officer and offic. comdt., to be 2nd in com., v. Nedham, dec. April 25.

Major L. H. P. De H. Larpent, offic. 2nd in com., to be wing officer, v. Craigie. April 25.

Lieut. J. A. Miley, 1st wing sub., to be qrmr., v. Molyneux, vacated. April 25.

Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 2nd wing sub., to be 1st wing sub., v. Miley. April 25.

Capt. G. R. Grylls, offic. 2nd wing sub., to be 2nd wing sub., v. Holdsworth. April 25.

6TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The regimental order is confirmed, dated March 23, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, 2nd in command and squadron officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt. G. A. A. Baker, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer.

Capt. R. M. Jennings, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer.

Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer.

Capt. R. W. Sartorius, 2nd squadron subalt., to offic. as 1st squadron subalt.

16TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The regimental order is confirmed, dated March 24, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Lieut. and adjt. A. W. R. Becher, proceeded on leave:—

Lieut. C. A. Carthew, 1st squadron subalt., and offic. 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st squadron subalt.

Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

17TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The regimental order is confirmed, dated March 22, app. Lieut. B. H. S. Gower, 2nd squadron subalt., to offic. as 1st squadron subalt., with effect from Feb. 27 last, v. Capt. H. B. Swiney, proceeded on furlough.

Dated March 23, attaching to the regt. Capt. H. B. Swiney, late 1st squadron subalt., proceeded on furlough, from Feb. 27 last.

MEDICAL.

BOND, S., offic. civil surg. of Oraie, be be confirmed in that app. May 3.

BOW.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated March 31, app. Surg. major J. C. Bow, M.D., garrison surg., to perform the duties of med. storekeeper, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, v. Clifford, retired from the service.

BROWNE, Surg. J., is app. to be garrison surg. at Agra. Dated April 18.

DEANE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated March 28 last, app. Asst. surg. A. Deane, to the tempy. med. charge of the div. and station staff at Meean Meer, with effect from Feb. 28 last, v. Asst. surg. E. A. Birch, proc. on sick leave, and pending the arrival of Staff asst. surg. W. H. Climo, M.D.

EDDOWES, Supy. surg. W., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

EWART.—The servs. of Surg. J. Ewart, M.D., prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in the Calcutta Medical College, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. May 10.

HENDLEY, Asst. surg. T. H., is app. to the med. charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

LYONS, A., offic. med. officer of Balasore, is confd. in that app. May 2.

MCCONNELL.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated March 24 last, app. Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., doing duty at the Presy. Gen. Hosp., to take med. charge of the wing 22nd N.I., proc. to Barrackpore.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. G. P., to officiate, temp., as civil asst. surgeon of Bhaugulpore. May 8.

MOIR, Asst. surg. W., M.B., to be superint. and medical officer of the Meerut Central and District Jails from April 4.

NANNEY.—Order issued by the Resident at Hydrabad confirmed (Bengal artillery), appointing Asst. surg. L. C. Nanney, Madras medical establishment, lately in officiating civil medical charge of Akola, whose services have been made available for employment in the military department, to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, from April 10 last, during employment elsewhere of Asst. surgeon Spence.

REID, Asst. surg. R., civil surgeon of Futtehgurh, to be superint. and medical officer of jail at Futtehgurh during leave of Dr. Grant. May 10.

SMITH, Dr. D. B., to officiate as civil surgeon of Howrah during furlough of Dr. Bird. Dr. Smith will also carry on the current duties of his present office as sanitary commissioner for Bengal, as a temporary arrangement, pending further orders.

SMITH, Asst. surgeon C. E., M.D., in medical charge of the civil station of Muttra, to be superint. and medical officer of the jail at that station. May 3.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

May 9.—The number of civil servants who are now absent on furlough or special leave being considerably in excess of the limit fixed by the Government of India, that is, 20 per cent. on the total number of officers employed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Lieut. governor desires that officers of the Covenanted Civil Service may be informed that no more furloughs or special leave can be granted until the number of absentees is reduced to the prescribed limit, except furloughs in cases of certified illness, or leave in very special circumstances, or in the place of officers returning from furlough or special leave.

The following statement is published for general information :—

Total number of Officers as shown in page 115 of the last Civil List...		260
Deduct number of Officers under the Govt. of India	15	
Officers out of employ (Messrs. J. J. Grey and P. A. Humphrey)	2	—17
		243

Twenty per cent. on this is 48·6, or say 49; officers now absent, 58, or 9 in excess of the prescribed limit.

The number of officers who are expected to return by Oct. 31 next is nine, viz. :—Messrs. Dampier, Morris, Robinson, Tottenham, H. W. Alexander, Armstrong, Makgill, and Hurley.

No furloughs therefore can be granted, or, if granted, can be taken up to Oct. 31 next.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The following gentleman to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Moorshedabad for the management of the Nizamut school :—Mr. H. C. Fox.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentleman to be municipal commissioner for the town of Bhaugulpore (May 3) :—Mr. B. Wood. Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Bhaugulpore.

CENSUS OF BENGAL.—Notice is given to all officers who have been desired to take part in measures for taking a census of British-born persons in the Lower Provinces of Bengal that, under instructions received from the Government of India, such census will be held on June 15, and not on May 15, as before arranged.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on April 3 :—Assts. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, Indian medical department; Conductor J. Robertson, head clerk, quartermaster general's office; Schoolmaster C. Blake, 107th foot; Apothecary C. Briscoe, 11th hussars.

ALLOWANCES, DIVISIONAL COMMAND.—The Government of India has ruled that the allowance of Rs. 120 granted to the senior officer falling into command of a divisional head-quarters station during the absence of the general officer on duty, and to the officer similarly falling into the command of the head-quarters station of a brigade command, should be in addition to the allowance for the command of the regiment which the senior officer may hold. When in either case the senior regimental officer so succeeding to the command of a head-quarters station has no regimental command, he will draw the allowance of Rs. 400, in accordance with the general order dated July 19, 1861, No. 377.

OFFICERS ON LEAVE DOING DUTY.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 515 of 1864, the following rules laid down by the Government of India are published :—"An officer on leave, who may be placed on duty at the place in which he is residing during leave, has no claim to passage at the public expense when he returns to his regiment, whether he is detained beyond the expiration of the leave or not. But if he is sent on duty to any other place, he is of course entitled to travel to that place at the public expense, and also back again, on the termination of the duty, to the place or station where he was residing on leave when ordered away on the duty, if he wishes to return there, or to his regiment if it be not farther off than that place or station."

PAY OF UNCOVENANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS.—In Financial Resolution No. 2,599, dated Sept. 17, 1867, it was laid down that the service of an uncovenanted medical officer towards the periodical increments in the revised scale of pay for his class will reckon from the date of his entering on his duties, on his first permanent appointment to the medical charge of the sudder station of a district, if the incumbent was not then a sub-assistant surgeon, otherwise from the date on which he ceased to be a sub-assistant surgeon. This rule shall continue in force for sub-assistant surgeons who may hereafter be promoted to the status of uncovenanted medical officer; but all who are now serving on the footing or status of uncovenanted medical officers, who previously held permanent medical charge of the sudder stations of districts as sub-assistant surgeons, are allowed to count such service towards the periodical increment of their pay as uncovenanted medical officers.

REPORTS.—The Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following Horse Guards letter of Feb. 15, for the information and guidance of officers of the British army returning to England :—"Numerous cases having recently occurred in which officers arriving from India have stated, in reply to letters from this department, that they are not in possession of a copy of the local general order under which they return home, and which they are required to transmit to the adjutant-general when reporting their arrival in this country, I am desired by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request that your lordship will give such instructions on this subject as shall enable them to comply with the orders contained in para. 692 of her Majesty's regulations and orders for the army. It is of course to be understood that the document in question is not their certificate of leave of absence on War Office form No. 1,121, as they are required to keep that in their own possession, or to deposit it with their regimental agents." Whenever general officers commanding divisions or districts propose leaving their head-quarter stations, whether on leave or on duty, they will invariably report to the adjutant general, Poona, the dates of their contemplated departure and return. The report should, whenever practicable, be despatched in sufficient time to admit of its being received at Poona before the general officer actually leaves the station.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in April and May) :—The leave of absence granted to Capt. G. C. Ross, staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 16 Bengal cavalry, in G.O.C.C., dated April 24, is cancelled at that officer's request. The leave to England on urgent private affairs, for nine months, granted to Asst. surg. E. Drew, D battery, in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 27, 18th brigade, R.A., is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. and Brevet major C. Raikes, D battery, 23rd brigade, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. 2nd capt. and adjt. R. N. Young, 6th brigade, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. 2nd Capt. C. H. Pickering, G battery, 8th brigade, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. major J. Gibbons, 23rd brigade, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. G. Blake, 18th brigade, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. D. Macpherson, 2nd battalion, 19th foot. Lieut. F. H. Carleton, 26th foot, to Bombay, from April 15 to May 15. Ensign H. C. Lamb, 26th foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Asst. surg. J. Gray, M.D., 26th foot, to Bombay, from April 15 to May 15. Major G. L. Hobbs, 45th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. Shirley, 49th foot, to remain in England, in extension, from August 15, 1871, to Feb. 15, 1872, on urgent private affairs. Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd battalion 60th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. B. Pitman, 65th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 23 to Oct. 23. Capt. H. Beckley, 105th foot, to Bombay, from April 22 to May 21. Major (brevet col.) J. Ross, C.B., 3rd battalion rifle brigade, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. Morland, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from May 3 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Sept. 1, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C., dated April 18. Capt. H. J. Peet, general list, infantry, assistant commissioner, Bengal, for two years. Capt. D. W. Inglis, general list, infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Surg. R. Brown, political agent, Munipore, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. D. Pringle, late 58th regt. N.I., for two years. The leave granted to the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s 58th foot, in G.O.C.C. of April 4 last, is cancelled :—Capt. J. V. Hesse, Lieut. A. W. Morris, and Lieut. E. E. Coote. Lieut. col. J. D. McDonald, of the Bengal staff corps, is allowed an extension of furlough from March 27 to April 3, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough, on private affairs. Major gen. W. P. Hampton, of infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. G. Moxon, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. Rose, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major gen. R. Cadell, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. H. A. Cherry, 4th hussars, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 12 to Oct. 12, on private affairs. Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, 19th hussars, 2nd squadron subaltern 19th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. and local major F. Cobbe, R.A., 23rd brigade, from date of embarkation. 2nd capt. J. E. Gubbins, 5th brigade, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. A. Morant, 1st foot, 2nd battalion, to Nynee Tal, from May 1 to July 31, on private affairs. Capt. W. F. Kerr, 1st battalion, 3rd foot, from Sept. 14 to Nov. 21, in extension, to enable him to join his regiment. Ensign H. R. Gall, 1st battalion, 5th foot, from date of embarkation. Ensign, H. M. Stapleton, 1st battalion, 19th foot, to Calcutta, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Qrmr. C. M'Lagan, 2nd battalion, 19th foot, from

date of embarkation; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of April 3. Lieut. C. R. Walker, 1st battalion, 21st foot. Lieut. D. T. Chisholm, 59th foot, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. E. T. Williams, 108th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. F. G. Lamb, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 37th N.I., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 31. Major W. Macdonald, wing officer 12th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. B. E. Reade, late 67th N.I., attached to the 2nd N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squadron subaltern, 10th Bengal cavalry, to Murree, from date he avails himself of leave to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. G. D. Riddell, of the Madras medical establishment, in medical charge of the 3rd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, has thirty days' leave of absence, from April 20, or date of departure, to visit Bombay preparatory to his obtaining sick furlough to Europe. Vet. surgeon J. Quallett, of the Veterinary Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the unexpired portion of the furlough on private affairs for two years, granted to him in G.G.O. No. 917 of Aug. 31, 1869.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in April and May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st squadron subaltern, and officiating as 2nd squadron officer, Central India horse, for one month from date he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, preparatory to leave to Europe. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay, for six months; Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to officiate temporarily in the fifth class of the financial department from the date on which Mr. Oliphant availed himself of his leave. Mr. A. Grant, assistant engineer 1st grade, Eastern Ganges Canal, privilege leave for three months from June 30. Mr. J. Parker, C.E., superintending engineer, 3rd circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., privilege leave for three months from July 1. Mr. R. C. Batties, district engineer, Banda, for six months. Dr. B. Simpson, civil surgeon of Patna, for three months, special duty. Surgeon major J. P. Brougham, surgeon to the General Hospital, six months from April 1, private affairs, in India. Mr. H. B. Henderson, officiating judge of Shahjehanpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 1. Lieut. col. W. Davis, deputy inspector general of police, N.W.P., privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 1 next. Mr. C. Thomas, district superintendent of police, Muttra, for eighteen months, together with ten days' subsidiary leave, in extension of the leave granted on March 22. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, assistant settlement officer, Mynpoorie, privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 1. Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from April 25. Capt. J. Liston, assistant commissioner of Nynee Tal, subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. P. Nelson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the northern division, Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 1, or subsequent date. Special leave is granted to Lieut. S. J. Lambert, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, 2nd div., Agra Canal, for three months, with effect from May 1. Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. W. W. Clarke, executive engineer, Benares division, with effect from May 1, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. Assistant surgeon G. Grant, M.B., superintendent of the Futtehgurh central prison, for one month, from May 30. Mr. M. Brodhurst, officiating civil and sessions judge of Benares, for three months, from April 20. Mr. H. G. Keene, officiating judge of Saharunpore, for twenty-four days, with effect from May 15. Mr. A. B. Patterson, officiating settlement officer of Futtehpore, for one month, from May 1. Lieut. W. S. Lillington, 11th hussars, private secretary to his honour the lieut. governor of the N.W.P., for three months, from April 21. Mr. R. T. Hobart, joint magis. and dep. coll. of Etah, for three months, from April 24. Mr. F. Kilvert, offic. assist. superint., Terai Pergunnahs, Kumaon, for three months, from May 6. Mr. R. Evans, assist. magis. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, for six weeks, from May 20. The notification dated April 27, granting three months' privilege leave to Lieut. col. W. Davis, deputy inspector general of police, North-Western Provinces, is hereby cancelled. The notification dated March 8, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, assistant settlement officer, Allygurh, is hereby cancelled. Mr. H. W. Gordon, assistant magistrate of Barh, for seven days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Persian by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next. Mr. R. D. Hime, M.A., officiating magistrate and collector of Tipperah, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Capt. H. J. Peet, officiating deputy commissioner of the Garo Hills, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, with effect from the date on which he has taken it. Mr. E. H. Ruddock, B.A., assistant magistrate of Durbhungah, for three months. Mr. F. Grant, extra assistant commissioner of Fallacotta, is permitted to avail himself of his preparatory leave from the 15th of June next, instead of from the 1st of May, as sanctioned in the orders of the 9th of April. Mr. F. Read, supernumerary conservator of forests, Bengal, for fourteen days, preparatory to retiring from the service. Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balasore, for six days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Sanscrit by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next. Mr. W. W. Kierouander, superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Golahs, returned from privilege leave on April 6, instead of March 6 last, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 3. Mr. F. J. Rowe, B.A., professor, Dacca College, having returned to duty on March 25, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of April 17 is cancelled. Mr. E. C. Craster, of the Bengal civil service, having returned to Bombay on Feb. 24 last, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled. Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Seebsaugor, has leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency. Mr. C. Phipps, accountant 3rd grade, British Burmah, for twelve months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ADEY, Lieut. col. G., com. 2nd inf., Hyderabad cont., to be lay trustee of the church at Bolaram. May 9.

CADELL, W. M., to act as coll. and mag. and agent at Tanjore during the abs. of Mr. G. L. Morris on leave, or till further orders. May 9.

DAVIES, Major A. M., acting superint. of police, 1st grade, to be superint. of police, 1st grade, v. Capt. Robertson. May 9.

FOX, W. E., to act as appraiser of sea customs, Madras, during abs. of Mr. T. G. Blake on privilege leave. May 9.

KINDERSLEY, F. M., to be civil and sess. judge of Tanjore, in succession to Mr. C. R. Pelly. To have effect from May 17.

MAIDEN, Capt. J. W., master-attendant, to be lay trustee of the church at Cochin. May 9.

PELLY, C. R., to be civil and sess. judge of Tranquebar, in succession to Mr. R. G. Clarke, who has resigned the service, to have effect from the 17th May.

PORTEOUS, C. A., superint. of police, 2nd grade, to act as superint. of police, 1st grade, during the employment of Capt. Lys, on other duty. May 9.

WELD.—Mr. M. R., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., to act as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Banbury on other duty, or until further orders.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

May 9.—Major A. M. Davies, acting supt. of police, 1st grade, to be supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Capt. Robertson.

Capt. C. A. Porteous, supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, during the employment of Capt. Lys on other duty, or until further orders.

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, Zillah surg. of Salem, to act. as supt. of the central jail at that station, without prej. to his other duties, during Lieut. Haller's absence on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

CAINE, 2nd Capt. W. H., adjt. D brig. R.H.A., is app. to act as qrmr. of his brig. from May 21, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Butcher, deceased, and as a tempy. arrangement. [regt.

HOPE-EDWARDES, Lieut. H. J., 60th foot, is posted to 3rd battery of his

NORRIS, Capt. E. M., S.C., offic. asst. qrmr. gen., is posted to Pegu div. during abs. of Lieut. col. Phillips.

SAWBRIDGE.—The leave of abs. to the Neilgherries granted to Captain Sawbridge, 2nd batt. 24th foot, in G.O.C.C. of March 10, 1871, is canc. at that officer's request.

SNOW, Major R. T., S.C., is removed from gen. duty, Kamptee, to gen. duty at Madras.

STURROCK, Col. G., is perm. to resign the com. of the 22nd N.I., and will do gen. duty at his own request at Trichinopoly. May 9.

REMOVALS, POSTINGS, &c.

April 24.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. C. M. Shakespear, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 9th N.I., to offic. comdt. 9th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. O. Fletcher, staff corps, wing officer 19th N.I.—from offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. wing officer 8th N.I., at his own request, with effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Major J. E. Baillie, staff corps, from offic. wing officer 8th N.I., to general duty at Mercara, with effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Lieut. col. W. Serres, staff corps, wing officer 23rd L.I., to offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 41st N.I., to join forthwith.

Major C. M. Hailes, staff corps, wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. wing officer 23rd L.I.

Capt. W. Stoddart, staff corps (Europe), from 1st wing subaltern 29th N.I. to 1st wing subaltern 11th N.I., v. Sherman, who vacates.

Lieut. F. J. F. Munro, gen. list, from attached 11th N.I., to offic. 1st wing subaltern 11th N.I.

Capt. W. T. Brereton, staff corps, from 29th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern, 29th N.I.

Col. G. R. R. Phillips, staff corps, from 2nd in comd. and squadron officer 3rd L.C., to offic. comdt. 1st L.C., with effect from date of departure of Col. Macdonald, on m.c.

Lieut. col. G. H. M. Aynsley, staff corps, from general duty, Bangalore, to offic. 2nd in comd. and squadron officer 3rd L.C., with effect from date of departure of Col. Macdonald, on m.c.

April 27.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. W. G. Owen, inf. (Europe), from comdt. 19th N.I. to comdt. 22nd N.I., v. Sturrock, resigned.

Col. J. Wilson, staff corps (Europe), from comdt. 26th N.I. to comdt. 19th N.I.

Col. J. Kitson, staff corps, from comdt. 2nd N.I. to comdt. 26th N.I., to continue to offic. as comdt. 3rd L.I.

Col. D. G. Pollard, staff corps, comdt. 9th N.I. (Europe), from offic. comdt. 10th N.I.

Col. A. L. Steele, staff corps, from 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th N.I. to comdt. 2nd N.I.

Col. S. Mainwaring, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 10th N.I., from offic. comdt. 22nd N.I., to join on duty at the public expense.

MEDICAL.

DAVIS, Surg. W. F., M.D., F.R.C.S., zillah surg., Coimbatore, to act as med. officer at Ootacamund, with effect from April 11, during absence of Surg. Pearl, on leave.

GOING, Vet. surg. F. W., D brigade royal horse art., will proceed forthwith, at the public expense, to Kamptee, for duty with the A battery of his brigade.

MCARTHUR, Asst. surg. A., M.D., from left wing 15th N.I., to 6th N.I.

OGG, Surg. G. S. W., M.B. and M.A., is directed to proceed to Vizagapatam by the steamer of April 22, and do duty with 2nd N.I., v. Surg. major Mackenzie, reported sick.

PEARSE, Asst. surgeon R. E., zillah surgeon of Salem, to act as superint. of the Central Jail at that station, without prejudice to his other duties, during Lieut. Hallent's absence on leave. May 9.

PRICE, Asst. surg. W., from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Nagpore force, to left wing 15th N.I.

EXAMINATION.—Lieut. F. H. Winterbotham, infantry, general list, has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—2nd Capt. R. C. Smith, R.A., commissary of ordnance, from April 21, or date of departure, until July 15, to Neilgherries. Major J. D. Vallance, staff corps, doing general duty at Kamptee, from April 12, or date of departure, to Bombay. Capt. S. W. B. Sherman, 1st wing subaltern, 11th N.I., from April 1, or date of departure, to Bombay. Cornet T. Hope, 18th hussars, in extension of privilege leave from May 1 to June 30, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. J. J. Ward, assistant commissary of Ordnance, from May 3, or date of departure, for six months, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during May, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. D. Maclean, assistant collector and magistrate of Chingleput, for three months, from or after June 12. Mr. J. Nisbet, assistant conservator of forests, Salem, for four months, from or after June 8. Mr. J. I. Minchin, acting resident in Travancore and Cochin, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave. Lieut. W. H. Hallett, superintendent of the central jail at Salem, on privilege leave for one month. Capt. C. J. Pearse, of the staff corps, deputy superintendent, Mysore commission, for two years, to embark from Madras. Major T. L. Scott, of the staff corps, is specially granted an extension of preparatory leave from April 20 to May 1.

DISTINCTIONS AND REWARDS.—With reference to clauses 4, 5, and 7 of G.G.O. No. 196, dated May 20, 1848, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer distinctions and rewards for meritorious conduct since enlistment on the undermentioned individuals of the unattached list, sappers and miners, and drummers, &c., of native corps, for the year 1870, and European veterans for the year 1871:—Qrmr. sergt. P. Sweeny, Hyderabad contingent; Qrmr. sergt. J. McCann, body guard; Sergt. A. Watson, sappers and miners; Sergt. major E. Smith, depot, Ramandroog; Barrack sergt. E. Crane, qrmr. gen.'s dept.; Barrack sergt. J. Smart, qrmr. gen.'s dept.; Qrmr. sergt. T. Harte, 3rd L.I.; Qrmr. sergt. D. Cleary, 16th N.I.; Qrmr. sergt. W. Young, 24th N.I.; Qrmr. sergt. J. Malony, 33rd N.I.; Bugle major J. Mears, sappers and miners; Drum major J. Brinkley, 6th N.I.; Drum major G. Hubbard, 2nd N.I.; Trumpeter J. Brodie, body guard; Bombardiers G. Unger, G. Forkgen, W. Walker, and Gunner J. Sands, European veterans—To each a silver medal, and a gratuity equivalent to £5, payable on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASTON.—The appointment of Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., as supernu. asst. to the coll. of Poona, published in Government notification dated March 4, 1870, is to have effect from Dec. 15, 1869.

EBDEN, E. J., C.S., to be supernu. asst. to the coll. of Canara. May 9.

FULTON—WHITWORTH.—The notification of April 28 last, transferring Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, supernu. asst. collector, from Ahmedabad to Kaira, is cancelled, and Mr. G. C. Whitworth, supernu. asst. coll., Surat, is transferred to Kaira. [May 10.

GRANT, G. F. M., C.S., is app. to act as educational inspector in Scinde.

GRANT.—The services of Capt. C. Grant, late in charge of State prisoners at Asseerghur, have, at his own request, been placed at the disposal of the C. in C. April 22.

GRANT—MACKENZIE.—Mr. J. H. Grant, acting 1st asst. coll., and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting 2nd asst. coll., Nassick, are app. commissioners of revenue while in that collectorate. April 26.

HEWETT, G., to act as district superint. of police in the Colaba district, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. Portman, or till further orders. May 1.

JARDINE—NUGENT.—Messrs. J. Jardine and J. Nugent respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of under sec. to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational depts., and of sec. to the Council of the Govt. of Bombay for making laws and regulations April 29.

JOHNS, G. H., an asst. coll. and mag. F.P. in the Kaira district is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. May 2.

LAKE, C., marshal of the common jail of Bombay, is app. to act as superint. of the common jail of Bombay, during absence, on leave, of Dr. Bhau Daji. May 3.

LITTLE, E. H., 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a commissioner under the Income-tax Act XII. of 1871.

LYNCH.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. George Saunderson Lynch to be acting attorney for paupers during the absence of Mr. Dallas. May 9.

MATHEWS, C. M., offic. chief engineer and inspr. of machy., Bombay dockyard, is apptd. to offic. as engr. surveyor to the port from March 29.

MERRIMAN—LE MESURIER.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., or until further orders (April 25):—Lieut. col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., to act as chief engr., 3rd grade, chief engr. for irrigation, and under secy. to Govt. in the irrigation branch. Capt. J. Le Mesurier, R.E., to act as supg. engr., 3rd grade, and supg. engr. for irrigation in Sind.

MILES, Capt. S. B., staff corps, is app. to act as 2nd asst. to the political resident at Aden. May 10.

OXENHAM—CHATFIELD.—Messrs. R. G. Oxenham and K. M. Chatfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and the Principal, Elphinstone College, on April 17. May 3.

PARR, Lieut. col. W. C., Bombay staff corps, is apptd. to act as political supt. of Pahlanpoor during Lieut. col. Disbrowe's absence on furl. April 22.

PEYTON, Major, has been app. conservator of forests, southern division, from Oct. 21.

PLUNKEET, A. H., Hoozoor dep. coll. of Nassick, is app. a coll. under the Income-tax Act XII. of 1871.

PRIDEAUX, Lieut. W. F., acting 1st asst. resident, Aden, is app. a comr. under the Income-tax Act No. XII. of 1871.

PRITCHARD, C., is app. asst. to the Political Agent in Khandeish, with effect from the date on which he was app. 1st asst. coll. in Khandeish. May 9.

RAMSAY—BIRKBECK—OLIVANT.—W. Ramsay, 1st. asst. coll., F. Birkbeck and E. C. Olivant, supnmy. asst. colls. in the Surat collectorate, are invested with the powers of a commissioner under the Income-tax Act. XII. of 1871.

SHARKEY, E. G., is app. to act as 2nd asst. coll. at Ahmedabad, v. G. M. Grant, transfd. to Sind. May 10.

WALLER, Capt. W. F. F., v.c., asst. political supt. of Sawunt Waree, received charge of the office of political supt. from Lieut. col. Schneider, on April 23.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION COMMISSION.

May 9.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in connection with the Steam Boiler Inspection Commission, under Act VI. of 1869:—

Mr. A. Edgington, acting comr. of police, to act as president during the abs., on leave, of Mr. Souter.

Mr. C. Mathews, acting chief engr. and inspector of machinery, H.M.'s dockyard, to offic. in the room of Mr. McKinlay, retired.

Mr. H. B. Barnes, superint. engr. P. & O. Company, to be non-official member, in the room of Mr. MacRitchie, retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, March 29.—*No.* 8.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that Oct. 1 be the date up to which donation batta for service in Abyssinia shall be paid to the Bombay marine in India.

Rolls of unclaimed shares should be submitted without delay.

No. 9.—Lieut. H. Morland performed the duties of dockmaster, in addition to his own, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 18, 1870, both days inclusive.

No. 10.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. J. Kennedy, acting conductor, prom. to conductor, Nov. 16, 1870, v. Horne, disrated.

Mr. W. Royals, sub conductor, to be acting conductor from Nov. 16, 1870, v. Kennedy, promoted.

No. 11.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. G. H. Law, 3rd officer of the schooner *Constance*, was app. acting 2nd officer of the *May Frere* from Feb. 4, v. Sutton, transferred to gunboat *Clyde*.

Mr. A. P. Thomson was app. 2nd officer of the schooner *Constance*, from Feb. 4.

MILITARY.

BIRCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 26, directing Capt. J. G. Watts, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. V. Birch, offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Hanson, proc. on leave.

BULKLEY, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 2nd regt. N.I. (Grenadiers), adjt. 17th N.I., to be adjt.

BURROWS—MORRIS.—The following tempy. arrangements are made, pending Lieut. col. Shewell's return to duty from furl.:—Col. G. R. S. Burrows, offic. deputy qrmr. gen. of the army, to offic. as qrmr. gen., and Lieut. col. G. S. Morris, offic. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, to offic. as deputy qrmr. gen.

CARPENDALE—LOCH.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from the date of Lieut. col. Dick's transfer to the 1st Sind horse:—Capt. M. M. Carpendale, 2nd Sind horse, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd in com., and Lieut. W. Loch, squad. sub., to be 3rd squad. officer, in succn. to Forbes, app. comdt. Lieut. Loch will offic. as 2nd squad officer, in add. to his own duties.

GRANT, Col. E., staff corps, 2nd in com. 13th N.I., to offic. as comdnt. 22nd regt. N.I., during absence of Col. Beale. May 2.

HARDTMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, app. Lieut. Hardtman to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Cooke-Collis proc. on leave.

KINCHANT, Cornet J. C., 11th Hussars, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd squad. subalt., on probation.

LORD—HICKMAN—CRISPIN.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 119, Feb. 18, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appt.:—Major C. O. Lord, 13th N.I., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer. Major D. H. Hickman, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona. Capt. G. B. Crispin, staff corps, is att. to do duty with the 4th N.I.

MAHAFFY—MILLER—MAITLAND.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 239, March 29, and No. 263, April 11, the following temp. arrangements are ordered:—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals E. Mahaffy is transfd. from Sind to the Poona div.; Acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. R. Miller is transfd. to Sind div.; Acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals G. G. W. Maitland is posted to Northern div.

MAITLAND, Ensign P. J., 95th foot, 2nd wing sub. 5th N.L. I., to be 1st squad. sub., Sind Horse. April 12.

MALCOLMSON.—The services of Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, staff corps, are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 324, April 27.

MALCOLMSON, Maj. J. H. P., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Kirkee. May 10.

MALLABY, Major R., S.C., 9th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. With reference to G.G.O. No. 325, May 1, app. Major Mallaby, S.C., to offic as dep. judge advocate, that officer is posted to the Poona division.

MALLABY, Major R., staff corps, to offic. as deputy judge advocate during absence of Lieut. col. Shewell, or until return of Lieut. col. Maude from furl. No. 325, May 1.

MILES.—The services of Capt. S. B. Miles, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment under the political dept.

MORRIS—FRASER.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 328, May 1, the following temporary arrangements in the qrmr. gen.'s dept. are ordered:—Lieut. col. Morris to join the headqr. office at Poona. Capt. Fraser to proceed to Ahmedabad, and assume charge of the asst. qrmr. gen.'s office, northern div. of the army, from Lieut. col. Morris.

PEILE, Lieut. F. B., 108th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub. on probation. April 12.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. G. B. E., 108th foot, 2nd wing subaltern on probation 24th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern on probation. April 12.

RAIKES, Ensign F. D., 66th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob.

SHEWELL, Lieut. col. W. V., deputy qrmr. gen. of the army, to offic. as qrmr. gen., during absence of Col. Gell. No. 327, May 1.

SINGLETON.—Sholapore station order, dated April 3, directing Lieut. and Adj. Singleton, 20th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in addition to his own, is confirmed.

SMITH.—The following arrangement in the 18th N.I. is confirmed:—Major J. A. Smith offic. as comdnt., in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, 1870.

STANLEY, Col. H., inf., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Poona. May 10.

STEVENS, Lieut. M. W., gen. list, 1st squadron subaltern 1st L.C., to be adj. 3rd regt. L.C. April 12.

TURNER, Capt. A. W., 56th foot, to offic. as brigade major, v. Lieut. col. Warden, offic. asst. adj. gen. No. 326.

TURNER—MCRAE.—Official information has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion and appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regt. specified:—8th Foot: Lieut. Turner, 1st batt.; Ens. McRae, 2nd batt. No. 302.

WATSON, Lieut J. R., 17th regt. N.I., staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 17th N.I., to be adjt., v. Bulkley.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. D., dep. chief advocate, is transferred to Mhow div., during the absence of Lieut. col. Shewell, who will join expeditiously at the public expense.

WOOD.—The following arrangement in the 27th N.L.I. or 1st Belooch regt. is confirmed:—Lieut. A. Wood officiated as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 7 to March 18. v. Capt. H. B. Edwards.

YATE.—27th Regt. N.L.I. (1st Beloochees):—Ens. C. E. Yate, 49th foot, 2nd wing sub. on probation, to offic. as 1st wing sub. on probation.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on April 27:—

Capt. C. M. Browne, R.E., exec. engr., Punjab.

Lieut. F. W. Bean, S.C., adjt. 6th N.I.

MEDICAL.

BELL, Surg. G. C., M.D., superint. of Mahableshwur, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 1st class, in the Sattara district. May 2.

GIRAUD, Staff Asst. surg. B. T., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this presidency from April 22, the date of his arrival at Bombay. No. 336. Staff Asst. surg. B. T. Girand is placed on general duty, Poona.

OUGHTON—WAGHORN.—Staff asst. surgs. Oughton and Waghorn are placed on gen. duty, Mhow division of the army. The former officer will proceed to Neemuch, and the latter to Mhow, for duty with the artillery at that station. April 8.

WELSH, Asst. surg. J. S., M.D., to the med. charge of 5th N.L.I., v. Surg. Day, on furl. April 15.

SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.—The Government of India have sanctioned the retention by soldiers, sentenced to discharge with ignominy, of their clothing, although it may not have served the prescribed period.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The term "India Troop Service" is to be used in future in lieu of "Overland Troop Service" in all accounts, vouchers, documents, and correspondence respecting troop service *via* Egypt, which may not relate especially to the Overland route.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard (May):—Lieut. L. L. Fenton, 6th brig. R.A.; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E.; Ens. E. Balfe and Private E. Newton, 49th foot; Capt. W. Bell, 56th foot; Asst. surg. F. G. Adye-Curran, M.B., and Private E. Roberts, 83rd foot; Staff surg. A. Semple, M.D., British Medical Department; Asst. surg. T. S. Weir, Asst. apothy. C. Rozario, and Asst. apothy. W. Haire, attached to B baty. E brig. R.H.A., Indian Medical Department; Magazine serg. T. Templeton, Ordnance Department; Barrack serg. R. Richardson, Barrack Department; Orderly room serg. W. J. Peake, General Depot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., chaplain of Byculla, is allowed a furlough for eighteen months. Mr. W. A. Russell, educational inspector, southern division, for two years. The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft six months' extraordinary leave from May 29. With reference to G.O. No. 83, of February 1 last, Surgeon Stedman is permitted to avail himself of the furlough therein granted from date of departure on or about the 10th of May next. Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., for six months, from May 13. Mr. R. A. Dallas, LL.D., attorney for paupers, on private affairs, for six months, from May 1. Col. R. Phayre, C.B., political superintendent Upper Sind frontier, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. F. Schneider, political superintendent, Sawunt Waree, availed himself, on April 23 last, of the preparatory leave granted him on Feb. 10. The Rev. H. W. Bagnell, B.A., chaplain of Ahmednuggur, privilege leave for ten days, from the date of leaving his station. Mr. A. Campbell, commander of the str. *Dalhousie*, for twelve months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. E. Thompson, Bombay staff corps, for eight months. Lieut. W. Osborn, R.E., for eighteen months, under G.O. No. 471 of 1870. Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure from Bombay. Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. L. Noverre, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. J. W. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Ridingmr. J. Sampson, F brig. R.H.A., from date of departure. Paymr. F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, from May 10 to June 9, in extension. Qrmr. H. Nelson, 9th brig. R.A., to Teethul Sanitarium, for two months, from April 24. Captain W. A. Bridge, 2nd battalion 21st foot, from date of departure. Paymr. (honorary capt.) D. Hepworth, 106th foot, overland, from date of departure. Capt. Sir J. Louis, Bombay inf., attached to 12th regt. N.I., for six months from date of departure, private affairs. With reference to G.O.C. No. 271 of April 26, Major R. Sheil, 66th foot, is permitted to proceed by the overland route. 2nd Capt. F. B. Roberts, 18th brigade royal artillery, from May 5 to June 3, to remain at Mahabuleshwur. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, to Bombay, for ten days from May 7, preparatory to final certificate. Capt. H. Beckley, 105th foot, overland, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &C., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 30.

1*st Foot.*—Qrmr. W. E. Turnley, from 54th foot, to be qrmr., v. H. F. Nettles, who exchanges.

6*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. W. Whitworth to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Collis, app. adj.

11*th Foot.*—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Roe to be lieut. col., v. T. Peebles, who retires; Capt. G. T. Osborn to be major, by purch., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Roe; Lieut. A. H. Vaughan to be capt., by purch., v. Osborn; Ensign H. W. W. Spooner to be lieut., by purch., v. Vaughan.

12*th Foot.*—Staff surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., to be surg., v. W. Sinclair, dec.; Staff surg. E. L. McSheehy, M.D., to be surg., v. F. T. Abbott, app. to staff.

26*th Foot.*—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. A. Willis, C.B., from 38th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. S. Henning, who exchanges.

38*th Foot.*—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. S. Henning, from 26th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. F. A. Willis, C.B., who exchanges.

41*st Foot.*—Lieut. H. H. Kelly to be capt., by purch., v. G. R. Miller, who retires; Ensign J. H. Gordon to be lieut., by purch., v. M. W. Kelly, who retires; Ensign D. G. Mackenzie to be lieut., by purch., v. H. H. Kelly.

60*th Foot.*—Lieut. L. C. Brownrigg to be capt., without purch., v. M. W. O'Rorke, dec.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. F. T. Abbott, from 12th foot, to be staff surg., v. E. L. McSheehy, M.D., app. to 12th foot; Staff Asst. surg. J. Parr to be staff surg., v. J. G. Leask, M.B., app. to 12th foot.

BREVET.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. Spiller, 7th foot, to have the honorary rank of major.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BRADSHAW—At Simla, April 27, wife of Assist. surg. A. F. Bradshaw R.H.A., Surgeon to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, son.

BIRCH—At Burdwan, April 11, wife of E. G. Birch, B.C.S., son.
GRAHAM—At Madras, May 6, wife of H. W. Graham, Assay Master, son.
GROVE—At Egmore, May 7, wife of F. A. Grove, daughter.
HOGG—At Kurrachee, Sinde, May 3, wife of Captain A. Hogg, 2nd Belooch regt., daughter. [S.C., son, still-born.
IREDELL—At Mandavie, Kutch, May 2, wife of Capt. J. S. Iredell, Bombay,
JOHNSON—At Mussoorie, March 4, wife of E. T. S. Johnson, dep. supt. revenue survey, son.
MACAULAY—At Beerbhoom, May 3, wife of C. P. Macaulay, C.S., son.
McCONAGHEY—At Nynee Tal, April 27, wife of M. A. McConaghey, C.S., son. [105th regt. L.I., son.
MACKENZIE—At Meerut, May 2, wife of Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, H.M.'s
MASON—At Quilon, May 8, wife of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Mason, daughter.
MAYNE—At Bolarum, Deccan, May 4, wife of Major Mayne, R.E. (Madras) son.
O'LEARY—At Palaveram, April 23, wife of J. O'Leary, supervisor, D.P.W. son, who survived a few hours.
POTTINGER—At Mhow, May 8, wife of Major Pottinger, R. A., daughter.
RAYNER—At Calcutta, May 5, wife of F. T. Rayner, son.
RABAN—At Chittagong, April 22, widow of the late H. C. B. C. Raban, Bengal C.S., daughter.
ROLLAND—At Trichinopoly, April 15, wife of Lieut. S. E. Rolland, son.
STORY—At Fyzabad, April 13, wife of Capt. P. Story, 26th regt. Cameronians, son. [Bengal Infantry, son.
TREGEAR—At Bhootan, May 2, wife of Capt. V. W. Tregear, 41st regt.
WEBSTER—At Calcutta, May 6, wife of F. Webster, Bengal Marine, son.
WILCOX—At Calcutta, May 9, wife of T. Wilcox, daughter.
WILKINSON—At Madras, April 27, Mrs. J. C. Wilkinson, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GANTZER—DECRUZE.—At Serampore, April 26, A. H. Gantzer, P.W.D., of Serampore, to Helena E., daughter of the late J. DeCruze, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Serampore.
OWENS—SMITH.—At Delhi, May 3, C. Owens, Army commiss. dept., to Amy, daughter of J. Smith, of the Queen's Gardens.
REID—BOYD.—At Lucknow, May 4, David Reid, dep. insp. of Customs, to Catherine, widow of the late condr. Donald Boyd, ordnance dept.
VIEYRA—ROSEMEYER.—At Trichoor, May 3, B. Vieyra, of the Cochin Engineer's Office, to Catherine V., daughter of the late F. RoseMeyer.

DEATHS.

BUIKE—At Serampur, May 3, A. H. Buike, Commander steamer *Rattler*, aged 29. [47.
CHAPMAN—At Madras, May 3, John G. H., son of staff serg. John Chapman, commissariat dep., aged 2.
DECOURCY—At Purneah, May 7, R. DeCourcy, of Lalpore Factory, aged
DURHAM—At Girgaum, May 5, Sarah, the wife of C. Durham, aged 37.
FLEMYNG—At Rawul Pindee, April 30, Caroline, widow of the late R. B. Flemyng. [(Lucknow) regt. N.I., aged 1.
FOOTE—At Nynee Tal, April 26, Percy F., son of Major F. B. Foote, 16th
HAMPTON—At Allahabad, May 4, A. Hampton, Manager Kellner and Co.'s Railway Refreshment Rooms.
HAUGH—At Sea, April 18, sub-condr. J. Haugh, A.C. dept. aged 33.
HOLT—At Lucknow, May 1, George W. F., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, aged 11 months.
JACKSON—May 4, Henry E., son of Dr. J. R. Jackson, aged 16 months.
LLEWELLIN—At Jubbulpore, May 9, Frederick G., son of Fred. S. Llewellin, G. I. P. R. Telegraph, aged 3.
McMASTER—At Dehra, April 27, John S., son of the Rev. G. McMaster, aged 10 months.
MACNAGHTEN—May 1, the wife of E. Macnaghten, of the Indian Council.
MILLER—April 17, James McL. Miller.
MOSS—At Tarporley, April 3, Chester R., wife of Louis S. Moss, Madras Railway, aged 23.
PURVIS—At Bombay, May 10, Isabella F., daughter of G. R. Purvis, aged 19. [Bombay Infantry.
ROWLANDSON—At Deesa, April 29, John T. son of Capt. Rowlandson,
SMITH—At Delhi, May 6, William G., son of E. C. Smith, E.I.R., aged 7.
STORY—At Fyzabad, April 29, Edmund H., son of Capt. Philip Story, 26th regt. Cameronians. [aged 38.
TUCKER—At Delhi, May 4, J. R. Tucker, Carriage and Waggon dept. E.I.R.,
WHELER—At Jullunder, May 3, Alice, daughter of Capt. H. I. and Mrs. Wheler, aged 10 months.

Official Papers.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

Resolution of the N.W.P. Government, dated Allahabad, the 6th May, 1871.

On the 28th January, 1870, this Government submitted a proposal for the establishment of a medical college at the seat of Government, and again on the 25th May recommended acceptance of an offer from his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram to contribute £20,000 towards the building and endowment of the college.

On the 7th December, 1870, a reply was received from the Supreme Government, commending the liberality of the Maharajah; recognising the desirability of the projected institution, and the benefit to be anticipated from it to the public service; and stating that "the Governor-General in Council will be quite prepared to give as liberal a contribution, both towards the building and the endowment of the College as the state of the finances may permit, provided that, with this assistance, the Maharajah's donation and those of others will suffice to carry out these objects, and that no further outlay, annual or otherwise, is thereby entailed upon Government; and provided, also, that all the future requirements of the College be met from local sources."

A scheme and estimate for such an institution were accordingly called for by H.E. in Council, and a project was submitted in reply on Jan. 16, 1871, showing the assistance which, in his honour's view, might be reasonably looked for from the Government of India, and the balance of expenditure that would devolve on local sources.

In reply, on Feb. 21, 1871, the Lieut. governor was called upon to state what these local sources were, whether local subscriptions or otherwise; on the receipt of which information it was promised that the proposal submitted would be taken into consideration.

On the 16th March, 1871, it was explained that, with the expected aid of the Imperial Government, the balance of the expenditure would be borne by the local funds of these provinces.

The final reply, dated 15th April, declares that his Excellency in Council finds himself unable to entertain the proposal to assist the proposed College, as it would involve a deviation from the financial policy recently inaugurated.

The project must, in consequence of this refusal, be for the present abandoned.

Though unable to avail himself of the munificent contribution offered by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, his Honour does not the less highly appreciate the enlightened liberality which dictated the offer, and has much pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of the same.

And, while deeply regretting the disappointment, the Lieutenant-governor sees no reason to doubt that the project may hereafter be revived, possibly on a smaller scale, as the provincial finances may admit. With this view, the correspondence will be published in the *Government Gazette* of these provinces, and printed in the "selections" from the records of this Government.

THE WAR-OFFICE SANITARY COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

The following is a letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated April 4, 1871, to the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, enclosing copy of a letter from the War-Office Sanitary Commission regarding the outbreak of cholera in the Thurr and Parkur districts in 1869:—

Sir,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated Nov. 19, No. 34, of 1870, relative to the outbreak of cholera in the Thurr and Parkur districts, 1869, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply, I forward herewith copy of a letter, dated Feb. 22, 1871, from the War-Office Sanitary Commission, containing its remarks on the reports which accompanied your despatch.

3. I entirely concur with your Excellency in Council, and with the War-Office Commission, in approving the great zeal and energy shown on this trying occasion by Major Tyrwhitt, Dr. Williams, and the Hospital assistant Bulwuntrao. The manner in which Moolrem, the extra assistant collector of Thurr and Parkuar, and the Hospital assistants Bhicujee Purab and Khundojee Roman, performed their duties, has also given me great satisfaction.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

The following is the letter referred to, from the Secretary to the Army Sanitary Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Feb. 22, 1871:—

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Merivale's letter of Dec. 19 last, forwarding for submission to the Army Sanitary Commission, and for any remarks they may wish to offer, copy of a despatch from the Government of Bombay, No. 34, dated November 19, 1870, with enclosures, relative to the outbreak of cholera in the Thurr and Parkur districts, together with the resolution of the Government thereon, and in returning the enclosures as requested, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that this report gives an account of a very severe invasion of epidemic cholera in the above-named districts. It is believed by the medical authorities to have been imported and spread throughout the district by human agency; but the evidence of this view is by no means decisive, and Dr. Bryden, while treating the event as part of the epidemic invasion of the north-west and west of India, shows that the disease prevailed epidemically at the same period in the Punjab and Sind. The Commission desire to express their high appreciation of the manner in which this severe outbreak must have been dealt with by the Political Superintendent, Major Tyrwhitt, and by Dr. Williams, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, who volunteered his services for the occasion; nor ought the efficient services of native officers and hospital assistants to be unremembered.

Although a calamity of this magnitude has been of rare occurrence in these districts, the Commission would venture to suggest whether the experience of the epidemic does not indicate the necessity for making some more permanent provision for medical attendance within the districts alluded to.—I am, &c., J. J. FREDERICK, Secretary to the Army Sanitary Commission.

REDUCTION OF POLICE.—Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Police, had recommended to Government the necessity of reducing the police forces throughout India. The Colonel visited Sind a few years ago, and after obtaining data as to the cost of the police, suggested, in concert with the Commissioner, a reduction of that department. The suggestion has met with the approval of the Government of India, and already instructions have been received to dispense with the inner jail guards, and to employ well-conducted convicts in their places. At the Andamans the police entertained there for guarding the islands have been discharged, and a corps of convicts has been raised for guarding the men transported there. —*Sindian.*

Home.

CONSULAR.—Last Friday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has approved of Mr. Edmund Serruys as Consul-General in India for the King of the Belgians.

APPOINTMENT.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Robert Mosse, Esq., to be Director of Public Works and Director-General of the Railway in the Island of Ceylon.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ELEPHANT.—The elephant brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from India, whilst on its way to town on Friday night from Plymouth, attempted to get out of the horse-box, and crushed its keeper to death in its endeavour to escape.

MAJOR MILLER, LATE R.E.—The Secretary of State for War has been pleased to appoint Major Miller, late Royal Engineers, now in charge of the district military prison at Aldershot, to be governor of the Arbour-hill Military prison, Dublin in the room of Major Bacon, late Royal Engineers, who has resigned that appointment.

OUTRAM'S STATUE.—The full-length bronze figure of the late General Outram has just been hoisted on the pedestal erected for it within the last few days in the ornamental garden on the Thames Embankment near Charing-cross Bridge, and it will shortly be uncovered. The height of the monument is about twenty feet; the pedestal is of polished granite, and its four corners are ornamented with trophies of arms, shields, and warriors' head coverings finely executed in bronze, and typical of the races the gallant officer was opposed to in his campaigns.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, presided at the annual dinner of the regiment, which took place on Tuesday evening last, at Willis's Rooms. Amongst the officers present were Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock; Generals Sir R. Dacres and Sir G. Brooke; Lieutenant-Generals Sir J. Alexander, G. Twemlow, and N. Warde; Major-Generals R. C. Moore, R. N. Crawford, Sir John St. George, Sir E. C. Warde, C. Lucas, J. Abbott, Sir C. Dickson, Sir J. Brind, W. H. Askwith, C. J. Dalton, N. M. Eardley Wilmot, G. W. Y. Simpson, Gambier, Rowan, Marriott, Anderson, Cockburn, Dalton, Elliott, and many others. The band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance, and played during dinner.

ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Lord Cairns, the arbitrator in the Albert Life Assurance case, held a sitting on Thursday last. There was a large attendance of counsel and solicitors, and the question raised was the liability or non-liability of the Family Endowment Society on policies or other contracts issued or arising out of business transferred to the Albert Life Company, as far as such liability or non-liability is not determined by cases decided by the Lord Chancellor or Court of Appeal in Chancery. There were three cases selected as being representative ones—namely, Lee's case, Kennedy's case, and Bowden's case. In the first of these Mr. Kekewich argued the points, instructed by Messrs. Markby and Tarry. The arbitrator decided that Mr. Lee must remain upon the list of contributories, costs to depend upon whether the case was fairly a representative one. Kennedy's case was then taken. Mr. J. Westlake appeared in support of the case, which is still proceeding.

P. and O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be presented at the meeting on the 6th inst., states that the business of the undertaking during the six months has been carried on under considerable depression, arising from the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent and the effects of severe competition. The receipts consequently show a diminution as compared with the corresponding period of former years. The reductions in some of the more important items of expenditure have, however, been maintained, and the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent., free of income tax, for the half year ending March last. The opening of the Suez Canal has had the natural effect of introducing a considerable change in the course of passenger traffic to and from the East. Many of the screw steamers placed on that line for commercial purposes have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers, so that, in addition to the competition of the fine sailing ships, *via* the Cape, the company has to encounter opposition of a more direct nature. Under these circumstances the directors, while feeling that the company's vessels present superior advantages for the accommodation of the public, considered it would be for the interest of the proprietors so to modify the rates of passage-money as to assimilate them more nearly to those of their competitors, and a general abatement, equivalent to about 20 per cent., was consequently brought into operation about the middle of March.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on May 30, Mr. J. Thompson in the chair, when the report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the company's Toombuda project, between Soonkasala and Cuddapah, would be completed by the 1st of July next. There would be few additional works to construct, so as to irrigate an additional 150,000 acres of land. As an engineering work, available for practical use, it reflected great credit on those who constructed it. Until the canal and works became consolidated the cost of maintenance would be heavy. It was estimated that the cost of repairs and expenses of management would be about £22,000 a year. Against this the engineer estimated that 8,880 acres of land would be irrigated, which, at six rupees per acre, would produce £4,890 for the first year. In 1872 the receipts would amount to £12 000. in 1873, to £20,000, in 1874 to £27,000 from irrigation alone. When the whole of the land took water of the company, the revenue, he thought, would amount to £160,000 a year, and admit of a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the whole of the capital and loan—£1,600,000. For the present the directors had sufficient funds to meet the difference between the receipts and the expenditure. As an instance of the magnitude of the main Canal, it carried at Kurnool a supply of water fifteen times greater than that of the whole supply to London by all the existing water-companies. The prospects of the company from navigation looked very favourable, and eventually he believed that, with an additional outlay of £600,000, required for making the necessary reservoirs to store the water for the other six months of the year, and thus make the works complete, the result would be a dividend of 14 per cent.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA.—The annual general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, Mr. J. Chapman in the chair. The report was held as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said nothing of great interest had occurred since the last meeting. The gross receipts for the year 1870 amounted to £70,962 and the working expenses to £42,657, leaving the net receipts £28,315, against £25,644 in 1869. There was a decrease in the passenger traffic of £3,114, in consequence of cholera that passed over Southern India, and also a decrease of £1,916 for carrying the company's own materials, but the goods traffic had shown an increase of 24½ per cent., or £5,841. The gross receipts for 1870 were £876 better than those for the year 1869. The expenses had been £42,647, or 60 per cent. of the receipts, against £44,443, or 63½ per cent. for the year 1869, showing a decrease of £1,796 in the expenses, making the improvement in the net receipts £2,672 as compared with those of 1869, although the revenue was chargeable with the maintenance of twenty-four additional miles of railway. The attention of the staff was now directed to the keeping down of expenditure as much as possible. The number of passengers carried was 793,755 during the past year, and the total number carried since the opening of the line had been 4,603,341, without encountering any casualty. The company had recently been allowed to replace the cargo of general stores that had been lost in the *Salamanca*. They would be sent out to India *via* the Suez Canal. The progress of the company last year had been slow, but he hoped the Government would soon allow them to proceed with the works of the extension line, as the money subscribed for that purpose was at present lying idle. The extension works were to be constructed on the new narrow guage. Mr. Roupell, a director, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which was carried unanimously. It was stated that the extension line. 215 miles in length, was to be constructed on a narrow guage of 3ft. 3⅜in. to Tuticorin. The original design was for a guage of 5½ft., and they had to reduce the original estimates for the narrow guage. The retiring directors, Mr. J. Chapman and Captain Mangles, were re-elected, and also Mr. Nelson, the retiring auditor. The proceedings concluded with thanks to the chairman and directors.

EASTERN BENGAL.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the Guildhall Tavern; Mr. J. F. Leith in the chair. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the successful completion and opening of the Goalundo Extension line, which gave them a direct communication from Calcutta to the Brahmapootra. The progress of the traffic on the original line had been considerable. For the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1870, the gross receipts amounted to £123,568, against £100,990 in the same half of 1869, showing an increase of 22·36 per cent. The working expenses amounted to £66,824, against £59,754 in the corresponding half of 1869, showing an increase of £7,070, or 11·83 per cent., which was moderate. The net receipts for the past half-year amounted to £56,744, against £41,185 in the same period of 1869, showing an increase of £15,559, or 33·77 per cent. The net receipts on the main line for the past half-year amounted on the capital expended on the main line and extension line to upwards of 4 per cent. per annum, while that received in the correspondiug half of 1869 was not much more than 3 per cent. The jute trade was almost exclusively confined to the company's railway. In 1851 only about 584 cwts. were exported, but in the past year 3,500,000 cwts. were exported. The present jute crop was a very large one, and the prospects of the company were very encouraging. The flotilla was being worked satisfactorily, and yielded a profit on the working. The gross receipts of the railway and steamer traffic for the first fourteen weeks of the current half-year showed an increase of £13,300 as compared with those of the corresponding period last year. The capital account showed that £2,698,873 had been expended, leaving a balance of £118,791, and he believed that about £50,000 additional would complete all the works of the company. They would make a call in June next, which would complete their

authorised share capital; but the amount to be received was only £11,142, as the remainder had already been paid up in advance of calls. After some complimentary remarks by Mr. Balfour and other proprietors as to the position of the company and state of the line and works, the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted; thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, and also to Mr. Leslie, the engineer-in-chief, for his successful efforts in completing the Goalundo Extension Railway.

HEART-DISEASE IN THE ARMY.—That heart-disease still continues among the most dreaded and fatal afflictions of the British soldier is proved by the report from the Army Medical Department just issued. More than half a full regiment yearly fall victims to the disease, which, reduced to pecuniary value alone entails a loss to the State of about £57,800 a-year for deaths and invaliding. The opinions as to the causes of the prevalence of heart-disease in the Army, have hitherto been as varied as the preventive suggestions. Premature enlistment, heavy pack-drill and tight-fitting uniform, intemperance, and the habits of tropical climates, have doubtless each augmented the roll of victims; but the two former are now recognised by medical authorities as the chief causes. To some extent the lightening of the soldier's kit, and the lessening of heavy drill, have remedied the one cause; but the evil of enlisting youths at too early an age remains in force. In an able essay on the subject, Dr. Carbon (of the 21st Hussars) draws a similitude between the case of the young soldier of eighteen years and the thorough-bred racehorse at eighteen months. Though the colt may at that age go through his training, veterinary surgeons think it extremely likely to break down in the race. The same is said of the immature lad, who, when called on to endure the hardships of a campaign, "has on too many well-known occasions lamentably failed, crowding the military hospitals and embarrassing the movements of generals." The First Napoleon, so we are reminded, complained bitterly on this subject after the battle of Leipsic. The Duke of Wellington, Sir De Lacy Evans, and the Duke of Cambridge, with many others, have borne testimony to the inefficiency of young soldiers in war. Pensions are now reckoned from eighteen years of age, but it is believed that youths of still fewer years commonly get into the ranks. It requires no very keen scientific discernment to perceive that upon such an ill-developed class army drill may conduce to heart disease. Nor can this be remedied unless the suggestion that no recruit under twenty-one years of age should be received into the Army in time of peace be acted upon. But would sufficient men be forthcoming to keep the regiments at their necessary strength? The difficulty which is known to have existed since last year in getting 20,000 men to fill the vacancies of those just previously discharged does not favour this assumption. And the fact that the military surgeons already reject a third of the recruits inspected only adds to the doubt. Could not a system of light drill for recruits under twenty-one be adopted, by which the germs of heart disease shall not be engendered?—*Globe.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 1.—PROMOTION BY SELECTION.—Lord GARLIES gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Secretary for War whether the regulations on the subject of promotion by selection, referred to by him on the 16th of February as being about to be laid down, had yet been prepared, and when he would lay them on the table of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June* 2.—THE TROPHIES TAKEN AT MAGDALA.—Colonel S. KNOX gave notice of his intention to move an address to her Majesty's Government praying that she would give instructions that the trophies taken at the siege of Magdala should be purchased for the country.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. C. GILPIN gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown on the 28th inst. in reference to the increase in the traffic of slaves on the East Coast of Africa.

India Office.

June 3, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. T. McGrigor, Staff Corps; Conductor P. Carr; Major H. H. Stansfeld, Staff Corps; Major H. L. Darrah, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson, Staff Corps; Major A. A. Bruce, Staff Corps; Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, Staff Corps; Capt. T. B. Michell, Staff Corps; Col. S. F. Macmullen, Cav.; Surg. major J. Irving; Conductor J. H. Senior; Capt. H. R. Thullier, Engrs.; Capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, 3rd Cav.; Major R. Cadell, Staff Corps; Col. J. W. Bristow, Staff Corps; Capt. G. G. Young, Staff Corps; Major C. R. Shaw, Staff Corps; Surg. B. Kendall; Capt. M. P. Moriarty, Staff Corps; Capt. J. L. Watts, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. G. Owen, Inf.; Lieut. G. E. Weston, Inf.; Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, Cav.; Capt. G. W. Cole, Staff Corps; Surg. W. F. De Fabeck; Major J. W. Orr, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Miller, Inf.; Lieut. R. E. Cox, Inf.; Col. H. E. Walpole, Inf.; Lieut. col. F. L. Magniac, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. V. Chick, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Yates, Cav.; Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. W. Hanson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. L. Briggs, C.B., Staff Corps; Sub conductor C. Bather; Conductor W. Bather; Capt. G. B. Simpson, Staff Corps; Col. J. G. Fife, Engrs.; Capt. E. S. Walcott, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Wheler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. T. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. A. Cox, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. R. T. McRae, Inf., 3 mo.; Capt. R. M. Chambers, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. N. Channer, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. Mockler, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

MARRIAGES.

CONINGHAM—TREMENHEERE.—Charles C. Coningham to Margaret, daughter of Major-gen. Tremenheere, R.E., at St. John the Baptist, Isleworth, June 1.

DUNLOP—BROWN.—William Carstares, youngest son of the late John Dunlop, of Gairbraid, Lanarkshire, to Lucy Helen Dunmore, eldest daughter of the late William Craufurd Brown, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, at the Presbyterian Church, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, of Camberwell, June 1.

GRAHAM—WYATT.—Capt. Robert B. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary J. N., daughter of George Wyatt, at Cheltenham, June 1.

HAIG—WILKINSON.—Frederick M. Haig to Ella, daughter of the late Edmund Wilkinson, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Luke's, Paddington, June.

HOGG—FINDLAY.—Charles Magennis Hogg, Bombay Civil Service, to Helen, daughter of George Findlay, at St. Mark's Church, Regent's-park, May 31.

MOULE—HORSFORD.—H. D'O. Moule, Bengal Civil Service, to Banna, daughter of the late Major gen. Richard Horsford, Royal Bengal Art., at Stoke Bishop, June 1.

SIMPSON—DIXON.—Alexander W., son of the late Capt. George Simpson, Madras Army, to Emma, daughter of the late T. Dixon, at Trinity Church, Chester, May 29.

SPENCER—MACKENZIE.—Lieut. Thomas E. Spencer to Louisa E., daughter of the late Lieut. col. M. MacKenzie, Bengal Horse Artillery, Benares, April 10.

SWINEY—BIGGS.—Major Swiney, Madras Corps, to Rosa F. E., daughter of Major John Biggs, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards and 5th Lancers, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, June 1.

WILSON—CAMPBELL.—Andrew G. Wilson, B.U.C.S., to Lucy M., daughter of Capt. J. Campbell, late of the Madras Army, at All Saints', Nottinghill, May 25.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Nella J., daughter of Neil B. Baillie, Bengal Medical Service, at Eastbourne, aged 2 years 5 months, May 31.

BLANE—Colonel Robert Blane, C.B., at 11, Eaton-terrace, May 30.

DAVIDSON—Emma J., wife of Lieut. col. Alex. Davidson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, at Cheltenham, May 26.

DAWES—Colonel Michael Dawes, late of the Bengal Artillery, aged 58, May 30.

LODWICK—Colonel William Lodwick, late of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at 18, Albany-villas, Brighton, aged 50, May 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 23. Str. Magdala, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—24. Hippocampe, Saigon; Calveston, Pasaroeang; Maarten v. Rossen, Java; str. Corinna, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—25. Haafsjord, Mauritius; Metis, Sourabaya; Java, Sourabaya.—26. Str. Stephenson, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Shannon, Calcutta; Gulnare, Bussorah; str. Atalanta, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Marie, Josephine (?), Mauritius; Pondicherry, Mauritius; Auffredy, Mauritius; Somerset, Java; Levant, Java; Star of Denmark, Calcutta; York, Madras; Marshal Pelissier, Mauritius.—27. Mangalore, Calcutta; Heather Bell, Singapore; Laira, Chittagong; Champion, Pasaroeang; Ida, Saigon; Wild Rose, Calcutta; Ottolina, Batavia; Chathama, Zanzibar; Enthusiast, East Indies.—28. Kingston, Calcutta; City of Lucknow, Calcutta; Jorgen Lorentzen, Batavia; Stad Dockeim, Batavia.—29. Indian Empire, Calcutta; Angela, Manila; Bengal, Batavia; Mongrol, Saigon; Lady Cecilia, Java; Aunt Lizzie, Singapore.—30. Str. Menzaleh, Akyab, via Suez Canal; Mary and Hillegonda, Batavia.—31. Scawfell, Ceylon; Gitana, Bombay.—June 1. Str. Orchis, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—2. Rosy Morn, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shannon, May 25.—At PORTSMOUTH.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Col., Mrs., Miss, and Master Liptrott, Major Butt, Mrs., two Misses, and Master Campbell, Mrs. Taylor and two children, two Masters Taylor, Miss Beveridge, Capt. C. D. F. Nott, Dr. Maturin; Mr. H. M. Matthews died on board, March 11.

Per str. Stephenson, via Suez Canal, May 26.—At GRAVESEND.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bailey and child, Mrs. Macdonald and four children, Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mayseyk and three children, Dr. Reid, Mr. Garland, Mr. Savill, Mr. Reid, Miss Power, Mr. Mandy and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mill.

Per str. Atalanta, May 26, via Suez Canal.—At LIVERPOOL.—FROM BOMBAY.—Capt. Beagin, Capt. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Codrington, Mr. Monteith, Mrs. Sandy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tarr and family, Mrs. Starling and family, Mrs. Capen and family, Mrs. Saunders and family, Mrs. Phillips and family, Mr. Dallimore, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Creed, Mr. Bolton, Mr. N. Selby Mr. Winscom.

DEPARTURES.

April 23. Coringa, Padang.—24. Ferdinand Louis, Batavia; Sultana, Bombay; Hannibal, Aden.—25. Hero, Batavia; Baron v. Heemstra, Sourabaya; Mountain Laurel, Batavia.—26. Palmyra, Madras; str. Singapore, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Constance, Java; Schoonderloo, Java; Empress of India, Madras.—27. Aadda, Manila.—28. Savoir Faire, Calcutta; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Glencairn, Bombay; Ocean Rover, Colombo; Stanley Castle, Mauritius.—29. Ashur, Bushire; Cordelia, Siam.—30. Str. Cashmere, Bombay.—31. Edward Percy, Kurrachee; Blackwall, Singapore; Anna Margaretha, Singapore; Forest Rights, Galle; Kurrachee, Java; Empress of India, Madras; Anna Johanna, Java.—June 1. Copenhagen, Bombay; Riversdale, Calcutta.—2. Carlisle, Royal Edward, Conqueror, Candahar, all from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cashmere, May 30, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. H. C. Jarrett, Mr. J. Fratis, Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. F. P. and Mrs. Wortley, Mr. M. Leckie, Dr. C. M. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. Avern.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Indus, June 3.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. C. J. Hogan.

Per str. ——, June 6.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. K. H. Froude, Mr. Am Zeller. For MADRAS.—Col. J. Beatty, Col. Cookson. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Theobald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. S. Rowe.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Imogen, Sunderland to Singapore, April 9, 7 S., 29 W.
Dorset, Calcutta to Dundee, April 26, 17 S., 29 W.
James Thompson, Bombay to Liverpool, May 12, 38 N., 32 W.
Victoria, Cardiff to Singapore, April 4.
Vier Gebroeders, Batavia to Baltimore, April 26, 5 N., 32 W.
Maria Henrietta, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 25, 49 N., 8 W.
Alfred the Great, for Galle, April 8, 10 S., 27 W.
Latona, Rangoon to Queenstown, March 4, 14 S., 83 E.
Zealandia, Calcutta to Dundee, March 6, 18 S., 78 E.
Mahanada, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 23, 3 N., 23 W.
Mathilda Athsing, Singapore to London, March 23, 36 S., 22 E.
Conchita, Manilla to Cadiz, April 11, 10 S., 12 W.
City of Bombay, Cardiff to Calcutta, April 18, on the line, 22 W.
Orphan (?), Calcutta to London, May 10.
Atalanta, Calcutta to Trinidad, April 9, 5 S., 25 W.
P. A. J. Nolan, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 21.
Heatherbell, Singapore to London, May 16.
Kensington, Calcutta to London, March 20, 25 S., 25 E.
Keunemerland, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 12, 25 (?) S., 25 E.
A. A. Lirard, Chittagong to Plymouth, Feb. 26, 29 S., 52 E.
Geraldine Paget, Cardiff to Calcutta.
Lencelles, London to Madras, May 15, 35 N., 15 W.
Ad, for Aden, April 28, 45 N., 12 W.
John Elliott, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 3, 28 S., 33 W.
South Carolina (?), Shields to Rangoon, March 1, 18 S., 75 E.
Riddle Kirk, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 25, 48 N., 12 W.
Jupiter, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 19.
Coimbatore (?), Calcutta to London, May 22, 49 N., 16 W.
Rosy Morn, Colombo to London, May 24, 49 N., 14 W.
Amiral Gourbeyre, Saigon to Bordeaux, March 9, 32 S., 33 E.
Richmond, Kurrachee to London, March 15, 36 S., 24 E.
Bengal, Java to Amsterdam, May 5, 31 N., 44 W.
Titania, Dover to Batavia, April 15, 6 N., 24 W.
Dona Feliciana, Clyde to Manila, April 16, 6 N., 25 W.
Millwall, London to Bombay, April 16, 1 N., 27 W.
Lord of the Isles, Liverpool to Calcutta, April 16.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. Gilbert and infant, and Mr. E. C. O'Brien.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Bance, Mr. and Mrs. Balmsfather, Mrs. Coen, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. and Mrs. Rammell.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. J. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, and Mr. R. R. Beynon.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson, and Mr. Reid.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Thornton.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. Ritherdon.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Major and Mrs. Georges, Mr. Jowitt, Mr. Mosse, Mr. A. White, and Mr. A. Dauglish.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bergman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Asst. Paymr. Coen.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Daniell.

JUNE 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Collins, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Moberley.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Bird, and Capt. Portman.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carey.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, June 10.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, June 16.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

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Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage, in the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97½ ⅜
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			97½ ⅜
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			97½ ⅜
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			97½ ⅜
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	93 ¼
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			93 ¼
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			— —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	93 ¼
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100 100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100 100½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			107½ 108
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅝ d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0⅛d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		208
5	India 5 per cent.		109¾
4	India 4 per cent.		101¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		92⅜ to 93¼
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		103⅝
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½ to 108
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to ⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		17s. to 22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105¼ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104¾
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ⅝ pm
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	East Indian	100	109½ to 110¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108⅝
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	90 to 92
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104½ to 105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104 to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7 to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½ to 24½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	139 to 141
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9½ to 9¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞ to 7¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7½ to 7⅝
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜ to 9½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	10⅛
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7 to 7½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ to 2½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8	par to ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

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The INAUGURAL LECTURE of this Association will be delivered on THURSDAY, the 8th of June, at Three P.M., at the ROOMS of the SOCIETY of ARTS, John-street, Adelphi, by L. T. PRICHARD, Esq.; HODGSON PRATT, Esq. in the Chair.

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Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20 ...	£1,000 ...	£19 6 8 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	24 8 4 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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30 ...	1,000 ...	48 0 0 ...	24 0 0 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	59 0 0 ...	29 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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40 ...	1,000 ...	63 0 0 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 20; Agra and Madras, May 18; Calcutta, May 17.

NOTHING new is reported from Simlah, and very little from anywhere else in India. One touching incident comes from Bombay, where General Barrow had arrived on his journey home. So strong is the affection which the new Chief Commissioner of Oudh has evoked during his official career from the Talookdars of that province, that they begged to have the honour of escorting him personally to Bombay. The General in the kindliest terms of course declined the proffered token of esteem. He had hardly reached Bombay however, when he found that two of these talookdars, one a Hindoo, the other a Mohammedan, had come thither of their own motion, in spite of General Barrow's dissuasive letter, in order to accompany their beloved Commissioner on board his ship. It is comforting to think that there are yet a few Englishman in India who can inspire the natives with such a feeling towards them, and we hope that in spite of recent provocations to the contrary the day is still far off when all the old ties of personal friendship between governors and governed in India will be altogether loosened. In the present instance the friendship seems to have been cemented during the Mutiny, for one at least of the talookdars is said to have been the same chief who gave General and Mrs. Barrow shelter from the perils of that troublous time. We are glad to hear of the improvement reported in the General's health, and trust that a sufficient rest in this country will enable him to resume his duties among a people whose goodwill may be held to reflect the warmth of his own strong regard for them. General Barrow left Bombay by the last mail steamer, and Sir George Couper is to officiate for him in Oudh.

FURTHER tidings received at Bombay from the Persian Gulf confirm the rumour that Major Way, the Political Agent at Muscat, had died by his own hand. It appears that he shot himself, most likely in the frenzy of a brain fever, for he was on the point of being transferred to Zanzibar. Terrible accounts of the famine in Persia continued to reach Bombay; among others a story of fifty children having been killed and eaten by the starving Mohammedans of Yezd.

THE policy of reinstating Atta Mohammed Khan in his old lordship over a part of the Hazara frontier has been justified by the issue of a recent raid from the Black Mountain. On the 4th May a band of raiders came down to attack the village of Kewal in the Agror district. But news of their approach reached Atta Mohammed Khan in time to enable him to forestal the attack. When the raiders, who are said to belong to the Khan Keyl tribe, found the village ready to receive them, they turned tail after firing a few random shots which wounded two or three of the Khan's men. They were chased some way up the hill with considerable loss, and have not since ventured to renew the attack. Had the Khan been still a prisoner at Lahore, it is not unlikely that serious damage might have been done before our troops could have come up to the scene of danger.

FROM the Indian papers we get some particulars of the accident that ended in the death of General Peter Innes, as reported by telegraph some weeks ago. It seems that the General had been stooping down to prune a rosebush in his garden at Simlah. In rising up suddenly, he overbalanced himself and fell backwards about sixteen feet down the bank, breaking some of his ribs. Having for some time before been in weakly health, he never recovered from the shock of his fall, but died on the 10th May, and was buried two days afterwards. Lieut.-General Innes was a Bengal cadet of infantry in 1824. He gained his brevet majority for the Gwalior campaign of 1843, with a bronze star for Maharajpore. He also served through the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6 against the Sikhs, and gained a medal and clasp for Ferozeshuhur, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, being still only a Captain in the 14th N. I. He was a Colonel in 1854, Major-General in 1858, and Lieutenant-General in 1870. As Commandant of the Simlah Volunteers General Innes was widely esteemed, and a pretty large circle of friends will regret his death, which took place in his sixty-seventh year.

ACCORDING to trustworthy intelligence received by the *Friend of India*, General Goldsmid has really finished the preliminary business of settling the Persian boundary on the side of Mekran and Khelat. The remainder of the work will be completed at Teheran, whither the Commissioners have proceeded from Kurrachee. At Teheran they are to meet the Persian Commissioner, and there is every reason to believe that ere long, with the help of our Minister and the Persian Foreign Office, this part of General Goldsmid's task will be brought to a satisfactory issue. With regard to the Seistan Frontier, there is small chance of an early settlement pending the present troubles in Afghanistan. It is not so easy as the *Broad Arrow* supposes to pronounce on the merits of the rival claimants. In point of historical fact, Persia seems to have a stronger claim to that oft-disputed province, than Afghanistan. It formed

part of her old possessions, it has never for many years together remained in Afghan hands, and for some years past its chiefs have virtually acknowledged the Persian supremacy.

AMONG the arrivals at Bombay by the last mail were Lieut.-General Haines, Commander-in-Chief of Madras in the place of General McCleverty, and Sir Charles Sargent, Judge of the Bombay High Court.

A TELEGRAM of June 7 from Calcutta confirms the reported capture of Herat. It appears that Yakoob Khan, Shere Ali's best general in the war that replaced him on his father's throne, made a feigned attack on the city, and while most of the Governor's troops were engaged in repelling it, a gate on the other side of the city was opened from within by some of Yakoob's secret partisans. Several of the Ameer's chief officers are said to have been killed.

SHERE ALI is paying the penalty of his weakness or obstinacy in having overlooked the right of his elder son, Yakoob Khan, to succeed him on the throne which Yakoob had helped so greatly to win back. The Ameer's ill-timed preference for his youngest boy may yet prove his ruin, if Kandahar should fall to Yakoob as well as Herat. He has certainly taken steps to avert such a disaster by sending the Kandahar troops off under their doubtful Governor towards Furrah, and filling up their place with picked troops from Kabul. Leaving the Khyberies for the present to themselves, he has summoned the Jellalabad troops to Kabul, and secured the Bamian Pass with a strong garrison against a sudden rush of Abdurrahman Khan from Maimanah in Turkistan. Nevertheless, the sky around him looks black enough, with two such leaders at once in the field as his son Yakoob and his nephew Abdurrahman. Yakoob's force, six thousand strong at the beginning of May, was daily swelling its numbers, and none of the Ameer's generals can match him in the art of war. Feramorz Khan may possibly hold him in check for a time, but it is more than a chance whether the old Kandahar army will not fraternise with Yakoob Khan. Shere Ali is said to be making all kinds of suasive or stirring appeals to the loyalty and warlike fervour of his soldiers, but somehow "his recruiting-booths were but sparely attended." People are wondering whether the Indian Government will help the Ameer at all in his present strait. If the Government is wise, it will not mix itself up any further with the internal politics of so distracted a country as Afghanistan. Lord Lawrence's policy was, after all, the best.

SAYYID TURKI appears to have made his footing perfectly good in Muscat. The re-establishment of order in the Persian Gulf will tend greatly to develop the growing trade of those parts. According to Colonel Pelly, 200 chests of opium have already been shipped from the Gulf to Aden on their way to China. Meanwhile, a busy trade in slaves was being driven by the Arabs in the neighbourhood and even within the limits of Zanzibar. Dr. Kirk, our Political Agent at the latter place, has given the captain of the *Columbine* some useful hints as to the likeliest places for intercepting the slavers on their way to their destined goal.

WE are sorry to see that the splendid offer of £20,000 from the Rajah of Vizianagram towards building and endowing a Medical College at Allahabad has fallen for the time being on barren ground. Economy is the word just now at the capital of the North-West Provinces, and so, after much consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor declares himself unable to help forward the proposed College, "as it would involve a deviation from the financial policy recently inaugurated." The Rajah of course is warmly complimented, and hopes are held out of a similar project in the future on a smaller scale.

IF strength of assertion could establish any fact, Sergeant Ballantine must at this moment be out in India, engaged in defending the Wahabi prisoners at Patna. But as he is probably at the date of this writing busy in watching his client's cross-examination before Sir W. Bovill, we can only suppose that some of our Indian contemporaries have allowed their imaginations a little too much play. With regard to the Patna prisoners the Calcutta Judges have refused to order their removal to Calcutta, on the plea that no sufficient reason had been given for such a transfer. The prisoners still have the right of subsequent appeal to the Higher Court. Their trial was to begin on the 29th May. Mr. Anstey and a great many witnesses had already started for Patna.

A MADRAS telegram informs us that No. 1 Company of the 19th N.I. has been finally disbanded at Madras on its return from Singapore, in compliance with the recent Order of the Madras Government.

THE Mohammedan volcano, which in India is seldom perfectly quiet, broke out of late with ominous violence at Bareilly and Phillibeet, both in Rohilkund. In spite of every precaution the Mahommedans at both places, in celebrating the Mohurrum, got up a furious affray with the Hindoos who were celebrating the Ramnowmie. At Bareilly several lives were lost, a Hindu temple plundered, and the city given over to tumult until the arrival of a strong detachment of troops. At Phillibeet the riot bordered on an insurrection, which nothing but the cool courage of two English officers and a few sowars held in check until the troops so urgently needed came to their help. For several hours this handful of brave men kept the crowd from entering the Hindu quarter of the town, and thus averted what might else have proved a ruinous disaster.

As two people starting from opposite points of the compass may yet be travelling towards the same goal, so it appears that the Moolvies of Mohammedan India have lately been arguing from exactly opposite premises to a common conclusion. One set of learned doctors at Bahar have ruled that Mohammedans in India ought not to enter on a *Jihad*, or religious war, against their masters, because India itself is a *Dar-ul-Harb*, or Land of Conflict. Another set of doctors in Calcutta have declared the unlawfulness of a *Jihad* against the English because India is a *Dar-ul-Islam*, or Land of Islam. It appears therefore that India is and is not a Mohammedan country; but that in either case Mohammedans in India are in no way called upon to plot rebellion against the British Government. Those worthy Mussulmans who like the conclusion will not look too closely into the premises. It will be enough for them to know that their religious duties need no longer clash with their political. But a Mussulman with a turn for logic and a strong dislike for unbelievers may invoke the reasoning of the Calcutta Doctors in defence of a conclusion utterly opposed to theirs. If India is indeed a Land of Islam, it must be his bounden duty, by all the teachings of the Koran, to make war on the infidel who have in various ways insulted or ignored his creed. Turning to the judgment of the Mecca Doctors, he will be yet more strengthened in this view of the question. Those gentlemen merely affirm that India is a Land of the Faithful, a *Dar-ul-Islam;* leaving the faithful to draw their own inferences therefrom. We fear therefore that those Mohammedans who have hitherto subscribed towards Wahabie movements will not set much store by an illogical verdict which jars against their cherished traditions.

THE following extract from the letter of a valued correspondent in the Upper Provinces may serve to indicate one phase of local opinion on various questions of the day in India:—

"There is not very much to tell you in the shape of news from this country. Paddy Mayo has won for himself the title of 'The Headless Horseman' by his habit of riding over the face of the country at top speed, and then retiring to his Council Chamber to do and say all manner of foolish things.

"The reduction of the Income-tax will be a relief to all classes; and the class that now pays it will be able to resist oppression and bear the burden without sinking. The local taxes seem judiciously put on as a rule, and public opinion generally endorses Stephen's view that the Permanent Settlement Landowners ought to be taxed *pari passu* with the holders of every other description of property. But the absolute element at the bottom of it all has not yet been fully appreciated by our own statesmen; I mean the constant danger of goading the people to despair by forcing upon them questionable 'improvements' which they don't want, and then making them pay through the nose for them. It is chiefly in the Public Works that this prevails. Richard Strachey's Bill that still hangs fire is a fair instance: we are to make canals wherever we like, and then to tax the people by whose lands they pass, *whether they take the water or not.*"

IN a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday last, Sir Bartle Frere flatly contradicts the statements repeated by the

Gazette's Calcutta Correspondent, with regard to the way in which General Balfour and his colleagues on Lord Canning's Military Finance Commission cut down the military expenditure of India after the Mutiny. The statements in question, which we have heard made in England also, charged the Commissioners with that kind of economy which starves the service on the Sangrado principle, under the plea of retrenching superfluities. Sir Bartle Frere however declares from his own official acquaintance with the proceedings of the Commission, and his knowledge of the "opinions formed at the time by the officers of regiments and of store and supply departments best qualified to judge of the results" of those proceedings, that the Correspondent in question has been "entirely misled" by his informants. Sir Bartle Frere goes on to express his firm conviction that a full inquiry into Indian Army expenditure by the Finance Committee will bring out the superiority of the system maintained under Lord Canning, both in cheapness and efficiency, over that which has succeeded it. Certainly no one either in India or in England has yet offered anything like a valid answer to the charges twice made in print by Sir G. Balfour. Silence in this case means inability to disprove.

AMONG the knotty questions over which Lord Cairns may have to ponder for some time to come, as arbitrator for the affairs of the Albert Assurance Company, are the conflicting claims of policy-holders in the various companies which amalgamated with the Albert. At present his Lordship is considering the question of liability raised by the policy-holders of the Family Endowment Society, who naturally seek compensation from the company to which they originally paid their premiums. It appears however that, disregarding previous decisions on the same point of law, his Lordship tends to the opinion that the very payment of premiums to the Albert by the policy-holders of an amalgamated company amounted to such an acknowledgment of the Albert's liability as relieved the Family Endowment, for instance, from all further liability on the same score. The final decision has still to be pronounced, but such will probably be the upshot of Lord Cairns's arguments. Another point that must shortly be discussed concerns the limits of the Albert's liability towards the various bodies of claimants. If, for example, Lord Cairns decides that the liability of the Albert to the Family Endowment Society in accordance with the compact made between them is unlimited, will there be any limit to the Albert's liability towards the policy-holders also of the other company?

AMONG the new batch of Knights Commanders of the Bath we have great pleasure in mentioning the name of Major-General Thomas T. Pears, C.B., Military Secretary at the India-office for many years past. General Pears entered the Madras Engineers in 1825, became a Captain in 1838, Major in 1842, and Colonel in 1856. He retired as Major-General in 1861, and is in receipt of a good service pension. He saw fighting in the Kurnool campaign and served with Lord Gough's Army throughout the first China War, being engaged in most of the fighting that took place, from the capture of Chusan and Ningpo to the assault and capture of Chingkiangfoo. His present post has been no sinecure since the days of the Mutiny, and his new preferment implies a just tribute to his official deserts.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. P. Innes, from the effects of an accident, at Simla, May 10; Lieut. col. A. Ellis, Bengal Staff Corps, of abscess of the liver, at Almorah, May 10.
BOMBAY.—Capt. J. E. C. Price, Master Attendant and Conservator of the port of Bombay, of small-pox, at Bombay, May 13; Major H. Lavie, Bombay Army, at 68, Kensington-gardens-square, June 6.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, June 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Leishman, Mr. Christian, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. Trevors and infant, Mr. Kilvert, Mr. Folkard, Mr. Holman, Mr. Fitzgerald, Dr. Baid, Capt. Marryat, Mr. Neal, Mr. Blag, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bright. From MADRAS.—Rev. G. Hall, Mrs. Balfour. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. W. Murdock, Mr. W. Terry, Dr. Murvihead. For ALEXANDRIA.—Sir A. and Lady Guinness, Mr. McKenzie, Miss Cooper, Mr. Veta Piaters and sister-in-law, Messrs. Oghison and Piha. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Todd.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, June 17.—From MADRAS.—Col. G. Rowlandson, Mr. Young and infant, Mrs. Shakespeare and four children, Major and Mrs. Mainwaring and five children, Rev. T. and Mrs. Ffoulkes and two children, Col. T. H. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Kershaw and four children, Mrs. Wilkinson and five children, Mr. J. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. Brown. From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Harris, Gen., Mrs., and Miss Barrow, Mrs. E. Fryce, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and three children, Mr. A. J. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth and three children, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. Hadow, Asst. surg. Royle, Lieut. Wooley, Lieut. R. Rogers, Dr. Foss, Mr. A. Fraser, Asst. surg. C. White, Lieut. R. Wyllie, Lieut. Armstrong.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 13, 1871.

EXPERIMENTS IN COTTON GROWING.

MR. T. LOGIN'S interesting report to the Punjab Government on certain experiments made by him last year in cotton culture, appears to have hit a blot in the Indian methods of growing that important staple. The experiments, suggested by what Mr. Login saw during a brief visit to Egypt, were carried out on a small piece of middling ground at Bahalgurh, in the valley of the Jumna, twenty-three miles north of Delhi on the Grand Trunk-road. The size of the plot was about an eighth of an acre, and it had been under grass for several years. On the 23rd May, 1870, he began by flooding the field three or four inches deep. Two days later it was twice ploughed over. On the next day it was covered with stable refuse about three-fourths of an inch thick, and on the morrow it was again twice ploughed in the Indian fashion to a depth of about four inches. Mr. Login then proceeded to throw up furrows eight inches high at intervals of three feet. A second watering of the field should then have taken place, says Mr. Login, but by some mistake the sowing was done first and the watering afterwards. The seed was first rubbed in fresh cow-dung and then dried in the sun, according to Indian usage. Small holes two feet apart were then made at the top of the drills, and into each hole four or five seeds were dropt, and covered over with earth. When the plants grew up a few inches, they were so carefully thinned, that only one, the healthiest of them, was left in each hole untouched. In this cheap and simple process lies all the difference between Egyptian and Indian methods of culture. By sowing in drills instead of sowing broadcast, it is reckoned that an average yield six times as large, and a good deal better, than that produced by the Indian system might always be obtained. From each acre it would then be possible to raise five hundred pounds instead of less than a hundred.

In spite of the damage done by a heavy rainfall which lasted four days to the end of June, and so flooded the field that only 422 groups of plants survived out of 730, the remainder after thinning made so steady a growth, that in September some of them had reached a height of six feet and a-half, while one of them covered an area of nearly fifteen square feet. By the latter part of October several of them had grown to seven feet and a-half, covering an area of more than twenty feet square. Many of the branches were bowed down almost to the ground with the weight of the cotton-pods. One average sample forwarded by Mr. Login to the Public Works Department measured six feet three above ground, and contained 226 pods and

blossoms on eighteen branches large and small. Another sample showed more than 300 pods and blossoms, but the average number of such is reckoned at about 150. On cleaning the cotton, rather more than a third of it proved to be clean cotton, the remainder being seed. Between May and October the field was six times weeded, four times ploughed, and six times watered, at a total cost, manure included, of Rs. 9.8, or about nineteen shillings. This rate of outlay would have been largely reduced had the experiment been conducted on a larger scale. The seed sown was mixed just as it came from the bazaar; out of a hundred pods, 40 bore four lobes, and the remainder only three to each pod. The net yield of cotton for the market was reckoned at more than 56 lbs., which even under quite ordinary conditions of soil and culture would represent nearly 500 lbs. to the acre.

The advantage of growing the plant in drills was cheerfully acknowledged by all who went to see the field. Between the drills, which are easy to water and weed, a cold-weather crop of wheat or barley could always be raised without trouble. Few however, except Mr. Login's immediate neighbours, would believe that such cotton plants had been raised from native seed, but in time no doubt their incredulity will be removed by the result of like experiments on a larger scale elsewhere. Mr. Login's first aim was to convince the cultivators that much larger crops could be raised by his method at no greater cost than by theirs. The natives, he wisely remembers, must creep before they attempt to walk. By-and-by the time will come to improve the quality as well as the quantity of the cotton grown. For the present Mr. Login recommends that no plant should be allowed to grow higher than five feet, in order to secure the largest possible yield. Meanwhile it is evident that the principle of his method is sound. The cotton-plant, being a sunflower, requires light and room to grow in the full sunshine. It also needs room for its roots to spread, and a regulated system of watering, which will feed the roots without touching the stem. Deeper ploughing would enable the roots to strike more freely downwards, and so diminish the space between each plant.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

If Sir William Mansfield failed to impress his countrymen in India with a high opinion of his talents as a commander, Lord Sandhurst has already illustrated the kind of aptitude which Sir William undoubtedly displayed in the Viceroy's Council. His maiden speech among the Peers on Monday last justified the compliments bestowed on him by several of the subsequent speakers. It pointed out with much force the evils of recruiting for the present periods of short service at the unripe age of eighteen. The recent orders on the subject struck him with a natural dismay, from their tendency to fill our regiments with "ungrown starveling boys." If soldiers who enlist at eighteen are allowed after three years' service to enter the Reserve, the army will be periodically drained of its best men, and none but "ignorant striplings and men of bad character" will be left in the ranks. The case indeed might be stated yet more strongly, for his Lordship feared, with General Simmons, that "many boys were attested as eighteen years old" who were only in fact seventeen. Under the old system of long service, a system which Lord Sandhurst does not defend, the evil of enlisting boys was mitigated by the fact that "the raw recruits bore a small proportion to the old soldiers." Under the new system the proportion will tend the other way. His Lordship especially denounced the cruel folly of sending raw lads out to India, where, as the doctors tell us, a great many of them are sure to die of heart-disease and other maladies. It was otherwise in the days of the East India Company, when no recruit was taken under twenty-one, and the age of enlistment could be extended to twenty-six. In the French and Austrian armies the lowest age is said to be twenty, in the Prussian twenty-one. On this point it is comforting to learn from Lord Northbrook that arrangements have been made for transferring into other regiments recruits who are deemed too young for India, and to read Lord Kimberley's assurance that in future no soldier under twenty will be sent out to India, while men of twenty and upwards will be tempted for Indian service with a bounty of one guinea each. Let us hope by the way that this new arrangement, which seems very like a return to the old methods so lately condemned, will not entail fresh burdens on the Indian Exchequer. It is certain however that a return has been ordained to the sounder policy of the East India Company with regard to the proper age for Indian recruits, inasmuch as Mr. Cardwell's statement made on Thursday in reply to Captain Talbot confirmed the assurances previously given in the House of Lords. It was quite time to think of reforming a system under which half an English regiment ordered to India may consist, like the 54th Foot for instance, of youths under twenty years of age. One regiment indeed, the 65th, which arrived last year at Agra, appears, from Mr. Cardwell's own admission, to have contained 579 youths under twenty out of a total strength of 919 men. And yet all these boys, so many of whom will die off or fill the hospitals in their first years of service under an Indian sun, were duly reported fit for that service by the medical officer appointed to inspect them.

It is easy to suggest remedies for the evil pointed out by Lord Sandhurst. With regard to Indian service the question would be simple enough, if our statesmen would only accept the good old principle of special enlistment for a local British Army in India. There is little reason to believe that recruiting under the old conditions would be harder now than it was before 1857, and we have never yet heard a single valid argument, hardly even a specious one, against the restoration of the old local garrisons. Should that however still seem impracticable to the collective wisdom of Parliament and Ministry, some other remedy must, as Lord Sandhurst puts it, be found at any cost; always supposing that young men of twenty and upwards cannot as a rule be tempted into the British Army. We should have thought indeed that, under the new conditions of short service with a qualified right of serving for twelve and even twenty-one years, a sufficient influx of full-grown recruits might always be assured from among the numbers of young men who at twenty are either in absolute want of work, or have tired of their original calling, or have some private reason for getting away from home. In these days of hunger for change and novelty, there must be plenty of young fellows who would take their chance for a few years in the army, with the choice of staying or going at the end of their time, or of falling into the Reserve, if the pay and general conditions of service were not such as to deter them from making the venture. A good many inducements have already been offered to the respectable, but few as yet to the adventurous or unstable classes. The spirit of humdrum and pipeclay still hovers dismally over the soldier's life in barracks. He has plenty of drill, but not much of the right sort; he has leisure for lounging and drinking, but not as a rule for mental or material improvement. The discipline is at once too strict and too lax, as a means of developing that kind of self-reliance which alone can raise the soldier above the level of an obedient machine.

Nevertheless we cannot but question the justice of the Duke of Cambridge's assertion that recruits of more than eighteen or nineteen are not to be had in a volunteer army like ours. Have we ever fairly tried to get them under the new conditions? Do the people at large as yet understand what those conditions are, or will shortly be when Mr. Cardwell shall have thoroughly mastered and defined the details of his own scheme? Lord Sandhurst at any rate does not despair of securing recruits old enough for all good purposes. He would make the Militia of use in feeding the Line, by recruiting youths of eighteen for the former only, and inviting them two years later to join the Line, for which no recruit under twenty should ever be enlisted on any account. In this way, he argues, you might get seven, ten, or even twenty per cent. of the militia to enter the Line, while the balance of recruits yearly needed could easily be obtained from the open market. One advantage of this scheme would be the removal of all competition for recruits between the two

Services. It would also of course tend vastly to improve the Line regiments by filling them with a succession of well-grown ready-drilled recruits. And it might be so worked as to restore to each of the Line regiments its proper local connection with one of the recruiting-grounds for the Militia. Nor would the officers of the latter service have much cause for grumbling at an arrangement which would extend to the rank and file the kind of opening which Mr. Cardwell has already conceded to the commissioned ranks. The one doubtful point is, how large a percentage of recruits for the Line could thus be reckoned upon. As the Duke of Cambridge truly remarked, numbers of men go into the Militia who would never be induced to enter the Line. We are glad however to see that his Royal Highness looks upon Lord Sandhurst's principle of feeding the Line through the Militia, as "deserving of serious attention," even though its application involved "a complete organic change in our system." That indeed is likely enough; but the likelihood or even the certainty of such an issue is one of the strongest reasons for making trial of such a plan.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LEAVE RULES.

The *Englishman* asserts the absolute correctness of the information which it received some days ago regarding the proposed change in the Leave Rules. This week has brought the details, and they are such as to justify the indignation which the rumoured issue of the despatch created both in London and here. Some of the older members of the Council at Whitehall think that the existing Furlough Rules have created a feeling of instability and restlessness throughout the Indian services; that the interest which officers take in their work has become less steady; and that the security of the Empire is thereby imperilled. From what source the Indian Council has learned these terrible tidings remains a mystery. The first persons to whom such a state of things would have revealed itself are the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. Now we venture to assert that not a single Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner has ever had to complain of the various effects which the Council at Whitehall ascribe to the Leave Rules of 1865. Those rules were promulgated after most careful scrutiny, as the sole means of removing a dangerous amount of discontent in the civil and military services. They certainly removed that discontent, and as three years have not yet expired since they were introduced, it is absolutely impossible to predict what their permanent effect may be. Indeed nothing could be more fallacious than to judge of them by the results of the two years immediately following their promulgation. For, from the very nature of the case, the immediate effect of such rules must inevitably be very different from their permanent one. Their permanent effect is to allow officers who think they need change, and who can afford to pay for it, to go home every fifth year. But their immediate result was, by lumping together sick leave and furlough in one total, to entitle a number of senior men to an accumulation of leave which under the old rules they could only have got on sick certificate. The same remark applied, although on a smaller scale, to the middle-aged ranks of the service. In former times, when a civilian retired on his pension, he resigned the service in India, but the immediate effect of the rules of 1868 was to enable such officers to take two years' leave on £1,200 a year at home, before sending in their resignations. The net result has been that almost all retirements from the service have of late been made in England. But this effect, from the very nature of the case, could only be temporary; for if the rules of 1868 operate as they were designed to act, officers will take their leave at steadily recurring intervals, and will have no large accumulation at the end of their service. The immediate effect of the New Rules therefore was to create a rush home of senior officers, each of whom cost the state £1,200 a-year while thus on leave. Such a rush at once told upon the disbursements at the India-office, and increased the allowances actually paid to civilians in England by over four lakhs of rupees. But it would be tedious further to insist upon the fact that this was the inevitable result of amalgamating sick leave with furlough, and thus placing an accumulation to the credit of all officers who had not had to go home on medical certificate. The effect was a purely temporary one, and one that the framers of the rules of 1868 must have foreseen. The sudden increase of leave allowances which it involved has now been reduced to some extent by cutting down the rates at which absentees were paid. No officer can henceforth draw £1,200 on furlough. The maximum is now £1,000, less deductions for the funds; and by the new Retirement Rules, an officer who has fulfilled his service can retire upon £1,000, without the four per cent. deduction towards his annuity. It will therefore be best for such officers to retire at once, and this fact alone will henceforth reduce the leave allowances by something like £10,000 per annum as compared with the past two years. It is quite possible that improvements could be effected in the working of the present rules. But such improvements will come, not from Whitehall, but from the local Governments in India, who have to watch their operation, and to adapt their provisions to the requirements of their respective provinces. We sincerely trust that, before anything is done, the local Governments will be consulted.

THE MOHAMMEDANS OF INDIA.

The *Englishman* views with extreme suspicion the decision of the doctors at Mecca, that stronghold of fanaticism and intolerant zeal, who declare that India is a country of Islam, but who, instead of deducing therefrom, as the Calcutta Literary Society erroneously infer, that rebellion is therefore unlawful, leave it to their intelligent co-religionists to draw the opposite conclusion, namely, *that rebellion is, therefore, incumbent.* In short, if India be *de jure* a country of Islam, it is clearly the duty of all devout Mussulmans to make it also *de facto* a country of Islam. But we have abundantly proved in our former articles that India has ceased to be a country of Islam, and lapsed into a country of the enemy. The present generation of Mussulmans are bound, according to their own texts, to accept the *status quo.* They are not responsible for it, and they are not bound, in the face of God's providence, and the immense perils in which a revolt would involve the True Faith, to have recourse to arms. When the English first extended their empire, or when the Seikhs or Mahrattas established their rule, the Muhammadans were doubtless bound to wage holy war against the infidel invaders. But upon the total subjugation of Islam in British India, and upon the complete supersession of the Muhammadan emperors by unbelieving governors, the position of the Mussulmans underwent a change. For the sake of preserving such an amount of religious and civil liberty as the new conquerors would permit, the Muhammadans by treaty and by passive submission accepted the position of subjects. In return they received the rights of subjects, and became what is technically termed in their law *mustamin*, or "seekers for protection." As such they obtain from their English rulers a certain amount of religious privileges (*aman*). Not indeed their former complete religious privileges (*the aman-i-awwal* of the Sirajiyah, Imadiyah, and all other texts older than the Fatwa-i-Alamgiri), but sufficient for the protection of their lives and property, and the safety of their souls. No interference is made with their prayers or public worship, and even their religious lands and foundations are respected. In return for this religious and civil liberty (*aman*) they accept, as their forefathers accepted, the position of subjects, and the present generation is bound to adhere to the mutual engagement which has thus sprung up, and to perform the duties of subjects to their present rulers. A Mussulman rebellion or holy war would be a breach of this engagement, and as such would be against the most authoritative texts of their law. If, however, their English rulers should first infringe the agreement by interfering with the prayers, or public worship, or lawful ceremonies of their Muhammadan subjects or with the erection of mosques, or with pilgrimage, or the adoration of "saints," &c, then rebellion (*jihad*) would be lawful. If, under such circumstances, rebellion, although lawful were impossible, then wholesale emigration from the accursed country (*hijrat*, literally flight) would be incumbent on every devout Mussulman. The various conditions under which such a flight becomes necessary have been laid down by Shah Abdul Aziz, and are given in all the law-books. We can never hope for enthusiastic loyalty from the more pious of our Mohammedan subjects. But if we behave with forbearance to their religious prejudices, and exhibit a steady integrity with regard to their civil and religious rights, we may reasonably expect acquiescence and peaceable subjection in return. Such acquiescence and subjection is now the religious duty of the present generation of Indian Muhammadans and of all succeeding ones. This is the end of the whole matter, and of the many *fatwahs* which have lately been published touching the duty of our Mussulman subjects to rebel against us, it is the one which is most completely borne out by the orthodox texts.

CASHMERE.—The rumour of cholera at Srinuggur has had the effect of detaining numbers of Cashmere visitors at Murree. It is possible, says the Lahore paper, that there may have been isolated cases either of cholera or diarrhœa which gave rise to the rumour, but we are assured that the statement is entirely incorrect, and that Srinuggur is in its usual state. There is therefore no longer need for alarm.

SUTTEE.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that a *suttee* took place some days ago at Rasra, in the Ghazeepore district. It is said that the victim, a woman of the Banee caste, was strongly bent on performing suttee at the cremation of her husband, but was with some difficulty dissuaded from her purpose for the moment. Some hours later, however, the impulse returned on her irresistibly. She made the necessary preparations for her own sacrifice almost unassisted, and about midnight effected her dreadful purpose. It was done almost secretly, only a very few witnesses being present. Those few, however, have been arrested.

Bengal.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Since publishing the news of the fall of Herat to Yakoob Khan, urther intelligence has reached us confirming the previous accounts. We also understand that certain details have reached the local Government which, we are sorry to say, has not at once favoured the public with them. Although we have had no reason as yet to be dissatisfied with the accuracy of the frontier intelligence we occasionally publish, it is but natural to suppose that greater pains would be taken to secure accuracy for the information of Government, and we therefore beg respectfully to suggest to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the propriety of at once favouring us with the latest news in a matter which so interests the frontier province.

Before noting the latest news that has reached us, it might be useful to our readers to briefly recapitulate the situation. A month ago Yakoob Khan, the Amir's eldest son, was in hiding in Seistan, south of Furrah; Abdool Rahman, the Amir's nephew, was in hiding in Turkistan. Mahomed Ishauk Khan, the Amir's nephew (son of Azim Khan), was also somewhere in Turkistan. Shah Newaz Khan, the son of the late Sooltan Jan, was with Yakoob. These were conspiring together. Afghanistan was on the whole quiet. The chief towns were governed by the Amir's servants, chiefly relations, as follows: Herat by Prince Futteh Mahomed, a good general, son of the Amir's uterine brother, Nuzeer Mahomed Akbar Khan, who shot Sir W. Macnaughten. Furrah was ruled by Afzul Khan, a doubtful man; Ghizni by Khoda Nuzur, an old and faithful servant of the Amir; Candahar by Sirdar Sufdar Ally Khan, a man not trusted much by the shrewd old Vizier Sheredil Ghazee, but in whom the Amir seemed to place confidence; Turkistan by Naib Mahomed Alum Khan. Now the situation is as follows: Herat under the rebel Yakoob; Abdool Rahman encamped in force at Maimanah in Turkistan; Furrah said to have also rebelled; Mahomed Alum Khan recalled from Balkh, and Khoda Nazur of Ghizni sent to take his place; Mahomed Ibrahim Khan sent to Ghiznee.

Immediately after seizing Herat Yakoob wrote to his father saying that if he promised him his rights and confirmed him in the Governorship of Herat he would live at peace.

The Amir would receive no overtures from him, but hurried on the first steps of the campaign, which is likely to prove a difficult one. He sent orders to the Governor of Candahar, to whose suspicious conduct we have on several occasions directed attention, to send off all his available troops in the direction of Furrah, while he, the Amir, marched off his own Cabul troops to occupy Candahar. This was a very wise step. If the Candaharees were faithful then much time was gained by their instant march upon Herat. If unfaithful, Candahar at least was saved, and freed from their presence. Sufdur Alley has on three several occasions lately made eager offers to send his troops for service to Cabul, and has been snubbed each time both by the Amir and vizier. Let us see how he likes the march in the other direction. Abdool Rahman was stated to be encamped at Maimanah in Turkistan, which commands the direct road to Cabul through the Bamian pass. The Amir however has secured the Bamian with a strong garrison, and has called the Jellalabad troops to Cabul. There is no fear of an attack on Cabul from the north. But how about the Khyber war, it will be asked? The Amir seems to think there is little fear there. The Khyberees of course will not leave their hills to invade his territory, and the Amir seems to think that, after all, the fault was as much that of the Jellalabad governor as the Khyber chiefs; at any rate, he won't attend to that just now, but has ordered Mir Akhor either to make terms and adjust the dispute, or at least keep them in check in company with Sooltan.

The rebellion of Yakoob has suddenly assumed an extraordinary form. Not only is Yakoob's persistent disobedience almost inexplicable, but his union with the other rebels is still more so. Shan Newaz Khan is the son of Sooltan Jan of Herat, which Dost Mahomed, the grandfather of Yakoob, so cruelly wrested from that family. So far then it is a war between Heratee and Afghan, who hate each other like poison. But Yakoob was that very governor, then a boy of sixteen, who was appointed to rule Herat after its cruel sack. His conspiracy with Shah Newaz Khan cannot possibly come to good. Abdool Rahman again fights against the Amir because he is his nephew *a priori*, he cannot be a true friend to the Amir's son. Ishauk Khan, too, is the son of Azim Khan, the uterine brother of Abdool Rahman; he cannot love or be subject to the son of his enemy. For supposing for a moment that the Amir died to-morrow, Yakoob would still seek "his rights" as his eldest son and heir, and his present friends would at once be his bitterest enemies. Our belief is this: Yakoob Khan is young, therefore foolish; overbearing and obstinate, therefore blind to all lines of thought but that which interests him for the moment; bigoted in religion, therefore, more liked by the fanatical people than his more liberal father is. The time will soon come when Yakoob will find that his best course would have been a filial acquiescence in his father's plans, which assuredly were mainly for the good of the country. As it is, we are informed by merchants just come from there that the people had in many places been unable to attend to their field works; that the large numbers of troops raised were a curse to every town they were located in; that prices were at famine rates and the people in despair. When two years ago the Amir was asked at Umballa if he was willing to promote facilities for trade and improvements, he replied rather bitterly, "Trade! trade will look after itself! Give me *peace* and everything will follow!" Peace is long, long of coming.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 12.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF GENERAL INNES.—General Peter Innes died on May 10 at Simla from the effects of a fall in his own garden.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Waziris robbed the mail between Kohat and Peshawar on the 12th May.

MEMORIAL TO SIR D. MACLEOD.—The fund subscribed to form a memorial to Sir Donald Macleod is to be applied in the formation of a School of Industry at Lahore.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.—Seventy elephants have now been collected at Dacca to carry the commissariat of the troops in case of an expedition being undertaken on the Eastern frontier next cold season.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUES.—The Rais of Koti has remitted all transit dues within his territory, to the great satisfaction of Government, as now all the states within the Baghalkand agency are free from transit dues.

THE WEATHER.—Throughout the greater part of India the weather has been most unusual, storms and cool winds nearly every day instead of the intense heat general in May. The crops have suffered in some parts; but, on the whole, the country has been much benefited.

GENERAL BALFOUR.—The *Pioneer* believes that General Sir G. Balfour is coming out as Controller-General of Military Expenditure, in the room of the late General Broome, and remarks that we may in this case expect some stirring passages of arms between him and the "most expensive of Commanders-in-Chief."

SERVICE REFORM IN THE PUNJAB.—*Indian Public Opinion* understands that the report of the committee on the means of dividing the Civil Service into separate executive and judicial branches has been sent up to Government. It does not know what the precise proposals are, but has little doubt that the consummation so devoutly to be wished for, of an independent judicial service, will soon become an accomplished fact.

LEGISLATIVE.—At the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday, May 13, the Bill for the construction of a bridge across the Hooghly was further discussed, and after some alterations in the wording and arrangement of the sections and in the rates of [illegible] in the schedule, was passed. Mr. Charles E. Bernard, of the Civil Service, lately Commissioner of the Negpur Division in the Central Provinces, has been appointed a member of the Bengal Council.

LITERARY.—We are glad to see that the valuable contributions to our knowledge of ancient Indian topography, which have lately appeared in the *Calcutta Review* in the shape of a translation from the Latin Elzevir of Joannes De Laët, have been published by Mr. Lethbridge, the translator, in a separate form. "The Topography of the Mogul Empire, as known to the Dutch," should find a place in the library of every Indian antiquarian.—*Englishman*.

LAHORE.—The *Mofussilite* learns from a correspondent at Lahore that after a good deal of incertitude orders have been received for many of the offices to remove a portion of their establishments and records to Murree. It was at one time in contemplation to make Simla the harbour of refuge from the rapidly approaching heats, as the Lieutenant-Governor and his principal secretaries will be in attendance there till the middle or end of August. Murree, however, has been allowed to carry the day, to the great relief of those who had already taken houses and sent for their families in advance.

ANOTHER RAID AT THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.—On the night of the 4th May an attempt was made to surprise one of the villages at the foot of the Black Mountain in Agrore; the raiders according to some accounts amounted to some hundreds, but it is believed their real number did not exceed 100. The Khan of Agrore, Atta Mahomed Khan, appears to have received some intimation of the intended attack, and sent out some of his retainers to the threatened village, at the same time taking steps for the defence of Oghie, in which place he resides. Towards morning some of the tribe came down with the evident intention of attacking a village called "Kewul" (quite down in the valley), but finding that the Khan had anticipated their arrival, and also that they had no longer any hopes of surprising the place, contented themselves with firing some shots at random into the village, thereby wounding four or five men. At daybreak they commenced to retreat, pursued for some distance up the hill by the Khan's men, who caused the raiders some loss. These raiders appear to have been chiefly Khan Kheyls, though they were probably assisted by men from other tribes. It is not anticipated that the raid will lead to any grave complications, as there have been no further reports of threatening movements on the part of the inhabitants of the Black Mountain. *Pioneer*, May 17.

CIVIL.—General Barrow has left Lucknow for Bombay on his way to England. He politely refused the offer of twenty of the Talookdars to accompany him to Bombay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The administration of the Central Provinces has produced a most satisfactory Budget, the net result of which is, that, while not only has fresh taxation been avoided, but considerable remissions have been made, a surplus is shown of Rs. 18,235. In this calculation the balances of previous years, the special donation of Rs. 1,19,940, and the income from local funds have been omitted. A portion of the former has been allotted to pay off a deficit discovered to exist in the School Cess Fund, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 to provide clerks in the Court of Honorary Magistrates at places where there are no municipalities.

ROORKEE NEWS.—The Roorkee correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes as follows :—"This station has been visited by two severe thunderstorms. On the night of the 9th the store godowns of the Sappers and Miners were found to be on fire, the cause of which is attributed by some to lightning, by others to the explosion of turpentine : the loss has not been serious, and to a great extent is of private property belonging to officers on leave. Last night a very large and bright planet was observed in the skies due west. It may be a comet just beginning to dawn upon us, and its appearance may account for the strange weather prevalent all over India. Could you not ask some of your astronomical readers to give us a history of this strange planet ?"

LITERALLY CARRYING IT OUT.—A correspondent informs us that a pious Roman Catholic priest at Agra, while reading the Bible with some degree of attention, overheard an irreverent conversation that was going on outside. He tried to divert his attention from that quarter, but did not succeed. Finding that he was sinning, he caught hold of a knife and literally cut off one of his ears. The pain consequent upon this was excessive and rendered him immediately insensible. On being asked the reason for this unusual and gross cruelty upon his person, he pointed out the passage in the Bible which ran thus :—"If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."—*Indian Mirror.*

THE ALLEGED WAHABIES.—The full Court yesterday delivered judgment on the rule obtained on behalf of the prisoners in the case of the Queen *v.* Amir Khan and Hashmadad Khan, calling on Mr. O'Kinealy to show cause why the case should not be transferred for trial to the High Court from the Sessions Court of Patna, to which it had been committed. The Court was unanimously of opinion that the High Court had authority to transfer the case for trial to itself, but considered that sufficient ground had not been established to induce it to exercise its authority in this instance. The learned judges delivered separate judgments, but generally agreed in holding that, with the security afforded by there being an appeal to the High Court, it did not appear that the prisoners would not have a fair trial if the case were allowed to proceed at Patna. The rule was, therefore, discharged, but on the application of Mr. Ingram, who moved on affidavits showing that up to the time the prisoners had been unable to obtain copies of the exhibits put in on the hearing before the magistrate, it was ordered that the trial at Patna should be postponed until Monday fortnight. The judgments will be published in full hereafter.—*Englishman*, May 12.

SKIN GRAFTING.—The last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains an account of three successful cases of skin grafting. This curious operation is as follows : A patient is suffering from a large ulcer. The worst is however over, and the ulcer is healing. A new skin is forming very slowly round the edge of the sore, and if left to itself would in course of time completely cover it. But nature works too slowly for modern surgery, so a piece of skin is cut from some other part of the body and planted in the sore. At first it seems to have failed, for the graft disappears, evidently absorbed into the wound, but in a few days a speck of healthy skin appears in the centre of the raw surface. The transplanted piece has, in fact, taken root. The speck now rapidly spreads, other grafts are made to take root, becoming each of them centres of a new growth, which as they expand join each other, and in a very short time cover the site of the ulcer with a smooth and healthy skin. Not long ago an experiment was tried in a London hospital of grafting a negro's skin on an ulcer of a white child, to see if the pigment cells would be reproduced. The experiment failed, as the bit of skin died, but the indignation of the public at what they considered an unwarrantable liberty taken with a white-skinned subject was curiously vehement. The authors of the cases quoted in the *Indian Medical Gazette* do not say whether the skin reproduced after grafting was the same colour as that of the rest of the body or of the pink colour so often seen in the scars on natives' legs. This is a point which might advantageously be cleared up.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 10. Connemara, Hughes, Rangoon ; Bengollyun, McAlley, Liverpool ; Northumberland, Ford, Moulmain ; str. Arcturus, Smerdon, Liverpool.—11. Lord Lyndhurst, Bain, London ; str. City of Poonah, McNeil, Liverpool ; City of Brussels, Campbell, Bombay ; British Commodore, Quine, Bombay.—12. Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, Mauritius.—13. Sir Glengyle, Auld, London ; John Rennie, Nicholson, Liverpool ; Daniel Rankin, Hartnell, Negapatam ; Howden, Ditchburn, Liverpool ; Arracan, Verhagen, Newcastle.—14. Orissa, Masterton, Liverpool ; Comorin, Clarke, Liverpool.—15. Str. Rangoon, Sanders, Moulmain.—16. Greaves, Jones, Algoa Bay ; Jeanie Douglas, Hollywood, London ; Pearl of India, Johnston, Liverpool ; Harkaway, Cottier, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Tanjore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. Robinson, Mr. G. C. Kelby, Staff asst. surg. Corbeth, Staff asst. surg. Roe, Mr. M. Edwards, Capt. A. Elder, Mr. W. Carter. From MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Miss Sharp, Mr. F. G. Teale.

Per str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. surg. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and four children, Messrs. G. M. Molesworth, C. O. L. Frazer, W. B. Davenhill. From BRINDISI.—Mr. G. J. Anton, Mr. J. C. Winzer. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. McLaren.

DEPARTURES.

May 10. Tenasserim, Edith Moore, Bianca.—11. Star of Greece, Red Riding Hood, Celestial Empire, City of Nankin, Atlantique.—12. Strs. Moulmein and Punjab.—13. Michael Scott, Colonel Fytche.—5. Sirius.—16. Sumatra, Fathe Salem, Kassa.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB.—Mr. Dowling, Mrs. Millie.

Per str. Punjab.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON and MOULMAIN.—Dr. and Mrs. Nesbit.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 16, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 98 4 to 98 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 8 to 98 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 8 to 98 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 2 to 113 6
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 12 to 106

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 10 15-16d. to Is. 11d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	300 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1445 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	123 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135 Sell.
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	75 to 78
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	249 to 250
East India Tea Company	100 ...	65 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	160 to 162
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	330 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	100 to 104
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	360 to 370
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	560 to 570
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	85 to 88
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	22 to 23

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 17.—The market during the week has continued very quiet indeed. GREY SHIRTINGS : 7 and 8¼ lbs., 39-inch, about last mail's quotations, the lighter makes rather lower ; the wide widths are still neglected. GREY JACCONETS : We have no change to note in values, but the goods are still freely saleable. GREY MADAPOLLAMS and T-CLOTHS are unchanged. GREY MULLS : For 39-inch goods prices are firm ; 44-inch more saleable, but no alteration in values. The wide widths are without change. WHITE JACCONETS and MULLS have been in fair demand during the week at rates current last mail. GREY TWIST : Only a limited business has been done in 40's at slightly weaker rates ; other numbers are neglected. COLOURED TWIST : The market closes very depressed.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 17.—SALTPETRE : The sales have amounted to 350 tons, for which we quote refined 5 per cent., Rs. 6-14 to 7 ; crude, 6 to 8 per cent. refraction, Rs. 5-13 to 6-9 ; and common, Rs. 5-4 to 5-11. The stock in the market is about 750 tons. RICE : There has been a considerable rise in the price of Seeta this week, owing to a brisk demand for Australia. Other descriptions, especially middling, also show an upward tendency, the demand for England having continued steady, and we quote the latter at from Rs. 2-12 to 2-15, whilst Ballam rules from Rs. 2-1 to 2-3. LINSEED : Prices have a downward tendency, owing to a decreased demand, and large supplies being expected of the new crop. RAPESEED : For the best yellow higher rates have been offered ; there has been a good demand for other descriptions, and prices have a decided upward tendency. TORIESEED : What little business has transpired has been at a rise of fully two annas from last quotations. POPPYSEED : There have been a few contracts entered into for new seed deliverable in June and July at from Rs. 4-2 to 4-3. RAW SILK : There has been a larger business done than for some weeks past, about 134 bales of the March brand having changed hands, and about 150 bales of Native at prices ranging from two annas lower for filatures to eight annas lower for native silks. Good accounts have been received from both China and Japan of the coming crop. COCOONS : About 2,000 pieces (P. L. C. mark) have been sold at Rs. 165 per corge for the first mark.

A NEW EXPORT.—No less than twenty-two distressed Europeans were shipped from Madras for England last week by the *Hotspur*.

Madras.

FINANCIAL.—The *Indian Daily News* understands that the temporary promotions lately made in the Madras Military Financial Department are not of a permanent character. "It is to be regretted," remarks our contemporary, "the Government order did not state as much, thereby correcting the impression that an injustice had been done to the sister departments of Bombay and Bengal. On the publication of the grading of the entire department, that is for all India, hereto delayed by many conflicting claims and the absence on duty in Burmah of Major-General Norman, C.B., the Madras vacancies will be filled according to seniority."

DEATH OF MR. D. SCOTT.—We regret to learn from Moulmein of the death, under very tragical circumstances, of Mr. Duncan Scott, whose energy in following up the dacoits who infest the settlement is so favourably known. Mr. Scott was in pursuit of a desperate dacoit, whom he brought to bay about eighteen miles north of Thaton. In the encounter which ensued he appears to have been slightly wounded with a *dao*. He then fired at the dacoit, and, as it was subsequently found, shot him dead. Anxious to secure him, however, he sprang forward, and in the darkness fell, when his servant, who, was behind him, thinking that he had been overpowered by the dacoit, fired, and killed his master instead.

COAL AT THE GODAVERY.—The explorations for coal in the Godavery Circle have of late, the *Pioneer* tells us, been assiduous, but only moderately successful. The first venture at Madaran gave no promise, so the boring apparatus was carried across the river from the Nizam's into British territory, and here coal was found at a depth of 41 feet. In this boring coal was passed through in two beds of three feet each with an intervening layer of six feet of shale. Regarding the probable extent of the coal beds at Tiperpenti, no precise information has yet been obtained, but Mr. Blandford, of the Geological Survey, is at present examining the locality and is expected to report soon.

TELEGRAPHS IN BURMAH PROPER.—The King of Burmah is going to have a telegraph for the use of his subjects, and Major McMahon, the Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay, has published a translation of a Telegraph Code, or *Leepeedeepeeka*, compiled by one of the Ministers of the Interior, who rejoices in the name of Kyee Atwen Won Yaw Myoza Men Mengyee Menhla Maha Tseethoo. If these are fair specimens of Burmese words and names, a "code" must be highly desirable, seeing that messages in the Burmese language are to be sent by the wires. This is the way in which the codifier announces the fact which we have mentioned in two lines above:—"The present founder of the City of Mandalay or Rutapon; builder of the Royal palace; Ruler of the sea and land; Lord of the celestial elephant, and master of many white elephants; owner of the Sekvah or India's weapon; Lord of the power of life and death, and great chief of righteousness, being exceedingly anxious for the welfare of his people, in the year 1231 introduced the telegraph, a science, the elements of which may be compared to thunder and lightning for rapidity and brilliancy, and such as his Royal ancestors in successive generations had never attempted." But the minister with a long name has a long head, too, as his pamphlet shows. He is also evidently a man of business, and has issued an order to the effect that the persons employed in the work of erecting the telegraph line "shall within the year 1231, complete everything in the way of fixing posts and other matters that require to be done in the road laid down for the telegraph, and by every up-going postal boat report how much work has been done."—*Englishman*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 11. H.M.'s str. Cossack, ——, Andamans.—12. Str. Mooltan, Habot, Calcutta; str. Vixen, ——, Calcutta.—16. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hotspur.—Dr. and Mrs. Thacker and four children, Lieuts. Braine and Bennett, Rev. J. and Mrs. Malpas and infant, Mr. Rodnell, Miss Rodnell, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. H. B. Wethers and four children, Mrs. Marshall and two children, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. C. St. John, Mrs. Rose, Dr. H. A. C. Gray, Master Prendergast, Master H. Kennedy.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. E. Pilgram, Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. G. E. Money, Col. Mainwaring. For MADRAS and back.—Capt. Sartorius. For MELBOURNE.—Messrs. J. Hope and Smith. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. H. Browne. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. A. W. Murdock and W. Terry. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. and Miss White and two children, Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Mr. J. H. Williamson, Dr. Muirhead, Mr. J. H. Bridgman, Mrs. H. W. J. Wood and infant, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. R. Hemley, Mr. R. Wilson, Colonel F. M. Mundy, Mr. H. Cordes, Lieut. W. G. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Hales and child, Miss Searle, Capt. Rogers.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Borvillon. From GALLE.—Mr. Gallies. From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Rev. —, Rousseau. From PONDICHERRY.—Messrs. Martine, Bandry, Pierrot, and Moutburn.

DEPARTURES.

May 11. Hotspur, ——, London; str. Satara, ——, Bombay.—12. Str. Mooltan, Habot, Southampton.—15. Str. Vixen, ——, London.—16. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. G. Rowlandson, Mr. Young and infant, Mrs. Shakespeare and four children, Major and Mrs. Mainwaring and five children, Rev. T. and Mrs. Ffoulkes and two children, Col. T. H. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Kershaw and four children, Mrs. Wilkinson and five children, Mr. J. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. Brown. For BRINDISI.—Rev. G. Hall. For SYDNEY.—Mr. R. W. Grove. For MELBOURNE.—Messrs. J. Turnbull, P. Aukin, J. Watson, and T. Tully. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. Williams. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Fischer. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. H. Robb.

Per str. Vixen.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Plowden and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Ridge, Mr. and Mrs. Logg and son, Mrs. Cooper and two children, Mrs. Benson and five children, Mrs. Reddie and one child, Mrs. Mathewson, Messrs. Kellner, Wilson, Smith, Pacey, Toulmin, Truscott, Fry, and Bader. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Burton and five children, Mr. J. McMaster's two children, Gen. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. C. Maclean, C.S., Mrs. Maclean, Lieut. Walker, Captain H. P. R. F. Crawford.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. De la Touche.

Commercial.

Madras, May 16, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11 to 1 11⅜
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11⅛ to ⅜ Credits.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	2 0
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13 to 13¼ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6¾ to 7
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	1¼ to 1½ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-10-

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The Circular of the Mofussil Company (Limited) of May 19 contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops received from the cotton districts:—

"DHOLLERA, *May* 15.—We have had rain every day during the week. On the 10th instant there was a perfect hurricane, and the rain poured down for over four hours; the country about here is covered with water, and communication with the districts for the present cut off. Our supplies during the week amounted to about 1,500 candies only; 2,000 docras are on the road from Wudwan and other places, but the cotton when it reaches this market will be in a damaged state. From inquiries I have made I learn that about six annas of the crop still remain in the districts.

"BROACH, *May* 17.—I regret to report a continuance of wet and stormy weather during the week, in consequence of which business is quite at a standstill. In the Surat districts, where the rain has been heavier than in Broach, over five inches have been registered from Saturday, the 13th instant, till this morning. The weather has every appearance of the monsoon, and great damage to kupas and cotton in the open and in transit is apprehended.

"WURDHA, *May* 16.—Owing to better advices from the home market, prices in our market have for the last three days advanced, they are to-day Rs. 187 per candy in F. P. B. on Bombay terms, with an upward tendency. About 200 candies arrived during the week of what may be termed very fair quality. It is maintained that at least 3,000 bojas are still in the villages, which no doubt will find their way to market if prices keep advancing. The weather continues fine.

"OOMRAWUTTEE, *May* 17.—We have still about seventy-five candies a day coming in. Reports from outside say that there are lots of cotton cleaned and uncleaned in some towns, which are being held back for better rates. Weather has cleared up.

"SHEAGAUM, *May* 17.—Our supplies to this market for the week totalled about 140 candies. They will now gradually diminish until rain falls and shuts up the roads. The Coombies have started to turn up the land in many places for next year's crops. The weather has been fine, with a slight shower or two.

"KHAMGAUM, *May* 17.—According to the register kept in our cotton market, 105,000 bojas, or about 35,000 candies, have been received up to date, of which nearly the whole has been despatched in full pressed bales (73,483 up to 6th instant). Supplies this week show a slight increase instead of decrease over those of last week 1,200 candies having arrived, which perhaps may be accounted for by the upward movement in prices. Should this rise continue, arrivals will certainly not drop off so rapidly as they were doing a week ago.

"CARWAR, *May* 13.—Unsatisfactory as was my last report, I regret to say that there is still no improvement to note. Heavy monsoon weather, thunderstorms, and rain have ruled during the past week, and as a matter of course business has been almost suspended. Arrivals both here and in Compta have fallen off, probably owing to the bad roads through the black soil above Ghaut having been rendered impassable by the rain. Demand by coast dealers has been

most active to fill contracts in Bombay, but in the present state of affairs the contracts run a poor chance of being completed. High prices are being paid, so that with enormous charges for shipping and triple rates of freight there must in any case result a heavy loss to dealers. Compta port has been practically shut for a fortnight past, and here about a dozen pattimars are lying waiting a favourable turn in the weather."

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF MRS. MACKENZIE.—With a deep regret, which will be very widely felt, we record the death of Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of Dr. John Mackenzie. But a short time among us, her youth, beauty, and accomplishments had won the regard of society and the affection of many friends. She died of exhaustion after a severe illness, from the effects of which, alas! the most tender care and the resources of science could not save her.—*Bombay Gazette.*

LOSS OF THE S.S. "BREADALBANE."—A telegram was received in Bombay on Saturday, May 13, by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., from Suez, announcing that the steamer *Breadalbane* has been "totally lost," twenty miles east of Jeddah. The *Breadalbane* was a steamer of 877 tons, consigned to Messrs. Nicol and Co., and laden with a valuable cargo of piece-goods, wines, metals, and general merchandise. She left Liverpool for Bombay on the 27th March, and after several detentions during her voyage on the home side of the Canal, the cause of which has not yet been learned, started from Suez for Bombay on the 26th April. A later telegram intimates that the cargo has been landed at Jeddah in a damaged condition.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.—At a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, March 22, it was unanimously resolved that the agreement of 1858, and as subsequently revised in 1868, regarding the payment of inward freight, be cancelled, and that in future payment should be regulated in conformity with the following resolutions:—1. "That the payment of inward freight, when stated simply in sterling, shall be made at the rate of 2s. per rupee." 2. "That the payment of inward freight when stated to be payable in sterling, at the current rate of exchange, shall be made at the current rate of first-class credit bills, at six months' sight on London."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PRYCE.—We regret to state that Captain James Everard C. Pryce, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, died at his residence, in Marine Lines, on the morning of Saturday last. The deceased gentleman first felt ill on the morning of Friday in the previous week, after having slept all night in a verandah, and though he attended in his office on that day, he was so ill on the day following as not to be able to leave his bungalow. After a week of severe illness he appeared to have become much better on Thursday and Friday, and his friends were startled to learn on Saturday that he had died about one o'clock that morning. Captain Pryce, we believe, died of small-pox. Captain Pryce joined the Indian Navy, as an acting second-class second master, when very young, on Dec. 28, 1844, and on April 10 in the year following was promoted to be a first-class second master. On Sept. 13, 1850, he reached the post of master; and on April 25, 1854, joined the Bombay Dockyard as second assistant master attendant. On Nov. 1, 1859, he was promoted, becoming first assistant master attendant, and on March 25, 1868, obtained the appointment which he held at his death. He had just obtained a lengthened period of leave, and had intended to proceed to England by the mail steamer leaving on Saturday last or to-day. The funeral left for Sewree Cemetery about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was attended by a number of the deceased's friends. As a mark of respect the shipping in the harbour hung their flags at the half-mast on Saturday, in response to the following circular which had been sent round in the morning by Mr. Corke, first assistant master attendant:—"In consequence of the death of Captain J. E. C. Pryce, late master attendant, the undersigned will feel obliged if the captains of merchant vessels in harbour will hoist their national flags half-mast high this day till sunset.—W. G. CORKE."—*Bombay Gazette*, May 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 13. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Calcutta; str. Baroda, Hall, Suez; British India, Le Paw, Liverpool.—14. Str. Timsha, Hogg, London; Tythonus, Andrews, Liverpool.—15. Str. Neera, Colborn, Liverpool; Savernake, Pritchard, Liverpool.—16. Str. Arabia, Crocco, Genoa.—17. Stronoway, Short, Greenock; Conflict, Symons, London.—18. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez; Winslow, Darmandrits, Calcutta.—19. Str. Strathclyde, Pearson, London; str. Arabia, James, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Willes. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Donjero, Mr. Gomes. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Sim, Capt. Crawford, Capt. Battye, Mr. Sim, Mr. Anton, Gen. Hough, Mr. Rolland, Mr. Nicholls, Capt. Ovans, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. R. West. From ADEN.—Capt. Handcock, Mrs. Westbrook and infant.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mr. W. Sandwith, Major Sherer, Mr. Coghlan, Rev. D. T. Mackay, Mr. G. B. Hewett, Col., Mrs., and Miss Muter, Messrs. Dennison, Sautrix, Sowden, Butterworth, and J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfield. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Leonard, Mr. Saone, Col. Gough, Sir Charles Sargent, Captain Mackenzie, Col. and Mrs. Shewell, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Gen. Haines, Capt. Kerr, Mr. Cox, Col. Robinson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald. From ADEN.—Mr. Percy.

DEPARTURES.

May 13. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Aden and Suez; British Sceptre, Kendall, Calcutta; Jourdain, Anandean, Pondicherry; Romania, Thomas, Liverpool.—20. Mail str. Simla, Anderson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—For BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. James, C.S., Mr. G. M. Folkard, Capt. Trevor's child, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. F. C. Chapman, Mr. E. Christian, Mr. H. B. Bright, Mr. E. Giles, Mrs. T. Blay, Dr. R. Bird, Mr. Kilvert, Mrs. Herbert, Master Douglas, Mr. R. H. Heenan, Mr. Way, Mr. Fitzgerald, Capt. Marryat, Rev. C. H. Dall, Capt. A. Campbell. For GIBRALTAR.—Dr. and Mrs. Almeida, Mr. A. Lopes Mendes, Mr. A. Ferray, Mr. F. Nobie, wife and child, Mr. F. C. Logo, Mr. F. A. Meliezes, Mr. J. B. Athaide. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. F. Menezes and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Buckler and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Harris, Gen., Mrs., and Miss Barrow, Mrs. E. Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and three children, Mr. A. J. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth and three children, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. Hadow, Asst. surg. Royle, Lieut. Wooley, Lieut. R. Rogers, Dr. Foss, Mr. A. Fraser, Asst. surg. C. White, Lieut. R. Wyllie, Lieut. Armstrong. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. E. Neale, C.S., Mr. C. Hooper, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. J. M. Leishman, Mr. J. Ferrie, Mr. E. Jones.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 19, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	par
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 4½)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 1735 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per shares
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	45 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	85 per cent. pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾		
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14		
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	} ,, 99½		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43			
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55			
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106½		
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 114		

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...	107-14
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 17
Gold Bars, English	17-2
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s. to £2.
To London—Cotton, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 20.—GREY GOODS.—Shirtings: The clearances of 39-inch goods during the week amount to about 16,000 pieces in all. In Printers no transactions have been reported, and of Madapollams we only hear of sales of 1,500 pieces 3 lbs., at Rs. 2-1½ to 2-1½. For T-Cloths there has been a most limited demand. In Mulls the transactions are 2,300 40-inch, at Rs. 1-3 to 1 per piece, according to quality. Dhoties: The sales are about 15,000 pairs, at 12 annas to Rs. 2-5½ per pair. In other pieces of Grey goods no transactions of any importance have transpired. TURKEY RED GOODS: The clearances reported are confined to 3,000 pieces dresses, at Rs. 1-2½ to 1-5½, according to quality. To effect sales of other descriptions slightly under quoted prices would have to be accepted, supplies being liberal in the hands of importers. TWIST: Prices have steadily advanced, especially for 30's Mule and 36's Water ¼ anna to ½ per lb. In Dyed Yarns there has also been more doing, and our quotations have advanced ½ anna to 1 per lb. METALS.—Copper: Braziers have been in slightly better request, at an improvement of 8 annas per cwt., but a decline of 8 annas has been established in Australian Tiles and Ingots. Yellow Metals: Braziers have improved 4 annas to 8 per cwt., but the demand is limited. Iron continues dull of sale, but prices are unchanged, with the exception of Round Nail Rods, which must be quoted Rs. 1 per candy lower. Quicksilver has advanced Rs. 4 per maund, and Sheet Lead 4 annas to 8 per cwt., while English Spelter has declined 8 annas per cwt.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 20.—COTTON: The advance to 6d. per lb. for Fair Dhollera in Liverpool has imparted great activity to the demand here, and a large business has been done, at an improvement of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy in all descriptions, except Dhollera, in which the advance has been Rs. 7 to 8 per candy. The purchases reported on European account since last mail left amount to about 25,000 bales, and the arrivals from the districts to about 50,000 bales. WOOL: The improvement advised by wire from England has induced an advance here of Rs. 5 to 10 per candy, even at which sellers are not anxious to quit their stocks, which are moderate. SEEDS.—Linseed: Prices are unchanged, the inquiry being quite nominal. Rapeseed: We quote a decline of 2 annas per cwt., but stocks are small, and there is nothing doing for export.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., has been re-apptd. to be curator of the Indian Museum, with effect from March 16 last.

BARKLEY, D. G., M.A., offic. dep. comr., is transfd. from the Gujeranwala to the Lahore dist. May 9.

BARROW, Lieut. col. D., dist. supt. of police, Lucknow, is apptd. to offic. as inspr. gen. of police and dep. sec. to chief comr. in Oude, during the absence of Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., with effect from date of taking over charge. May 17.

BOULDERSON, A., who has reptd. his return from furlough to Europe, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad. May 17.

BRAMLY, Capt. A. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, v. Capt. T. Dennehy, apptd. to act as dep. inspr. gen. May 17.

BRINKWORTH, W. J., clerk on the tempy. estab., Multan div., P.W. dept., is brought on to the permanent estab. as a clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, and transfd. to the Rawalpindi div. May 11.

BROADWAY, P., is promtd. from the 2nd grade, 2nd class, to the 2nd grade, 1st class asst. dist. supts. of police in the Punjab. May 11.

BROWN, Capt. C. M., exec. eng., returned from leave, is apptd. asst. to the chief eng., and asst. sec. to Govt., Punjab, P.W. dept. May 17

BROWN—DOUGLAS.—Mr. H. A. Brown is apptd. to offic. as dep. director gen. of the Post-office of India, and Mr. E. R. Douglas as personal asst. to the director gen.

BROWNE, R., dep. consvr. of forests in the Punjab, is promd. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from May 11.

BULLER, Lieut. F., to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Saharunpore. May 17.

BURDETT, Rev. W. J., B.A., is apptd. to be chaplain of Rangoon cantonments. May 17.

CARNEGY, P., dep. comr. and settlement officer, Fyzabad, to offic. as comr. of the Roy Bareilly div. in Oude during abs., on special leave to Europe, of Mr. W. C. Capper. May 13.

COURT, F. W., to offic. as 5th grade dist. superint. of police at Futtehgurh until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Major Cadell. May 17.

DALE, Lieut. H. M., general list, doing duty with the sappers and miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying and military engineering. May 13.

DICKSON, W. P., has been app. to the med. charge of the civil and irrigation depts. estab. at Rupar, and to the med. and exec. charge of the temp. jail at that place. May 11.

EDWARDS, F. L., is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade, 1st class, asst. dist. superint. of police. May 11.

FADDY, C. S., offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, reverted to his appt. of offic. asst. superint., 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 7 last.

FAGAN, Capt. H. C., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Mirzapore. May 17.

FISHER, J. H., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad during abs., on leave, of Mr. Robertson. May 17.

GIBSON, A., offictg. asst. supt. of police, 1st grade, Hydrabad assigned dists., is app. to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 5.

GOWAN.—The leave granted to Lieut. B. E. Gowan, 4th Sikh infantry, is canc., at that officer's request.

GRAVES, J. S., asst. insp., 1st Circle, depart. public instruction, N.W.P., to take charge of the office of inspr. of the 1st circle, depart. public instruction, dur. abs. on leave of Constable. May 17.

HARE, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., appointed to the Juch dist. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is posted to the Rawalpindi survey div. No. 1, of the Juch dist. May 6.

HARINGTON, W. B., exec. engr., P.W. dept., returned from leave, is posted to the Multan div. May 11. [sar dist. May 11.

HEATH, A., extra asst. comnr., is transfd. from the Kangra to the Amrit-

HENRY, G. S., overseer, 3rd grade, Ravi bridge div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is prom. to the 2nd grade. May 11.

HILLS, Capt. J., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Oudh, is transfd. to Hyderabad. May 13.

IVES, R. J., sub engr., is transfd. from the Chenab bridge to the Ravi bridge div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway. May 6.

KAVANAGH, T. H., V.C., asst. comnr., Kheree, in Oude, to offic. as dep. comnr. of Sultanpore, in the room of Dr. A. Young, to Europe. May 13.

KEAY, Ensign P., head master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, will hold in future the rank of an asst. engr., 2nd grade, in the P.W.D. May 17.

KELLY—BROWN.—F. Kelly to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, 1st grade; C. Brown to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, 2nd grade, and in the 1st grade from April 11.

KING.—The services of Dr. G. King, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, and offic. add. dep. conserv. 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., are placed at the disp. of the home dept. May 13.

LANG, Lieut. R. T. M., asst. comr., Kangra, to offic. as dep. comr., Gujeranwala. May 11.

LLOYD, C. D. C., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, to offic. as director of public instrn. in that prov. during the absence of Mr. P. Hordern. May 17.

MCDONALD, D., to offic. as asst. sec. to the financial comnr. of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Ludlam. May 11.

MCGLONE, H. J., head asst., insp. gen.'s office, to offic. as personal asst. to the inspr. gen. of police, N.W.P. May 17.

MACGREGOR, A. C. M., is reduced from the 1st grade, 1st class, to the 2nd grade, 2nd class, asst. dist. supts. of police. May 11.

MCMULLIN, R. L. F., to offic. as 5th grade dist. supt. of police at Jounpore. May 17.

MAY, Capt. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd, from the Gya to the Ramghur div. May 4.

MAYNE, Capt. A. G., offic. 2nd in com. 1st regt. Central India horse, app. to officiate as canton. mag. and judge of the Small Cause Court, Mhow, assumed charge of his office from Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe on April 17.

MIDDLETON, C. J., is app. to the public works dept. as an asst. engr. 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal. May 13.

MOORE, F. E., offic. dep. comr., is transf. from the Lahore to the Hushiarpore district. May 11.

MUMFORD, E. A., head quarters inspector, Roy Bareilly, Oude, to officiate as district superint. of police 5th grade, with effect from date of relieving N. A. Garstin, transferred to officiate as dist. superint. of police, Lucknow. May 17.

NEWMARCH, Capt. G., R.E., exec. engr. 1st grade, Oude, is transf. to Central India. May 13.

NORTH.—Notification No. 157, dated April 4, appointing Lieut. W. North, R.E., to the public works dept., is cancelled, and the services of that officer are, at his own request, replaced at disposal of military dept.

OLIVER, E. E., asst. engr., to officiate as exec. engr., new Hansi Branch div., Western Jumna Canal. May 11.

OWEN, H. P., asst. superint. 1st class, is promoted to superint. 3rd grade, with effect from Feb. 1.

POCOCK, R. J. M., to officiate temp. as district superint. of police, Agra, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from date on which he took charge from S. Smith. May 17.

PROCTOR, Capt. M. M., district superint. of police 4th grade, Oude, services placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Punjab. May 17.

SIBOLD, E. A., asst. engr., to officiate as exec. engr., Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals. May 11.

SMITH, S., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Dehra Doon, with effect from May 1, v. Williams, who will revert to his substantive app. of dist. supt. of police, Mozuffernuggur. May 17.

STANGE.—The app. of Mr. P. D. Stange as Consul for Austria at Akyab is recognised. May 17.

STRACHEY—The resignation by the Hon. Col. R. Strachey, C.S.I., of his seat as additional member of the council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, is accepted. May 13.

THACKERAY, Capt. E. T., V.C., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd offig. asst. secy. to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D., is posted to the Lower Sirhind div. May 11.

VAUGHAN, T. C., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Amritsar to the Kangra dist. May 11.

WALKER, C. W., 24th foot, is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., and a prob. of the Madras staff corps. May 11.

WALTON—HANKIN.—The following changes are made in the Central Provinces, police, with effect from April 13:—Major C. S. B. Walton, officg. dist. supt., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class. Mr. M. P. Hankin, officg. dist. supt., 4th class, to revert to his substantive position in the 5th class.

YEATMAN, C. E., to offic. as 5th grade dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Mr. G. G. Parker. May 17.

POSTINGS, P.W., CENTRAL INDIA.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the public works dept. (temp.) as asst. engrs., and posted to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch (May 13):—

Messrs. E. W. Preston and B. D. Hewetson, as asst. engrs., 1st grade.
Messrs. A. Thuey and F. H. Landon, as asst. engrs., 2nd grade.
Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from March 4.

OUDE POLICE.

The following arrangements have been made, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Major C. F. Sharpe, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, in Oude, with effect from April 1:—

Capt. E. M. Woodcock to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.
Capt. M. Proctor to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.
Mr. B. Stainforth to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.
Mr. H. Smith to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.
Inspr. R. Narim to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 5th grade.
Mr. J. Prince, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

POLICE.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following proms. are made in the police, Central Provinces:—

Mr. C. F. Anderson, asst. dist. supt., and officg. dist. supt., 5th class, to be dist. supt., 5th class, with effect from July 13.

Mr. A. Marriott, asst. dist. supt., and officg. dist. supt., 5th class, to be dist. supt., 5th class, with effect from Aug. 5.

Mr. R. Acklom, officg. dist. supt., 5th class, to be asst. dist. supt., with effect from July 13, and to continue to offic. as dist. supt., 5th class.

The prom. of Mr. Anderson, announced in notification dated Dec. 23, is cancelled.

PUNJAB POLICE.

The Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab has been pleased to make the following appts., v. Capt. O. Menzies, dist. supt. of police, proc. on furl. (May 11):—

Major P. H. F. Harris to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Bamfield.

Capt. M. Millett to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Menzies.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Harris.

The Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab has been pleased to make the following offictg. appts., v. Mr. R. C. Jones, proc. on furl.:—

Mr. F. L. Edwards to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. A. Kelly to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Gurgaon.

Mr. S. J. Stone to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, during Mr. Christie's absence on leave.

Mr. A. C. MacGregor, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Rawalpindi to the Gurdaspore dist.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDE.

Lieut. col. DeS. Barrow, dist. superint. of police, Lucknow, to offic. as insp. gen. of police and dep. sec. to chief comr. in Oude during the abs. of Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, v.c.

Mr. E. A. Mumford, head qrs. inspector, Roy Bareilly, in Oude, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, from date of relieving Mr. N. A. Garstin, transfd. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Lucknow.

MILITARY.

BARSTOW.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 28 last, apptg. Lieut. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd foot, to act. temp. as intpr., with effect from 25th idem.

BIRCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 11 last, directing Capt. H. H. Birch, adjt. and offictg. wing officer, 27th N.I., to revert to his permanent appt., and to continue to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Campbell, there being no other officer available.

BIRD—FARRELL.—Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd squad sub., 1st cav., Punjab frontier force, to be offictg. 2nd in command and squad. officer, from Sept. 12, 1870, during furlough of Ripley. Surg. G. Farrell, of the med. dept. to the med. charge, 2nd cav., Punjab frontier force, v. Courtney, proceeded on leave. May 13.

COKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 14 last, apptg. Lieut. E. R. Coker, 106th foot, to offic. as paymr. on the responsibility of Hepworth, proceeding to England on sick leave.

CRACROFT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 2, apptg. Capt. B. Cracroft, 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Mackenzie, proceeded on furlough.

CROWTHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 2 last, apptg. Capt. R. W. B. Crowther, 2nd batt. 1st foot, asst. instr. of musky., as a temp. measure, no qualified sub. being available.

DARVALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 20 last, app. Lieut. R. F. Darvall to act temp. as interp., there being no qualified officer available.

HARRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, app. Lieut. and Qrmr. F. M. M. Harris to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. J. Walter, offic. officer, proceeded on furlough.

HILL.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, dated March 21, is confirmed as a tempy. arrangement:—Directing Major E. Hill, 2nd in com. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, returned from furl., to proc. and offic. as comdt. of the 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, during abs., on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. col. Dowker.

HOLLAND, Lieut. col. L. H., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Madras.

HOME.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated April 11 last, app. Capt. S. B. Home, attached to 13th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer during abs. of brigade major on duty. [brevet. May 13.

JAMES, Lieut. col. T., C.B., Bengal staff corps, is prom. to rank of col. by

MACTURK.—Shillong station order confd., dated March 7 last, app. Capt. W. D. Macturk, 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from May 2, v. Capt. A. D. Butter.

MARRYATT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 5, app. Lieut. H. C. Marryat, 96th foot, to act as adjt., v. Lieut. W. Newbigging, prom.

MARTIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10 last, attaching to the regt. Capt. W. R. Martin, 6th N.I., late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer.

MAXWELL.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 17 last, app. Major H. Maxwell, S.C., to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the div., with effect from May 20, v. Capt. A. F. Mackay, 92nd foot, resigned, and pending arrival of Capt. L. A. Gregson, 26th foot.

REID.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 31 last, app. Lieut. S. Reid, 1st batt. 11th foot, to perform the duties of paymaster, with effect from May 1, on the responsibility of Major D. Simpson, paymaster of the regt., proc. on leave.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. S., Bengal S.C., is app. a brig. major to complete the estab., and in succession to Capt. H. P. Pearson, who vacates on the completion of his period of staff service. This cancels G.G.O. No. 387 of April 27, 1871.

SALKELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 16 last, app. Capt. R. H. Salkeld, attached, to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. A. B. Clare, there being no other officer available.

SCHMIDT.—Roorkee station order confd., dated March 20 last, app. Lieut. O. Schmidt, adjt., 109th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Capt. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, late 4th Bengal European L.C., proc. on leave.

SKENE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Capt. C. McD. Skene to offic. as adjt., during the abs. on leave of Lieut. and adjt. C. J. Walter.

TURNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3 last, app. Lieut. A. H. Turner, 2nd batt. 25th foot, to offic. as adjt., with effect from May 15, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. and adjt. S. R. B. Partridge.

REMOVALS, &c.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut. col. C. W. Taylor, staff corps, from gen. duty, Cannanore, to gen. duty, Madras.

Major H. C. B. Barnett, staff corps, from gen. duty, Southern dist., to do gen. duty, Madras.

Capt. W. O. Foord, from qrmr. 25th N.I., to 2nd wing sub. 34th L.I., and T. J. Cotton, from 1st wing subalt. 34th L.I. to qrmr. 25th N.I.

Capt. W. Chisholm, from 2nd wing subalt. 34th L.I. to 1st wing subalt. 34th L.I.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, from att. 8th N.I. to att. 41st N.I.

Lieut. C. E. L. Eastall, infantry gen. list. to att. 26th N.I.

Schoolmaster J. Davidson will, as a temp. arrangement, do duty with the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet to be Colonels.

Lieut. col. E. M. Macgregor, Bombay cav., April 12.

Lieut. col. C. Need, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. C. C. Drury, Bengal staff corps, April 14.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. M. G. Smith, April 10.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

April 20.—H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd squad. sub. and offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt., as a temp. arrangement, until further orders, in room of Capt. C. S. Maclean, app. to offic. as military sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab. Capt. T. O. Underwood, 3rd squad. officer, 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer during the period Capt. Bird may offic. as comdt., or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. J. H. Broome, or until further orders. Lieut. E. A. Money, 2nd squad. sub., 4th Punjab. cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Clifford.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England (arrived at Bombay on April 8, 1871):—

Lieut. col. J. Williamson, Bengal S.C., commanding 26th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Capt. S. S. Sutherland, Bengal S.C., dist. supt. of police.

Lieut. F. Knowles, Bengal S.C., 3rd squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Cav.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.

The following temp. apps. are made in the ordnance commissariat dept.:—

Capt. E. Tierney, comy. of ord., 2nd class, to offic. as comy. of ord., 1st class, from May 1, during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. J. C. Griffith.

Capt. G. Lamb, comy. of ord., 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ord., 2nd class, from April 22, v. Capt. J. Stewart, offictg. as comy. of ord., 1st class, and during the absence on leave of Capt. F. V. Eyre.

Lieut. C. Cowie, comy. of ord., 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ord., 2nd class, from May 1, during the period Capt. Tierney may offic. as comy. of ord., 1st class.

MEDICAL.

BROWNE.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Surg. J. Browne to be garrison surg. at Agra. Dated April 18.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. J., M.D., to offic. as civil surg., Lucknow, during leave to Europe of Surg. maj. Cannon, M.D.

CLIFFORD, Surg. major F. M., of the med. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with effect from March 31.

CORBAN—Oude div. order confd., dated March 31 last, directing Asst. surg. L. Corban, M.D., 21st hussars, to take med. charge of the detach. of convalescents proceeding to Kussowlie on April 1.

EWART, Surg. J., M.D., professor of anatomy, &c., in the Calcutta Medical College, is app. to offic. as surg. of the Presidency General Hospital, during the abs. on leave of Surg. maj. J. P. Brougham, M.D.

FFOLLIOTT.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 30 last, directing Staff surg. N. Ffolliott, to proceed to Bombay for duty with troops leaving on April 10.

GARDNER—MARTIN.—The following orders are confd.:—Jhelum station order, dated Jan. 6 last, directing Asst. surg. E. B. Gardner, 29th N.I., to take temp. medical charge of the 3rd Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem, v. Clarke, proc. on furl. Dated March 22 last, apptg. Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., attached to the 30th N.I., to assume med. charge of that regiment, v. Veale, proceeded on furl.

HUTCHINSON.—The services of Surg. R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., med. dept., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., with effect from March 24.

JENNINGS.—Morar station order confd., dated March 13, appg. Asst. surg. U. A. Jennings, M.D., 1st batt. 11th foot, to continue in med. charge of the regt., v. Surg. J. Tulloch, M.D., proceeded on sick leave, with effect from the date on which Dr. Tulloch, M.D., was placed on the sick list.

LANGDON, Asst. surg. J., 105th foot, to rejoin the headqrs. of his regt. with the relieved detachment. May.

LETHBRIDGE.—Asst. surg. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., is apptd. supt. of the Lahore central jail, the Thuggee School of Industry, and Female Penitentiary. May 11.

McCARTHY, Staff asst. surg. F. T., on arrival from England, to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hydrabad Circle. May 17.

McDONALD, Surg. maj., M.D., offieg. principal med. storekeeper to Govt., is confd. in that situation, v. Surg. major H. B. Buckle, C.B., apptd. dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals. May 17.

McEWEN—KEARNEY.—Gwalior dist. order, dated March 20, confd., directing Asst. surg. D. McEwen, M.B., R.A., to proceed in med. charge of the convalescents of the dist. leaving on the 22nd idem for Kussowlie. Dated the 20th idem, making the following med. arrangements:—Staff asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, attached to 1st batt. 11th foot, to take med. charge of No. 2 baty. 24th brig. R.A.

MACKENZIE.—The services of Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., of the med. dept., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. May 13.

MACKINNON.—The appointment of Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 20th hussars, to medical charge of Kussowlie depot was with effect from Jan. 23, and not Jan. 31 last, as previously notified.

O'BRIEN.—Eastern Frontier district order confirmed, dated March 20 last, directing Asst. surgeon J. O'Brien to receive medical charge of the details of the troops at Shillong.

POUT, Staff asst. surg. F., from doing duty dep. inspector gen.'s dept., Presidency circle, to medical charge E batt. 20th brig. R.A., Cannanore. May 17.

QUINNELL, Hony. asst. surg. R. J., M.D., in civil medical charge of Jhung, is app. to civil medical charge of Gujerat. May 11.

RAMSAY, Staff asst. surg. T., with 105th foot at Meerut, to proceed to Roorkee, to be attached to head quarters 109th foot.

REID.—Order confirmed, dated April 13 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.D., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed in medical charge of the guards and convicts leaving for Port Blair on 14th idem.

RIDDICK.—Ferozepore station order confirmed, dated March 9 last, appointing Staff asst. surg. J. Riddick, attached to 39th foot, to do duty with the troops in the entrenchment, v. Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D.

ROBINSON.—Saugor district order confirmed, dated April 4, directing Asst. surg. T. Robinson, M.B., attached to 7th Bengal cav., to proceed to Nagode to relieve Surgeon W. F. de Fabeck of the medical charge of the 6th Madras N.I. and detachment 7th Bengal cav., in consequence of the latter medical officer having been reported sick.

STRAHAN.—Peshawur district order confirmed, dated April 6 last, placing the services of Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan temp. at disposal of the dep. inspector gen. of hospitals for civil employ, with effect from 1st idem.

USHER, Asst. surg. J. H., M.B., 109th foot, to proceed with the detachment from Roorkee. May.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Simla, May 1.—*No.* 197.—With reference to the notification No. 3,288, dated Dec. 16, 1869, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant to holders of the 30 lakhs of Debentures payable on July 4, 1871, the option of having those Debentures inscribed as a loan to the Government of India on the following terms:—

1. Promissory notes will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, and for sums above that amount in even hundreds of rupees, the notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on January 4 and July 4 in each year.

2. Interest will be paid on this loan at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum during the first ten years of currency, and thenceforward—viz., from July 4, 1881, inclusive, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

3. The notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the notes of the Four per Cent. Loan of May 1, 1865.

4. No part of the Loan now announced will be paid off before July 4, 1881, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after April 3, 1881.

5. Applications in writing, from persons who may desire to transfer the amount of their Debentures into the new Loan, may be made to the secretaries and treasurers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any treasury at which the interest on the present Debentures is payable.

6. His Grace the Secretary of State for India will be requested to allow similar transfers of any of the Debentures held in England.

7. No applications for transfer will be received after July 4 next.

Published by order of the Governor-general in Council.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. T. Griffin, overseer, attached to the Cawnpore division, Ganges Canal, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustanee. (May 17.) Mr. M. King, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Etawah division, Ganges Canal, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustanee. (May 17.)

VOLUNTEERS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 943 of Sept. 30, 1870, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that Volunteers for his Excellency's body guard must, in addition to the conditions laid down in that order, be also recommended by their commanding officers as being good cavalry soldiers in every respect.

ZEALOUS NATIVE OFFICIALS.—In recognition of the zeal, energy, and efficiency evinced by the undermentioned officers of the postal department attached to the Bengal circle, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has conferred upon them the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction:—Baboo Denobundoo Mitter, supernumerary inspector, attached to the office of the postmaster-general of Bengal. Baboo Soorjonarain Banerjee, superintendent of mails, Darjeeling line.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. P. Parkinson, No. 4 company of the East Indian railway volunteer rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, with effect from April 1. Major gen. F. W. Burroughs, of infantry, is permitted to proceed on furlough, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. W. G. Craig, of the general list, cavalry, has been allowed furlough. Privilege leave for two months is granted W. S. S. Bisset, royal engineers, executive engineer, 4th grade, Indore State Railway, Central India, with effect from May 1. Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, of the royal engineers, chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, department of public works, Bengal, is permitted to proceed on furlough, on private affairs, for two years. Col. E. Thompson, 1st assistant agent to the Governor-General for Central India, deputy opium agent in Malwa, and assistant general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, is granted leave of absence for one month to Bombay, preparatory to leave to England. Capt. C. S. Blair, 3rd grade assistant, and assistant to Inam commissioner in Mysore, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave, from the date of his quitting Bangalore. Mr. H. B. Medlicott, deputy superintendent geological survey of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave. Mr. F. N. Wright, assistant settlement officer, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 15, 1871. Mr. T. G. Hanson, assistant settlement officer, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, from July 20 next. Mr. J. C. Robertson, officiating magistrate and collector, Allahabad, privilege leave for one month and eleven days, from May 15. Mr. W. R. N. James, assistant commissioner of Calpee, for six months. Mr. T. W. Rawlins, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meerut, privilege leave for one month, from May 15. Mr. E. T. Constable, M.A., inspector, 1st circle, department of public instruction, N.W.P., privilege leave for two months, from May 8. Mr. W. H. Holmes, assistant magistrate and collector, Allygurh, for twenty months, with effect from April 29, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, assistant engineer, P.W.D., Mian Mir division, for three months (May). Mr. A. Ludlam, assistant secretary to the Financial Commissioner, for three months. Mr. J. Stephens, clerk Small Cause Court, Hushiarpore, for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—Major gen. G. De-Sausmarez, divisional staff, commandant Pegu division, for six months, to the Neilgherries. Deputy Insp. gen. E. S. Tribe, brigade staff, Nagpore, to Bombay. Col. A. V. Falls, R.H.A., to England. Col. E. R. Bartleet, 76th foot, to England. Lieut. W. B. Warner, adjutant 4th L.C., for three months, to Bangalore and the Neilgherries. Lieut. and Local Capt. H. M. Robertson, A battery F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Umballa. Lieut. col. G. R. Brown, 25th brigade R.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. Bent, 8th brigade R.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from March 27 to Oct. 15. Second Capt. C. H. Pickering, G battery 8th brigade R.A., to Bombay, from March 28 to April 27. Lieut. C. H. H. Mayne, G battery 16th brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from March 23 to July 20. Qrmr. J. R. Thomson, 8th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. W. Millar, No. 4 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to Bombay, from April 7 to May 6. Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, brigade major, 14th foot, Sealkote, to Simla, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brevet col. A. B. Hankey, 83rd foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign E. Burrell, 85th foot (at present studying at Roorkee College), to Calcutta, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. C. Dempster, 106th foot, to Calcutta, from May 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. G. C. Ross, 3rd squadron officer 16th Bengal cav., to Murree and Cashmere, from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. J. W. Taylor, attached to 35th N.I., to Bombay, from April 14 to May 14. Staff Asst. surg. G. Shaw, att. to B battery A brigade R.H.A., to Murree and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Surg. R. Brown, of the medical department, political agent, Munnipore, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. D. Pringle, of the late 58th regiment native infantry, for two years. The leave granted to the undermentioned officers, her Majesty's 58th foot, in G.O.C.C. of April 4, p. 168, is cancelled:—Capt. J. V. Hesse, Lieut. A. W. Morris, Lieut. E. E. Coote. The leave of absence granted to Capt. G. C. Roy, staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 16th Bengal cavalry, in G.O.C.C. dated April 24, is cancelled at that officer's request. The leave to England on urgent private affairs, for nine months, granted to Asst. surg. E. Drew, 1st battery, in G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 27, p. 100, 18th brigade royal artillery, is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. H. Peet, of the general list, infantry, asst. comr., Bengal, is allowed furlough, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. L. F. Jamieson, 7th hussars, for two years. Lieut. F. T. Goad, 45th regiment, for two years. Lieut. A. C. Talbot, royal artillery, for two years. Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, 95th regiment, for two years. Lieut. H. M. Rose, 10th regiment, for two years. Lieut. C. M. Keighley, 11th regiment, for two years. Ensign G. W. Anson, 92nd regiment, for two years. Ensign E. H. Wilson, 49th regiment, for two years. Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, 26th regiment, for two years. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, 19th hussars, for two years. Ensign J. M. W. Montigowary, 92nd regiment, for two years. Engr. J. A. L. Beverhoudt, 90th regiment, for two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CARR, F. C., acting mag. of the dist. of Ganjam, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Gov.. of Fort St. George. May 16.

GOODRICH, W. W., acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in the Cuddapah dist., to institute prosecutions for offences. May 16.

HARRIS, Capt. C. J. B., to act as supt. of police, Salem, during the abs. of Capt. Warlow on leave. May 16.

HUTCHINS, P. P., to act as civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, during the employ. of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty. May 16.

LICHFIELD, W. G., to be gov. of the workhouse estab. at Madras under the European Vagrancy Act.

PARKER, G. A., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore during the abs. of Mr. Webster on leave. May 16.

ROBINSON, J. D., coll. and mag. of North Arcot, having resumed charge of the dist. on May 10, the unexpired portion of leave, granted April 20, 1870, is canc.

ROGERS, Capt. H. T., R.E., to be a member of the commission in the 7th div. of the Madras Municipality, v. Capt. W. H. Edgcome, resigned. May 16.

RUNDALL, C., dep. director of revenue settlement, to be special asst. to the coll. of North Arcot for settlement purposes. May 16.

STUART, Capt. C. J., acting dep. director of revenue settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, to act also as special asst. to the colls. of those dists., for purposes connected with the survey and settlement. May 16.

WILLIAMS, R. (lieut. late I. N.), to act as dep. conservator of forests, Madura and Tinnevelly, during the abs. of Lieut. C. J. Walker on leave. May 16.

THE LOCAL FUND BOARDS.

H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint, under section 4, Act IV. of 1871, the undermentioned persons to be members of the local fund boards of the several circles specified :—

Chingleput District.

For the Saidapet Circle.—Kavali Venkata Narayanappa, jagirdar of Tinnanore, to be vice-president. The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I. The superintending engineer, 4th division. The inspector of schools, 3rd division.

For the Chingleput Circle.—The sub collector to be vice-president. The inspector of schools. The deputy inspector of schools. Mr. W. B. Leggatt, range officer. Mr. S. Ottmann, range officer. The zillah surgeon.

Trichinopoly District.

For the Trichinopoly Circle.—The head assistant collector to be vice-president. The deputy collector in charge of Perambalur and Woodiarpolliem talooks. The inspector of schools. The deputy inspector of schools. The executive engineer, Trichinopoly.

Vizagapatam District.

For the Vizagapatam Circle.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., to be vice-president. The senior assistant collector P. Jagannadharaj Garu, manager of the Maharajah's estate. The civil surgeon, Mr. Charles Minchin. Lieut. A. F. Dorward, assistant engineer. Mr. D. Mackie.

For the Narsapatam Circle.—The principal assistant to the collector to be vice-president. Mr. M. Laskey.

Kurnool District.

For the Kurnool Circle.—The assistant collector in charge of Ramalkota talook to be vice-president. The head assistant collector. The deputy inspector of schools. The civil surgeon. The executive engineer in charge of the 1st range. The deputy collector in charge of the treasury.

Neilgherry District.

For the Neilgherry Circle.—The commissioner, Mr. H. R. Dawson, to be vice-president. The Rev. Mr. Metz. The executive engineer. Mr. Brace. The inspector of schools. Mr. Herklots. Surg. W. Pearl. Medical officer Mr. T. Stanes. Mr. Glasson.

MILITARY.

BOILEAU, Col. A. J. M., Royal (Madras) engrs., has succeeded to the col. allowance, by the death, on March 31, of Col. comdt. (major-gen.) E. Lawford, royal (Madras) engrs.

BEGBIE, Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. W., inf. gen. list, to be capt, March 8, v. Hawkins, deceased.

DALE, Lieut. H. M., gen. list, doing duty with the sappers and miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying and military engineering. May 10.

EAGLES, Ensign and dep. asst. comy. T. Eagles, to act as asst. comy. during the absence on leave on private affairs of Lieut. and asst. comy. J. J. Ward, with effect from May 3.

HARRISON, Capt. G. A., 3rd N.I., major in staff corps, to be major, March 8, v. Barrow, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

HOLLAND, Lieut. col. L. H., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Madras.

HOTHAM, Lieut. J., gen. list, from att. 36th N.I., to att. 37th grens May 10.

LEE—BOOTHBY.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 24th foot being posted on their recent prom. to the batts. of their regt. specified opposite their names :—Capt. G. A. Lee to 2nd batt.; Lieut. H. V. Boothby to 1st batt.

WALKER, Ensign C. W., 2nd batt. 24th foot, is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 6th N.I., and with the sanction of Govt., a probr. of the Madras staff corps.

WATSON, Lieut. H., 33rd N.I., capt. in staff corps, to be capt., March 8, v. Barrow, promoted and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

WHITTON, Capt. J., 21st foot, is directed to join the 1st batt. of his regt. May 10.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Major DeS. Barrow (lieut. col. in staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. J. Bruce (major in staff corps), 14th N.I., to be major; Lieut. (brevet capt.) E. W. Begbie, to be capt.—from March 8, v. Hawkins, dec.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) W. Barber, inf., to be lieut. col; Capt. G. A. Harrison (major in staff corps), 33rd N.I., to be major; Lieut. H. Watson (capt. in staff corps), to be capt., from March 8—v. Barrow, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head Qrs., Madras, May 9.—The following removals and appts. are ordered :—Lieut. col. C. W. Taylor, staff corps, from gen. duty, Cannanore, to gen. duty, Madras.

Major H. C. B. Barnett, staff corps, from general duty, southern dist., to general duty Madras.

Capt. W. O. Foord, from qrmr. 25th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt., 34th L.I., at their own request.

Capt. T. J. Cotton, from 1st wing subalt., 34th L.I., to qrmr. 25th N.I., at their own request.

Capt. W. Chisholm, from 2nd wing subalt., 34th L.I., to 1st wing subalt., 34th L.I.

Lieut. (bat. capt.) G. H. Cherry, from attached 8th N.I., to attached 41st N.I.

Lieut. C. E. L. Eastall, inf. gen. list, to attached 26th N.I.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

83rd Foot.—Regimental order, dated 26th ult., apptg. the following officers to act as a committee of paymastership, in place of those app. in G.O.C. No. 665, of Oct. 29 :—

President.—Capt. C. L. Smith.

Members.—Capt. E. A. Butler and Lieut. W. Stewart.

Captain C. L. Smith will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. C. E. Bates, staff corps, wing officer 16th N.I., arrived at Bombay on May 3.

Lieut. E. W. Begbie, inf. gen. list, arrived at Madras on May 6.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Military.—No. 95.

India-office, London, April 4.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your lordship that, in consequence of the information received from the Governor of Madras, by telegraph, of the departure of Lieut. gen. W. A. McCleverty from Madras, with the intention of returning to England, her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major gen. Frederick Paul Haines being placed on the staff of the army in India, with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Madras presidency, with the local rank of lieutenant-general—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

MEDICAL.

COOK, Asst. surg. H. D., M.B., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., doing duty Female Hospital, Vepery, to H.M.'s 45th foot.

MCCARTHY, Staff asst. surg. F. T., on arrival from England, to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad Circle, to join at public expense.

POUT, Staff asst. surg. F., from doing duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. Circle, removed to med. charge of E baty. 20th brig. R.A., Cannanore, to join at public expense.

SIBTHORPE—LAING.—Asst. Surg. C. Sibthorpe and J. A. Laing, M.D., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., doing duty at General Hospital, to R.A., St. Thomas' Mount. May 10.

WILLIAMS, Surg. major J. T., to att. 1st cav., v. Surg. Dickinson, reported sick. March 10.

WILLIAMSON, Surg. major W., to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with tempy. rank, during the absence on leave to Europe of Dep. insp. gen. E. S. Tribe, or until further orders.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindoostani language :—Capt. W. N. Carey, 21st fusiliers; Lieut. V. L. Mathias, 27th native infantry; Lieut. W. H. McCausland, 16th native infantry; Cornet T. Hope, 18th hussars; Labory. serjt. R. Hill, ordnance department. The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindoostani language :—Lieut. W. R. Purchas, sappers and miners; Ensign J. Greatorex, commissariat department; Lance corp. M. Power, 21st fusiliers; Colour serjt. J. Dowling, 21st fusiliers; Driver T. Moss, royal artillery; Asst. Apoth. M. A. Hardy; Private J. McGolch, 21st regt.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. J. Goldie, 16th lancers, privilege leave for twenty days, in extension. Dep. insp. gen. E. S. Tribe, Nagpore, from April 28, to Bombay. Capt. T. D. Chatterton, 1st wing subalt. 2nd N.I., in extension of privilege leave from April 20 to April 23, 1871, inclusive, to enable him to join. Capt. G. Randell, attached 25th N.I., from April 22, for thirty days, to Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. H. P. R. F. Crawford, S.C., is perm. to embark from Madras instead of from Calcutta on furlough granted to him on May 2. Asst. surg. C. White, 20th brig. R.A., to Bombay. Lieut. A. R. B. Whetham, 3rd batt. 90th foot, from May 5.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during May, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kistna district, extension of privilege leave till June 12. Mr. C. Kough, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput, one month's privilege leave from or after May 17. Capt. J. P. Warlow, superintendent of police, Salem, privilege leave for one month from May 25. Mr. J. T. Fowler, inspector of Normal School and Presidency division, for one year. Major G. M. Payne, staff corps, executive engineer first grade, preparatory leave for one month.

Mr. J. D. Grant, assistant engineer second grade, privilege leave for one month. Mr. F. Doderet, mathematical instrument maker, public works workshop, preparatory leave for fifteen days. The privilege leave for one month granted to Lieut. W. H. Hallett, superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, on May 9 last, is cancelled, at his own request. The leave granted to Lieut. col. C. J. Barton, R.A., is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., acting judge and sess. judge of Belgaum, assumed charge of his office on May 9, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

BELL.—The appointment of Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R.E., to act as mint master, Bombay, notified under date March 17, is cancelled.

COLSTON, Dr. C. K., is to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay. May 18.

FLEET.—The appt. of Mr. J. F. Fleet to act as second asst. to the coll. of Tanna, notified under date March 29, is cancelled, and Mr. F. Birkbeck is app. to act as second asst. to coll. of Tanna, v. Mr. Nugent.

FULLER, Lieut. col. J. A., R.E., is confirmed as superint. engr., Presy. div., with effect from Dec. 10.

GRANT, G. F. M., C.S., has been app. to act as educational inspector in Scinde. May 18.

HANCOCK—PRIDEAUX.—Capts. G. E. Hancock and W. F. Prideaux respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. to the political resident at Aden, on April 14.

HANHART.—The Right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. T. T. Hanhart as acting consul in Bombay for the Netherlands, during the absence of Mr. Otto Nolke. [May 18.

HYCOOP, J., to act as insp. of police in the Colaba dist. v. Mr. G. Hewett.

MATHEWS.—The appts. of Mr. C. Mathews as chief engr. and inspr. of machinery of H.M.'s dockyard, and of Mr. P. McArthur as asst. chief engr. and inspr. of machinery, may, for the time being, be considered as substantive. May 18.

MILES, Capt. S. B., has received charge of the office of second asst. to the political resident at Aden from Capt. Prideaux. April 14.

MOORE, T. H., is app. a member of the harbour and pilotage board, v. Mr. A. D. Grant, resigned. [May 18.

OLIPHANT, R., to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, on leave. May 18.

MILITARY.

BONNOR—SIBTHORPE.—Major R. M. Bonnor, staff corps, is transfd. from gen. duty, Poona, to gen. duty, Ahmednuggur. Major H. L. Sibthorpe, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Ahmednuggur. May 17.

DE LA VOYE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, app. Lieut. De la Voye to act as interpreter to the regt. from April 23, v. Capt. Turner, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 440 of Aug. 16.

FRANCIS, Lieut. col. F. E., Bombay inf., is permitted to avail himself of the furl. granted him in G.G.O. No. 228 of April 19, from date of departure in May.

MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, directing Lieut. M. Mayne, 1st squad. subalt. 3rd regt. L.C., to offic. as 2nd squadron officer and adjt., v. Willoughby, proc. on leave, and till arrival of Lieut. Stevens.

POOLE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated March 2, appointing Capt. Poole, 25th regt. N.L.I., to officiate as wing subaltern, v. Hennell.

SELLON, Lieut. col. R. S., royal (Bombay) engineers, is raised to increased pay from March 16.

TURNER, Lieut. S. C., roy. engrs., is raised to increased pay from Jan. 14.

TURNER—MACRAE.—Lieut. Turner is posted to 1st batt., and Ensign MacRae to 2nd batt., 8th foot. May 16.

TURNER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 21, appointing Capt. Turner interpreter to 56th foot, with effect from April 8.

WEIR, Major J. C., 2nd (Queen's royal) regt., to be an asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the establishment. May 18.

WITHERS.—Regimental order confirmed, dated March 3, notifying that Capt. Withers officiated as wing subaltern from Dec. 18 to March 1.

YATES, Capt. N. H., staff corps, is attached to do duty with 7th regt. N.I. May 13.

THE TROOP SHIP "EUPHRATES."

The undermentioned officers were appointed to do duty with the invalids proceeding to England in her Majesty's Indian troop ship *Euphrates* on April 20:—

Col. Bowlands, v.c., 41st foot, to command.

Capt. C. H. Cookes, R.A.; Capt. A. R. Hoskins, R.A.; Lieut. Livesay, R.E.; Capt. W. G. Brown, 2nd batt. 1st foot; Capt. E. J. Briscoe, 1st batt. 14th foot; Lieut. W. Blois, 1st batt. 14th foot; Lieut. R. Alexander, 38th foot; Lieut. C. Torkington, 41st foot; Lieut. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd foot; Lieut P. Justice, 108th foot.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the commissariat dept., consequent on Lieut. col. Thacker, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, rejoining the dept., to have effect from 27th ult.:—

Lieut. col. J. Thacker, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. B. Fenwick, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major A. M. Shewell, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. T. B., to act as civil surg., Poona, v. Surg. major R. G. Lord, M.D., proceeded on furl. May 18.

FRASER, Staff Asst. surg., is transfd. from gen. duty, Northern div., to the Mhow div., for duty with 1st batt. 8th foot, v. Roye. Assist. surg. Fraser will travel expeditiously from Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad at the public expense. May 13.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard (May 13):—Corporal John Blythe, 83rd foot; Privates P. T. Kirk and P. McGoveth, 103rd foot.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.—The following letter from the Government of India, dated May 4, is published for general information:—"I am directed to acquaint you that, as horse allowance was included in the old rate of infantry pay at half batta stations, of which staff corps pay is the equivalent, it must be held now to be included in the consolidated staff corps pay of all field officers, who may, therefore, properly be required to keep up chargers even though holding no appointment.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furlough to Europe granted to Surg. major J. C. Trestrail by G.O. No. 195, dated March 15, is under the above rules (rule 9). Asst. surg. J. Raby, Bombay Indian medical service, is allowed furlough for one year. Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., suptg. engineer, P.D., for seven months, from date of departure in the current month. The G.G.O.'s No. 796, dated Nov. 30, and No. 792, dated Dec. 1, are cancelled, and Lieut. col. Briggs, Bengal staff corps, is granted a furlough for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854. Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, supernumary assistant collector, Belgaum, for one month.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—The leave to England on urgent private affairs, for nine months, granted to Asst. surg. E. Drew, 18th brigade royal artillery, in G.O.C. No. 149, is cancelled at that officer's request. Major G. Priestley, 66th foot, commandant Poorundhur Sanitarium, to remain at Bombay from May 9 to June 9, in extension. Lieut. J. W. Letbury, No. 2 battery 6th brigade royal artillery, from May 15 to June 16, to remain at Mahableswhur and Poona. Lieut. A. S. Woolley, D battery 9th brigade, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Asst. surg. A. Royal, D battery 9th brigade, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major R. M. Bonnor, for twenty days, from May 11, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson, Poona horse, for thirty days, from May 8, on privilege leave. Lieut. G. F. Russell, H.M.'s 49th regiment, for fifty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave of absence. Lieut. Dickson, 3rd hussars, from May 7 to June 5, 1871, on privilege leave. Capt. Lonsdale, 49th regt., for thirty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Capt. Strickland, 83rd foot, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay. Cornet J. H. Peckham, 3rd hussars, to Matheran, from April 21 to May 20. Capt. R. M. Briscoe, 15th hussars, to Kurgoon, from June 2 to June 15, on private affairs. Surg. T. Teevan, 1st batt. 3rd foot, from date of departure. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot. Capt. W. C. Strickland, to Bombay, from date of departure, for ten days. Asst. surg. J. Raby, Bombay Indian medical service, one year. Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., superintending engineer, P.D., seven months. Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Bengal staff corps, twenty months. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months:—Surg. G. B. Hadow, Bengal medical establishment. Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. Fagan, adjutant 2nd light cavalry, performing the duties of brigade major, Deesa, in addition to his own, from April 12 to April 25.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 9.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. E. Williams to be capt., by purch., v. T. Y. Benyon, who retires; June 10.

16th Lancers.—Cornet H. Graham to be lieut., by purch., v. G. E. W. G. Hamond, who retires; June 10.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. H. A. Tracey to be adj., v. F. A. Anley, who resigns the adjutancy only; Lieut. H. L. Nicholas (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. E. Fraser, who resigns; June 10. Lieut. W. B. Cooke has been placed on the seconded list; Jan. 1. Lieut. W. Cotton has been placed on tempy. h.p.; April 15. Lieut. H. St. J. C. Bowen has been placed on tempy. h.p.; April 27. Staff Asst. surg. R. N. McPherson to be asst. surg., v. G. E. Gascoigne, who resigns; A. A. Jones, gent., late a vet. surg., to be vet. surg.; June 10.

Royal Engineers.—Col. C. A. Orr (late Madras) to be col. comdt., v. Major gen. E. Lawford, dec.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. W. Walker (late Madras) to be col., v. Orr, app. col. comdt.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. J. Hodgson (late Bengal) to be col., v. R. Strachey, removed from the corps as a general officer; Capt. L. Russell (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., vice Hodgson; Capt. J. Goddard (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Walker; March 24. Second Capt. and brevet lieut. col. H. N. D. Pren-

dergast, v.c. (late Madas) on the seconded list, to be superny.; Oct. 15. Second Capt. and brevet lieut. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c. (late Madras), from superny. list, to be capt., v. Goddard; Second Capt. H. Luard (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be capt.; Second Capt. J. Birney (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Russell; Lieut. W. J. Heaviside (late Bengal), to be second capt., v. Birney; March 24.

The undermentioned lieuts., employed in the public works department of India, to be seconded, but not succeeded in their corps, viz.:—A. G. Begbie, W. L. Greenstreet; Feb. 7. J. T. Wright; Feb. 3. C. C. C. Barlow; Feb. 8. H. M. Chambers; Feb. 20. W. H. James; Feb. 8. H. H. Settle; Jan. 9. R. Gardiner; Feb. 27. J. Hare; Feb. 7. W. W. B. Whiteford; Jan. 9.

The temporary commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, viz.:—C. H. Brookes, July 15, 1868; R. C. Hart, M. Laugharne, J. Cameron, Jan. 13, 1869.

12th Foot.—Ensign R. J. Morgan to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; June 10.

19th Foot.—Ensign C. A. Mercer to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; June 10.

58th Foot.—Lieut. E. Lovegrove, from half-pay, late 3rd West India regt., to be lieut, v. M. H. D. Thunder, who retires upon temp. half-pay; June 10.

60th Foot.—Lieut. H. D. Browne to be adj., v. Lieut. Brownrigg, prom.; May 17.

BREVET.

Col. R. Strachey, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be major gen., to bear date March 6, 1868, but not to carry back pay prior to March 24, 1871, in suc. to Major gen. E. Lawford, dec.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. R. B. Wood, C.B., who died May 26:—

Major gen. E. R. Hill, col. 5th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Capt. C. J. Fowler, R.E., to be major; May 27.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:

To be Major-generals.

Col. E. J. Rickards, Bengal staff corps; Col. A. Hunter, Bengal staff corps; June 10.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. G. A. Black, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. S. Ross, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. W. Metcalf, Bengal staff corps; June 10.

To be Lieutenant-colonel.

Major C. A. M'Dougc, Bengal staff corps; June 10.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABURROW—At Howrah, May 13, wife of C. F. Aburrow, son.
ADSHEAD—At Madras, May 11, wife of C. J. Adshead, daughter.
BAMBER—At Gya, May 10, wife of H. Bamber, son.
BEER—At Nursapur, May 4, wife of J. W. Beer, son.
CADELL—At Ulwur, May 6, wife of Capt. T. Cadell, v.c., son.
CASE—At Benares, May 14, wife of Capt. C. Case, sub asst. comy. gen., daughter.
CHILL—At Agra, May 12, wife of G. P. Chill, son.
DALY—At Indore, May 14, wife of Major gen. Daly, son.
DOERING—At Breach Candy, May 16, wife of E. Doering, son.
FIELDER—At Calcutta, May 11, wife of W. H. Fielder, daughter, still-born.
GRANT—At Bancoorah, May 15, wife of J. P. Grant, C.S., son.
HUGHES—At Assam, May 7, wife of J. Hughes, civil medical officer, daughter.
JACKSON—At Peshawur, May 7, wife of Col. C. Jackson, Bengal army, son.
LAFOND—At Upper Colaba, wife of Apoth. A. Lafond, 6th brig. R.A., daughter.
LONSDALE—At Meerut, May 10, wife of Capt. C. H. Lonsdale, 105th L.I., son.
MASON—At Quilon, May 7, wife of Lieut. col. C. C. Mason, 23rd regt. W.L.I., daughter.
MENZIES—At Oomrowtee, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, May 16, wife of Major H. C. Menzies, Madras S.C., son.
MURRAY—At Kurrachee, Scinde, May 14, wife of Surgeon major W. S. Murray, M.B., 66th regt., daughter.
O'NEAL—At Aboo, May 10, wife of W. O'Neal, Rajpta Agency, son.
SAUNDERS—At the Fort, Hydrabad, Scinde, May 12, wife of Staff sergt. G. W. Saunders, ordnance dept., daughter.
SEYMOUR—At Umballa, May 13, wife of S. D. Seymour, editor *Mofussilite*, son.
STARK—At Taljhahri, Rajmehal, May 10, wife of Rev. A. Stark, C.M.S., son.
STUART—At Bangalore, May 15, Mrs. C. A. Stuart, daughter.
WALTON—At Kurrachee, May 10, wife of H. I. Walton, daughter.
WATSON—At Calcutta, May 9, wife of W. H. Watson, son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY—MURRAY.—At Madras, May 6, Capt. W. C. Bayley, Madras S.C., to Jeannie F., daughter of J. Murray, M.A., D.C.L., Corrig Avenue, Kingstown.
DAVIES—BATH.—At Meerut, May 9, J. R. Davies, to Theresa M. A., daughter of C. Bath, Meerut Medical Hall.
GRANT—VAN DER BEEK.—At Calcutta, May 10, G. Grant, extra asst. comr., Deoghur, to Ida S., daughter of J. Van der Beek, of Calcutta.
MONRO—MACKAY.—At Raepore, May 8, Lieut. F. J. F. Monro, 11th Madras N.I., to Georgina G. Mackay.
TEMPLETON—MADGE—At Calcutta, May 12, E. D. Templeton, to Frances A., daughter of T. A. Madge.
WAKEMAN—MOORE.—At Byculla, May 17, Arthur H. Wakeman, to Mary M. Moore.

DEATHS.

BEEDLE—At Murree, April 26, George C., son of Qrmr. G. Beedle.
BERKELEY—At Thayetmo, British Burmah, April 12, Frances A. C., wife of Capt. E. S. Berkeley, Madras S.C., aged 26.
BERKELEY—At Thayetmo, British Burmah, March 26, Grace A., daughter of Capt. E. S. Berkeley, Madras S.C., aged 2.
FITZHUGH—At Ghuzni Khel Dak Bungalow, May 3, Cecilia M., daughter of Capt. A. Fitzhugh, 4th Sikh inf., aged ten months.
GALLOWAY—At Secunderabad, Deccan, May 13, Hugh A., son of Capt. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th M.L.C., aged 3.
INNES—At Simla, May 10, Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal S.C.
KING—At Oude, May 11, G. C. M., son of R. M. King, aged 11 months.
LINCOLN—At Sanawur, May 11, Kathleen, daughter of Mrs. Lincoln, Matron Lawrence Military Asylum, aged 18.
MACKENZIE—At Calcutta, May 10, Elizabeth A., wife of N. W. Mackenzie, of the Bank of Bengal.
PALMER—At Murree, May 8, A. LeP., son of Capt. A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal cav., aged 20 months. [T. Platts, aged 17 days.
PLATTS—At Mazagon, May 18, infant daughter of Capt. H. and Mrs. H.
PRYCE—At his residence, Marine Lines, May 13, Capt. J. E. C. Pryce, master attendant and conservator of the port.

LOSS OF A LARGE PORTUGUESE SHIP AT GOA.—The Portuguese ship *Cidade de Belem*, 800 tons, bound from Goa to Lisbon with a general cargo, became a total wreck on the bar of Goa River on the morning of the 10th of May, under the following circumstances:—The vessel was proceeding to sea in tow of the steamer *Phlox*, the captain of the port being on board the ship and a pilot on board the steamer. On attempting to cross the bar, on which a very heavy sea was running, the ship struck with great force, unshipping the rudder. She then struck violently several times, and finally grounded and stuck fast. The steamer remained for some time endeavouring to get her off, but to no avail, the tide beginning to ebb. The vessel lay deserted on the bar, the crew having left her, and the next high water she floated and drifted off, grounding on the opposite beach, where she now lies a total wreck. After the grounding of the vessel on the bar the crew would not work longer, and prepared to go on shore. On the 6th of May a large country brig, laden with rice from Bengal, was also lost on the bar of the Goa River. She was endeavouring to cross without a pilot, a heavy sea running at the time. She broached to, and grounded on the bank, where she speedily became a wreck. No lives were lost.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 20.

THE STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Indian Army is *not* on a peace footing. It has, I have excellent authority for saying, been for many years admitted by those in every way competent to judge, that the artillery force in India has been in access of all possible military requirements, and that extensive reductions in the arm have been pressed on the home authorities by successive Governments out here before ever financial crises compelled a scrutiny of our army estimates, and long before events in Europe brought the army question so prominently to the front in England. That England wanted what India could no longer keep is fortunate, but the synchronism was a lucky accident and no more. That the artillery in India would be brought into due proportion with the other arms of the service was certain, and a question of time merely, being contingent on the final settlement of the established and permanent strength of the military forces, European and native, for India. This point is now settled, and the changes considered necessary have, after much discussion with the home authorities and long opposition in the Imperial rather than the Indian interest—forgive the *tu quoque*—been carried into effect. The broad result is that with a force of infantry and cavalry, decided after really careful and authoritative deliberation to be fully adequate to meet any of the contingencies of service in India, the artillery has been fixed at a strength which will enable the Commander-in-Chief to bring seven guns, efficiently horsed, manned, and equipped, for every two thousand men in any army which could be or would ever need to be placed in the field, leaving an ample reserve of both field and garrison artillery for the requirements of the garrisons of obligatory points. This, I believe, would be considered a sufficient proportion of artillery even in European warfare; for Indian warfare it is liberal indeed. Under no conceivable circumstances, within that range of probabilities against which only it is reasonable to take precautions, could any artillery be brought against our Indian forces fitted either in weight, numbers, character, or equipment to cope for an instant with what would be opposed to it. If it be admitted, as I am satisfied it must be, that the proportion I have given is amply sufficient for India with her armies on a war footing, the objections raised to the reductions made in the number of guns within the last few years fall to the ground, as no one, I suppose, will venture to assert that the taxpayers of India should be burthened with the maintenance of a larger army than is required to ensure the peace and security of the country.—*Pall Mall Gazette* Correspondent.

Home.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, Mr. PATRICK DOUGLAS HADOW in the chair. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. HOWELL, the secretary.

The report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend; at the same time he would be glad to give the shareholders any particulars as regards the company, and to answer any questions that might be put. He was happy to state that for the last six months they had been entirely exempt from any loss. He was happy to state this—which was an important point—as it showed the efficient management from the top to the bottom of their staff. The state of the fleet was fully set forth in the report, and showed a slight reduction of tonnage; but this was more apparent than real, as they had parted with ships not useful, and added first-class vessels to the fleet. The *Khedive* had showed very favourable results, the accounts being most satisfactory, having started for the East, and passed through the Suez Canal in thirteen days from Southampton, at a consumption of thirty tons of coal per diem; and when it was recollected that they congratulated themselves upon the consumption of sixty tons of coal per day, he thought that they might fairly congratulate themselves now. The *Indus* has been brought into active service, and had performed most satisfactorily, and was now on her voyage to the East, and her arrival at Gibraltar would be shortly announced. The *Mirzapore* was launched on the 20th ultimo, and the *Peshawur*, previously called the *Agra*, is making satisfactory progress, so that by October they expect to have six new steamers. He could not help referring to the *Haddington*, that had served them so well; it had been parted with since the opening of the Suez Canal as of no further advantage to the company. Owing to the competition from the opening of the Suez Canal, they had been compelled to make certain alterations in the rates of passage money, and had allowed the passengers to take wines and spirits at their own option. Since 1867, the last call being made in 1868, they had expended £600,000 upon the new fleet without making any further demand upon the shareholders, showing that the parting with the smaller vessels had not been so disadvantageous to the company as was by some parties imagined. He hoped to see four more steamers added to the fleet—but this was a feeling of his own—without calling up fresh capital. The death of Mr. Wooley, their superintendent purser, was a matter of deep regret, though he had lived to see the completion of the new scheme as regards the lower rating of passengers. The war, though it was supposed otherwise, had affected the receipts injuriously. The company have determined to continue the Brindisi line, though it required developing, to which they will give their earnest attention. It had been asked, why not adopt the Suez Canal route? but it must be recollected that they had the usual service to conduct, and that punctuality was essential; but they have adopted it, and will continue to do so, where it is beneficial to the company, as it had been found in the case of sending out coal, and bringing vessels home for repairs, &c. The *Australie* had made a good voyage out, and was now returning through the Suez Canal with the first cargo of tea from China. Instead of a sacrifice it was found eventually to be advantageous to the company to sell their smaller vessels, in order to obtain steamers with increased tonnage.

The report, having been seconded by Mr. GIBBINS—after some remarks from Messrs. JONES, DAVIS, &c., relative to the company being their own importers of wine, the purchasing of coal, &c., all of which were satisfactorily replied to by the CHAIRMAN—was adopted, and the dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year declared.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The inaugural lecture was delivered on Thursday afternoon by I. T. Prichard, Esq., at the Rooms of the Society of Arts. The chair was taken by Hodgson Pratt, Esq. The attendance was numerous and respectable, including Sir John Bowring, the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, the Rev. T. Binney, Rev. W. H. Channing, The Dewan Kazi Shahabudin, Dr. Ghose, Hurry Chund Chintamon, Syed Ameer Ali, &c.; Mr. Hickson, Mrs. W. Akroyd, Madame Ronniger, Almaric Rumsey, Esq., J. C. A. Scott, Esq., S. S. Taylor, Esq., the Rev. T. Hunter, &c.

Mr. Prichard commenced by alluding to the diversity of matter implied in studying a Continent like India, as large as Europe without Russia, containing a sixth of the human race, varying in climate from tropical heat to extreme cold, with races differing as much as Highlanders and South Italians. We cannot apply to such a country any stereotyped principles of government. The construction of Indian canals and railways requires a special modification of engineering principles; so also with axioms of political economy. We do not realise the value of India. Twelve millions sterling is its annual value to England in hard cash. Sixteen hundred millions are the total pecuniary profit England has realised from India. Each European nation has in turn enjoyed a monopoly of the Indian trade, and has risen in consequence in the European scale. At present there is a great movement going on in India, not purely moral, social, or political, but combining all these characters. It is a movement of thought; no one can tell what shape it will ultimately assume. India has been in a state of coma for centuries, and is now awakening. There have been premonitory symptoms. The Rebellion of 1857 was one of these. Topics of social reform and religious speculation occupy the Indian mind at present. It may be compared to an "adult birth." Suppose a person born in an adult state, with faculties mature, but without the guidance of experience from youth to manhood. What questions would he put to himself? He would inquire into his physical conditions, his needs and the supply for them, his destiny, and political rights relatively to society. In India two hundred millions are awakening to the problem of life, and they will ask ultimately, what are their political rights? He wished the English could be roused to take an intelligent interest before this occurred, and to direct the spirit of inquiry into a healthy channel, so as to supply the young giant who is crying out for food. One great source of this movement is contact with European thought. But it is really indigenous. The modern school of Hindooism is represented by the Brahmo Somaj. Educated men could not retain their faith in much that was stated in the Hindoo writings such as, for instance, that an eclipse was caused by a dragon devouring the sun. They had drifted into a Theistic philosophy. Some saw in this a form of Christianity, but this was a mistake. It is true there was a coincidence as to their views on duties. The Brahmos had already worked a revolution. He said already, because it is going on with rapid strides. It is too early to prognosticate. The old fetters are thrown aside not to be resumed. Caste is decaying. Among the Mahomedans there is an awakening of religious zeal, a sort of revival, inclining them to education in European science, but aiming to preserve intact the citadel of their religious system. By those who were guided by the letters in the *Times*, India was viewed as comprised within the three large presidency towns, and the rest was supposed to beat in harmony with them. This was a great mistake, which has before now cost useless expenditure and valuable lives. London is one-ninth of the United Kingdom; Paris is one-fifteenth of France. But Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, taken together, did not form more than one one-hundred-and-twentieth part of the whole of India. Incalculable good might be done by the extra-governmental influence of a well-supported Association. It did not call for great outlay, but for enthusiasm, energy, judgment. They must devise means for meeting the ignorance which prevails in England. Lectures will be given once a month by competent men, under the auspices of the Association. As to work in India, Englishmen should aid rather than initiate. As to female education, feelings differ in different parts of India. In the centres of population there was a wish among the wealthier natives to provide their wives and daughters with an education in the literature and science of the West, as well as with accomplishments. But among the Mahometans of Upper India there was a decided aversion to it. Their ladies are taught Persian, Arabic, music, singing, and needlework. They do not want English teachers. But the Hindoos offer a wide field for English philanthropy. Fifty thousand girls are now attending female schools in India. There are desultory efforts, often made by the wives of missionaries; and the education is not worth much. This Association might inspect such schools through trustworthy agents. Other machinery is required. Good families will not send their daughters away from home. What is required is the development of the "zenana system." Properly trained female teachers are requisite. Government has been aiming to supply this want; the Association should do so on a more extended scale. The desire for female education is very strong among large masses. There are other departments of social progress, for instance, Schools of Art and Industry should be encouraged; object-lessons would be invaluable. Many Indian gentlemen now come over to this country, to obtain a thorough English, as distinguished from an Anglo-Indian education, and to qualify for the bar, the civil service, medicine or literature. We should encourage this, and give them the means of mixing in English society, and becoming acquainted with our domestic life. Notwithstanding the time which he had spent in India, he never knew the native character until he had met Indian gentlemen upon English soil. Mr. Prichard concluded by answering some objections that might be made against the Society, and by stating that its objects were purely secular, and that it would observe neutrality in regard to religion.

The meeting was then addressed by the Chairman, Rev. W. H. Fremantle, the Rev. W. H. Channing, Sir John Bowring, W. C. Cooper, Esq., Dr. Ghose, of Calcutta, and Ananda Mohan Bose, after which Mr. Hunter, one of the secretaries, announced that the next lecture, on Female Education in India, will be delivered by Dr. Ghose, on Friday, June 23, at eight in the evening, at the Rooms of the Social Science Association, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Committee reassembled on Tuesday, June 6.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's examination on the China phase of the opium question was continued. In the earlier part of his evidence Sir Rutherford called attention to the fact that the opium had virtues as well as its vicious qualities. In a malarious climate like the Chinese ports, the drug was considered a panacea for dysentery, a disease common among the people, and arising from the unwholesome air and food they were accustomed to. The stronger opium being found to allay intestinal pains, that was one cause of its being so universally resorted to. In reference to the commercial aspect of the question, the witness read from a report of the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, which stated that since the year 1865 there had hardly been any increase in the exports of the opium from India; while exports of British manufactured goods had increased annually since that time. The native cultivation had something to do with the falling off of the opium exports from India. As British manufactures were more and more in demand they would go on increasing, and to such an extent, probably, that those exports would be so profitable as to compensate for the withdrawal from the opium traffic altogether. This was the desiderated object, regarding which the British and Chinese Governments had held correspondence. As regarded the native-grown opium, the witness said his remedy was to restrict the area of cultivation by provincial and municipal regulations imposed under imperial edicts. It was open and feasible for both the Chinese and our own Governments to greatly moderate the evils alike of the imported and native drug by coming to new treaty arrangements, whereby, on the one side, the traffic might be abandoned or limited; on the other side, the area of the native cultivation might be restricted. It was feasible at least to regulate and limit the opium trade, if you could not absolutely forbid and prevent the importation; and such considerations should weigh with both nations. If they did not, the only means apparently open to China of carrying out its political aversion to the traffic was nothing less than a declaration of war, which would liberate the Imperial Government from the bonds of treaties. These views or opinions the witness had submitted to the Indian Council at Calcutta, and they were contained in a paper which he now laid before the committee. (Sir Rutherford here read from this memorandum.) It stated the official objections to interference with the opium traffic prevailing at Calcutta. The Indian Government appeared to fear that any radical interference with the traffic would lay it open to other hands, or create a powerful competition. Both Sir H. Durand and Sir C. Beadon, however, accepted his propositions, viz., to legislate for narrowing the cultivation both in India and in China, and to rearrange the whole system of the production of opium, with the aim of moderating the supply to China. As nearly all the opium got into China under the British flag, it was by our own means mainly that it reached the country. Could we not, then, as well narrow or limit, as augment, the supply? Other opium-producing countries seeking to import the drug into China did so under the protection of the British flag; therefore we were the responsible parties in carrying on the traffic. It remained with us, then, to place the trade upon a more honourable footing, and thus conciliate the Chinese Government, who not unreasonably complained.

The evidence next bore upon the vexed question of the missionaries in China. The missionaries, the witness believed, worked hard to instil into the minds of the people the immorality, as well as the physical harm, of the use of the drug. They called it an insidious poison, debasing in its effects, and corrupting to the mind. Witness allowed this might be an exaggerated view of the matter, the drug, as ordinarily used, not appearing to debilitate or corrupt the smokers. On the contrary, the fact was, as he had stated before, that in laborious occupations, such as agriculture and on the coast, strong men smoked without its bringing on lassitude, or leading to idleness. Many of the labouring class, although constant smokers, lived to a good old age. The opium was looked upon as a necessary of life. In an official report, dated in 1869, he saw that the missionaries belonging to the Church Missionary Society were charged with undue interference with the habits and customs of the people, so much so as to stir up their political feelings. It had become a creed of the Chinese Government that missionaries and opium went together in effecting political agitation. They said, in effect, if they could be rid of the missionaries and the opium the country would be happy. The Roman Catholic missionaries sent from France were more disliked, and caused more political irritation than the Protestants sent from England. When at Pekin he had conversed with Prince Kung on the subject of the Missionaries, and the Minister had advised that a clause should be introduced into the Treaty limiting the action of the Missionaries, and the same also in the French Treaty. The witness referred to a Chinese work held in some estimation for its bold attack upon Christian creeds. It was written by a Chinese Jew, and the title of the book was translated as "The Protest of a Man most Distressed at Heart." This work was cited by Chinese politicals as conveying their opinions on Christian missions in China. The professed religion of the Chinese was Buddhism; but there was another form of religion akin to rationalism. A charge brought against the French missionaries by the Chinese theologians was that the former had introduced the Roman Catholic Confessional to the homes of the people, a practice held in extreme dread and dislike by Buddhists and rationalists alike. Chinese women, who, by custom, were kept from intrusion on the privacy of their homes even by their own countrymen, ought therefore, to be protected from such intrusion on the part of foreign priests, who were utter strangers to them. But the known fact that the priests did intrude upon the houses of the poor, and even of the middle classes, had created much irritation and even indignation.

Mr. Charles Winchester, late Consul at Shanghai, was next called and examined on the use of opium by the Chinese. He stated that having travelled in various parts of China, and being acquainted with the ports of Shanghai, Amoy, Hankow, &c., he had seen a good deal of the effects of the introduction of the opium. He considered there was a certain aptitude in the people lying near the coast for stimulants. He might be allowed to state, as a medical man, that he thought it arose from the febrile physiques of the natives, and he agreed with the previous witness that the malarious climate, the food, and the bad sanitary state of the homes of the natives, rendered a narcotic such as the opium drug acceptable as a compensation for, or corrective of, physical and domestic discomforts. The Chinese method of manuring the soil, although favourable to the growth of crops, was, in a sanitary sense, injurious to the physique or constitution. The witness proceeded to give the results of his observations over a considerable extent of China, along the coast and in the interior. As regarded the social effects and political considerations arising from the consumption of the drug, his experience endorsed that of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. T. T. Cooper, and other gentlemen who had given their evidence; as already mentioned, the Chinese public officers in the various provinces he had visited, professed to object to, and condemned the use and cultivation of opium; it was their duty, indeed, to check the cultivation; but they did not do so from peculative reasons of their own, and while they objected to the drug, they consumed it themselves, sometimes openly, sometimes in secret. He had found that it was only in the case of excessive smokers that the indolence and prostration were seen; but the evil effects were brought about at a pecuniary cost the mere labourer could not afford. A smoker might spend £100 a year in the indulgence to very great excess, and kill himself into the bargain, as confirmed drunkards have done in other countries. As an argument that the habit could be broken off by moderate consumers, he cited the emigrant Chinese coolies in California who could get but very little opium, but did not there find it a necessity or a stimulant to labour. The witness's opinion with regard to regulating the trade was that opium had been introduced into China under a vicious system of laws; but it ought to be put on the same footing as other articles of customs. The course of opium-smoking was felt by the middle classes who could afford to spend four or five hundred dollars a year upon the indulgence, and become thus intemperate to excess.

Mr. J. Knott Bullen, of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, was next called and examined on the fiscal system of Bengal. His information bore on the exports and imports of Bengal, and the effect that duties had upon trade. The abolition of inland duties was referred to as having given an impetus to the internal trade of the country. The more recent remissions of customs revenue had much increased the prosperity of the internal trade. The ready importation of British manufactured goods had been felt as a great boon by the people of Bengal. The greater part of the population was now clothed in British manufactured cloths. There had been latterly an experiment at home manufacture of cotton goods in Lower Bengal, and cotton mills had been sent out with all the necessary machinery, but the experiment was merely tentative at present. There were anomalies in the export trade which still called for reform. After some further information had been elicited regarding articles of export and import, and the means of freeing them from remaining duties, so as to increase the benefit to the natives as well as the general trade, the examination ended, and the committee adjourned.

The Committee met again on Friday. Mr. H. L. Harrison, of the Controller General's Department, was examined at great length on the Financial arrangements of the Government generally. The more important points of the witness's evidence were elicited chiefly by Mr. Fawcett, M.P. for Brighton, and established that the Financial system of the Indian Government was open to very considerable reform, especially as regarded the modes of effecting loans, and making advances to the Presidency banks and public companies, wherin the transactions had been in some instances of a most unprofitable nature to the Indian Exchequer.

The evidence will be further reported in our next.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—By the end of next week the whole of the depots of the cavalry regiments in India, viz., those of the 3rd, 4th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 20th, and 21st Hussars, and 5th and 16th Lancers, will be assembled at Canterbury, and the Cavalry Depot reduced last year, will be re-established.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company for the month of May were £7,263. 15s. 4d. The receipts of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company for the same month were £10,752. 18s. The Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company's receipts for the month of April were £813. 5s.

THE CEYLON COMPANY.—The report of the Ceylon Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st March last has been issued. It states that the net profit amounts to £53,712. 19s. 4d., and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is proposed. £5,000 being added to reserve, and a balance of £4,267. 14s. 8d. carried forward.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The report of the Bombay Gas Company states that the net profit for the half-year amounted to £10,410, and a dividend is recommended of 3½ per cent., in addition to the interim distribution of 3½ per cent. in January last. The new contract with the municipality of Bombay for the supply of public lights for seven years has been signed.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £300,000, and to Bombay, £100,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10¼d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅝d. will receive about 15 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 31 per cent.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS' BOAT RACE.—This annual event, which has hitherto been contested on the Thames above Putney, will be rowed on Saturday next, June 17, on the Medway at Chatham. The Artillery crew will be composed of Capt. Le Mesurier, Lieut. Larcom, Lieut. Preston, Lieut. Lowther, and Lieut. Jones, coxswain. They left Woolwich on Saturday for a week's practice on the Medway, accompanied by their trainer and their match boat, which is the one built by Salter for the Oxford crew when engaged in their match with Harvard University.

OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.—The report of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway Company (Limited), to be presented on the 14th inst., states the earnings of the half-year amount to Rs. 120,607, and the expenses to Rs. 83,638, showing a profit of Rs. 36,969, against a net profit of Rs. 25,819 in the second half of 1869. The statement of capital account shows a total receipt of £2,804,488, and a total expenditure of £1,479,289, leaving a balance in hand in cash and stores on the 31st of December of £1,325,199. The progress of the works has been somewhat retarded by exceptionally heavy floods.

SNAKE-POISONING.—From official and reliable returns of fatal cases of snake-poisoning, collected by Dr. Fayrer from the principal provinces of India, it appears that 11,416 deaths from snake-bite were recorded in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Oude, Central Provinces, Central India, and British Burmah. No returns were made from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and other parts of India; and Dr. Fayrer estimates the total annual mortality from this cause at not less than twenty thousand persons.—*British Medical Journal.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following have been the exports by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company:—Per *Nyanza*, May 27, from Southampton—gold, to Bombay, £10,000, Madras, £1,814, Batavia, £3,000; silver, to Penang, £5,150, Singapore, £68,670, Hong Kong, £21,500, Shanghai, 4,393; per *Indus*, June 3, from Southampton to Bombay. £1,800. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiale, per *Eigre*, May 16, from Marseilles—gold, to Seychelles, £400, Pondicherry, £1,200; silver, to Reunion, £400, Seychelles, £60, Madras, £1,160. The price of silver is quoted as bar 5s. 0⅞d. per oz. standard, dollars 4s. 11⅞d. per oz., 5 francs 4s. 11½d. per oz.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the half-year ending the 31st December last has been issued. It states that the net profit amounted to £44,035. 2s. 10d., compared with £24,023. 7s. 3d. in the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure charged in the revenue account is £130,501. 15s. 8d., compared with £149,260. 7s. 1d. in 1869, showing a decrease of £18,758. 11s. 5d. In compliance with the request of many of the extension shareholders, the board will give them the opportunity on or before the 28th June of paying up their shares in full, and then having them converted into extension stock, which will become ordinary stock on the opening of the line.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK.—Vice-Chancellor Bacon had before him on Tuesday the case of this bank, in the winding-up of which the question arose whether Class B—that is to say, those persons who, by a transfer of their shares a year before the date of the winding-up order had ceased to be members—were liable to contribute to the payment of the company's debts. The Vice-Chancellor said that those who were members at the date of the winding-up order must contribute, if necessary, to their last shilling to the payment of the company's debts; and, if they were unable to discharge the whole of the debts, then each of the Class B. to the extent remaining unpaid on his shares, would be liable for the total amount of the company's indebtedness at the time when he transferred his shares, and which remained payable at the date of the winding-up order.

THE ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company have issued their report for the year ending 30th April. They state that they have purchased from the Government the cable between Malta, Tripoli, and Egypt, for the sum of £25,000, with a view to its being picked up, and have resold it to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company at the same price. By this arrangement the yearly rent of £2,000, increasing to £5,000, payable to the Treasury, ceased on the 31st of December last. An arrangement with the Italian Government is on the point of completion for transferring the company's land line from Susa to Modica. The accounts show a total revenue for the year of £78,789. 4s. 1d.; and after carrying to reserve fund for repairs of cables the sum of £7,845. 17s. 7d., and deducting income-tax on profits, there remains a balance of £46,866. 2s. 5d. Out of this amount 6 per cent. has already been distributed, and a further dividend of 6 per cent. is now recommended.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.—A bill filed by this company came on for hearing before the Lords Justices of Appeal on Wednesday. The bill prayed that the Secretary of State for India and the Scinde Railway Company might be compelled to specifically perform an alleged agreement to purchase the business of the plaintiffs for £75,000 in fully-paid shares of the Scinde Railway Company. The company of the plaintiffs and the "Indus Flotilla Company" were both engaged in navigating rivers in India, and the latter company was by Act of Parliament incorporated with the Scinde Railway, over which the Governor of India exercises a certain amount of control. The Oriental Company and the Indus Company, by their competition, were each doing the other injury, and had both to work at a loss; and, to put an end to this state of things, it was agreed that the former should dispose of their business to the Scinde Railway Company for £75,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Indus Flotilla Company. This purchase was subject to the approval of the Bombay Government; and the question which arose in the case was whether this approval was given. The Vice-Chancellor held that it was; the Lords Justices that it was not.

COURT OF DIVORCE, JUNE 10.—DONNE v. DONNE AND SHEPHERD.—This was the husband's petition for divorce, on the ground of the wife's adultery. Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent appeared. Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the petitioner. The petitioner is a captain in the 109th Bombay Infantry. He married the respondent in 1860, and she accompanied him to India. She there gave birth to a child in 1866, and returned to England in the following year for the benefit of her health. She stayed with the petitioner's father in London, and with his brother at Faversham, where she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, Mr. Frank Walter Shepherd, the son of a brewer. An intimacy sprung up between them, and in July, 1868, she eloped with him from Liverpool, where she had gone on a visit to her aunt. She left a note, requesting the nurse to be kind to the child, and nothing more was heard of her until last November, when she was accidentally met in St. James's Park. It was then ascertained that she was living in Milton-street, Dorset-square, with the co-respondent, as his wife, and that on leaving Liverpool they had gone to Paris, and resided there until October, 1870, when they left in consequence of the war. There was no defence, and the Court granted a decree nisi, with costs.

WILLS.—The will of Lieut.-General Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Madras, was proved in London on the 24th ult., by his relict, Dame Caroline Lucy Denison, and his son, Mr. William Evelyn Denison, the acting executors; power being reserved to his brother, Mr. Stephen C. Denison, barrister-at-law, and Mr. James W. Breeks, the other executors appointed. The will is dated September 30, 1846, when the testator was about to embark for Van Diemen's Land, being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony. He had since held other colonial appointments, and, during the interval between the death of the Earl of Elgin and the arrival of Sir John Lawrence, was acting as Governor-General of India. Sir William was possessed of property in India, and leaves all his shares in the Ossington Estate, Madras, and his houses and ground-rents in England, to his wife and children. As regards the property he acquired under the will of his late brother Henry, he divides the same among his (testator's) daughters. He bequeaths all the presentation plate to his eldest son. There are two codicils, dated 1863 and 1866, and the gallant and distinguished General died January 19 last, at his residence, the Observatory House, East Sheen, Surrey, aged sixty-seven. The personalty in England was sworn under £3,000.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *June 5.*—RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—Lord SANDHURST, before calling attention to certain General Orders affecting army reserve and enlistment, premised that he did not intend to refer to the Army Bill, and that he spoke in no antagonism to the Government. Sharply criticising the orders in question, he complained that they were filling the army with half-grown starveling boys, instead of grown men capable of sustaining fatigue. When

in India his representations, although backed by the medical authorities, were made in vain, and the result was that not only were the rates of mortality enhanced by the youth of the recruits sent out, but the safety of our Indian possessions was in some degree imperilled. Contrasting the practice of England in taking army recruits of eighteen with that of the great Continental States, he pointed to the recent war as showing the danger of trusting to armies of very young men. He suggested as one mode of solving the problem that recruits might be taken for the militia at eighteen, and for the regular army at twenty, and that the former, when of the requisite age, should periodically be invited to fill the vacancies in the Line. Lord Sandhurst concluded an effective maiden speech by expressing his agreement with the principle of short service. At the same time, he hoped that it would be guarded by due conditions.—Lord NORTHBROOK gave explanations relative to the orders, and stated that arrangements had been made for transferring recruits who were physically unfit to go to India to other battalions at home. He also adverted to the measures in preparation for employing the army reserve and pensioners in the Post-office and as copyists in the Government offices. It would be unwise to lay down any statutory limit of age on enlistment. The army had been increased by 20,000 men within six months, and this sudden expansion had been necessarily attended by a certain deterioration in the physical capacity of the recruits.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE remarked upon the difficulty of adapting a system of conscription to the circumstances of an enlisted army. Agreeing with Lord Sandhurst that recruits should not be taken before twenty, if they could then be obtained, he pointed out that at that age in England a young man had generally settled down to some occupation, and that it was necessary to bid for his services at an earlier age. The suggestion that young men of eighteen should first be passed through the Militia deserved consideration, but numbers were disposed to go into the Militia who refused to enter the Line. There was a great pressure upon the Government to create an army reserve as rapidly as possible, and it was impossible to form such reserve unless the men passed through the regular army. It was essential to have a large leaven of old soldiers, and from that principle there was no intention to depart. He felt that frequent changes in the mode and term of enlistment were most objectionable, but the Government were now endeavouring by tentative measures to obtain an army reserve, and it was his duty to give them an earnest support in their military measures, while pointing out the interests of the service and of the individual soldier.—The Duke of RICHMOND, after paying a graceful compliment to Lord Sandhurst, said he entirely concurred with him as to the effect of the general orders, and cited the case of the 54th Regiment, under orders to leave England for India next September. This regiment was 924 strong, but half the soldiers were under twenty years of age. The large proportion of youths among our recruits demanded serious attention.—Lord KIMBERLEY stated that the Secretary of War was making arrangements under which no soldiers would be sent out to India under twenty, a bounty of one gnniea being offered to men of and above that age who would volunteer for India. He defended the War-office against some of the animadversions of the Duke of Richmond.—Lord GREY said that Napoleon and all the great generals agreed that boy-recruits only broke down under fatigue and filled the hospitals. After the warnings the Government had received it was a proof of great mismanagement that a regiment should be under orders for India with half its men under twenty. He accepted the principle of an army reserve, but regretted that the measures necessary to place the country in a state of security had not been framed in a more statesmanlike spirit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June 5*.—THE ARMY BILL IN COMMITTEE.—Resuming the consideration of Clause 3, the first amendment disposed of was moved by Sir PERCY HERBERT, and its object was to secure for officers serving on full pay all sums which they have spent on their commissions, to be repaid either on leaving the service, or at the death to their heirs, or sooner if the Secretary for War thinks fit; but the capital sum to bear interest at 3½ per cent. until it is repaid. After some little opposition, the amendment was withdrawn.—The next amendment was moved by Sir G. JENKINSON, and proposed to give purchase officers interest at 4 per cent. on the regulation price of their commissions until the time of their retirement. This amendment, like the preceding, was, after a brief discussion, withdrawn.—An amendment moved by Sir W. RUSSELL, entitling officers who are invalided by a medical board to receive regulation and over-regulation prices, was briefly opposed by Mr. CARDWELL, and on a division the committee rejected it by a majority of 68—259 to 191.—At this point the further progress of the Bill in committee was adjourned, with the understanding that there would be no opposition to morning sittings after Friday, June 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *June 8*.—ARMY SERVICE IN INDIA.—The Earl of LONGFORD moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for the following return: Estimate of the number of soldiers above twenty years of age who will be required as volunteers from corps of all arms at home to complete the establishments of corps and of drafts ordered to proceed to India in the season 1871-72.—After some observations from Lord HARDINGE, Lord SANDHURST asked whether it was proposed, in the case of regiments about to embark for India in the relief season of 1871-72, that all men under twenty years of age were to be left in this country, and that men were to be transferred from other regiments to the corps about to leave for India; if that were done the result of such an operation extensively carried out must be to disorganise the regiments from which the men were taken.—Lord NORTHBROOK said that the Secretary of State for War had given orders that, as far as possible, no men under twenty years of age should go out to India, and that their places in the regiments ordered for service in that country should be filled by volunteers from other regiments; this might, no doubt, occasion a little temporary disorganisation of some regiments; but that could hardly be set against the efficiency of the army and the saving of the lives of the men, both of which would be promoted by the regulations now adopted. There was no objection to grant the returns asked for with a slight modification.—After some further conversation, in the course of which Lord SANDHURST said he was in possession of returns relating to the recruiting for nineteen regiments, which showed that the Government would encounter great difficulty in carrying out the plans they had adopted, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June 8*.—THE 65TH REGIMENT.—In reply to Captain TALBOT, Mr. CARDWELL stated that the 65th Regiment had been stationed at Agra in April last, on its arrival in India. The regiment, he was informed, was 919 strong, and of these 597 were under twenty years of age. The regiment, before it left England, had been inspected by the Deputy-Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department, and the men were reported to be fit for foreign service. In consequence of having received reports on the early age at which men had gone to India, he had now given directions which were intended to secure that none should go under twenty years of age, and that, as far as possible, none should go till till they were twenty-two years of age.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGHS.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said, in reply to Mr. A. BASS, that a despatch had been sent out to India by the Secretary of State in Council, asking the Governor-General's opinion as to certain changes in the furlough and sick-leave rules, but no reply had yet been received; when it was received the despatch might be produced.

ARMY REGULATION BILL.—When the House got into Committee upon the Army Regulation Bill, Mr. RYLANDS moved an amendment in the third clause restricting the payment to be made to officers to the regulation prices of their commissions, and the discussion upon the proposal occupied nearly the whole evening.—The provision of the Bill recognising over-regulation prices was warmly defended by Sir G. GALEY, who was the chairman of the Commission which inquired into the subject, as well as by Mr. W. HUNT, one of its members, and as stoutly resisted by Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, who maintained that there could be no property in a violation of the law, and no vested interest in a misdemeanour.—When it is added that Colonel DYOTT, speaking as a militia officer, supported the amendment, almost all has been said that need be said, except that upon a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 177—285 to 108.—In the course of Mr. CARDWELL'S speech, Capt. VIVIAN placed a small slip of paper upon the "red" box, but—with the fear of Sir J. Pakington before him—as soon as its contents had been read by the right hon. gentleman, he withdrew it and tore it into small pieces.—When the numbers were announced Mr. ANDERSON challenged the validity of the votes of officers on full pay, on the ground that they had a "direct pecuniary interest" in the result of the division, but Mr. DODSON decided that the interest referred to in the order cited by the member for Glasgow was a "private pecuniary interest;" that the vote to be challenged must not relate to a question of public policy like that before the Committee, and this ruling, which was loudly cheered by the Opposition, was at once acquiesced in by Mr. ANDERSON.—Sir TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR occupied some time in pressing the claims of the widows and orphans of officers who die in the service; but though he called upon members "as they should answer to God" to support an amendment which he proposed with a view to give effect to these claims, Sir H. STORKS, on the part of the Government, refused to accede to his proposal, and before any decision had been pronounced upon it progress was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June 9*.—ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The discussion of the Army Bill was resumed by Sir TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, whose proposal to secure the value of their commissions to the widows and orphans of officers dying in the service was under consideration when progress was reported on Thursday night, and who repeated, in almost identical terms, the speech which he then addressed to the Committee in its support.—After a good deal of talk the amendment was rejected by a majority of 56—186 to 130.—At the instance of Mr. CARDWELL, the limitation of the number of officers who should be allowed to sell out during any one year was omitted from the third clause; but the section had not been disposed of when the sitting was suspended.

India Office.

June 10, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. D. Spedding, T. O. Wilkinson, H. Lushington, E. H. Whinfield, W. C. Capper, W. Coldstream, M. H. Court, C.S.I., G. J. Ryall (Uncov.), C. Chapman (Uncov.), C. B. Ransom (Uncov.), G. G. Parker (Uncov.), G. Field (Uncov.), G. Noakes (Uncov.), H. H. Butts (Uncov.), J. Cromie (Uncov.), and T. W. Webber (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. E. F. Webster, J. C. Winscom (Uncov.), and E. Ludlow (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. F. H. Shaw, J. R. Naylor, H. M. Grant (Uncov.), F. A. Patten (Uncov.), and W. A. Crisp (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Fellowes, Staff Corps; Major gen. A. Fytche, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, Staff Corps; Col. J. Liptrott, Inf.; Major F. W. Dunbar, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Vallings, Staff Corps; Surg. H. M. Cannon; Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, Cav.; Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf.; Surg. S. B. Partridge; Surg. A. Young.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Tillard, Staff Corps; Capt. C. T. P. Luxmoore, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Walker, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. F. H. Codrington, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Hexton; Surg. major G. F. H. Brown; Col. E. Thompson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. L. T. Harris, 6 mo.; Mr. H. L. Dampier, 4 mo.; Mr. D. J. Poole (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. J. Williamson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. S. Magan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. P. Burgess, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. Orr, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Holland, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Le F. Robinson.

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. C. Puckle (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Walton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. S. Elton, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. R. Hope, Cav.; Major W. H. White, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. E. Russell.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

HOGG—The wife of Lieut. col. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Sturmere, Essex, June 5.

SMITH—The wife of Cohen Smith, M.D., Madras Medical Service, of a son, May 31.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES—ONSLOW.—Leycester H. Greaves to Annette C., daughter of Capt. Edmund Onslow, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Navy, at St. Chrysostom's Church, Liverpool, June 3.

HOOPER—ELDERTON.—Charles T. Hooper to Julia S., daughter of Charles A. Elderton, Bengal Military Staff, at Llangollen, June 3.

LINDSAY—EDWARDS.—William Lindsay, India-office, to Emily A., daughter of Major Hume Edwards, late 55th Regt., at St. Margaret-next-Rochester, June 6.

RUSPINI—GREEN.—Frank Orde, son of the late William Orde Ruspini, M.A., of Calcutta, to Mary H., daughter of Bernard H. Green, at Wilmslow, Cheshire, May 30.

TYSER—ERSKINE.—George D. Tyser to Emily J., daughter of Claude Erskine, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, June 8.

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—William Ainslie, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Mercantile Marine, at Churcham-house, Gloucestershire, May 29.

BULLOCK—Augusta, widow of Major general Stanley Bullock, late of the Madras Cavalry, at No. 3, Moira-place, Southampton, June 5.

GORDON—Alice S., wife of George Gordon, C.E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, at Bath, May 31.

LAVIE—Major Henry Lavie, Bombay Army, at 68, Kensington-gardens-square, June 6.

PRYCE—Capt. James E. C. Pryce (late of the Indian Navy), Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay, at Bombay, aged 46, May 13.

SCHACHT—Adolphe Schacht, for many years a Master at the Cheltenham Proprietary College, at 3, Painswick-parade, Cheltenham, May 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 3. Seawfell, Colombo; str. Corinna, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—4. Str. Berar, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Ida, Saigon; Maxima, Sourabaya; str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Bengal, Samarang; str. Odessa, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—5. Aunt Lizzie, Singapore; str. Athol, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Ada, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 3. Adelaide, Bombay; Gilbert Thompson, Calcutta; City of Foochow, Calcutta; Astronomer, Calcutta; Onrust, Batavia.—4. Str. De Ruyter, Calcutta; Jamsetjee Cursetjee Boterebhoe, Calcutta; Henriette Gerhardina Susanna, Batavia.—5. Roopareli, Calcutta; Waterloo, Calcutta; Miako, Kanagawa; Veckburg, Calcutta.—6. Winged Hunter, Calcutta.—7. Huddersfield, Madras; Algonquin, Bombay; Saareskoski, Aden; Belvidera, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, June 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. E. Mechler. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Gilbert and infant, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. E. C. O'Brien. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Brance, Mr. and Mrs. Bavingsfather, Mr. and Mrs. Rannanell, Mr. Cavendish. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Berryman, Mr. A. Cumine. For SINGAPORE.—Hon. H. Plunkett. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Daniell.

Per str. Bangalore, June 13.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stokes, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. G. G. Morris. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. H. Hynes, Mr. A. D. Evans.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Cozaure (?), Singapore to Marseilles, Feb. 23, in Sunda Straits.
Pilgrim, Sourabaya to Cowes, April 7, 34 S., 27 E.
City of Athens, Calcutta to London, April 3, 36 S., 22 E.
David Brown, Calcutta to Boston, April 9, 33 S., 15 E.
Vancouver, Colombo to London, April 13, 20 S., 5 E.
Latona, Rangoon to Queenstown, April 19, 14 S., 7 W.
Armenia, Calcutta to Dundee, April 21, 12 S., 10 W.
Sunnyside, Colombo to London, March 19, 35 S., 22 E.
O'Thyen, Akyab to Falmouth, April 18.
Jongc Cornelis, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 18, 6 N., 24 W.
Georges, Reunion to Saigon, March 24, 27 S., 100 E.
Sunda, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 13, 3 N., 22 W.
Baron von Hemstra, for Sourabaya, May 23, 40 N., 10 W.
Mallard, Sunderland to Padang, 71 (?) N., 23 W.
Jupiter, Amsterdam to Samarang, April 19, 10 N., 26 W.
Vier Gebroders, Batavia to Baltimore, April 26, 5 N., 32 W.
Caroline Smith, Calcutta to London, May 21, 48 N., 18 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Maibit, Popken, from Amsterdam to Batavia, was in collision on June 7, and had jibboom and sails carried away, rails split, bows stove, and received other damage.

The headboard of the Mountain Laurel, of Liverpool, which sailed from Penarth May 25, for Batavia, was picked up on the beach of Hayle, June 7.

The Amiral Gourbeyre, Viand, from Saigon, went ashore at Capetown during a northerly wind, on the night of March 30, but was towed off next morning. She has since discharged all her cargo, in order to go on the patent slip for repairs.

A bottle was found on April 27, washed ashore on the Zietzekama coast. It contained a paper, on which the following was written:—"Barque Havelock, from Singapore to London, out fifty-two days, all well. We have been on the coast for five days, with variable winds and fine weather. Whoever finds this will please report the same as may be most convenient.—W. C. MADDEN, Master. Off Mossel Bay, six miles off shore, April 22, 1871."

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Collins, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Moberley, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Elliott, and Sir N. Pringle.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Bird, and Capt. Portman.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carey.

JUNE 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and two Misses Pollard.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. Hope, and Rev. A. G. Cane.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Dickens.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Mr. Penney, and Mr. C. Dunlop.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Mitchell.
SOUTHAMPTON to SAMARANG.—Mr. Soesman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. H. Anderson and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Ogle.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

HERAT.

The *Daily News* observes that the capture of Herat comes in the nick of time, just as an excitable but careless public was recovering from the shock of the "Battle of Dorking." Happily, with an Empire on which the sun never sets, we ought never to be without an occasion for alarm. When the fit of panic is subsiding, and the fit of parsimony is coming on, there is always an abundant reserve of wars and rumours of wars, of invasions, and conquests, and other terrible contingencies, to be found on the frontiers of our Indian Empire, and, indeed, wherever a few Anglo-Indians, on leave or retired, are met together. One word is enough to arouse a host of prophets of the decline and fall of England. When all our neighbours in Europe are prostrate from defeat or satiety of glory, there is always Herat for our alarmists to fall back upon. Herat is always being captured or besieged; and this time there seems to be no doubt that it has been well and truly captured by the disobedient and unruly son of that Affghan Chief to whom the Governor-general was paying compliments and making presents in the name of the Queen a few months ago. According to Professor Vambery, who knew him personally, this Yakoob Khan, who has lately captured the fortress of Herat, through the treachery of the garrison, has always detested from his earliest

childhood the English, their alliance, and their influence in the affairs of Affghanistan. Hence his absence from the Durbar of Umballah, and his refusal of the gifts presented by Lord Mayo on behalf of the Queen. Hence his rebellion against his worthy father, the friend and ally of England, and his attack on Herat, which, we are told, owed its success to "Persian support and to Persian friendship." Surely here are the elements of a very pretty quarrel, if we only know how to make the most of them. Another Affghan expedition and another little Persian war, the recapture of Herat, and the vindication of our friend Shere Ali Khan's parental authority, and the protection of his menaced sovereignty in Cabul—here is work cut out for many months or years, unless the Government of India should leave Shere Ali Khan to fight it out on his own account with his rebellious son, and be content to keep a strict and sure watch upon its own Affghan borders, without risking a man or a rupee beyond them. Such a policy would argue, perhaps, a degeneracy in our Indian statecraft, and would be almost on a level with the ignoble prudence or pusillanimity nearer home which declined to send an army to raise the German siege of Paris. But we are not sure that even some Anglo-Indians whose names are not usually associated with national degeneracy might not prefer such a policy to a second Affghan campaign, or to that indefinite amount and quality of intervention in Affghan affairs which the "lending a hand" to Shere Ali Khan would involve.

GENERAL BARROW AND THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH.—The following letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Comissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary British Indian Association of Oudh, is dated Lucknow, 11th May, 1871 :—"Sir,—I am directed by General Barrow to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the British Indian Association of Oudh, of the 9th instant, intimating the wish of certain *talookdars* as representatives of that body to escort him to Bombay. I have to express to you, that while General Barrow is highly sensible of the honour the talookdars wish to do him, yet he hopes that in this instance they will be pleased to consult his wishes as they have always done. As the journey to Bombay would be attended not only with great expense, but discomfort, to the talookdars, General Barrow would ask them to relinquish their intention of accompanying him to the port of embarkation. They can do him a greater favour, and please him much more, in other ways. For instance, he trusts that the talookdars will continue to keep their character for showing consideration to those under them. General Barrow's experience of Oude talookdars has been that they do respect the ancient customs of the country and fully admit the prescriptive rights of their tenants and others. If then the talookdars do desire to confer any favour on General Barrow, he would ask that during his absence they will so act that he may have no reason to change this opinion. In now taking farewell he would again impress upon them, as he had already so often done, that if they wish to be prosperous themselves, they should assist their tenants, and maintain them in their holdings. In conclusion, General Barrow thanks the talookdars for the assistance they have ever given to himself, and feels that he can hand down over to his successor with every confidence that they will give him the same aid, and be on all occasion ready to carry out the wishes of the Government, who have always respected their rights and placed them in the high position they now hold.—I have, &c., F. BARROW, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Commissioner of Oude."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be :—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, June 17.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, June 16.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery. But in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage, In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97½ ⅜
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			97½ ⅜
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			97½ ⅜
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			97½ ⅜
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	93½ ⅛
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			93½ ⅛
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55...		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	93½ ⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100¼
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100½ ⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			107½ 108
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝ 3d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10⅝ 3d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅝ 3d. ...	1s. 10 9-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		109¾ xd.
	India 4 per cent.		101½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		103¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½ to 108
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to ¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅛ to ¼ pm
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	8	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	90 to 92
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	104½ to 105¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104 to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½ to 24½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	145 to 147
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9½ to 9⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞ to 7¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7¼
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅝ to 9¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	10½ to 11
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3½ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ to 2½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ⅛ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	47 to 49
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	4 to 2 dis.

Advertisements.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 27; Agra and Madras, May 25; Calcutta, May 24.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simlah came off on the 12th May, when Mr. F. Stephen introduced his Session Courts Bill forBengal. His demand for urgency in passing the Bill was prompted by the discovery of a very loose screw in the administrative machinery of Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Mr. Stephen regretted to own that all the appointments of all the Sessions Judges in those provinces have been illegal, and all the trials before them have been irregular and legally invalid, "certainly since the year 1868, and probably since the year 1829." This unpleasant state of things was discovered in the course of certain inquiries, made for the purpose of consolidating and simplifying the law on Criminal Courts. Mr. Stephen's Bill, which he himself regards as "a piece of patchwork," a mere makeshift pending the completion of a general Courts Act for all India, merely provides a legal sanction for what has hitherto been done unwittingly against the law, and empowers the rulers of the two provinces in question to appoint Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges within their respective Governments, and to classify and vary the limits of their jurisdictions. In the course of the district explanation, Mr. Stephen enlarged on the absolute need of [illegible]ring under one head the various laws which for nearly a century have remained scattered up and down volumes of loosely worded regulations, and held out the prospect of an early riddance from complications which only a "pettifogging pleader" could logically wish to perpetuate. The Bill was passed that day through all its stages. At the next meeting, on the 19th May, Mr. Cockerell introduced a Bill to bring the Dehra Doon within the working of the General Regulations and Acts.

THE establishment of the long-projected Department of Agriculture and Commerce has at length been sanctioned by the Secretary for India, and the new Department is announced to begin work at once under the headship of Mr. A. O. Hume, whose name has so often of late been designated for that post.

THE trial of the Patna prisoners had again been postponed until the 30th May. The reason why is not given, but we are told that Messrs. Chisholm Anstey and Pigot, who are retained for the defence, will receive respectively a thousand and five hundred rupees a-day during the trial.

THE hunt after coal in the Godavery Circle is described as being but moderately successful. The first attempt at Madaran bearing small fruit, the search was renewed on the British side of the river, and there coal was found at a depth of forty-one feet. The coal thus struck appeared to be in two beds, each three feet thick, with six feet of shale lying between them. The extent of the coal beds at Tiperpenti has yet to be ascertained, but Mr. Blanford, who is still exploring thereabouts, is expected to report upon them ere long.

HAPPILY for dwellers in England it is not easy fully to realise the terrible force of a whirlwind in the tropics, although our papers sometimes contain wonderful stories of haystacks flying some distance through the air. Even haystacks however excite our scepticism, rather than our sympathy. What shall we say then to a story borne from Coconada, on the Coromandel Coast, and accepted as true by the *Madras Mail?* It appears that a number of thatched houses, trees, and a whole herd of cattle with its herdsman were caught up on the 16th May by a fearful whirlwind from a village on the Pittapore Estate, and carried a good way through the air. Hailstones "as big as wood apples" fell during the storm. In proof of the unwonted flight through the air we are told that the herdsman was found dead in a tank outside the village, and that the corpses of the cattle were "scattered about within a radius of one to two miles." What became of the trees and houses we have not been able to ascertain.

THE circumstances of Major Way's death appear to be still involved in some mystery. Major Ross, who succeeds him in the Muscat Agency, reports that as nobody witnessed the sad accident, the circumstances attending it remain unexplained. It is possible therefore that the gun with which he shot himself may have gone off by accident. Be that as it may, his death, according to Major Ross, "caused deep and universal sorrow" in Muscat. "All classes endeavoured to show the respect and esteem they felt for Major Way," and Sayad Turki had ordered a general mourning for him throughout the city. That same ruler by the way is described as prospering exceedingly, only three chiefs of any mark having refused to obey him. One of his first reforms in Muscat is a decree forbidding the importation of slaves into any part of his dominions. If he means to enforce that decree, the cause of humanity will have gained by the latest revolution in Muscat.

THE new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has won the hearts of the natives by opening his doors to them regularly once a week. With his own countrymen however in the Civil Service Mr. Campbell has been not quite so fortunate. His preferment of Mr. Bernard from the Central Provinces Commission to a seat in the Bengal Council has given deep offence, it seems, to many a civil servant in Bengal Proper, who deems the whole service slighted by the preference of an outsider to himself or his friend. Whether Mr. Campbell could have made a better choice from among the civilians just now serving in Bengal, we cannot say; but is not Mr. Bernard also a Bengal civilian?

LORD NAPIER, he of Madras, has lately been inviting local criticism by another of those æsthetic discourses which distinguish him from all other governors of Indian provinces. His theme this time was painting, on which he had much to say, and said it with his usual grace of style, and justness of perception. All that he said of course had a special bearing on that branch of Art in which India has hitherto least shone. Lamenting the barrenness of the ground in respect of Indian painting, he argued from the few samples still remaining in Southern India, that a turn for painting might be developed in the native mind by due encouragement from above. To that end he would ask the Indian Government to furnish promising students with the means of cultivating their talent in the great art-centres of Paris, Rome, and London. This idea of government aid stirs the scepticism of the *Madras Mail*, which denies that India can be taught or bribed to develop an excellence which comes by Nature only. The *Madras Times* on the other hand takes his Lordship's part, and sees no reason why India with fair encouragement should not tread in the footsteps of Italy, whose first essays in painting were no better than the frescoes at Seringapatam. For our part we are inclined to think that a people who have always shown so much of the Italian feeling for beautiful forms, and whose eye for colour is unsurpassed anywhere, might be taught to express those same intuitions in the field of pictorial art.

IT is rumoured in high quarters that the need for an expedition against the Loshais will be obviated by the measures taken to open out roads and establish posts on the frontier. People are asking accordingly whether no punishment at all is to be inflicted on the authors of the recent raids. Mr. Winchester's little girl has been ransomed from her captors for a few hundred rupees.

THERE is much murmuring in Oudh at the decree which abolished the post of Financial Commissioner. A Lucknow paper declares that one of the richest provinces in India has thus been left without an ultimate court of appeal in suits concerning land. Since the Chief Commissioner will never have time to overhaul the decisions of his subordinates, there is every prospect, we are told, of an ugly rush of appeals to that over-ripe institution, the Privy Council. This is said to be all the more certain because, of the four Commissioners who now wield in Oudh the powers of High Court Judges elsewhere, two belong to the Staff Corps, one is a Bengal Civilian, and the fourth an Uncovenanted Officer.

ACCORDING to the latest telegrams Yakoob Khan continues master of Herat.

THE letter we publish in another column will serve to clear up any misconceptions which our recent remarks on the state of things at Port Blair might possibly have raised in the minds of some readers, who were not aware that Colonel Ford had left the Andamans at least three years ago. As our remarks were founded on the results of a recent judicial inquiry at Calcutta, they necessarily referred to the time just past only; to the time when Colonel Man was still Governor of those islands. Whoever is to blame for the strange mismanagement disclosed at the Calcutta trial, we had no idea of implicating Colonel Man's predecessor therein. That there has been gross mismanagement of the sort described by us cannot be disputed, unless the Indian journals have strangely misreported what took place at the trial.

DR. GOLDSTUCKER'S interesting paper on Deficiencies in the Present Administration of Hindu Law, which was read last year before the East Indian Association, has, we are glad to see, been published as a separate pamphlet by Messrs. Trübner and Co. It is full of telling illustrations of the difficulties and miscarriages of justice caused by mistranslations in the English versions of Hindu law-books. Through errors of this sort judgments wholly at variance with the real principles of Hindu law have repeatedly been delivered. Dr. Goldstücker calls for a thorough revision of all existing translations of Hindu law texts, and also for the immediate translation of several important works that still remain accessible only to Sanskrit scholars. We hope that timely attention will be given to his demands.

ONE good thing that must ensue from the passage of the Army Bill, as it now stands, is a reconsideration of the claims of old Indian officers to fair compensation for their lost bonuses. In the face of the concessions made by the Government to purchase and non-purchase officers alike, it has become impossible to enforce the rules laid down by Lord Cranborne for the adjustment of claims in every way stronger than those which the House of Commons has just been settling. It may now be taken for granted that the purchase officers will get back the "full saleable value" of their commissions at a certain date, that is the illegal market value as well as the old regulation value. Thanks to Sir C. Wingfield, Clause IV., which concerns the new Line Regiments only, has been altered in the interests of equal justice to the non-purchase officers concerned. The "unimportant" amendment, as it was called in some of the daily papers, simply secures to these officers the whole difference between a show of fair play and the reality. By that amendment they have been placed on the very same footing in respect of compensation as their comrades in the purchase regiments. They are to get "compensation *equal to the sums they would have received*—according to the custom of the regiment—*from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom*" before the day when the Army Bill becomes law. In other words, they will get, not the poor balance of their own former payments, after deducting the advantages of quickened promotion and so on, but the full amount of the bonus they would at this moment receive for the value of their own steps, if these were in the market. We congratulate them on a result which simply extends to them, as a logical necessity, the boon already conferred on the purchase officers. The bonus in the one case, in the other the extra regulation prices, have thus been legalised in the moment of their extinction. Apply the same principle to the claims of Indian officers, and we cannot see how the Government can help conceding them full compensation, not for their own payments towards the buying out of seniors, but for "the sums they would have received from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom" before February, 1861, the date of the final formation of the Indian Staff Corps. Their claims, be it remembered, are as much stronger than those of the Queen's officers, as the authoritative sanctions under which the bonus system flourished in the Indian Army were morally and legally stronger than the tacit connivance of the English War Office at the illegal development of the Purchase System in her Majesty's Army. Their old rights, privileges, and expectations, moreover, were formally guaranteed to them by two Acts of Parliament, whose meaning cannot be explained away. In the face of such considerations, it seems idle to plead the poverty of the Indian Exchequer as a bar to equal justice for both services. The officers in question want nothing but fair compensation. They would waive the question of interest on their claims, if only those claims were adjusted on the fair and broad principle laid down by the amended Army Bill. We cannot believe that the India Office will show itself less just and reasonable in this matter than the framers and revisers of the English Army Bill.

NOTHING could well have been worse timed than Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the subjects already bespoken for the Select Committee on Indian Finance. He meant well, no doubt, and to judge from the reports of his speech, had no idea of working against the Committee of which he is a member. The Commission he seems to have regarded as supplemental, not antagonistic, to the Committee. But the general tenor of his remarks, and the time chosen for uttering them, certainly laid him open to some at least of the strictures which Mr. Grant Duff fired off at Jotte with no inexpert hand. As the Under-Secretary [illegible]cluding brus[illegible]mes-street, [illegible]cett's apologised for his quite superfluous attack on Mr. personal honour, we need say no more on that point. Mr. Fawcett, for his part, is too impatient. A Committee which has to go over a vast amount of preliminary matter cannot be expected in a few months to have made much apparent progress towards the real end of its existence. It remains to see whether all needful information can be obtained from witnesses in this country, before the question of taking evidence in India can be fairly mooted. One good thing however resulted from Mr. Fawcett's motion. Mr. G. Duff admitted that the question of consultative councils must come in time before the Committee, and he threw out to the Calcutta grumblers a meaning assurance, that if the Supreme Government could not spend its summers in the Hills, its winters would certainly not be spent in Calcutta.

THE utter collapse of the highest Court of Appeal for all British subjects drew last Thursday from Lord Westbury some biting comments on a state of things disgraceful to the British people. The arrears of business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council grow heavier year by year. It will take two years of steady work, says Lord Westbury, to clear off the accumulations of last year alone, and by that time what a mountain of fresh arrears will have sprung up in its turn! Lord Hatherley's answer in effect admitted everything, although he tried to gloss over the real state of things with regard to Indian appeals. It is not for want of skilled copyists that four or five years elapse before Indian appeals reach this country, but simply because it would be waste of time and money to send them over any sooner on the chance of an early hearing. A very large proportion of the Indian suits comes over, it seems, from Bengal, and most of these might probably be settled in India, if no appeal to England were allowed on questions of fact. Nevertheless it is a crying scandal that nothing should have yet been done to expedite business through the Privy Council, and we can hardly wonder that the disgust thereat of our Australian colonists should break out in threats of starting a local High Court of Appeal for themselves. Such a step would virtually sever the last link that binds the colonies to the mother-country. India can hardly take a similar revenge, but must feel thankful if she has not to pay heavily towards the establishment of a properly constituted court in England. We hope that Lord Westbury will not let the matter drop this year, whether the Lord Chancellor is ready with a Bill or no.

WE are glad to see that Surgeon-Major Atchison's useful little pamphlet on "Small-pox Encampments" (Richards, 1871) has reached a second edition in a few weeks. The letters of which it chiefly consists were addressed to the *Times* during last March, when the spread of small-pox in London was causing serious alarm, which the measures since taken to check the disease have not done much as yet to allay. The death-rate from small-pox still keeps up at a figure ominously high, in spite of the efforts made to bring it down to its normal average. Between the vulgar mistrust of vaccination, the timidity of statesmen about enforcing it, and the inadequacy of the measures taken to isolate the infection, there is reason enough to fear that the present epidemic, for which we may partly thank our neighbours over the water, has not yet nearly run its course. Up to the end of last month 4,000 persons had died in London during the present outbreak, and 47,000 escaped with injured health or sad disfigurement for life. Instead of separating sick from sound, not a little has been done to spread the disease by bringing large numbers of the sick together into one place in the midst of a crowded neighbourhood. Dr. Atchison's Indian experience has enabled him to point out the mischievousness of thus dealing with a scourge which ought rather to be treated on the opposite principle of perfect isolation and strict quarantine. Instead of spending hundreds of thousands in building large hospitals and asylums, and waiting for Mr. Bruce to mature a futile scheme for not enforcing vaccination, he would treat the sick at once as they are treated in India, by erecting "a few tents, wooden huts, or roomy sheds" on waste or open ground near the suburb attacked, and so securing to each patient the great advantages of fresh air, isolation, and prompt treatment. The same process should be carried out in every town and village in England, the best spots being near a river or the sea. Good use might also be made of floating hospitals. Anything, in short, he argues, would be better than brick or walled enclosures, which intensify the poison, and permanently damage the districts where they are placed. With plenty of fresh air, strengthening food, and cleanly nurture, the patient would have every chance of a quick recovery, while the danger of spreading the infection could be minimised by a careful quarantine. We are glad to find that Surgeon-Major Atchison's suggestions have already borne some good fruit at Stockwell and in many English towns.

THE Surgeon-major adds a warning word to those well-meaning but weak-minded people who would undo the good that has already been done in many places by the Contagious Diseases Act. He implores his "fairer readers" to consider "how much real injury they are doing to society, and to our future race, by the outcry they are either raising or encouraging against the extension of these most wholesome Acts." If they only knew "how much the health and beauty of their offspring depended upon untainted blood, they would raise a cry of thankfulness instead of abuse, and bless those who are manfully fighting for the purity and well-being of their homes." If the good people who raise so ignorant an outcry against these Acts could only bring themselves to hear reason and master plain facts, to believe that fighting against the spread of a fearful bodily disease has no more to do with the encouragement of vice or the toleration of immoral practices, than have any other sanitary precautions against the spread of any other disease, we might, with the Surgeon-major, hope soon to see a system which has already wrought so much good, both here and in India, extended to all the chief towns in this country. But, as the German poet has it,—

"Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. K. M. E. Kerr, of the 96th Regt., at Meerut, May 15; Lieut. J. Brown, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, at Madras, May 20.

BENGAL.—Surg. major J. D. Crawford, Bengal Medical Service, of apoplexy, at Dhurmsala, May 16; Mr. J. A. Crawford, Executive Engineer, Northern State Railway, Punjab, accidentally drowned in the Jhelum, May 15.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nubia, June 14.—From BOMBAY.—Major Mellis, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Mr. Naclhe, Mr. Segner, Dr. Tribe, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. Andrews. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Willoughby, Mr. Ferenie Bey, Mr. Kardije, Mr. Le Meyne, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hazelden, Mr. Barwise.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IN former numbers of this journal we have more than once pointed to the mischievous effects of hampering the Executive Engineer in India with the charge of minute accounts, such as any subordinate could more fitly look after in the regular course of his duties. We are glad to see that this is one of the very evils on which Colonel Tyrrell, for many years employed on the public works of Madras, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, lays the heaviest stress in his lately published essay on Indian public works.* His long and varied experience gives unpleasant force to his complaint of the way in which Executive Engineers are prevented, by "the misdirection and misemployment of their energies," from controlling malversations or exacting honest work. "The immense extent of some charges, the multitudinous description of operations to be carried out by one Executive Engineer, and the monthly accounts required in the minutest detail, practically preclude"—he says—"that honest and thorough supervision of the work in progress which was contemplated when the Department was organised." In other words, too much work, whether of the right or the wrong kind, is exacted from Public Works officers in the higher grades; and the natural result is work badly done at an extravagant outlay, or payments made to cheating underlings and their friends for work that had not even been begun.

What room there is for wholesale swindling under the present system may be guessed from one of Colonel Tyrrell's experiences in the Central Provinces. In overhauling the accounts for a road from Nagpore, he found by careful measurement that more than 3,600,000 cubic feet of earthwork on one section alone were returned as done and paid for, which "had never been done at all;" so that Government was swindled out of fifty or sixty thousand pounds for twelve miles only of road. But what sort of check can there be on fraudulent or reckless outlay when one Executive Officer has charge of a district equal to half of Ireland? Colonel Tyrrell himself had for nine years to look after a division of 16,000 square miles. The extent of his charge must in itself have seriously affected the thoroughness of his supervision, without the additional burden of a monthly report going into the smallest details of estimated and actual outlay. How is it possible for an Executive Engineer, with his hands overfull of more important work, to ensure the accuracy of the "details furnished for each culvert or job of whitewashing?" At a time when his proper business calls him elsewhere,

* "Public Works and the Public Service in India." By Major Evans Bell and Lieutenant-colonel Fred. Tyrrell. Trubner and Co. 1871.

he may be "confined to his office for days in trying to find out a correction of the Controller of Accounts for sixpence, to verify the number of bricks used in a drain, or to discover where a certain thousand of tiles went." The consequence is that the work of check and supervision is usually made over to "some Eurasian clerk, whose credit depends upon the number of formal errors he can detect, to the disgust of the most efficient and hard-working Executive Engineers." Such an arrangement of course utterly fails to check peculation, for nothing is easier than to draw up neat abstracts in which every item of outlay may be overstated, and to "trust to good luck, that there will be no personal inspection or inquiry on the spot."

To add to the trials of the Executive Engineer, he has to carry out all sorts of petty repairs and minor works in cantonments, and is always liable to be "thwarted and badgered" by a Superintending Engineer whose theoretic knowledge may be balanced by utter ignorance of practical construction. For all that is done too or left undone he is held immediately responsible; but "what with keeping books and forms in order, under the constant worry of references and inquiries from Controllers of Accounts and Superintending Engineers, and often the total incompetency of officers above him to appreciate the actual means at his disposal, the special resources or deficiencies of his district, he may be so harassed with reports and official correspondence, so hampered by a lack of labour or material, that frequently no blame at all ought to be attached to him for any failure or delay." One fruitful source of annoyance has, we hope, been nearly dried up by the new plan of entrusting local governments with the chief management of their own public works. We mean the necessity of submitting all the details of every important work to a central office in Calcutta. The delays and mistakes thus caused are easy to imagine. Colonel Tyrrell gives a typical instance of the latter result. An Engineer in an outlying province had furnished to order two or three plans for a grand jail. None of them were accepted. "At last a lithographed plan and a blank estimate were furnished to him from the central office in Calcutta, and he was ordered to have a large drawing made according to the lithographed plan, and the estimate (the quantities for which had been taken out in Calcutta) filled in with the rates of his own District. This was done; the office in Calcutta however, forgetting that the plan was their own production, sent a tremendous wigging to the unfortunate Executive Engineer, because the arrangement of the buildings inside the jail was 'contrary to all precedent.'"

It is needless to dwell on the more prominent results of the present system, as displayed in the recent exposures at Allahabad, Poonah, Nusseerabad, and elsewhere. From all deliberate share in the waste and peculation which have turned Lord Dalhousie's great creation into a Department of ill, or at least ill-famed, Works, Colonel Tyrrell repeatedly absolves the superior officers of that department. He declares that, "as a class, no more honest, honourable, and hard-working public servants" are to be found, although the Department itself, as a whole, presents to practised and impartial eyes "a fearful spectacle of corruption and incapacity." The ultimate cause of such a state of things is ascribed, not to any moral or intellectual shortcomings of those in power, but to the notion that "among a people in such an inferior state of civilisation, clever amateurs of the dominant race must be quite competent to perform every public function." Among these "clever amateurs" he appears to include Sir R. Temple, who as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces "never ceased to cavil at the small amount of work performed" in Colonel Tyrrell's district, complaining that enough money was not expended there, as if the extent of outlay determined the extent or quality of the work done. We fear that in this respect Sir R. Temple by no means stands alone. Another type of the clever amateur prevails, we are told, among the military engineers, who are sure to be good mathematicians, but "are not, as a rule, practically trained men." The Ganges Canal, of which Lord Dalhousie was so proud, and for which Sir Proby Cautley gained his knighthood, is once more cited as a lamentable monument of amateur engineering. It was designed, it seems, "in defiance of the first principles of hydraulics." Into the merits of that old controversy it is not for us to enter, but we have a strong impression that Sir Proby was not altogether worsted in his passage of arms with Sir Arthur Cotton. With regard to the Godavery Works on the other hand, Colonel Tyrrell has no doubt valid grounds for asserting that much time and money were wasted in blundering attempts to complete the work begun by the able engineer who planned the great anicut across the river.

Colonel Tyrrell's complaints of the incapacity and class pride displayed by the Royal Engineers in India may be as just as they are certainly bitter, but the question of their justice cannot be settled offhand. That great jealousy exists between the older and younger branches of the same service cannot be denied, any more than the tendency of the older branch to look down upon its rival of yesterday. It must however be remembered that charges of incapacity have been brought with equal loudness and stronger likelihood against the civil engineers also. It is more to the purpose to follow Colonel Tyrrell in his plans for remodelling the service to which he lately belonged. That the higher grades of that service should be thrown open to other than Royal Engineers, is a proposition which commends itself, in view of the steady growth of the civil element in the Public Works Department. There ought to be no monopoly of the best things in a department recruited from so many different sources. Fair play should be given not only to the civil members of the present body, but to native candidates for employment also. The great engineering talent of the natives speaks out through many an ancient building, tank, and canal, which all our boasted science fails to surpass. Colonel Tyrrell would next reduce the number of grades in the department, in order to define and fix responsibility. Instead of a twofold order of chief and superintending engineers, he would have only one authority between the Executive Engineer and the Government, namely, the Consulting Engineer, whose past experience should enable him to guide and oversee the work doing by the Executive Officers in his Circle, without reducing in any way their special responsibilities. This officer, who would be entirely responsible for the construction of all works sanctioned by the Government, "should tabulate and store up for the future all information of every sort likely to be useful," and should meet his executive engineers on a footing of perfect confidence and practical equality. To each of these superior Circles should be attached a Controller of Accounts, and the accounts themselves should be of the simplest description. Those kept by the Executive Engineer should be made up every half-year for the supervision of the Government. No large work should be even begun, until money enough for its completion or at least for its continuance to some given point could be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer. Here at any rate Colonel Tyrrell hits a huge blot in the present system. How much loss is yearly caused to the State by the sudden stoppage of works in progress, we dare not guess, but the yearly sum-total must amount to tens of thousands of pounds.

The Executive Engineer would be immediately responsible for the execution of any work already sanctioned in his district. For any laxness on his part the Consulting Engineer should call him to account, and if need were, he might be removed from his post. The Head of the Department might be aided by a Council of one Military and two Civil Engineers. By means of reforms like these an immense saving, both of time and money, could no doubt be assured, at a heavy discouragement to that organised corruption which has long caused the whole Department to stink in the public nostrils. Whether Colonel Tyrrell's proposals are the best that could be adopted, we do not care to decide; but certain it is that the Service, as it now exists, needs a good deal of reforming before it can ever answer as it should the real purpose of its creation.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—It is intended to hold the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in November next. The number of troops to be present is estimated at 15,000.

Correspondence.

THE PORT BLAIR CONVICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph copied from your paper into the *Times* of the 6th inst., which contains some by no means flattering reflections upon those responsible for proper discipline amongst the convicts at the Andaman Islands.

The managers of the *Times* and of the *Echo* newspapers have, upon my request, at once made known to the public that Col. Barnett Ford, a late superintendent at Port Blair, and whose name, from an administration of several years, is identified with that settlement, ceased to occupy the post early in 1868, when ill-health obliged him to come to England.

As he carried with him the warm approbation of his superiors, Lord Napier and Sir Arthur Phayre, then Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and as he is not now in this country, I trust to your sense of justice (you having originated the paragraph) to allow his brother to point out in your columns to all who might otherwise draw a mistaken conclusion from what has been printed, that the facts here mentioned conclusively show that these strictures on more recent events at the Andamans cannot apply to Colonel Ford.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Union Club, 12th June, 1871. GERARD FORD.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PATNA TRIALS.

The *Indian Mirror* holds that there is scarcely a well-wisher of the British rule in the country who will not deplore the judgment of the High Court in the matter of the application made for the transfer of Ameer Khan's case from Patna to Calcutta, which was refused on Thursday (11th). We have nothing to do with the legal accuracy of the decision, for even the admission of that will not convince the public that the share which rightly belongs to the Government in contributing to that result is consistent with the dignity and moderation which ought to characterise its movements. No one for a moment doubts that the strenuous opposition of the learned Advocate-General was directly prompted by the Supreme Government, which has thus taken upon itself the responsibility of inaugurating the trial with a step which at once places it at variance with public opinion. We are aware that the Government here is in a position, and seldom hesitates taking advantage of its position, to defy public opinion, and in a certain sense this may be occasionally a great convenience; but it is only a Government habitually regardful of and supported by public opinion which finds itself always strong, and capable of doing a great many things which absolutism would never dream of attempting. No one has any doubt of the thorough disposition on the part of the public of India, meaning thereby both the European community and those scattered sections of the native population which have begun taking an intelligent interest in public affairs—that the Government should have the means of getting at the root of this Wahabee business, and that unsparing and vigorous measures should be taken for stamping out a constantly recurring cause of suspicion and disloyalty in the midst of our peace and security. No sane man in the country but feels it a monstrous scandal that from our quiet and well-ordered occupations during a period of uninterrupted tranquillity and progress throughout the Empire, we should be startled by the repeated endeavours of hair-brained fanatics to promote sedition and rebellion against constituted authority. It has for years, ever since the Wahabee movement came to light, been the common sentiment throughout India that its authors and abettors should be unremittingly pursued to the bitter end. But there has also been the apprehension that the Wahabee affair, like the mutiny, might be perverted to purposes of selfish greed by men who knew too well how to wait upon Providence. An indefinable sense of something wrong has been abroad, a half-formed fear that capital was, in some quarter or another, being made out of the long-continued cry after traitors and rebels. Of course Government is not answerable if people choose to admit all sorts of foolish delusions into their heads. But the conduct of Government has not been absolutely immaculate from beginning to end. This man, Ameer Khan himself, has been kept nearly two years in confinement without legal warrant, at the mere will of the Governor-General, on the information of a policeman whose occupation would be gone if the Wahabee hunt was over. In addition to this, any undue anxiety to have the trial managed in a way *supposed to be* favourable to the conclusion desired by the Government, would enhance the distrustful feeling that Government was playing into hands which were adroit as well as unscrupulous. It is our duty to say that the opportunity has been missed of disabusing the public mind in a very serious matter, and that the neglect to do so will be sensibly made apparent in the appreciation that will be accorded to the verdict that may be obtained from the Patna Court.

COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks there can be no doubt that the principal item in the working expenses of Indian Railways is the cost of fuel. The East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways show a better balance sheet than the lines of the Madras and Bombay presidencies, not because they are managed more cheaply, but because they command cheaper fuel. At present mineral fuel is too dear, and wood too scarce, to permit of anything like uniformity of rates on the Indian lines. When, therefore, the head of the Government shows that extensive and costly lines, running through populous and fertile districts, fail to meet half the amount of the guaranteed interest on their capital, he discloses a state of things which every man in India has an interest in reforming. It is this fact, indeed, which lends such importance to Colonel Applegath's searches for coal in the Madras Presidency, and which has made the discoveries of mineral fuel in the Chanda valley a subject for national congratulation. This being so, the public would readily forgive the Government were it to push on with energy and vigour the researches which now fall to the lot of private individuals, or zealous officials on tour. Why cannot the Government cut itself far from red tape, and decide the question between the Geological Department and Colonel Applegath? Red tape requires that the inquiry should be entrusted to the Geological Department, but with all respect for red tape, we think precedent might, in such a case, be wisely and usefully set aside. The question has now dragged itself on for a length of time which would be impossible, considering the interest at stake, in any country save India, and, perhaps, office-ridden Russia. It is high time the Government did in many parts of Central India what it is doing in the Chanda Valley. In the spring of 1870 coal was found at Chanda, in the spring of 1871 at Wurrora. Next spring it will probably be found close to the railway, and in the course of a generation or so, the western limit of the coal series may be discovered by some enthusiastic official, whose geological tendencies have been quickened by a coal craze on the part of his superiors. Considering India pays £1,800,000 per annum for railway interest, with a prospect of paying more, she would bear with equanimity any reasonable expense for discovering the extent of her coal measures. Railways are to run through Central India west of the Chumbul, yet, although coal is known to exist in the Gwalior territories, no effort is made to ascertain the extent of the beds. Coal is found in Rewah, close to the Jubbulpore branch line; that is in a position which might have an important bearing on the working of the upper section of the East India line, and of the Jubbulpore extension of the G.I.P., yet no effort is made to work the fuel. Native princes are, as a rule, wise enough in all that concerns their own interests to know the value of coal mines, and would scarcely make difficulties if they found the Government were in earnest. With cheaper fuel we should have cheaper rates, and with cheaper rates an increase of traffic, and a larger contribution towards the sum due for interest on railway capital. The Government would do well to push its inquiries with more zeal and more heart. A year is far too long a time to be wasted in the exploration of one district. It is a proof, in fact, that the work is being done by an agency absurdly insufficient for the purpose, unless it is intended that the search for coal shall last as long as the Geological Survey, and be completed, just as some means of doing without mineral fuel shall have been adopted in Europe.

IS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO SUPPORT SHERE ALI?

The *Calcutta Examiner* observes that speculation is starting up as to the course the Government of India will adopt should Yacoob Khan, as seems not unlikely, become master of Candahar, and consequently of the better portion of the dominions now ruled by his father, the Ameer. Will Government then open its purse-strings and send Shere Ali about one and a-half as much money as would bridge the Hoogly? If it fails to do so the Ameer will not fail to bear in mind that in his hour of need, when the very knowledge that he had received a subsidy from the British would have attached the wavering and venal sirdars to his cause, the only aid he received from his wealthy and powerful ally of the Umballa interview, was an expression of advice and good-will. On the other hand, if a large subsidy were sent, and the fact to transpire, it is not improbable that the taunt would be heard that that was all that had been gained by the abandonment of the policy of "masterly inactivity;" and it is further not at all certain that if the course of subsidising were once fairly entered on that subsidy would not have to follow subsidy for a period of years. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to avow our conviction that Shere Ali ought to be assisted, and substantially; that is, if the "situation" in Afghanistan be really as is generally believed; for, be it remembered, there has been no official intelligence vouchsafed to the press of a date so late as that on which Yakoob Khan is represented

according to one account, to have made himself master of Herat by force of arms; according to another, to have been welcomed into that city and proclaimed its ruler by the inhabitants without having had occasion to strike a blow. There is no doubt that the alliance with Shere Ali was and is of value to both England and India. When Prince Gortschakoff recently so unexpectedly re-opened the Black Sea question everybody felt it was well that such an alliance existed; and it is something more than a probability that were the Indian Government to lose all influence in Afghanistan, ten years would not have elapsed before the Russians would occupy in that country a position not dissimilar to that they now occupy in Bokhara. To prevent such a contingency would, we need hardly say, be worth both effort and expenditure; and therefore is it that we say that the Ameer ought now to have our substantial aid. Our troops he would not ask for; for to invite the British into Afganistan would be to marshal the whole population of the country against himself. Whatever Shere Ali and his immediate followers may think of us, we have not yet acquired either the confidence or the good will of the Afghan people. They have not forgotten the vengeance inflicted on them in 1842, and still intensely hate and dread the English. It may be, however, that Lord Mayo's Government has not in this matter waited for external urging; but has already, and in the nick of time, sent Shere Ali a portion of the superfluous cash balances. His Highness recently, even when he must have known that Yacoob Khan would soon be advancing on Herat, was unusually careful that kafilas and caravans, *via* the Kyber route, should not be molested by the tribes; and even went the length of systematically establishing posts along that wildest of roads. May it not have been that expecting a "remittance" from Peshawur, he had determined it should run no risk of falling into the hands of the tribes of the Pass, who, moreover, as has often happened before, may have been, by their friends at Peshawur, advised that a grand treasure would shortly pass their way on its road to Cabul?

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The *Madras Times* remarks that the peculiar cleverness of natives is exactly what we should expect from the sons of native women. A native girl is an exceedingly sharp little creature, and there is abundant evidence to those who have watched natives attentively of the inherent cleverness of native women. They are quick at perceiving your meaning, deft and handy at anything they have to do, considering their very small practice, sharp at money matters, patient, hard-working and industrious. These are the very traits which one discovers in their sons, only largely developed by culture and habit. The native man is clever at figures and routine work, plodding and patient he is his mother all over, only the poor creature has not had her natural gifts exercised, and he has been given the opportunity of developing them fully. There is therefore nothing surprising in the fact of the peculiar cleverness of natives, but on the contrary it would be strange were they not what they are. It should be now our aim to develop the traits of female character which we have referred to, to the full, and by education to enlarge the minds, improve the sentiments, and do away with the prejudices, superstitions and follies of native women. This task once accomplished we may expect to see a very different race of men to that which now exists in India. Educated mothers would instil into their sons honourable feelings in childhood, direct their minds to elevated objects, and give their boys a proper respect and regard for the other sex instead of, as is the case now, bringing them up to think lightly of lying and deceit, to worship money and to look upon women as little better than beasts of burden. They would, in the natural course of things, as their own minds expanded and they began to see matters by the light of civilisation and knowledge, desire that their sons should do so likewise, and the consequence would be a greater assimilation of the native to the European as each generation passed away. In fact, it seems to us that the education of women will do more to really benefit the people of India than everything else in the way of instruction put together. It is useless cramming the youth of India with scholarship if you do not provide them with *minds*. A man may learn a great deal from books, but yet be a veritable ass. He may be able to give you historical facts but be utterly incapable of applying them; he may repeat poetry by the volume, yet be utterly unable to understand it or appreciate a single simile; he may jabber by the hour in grandiloquent language on politics, the art of government, or any other kindred subject, and yet at a pinch or in a difficulty be as helpless as an infant. What, then, is required is to give the natives of India minds capable of grasping grand ideas, flinging aside follies, and indulging in wide and liberal views and sentiments—and this can best be done by improving the reasoning faculties of their mothers. Just as in breeding animals if you desire to perpetuate some good trait, you carefully select time after time females in which that trait is conspicuous, so must you act with regard to men. You must educate the girls of this generation, and you will to a certainty by their means introduce girls into the world in the next generation, whose minds will be more capable of improvement than those of their mothers, and who being educated themselves will have sons superior in every way to their own brothers, and so on *ad infinitum*. The progress in expansion of mind from one generation to another may be small, but it will be sure, therefore every well wisher of India should by all means in his power help on the good work of introducing books and study into the zenana, and among native women generally, while Government and those who are entrusted with the task of educating the people will in our opinion be guilty of a positive crime if they do not further the movement in every possible way.

Bengal.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

The first general meeting of this institution assembled on May 16, in Herr Von Goldstein's rooms at Benmore, Simla, for the purpose of electing a council and secretary, and for the passing of the rules of the institution.

This society has only recently come into existence. Its design, as detailed in the prospectus, is the discussion and publication of all questions of general professional interest; with a view to the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature, and to get access to such experience of officers as, for want of some convenient channel of communication, has hitherto been lost. In order fully to carry out this object, a journal is to be published in connection with the institution, to which members and others will be invited to contribute.

The meeting was numerously attended, and was presided over by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

His lordship, in opening the business of the evening, addressed the committee as following:—

"Gentlemen,—The establishment of this institution supplies a want which has been very much felt in India. I heartily congratulate Col. MacGregor on the success which has so far attended his very spirited and praiseworthy effort to effect an object that will afford occupation and encouragement to many of our brother officers and members of the services and community, information to others, and will tend greatly to the benefit of the services at large, and, through them, to the Government which they serve and maintain.

"It has not been from lack of materials that such an institution has not heretofore obtained a permanent existence. I believe there is no service in the world which contains more talent or more varied opportunities of gaining knowledge and experience than that of her Majesty's armies in India. The officers of her Majesty's British regiments bring contributions from every clime and country that is under the rule of Great Britain. In India men isolated and severed from the means and appliances of the stored knowledge of Europe have opened for themselves new trains of thought, have invented ways of attaining the objects and results which they desired, and have gained mental power and originality in the exercise.

"We have representatives of the service in every kind of administration and employment. In the telegraph, railways, and political employ; in education; in dealing with every variety of wild tribes; in every clime and country. We have sent one officer to England to put the Mint in order, and another to administer the engineering departments of her Majesty's dockyards, and we have also sent some good governors of colonies out of India. It is impossible that service so employed should fail in an abundant supply of facts, knowledge, and experience, which may be usefully recorded and preserved in the pages of this journal. Efforts have been made from time to time to effect this desirable object, but the distances, the slow postal communication, and the extension of our possessions and stations as we advanced over the continent of India have been against it.

"One very valuable journal, called the *Military Repository*, edited by a Major Parlby, had, many years ago, a short existence, but it showed how a subaltern of artillery at Dum-Dum invented a rival to the Congreve Rocket, and how a Colonel Pearse, of the Bengal Artillery, marched a field force through the hostile states of the then little known continent of India to assist Sir Eyre Coote in the Deccan. I hope that some opportunity may be found of recovering that journal for the library of this institute.

"The *Calcutta Review*, though mainly occupied with miscellaneous and general subjects, has given us valuable articles on the army, some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims. The professional paper on Indian engineering published at Roorkee is admirably conducted by Colonel Medley, but is occupied with engineering subjects. We require a journal devoted more especially to the discussion of, and mutual instruction in, the tactics and strategy of the warfare of the day. We are now arrived at a period of great changes in the art of war, and we require every information that can assist us in meeting the demands of the time. Independent of, and separate from, that consideration, we have the change in the material of the army, in accordance with the advance of the class of people from whom it springs, and we require to modulate our administration of that material to keep pace with the civilisation of the day. The youngest officer in the army has an important trust in the training of the men entrusted to his care, who may be greatly affected for good or ill by the teaching and example that he may give them. Still more the senior officers have a

greater and more important trust in the instruction and education of the officers junior to them.

"Many a valuable lesson in these duties may be learnt from the journal of a well-conducted institution such as we hope that this may be. Much valuable information may be preserved in its pages which now passes away with the daily press, and there are very few subjects which will not be benefited by temperate and well-regulated discussion.

"In the subordinate ranks of the army there is an amount of ability and acquirements which would surprise those who have never sought it, and I am very glad to learn from the proposals which have been put forward, that it is intended to admit non-commissioned officers and soldiers to contribute to the journal, and to attend the lectures of the institution.

"It is to be regretted that circumstances do not admit of a more central place for the meetings of the institution, but while perhaps there may be some objections to Simla, there were few places where a large number of officers are brought together.

"It will, I hope, be quite practicable to hold meetings of the institution wherever a large assembling of officers may take place, either at the Presidency or at camps of exercise. I trust that the pages of the journal will be ever kept free from all party or sectional bias, and that officers and soldiers will freely use them for the discussion of subjects in which they believe they can give useful information.

"With my very best wishes for the success of the institute, and my obligations, as head of the army, to Colonel Maegregor for the praiseworthy efforts he has made to establish the institution, I commend it to the support of the army of India."

The election of a council and secretary was then proceeded with, after which the rules of the institution were considered, and, with some few amendments, passed by the committee.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Major-General Norman for the admirable way in which his Lordship conducted the business of the committee.—*Englishman.*

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, *May* 13.—Last evening the plaintive notes of the "Dead March" attracted my attention, and I found that the funeral procession of Lieutenant General Innes, one of Simla's most esteemed inhabitants, was passing. The General, I find, met his death by injuries caused by a fall down a place some fifteen or sixteen feet deep; a sort of platform raised on which stands his house, "Hugh's Dell," the one in which he resided. He was, it seems, attending to some of his botanical specimens, he being very fond of plants, and stepped back a little too far, and was precipitated over the edge of the platform, which was not protected in any way, not even by a railing. The Volunteer Corps, of which he was the Colonel Commandant, formed the firing party; almost the whole corps turned out to do a last honour to the earthly remains of their much-esteemed colonel; and very sad and solemn the procession appeared moving at a very slow pace, the doleful strains of the "Dead March" played by the Governor-General's band, reverberating among the hills. The body was consigned to the grave at about six o'clock; the Rev. Mr. Crofton, our new clergyman, reading the burial service. The ceremony closed with three rounds fired by the firing party. The streets were thronged with spectators; indeed I had no idea Simla contained such a number of inhabitants; all the roads commanding even a distant view of the route taken by the funeral procession was lined three or four deep. We are having most unusual weather just now; clouds and rain, with an occasional shower of hail, visit us almost every day. The atmosphere is in consequence rather chilly at times. It has been blowing rather hard, too.

BAREILLY, *May* 15.—Mr. Hearne has been released on bail by the Judge, but his case is still pending. I am not in a position to say whether the sentence passed by the magistrate will be cancelled or confirmed by Mr. Vansittart. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be here, as I understand, on the 19th instant, and also Mr. Inglis, who never fails to be present on any occasion when his Honour is pleased to visit us. On the night of the 9th instant we had a very heavy shower, and the weather in consequence became cool, but for two days there has been a sudden change, and it is now very hot. Dust-storms are common things, as we get them daily. I am not weatherwise, yet I fancy there will be rain shortly.

LANDOUR, *May* 14.—A great shower of hailstones fell on the 6th; heavy rain, thunder and lightning on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. The road railings are very shaky, and require to be repaired. Accidents have occurred, and deaths, both in cantonment and at Mussoorie, have happened through people trusting to their security. The horizontal *bullees* that are just put in will not remedy the evil. The piles and the foundation generally give way, and they require replacing and repairing. General Travers and party are hunting up tigers in the Dhoon. I have not heard of their success. They must have rather wet weather, which will, I fear, spoil their sport.

MEERUT, *May* 15.—The frequent dust-storms and rain so universal of late is the cause of our mild weather at present, and the continued easterly wind portends another storm. The exodus to the mountains has only just commenced, and the portly manager of the Amalgamated Dak Company is looking cheerful at the harvest in store, whose motto is "make hay while the sun shines," no matter what the vituperation or thanks of the public may be. Several clerks and others attached to the secretariat N. W. P. are daily passing through this for Nynee Tal, and complain bitterly of the exorbitant rates brought about by Mr. G—'s amalgamated scheme, which compels the majority to proceed by canal shigram. I regret to record the demise last night at Gee's hotel of Lieutenant K. M. E. Kerr, of the 96th Regiment from Dinapoor, who was ordered to Mussoorie by the doctors on account of diseased liver; he was certainly accompanied by a European soldier, but want of nourishment and rest caused entire prostration, and he arrived at the hotel just in time to expire in strong convulsions. I had occasion lately to go to see the "Asylum for the Poor," for which place handsome donations are made by the public, and I must say I was sadly disappointed with its state. The man in charge with his buxom companion occupy the *pucka kothee*, and apparently drive a trade in rabbits and poultry. Our worthy deputy-collector (of income-tax notoriety), who is *charge d'affaire*, with an inherent dread of leprosy, drives as far as the gate once or so during the season, cosily seated in his buggy, inquires about the inmates (probably the ducks), takes a distant panoramic view, and for fear of infection drives home in haste; no wonder that the distressed Christians are so importunate when ordered to the "poor-house." I hope this may meet the eye of our worthy chaplain, and that he will also lecture a certain class of his congregation who profane the Sabbath by not only witnessing but dire ting an arena of savages displaying their gymnastics in violation of the most sacred Christian principles.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE GARROW HILLS.—The *Hindoo Patriot* warns the Government that "a cloud is gathering on the Garrow Hills." A chuprassie belonging to the Topographical Survey came upon a drinking party of Garrow men and attempted to take a sword away from one of them. The hill-men seized the chuprassie, bound his hands and feet, and then chopped off his head.

NATIVE LOYALTY.—The *Lucknow Times*, referring to the infamous article in *Reynolds' Miscellany* relative to the death of the infant son of the Prince of Wales, says that "no Hindoostanee would subscribe to such a diabolical paper." "If the people of England," it continues, "bear no love towards our revered Queen, we entreat her to abandon England and come and reside in India, enthroned in the hearts of her Hindoostanee subjects."

A PLEA FOR NATIVE INNS IN CALCUTTA.—The necessity of inns or caravanserais for the accommodation of native travellers in Calcutta is commented upon by the *Akbar-i-Alam*. The writer states that it is surprising that a rich place like the City of Palaces should not have a single inn for native travellers, and complains that the wealthy inhabitants of the city spend large sums of money in constructing tanks and temples, while they will not contribute to building caravanserais.

THE "WAHABEE" CASE.—The *Englishman* understands that Mr. O'Kinealy is to conduct the trials at Patna without the assistance of any barrister, and it can only presume that "the reason why this course has been pursued is that the Government has such a thorough belief in its action in the matter that it can afford to trust the issue to the ordinary procedure of the Court trying the case. It is not unnatural that it should be anxious to avoid even the appearance of too zealous prosecution." The Calcutta *Examiner* says:—"It is now admitted that there is no chance of the great cross-examiner, Serjeant Ballantyne, taking part in the proceedings (at Patna), and we regret having been instrumental to the circulation of the report that that learned gentleman was coming out. We had every reason to deem the information we received on the subject thoroughly reliable, and though it turns out not to have been so, we take no blame."

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—The arrogance of the Calcutta University finds a fitting answer in the flourishing state of the Punjab College, and the enthusiasm with which the scheme has been not only received but supported by the people of the province. Better evidence could hardly be found of the spurious character of the education we have succeeded in diffusing in Bengal than the unwillingness of the country to pay for it. Since the 1st January, 1870, the Endowment Fund of the Punjab College has increased from Rs. 89,035 to Rs. 3,02,000, and the income from all sources has risen from Rs. 22,680 to Rs. 42,220. Yet this is a country which has only lately escaped from the devastating influence of native rule, which has not a permanent settlement, and whose people have hitherto been more addicted to war than to the study of science and languages. Our contemporary gives a long list of fellowships and scholarships which native munificence has enabled the College to offer the students; and the day seems to be not far distant when this local institution will rival the omnivorous C. U. in the magnitude of its operations. That in their success it will contrast favourably with it we have not a shadow of doubt.—*Englishman.*

ALLAHABAD.—Colonel Fraser, C.B., our new Chief Engineer, seems to have been very popular in British Burmah. The few days preceding his departure were one long ovation, and even now that he has gone the papers are full of his praises. If only for the lighthouses he built, and especially that triumph of engineering on the Alguada Reef, Colonel Fraser deserves the eulogies he has received. —*Pioneer*.

THE EX-NAWAB OF OUDH.—With reference to the claim against the Government by the ex-Nawab of Oudh of between thirty or forty lakhs of rupees, the *Lawrence Gazette* remarks that the ex-Nawab has allowed a period of sixteen years to elapse without bringing forward any claim, and expresses its opinion that if the Government were to extend to the nobility the rules of limitation barring a civil action, it would no longer be troubled with questions of this kind.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT KERR.—The Meerut correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* records the demise, on the night of the 14th inst., at Gee's Hotel, of Lieutenant K. M. E. Kerr, of the 96th Regiment, from Dinapore, who had been ordered to Mussoorie by the doctors on account of diseased liver. "He was certainly accompanied by a European soldier, but want of nourishment and rest caused entire prostration, and he arrived at the hotel just in time to expire in strong convulsions."

ATTACK BY PRISONERS ON CAPTAIN CADELL, V.C.—We are sorry to learn from the Agra paper of a murderous attack upon Captain Cadell, V.C., the Political Agent at Ulwar, by certain of the prisoners in the jail there. A body of imprisoned Thakoors attacked him, and maltreated him as much as they could maltreat a gentleman not in the habit of submitting to much of that sort of thing. All the guard that accompanied him but two men and the jailor, of course, vanished. In a little time the disturbance was quelled, and the triangles and the cat were in much requisition for some time after. The gallant officer is not much the worse for the treatment he experienced, but the Thakoors are.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The *Indian Mirror* hears it is the intention of the Home Government to abolish the Indian Medical Service as a separate field of professional employment, and to amalgamate it with the British Medical Service in general. "This well-conceived medical arrangement," remarks that paper, "will obviate one invidious duty, that of necessarily admitting successful native candidates to the Covenanted Medical Service of this country. For if Indians will still persevere to compete in the periodical examinations and happen to pass, they will have as much chance of being appointed in India as in Canada or the Victorian Islands, as in all probability will be posted in the latter places. This is a nice prospect for our ambitious young medicos."

CHARGE OF COWARDICE BEFORE THE LOSHAIS.—It is reported that the men of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, lately tried for cowardice before the enemy, have been acquitted. The *Indian Daily News* thinks "it is to be regretted that the president of the court-martial was not an officer of a British corps. The desire to see ourselves as others see us is greatly facilitated by deputing the duty to others. The Englishmen present with the sepoys of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry swore that those soldiers fled the moment the enemy turned upon them, but the Court ruled that there was no evidence to prove that the subadar did not use a wise discretion in permitting the retreat. Probably not. Evidence to establish the necessity of courage is always difficult to obtain. The Englishmen, being police officers only, could not, of course, be supposed to know all the efficacy of a retrograde movement." According to the *Indian Mirror* the Court decided that the alleged "cowardice" was "a simple case of retreat, and the subadar in command wisely used his discretion in ordering it.

"THE CHEESE."—Under the title of "The Cheese," the last number of *All the Year Round* discusses the origin of a well-known modern popular phrase used to designate anything particularly adapted to the test of those employing it. The conclusion arrived at by the writer is in favour of the view which refers the expression to a Hindustani parentage. That philology should dispense with the aid of history is only excusable when there is no history to help it. In the present case it has no such excuse. No doubt the expressions "that's the cheese" and "that's the thing" are nearly synonymous; and no doubt *chiz*, or *cheez*, is the Hindustani for *thing*. A coincidence of this kind is, however, very poor proof; and in the present case it is not the best proof. That Anglo-Indians should have introduced this piece of slang into their mother-tongue would be much less improbable if they had ever been in the habit of using the Hindustani word *chiz* in the same way in India. But there is no evidence whatever that they were in the habit of expressing their approval of a thing by calling it "the *chiz*" before "the cheese" became current slang in the mother-country. Indeed, the combination would, it strikes us, be quite contrary to the genius of Anglo-Indian slang. We fear, therefore, that the additional dignity which the writer in *All the Year Round* claims for the phrase on the ground of an Indian origin must be abandoned.—*Englishman*.

GENERAL BALFOUR ON THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES. — General Balfour is not so very far wrong. But then he writes in ignorance of many facts. It is true that there have been reductions in the strength of the British and native armies serving in India. It is no less true that a transport service has been created which costs India, as a current charge, over £100 for every soldier moved between country and country, and well-nigh £200 of the prime cost of the transport vessels is imported into the account. The job is an Imperial job, in the interest of her Majesty's Navy; and the Government of India has not, so far as we know, had the courage to oppose it. It is also true that the charge of the maintenance of the Staff Corps is little short of double what it was when General Balfour was in India. A higher physique and discipline in the native army has rendered unavoidable a larger invaliding, with corresponding increase of establishment and expenditure. In the three items mentioned General Balfour will find a considerable part of the missing two millions sterling. We consider that his estimate of three millions sterling, as representing the reduction which should have been effected in the military expenditure of India, between 1862 and 1871, as excessive. That large reductions have been carried out is established by the fact that the sums economised now go to meet charges which had no existence in General Balfour's day. We do not defend the new charges.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.—The following regarding the Indian Artillery has reached the *Pioneer* by the English mail "from a generally well-informed source":—"The field officers to be employed with the reserve forces have been selected with a view to their special fitness, and are all from the old list. The field officers of the reduced Indian brigades could not be employed, being actually in India. The committee (Captain Vivian's) was assembled to devise some means of removing the block in the old list, and had no instructions to go into the question of promotion in the three separate Indian lists, the terms and conditions of retirement of officers on those lists being governed by the Government of India. The stoppage of promotion caused by the reduction of E Brigade R.H.A. and 25th Brigade R.A. will not be wholly borne by the Bombay and Bengal lists, the old list having already absorbed three lieutenant-colonels, eight captains, and five second captains. The promotion in the old list consequent on the above will be Colonel Ady, now eighth for promotion to major-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, now eighth for promotion to regimental colonel; Captain Bolton, now eighteenth for promotion to lieutenant-colonel; second Captain Knox, now twenty-eighth for promotion to captain; Lieutenant Noyes, now twenty-eighth for promotion to second captain. The block will be still further reduced by the late grant of £5,000 for this purpose. There is no intention to aid the old Indian lists in improving their promotion. Thus they are utterly ruined unless the Indian Government come to their rescue. No time this mail to draw comparisons, but we in England are savage at the suppression which this promotion in the old lists must subject the Indian lists to. Will send comparative statement as soon as all these promotions are gazetted."

HOW EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA ARE MANAGED.—In India earthquakes endeavour to fulfil the journalistic function which monster gooseberries so meritoriously discharge at home. As the rising of Parliament is the signal for the appearance of abnormal vegetables in the English papers, so we have always found the long dull months of the hot weather the most prolific of subterraneous disturbances here. Before many weeks are over, we look forward with well-grounded hopes to our usual summer crop of earthquake-correspondents, and meanwhile we commend to the notice of these accurate and friendly observers the following explanation of their favourite phenomenon. It is the Hindu theory of earthquakes, which, though doubtless well known to many, may be new to some of our readers, and of which we are reminded by coming across it in Mr. Westland's recently-published report on Jessore. It appears then, that the world is supported on the head of a serpent, who in his turn rests upon a tortoise. Now, this serpent has many heads—a thousand at least—and after a little time he naturally begins to have a headache in the one which supports the world. He relieves himself by transferring the weight from the sore head to the next one, and it is the motion of this transference which causes the earthquake. It is not, however, the material weight of the earth that wearies the serpent, but it is the weight of the sin on it. In the good days of old it took a long time—twelve years and more—to run up the amount of sin necessary to produce a headache. But in these degenerate days a year or two suffices, and earthquakes are hence of more frequent occurrence than they were of old. When the sceptical Englishman asked, if the serpent rested on the tortoise, on what did the tortoise rest, he was told that it rested on nothing. Thereupon he objected that the agency of the tortoise and the serpent seemed to him somewhat superfluous, since if the tortoise could rest on nothing, the earth might equally rest upon nothing. But his interlocutor the little Brahman boy's philosophy was deeper than that it should fail before so obvious an argument, and the English caviller was told that the earth being material could not rest on nothing, but the tortoise being an avator or incarnation of Vishnu stood in need of no support. The unbeliever's objections were silenced, and he accepted the revelation.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY.—We (*Pioneer*) understand that the question of an augmentation to the corps of Royal Engineers is again thrown into abeyance. The War Department a few months ago agreed to the proposal of the Indian authorities to add two additional battalions

for Indian service. This amount was shortly afterwards reduced to one battalion, and now the Secretary of State for War finds himself unable to come to any conclusion in the matter pending the general question of the re-organisation of the British Army. The truth is, utter chaos obtains at present at the War Office, which appears simply unable to do anything but suspend action upon every matter coming before it, and the Royal Engineers must now share the state of incertitude as to their future which obtains in all other branches of the army. Meanwhile, however, a large number of supernumerary second captains and subalterns have been appointed in anticipation of the proposed augmentation—a state of things which does not intend to obviate the stagnation in promotion from which that gallant corps is already suffering.—The *Pioneer* hears on good authority that on the approaching abolition of the 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the reduction of field brigades to six batteries each, the following arrangements will be made:—1-25th R.A. will become 7-24th R.A.; 2, 3, 4-25th R.A. will be broken up, and the officers and men absorbed; 5-25th R.A. will become 2-22nd R.A.; B-22nd R.A. will become E-23rd R.A.; G-19th will become F-23rd R.A.; G-16th R.A. will become F-20th R.A.; 5-23rd R.A. will be broken up, and the officers and men absorbed. From this our contemporary gathers that the system of selection recommended by Mr. Cardwell has already been introduced into India; as on no other grounds can it suppose that the 5-25th R.A., after having already passed three years in a hill-station, should be sent home out of its turn, and a senior battery to it (1-25th R. A.) left out here. "The injustice of sending the senior battery to be junior in a junior brigade, and the junior battery to be one of the seniors in a senior brigade, is self-evident." The same paper mentions the fact that the 1-25th (which is to be treated as the junior battery) was formed in the year 1786, and the 5-25th, which is to go home over the head of its elder brother, was not in existence before 1863. —Her Majesty's 11th N.I., at present stationed at Dum Dum, have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Barrackpore, for which station they will leave in about a week. They will be relieved at Dum-Dum by the companies of the 22nd Pubjab N.I. at present in Fort William.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 17. Berlin, Small, Shields; str. Abyssinia, Gray, Bombay.—19. Argonaut, Goraudon, Bourbon; str. Moulmain, Ewart, Akyab; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle. —20. City of Seringapatam, Reiennay, Bombay.—21. Str. Busheer, McKirdy, Moulmain; Knight Companion, Lecraw, London.—22. City of Corinth, Taylor, ——; City of Sparta, Anderson, Glasgow; John O'Gaunt, Greig, London.—23. Countess of Elgin, Krokstedt, Moulmain; Southern Belle, Keen, Banbury; Hindoostan, Coombe, Bombay; str. Lightning, Holliam, Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

May 17. Str. Hindostan; Glenduror.—Strs. Himalaya and Glenartney; Nimrod, British Peer, Royal Alexandra.—19. Str. Madras.—21. Ferdinand de Lesseps.—22. Str. Tanjore; Pak Wan.—23. W. C. L. R.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 20, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 97 4 to 98 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 8 to 98 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 8 to 98 12
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 4 to 113 8
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 14 to 106 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	300 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	123 to 124
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	250 to 300
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— Fr.	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	60 to 62
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or	218 ... 249 to 250
East India Tea Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or	218 ... 236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 167
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	170 to 175
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	330 to 340
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	101 to 102
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 352
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	200 ...	660 to 670
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	78 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	24 to 25

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£3 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 24.—The events of the past week have been very discouraging, and the numerous failures which have occurred in the bazaar have tended to put an almost complete stop to business. It is reported that many more of the dealers are in difficulties, and fresh failures are expected. Under these circumstances, the tone of the market is anything but cheerful, and confidence between buyers and sellers is at an end. In values there is little change to note, except as regards SHIRTINGS, which have had rather a weakening tendency. The TWIST market has been quiet during the best part of the week, but there is a slightly better inquiry for 40's at closing. COLOURED TWIST continues very dull.

Madras.

GENERAL HAINES.—H. E. General Haines (who, we observe, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath) arrived at Madras on Sunday, May 21, to assume command of the army of that presidency. He was received at the station by Major-General Shubrick, who has acted temporarily as Commander-in-Chief, and numerous other officers.

COOLIE EMIGRANTS.—Coolie emigrants, in spite of all the protection given to them, seem to be still unprotected. Some who lately returned to Madras from Port Natal have complained of the treatment they received abroad and of serious infringements of their contract. The Madras Government have taken the matter up.—*Pioneer.*

MEDICAL AID IN RAILWAYS.—The subject of medical aid for travellers suddenly attacked by cholera on railway journeys has come up for consideration in connection with a case which occurred on the South-West line of railway at Coimbatore, and the Sanitary Commissioner in a letter to the Chief Secretary solicits the order of Government on the subject. With the view of providing for the difficulty the Commissioner suggests that, at each station where a railway apothecary resides, a simple hut or shed should be kept for the purpose of housing anyone attacked by cholera or other sudden illness, and that it should be a recognised duty of the railway apothecaries to afford all necessary aid in such cases. As cases of cholera require constant watching and attendance, as well as suitable food and drink, the railway apothecaries should be allowed to provide, without delay, all absolute necessaries, reporting the same to the civil surgeon and collector of the district, and the latter might be authorised to disburse whatever trifling charges had been incurred by the apothecary in the treatment of the case. Provision has already been made for the disbursement by collectors of expenses incurred on account of pauper travellers admitted into civil dispensaries, and probably the funds available for this purpose would be sufficient to meet any small charges incurred on account of railway travellers. The Government of Madras directs that the letter be communicated through the consulting engineer for railways to the managers of the railways in the Presidency, with a view to the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner being carried into effect.—*Friend of India.*

LORD NAPIER'S LECTURE.—Lord Napier on the evening of May 18 delivered a lecture in the Evangelistic Hall on Painting in India. Sir Colley H. Scotland presided, and there was a very large attendance on the occasion, the leading members of the European and native communities being present. There was also a good attendance of ladies. The proceedings of the evening were begun with a short prayer by the Rev. J. Gorton, after which Lord Napier proceeded to deliver his lecture. The language used by the noble lecturer was most eloquent, and the subject was very ably treated. After alluding to the position of the art in Europe and to the influence it had exercised on religious and civil life, his lordship considered what painting has been and is in India. He drew attention to the religious and historical paintings of the Buddhists and to the degradation of the art of painting in India after the time of the Buddhists. The art, he observed, had been practised in a most mechanical spirit. The lecturer touched upon the different forms of painting that had been practised in India, and expressed his conviction that little had been done. He, however, had hopes that the art would yet be practised with success by the natives of this country. His Lordship then discussed the questions as to how the art was to be introduced into India, and how it was to be practised by the natives of this country. After a few observations as to how the art might be introduced into India, his Lordship dwelt at length on the subjects from which the artist could choose to practise. India, he thought, was not wanting in resources for the art. At the conclusion of the lecture Sir Colley Scotland acknowledged the honour and pleasure Lord Napier had conferred on himself (the Chairman) and the meeting by delivering so able and eloquent an address. Sir Colley added that the lecture was fully appreciated. The subject was treated with sparkling eloquence and great ability, and all who had listened to the lecture could not but have experienced the greatest delight. As an essay also the lecture would be found a valuable production. Dr. Jesuasdasen Pillai thanked Lord Napier for his lecture and for the interest he took in the society, and the chairman for having presided.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Str. Hindostan, Roskell, Southampton; Fearless, ——, Boston.—23. Tevoidale, ——, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hannyngton and infant, Miss Hole, Mrs. J. M. Turton, Mr. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Heath and infant, Hon. J. St. Clair, Lieut. S. L. Bagshawe. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Mutukisna, Major and Mrs. Carleton. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and four children, Mr. C. L. Fraser, Mr. H. B. Davenhill. From BRINDISI.—Mr. G. J. Anton, Mr. J. C. Winzer. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. McLaren. From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Beard. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Moore and two children. From BOMBAY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Sweet. From MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Evans. From GALLE.—Mr. Sherfodeen.

DEPARTURES.

May 20. Str. Oriental, ——, Rangoon.—21. Hindostan, Roskell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Alexander, Dr. T. Ringer.

Per str. Oriental.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mrs. L. McIntyre, Rev. W. W. Cox. For RANGOON.—Capt. Chambers, Ens. R. C. Temple.

Commercial.

Madras, May 23, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11⅜ to 1 11½
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11½ to 1 11¾
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,,	at 3 months	1 10½
,, ,,	at sight	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ... 1859 ...	13½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ... 1856-57 ...	5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent.	... ... 1832-33 ...	1¼ dis.
Ditto	... ... 1835-36 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1842-43 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

COTTON.

The latest circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

"DHOLLERAH, *May* 22.—During the early part of the week we had heavy rain, but the weather is now fine again. Arrivals for the past week amounted in all to about 500 candies. The cotton was in most cases very damp, and must have had a considerable quantity of black leaf; it was, however, eagerly bought up.

"BROACH, *May* 24.—The wet stormy weather of last week has been succeeded by bright warm days, but clouds still gather in the evening. Transactions have been of the most trifling nature, the few holders of good cotton being generally disinclined to realise. I do not think we shall receive very much more cotton this season; the late rise in England having had the effect of keeping back the little balance of kupas now remaining in the districts. I quote machine at Rs. 198 to Rs. 199.

"RANDERE.—A few showers have fallen at intervals during the week. The roads being again open, rather more animation is observable in business, and ginning is still being actively carried on. Our agent reports that there is now but little cotton to come forward, even adulterated churka, and a mixture of churka and machine sold as machine, having been cleared away.

WURDAH, *May* 24.—Our arrivals during the week amount to about 100 candies; 1,000 bojahs are yet expected to come forward before the rains commence, but as they are in the hands of patels and petty dealers, the greater part might be kept back if they cannot get buyers at the rates they ask.

OOMRAWUTTEE, *May* 24.—Supplies are falling off, and this, combined with lots of natives being in the market offering for everything, has put rates up considerably. Best selling at equal to Rs. 185, and inferior only a rupee or two less. No appearance of rain yet.

"KHANGAUM, *May* 24.—As anticipated in my last report supplies to the market have increased by 300 candies during the week, 1,500 candies in all having been received. As most of this cotton belonged to Marwaree dealers who could afford to hold it, and were doing so, it is evident the excessively high prices lately ruling here have brought it forward, and that if they continue, which appears most probable, since the interruption of the supplies from Dhollerah and Broach has diverted many orders this way, we shall doubtless have considerable markets until the rain falls. The weather is again as hot as before; the late clouds have entirely disappeared.

"SHEAGAUM, *May* 24.—We have again clear and dry hot weather without any appearance of rain hanging about. Small supplies still continue to come into this market; the only total for the week a little over sixty candies. Native buyers are leaving for Bombay now, and I daresay in another week arrivals to this market will cease. Field labour is progressing rapidly."

Miscellaneous.

A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.—A gentleman, presumably residing in Surat, recommends the formation of a universal language for all India. A common language for the whole population of a country, is, indeed, necessary to foster feelings of patriotism and nationality. In fact, no thoughts and ideas can be exchanged by a whole nation without such a *lingua franca*. But we doubt very much if Hindoostanee will be the fit medium for this purpose.—*Indian Mirror*, May 16.

MUSCAT.—"A new feature of disquietude has," says the *Friend of India*, "been imported into the affairs of Muscat—the Turks, it is said, have reasserted their old claims to Bahrein, Muscat, &c., and with our conflicting authority of Foreign-office, India-office, and Government of India, we are far from as ready to move as we ought to be in an emergency. There is little doubt, however, that a prompt step will be at once taken if any interference is attempted. Syud Toorkee at present is master of the position."

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SHIP FROM BOMBAY.—The ship *Cromwell*, Captain Rohlsen, which arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon, brings a report which would seem to point to the loss of a ship laden with cotton from Bombay. On the 25th inst., when in lat. 15° N., long. 67° E., the *Cromwell* passed a piece of wreck, apparently the side of a ship, painted black, coppered, without ports. Two days previously the captain had seen two bales of cotton floating about, which are described as bearing native marks; and on the same day as the wreck was seen two packages were observed in the water. They were covered with matting, but no marks could be distinguished. The *Cromwell* being under way, and the wreck passing at a good speed, it was impossible to secure it or look for any marks upon it, though it was close alongside.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 27.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—The *Indian Mirror* (organ of the Brahmo Somaj) writes :—"The *Bombay Guardian* perhaps is not aware that there is great difference between Hindoo society in Bombay and Bengal. In Bengal a widow's head is not shaved. Far from being reduced to 'a menial, or regarded as an outcast,' her principal duty is to take the most prominent part, next to the Brahmin, in all the religious ceremonies of the Hindoo home. She is allowed greater liberty and authority, especially when she is of an elderly age, than anybody else in the family. Everybody eats and drinks what she touches or cooks, but the food, like that of a Brahmin, is defiled by another's touch. In times of sickness or misfortune, all members of the family look up to her, and expect from her the help which she almost instinctively renders. As a mother, as a sister, as an aunt, she is of the greatest possible use to the household. She is certainly considered unfortunate, but her misfortune gives her the character of sacredness. It is for this reason we maintain that a widowed Hindoo lady, unless she be widowed in very early age, does not, except in exceptional cases, require to be remarried."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Princess Alexandra, Rowe, Liverpool; Queen of the Lakes, Grosart, Greenock; Charles Bal, Chapman, Liverpool.—21. Str. Ellora, Hector, Hong Kong.—22. H.M.'s str. Scinde, Westbrook, Aden; str. Ethiopia, Scott, Hong Kong; str. Taptee, Morrison, Cutch; Flying Venus, Logan, London.—25. Royal George, Hamilton, Liverpool; Benefactress, Gibbs, Liverpool.—26. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez; str. Koina, Profumo, Jeddah; City of Dublin, Masson, Glasgow; Nalle Pallas, De Khor, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Doorton, Lady Louisa Hall, Mrs. Baynall and child, Mr. R. Warren, Miss Shepherd, Lieut. Coavin, Lieut. Skerrett, Capt. and Mrs. Le Cocq, Mr. Davidson, Mr. B. G. Wallis, Mrs. F. B. Middleton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Garner and two infants, Mr. J. Mariner, Mr. R. J. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Allen, Mrs. Miles. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Connon, Mr. Hughes.

DEPARTURES.

May 20. Str. Simla, Anderson, Aden and Suez; Baron Macaulay, Cunninghum, Liverpool; New Margaret, Wright, Hong Kong; Robert Kerr, Hunter, Liverpool; Algonquin, Jones, Callao; Gatineau, Cunning, Liverpool.—23. Str. Dacca, Patterson, Coast and Calcutta; str. Nada, Winckler, Havre.—24. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, China, &c.; str. Lorne, Butcher, Liverpool; Americana, France, Liverpool; Andaman, Collins, Liverpool.—25. Str. Shiraz, Templeton, Liverpool.—26. Str. Arabia, Crocco, Genoa, &c.; Futteh Allum, Rowthe, Narakel, &c.; Cannanore, Patrovillean, Masulipatam.—27. Mail str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Bwiton. For GENOA.—Mr. D. Giovannoni. For NAPLES.—Mr. G. Cook. For PORT SAID.—Mr. S. Brillman.

Per str. Neera.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. King and child, Mrs. Washington, two Misses Blaney, Mr. Trotter, Professor Crank and three children, Conductor Smith and two children, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. Carr, Mr. Crowe. For SUEZ.—Mr. Kittredge, Mr. A. Thomson. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Martin.

Per P. and O. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. D. Preston and two children, Mr. W. Andrew, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. W. Keir, Lieut. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Strickland and three children, Capt. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Fairlax and two children, Mr. Safe, Capt. and Mrs. Blunt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Helon and three children, Mr. W. Doyle, Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Qrmr. W. Mackie, Lieut. H. W. Trench, Dr. Dickinson, Surg. T. J. Murphy, Lieut. F. J. Ray, Capt.

Higginson, Lieut. Salkeld, Mr. and Mrs. J. Summers, Lieut. C. E. G. Burr, Mr. G. Webb, Mrs. Blake, Mr. T. Cartwright, Master Maidment. For BRINDISI.—Mr. O. Nolke, Mr. W. Shirreff, Major Melliss, Mr. and Miss Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Messrs. H. P. Higginson, Dewing, W. C. Davies, E. Segner, W. W. R. Onslow, Dr. E. Tribe. For SUEZ.—Messrs. J. Simpson, Bishop, and Breul. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Gil Bras, Mr. F. Cardozo.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 27, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)		Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,867)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	Rs. 575
Ditto, New issue (Rs. 100)	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	,, 98¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	,, 106
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	,, 113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s. to £2.

To London—Cotton, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 27.—More business has been done this week than in the preceding one, but the transactions are still on a most limited scale. Prices, however, are quite unchanged, in consequence of stocks generally being light. GREY GOODS continue dull, but prices generally are unchanged. Madapollams are steady, with some inquiry. Long Cloths were taken off at 9 annas per lb. Jaconets are scarce, and in good request, and considerable sales, principally "to arrive," have taken place. BLEACHED GOODS show no change in prices. DYED and PRINTED GOODS continue very dull, and in some descriptions prices are lower. TURKEY RED GOODS continue dull; Plain Cambrics 25-inch 28 yards, Rs. 4-12½ to 5; Dimities, Rs. 4-12. YARNS are steadily inquired for, and an advance of ¼ anna is now obtainable in several numbers. In Turkey Red there has been a strong inquiry, and prices have advanced ¼ to 1 anna upon last week's quotations. METALS: In Copper Braziers a slight improvement in price has taken place. In Iron, Nail Rods, square, have also improved. In other descriptions no transactions reported. COAL continues in the same dull state.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 27.—COTTON: Following the course of Liverpool, the market here, in the earlier part of the week, drooped Rs. 2 to 3 per candy, but latterly it has become very strong, and on receipt of the telegrams of the 26th an advance of Rs. 7 to 10 per candy took place. The business, for export, however, done in Bombay during the week is much smaller than we have had to report for some weeks back, the purchases aggregating about 14,000 bales only. The market closes with an advancing tendency. Below we append our quotations, viz.:—

	New.	Per candy.
Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 185 to 186	
Oomrawuttee	178	180
Broach...	178	180
Khandeish	168	170
Dharwar Sawginned	195	198

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The report of the directors states that the gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last amounted to £244,889, of which the passenger traffic contributed £87,659, and the goods traffic £157,230. The working expenses absorbed £198,943, or 81·23 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving a net revenue of £45,946, or 18·77 per cent. The traffic as compared with the corresponding half of 1869 showed an increase in the passenger traffic of £22,932, and in the goods traffic of £40,158. The gross receipts showed an increase of £63,090, and the net revenue an increase of £24,673. Those results were partly due to increased mileage. The opening of the Sutlej Bridge was too late to influence the results of the past half-year's working to any great extent; but now that the whole of the company's system had been placed in direct connection with the East Indian Railway, and unbroken railway communication had been established between Lahore and Mooltan and Delhi, Calcutta, and Bombay, an addition to the traffic might be looked for. The number of passengers conveyed by the company during the past half-year was 903,400, as compared with 732,610 in the same half of 1869. Of the total number carried 900,298 travelled by railway, and 3,102 by the vessels of the flotilla. The traffic was conducted without accident to any passenger. The receipts on capital account to the 31st of December last amounted to £10,287,654, and the balance unexpended to £253,798.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ADAMS, G., tempy. overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Barrackpore div., is perm. app. to the upper subord. estab. in that grade. May 15, No. 152.

BABE, Lieut. D. W. K., assumed charge of the office of offic. 2nd asst. to the Gov. gen.'s Agent for Central India from Capt. J. W. Ridgeway on March 1. May 4.

BERKELEY, Capt. J. C., resumed charge of the office of 2nd asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India from Lieut. D. W. K. Barr. May.

BERNARD, C. E., C.S., comr. of the Nagpore div., Central Provs., services placed, as a tempy. measure, at disposal of the home dept. for employment as an official member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations. May 20.

BISHOP, J., tempy. overseer, attached to the Upper Assam div., is perm. app. to the upper subord. estab. as overseer, 1st grade. No. 153, May 17.

CAMPBELL, Major J. A., assumed charge of the office of superint. of the Nundidroog div. from Capt. T. Clarke on May 4.

CHESTER, Major C. W. R., S.C., lately returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Meerut for gen. duty, at his own request. May 20.

CLARKE, Capt. T., reverted to his app. of offic. sec. to the chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg, relieving Capt. A. W. C. Lindsay. May 4.

COUPER, Sir G. E. W., Bart., C.B., judicial comr. in Oude, is app. to offic. as chief comr. of Oude, in the room of Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B., who has proc. on leave on m.c. to Europe.

EDEN, the Hon. A., offic. chief comnr. of British Burmah, and agent to the gov. gen., assumed charge of his office on April 18.

ENGLE, J. G. A., is app. accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, v. Wood, with effect from April 1.

GONSALVES, R., is app. to the lower subord. estab. as a sub overseer, 1st grade, on probation, and posted to the Dacca div.

GORDON, J. D., C.S.I., judicial comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, to offic. as guardian to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, with effect from March 27, the date on which he received charge of the latter office from Col. G. B. Malleson.

GOODFELLOW, Capt. G. R., offic. political agent in Beghelcund, to be a justice of the peace for British India. May.

HYNDMAN, P. K., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is prom. to exec. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1, 1870.

IMPEY.—The services of Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comnr., 4th class, in the Central Provs., are placed at the disposal of the home dept. with a view to his employ. as offictg. dist. supt. of police, 5th class, in the same province.

LARMINIE, J. S. C., to be a member of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Commillah. May 16.

LITTLEWOOD.—Transfer.—H. R. Littlewood, asst. rev. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 6th div., Lower Provinces, to the 2nd div., Central Provinces, with effect from May 1.

LLOYD.—The services of Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comnr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, are placed temp. at the disposal of the home dept. in view to his appt. as offictg. director of public instruction in British Burmah. May 3. [the abs., on leave, of Bridger. May 17.

LORAINE, W. C., to offic. as 2nd dep. shipping master of Calcutta, during

MANGLES, R. L., v.c., offictg. secy. to the board of revenue in Bengal, to offic. as judicial comnr. of Mysore and Coorg in room of Gordon. Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., assum. charge of the office of offictg. judicial comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, from Major J. A. Campbell on the afternoon of April 4.

MAYNE, Capt. A. G., offictg. cantonment mag. of Mhow, is invested with the powers of a mag. under section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, and of a judge of Small Cause Court under section 6, Act XXII. of 1864. Capt. A. G. Mayne is app. to be a justice of the peace for British India. May 20.

NICOLLS.—Bengal establishment, May 11.—Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., chief engr. and secy. in this dept. for one month, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe on private affairs. Col. Nicolls made over charge of his office this day before noon, as a temp. measure.

PEART, Lieut. and adj. G. R., Bhopal batt., held charge of the Sehore Treasury from Jan. 14 to March 13, during the absence on duty of the political agent of Bhopal.

PITCHER—The services of Lieut. D. G. Pitcher, asst. comr., 3rd class, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Home dept., with a view to his being app. to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow.

RIDGEWAY, Capt. J. W., offic. asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, received charge of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, Lower Rajpootana, and the magistracy at Aboo, from Major W. Carnell. March 22.

SEWELL, Capt. H. F. H., Madras S.C., offic. judicial superint. of railways in H.H. the Nizam's dominions, is invested with the powers of a juss tice of the peace for British India. May.

THOMPSON, Col. E., resumed charge of the offices of 1st asst. agent to the gov. gen. for Central India, dep. opium agent in Malwa, and asst. gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee from Berkeley, on March 31.

WATERFIELD, E., of the civil service, who returned from fur. on the 5th inst., is re-attached to the N.W. Provs., Punjab, and Oude.

WAVELL, W., to offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls. May 17.

WILKINSON, Major A. E., B.A., offic. judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, to offic. as dep. comr. of Kheree, in Oude, during the absence on fur. of Shaw.

WOOD, S. G., acct., 3rd grade, acct. gen.'s office, public works dept., is promd. to acct., 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy in that office, with effect from April 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

The following changes are made in the Central Province police :—

Major C. S. B. Walton, offictg. dist. supt., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, offictg. dist. supt., 4th class, to revert to his substantive position in the 5th class.

The following promotions are made in the police, Central Provinces :—

Mr. C. S. Faddy, offictg. dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade Hyderabad assigned dists., has reverted to his appt. of offictg. asst. supt., 1st grade.

Mr. A. Gibson, offictg. asst. supt. of police, 1st grade, Hyderabad assigned dists., to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.

No. 2,277.—*May* 1.—With reference to the Government of India, P.W. dept. notifications, the asst. controller and the accountants therein referred to posted or transferred to this Province, reported their arrival at Lahore on the dates specified below :—

Mr. E. M. Palmer, asst. controller, 3rd grade, April 5.
Mr. W. Rawlstone, accountant, 3rd grade, March 4.
Mr. W. Conlan, accountant, 3rd grade, March 6.
Mr. S. M. Wallis, accountant, 4th grade, April 4.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

The following order issued by the Govt. of India, in the Home dept., is republished for general information :—

Simla, May 5.—*No.* 165.—The following list of chaplains belonging to the Bengal estab., absent on furlough or special leave on March 31, 1871, with the dates of commencement and expiry of furlough, is published for general information :—

Rev. M. R. Burge, sen. chap., from Sept. 14, 1869, to Sept. 13, 1871.
Rev. W. C. Bromehead, sen. chap., from Dec. 20, 1869, to Dec. 19, 1871.
Rev. J. Cave-Browne, sen. chap., from Feb. 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871.
Rev. A. W. Irwin, sen. chap., from May 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871.
Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., sen. chap., from Feb. 10, 1871, to Aug. 9, 1872.
Rev. C. S. P. Parish, sen. chap., from Feb. 21, 1871, to March 21, 1873.
Rev. W. Simpson, sen. chap., from Feb. 25, 1871, to Feb. 24, 1872.
Rev. J. A. Stamper, sen. chap., from March 5, 1871, to March 4, 1873.
Rev. J. K. Stuart, M.A., sen. chap., fur. for two years; date of embarkation not reported.
Rev. J. Baly, sen. chap., from March 19, 1870, to Nov. 18, 1871.
Rev. W. Ayerst, jun. chap., from Oct. 18, 1869, to Oct. 17, 1871.
Rev. J. P. Boswell, jun. chap., from Feb. 4, 1870, to Feb. 4, 1872.

Total absent, 12; sanctioned number of chaplains in the Bengal Presy., 90; per centage of absentees, 13·33.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt. H. S., general list, inf., qrmr. 12th N.I., is app. to offic. as brig. major at Sealkote, from date of taking up the duties, during absence on leave of Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond.

BARNES.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. G. W. Barnes, 41st foot, to be capt., from April 29.

BARTON, Lieut. col. C. J., R.A., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., from April 26, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated Feb. 3, 1866, subject to the approval of her Majesty.

BELLAMY, Capt. P. L., 55th foot, is app. to offic. as brig. major at Cawnpore. (This cancels the app. of this officer published in G.O.C.C., dated May 2.)

CLAY—GREENFIELD.—The following orders by the offic. comdt. of the Deolee Irregular Force, dated March 15, are confd. :—Consequent on the dep. on furl. to Europe of Major C. H. Clay, offic. comdt., Lieut. J. H. L. Greenfield, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com., will assume tempy. command of the force.

COWIE, Lieut. C., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, from May 1, during the period Capt. Tierney may offic. as comy. of ordnance, 1st class.

DENING, Ens. L., 39th foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., on probation, v. Fulford, app. 1st wing subalt. April 20. [from England.

DEPREE, Major G. C., Bengal S.C., arrived at Fort William on Dec. 8 last,

DOUGLAS, Capt. A. B., 4th N.I., is perm. to retain the app. of adjt., on prom. April 28.

DRUMMOND, Capt. W. L. P., station staff officer, Cawnpore, to be station staff officer, Fyzabad. April 27.

FAWCETT—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the batt. of his regt. specified :—Capt. J. H. Fawcett, 1st batt. 1st foot.

GARLICK, Capt. J. W., 106th L.I., offic. station staff officer, Jhansie, to be station staff officer, v. Tucker, who resigns that app. April 29.

GILLIES, Second Capt. G. J., R.A., to have local rank as capt., from Oct. 1, 1869.

HARVEY—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 25, 1870, Lieut. A. B. Harvey, 5th lancers, having passed the prescribed examination, is conf. in the app. of A.D.C. to Major gen. B. Taylor, comdg. the Oude div.

HASTINGS, Local Lieut. col. D., 1st batt. 6th regt., to be col., from March 20.

HAWKINS, Capt. F. K., Bengal staff corps, is att. to the 11th N.I., for duty at his own request. May 20.

HERCHMER, Lieut. H. T., 59th regt., to be capt., from March 25.

HERRIES, Capt. F. S., 65th regt., to be major, from April 4.

JENKINS—LEGEYT.—Major J. H. Jenkins, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., by brevet, and Capt. W. E. LeGeyt, Bombay cav., to be major, by brevet, from May 11, in succession to Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal staff corps, deceased.

LAMB, Capt. G., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, from April 22, v. Capt. J. Stewart, offic. as comy. of ordance, 1st class, and during abs. on leave of Capt. F. B. Eyre.

MACKESON, Lieut. col. F. L., received charge of the offices of comdt. Meywar Bheel Corps, polit. superint. Hilly Tracts, and 1st assist. political agent, Meywar, from Lieut. col. Mackenzie on March 15.

MAXWELL—Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, 41st N.I., 106th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob. Dated April 27.

MORANT.—The C. in C. in India permits Lieut. E. A. Morant, 2nd batt. 1st Royals, to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated May 1.

NORTH.—The services of Lieut. W. North, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. May 20.

RANKIN, Capt. H. H. Rankin, gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt., 25th N.I., is transfd. to the 1st Goorkha regt. for duty, at his own request.

REID, Ensign E. R., 108th foot, to be lieut., v. Peile, admitted a probr. for the staff corps. Dated April 19.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. G. L. R., staff corps, 18th Bengal cav., attached to the 6th cav., to offic. as adjt., v. Davidson, officg. as 2nd in com. Dated April 29.

ROBERTSON.—The undermentioned officer is apptd. a brig. major to complete the estab., and in succession to Pearson, who vacates on the completion of his period of staff service :—Capt. R. S. Robertson, of the Bengal staff corps. [This cancels G.G.O. No. 387 of April 27.]

ROBINSON, Col. D. G., R.E., dir. gen. of telegraphs in India, reptd. his return to duty on April 3 from the priv. leave for three months granted him in telegraph dept. notific. No. 396, dated Dec. 2, 1870.

SEWELL.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confd., placing the servs. of Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, adjt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, temp. at disposal of the civil dept. for appt. to the post of officg. judicial supt. of railways, H.H. the Nizam's dominions, during the absence on priv. leave for three months of Dobbs.

TIERNEY—COLQUHOUN.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. E. Tierney, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 11, 1869. Lieut. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 10, 1870.

TIERNEY.—Ordnance Commissariat department.—Capt. E. Tierney, comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, from May 1, dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. col. J. C. Griffith, or until further orders.

TYTLER.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 397, dated May 1, the C. in C. is pleased to post Major J. M. B. F. Tytler to the command of the Allahabad div., temporarily.

WOLSELEY, Capt. G. B., offictg. station staff officer, Delhi, is confd. in that appt. Dated April 27.

WHELER, Capt. H. I., 14th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Macpherson. Dated April 27.

YOUNG—NIXON.—Capt. C. Young received charge of the offices of 2nd in comd., Meywar Bheel corps, and 2nd asst. polit. agent, Meywar, from Lieut. col. Mackeson on the forenoon of March 15. Lieut. E. B. Nixon received charge of the office of adjt., Meywar Bheel corps, from Capt. Young on March 15.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt. H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European L.C., 1st squadron subalt. 2nd Bengal cav., arrived at Bombay on April 15.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, May* 5.)

Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. J. G. Pollock, subaltern No. 3 horse light field battery, to be offic. comdt. during the abs., on m.c. to Europe, of Capt. H. F. Pritchard, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. N. Powlett, squad. subalt. 4th cav., to be offic. subalt. during the period Lieut. J. G. Pollock may offic. as comdt. No. 4 horse light field battery, or till further orders. With reference to the above, Lieut. Powlett ceases to be a probationer for the Bengal staff corps.

4th Cavalry.—Lieut. R. A. Gilchrist, Bengal staff corps, offic. squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to be squad. subalt., v. Lieut. N. Powlett.

Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., R.A., brigade major to the insp. gen. of artillery for India, is reapp. for a further period of four months, with effect from May 11, the date on which his term of staff service expired.

POSTINGS.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 396, dated May 1, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following postings :—

Brig. gen. J. McN. Walter, C.B., is posted to the Sealkote brigade.

Brig. gen. R. O. Bright, C.B., is posted to the Saugor district, temporarily.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. Holroyd, Bengal S.C., is, at his own request, transf. from Rawul Pindi to Barrackpore for gen. duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

1st foot—Lieut. T. L. Thorp to 2nd batt.
5th foot—Capt. J. J. Bradshaw to 1st batt.
5th foot—Lieut. R. M. Thornton to 1st batt.
5th foot—Ens. G. N. Wyatt to 1st batt.
19th foot—Lieut. G. B. Behan to 2nd batt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

23rd N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 13 last, making the following temporary appointments :—

Capt. A. D. Anderson, offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from March 11 last, v. Capt. H. Woodhouse.

Capt. Anderson to offic. as wing officer, from April 13 last, v. Capt. Woodhouse, transf. to another regt.

Lieut. H. Paterson, qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

25th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 16 last, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from April 15, v. Major C. M. Longmore, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proc. on leave.

Capt. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. A. Fitzgerald, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

37th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 16 last, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from May 15, v. Lieut. col. C. F. G. Lamb, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proc. on sick leave.

Capt. and adjt. F. A. Montriou, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

45th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 13 last, making the following temporary appointments, v. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, adjt. and offic. wing officer, proc. on furl. :—

Capt. A. W. Bird, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. A. J. Corse-Scott, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

HENDLEY, Asst. surg. T. H., is app. to the med. charge of the Meywar Bheel corps. May 11.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Promotions.

May 3.—*No.* 404.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made in the sub. med. dept. :—

Passed hospital apprentice J. Hickie to be asst. apoth. from March 23, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. D. Dunn, deceased.

Apoth. R. W. Beale to be senior apoth. from May 1, 1870, v. Senior apoth. F. J. L'Estrange, seconded.

Apoth. J. Vyall to be senior apoth. from May 1, 1870, v. Senior apoth. J. Reilly, seconded.

Asst. apoth. J. Pitts to be apoth. from May 1, 1870, v. Apoth. J. Vyall, prom.

Passed hospital apprentice W. A. Williams to be asst. apoth. from May 1, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. J. Pitts, prom.

Passed hospital apprentice A. McCaffery to be asst. apoth. from July 28, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. T. McCreech, dismissed.

Asst. apoth. H. C. Matthews to be apoth. from Aug. 27, 1870, v. Apoth. R. E. Wrafter, prom. to Hony. asst. surg. and seconded.

Passed hospital apprentice J. Houlder to be asst. apoth. from Aug. 27, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. H. C. Matthews, prom.

Passed hospital apprentice W. Thompson to be asst. apoth. from Jan. 5, 1871, v. Asst. apoth. T. G. Burrows, dismissed.

Alterations of Rank.

Asst. apoth. A. D'Silva, from Dec. 1, 1869, to complete the estab., and in room of R. Hughes.

Asst. apoth. H. D'Lacy, from Dec. 20, 1869, v. Asst. apoth. G. T. Leopold, prom.

Asst. apoth. L. Offerman, from Jan. 10, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. G. B. R. Ellis, dismissed.

Asst. apoth. J. W. Nesbitt (dismissed), from March 18, 1870, v. Asst. apoth. T. Morley, prom.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers of the Mysore Commission have passed the examination in Canarese and Telugu prescribed for assistants attached to the Mysore Commission :—Telugu, by the Lower Standard : Lieut. C. H. M. Kensington, royal engineers, assistant engineer, Mysore department, public works. Canarese : Mr. E. Marsden, education department. By the Lower Standard for Military Officers, Mr. P. Staunton, education department. Revenue, by the Higher Standard : Mr. J. Lacey, Mr. Abdul Khader, and Mr. M. Venketnarnuppa. Judicial, by the Higher Standard : Mr. Abdul Khader and Mr. M. Venketnarnuppa. The following are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on May 1 :—Cornet W. B. Wilson, 4th Hussars ; Vety. surg. J. J. Meyrick, A battery 19th brigade R.A. ; Lieut. H. M. Chambers, R.E. ; Ens. H. H. Young, Apothy. F. J. Grose, M.R.C.S., and Private P. Clane, 1-14th foot.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during May, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra assistant commissioner of Hylakandy, Cachar, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, making over charge of the sub division to the deputy commissioner of the district. Mr. R. E. Grey, extra assistant commissioner, Kamroop, for two months. Mr. R. H. Greaves, assistant magistrate and deputy collector, Pooree, having returned to duty on April 29, the unexpired portion of the leave granted on March 21 is cancelled. Messrs. C. A. Kelly and E. H. Whinfield, C.S., reported their departure, per steamer *Delhi*, on April 26. Mr. G. R. K. Meares, assistant superintendent of police, Raneegunge, for one month. Mr. R. Alexander, civil and sessions judge of Cuttack, for three weeks, from May 18. Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., for one month, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Dr. K. Burr, M.D., agency surgeon at Jeypur, availed himself, on April 15, of the privilege leave granted him on March 22. Major A. R. Macmahon, deputy commissioner in British Burmah, late officiating political agent at Mandalay, preparatory leave for fifteen days, from April 14, in extension of the leave granted on Feb. 6. Col. E. Thomson, 1st assistant agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, deputy opium agent in Malwa, and assistant general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, for one month, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to England. Mr. F. A. Newman, accountant, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, availed himself on April 5 of the twelve months' leave on private affairs granted him in public works department. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay, has been allowed leave for six months. Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate temporarily in the 5th class of the financial department from the date on which Mr. Oliphant availed himself of his leave. The order of Government of Bombay in the public works department, dated April 19, granting leave to Mr. J. Steell, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Berar Railway, for eighteen months, from April 22, is confirmed. Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Indore State Railway, Central India, with effect from May 1. Major general L. Barrow, C.B., chief commissioner of Oude, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. S. Black, Bengal staff corps, secretary to the Government, military department, Punjab, for two years, with effect from April 8, the date of his departure from Bombay per steamer *Hindostan*. Major A. W. Montagu, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years. Major (brevet lieut. col.) R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., Bengal staff corps, inspector general of police, Oude, for two years. Major J. V. Hunt, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years. The furlough, on private affairs, granted to Major G. C. Depree, Bengal staff corps, on Dec. 23, 1868, is extended to Dec. 8, 1870. The furlough, on private affairs, for eighteen months, granted to Capt. G. D. Reid, general list, infantry, on Feb. 15, is to be held to have effect from April 15. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J. S. Frith, E battery F brigade, R.H.A., to Kussowlie, from June 14 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. V. Wing, B battery A brigade, R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. T. J. Jones, E battery F brigade, R.H.A., to Kussowlie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) H. M. Robertson, A battery F brigade, R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Riding master J. Sampson, F brigade, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Umballa. Surg. G. Pain, 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 11 to Oct. 11, on private affairs. [This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of March 30.] Surg. G. C. Clery, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. Leach, A battery 19th brigade, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieutenant J. F. Brough, B battery 22nd brigade, to Dalhousie, from April 19 to October 15, on private affairs. Asst. surg. W. Millar, No. 4 battery 22nd brigade, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. B. Frizell, 1st batt. 14th foot, from April 25 to Oct. 15, on private affairs ; this cancels the leave to England granted in G.O.C. dated Jan. 30. Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, from date of embarkation. Capt. N. Campbell, 79th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. M. T. Carmichael, 92nd foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. H. Rose, staff corps, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Major R. D. Campbell, wing officer 30th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. A. Vallings, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs. Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. as 2nd squad. officer, Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate. Lieut. col. A. M. Mackenzie, commandant Meywar Bheel Corps, political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and 1st assistant political agent, Meywar, availed himself on March 15 of the leave granted him in the notification of this department, dated Feb. 3, No. 17M. Vet. surg. W. J. Masters, D brigade royal horse artillery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major J. Chaffrey, 5th lancers, to Cashmere, from April 26 to Oct. 15. Lieut. D. J. F. Newall, 24th brigade royal artillery, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 31. Second capt. S. Cargill, No. 5 battery 22nd brigade, to Kussowlie and Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Paymaster F. O. Sargeant, 19th foot, 1st battalion, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30. Asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, M.D., V.C., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. L. Hawkes, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting Kussowlie, and to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation ; this cancels the leave granted by G.O.C.C. of Oct. 29. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 37th foot, assistant instructor of musketry, to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Ensign A. H. Atkinson, 55th foot, to Central India and the Punjab, from May 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. S. Row, Bengal staff corps, doing general duty at Lucknow, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from date of availing him-

self of leave until Oct. 15, on private affairs—(this cancels the leave granted on April 12). Brevet col. F. W. Baugh, Bengal infantry, doing general duty at Almorah, to visit Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Rohilcund, from May 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. A. Franks, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Peshawur, to Murree and Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15—(this cancels the leave granted on March 9). Capt. D. W. Inglis, general list, infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting 15th N.I., preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Capt. R. W. Renshaw, 16th lancers, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Walford, 20th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. W. Ffolliott, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England. Qrmr. F. Drake, 1st battalion 5th foot, to Murree or Cashmere, from May 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. and adjt. J. C. Little, 2nd battalion 10th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. Magee, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Murree, from May 9 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. T. Baker, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to Murree and neighbouring hills, from May 5 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. F. H. Carleton, 26th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Paymr. H. A. Berry, 26th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 10 to March 10, and thence to England, overland. Assistant surgeon J. Gray, M.D., 26th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. M. Slattery, 38th foot, to Cashmere, from July 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. J. E. Lee, 55th foot, instructor of musketry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major R. Sheil, 66th foot, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. C. E. Knox, 85th foot, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major J. D. Swinburne, paymaster, 92nd foot, to Mussowrie, from May 1 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Capt. D. Hepworth, paymaster, 106th foot, from April 20 to May 20. Col. W. J. Hicks, commandant 44th N.I., to Shillong, for two months, from date of quitting regiment. Surg. W. F. de Febeck, Indian medical service, in medical charge of 6th Madras N.I., to Bombay, from April 14 to May 13.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BOILEAU, Col. A. J. M., R.E., is re-app. supt. engr. of the 1st grade in the P.W.D., subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

BOWERS, H., insp. of schools, 1st div., to act as insp. of normal schools and presy. div. during the abs. of Mr. J. T. Fowler on leave. May 23.

BROUGHAM, J. W., 1st class overseer, to act as 3rd class asst. conservator of forests, Salem, during the abs. of Mr. J. Nisbet on leave. May 23.

COURT, Capt. H. S., asst. superint. of police, North Arcot, to offic. as asst. supt. of police in Tanjore.

DANGERFIELD, Major G., R.A., offic. comsy. of ordnance, 1st class, in the arsenal of Fort St. George, to be superint. of stationery, without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from May 15.

KENNY, A. F., acting asst. superint. of police, South Arcot, to act as asst. superint. of police in Malabar. May 23.

KERSHAW, W. R., B.A., head master of Bellary Provincial School, to act as insp. of schools, 1st div., during the employment of Mr. Bowers on other duty. May 23.

THOMAS, T. E., asst. superint. of police, Malabar, to offic. as asst. supt. of police in South Arcot. May 23.

SCOTLAND.—The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by the effluxion of time, H.E. the Gov. in Council of Fort St. George has been pleased, under Section 5, Act XXVII. of 1857, to re-app. to that office the Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, Knight, chief justice of the High Court of Judicature.

MILITARY.

BLAKE—SMALLEY—GODFREY—WINTERBOTHAM.—Lieuts. R. P. Blake, F. Smalley, G. Godfrey, and F. H. Winterbotham, general list inf., to be capts. from May 29.

HAINES, H.E. Lieut. gen. F. P., app. to the office of C. in C. of this presy., arrived at Madras on May 21. The prescribed salute of 15 guns were fired on the morning of May 22.

HODGSON, Major F. G., M.S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. May 20.

NEPEAN, Capt. H. A. T., S.C., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Northern dist., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

SMYTH—DRUMMOND.—The following removals and apps. are ordered:—
Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smyth to gen. duty, centre dist.; Capt. W. C. Drummond, S.C., to attached 39th N.I.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head Quarters, Madras, May 15.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—
Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smyth, to general duty, centre district.
Capt. W. C. Drummond, staff corps, to attached 39th N.I.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Fort St. George, May 22.—H.E. Lieut. gen. F. P. Haines, appointed by her Majesty to be commander of all the forces serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, having arrived from England, *via* Bombay, on May 21, assumed the office of C. in C., under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George, on May 22.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will obey Lieut. gen. F. P. Haines as C. in C., and all returns are henceforth to be made to his Excellency accordingly.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. A. H. Roberts, R.A., has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language. Ensign H. F. V. Gaitskell, 2nd battalion 10th regiment, has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. T. Longley, collector and magistrate of Salem, one month's privilege leave from or after July 1, under sections 18 and 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. The Rev. J. Gorton, M.A., commissary of the diocese, privilege leave for two months, from June 2.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—Major gen. R. Shurrick, of the infantry, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, on residue of furlough (2 years and 17 days) under the regulation of 1796, and to embark from Madras. Surg. maj. D. Mackenzie, in medical charge 2nd regt. N.L., for two years, under the regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras. The Government of the Straits Settlements has granted Capt. D. T. Hatchell, Madras staff corps, police magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests of Province Wellesley, leave for six months, with effect from April 14. Surg. C. A. Andrews is granted an extension of leave for one day, to enable him to join.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., to act as senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, until further orders. Mr. Baker is invested with all the powers of a dist. judge within the part of the Belgaum dist. forming the coll. of Kulladghee. May 20.

BELL—No. 381.—The app. of Col. H. W. B. Bell, R.E., notified in G.O. No. 212, of March 22 last, to act as mint master, is canc.

DISBROWE—PARR.—Lieut. cols. H. F. Disbrowe and W. C. Parr delivered over and rec. charge of the Pahlunpoor suptcy. on May 8.

DOWDEN, Capt. T. F., R.E., rec. charge of the office of the exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, from Lieut. Awdry, R.E., on May 10.

GILES, R., is confd. in his appt. of supy. dep. coll. in Sind from Oct. 29, and his appt. as acting 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind is to have effect from Aug. 24.

HORSFALL, Rev. T. H., on being relieved of his duties as joint chaplain at Poona, will be placed at the disp. of the right rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese for gen. duty at the presy. May 23.

JERVIS, T., to be supt. preventive service.

JOHNS, G. H., acting 1st asst. coll., Kaira, is app. comnr. under the Income-tax Acts, XVI. of 1870, and XII. of 1871.

MAYNE—FITZ GERALD.—Capt. R. G. Mayne is app. mily. secy., and Mr. G. S. V. Fitz Gerald, private secy., to H.E. the Governor, v. Captain Mayne. May 23.

MEIKLEJOHN, R. W. M., M.D., to be civil surg. at Muscat. May 20.

PINHEY, R. H., to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. May 22.

SANDWITH, W., to act as judge and session judge of Belgaum. May 20.

SARGENT, the Hon. Sir C., Knight, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on May 19. May 23.

SCULTHORPE, Mr., senior pilot, is app. to act as 2nd assist. master attendant and harbour master, v. Jolly, proceeded to England on privilege leave. May 19.

WHITE, R., to act as judicial comr. in Scinde, and judge of the sudder court in that province. May 22.

WILSON, G. H. D., 1st asst. coll., Broach, is app. comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. May 23.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Bombay Castle, May 23.—The following officers are apptd. comrs. under the Income tax Act, XII. of 1871, in the dist. of Belgaum:—
Mr. T. H. Stewart, acting 1st asst. coll.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, supy. asst. coll.
Mr. Luxumon Jagoonath, dist. dep. coll.

MILITARY.

CURRIE—SANDWITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, apptg. Major J. Currie, offic. wing officer, 15th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. W. F. Sandwith, offic. adjt., 15th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Wahab, transfd. to 14th N.I.

GAYER.—Surat station order confd., dated April 23, placing Major J. A. Gayer, staff corps, on gen. duty, Surat, on being relieved of his acting appt. in the 13th N.I. No. 325.

GRIFFITH, Capt. and brevet major C. M., staff corps, to offic. as brig. major, during the absence of Beville, or until further orders. No. 379.

LORD—PAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, apptg. Major C. O. Lord, offic. wing officer, 13th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. C. D. P. Payne, 13th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, in succession to Grant, apptd. to the 22nd N.I.

MAYNE.—The following appt. is made on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor:—Capt. R. G. Mayne, 1st regt. L.C., to be mil. sec. No. 384.

PIM.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, directing Capt. Pim to perform the duties of paymaster during the absence on leave of Paymaster Lukin.

PRESTON—GREIG.—The following arrangements in the 14th N.I. are confirmed:—Major Preston, offic. wing officer, officiated as 2nd in command and wing officer, and Capt. Greig, offic. adjt., offic. as wing officer in addition to his own duties, from May 1 to May 16.

WELCH, Ensign F. G. T., 108th foot, 2nd wing subalt. on prob., 13th N.I., is att. to the 21st N.I. (marine batt.) as a temp. measure. May 20.
WEIR.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 356A, dated May 10, Major Weir is posted to the Sind dist., and will proc. to join. No. 319, May 20.
WOOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 28, directing Lieut. and adj. Wood, 27th regt. N.L.I., to perform the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Capt. L. F. Hall (brevet major), D. battery 9th brigade R.A. Major W. Hicks, staff corps, has qualified as a surveyor.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. R. Fitz Gerald, supernumerary assistant collector, Belgaum, is allowed furlough for six months, in continuation of the sick leave for one month granted to him on the 15th inst., under section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Capt. R. Westmacott, acting district superintendent of police in the Punch Mahals district, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from April 18.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—Lieut. H. W. Trench, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to Bombay, from May 18 to June 18, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Qrmr. W. Mackie, to Bombay, from May 18 to June 18, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B., M.S.C., chief commissioner of Oude, for twenty months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals H. C. Foss, British medical service, six months. Sub-conductor F. Smith, commissariat department, for one year. Surg. maj. G. F. Forbes, cotton commissioner, for six months. Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, C. in C. Sind frontier field force, ninety days' privilege leave, from date of departure in July next.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BELLAIRS—May 25, wife of H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A., Professor Elphinstone College, son.
BLENKINSOP—At Bellary, May 15, wife of Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop, adjt. 46th regt. N.I., son.
BODGER—At Malabar-hill, May 22, wife of J. E. Bodger, son.
CASEY—At Allahabad, May 7, wife of J. P. Casey, E.I.R., son.
CHRISTOPHER—At Mazagon, May 23, wife of J. Christopher, B.I.S.N. Co.'s service, daughter.
CLARKE—At Ootacamund, May 17, wife of Harry F. Clarke, son.
COTTON—At Belmont House, Mazagon, May 19, wife of G. Cotton, of Broach, daughter. [son.
COWLEY—At Chittagong, April 28, wife of Francis W. R. Cowley, C.S., CURRIE—At Murree, May 14, wife of Surg. G. V. Currie, 10th Bengal lancers, daughter.
DUFF—May 4, wife of Major A. G. Duff, dep. comnr., Sheay-Gheen, son.
FIELD—At Chittagong, May 12, wife of C. D. Field, LL.D., son. [born.
FIELDER—At Calcutta, May 11, wife of W. H. Fielder, daughter, still-
GARDINER—At Jabalpur, May 16, wife of S. Gardiner, R.H.A., son.
GRANT—At Bancoorah, May 15, wife of J. P. Grant, C.S., son.
KNATCHBULL—At Cannanore, May 14, wife of Capt. Knatchbull, 89th regt., son. [daughter.
LAFOND—At Upper Colaba, wife of Apothy. A. Lafond, 6th brigade R.A., LIGHTFOOT—At Shillong, May 5, wife of Capt. E. Lightfoot, B.S.C., son.
LONSDALE—At Meerut, May 10, wife of Capt. C. H. Lonsdale, 105th L.I., son.
LYON—At Allyghur, May 18, wife of H. A. Lyon, asst. engr., Oude and Rohilcund Railway, son.
MCARTHUR—At Secundra Rao, May 20, wife of G. McArthur, sub-condr. Allygurh div. Ganges Canal, son.
MCCARTHY—At Cawnpore, May 19, wife of W. McCarthy, son.
MORTON—At Palmacottah, May 17, wife of Surg. J. S. Morton, M.D., 22nd M.N.I., son (still-born).
MURISON—At Attock, May 9, wife of Sub condr. W. A. Murison, A. C. dept., son.
PAWSON—At Bangalore, May 18, wife of J. Pawson, riding master, R.H.A., son. [son.
PAXTON—At Byculla, May 22, wife of H. E. Paxton, inland customs,
PRUSSIA—At Lahore, May 12, wife of G. Prussia, daughter.
ROBERTSON—At Madras, May 16, wife of Sub. condr. G. Robertson, gun carriage manufactory, son.
SHEKLETON—At Calcutta, May 23, wife of A. B. Shekleton, son.
SHOPLAND—At Calcutta, May 11, wife of E. R. Shopland, H.M.S. *Czarewitch*, son.
STOCKBRIDGE—At Kamptee, May 19, wife of T. B. Stockbridge, son.
VENCATA NARSING ROW—At Chicacole, May 14, wife of D. Vencata Narsing Row, deputy collector salt dept., Ganjam district, son.
WATSON—At Kurrachee, Sind, May 18, wife of Lieut. col. G. V. Watson, 66th regt., son. [tant, Kattyawar, daughter (stillborn).
WATSON—At Koora, May 19, wife of Capt. J. W. Watson, political assis-
WEBB—At Pursewalkum, May 16, wife of H. Webb, overseer D.P.W., son.
WRIGHT—At Chakrata, May 10, wife of Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—ONSLOW.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, May 18, Lieut. H. Carey, 16th royal regt., to Amy F., daughter of Sir M. Onslow, Bart.
CHARLSWORTH—HARBER.—At Bangalore, May 15, W. Charlsworth to Mrs. M. A. Harber.
DEWEY—O'BERNE.—At Bangalore, May 18, T. E. Dewey, of Mercara, to Miss Lydia S. O'Berne, of Bangalore.
FOOKS—SUTHERLAND.—At Taljhari, Rajmehal, F. C. Fooks, of Adulpore tea estate, Punkabaree, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. col. J. Sutherland, of the Bombay army.
MONRO—MACKAY.—At Raepore, May 8, Lieut. F. J. F. Monro, 11th Madras N.I., to Miss Georgiana G. Mackay.
OBBARD—JOSEPH.—At Vepery, May 17, Capt. T. Obbard, M.S.C., to Hosana L. M., daughter of Surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D., 17th N.I.
WARD—WILLIAMS.—At Vepery, May 17, R. B. Ward to Naomi E., daughter of H. Williams, of Stratford, Essex, England.

DEATHS.

ADSHEAD—At Pursewaukum, May 21, Rose E., wife of C. J. Adshead, aged 26.
BROOKS—At Parel, May 21, Millicent A., daughter of J. Brooks, aged 2.
BROWN—At Madras, May 20, St. J. Brown, dep. asst. comnr., commissariat department.
BROWNE—At Salem, May 15, Emma J., wife of W. Browne, jailor, Central Jail, Salem.
CASEY—At Allahabad, May 11, William, son of J. P. Casey, E.I.R.
CRAWFORD—At Jhelum, May 15, J. A. Crawford, exec. engr., Northern State Railway, Punjab.
CRAWFORD—At Dhurmsala, May 16, Surg. major J. D. Crawford, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.
DRING—At Madras, May 21, Simon G., son of J. S. Dring, court-keeper, High Court, aged 5 months.
ELLIS—At Almorah, May 10, Lieut. col. A. Ellis, B.S.C.
GANE—At Bombay, May 21, Henry B., son of Surg. H. J. Gane, civil surgeon, Surat, aged 3. [aged 56.
JOHNSON—At Purneah, May 15, R. D. Johnson, retired indigo planter,
JOHNSON—At Mysore, Sarah E., daughter of J. C. Johnson, aged 11 months. [N.I., aged 10 months.
JONES—At Bhootan, May 10, Charles A., son of Capt. Jones, late 35th
KERR—At Meerut, May 15, Lieut. K. M. E. Kerr, 96th regt., aged 21.
KING—At Oude, May 11, Gerald C. M., son of R. M. King, aged 11 months.
MACKENZIE—At Matheran, May 16, Mary, wife of J. T. D. Mackenzie, F.R.C.S., surg. H.M. Indian army, aged 24.
MITCHELL—At Hauper, N.W.P., May 17, Emily Mitchell, aged 18.
MUIR—At Ajmere, May 13, Isabella F., wife of Capt. W. J. W. Muir, officiating political agent in Haraotie and Tonk, aged 23.
MULLEN—At Ulwur, May 18, Tom, son of Dr. F. Mullen, civil surg., aged 5 months.
PALMER—At Murree, May 8, Arthur LeP., son of Capt. A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal cav., aged 20 months.
PARKHILL—At Belgaum, May 18, Winnifred V. J., daughter of J. Parkhill, supervisor P.W.D.
RANT—At sea, April 22, Luisa H., wife of W. Rant, 5th Royal Irish lancers, aged 40. [22 days.
RIVINGTON—At Byculla, May 22, Arthur J., son of P. Rivington, aged
STURGEON—At Monghyr, May 9, Thomas C. Sturgeon, Esq., aged 29.
WATSON—At Calcutta, May 19, John H. A., son of W. H. Watson.
WRIGHT—At Chakrata, May 11, son of Lieut. Wright, R.E.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the London Tavern; Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. French, the chairman, presided. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the past half-year was the inferior one for traffic in India. They had to compare with a half-year in which numerous earth trains were run, and also in which 30,000 tons of grain were carried over the line in consequence of a famine, but he was glad to say that the famine no longer existed. The fares for third-class passengers had been reduced from 4 pies to 3 pies per mile, or 25 per cent., which caused an increase in the number of persons carried of 343,000, and a reduction of £144 in the receipts. Such was the effect of a reduction of fares for third-class passengers, who constituted 94 per cent. of the whole number of passengers carried on the railway, but there would soon be an increase in the third-class receipts. When the terminal station accommodation was completed at Bombay he believed the traffic would greatly increase. On the 1st of January last the third-class fare by the through mail trains had been restored to 4 pies per mile, from 3 pies to which the fare by ordinary trains had been reduced. The increase in the goods traffic had been 44 per cent. in tons carried, and 20 per cent. in the receipts. The total receipts for the half year ending the 31st of December last amounted to £174,537, against £173,284 in the same half of 1869, showing an increase of £1,253. The total expenditure amounted to £130,502, against £149,260 in the same half of 1869, showing a decrease of £18,758, which was a considerable reduction. The locomotive and carriage department showed a reduction in the cost of driving of 18½ per cent., and in the cost of fuel of 34 per cent. The net profit for the half-year amounted to £44,000, against £24,000 in the corresponding half of 1869, showing an increase of £20,000, or 83 per cent., and the net receipts for the year 1870 amounted to nearly 3 per cent. on the capital expended on the open line. Mr. Hartridge, deputy chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. After some observations by Mr. Franklin, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, and other shareholders, resolutions were passed adopting the report and statement of accounts.

Home.

ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Wednesday, June 14, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his sons, Prince Ali Kudr Hussun Ali Bahadoor and Prince Soliman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadoor, were present at the Court.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following were among the presentations :—

Lieut. gen. J. Alexander, on appointment to K.C.B., by F.M. the C. in C.
Lieut. W. L. Alves, R.A., by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Mr. Alhusen, by Lieut. col. van Straubenzee.
Ensign C. E. de la Poer Beresford, by the Adj. gen.
Lieut. G. Bourke, R.A., by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Capt. H. Buller, 11th regt. Bengal lancers, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. C. Baylay, Bengal staff corps, Political Assistant, Rajpootana, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. A. Barff, by Lieut. col. H. van Straubenzee.
Capt. Hon. E. T. Boscawen, by F.M. Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B.
Major gen. S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., by F.M. the C. in C.
Major gen. Barwell, Bengal staff corps, on promotion, by Sec. of State.
Major T. M. Bailie, by Major gen. G. Campbell, C.B.
Mr. M. H. Court, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.
Major gen. H. Cooper, on appointment as colonel 79th (Cameronian highlanders) regt., by F.M. the C. in C.
Lieut. G. Campbell, by his father, Lieut. gen. G. Campbell, R.A., C.B.
Lieut. gen. G. Campbell, R.A., C.B., late in command of the Benares division, Bengal, by F.M. the C. in C.
Col. R. Carey, C.B., Deputy Judge Advocate, by Lieut. gen. Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B.
Capt. P. L. N. Cavagnari, Bengal staff corps, by Secretary of State.
Capt. H. D. E. W. Chester, Bengal staff corps, by Secretary of State.
The Rev. A. G. Cane, Chaplain Bombay Presidency, by Sec. of State.
The Archdeacon of Colombo, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. T. Dayrell, 9th Bengal cavalry, by the Lord Wenlock.
Lieut. A. E. Dummler, R.E., by Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
Capt. J. W. Daniell, by Lieut. gen. Sir D. Cameron, K.C.B.
Lieut. col. E. S. Daniell, by Lieut. gen. Sir D. Cameron, K.C.B.
Asst. surg. G. W. Daniell, by Lieut. col. Daniell.
Gen. Dixon, on promotion and appointment to colonelcy of 104th regt., by F.M. the C. in C.
Lieut. col. B. Edwards, R.E., on promotion, by Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
Major gen. A. Fytche, Chief Commissioner British Burmah, by the Secretary of State.
Col. O. J. M'L. Farrington, Bengal staff corps, by Secretary of State.
Mr. W. Frere, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. N. P. Fowell, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. A. M. Hogg, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Major R. W. Hogg, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. H. V. Hunt, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. F. Hughes, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. W. H. Ivimy, by Inspector gen. Reserve Forces.
Capt. G. Jackson, 12th Bengal cavalry, by the Secretary of State.
Dr. Inglis, C.B., Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, by Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B.
Mr. H. J. Jourdain, Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. J. R. Jocelyn, R.A., by Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Mr. W. H. Le Feuvre, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. H. J. Le Feuvre, by Inspector gen. Reserve Forces.
Capt. F. E. Lewes, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Major gen. G. Montgomery, by Sir B. Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Major gen. F. Marriott, R.A., on promotion, by the F.M. C. in C.
Lieut. M. Wynell-Mayow, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., by the Marquis of Hertford.
Lieut. W. H. Newton, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. col. O'Brien, Inspector gen. of Police, Mauritius, by the Secretary of State.
Major E. H. Paske, Bengal staff corps, and Deputy Commander Punjab, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawur, by F.M. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., &c.
Lieut. col. W. Paske, Bengal staff corps, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.
Col. H. Pester, Bengal infantry, on promotion, by Secretary of State.
Lieut. col. C. H. Palliser, Bengal staff corps, on nomination to Order of the Bath, by Gen. Lord Strathnairn.
Lieut. T. J. Roch, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Capt. R. W. Stewart, R.E., on promotion, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
Lieut. E. O. Sullivan, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. E. W. Samuells, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.
Capt. G. H. Trevor, Madras staff corps, by his father, the Rev. Canon Trevor.
Lieut. R. Thompson, R.E., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.E.
Capt. J. Williamson, by Lieut. gen. Sir D. Cameron, K.C.B.
Mr. J. S. White, Advocate general at Bombay, by the Sec. of State.
Col. T. Wright, 11th Bengal lancers, on nomination as C.B., by F.M. the C. in C.
Major gen. F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., by F.M. the C. in C.
Col. Peel Yates, C.B., R.A., on promotion and appointment to Companion of the Bath, by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.
Lieut. H. T. S. Yates, R.A., by the Deputy Adj. gen. R.A.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Committee met for its fourteenth sitting on Friday, the 8th inst., A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., who had just returned from the American Commission, was added to the Committee, was present, and took an active part in the day's proceedings.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Secretary to Government in the Controller-General's Department of the Government of Bengal, was called, and examined successively on the following subjects,—the Mint establishments of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; the pilotage service of Bengal, and the Marine Establishments; Government Securities and Loans for Public Works, &c. The examination, which lasted throughout the day, commenced with the Mint establishments. From the evidence it appears that the silver coinage constitutes the circulation, and that a gold currency (sovereigns) is not in favour in India, the people apparently fancying that it is alloyed sufficiently to depreciate its value. The Mint charges and dues at Calcutta were explained by the witness. There has not been a fresh coinage of gold at the Mint during the last year or two, in consequence of the non-importation of bullion. The bullion received had been so small that it was melted and assayed at a loss. He could not tell whether it was a temporary falling of in bullion receipts, or that the exports would resume their ordinary rate. Both gold and the silver bullion had almost ceased to come in from Europe. The silver exports before 1860 were very large; but, obeying certain commercial laws which had come into operation through the demand for cotton probably, the currency had changed, and the demand for gold and silver bullion had been materially interfered with. The large increase in the trade with India had latterly introduced the European modes of payment. The importation of silver cannot be expected to resume its older proportions, as remittances are made in a different form, tending to a permanent lowering of the rate of exchange between England and India. The falling off in cotton exports which had begun would tend to lower the rate of exchange. He did not know that any specie passed through India to China from Europe.

The examination next turned on receipts from the Department of Marine, Bengal. The marine receipts for 1869-70 he found were £329,953, the most important item being the pilotage dues; the other items being fees by the master-attendants of Calcutta and Bombay. The Calcutta Port Fund, a local marine body, managed the dockyards and paid the Government a contract sum for trading with the stores and dues pertaining to the dock. The amount received from the Calcutta Port Fund was £70,850 a-year. The Company receive the grant and expend it on the maintenance of surveys, &c. The examination of the witness extending to expenditure as well as receipts, the Chairman stopped it, and required that the inquiry should be limited for the present to those receipts from revenue which the witness came to give evidence upon.

Mr. Fawcett: This is a committee sitting to inquire into the whole financial arrangements of the Indian Government, and as a member I feel justified in seeking to obtain from the witness the specific information I require. I do not want mere clerical details, but wider information, such as I can act upon as proofs of mismanagement or maladministration.

The Chairman: The witness cannot supply you with that; his information is limited to the accounts over which he has control at Calcutta.

The inquiry next ranged over a variety of other Government receipts from public works, harbour and channel dues, receipts from sale of stores, receipts from interest derived from Government securities, municipal payment of interest on loans, &c.

It appeared from explanations regarding some of the larger transactions, such as the purchasing of the Canning Railway, and the dealings with the Calcutta Port Fund, the Government had incurred great losses by the property after coming into the Government's hands not proving remunerative; while the Government was paying 5 per cent. for money, it was advancing it at 4 per cent.; and this anomalous system extended over very many large transactions, including those with the banks, and especially with one of the principal banks of India, supported by the Government, which was originally its own creation, remaining always under its protection. The Bank of Bengal paid 10 per cent. for the last twenty years, which had to be set against losses. The Government have invested in the banks altogether about £400,000, and received about 5 per cent. on the whole amount, including the last investment in the old Bombay Bank (12 lakhs). The Government lent money derived from revenue to the banks at less than the market rate, but did not get it back again except at heavy loss. The security given by the banks was good, it being on landed property and house property; still if they did not repay the advances, the Government did not resort to their securities, but

operated with the banks upon what appeared to be unsound financial principles, by accepting fresh bills while the old securities remained untouched. The necessity had passed away for the State protection of the banks, but they were, nevertheless, not independent concerns, but were still protected. The recent undertaking of the Government to take a large number of shares in the New Bank of Bombay was stated to have been agreed to, pending a State inquiry into the whole of the banking system of India. In its transactions with the Port Canning Company the Government had suffered great losses. By the Bombay Reclamation Company, which had proved a disastrous failure, the Government had incurred the danger of that establishment's bankruptcy, and experienced great difficulty in securing themselves from the loss of the value of the shares taken in that concern. The banks transacted the business of the Government at a loss, but gained reputation or credit by their known association with the State. In certain cases the Government had taken over the business of municipal establishments, and also public companies, which saved them from falling to pieces through their bankruptcy, and thus gave an opportunity for the public treasury to recoup itself for the money invested in them originally. The investments of the Calcutta Government had been financially bad latterly, so much so that (said Mr. Fawcett) "they were squandering revenue and injuring income by fallacious financial transactions." On the other hand, some of the loans advanced had turned out satisfactory; in these exceptional cases the money being invested in really valuable and productive works of great utility to the country.

The committee reassembled on Tuesday, when Mr. Harrison's examination was continued on items of receipts amounting to a grand total of £1,446,982. The inquiries were directed to the Government's connection with the military funds. One important item amounted to £493,598. The excess of payment over receipts has been £244,953. There were two funds. There was the Bengal Military Fund, which provided pensions for officers of the army. The capital of that fund consisted at present of £473,000, and taking the payments as at present and the receipts as at present there was an annual deficiency of about £74,000, which would exhaust the fund in somewhat less than seven years. Then there was the Military Orphan Fund the capital of which amounted to £480,000. The payments were £62,420 and the receipts £50,180, leaving an annual dificiency of £12,240, which would exhaust the fund in about forty years. It was found difficult to get at the real state of the accounts for want of a balance-sheet, which it was not the custom of the Controller-General's department to issue. A scheme for the superannuation of the Bengal and Calcutta Police Establishment formed the next subject of the committee's inquiries. The superannuation had been effected without the interposition of an actuary; but it was shown that a large sum had been taken from the pockets of the police by the saving of wages, while it was under consideration to further reduce the pay of the police.

A discussion arose through Mr. Fawcett complaining that he could not obtain from the witness the information he required, to show more clearly what he considered the chronic financial blunders and mismanagement of the Government.

The miscellaneous Military receipts, amounting to the total of £1,367,000, were next gone into, but nothing very important was elicited, as showing against the Treasury.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Chesney, of the Bengal Public Works Department, was next called and examined on receipts from Public Works. He had charge of the public works of Bengal from 1861 to 1870. He gave evidence respecting the cost of the Ganges Canal, and its productive resources for irrigation purposes, the receipts from water rates connected with the Ganges Canal and other irrigation establishments, including the principal one of the Orissa Irrigation Establishment. Neither of these had been worked to any considerable profit except in the Madras Presidency. The mode of working the Ganges Canal to supply the water for irrigation was explained by the witness. It was by means of weirs and sluice-gates. The receipts obtained from rents from buildings and houses sub-let by the Public Works Department were explained item by item. Originally the Government derived no revenue from receipts from irrigation sources, the native princes having had the whole primitive system of irrigation under their control; but as the country came more and more into our possession, we took up the irrigation system, constructing new canals, and assuming the management of the Orissa and other irrigation works. The first water-rate was imposed only a few years ago. It was a voluntary tax, as the people could either go to the Government works for the water or obtain it by means at their own disposal. The water capable of being supplied by the Ganges Canal was not equal to the demand, but the works were such that only a limited provision of water could be depended upon in some districts, while in other more convenient districts it was easily attainable. The Ganges Canal had not as yet paid its own expenses, but was destined, as improvements in the works were effected, to become a very profitable source of revenue.

The Orissa Irrigation Works have only lately commenced working. The Government purchased the Orissa works of private owners, and had improved them with the view to revenue from water-rates. Some of the smaller canals paid well. The latter was the case in Madras. The Ganges Canal paid 7½ per cent., but the original expenses of its construction had to be set against its productiveness to the revenue. The Government would not object to encourage private speculation in irrigation works. The principal canal in India was the Ganges Canal, constructed by Colonel Cautley. Its total cost up to the present time had been two millions sterling. The profitable canals of Madras are not for irrigation but navigation purposes. Examined as to the railway system of India, the witness said that every railway in India had been unprofitable as a source of revenue. The three best railways were expected to pay 5 per cent. to revenue as traffic increased. The new short line, the Port Canning railway running between Calcutta and Mutlah, had been all along worked at a loss. It did not pay its own expenses. There had been a loss on it of about £8,000 a-year. The Government had given £400,000 for the railway, to discover the loss of £8,000 a-year.

At nearly the hour of adjournment strangers were ordered to withdraw, and shortly afterwards the committee adjourned.

The committee resumed its sitting on Friday, when Mr. Stewart Reid, junior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, gave evidence on the land settlements of the N. W. Provinces, showing that the permanent settlement imposed by Sir Charles Wood's order of 1862 was non-operative in the provinces, while short leases and the thirty years' settlement regulations were found to work most to the satisfaction of land holders and renters, and also to the revenue.

Dr. Wilson, Vice-President of the Bombay University, was next called, and gave evidence on the consumption of opium by the people of Malwa Province and those of Rajpootana and other places. The people had come in late years to consume the Malwa opium. They did not smoke but eat it. He advised such an imposition of duty on the drug as would have the effect of checking its consumption. Sir Henry Anderson, of the Bengal Revenue Department, was called, and gave evidence regarding sources of revenue amounting to £279,316 derived from stamps.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR-GENERAL PEARS.—In the *Gazette* of Tuesday night official announcement is made that the Queen has conferred upon Major-General Thomas Townsend Pears, C.B., Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the honour of K.C.B.

DUTCH-INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.—It is notified that the fully paid-up scrip of the Dutch-Indian Railway Five per Cent. Loan can now be exchanged for bonds, at the offices of Messrs. Samuel and Montague.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Mr. Ludwig Wiese, lately a partner of Messrs. Siemssen and Co., of China, has joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

THE CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED) announces that the charge for the transmission of a message of twenty words from London to Hong Kong is £7, and from London to Shanghai, £8. 5s. Half the above rates is charged for every additional ten words.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—The following are the results of the examinations for the vacant scholarships in this College: Elected to Senior Scholarships—C. L. Graves and J. D. Rogers (equal); C. E. Blackett, ord. proxime accessit. Elected to Junior Scholarships—A. W. C. Saunders, A. H. P. Ewer, A. H. Powles, W. S. Robinson, G. J. Buckley, and C. J. Johnstone. Elected to Indian Scholarships—G. Burge.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The directors of the Madras Railway Company have issued their report for the half-year ending the 31st. December last. During that period 76 additional miles were completed and opened, extending the line from Gooty to the Toongabudra river. The gross receipts were £227,535, against £293,556 in the corresponding period last year; the deficiency in the net receipts amounted to £33,505. This deficiency is attributed to the falling off in the conveyance of materials for construction and in the carriage of cotton.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company for the half-year ending March 31 last has been issued. The balance available for distribution amounts to £25,328. 11s. 1d., and the directors have declared a dividend on account, of 4s. per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb £23,750, and leave £1,578. 11s. 1d. to be carried forward. The receipts for the months of April and May amounted to £21,797. 6s. 6d., being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, after deducting working expenses.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The following is a summary of the business which is to come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the present sittings, which commenced on the 13th June, viz.—From the High Court of Admiralty there are 13 appeals—Bengal 52, Kingdom of Oude 2, Ceylon 2, Hong Kong 1, Malta 1, Supreme Consular Court, Constantinople, 1, Victoria 1, New South Wales 1, the Punjab 2, Madras 1, Canada 5, British Honduras 1, Arches Court of Canterbury 1 (this is the case of Sheppard *v.* Bennett, which stands "42" on the list).

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—As a subject likely to prove interesting to our readers we notice that Dr. Ghose will deliver a lecture on "Female Education in Bengal," at the Society of Arts, on Friday next. Dr. Underhill is announced to occupy the chair.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.—A short time since the authorities decided to reduce the pay of officers at home, in consequence of the rate of exchange for family remittances having been lowered, but it was discovered that the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 provided for the issue of pay at par. It has now been ascertained that this is also the case with the Uncovenanted Furlough Rules, so far as they affect officers on furlough, and that the attempt to save a few pounds annually can only be carried out at the expense of covenanted servants not drawing maximum or minimum rates, uncovenanted officers on sick leave or private affairs, and uncovenanted pensioners. We hope the authorities will not seek to alter both the Military and Civil Furlough Rules, as it is reported they intend to do, so as to make the proposed saving applicable to Indian officers of both Services on leave. Such a measure would never have been originated in Leadenhall-street, but we do not forget that the Scotch are unco' canny, and that the national influence strongly predominates with "the powers that be."—*Home News.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at the London University, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., a paper was read on a journey into the interior of Southern Arabia, by Captain Miles and Mr. Werner Munzinger, with explanatory remarks by the Rev. G. P. Badger. The captain minutely describes in his paper the various incidents of his journey, and amongst other things states that at Beer Ali, a short distance from Aden, there is found abundance of bitumen, which would serve admirably as fuel for the steamers which begin to run between Suez and the Persian Gulf. The party was frequently molested by the Bedouins, but not seriously. Mr. Munzinger's remarks referred chiefly to the geology of the country, and he regrets that the British Government spend so much in fortifications and so little in antiquarian research. Sir H. Rawlinson said that the southern part of Arabia was an exceedingly rich country, and no doubt from the earliest times there had been a high state of civilisation there. He also referred to the curious fact that the people in that part seem to have always preferred queens to rule over them, the earliest known to us being the Queen of Sheba, in the time of Solomon. It was, he considered, a country well worth antiquarian research.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Lord Cairns gave judgment on Thursday as to the claims for indemnity against the Albert by five companies amalgamated with it. The question was whether the shareholders of the Albert were, under the deeds of amalgamation, subject to an unlimited liability to indemnify these companies. Lord Cairns held that it was *ultra vires* the directors of the Albert to enter into any contract involving liability without limit, for the Albert's original deed of settlement gave no such power, and it was the fundamental rule of the company that, as regards any changes in the deed, they must not authorise a contract which would bring on any shareholder a greater liability than the money subscribed for his shares. But even if it were *intra vires* the directors to enter into a contract involving unlimited liability, yet he concluded from the terms of the various almagamation deeds that they had not done so, the liability being in each case limited to the funds and assets of the Albert. Though the consent of the shareholders was not formally given to these amalgamation contracts, yet they subsequently became aware that these policies had been taken over, and are bound retrospectively to approve of these grants of assurance, exactly as if made by their own company. Thus these companies are entitled to indemnity against the Albert, but that indemnity is limited to the funds and assets of the Albert, and they must take their place with other creditors. Though not entitled to the costs of winding-up, they are entitled to the costs of establishing their claim.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the East India Association was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, on Friday, the 9th of June, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, in the chair, when an address was delivered by Sir Bartle Frere, on "The Means of Ascertaining Public Opinion in India." The lecturer dwelt at some length on the advantages of a free press, such as now existed in that country, both among the European and native communities, and on the importance of the natives being fully and freely consulted in all matters affecting their interests, on which latter point he quoted from Sir Donald MacLeod's recent evidence before the Select Committee, and from Sir John Malcolm. He also alluded to the practice of Mountstuart-Elphinstone, Sutherland, and other eminent Indian officials, and added that, from his own personal experience, he could testify that both at Calcutta and Bombay he derived much valuable information from his native colleagues in the Legislative Councils at those Presidencies. "Open Durbar," or public audiences, were usual in India under Mahommedan and Hindoo rulers, equal as being in accordance with the genius of the people and as affording a powerful means by which a ruler could arrive at the state of public feeling in his country. The lecture was an exceedingly able and interesting one, and was listened to throughout with great interest; but as time did not admit of a lengthened discussion, it was resolved, after some remarks from Mr. Tayler and the Chairman, to adjourn the meeting until the lecture shall have been printed and distributed. Cordial votes of thanks to Sir Bartle Frere and to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

A NEW PHILO-INDIAN MOVEMENT.—Among many recent tokens of an increased desire in this country to help forward the moral or material welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects, not the least promising is the formation of several local societies in aid of social progress in India. The first of these was founded a few months since at Bristol, under the auspices of Miss Carpenter, aided by a number of philanthropic friends. Others are in course of formation on similar principles in several of the great northern cities of England and Scotland. For some time a similar movement has been ripening in London, to which the late Mrs. Manning lent all the influence at her command. She lived long enough to know that her efforts had not been in vain, and about the time of her death the London Association had issued its own programme, under the sanction of a numerous council, strengthened by the support of three able vice presidents, viz., Lord Calthorpe, the Dean of Westminster, and Lord Justice James. This association is to act in concert with the Bristol Society, and any others that have or may be formed elsewhere for the same objects. In future these local associations will become branches of the great central society which has yet to be organised. The common objects for which all alike are to work are the imparting of information upon the social condition of the Indian people by means of lectures and *conversaziones* at home, and of correspondence with leading men in all parts of India; the encouragement of native efforts towards social advancement, especially in the sphere of female education; the maintenance of friendly intercourse between the English and the Indian races; and the enabling native visitors from India to become more familiar than heretofore with the domestic life of Englishmen, and with all that is worth studying in English "ideas, institutions, and customs." A monthly journal, now published at Bristol, will record the progress and results of the society's labours. To all who are interested in an undertaking which holds out the hand of sympathy and help to similar movements already begun in various parts of India, the London association appeals for aid on the one broad condition that all who join it shall meet on "the common ground of absolute neutrality in regard to religion." The necessity for this rule is too obvious to need explaining. On its strict observance, indeed, the whole success of such an undertaking may be said to depend. The birth of the new association was duly celebrated on Thursday, the 8th inst., by an excellent inaugural lecture delivered by its chairman, Mr. J. T. Pritchard, at the Society of Arts' Room. A goodly gathering of Englishmen and natives, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, whose name, like Mr. Pritchard's, needs no recommendation to Anglo-Indians in India, honoured the lecturer with an attention worthy of the subject and of his mode of handling it.—*Home News.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June* 12.—THE ARMY BILL.—Sir G. GREY elicited that the Government were determined to persevere with the clauses of the Army Bill abolishing purchase and lords-lieutenants' commissions in the militia. The rest of the Bill would, if necessary, be abandoned to facilitate the passing of these essential provisions.—Mr. DISRAELI protested against this breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the House; it was as a measure for the reorganisation of the army, not merely for the abolition of purchase, that the Opposition assented to the Bill, which, if cut down as proposed, would no longer be the same.—Mr. NEWDEGATE added that the Government had obtained supplies upon false pretences, since the House had voted large sums for the purposes of the Bill.—Mr. GLADSTONE denied that the Government had obtained a single farthing for the purposes of the Bill. As to a breach of engagement, the purchase question had, in fact, been treated by the Opposition as the important part of the Bill, and had monopolised their attention. Mr. Disraeli had himself assented to the abolition of purchase, or had at least conveyed that impression, though he afterwards retracted. The fact was, that in consequence of practices of which he would only say that if they were generally adopted the House might as well shut its doors and abdicate all legislative functions, they had reached a stage when they had two questions to answer; first, whether this Bill was to pass; and, second, whether it was to be made the means of obstructing and preventing all the other legislative business of the session. Their answer was, they had determined to do what they could to ensure its passing, and at the same time to clear the way for other business.—Lord ELCHO, Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. HARDY, and other members of the Opposition supported Mr. Disraeli's protest against the division of the Bill, while Mr. B. OSBORNE applauded it, on the ground that the second part of the measure was such a miserable piece of legislation that the best thing that could be done was to withdraw it.—In Committee, General HERBERT'S amendment to buy out at once all the subaltern officers was rejected by 78 to 16.—Among

other amendments an addition to clause 3, moved by Sir W. RUSSELL, to give officers the option of commuting the price of their commissions with certain deductions, was discussed, and negatived by 222 to 139.—Clause 3 was then passed, and the Committee adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *June* 13.—EAST INDIA ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. FAWCETT called attention to a petition from India in regard to the financial administration of that country, and moved a resolution calling for an inquiry by Commission or otherwise, by which evidence can be obtained from native and European inhabitants of India. He did not intend to cast a slur on the Committee of the House now sitting, which he expected would make some valuable and startling revelations; but his everyday experience showed that it could not accomplish all that was needed. The object on which he laid chief stress was to create a mutual good understanding between ourselves and the natives, for no material improvements we might effect in India would content them for being deprived of all share in the administration of their own country.—Mr. G. GREGORY made some remarks on our treatment of Indian feudatories and appeals to the Privy Council.—Mr. G. DUFF opposed the motion, contending that the Committee now sitting had only got through a moderate portion of its labours, that no attempt had been made to shut out evidence, and that it was quite sure to inquire into all the points touched on in this petition. It would be glad, too, to examine any natives who might come before it. Moreover, to send a Royal Commission to India would be like "sending coals to Newcastle," because the country was governed by a perpetual series of Royal Commissions, continually renewed. He examined the various allegations in the petition, showing how unfit they were for inquiry by a Royal Commission, insinuating that Mr. Fawcett had made the suggestion because he found it easier to make broad assertions in the House than to prove them in a Committee.—Mr. C. DENISON and Sir C. WINGFIELD, both members of the Committee, thought it would be stultifying it to appoint a Commission, and that evidence quite as valuable on every point might be obtained in this country as in India. The latter, however, admitted that great discontent with the financial administration was prevalent among the natives. —Mr. AYRTON, the Chairman of the Committee, pointed out the inconvenience of prejudicing its labours, which were being prosecuted with great care and zeal, by appointing a Commission, and dwelt on the ill effect certain to be produced on the native mind by this appearance of arraigning the Indian Government. There was no intention of smothering any part of the inquiry, and every point of financial administration could be fully elucidated in this country. —Sir S. NORTHCOTE took the same view, and appealed to Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his motion, which he did, with some sharp comments on Mr. G. Duff's speech.

THE ARMY BILL.—Various questions were addressed to the Government with a view to elicit the estimated cost of the scheme of promotion and retirement which would have to be established in place of the purchase system, but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that the matter was not in his department, and Mr. CARDWELL that he had no data for such a calculation.—Clause 4 was agreed to with some verbal amendments. On clause 5, which enacts that the expenditure under the Bill shall be defrayed out of moneys to be voted by Parliament, Mr. HUNT and other members expressed doubts as to the propriety of annual votes for such a matter, and Mr. GRAVES gave notice that on a future occasion he would call attention to the financial side of the question. A motion by Mr. BENTINCK to report progress was defeated by 245 to 131, and clause five, completing part one of the Bill, was agreed to. The next clause (six), relating to enlistments, was the first of those which are to be omitted; but Mr. MCCULLAGH TORRENS, who had given notice of an amendment to it forbidding the engagement of recruits under twenty years, urged that as so much time had been given to the officers, an opportunity should be afforded of discussing the position of the men.—Mr Torrens's claim was supported by Mr. DISRAELI, who reminded Mr. Gladstone of his own dictum in regard to the Reform Bill, that a measure when once introduced became the possession of the House and could not be withdrawn at pleasure. He complained that the House should be placed in an absurd position on a matter of such vital interest.—Mr. GLADSTONE denied there was any analogy between the circumstances of the Reform Bill and the present measure.—After some further conversation on the subject, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER protested against the discredit which was cast by such scenes of "disorder and confusion" on the principle of Parliamentary Government. That principle was that the decision of the majority of the House must be submitted to; and to renew old debates or raise new ones with the mere effect of producing delay would be, he declared, "neither in the interest of the army, nor of the officers of the army, nor of Conservative principles, nor of the party opposite."—The clause was still before the House when the sitting was suspended.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *June* 15.—THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Lord WESTBURY, in calling attention to the state of the appellate jurisdiction, said it was admitted to be a disgrace to the country. If the Judicial Committee sat *de die en diem* for the whole time during which the Courts of Chancery and Common Law sat, it would take two whole years to clear off the arrears existing last year; and of course before that was done there would be a fresh accumulation. His remedy would be to create a great court, presided over by a man of great eminence, assisted by an independent staff of judges; but as things were, he would only ask the Lord Chancellor to give him a pledge that within ten days he would bring in a Bill for carrying out his (Lord Hatherley's) own proposal to add two judges from Westminster-hall to the Committee. He would also suggest that some classes of Indian suits should be settled on the spot. He found that from Bengal there were two hundred and seventy-four; whereas from Madras there were only five, and from Bombay only six. It certainly seemed to him that that fact pointed to the possibility of effecting changes in the Bengal Courts which would diminish that disparity. If the Bill to which he had referred were not forthcoming in the time specified, he would move an address to the Crown, and take the sense of their lordships upon it. (Cheers.)—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that whatever pain his noble friend's remarks might give him, it was as nothing compared with what he experienced from the state of the facts. (Hear, hear.) The truth was that the Privy Council system had broken down, chiefly from the loss of no fewer than five of the judges, who though living, had been placed *hors de combat* by age or infirmity. As regarded the Indian appeals, he understood that owing to the want of skilled transcribers, it ordinarily occupied four or five years before the record could be transmitted to this country.—Lord WESTBURY: In all the cases of which he spoke, the record had been sent over.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said his information was different, and he might mention that a short time ago the cases before their Lordships' House were two years in Miss Shedden's case, which had occupied eight weeks of arrear. Yet their lordships were now hearing the appeals of the present session. That was, at any rate, an encouraging illustration of the good effects which arose from a period of continuous sitting. At the same time, he did not seek to extenuate the undoubted amount of the evil, but he trusted that their lordships would not think her Majesty's Government had shown themselves at all unmindful of the importance of the subject. (Cheers).—Lord CAIRNS said it certainly seemed to him that the Government cared very little about the matter.—Lord ROMILLY urged the passing of a temporary measure, and advised her Majesty's Government to lay his Bill on their lordships' table without further delay.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would at once take steps for expediting the Indian appeals.—The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 15.—MR. GRANT DUFF AND MR. FAWCETT.—Mr. GRANT DUFF wished to say that he was wrong the other night when he said that the hon. member for Brighton had exercised an extreme right in altering the terms of his motion. He wished also to retract any moral blame which he might have been supposed to attach to the proceeding of the hon. member. He believed the words would not be found to bear the interpretation which the hon. member put upon them, but any fragment of moral blame which they contained he withdrew. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. FAWCETT expressed his thanks to the Under Secretary for withdrawing the words he had used on a previous evening. Since he had entered public life he was careful in avoiding any course which might expose him to unjust suspicion. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARMY BILL.—On the Army Bill being again taken up in committee there was some discussion as to when Mr. McCullagh Torrens's resolution as to enlistments should be considered. Ultimately it was arranged that it should be brought forward as a new clause on Monday next. On clause 7, relating to the transfer of the jurisdiction of the lords-lieutenants to the War Office, Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to various inquiries, stated that first commissions would continue to be recommended by the lord-lieutenant; but when a subaltern had distinguished himself by service, then, on the recommendation of the commanding officer, or of the colonel on the staff, he would be selected for promotion or for a commission in the line. Promotions in the militia would be made on the same principles as in the regular army, the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces being always consulted with respect to every promotion.—The clause was then agreed to, and the rest of the Bill in its revised and reduced form was passed through Committee, under a running fire of criticism from Lord ELCHO, and other members, but without any practical opposition in the shape of divisions.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY BILL.—In reply to Sir M. LOPES, Mr. GLADSTONE said he could not state exactly when the report of the committee on the Army Bill would be brought up, but it would follow as soon as arrangements would admit the debate on the Ballot Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Mr. CANDLISH gave notice that on that day week he should move a resolution on the subject of the Abyssinian war.

GENERAL BARROW AND THE OUDE TALOOKDARS.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* that the subscription raised by the Oude talookdars to be distributed in charity, in gratitude for General Barrow's restoration to health, has amounted to Rs. 20,000.

India Office.

June 17, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. L. N. Cavagnari, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, Staff Corps; Surg. N. B. Baillie; Asst. surg. B. Evers; Capt. G. H. W. Hoggan, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. Man, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Edgcome, Engrs.; Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, Cav.; Major T. L. Scott, Staff Corps; Surg. G. D. Riddell; Capt. H. W. Blair, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Raby; Capt. A. T. Mander, Engrs.; Capt. F. D. Mander, Inf.; Lieut. W. Osborn, R.E.; Surg. major R. G. Lord; Capt. J. F. Willoughby, Inf.; Lieut. W. J. Morse, Staff Corps; Capt. F. W. M. Spring, Art.; Capt. A. W. Macnaghten, Cav.; Surg. major J. C. Trestrail.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. E. McKellar, 3 mo.; Capt. C. D. G. Newington, 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. Persse, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. L. Haleman, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. B. Edwards, Inf., 6 mo.; Sub conductor J. Hickey, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. L. Prendergast, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major A. F. Williams, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BRAMLY—Mrs. J. R. Jennings-Bramly, prematurely, of a son, at Southampton, June 12.

GONNE—The wife of Capt. Gonne, 17th Lancers, of a daughter, at 63, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, June 15.

LOWNDS—The wife of T. M. Lownds, M.D., Retired List, Indian Army, of a daughter, at Egham Hill, June 12.

RATCLIFFE—The wife of John Ratcliffe, Indian C.S., of a daughter (stillborn), at Glebe Lodge, Blackheath, June 14.

SHOUBRIDGE—The wife of Herbert W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely, of a son, at Hythe, June 15.

MARRIAGES.

GARSTIN—BAKER.—The Rev. Anthony Garstin, late H.M.'s Chaplain, Bengal, to Frances J., daughter of the late Rev. Richard Baker, at St. Saviour's, Bath, June 13.

HAIGHTON—BRISTOW.—Donald Edmund Haighton to Catherine L., daughter of the late Major Wynne Bristow, N.I., at Devon, June 6.

HARDEN—TWISTON.—Capt. Allan Harden, Indian Army, to Emily B. Twiston, at Rhyl, North Wales, June 8.

LEICESTER—GODFREY.—Major W. F. Leicester, Bengal Army, Retired List, to Louisa H., daughter of D. Godfrey, at Abingdon, June 10.

WEMYSS—DICKENSON.—Maynard W., son of Capt. Francis Wemyss, late of the Bombay Engineers, to May C., daughter of the Rev. Edward Dickenson, Chaplain to the Forces, Bombay Presidency, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, June 14.

DEATHS.

BALL—Hannah A., widow of Capt. Thomas P. Ball, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Boddington Manor, aged 71, June 11.

BLAIR—Selina M., daughter of the late General Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., at The Elms, Reigate.

BRADSHAW—Captain Geo. J. Bradshaw, P. and O. Service, at Glyn Avon, Glamorgan, aged 56, June 10.

DALE—James, son of the late Lieut. Col. James D. Dale, Madras Army, at Silverton, near Edinburgh, aged 18, June 8.

HOGGAN—Jeannie, daughter of the late Major General Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Army, of Hampton House, Mussoorie, at Strathallan House, Bridge of Allan, N.B., June 13.

PERRINS—Annie, wife of Charles G. Perrins, Commander P. and O. Service, at Clapham-road, aged 33, June 11.

STEER—Lieut. Col. William F. Steer, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Marazion, Cornwall, June 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 5. Str. Comorin, Calicut, &c., via Suez Canal.—6. Str. Corinna, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—8. Str. Olga, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Durham, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—9. Chaenbuco, Calcutta; Zealandia, Calcutta; Renown, Madras; Woodville, Penang.—10. City of Athens, Calcutta; Astarte, Calcutta; Prince Eugene, Rangoon; Garland, Rangoon.—11. Sheveebloom, Akyab; Picciolo, Rangoon; Sussex, Calcutta; Portia, Calcutta; Dorset, Calcutta; W. E. Gladstone, Akyab; Alexander, Rangoon; Scindian, Bimlipatam; Sidonie, Bimlipatam; Wemyss Castle, Sourabaya.—12. Str. Cartago Nova, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Golden Eagle, Moulmain; Laurel, Rangoon; Lota, Rangoon; Fluellin, Akyab; Jane Rowlands, Rangoon.—13. City of Madrid, Calcutta; Octavia, Moulmain; Varema, Rangoon; Carl Ritter, Rangoon; Bowfell, Calcutta; Princess of Wales, Rangoon; Birmah, Rangoon; Shackamaxon, Rangoon; Helen Denny, Rangoon.—14. Poonah, Calcutta; Pyrmont, Rangoon; Pilger, Sourabaya; Latona, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 9. Dorathy, Trincomallee, &c.; Clifton Belle, Aden.—10. H.M.'s Glasgow, East Indies; Parraca, Aden; str. De Ruyter, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—11. Lady Melville, Calcutta.—12. Str. Euphrates, Rangoon.—13. Birmingham, Bombay.—14. Str. Scotland, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, June 17.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. E. E. Collius, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Moberley, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Miss Elliott, Sir Norman Pringle, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. H. Pestonjee. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Moore, E. Hales, jun., J. Acton, H. Wyke.

Per str. Nubia, June 20.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson, Mr. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. Carpenter, Capt. A. B. Portman, Capt. Gaviter, Major Hogg, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Peter, Mr. Bonnycastle. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. E. Squirer.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Berhampore, Dundee to Galle, 47 N., 15 W.
Lamentin, Vizagapatam to Cadiz, April 19, 13 S., 19 W.
Armenian, Calcutta to Dundee, April 28, on the line, 23 W.
Rialto, Moulmain to Falmouth, May 19, 34 N., 40 W.
Dauntless, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 14.
Bucan...a (?), Akyab to Falmouth, April 25, 35 S., 27 E.
Amazon, Akyab to Falmouth, May 3, 21 E.
Rajmahal, Calcutta to Falmouth, May 5, 35 S., 20 E.
Braemar, Akyab to Falmouth, May 9, 34 S., 17 E.
Julie, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 23, 33 S., 35 E.
H. B. J. S., Calcutta to London, June 4, 48 N., 21 W.
American, Boston to Zanzibar, May 7, 11 N., 33 W.
Shand, Calcutta to London, May 28, 41 N., 27 W.
Mew Era, Madras to London.
Liddle (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, June 10, 51 N., 10 W.
Deutschland, Rangoon to London, May 29.
Bristow, Penang to London, March 16, 20 S., 78 E.
Helen Denny, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 7.
Brownsfield, Calcutta to London, May 14, 28 N., 46 W.
Burmah, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 7, 50 N., 19 W.
Verulam, from Madras, June 7, 50 N., 18 W.
Bowfell or Riversdale, Calcutta to Liverpool, June 4, 46 N., 12 W.
Siam, Newport to Bushire, April 28, 2 S., 30 W.
Calcutta, Akyab to Marseilles, March 31, 31 S., 39 E.
Wm. Prowse, Liverpool to Bombay, April 25, 1 N., 58 W.
Mary Mildred, Tuticorin to Hong Kong, 3 N., 107 E.
Howrah, Calcutta to London, 6 N., 17 W.
Shand, Calcutta to London, April 17, 32 S., 9 W.
Templar, New York to Calcutta, May 1, 8 N., 28 W.
Europa, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 4, 17 N., 35 W.
Wemyss Castle, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 4.
The Bruce, Cardiff to Galle, May 12, 5 N., 25 W.
Forbes (?), Rangoon to Belle Isle, April 4, 34 S., 29 E.
Montego, Rangoon to Rotterdam, April 23, 16 S., 15 W.
Hendeny, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 26, 22 S., 78 E.
City of Venice, Calcutta to Venice (?), March 31, 26 S., 65 E
Flora McDonald, Rangoon to Liverpool, April 1, 26 S., 64 E
Antifer, Rangoon to Belle Isle, 49 N., 20 W.
Garden Reach, Boston to Bombay, March 31, 37 S., 12 W
Julie, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, April 23, 33 S., 15 E.
Sir John Lawrence, Rangoon to Liverpool, March 31, 26 S. 6
F. F. Gabain, Akyab to Bremen, April 22, 35 S., 19 E.
Sparkenhoe, Calcutta to Liverpool, March 10, 5 N., 90 E.
Walmer Castle, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 10, 31 S., 40 E.
Eastern Queen, Calcutta to London, June 3, 45 N., 26 W.
Lucretia, Vizagapatam to Cadiz, May 19, 34 N., 39 W.
Lady Wharncliffe (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, June 11, off O H ...d Kinsale.
Lady Anne, Kurrachee to London, June 8, 51 N., 17 W.
Zuleima, from Rangoon, May 31, 45 N., 27 W.
Philopontas (?), Glasgow to Bombay, May 2, 2 N., 25 W.
Acadian, Rangoon to Liverpool, May 31 (?), 43 N., 27 W.
Allahabad, Calcutta to Liverpool, March 13, 15 S., 84 E.
Lauder, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 13, 29 S., 9 E.
Peri, Shields to Galle, May 3, 3 N., 22 W.
White Star, Liverpool to Aden, April 7, 22 S., 29 W.
Mathilde, Hamburg to Zanzibar, May 24, 2 S., 29 W.
Florentine, Calcutta to London, June 4, 47 N., 23 W.
Jumna, Calcutta to London, June 7, 49 N., 19 W.
Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 6, 49 N., 10 W.
Robert Lees, Calcutta to London, May 25, 40 N., 30 W.
Peyrel (?), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 29, 38 N., 32 W.
Brownfield, Calcutta to London, May 26, 39 N., 32 W.
Pendragon, Calcutta to London, June 10, 51 N., 10 W.
Lizzie H., Calcutta to Boston, March 21, 24 S., 6 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The str. Apis, Forti, which arrived at Trieste June 4, from Bombay, reports that on May 6, four days after leaving Bombay, she was caught in a very heavy cyclone, that lasted for eleven hours, veering from E. to W. to E., and that, from the 7th to the 12th, the weather in the Gulf of Arabia was very stormy at S.E.

The str. Thames Belle, from Calcutta, at Gravesend, June 9, experienced two heavy gales between the south end of Madagascar and the Cape of Good Hope, which she passed April 3.

The Peru, Barcham, of and from Shields, for Galle, with coal, ran on the Cockle Sand, Yarmouth, June 10, during a dense fog, but was assisted off and brought up in the roads. She does not make more than an inch of water per hour, but draws too much water to go into Yarmouth.

The Octavia, Tragarah, which arrived at Falmouth, June 13, from Moulmain, has carried away bowsprit, cutwater, and all attached, having been in collision.

The Astarte, which arrived at Dundee June 9, from Calcutta, caught the ground whilst entering the river, floated off, making no water, after remaining nearly an hour.

The Poonah, from Calcutta to London, was spoken March 10, in lat. 8 S., long. 90 E., with loss of foretop-gallant-mast, jibboom, and mainroyal-masthead.

The Gosforth, for Madras, in leaving the East India Docks, June 14, came in collision, and lost jibboom and headgear.

The str. Olga, of Hull, Hindson, from Calcutta to London, with a general cargo, put into Gibraltar, June 14, with tubes leaky.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Pinhey.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and two Misses Pollard.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. Hope, and Rev. A. G. Cane.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Dickens, and Mr. and Mrs. Inglis.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Mr. Penney, Mr. C. Dunlop Mr. G. Bashford, and Mr. Mosse.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. E. Knott.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Mitchell.
SOUTHAMPTON to SAMARANG.—Mr. Soesman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. H. Anderson and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Ogle, and Mr. R. Taylor.

JULY 1.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. B. Pearson.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE AGE AND PHYSIQUE OF A SOLDIER.

The *Lancet* is glad to find that a matter to which we have more than once adverted has at length attracted the notice of a great military authority. Lord Sandhurst, in a very effective and statesmanlike speech, recently called the attention of the Upper House to the ages of our recruits and of the men forming our standing Army in connection with the subject of the formation of an Army Reserve, and the supply of soldiers for our Indian and Colonial possessions. The question is one of a grave character, on which physiological considerations are capable of throwing some light. On looking at the German system of organisation, there is one point Lord Sandhurst urged, which ought never to be forgotten by those who have to consider the elements out of which *combative* armies had to be formed—viz., the age of the men. The immature striplings recruited for our Army are quite unfit for field or foreign service. It was the complaint of the First Napoleon, and the experience of our own generals in the Peninsula, that such men, however much they may serve to swell the nominal, add nothing in reality to the effective strength of an army. They have not the necessary *physique* or powers of endurance to sustain the work they are called upon as soldiers to perform, and we consequently find that during a campaign, or on Indian service, they speedily break down and serve only to embarrass the movements of a force by swelling its sick list. The young troops hastily raised by Gambetta during the late war were quite unable to withstand the old order and hardier soldiers of the hostile Army. The Germans went through their ranks like a locomotive through a flock of sheep. All medical officers agree in the opinion that regiments composed in great part of very young men, such as the Duke of Richmond showed was the case with the 54th Regiment, now under orders for India, are unfit for tropical service; and we find that Dr. Muir, the medical head of the British Force in India, has declared that the evil has so culminated that it might be impossible to trust her Majesty's regiments hereafter. The Director-general has also strongly expressed his opinion that young undrilled men under twenty years of age should never, on the score of health alone, be sent to India. In point of fact, the growth and development of the body have not been fully attained before twenty-five. Mr. Cardwell has, however, become impressed with the necessity of attending to the views expressed by medical officers and others on this head, for we find that he has undertaken to weed regiments of their young and immature men before embarking them, and to procure older soldiers as substitutes by offering them a bounty to volunteer for Indian service. Of course we must take men when we can get them, and if they will enlist at eighteen and not at twenty, we must be content to maintain our young recruits at home until, by good feeding and training, they are rendered fit for their duties. Unless the number of soldiers of three years' service that are allowed to volunteer for the reserve be limited, it is evident that we may be organising failure for ourselves. When the formation of a reserve force was contemplated, we urged that some scheme might, at the same time, be devised for securing that all youths at our public and national schools should be compelled to undergo some kind of military training, and we still hold that such could be done with benefit to the youths drilled, and with injury to no one.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, July 1.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, June 30.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery. It in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage, In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater measures than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97¾
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...		97¾
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	... ...		97¾
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...		97¾
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	93½ 94
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...		93½ 94
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...		— —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	93½ 94
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	... ...		100¾
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		100¾ ¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		107¾ 108
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¼d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis.	1¼ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¼d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		109½ xd.
	India 4 per cent.		101½ ⅝
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93⅝
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		100¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½ to
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to ¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 1
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105¾
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅝ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)	12	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	91¾
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7¾ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24¾
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)... ...	100	146 to 147
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9 to 9⅜
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7 15-16 to 8
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜ to 9¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	10¾ to 11
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6⅜
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3¼
20	Ditto A Shares	5	2½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Advertisements.

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At the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 10th May, a Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

I.—ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 3 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

20	£1,000	£47 0 0	£23 10 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0

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PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS
SUPPORTING AND RECOMMENDING THIS SYSTEM.

March, 1871.
I have much pleasure in bearing my unqualified testimony to the admirable system of military exercises as given in Sergeant-major B. Browne's book. I can speak confidently of it, having had personal experience of its value. I am in the habit of recommending it to all those under my care, who require this additional mode of treatment for developing their frame.
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Assistant-surgeon, London Rifle Brigade.

Mr. BROWNE,—Nothing can be more true, in my opinion, than all you say in favour of training all our boys to military exercises. Its usefulness cannot be overrated, either to the boys themselves or to the nation, which would thus find, in a short time, and without any inconvenience or effort, the best part of its educated population prepared to take part in the defence of the country, almost without training, and should their services in this way happily never be required, the country would still have the satisfaction of seeing its young male population immensely benefited in health, strength, appearance, and general manliness. If carried out at all schools, it would become the favourite pastime of the boys.
H. EYRE, Lieutenant-general.

Birkbeck Schools, Kingsland, N., March 7, 1871.
For some years past all the boys and girls of these schools have been put through a course of systematic drill, such as that laid down in Sergeant-major Browne's book. The results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. Not only is the physical condition of the children greatly improved, but the *discipline of the drill-ground produces habits of obedience and attention*, which, *carried into the school-room, conduce greatly to the mental progress of the children*, as well as materially aid in maintaining order. Until the time shall come when the Government shall advise that physical drill being efficiently drilled, schoolmasters who have not yet tried the experiment will do well to do so without delay.
Of course it is of the utmost importance that the drill-instructor should not be a mere *martinet*. He must be able to convey his instructions clearly and pleasantly; have an unlimited supply of patience, and show that he really takes an interest in his work.
It has been our good fortune for some years to have secured the services of Sergeant-major Browne, the author of this little book ("Setting-up Drill," &c.), who is not only assiduous in performing his duties, but who is fond of his work, and shows it, and, therefore, succeeds admirably.
JAMES RUNTZ, Head Master.

Kingsland Middle Class Schools, Sandringham-road, March 7, 1871.
Physical exercise is undoubtedly one of the requisites of youth, and if such exercise be conducted with a purpose, it is not only productive of health to the body, but also induces habits of order and energy. In our schools the system of drill instruction has been adopted with the best results, and I am quite convinced that any school would be the better for its introduction. Of course a great deal depends upon the drill-instructor, but if such an one as ours (Sergeant-major Browne, who is thoroughly fond of the work, and at the same time a strict disciplinarian and a perfect gentleman), be obtained, the result will be all that can be desired.
ROBERT LANE, Head Master.

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THOMAS WILSON, F.R.G.S., Head Master.

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Summary and Review.

FOR some reason not yet ascertained the first of the monsoon mails from Bombay, with news and letters down to May 31, will not reach London before Tuesday evening. As it will only give four days' later news than the one which came in last Saturday week, and as the next mail is reported due at the proper time, we have decided to publish on the usual day such matter as may be available for our purpose from other sources.

WE are sorry to learn from a Bombay telegram of June 21 that a fearful hurricane has destroyed the crops about Bandah; the amount of damage being reckoned at half-a-million sterling.

A CALCUTTA telegram of June 22 states that Mr. Robert Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie, and Co., has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and that the Bank rate of discount has been reduced one per cent. Money is reported easy.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of June 23, the latest advices from Kabul report some fresh successes of Yakoob Khan, who, like the good general he is, appears to have lost no time in marching forward upon Kandahar. That stronghold however should not fall in a hurry, if its present garrison of picked soldiers from Kabul only remain true to their salt. With the fall of Kandahar would end for a time at least the stormy reign of Shere Ali. What measure of support he may expect meanwhile from the Indian Government may be gathered from the tone of a short article in the *Delhi Gazette* of May 25, unless the writer of it has spoken with a certainty he had no business to assume. The Government of India, he says, "simply declines on the score of cost and trouble to interfere in Afghanistan, no matter what happens. The *de facto* ruler for the time being of those wild people will be recognised by the Government of India; he shall have a certain number of muskets, a specified quantity of gunpowder, a field-battery of artillery perhaps, and so many rupees, and then be told to hold his own if he can. Beyond that the British Government will not go, unless it be to offer an asylum and a decent subsistence allowance to any refugee from that quarter."

ANOTHER new hill-station will shortly be added to the growing number of such stations in British India. Between Poonah and Mahableshwar lies the lofty ridge of Mandar Deo, about 1,200 feet higher than the former. This ridge Mr. Lawson of the Engineer Department is already surveying, with a view to reporting on its fitness to hold one European regiment.

IN India there are some things regarding which the English resident does well to remain in blissful ignorance. It would not for instance improve his jaded appetite to pry too closely into the mysteries of his kitchen, nor would the flavour of his mutton be much enhanced by studying the movements of the living bazaar-fed sheep. On the same principle, if we may judge from the description given in a Calcutta paper, no denizen of that favoured city should go too near the slaughter-houses of Nurkuldangah. A writer in the *Englishman* tells us what he saw on a visit he made in company with several other English gentlemen to that sweet-smelling storehouse of pleasant sights. Instead of slaughter-houses he found only a strip of ground hard by a dirty tank. It was here the cattle were being slaughtered. The carcasses were hung from poles protected by no kind of roof, and the process of skinning and cleaning went on under the blazing afternoon sun. One narrow shed indeed there was, which contained nothing but some poles for hanging the carcasses of bullocks. The meat sent out from this shed bears a very good name in the market, but the samples which the writer saw hardly tallied with the popular report. Behind this shed was a horribly noisome ditch reeking with the traces of "putrid blood and decaying matter." In spite of some lime freshly thrown over the worst part of it, the stench was most sickening. Behind this the lean pariah dogs were holding carnival over a large mound of bones, in the style with which Byron has made us but too familiar through his simile about the fig that is peeled "when the fruit is fresh." Other sights equally appetising met the visitor's eye in all directions. The little water that was used on cleanly pretexts in this foul place was of "a dirty greenish hue." There seemed no way of hindering the dogs outside from continuing their meals at night within the shed. A serried mass of vultures sat composedly within a few yards of the hanging carcasses, "watching the place with hungry, staring eyes," while swarms of flies were busily feasting on the offal that lay about, and on a heap of something that was meant to pass for meat. There were no appliances for cleanliness, nor any kind of supervision. And yet the scene thus laid before us had not revealed itself at its worst. "If you call this filth, I wonder what you would have said to Sunday's exhibition," was the remark made by one of the visitors. The writer from whom we have taken this pleasing picture appeals to his fellow-visitors on behalf of its truth, and declares that no one who saw that filthy den could help acknowledging the justice of Mr. Hogg's interference with the Calcutta slaughter-houses. We fear that a good many others besides himself refrained from eating their accustomed dinners for some days at any rate after his statements had been made public.

THE upper grades of the Indian Telegraph Service have petitioned the Government of India for a proper revision of their

leave and pension rules. They point out that the extent to which their ranks have long been recruited from England, and chiefly by the sons of old Indian officers and civilians, entitles them to like conditions of leave and pension as their relatives in the military and civil services. They have the same "hometies," they are "equally subject to climatic influences," which necessitate frequent visits to Europe, and their duties "involve as a rule an excessive amount of exposure, or of arduous office duty day and night, such as officers of the military or covenanted civil services are seldom or never subjected to." For all these reasons, they plead for a fair revision of rules which were "framed to meet the wants of a subordinate service composed principally of natives." It is further declared that the efficiency of their service depends largely on the openings granted them for keeping their professional knowledge up to the ever rising level of European progress. As a proof of the inadequacy of existing furlough rules, they refer to the fact that several officers of their department have lately been sent home on duty, for the purpose of studying all the latest improvements in electrical and telegraphic science. Now that the Civil Engineers and the Telegraph Department have led the way in seeking for redress of their just grievances, we may expect to see other branches of the Uncovenanted Service follow their example. They all alike suffer at present under the same disabilities. That is to say, the treatment of the English officers therein, in respect of leave and pension rules, is regulated, not by the principles applied to gentlemen of the same race and class in the Covenanted Services, but by those which serve well enough for the mass of native officials under the Indian Government. The unfairness of such a method is so patent, and so utterly irrational, that we cannot but look for some early attempt to place the European members of the Uncovenanted Service on the same, or nearly the same, footing with the Covenanted in respect of those advantages or indulgences which the conditions of their employment render equally desirable for both. It should at least be laid down as an absolute rule that Europeans in any branch of the public service are entitled to different rates of pay and pension and to different terms of furlough and retirement from the natives in the same branch.

THE following concessions have been granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the subscribers to the Madras Medical Fund and their families, with effect from 1st April, 1870:—

ANNUITY BRANCH.

A grant equal in value to ten large annuities.

The grant of five large annuities, and one small annuity annually, and of an extra small annuity biennially from 1870.

CHARITY BRANCH.

An increase of 23 per cent. per annum on the rates of pension which existed in 1868, to widows and to daughters over age, and of 28 per cent. per annum on the same rates to sons and daughters under age.

The pensions of widows and of daughters were increased by the service 5 per cent. from 1st January, 1869. All the pensions from the Charity Branch will, therefore, be 28 per cent. higher from 1st April, 1870, than they were in 1868.

OUR correspondent, writing on the subject of the Military Funds, appears, we think, to have taken fright at a ghost of his own raising. Not that the fear he expresses, and which many others doubtless share with him, is in itself unreasonable, for who would not turn pale at the possible collapse of a fund to which he had regularly subscribed for the benefit of his future widow? But in the present instance such fears are founded on imperfect knowledge of the facts. It is some time since the Indian Government took over the management of the Indian Military Funds, pledging itself to meet all charges for pensions and advances on account of officers who entered the Indian army before 1859 and paid their regular subscriptions to the funds in question. There is no fear therefore of any loss befalling the widows and orphans of present subscribers, whatever may happen to the funds themselves. Their probable exhaustion within fifteen years simply means their gradual absorption into the general military accounts of the Indian Government. As Mr. Harrison pointed out in his evidence before the Finance Committee, "it did not follow that these funds were not solvent, because they were no longer credited with interest on the capital which was in the hands of the Government."

THERE is some talk of appointing two or three permanent judges to the Privy Council with a salary matching their high office. Among those named for such appointments is Sir Barnes Peacocke, than whom no fitter choice could well be made.

WE are sorry to record the death of Colonel George Haly, who died at St. Leonard's on the 19th instant of heart-disease, at the age of sixty-one. Colonel Haly entered the Madras Army in 1826, and tasted the hardships as well as the excitement of war in the trying Kimedy campaign of 1834-36 against the Khonds. In this campaign he was twice wounded. As a lieutenant he served in the China War of 1842 and was made a police magistrate at Hong Kong. As Captain of the 41st N.I., he raised and commanded the Golconda Sebundee Rifles from 1846 to 1854. Soon afterwards he was sent to raise and command the Moplah Police Corps in Malabar. After the amalgamation Colonel Haly was transferred from his old regiment to the command of the 108th Foot, whence he retired on full pay in 1864. From that time Colonel Haly's energies were largely devoted to the discussion of Indian questions in the press. His various pamphlets and letters on Indian Fisheries, on the Food Products of India, and on matters concerning the Indian army attest the workings of a busy intelligent brain, well stocked with practical knowledge of the subjects he took in hand.

THE appointment of a Select Committee to test the practicability of several schemes for linking the Mediterranean by a railway with the Persian Gulf will at any rate ensure a fair hearing for that particular scheme on which the partisans of Mr. W. P. Andrew have set their hearts. That scheme found an earnest advocate on Friday last in Sir G. Jenkinson, who at once bespoke attention, if nothing more, by quoting the offer of the Turkish Ambassador to grant free carriage, by the Euphrates route, to her Majesty's Indian mails, so long as the line remained in the hands of the Turkish Government. Sir George enlarged on the advantages of an alternative route to India, which would save at least 1,000 miles of distance and a week of time, and, so far from clashing with the Red Sea route, would mainly benefit the provinces of North-Western India, leaving to the Suez Canal all the heavy traffic and the entire trade with Southern India. He also drew a favourable comparison, which some people may not take so readily for granted, between the climate of the Red Sea and that of the Persian Gulf. There may be something to choose between them, but how much is another question; the exact quantity being, we should think, expressible by the difference in feeling between being roasted and being fried. No doubt however the navigation of the Persian Gulf is the less dangerous and difficult of the two. Mr. Brassey, following suit in a temperate speech, quoted Captain Tyler's opinion in favour of the route proposed, and avowed his belief that the high estimates of traffic adopted by Sir G. Jenkinson were by no means exaggerated; while the line itself, if built on the new kind of narrow guage, would cost a good deal less than the estimates.

AMONG those who backed Sir G. Jenkinson's prayer for a Committee was Mr. Eastwick, whose apparent leaning towards the Tigris route did not blind him to the actual advantages of the Euphrates Valley Line from the engineering point of view. The perfect flatness of the valley was, in his eyes, "a sovereign recommendation" for railway purposes, and his own acquaintance with much of the ground marked out for the proposed line lent much weight to his remarks on the ease with which it could be constructed and the extent to which it would develop the local traffic. More traffic might indeed be assured by the Tigris route, but then no one knew what the difficulties of that route were. As for the Trebizond line, the mountains in the way seemed to put that out of the discussion altogether. Another speaker on the same side, Mr. Kinnaird, argued the question from a more insular point of view. England being the workshop of the world, an enterprise which would give employment to a large number of English workmen must end in bringing more money into England. Mr. Cave on the other hand spoke in favour of the Trebizond route, which may be shorter, but would certainly be far costlier and less useful to England, than the Euphrates Valley line. Mr. Dodson for his part avowed a preference, born of his travels in Turkey, for the line of the Tigris Valley. The only two speakers who opposed the demand for a Committee were Sir C. Wingfield and Mr. Aytoun. The latter grounded his opposition on what might happen if the Committee reported in favour of

a line through some part of Turkey. We should be let in for some kind of virtual guarantee, which would either embroil us with the Arabs of the Euphrates Valley, or entangle us in another great war for the support of Turkey herself. Besides using the latter argument, Sir C. Wingfield condemned the Euphrates Valley scheme as wholly futile and superfluous. Such a line could never compete with the Suez Canal route, because the through traffic on a long line of railway has never been known to pay. There were neither roads nor people to speak of along the Valley, and the land was going more and more out of cultivation, so that no local traffic could be expected. Sir Charles could not even see of what use the proposed line would be to India in the event of an invasion. We may always depend upon the line through Egypt, and if an alternative route be needed, what better than the old Cape route, by which reinforcements were forwarded to India in 1857? Sir Charles apparently believes that in times of crisis, when time is everything, the longest way round from England is the shortest way to India. He is even reported in the *Times* as declaring that the Mutiny was "suppressed before a single soldier could reach India by the Overland Route!" Surely the reporter must have been napping, not Sir Charles himself.

Mr. Grant Duff, speaking for the Government, avowed its readiness to grant the desired Committee, if it was distinctly understood that the Government would not pledge itself in any way to any one of the objects or assumptions implied in the demand for such a committee. It proclaimed beforehand through the Under-Secretary for India its perfect innocence of any foregone conclusion, even of a belief in the possibility of connecting the two seas by a railway of any sort. Mr. Grant Duff however was ready to admit the importance of the question raised, and the great advantages that would accrue both to England and India, if the Committee could only prove that the "physical, political, and financial difficulties" in the way of such an enterprise might indeed be overcome. In so saying he was fully justified by a fair review of the facts. Now that the Suez Canal is in good working order, an alternative route by the Persian Gulf may seem to be a matter of less urgent need than it did a little while back. Nevertheless an alternative route which would enable us at a pinch to send troops to Kurrachee in a fortnight and mails at any time to India twice or thrice a week, is well worth considering both on political and commercial grounds. Whatever may come of the inquiry however, we may rest assured that the Government will not rashly pledge itself to any measure that would burden England with fresh obligations to save the Turkish Empire from going to pieces.

At this evening's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper will be read by Captain A. F. Harcourt on "Kulu, Lahoul, and Spiti," and another by Major Sladen on the "Expedition from the Irrawaddy into South-Western China." The countries in question, which lie at the very opposite ends of our Indian Empire, are almost equally unknown to the bulk of English readers, and yet claim about equal attention in connection with two important trade routes from India, leading, the one into Central Asia, the other into the richest provinces of Western China.

Tiger Shooting.—Mr. Alexander Raitt, son of Major Raitt, of the House of Correction, is following in the steps of his father, who is well known as one of the Nimrods of the East. On May 9th and 11th he killed two fine tigers, one ten feet long, 1ft. 8in. across the forearm, and 2ft. 3in. round the neck. Both were found near a village called Hallial, a few miles from Carwar. For some time past they had been the terror of the natives, for, although they had not taken to man-eating, their raids on the cattle in the villages prevented the people from venturing about after dusk.—*Times of India.*

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Col. G. T. Haly, Madras Retired, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, June 19, aged 61; Major gen. C. C. Pratt, K.S.F., R.M.L.I., at Wells, June 16, aged 80; Lieut. gen. T. G. Higgins, col. R.A., at Sloane-street, June 20, aged 83.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. W. F. Steer, late H.E.I.C.S., at Marazion, Cornwall, June 12.

Madras.—Lieut. Brown, Acting Assistant Commissary, in charge of the Government bakery at Saidapett, Madras Presidency, May 19; Charles A. Dobbs, Deputy Conservator of Forests, son of Major gen. R. S. Dobbs, for many years Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, at Shimoga, Mysore, April 9.

Bombay.—T. Ogilvy, late Bombay C.S., son of the late Sir W. Ogilvy, Bart., at Princes-street, June 16, aged 61.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

THE NEW HILL-STATION OF PACHMARI.

Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, has lately drawn up a very full report of the Pachmari plateau, with special reference to its fitness as a station for European troops. The Pachmari Hills are included in a range which forms the northern face of the Satpuras, and overlooks the Nerbudda Valley along its whole length. From Bankheri, the nearest railway station in the valley, the road to Singhanama, twenty miles off at the foot of the hill, lies over hard and rocky ground, which offers no difficulty to the traveller. From the latter place it winds up for thirteen miles to the top of the plateau, which rises more than two thousand feet above its base, and 3,500 feet above the sea level. This part of the road could easily be made good for carts. The plateau itself covers about eight square miles with its irregular outline. It is about four miles long by one broad. Three peaks, each 1,000 feet higher than the plateau itself, rise sheer up from its western edge, while its southern and south-eastern faces fall as abruptly down to the valley of the Denwa. Its undulating surface slopes gradually from west to east. It is still on the whole well-wooded, in spite of the clearances already made on some of the slopes. The Peepal, Mohwa, Sâl, and other large timber trees grow about the rocks and grassy slopes in frequent clumps, which give a park-like appearance to the landscape. The ground consists of Mahadeo sand-stone, "a coarse porous grit with hard iron earth partings." This is generally covered with a reddish brown loam, largely mixed with sand, immediately under which beds of gravel may often be found. No drier or cleanlier site could be desired for building upon, and, once the roads are made, out-door exercise will always be possible after the heaviest rains. The plateau is effectually drained by a stream which winds downward from the west until it passes over the eastern cliffs by an abrupt plunge of several hundred feet into the valley of the Denwa. A few swampy spots are found along its course after the rains, but these could easily be drained. The stream itself, however shrunken in the hot weather, never runs dry; and plenty of pure soft water might always be obtained from wells sunk near the stream.

From observations taken in 1869 and 1870 it appears that the mean temperature of Pachmari in May is about 86 degrees, which would make it 3 degrees cooler than Jabalpur, 7 degrees cooler than Seoni, and 10 degrees cooler than Nagpur. During the rains the difference is still more in favour of Pachmari. In the hottest weather the temperature is not uncomfortable for more than two or three hours in the day, when it sometimes

reaches 100 degrees, which is a trifle compared with the heat in many stations of Upper India. The rainfall at Pachmari from June to October amounted in 1870 to 45½ inches, which equals the average of stations in the plains, and falls short by 30 inches of the rainfall at Jabalpur. In the winter the climate is very pleasant, frosts being not infrequent, although the mean temperature is little below that of Seoni and Jabalpur.

An ill repute for malaria once hung about the Pachmari ridge, a repute which it cannot be said to deserve. Without doubt the wood-clothed valleys that encircle the hills are as unhealthy as might be expected from the setting in of the rains until December; but so abruptly does the hill itself rise above these valleys to a sheer height on the southern and eastern sides of 1,800 and 2,000 feet, that no malaria from below can reach it. What there is must be developed on the spot. Dr. Townsend's inquiries among the villagers led to the discovery that ague to a limited extent prevails among them in the autumn months. This however they ascribe to the water of the Banganga which winds through the plateau, and their belief is that the use of well-water would extinguish ague altogether. The general healthiness of the place seems fairly arguable from the experience of other than the native inhabitants. An English gentleman lived there for 20 months together in very good health, without any return of his former ague. An English officer who had passed eleven months there had improved in health during his stay. A pretty large gang of prisoners, who had been working there for the same period, showed on the whole a favourable bill of health.

Besides all its advantages in the way of soil and climate, the plateau offers ample space for outdoor amusements, the surrounding scenery is unusually attractive and the neighbourhood full of interest. The site for the barracks has been well chosen by Colonel Baigrie. It lies high, on a ridge open to the westerly or hot-weather winds, with good drainage on both sides, especially at the back. On a neighbouring slope lies the bazaar. Westward of the barracks, at some distance, will spread the civil station, some way below which a large tank is being dug, in order to ensure a steady supply of water in the hot weather. The wells intended to supply pure drinking water should not be less than fifty or more than a hundred and fifty yards from the stream itself, whose waters, filtering through the soil, would probably form their sole source of supply. Dr. Townsend thinks that the plateau has been sufficiently cleared of wood already, and that what remains should be carefully preserved. No time should be lost in bringing the clearings under cultivation. The soil is too light for wheat, but buckwheat, millet, and other coarse grains, with potatoes, would yield good crops. On the whole, then, Dr. Townsend succeeds in impressing us favourably with the new Sabathoo of the Central Provinces. He has not been tempted to overdraw the picture, and the very shadows he has worked in should tend to secure for the new station a better chance of ultimate success.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

If the present Ministry are sincere in their expressions of desire to improve the military system of this country, they should be thankful to Lord Sandhurst and Mr. Torrens for urging upon their notice the mischievous impolicy of filling up the ranks of an army designed mainly for foreign service with "immature striplings" of seventeen and eighteen years of age. With regard to the mischievous wastefulness of such a process there appears indeed to be but one opinion among competent judges. Common sense, medical science, and military experience alike tend to establish the broad rule that, for all purposes of active soldiering, recruits under twenty years of age are fit for nothing but to choke up hospitals and fill untimely graves. Growing boys, whose bones have not yet lost the character of gristle, have no business in the rough game of war or in the barrack life of regiments serving under a tropical sun. In either case they are apt to "die off like flies," or rotten sheep, or infants in the slums of crowded cities. Medical witnesses all declare that the process of converting gristle into bone is still far from completion in youths of eighteen. In the Crimean Campaign, according to Dr. Lyons, youths under twenty "succumbed at once to the hardships of campaigning, or perished after operations performed for wounds;" a result sufficiently explained by their physical unfitness to stand the rude tests which even older men could not always face with impunity. "On being examined after death, the ends of the long bones of the legs and arms still showed the cartilaginous state, being incompletely knit." Gristle in fact cannot be expected to do the work of perfect bone and fully hardened muscle, as Lord Hardinge owned with regret when he described before the Sebastopol Committee the kind of recruits he had sent out to Lord Raglan. Of course the latter officer protested that he would rather have no recruits at at all than boys who came out only to fall sick and die, and equally of course his opinion was shared by so experienced a lieutenant as Sir De Lacy Evans. Not less decisive were the terms in which Wellington and Bonaparte proclaimed their objections to the employment of boy recruits in the field. It was not with such that the latter won Austerlitz, or "greatly stood at bay" in the one-sided struggle of 1814. Sir John Burgoyne, the Nestor of the British Army, has lent the weight of his long experience to Mr. Torrens's motion for limiting the age of enlistment to twenty. We need hardly point to the recent failure of "Gambetta's boys" to make head against the full-grown warriors of Germany, or remind our readers that the Indian Empire was neither won, nor virtually regained at Delhi, by the arms of young soldiers under twenty. If Sir Charles Wingfield's story however be true, the derision with which the Sikhs regarded the boyish "dumpies" sent out from England in 1858, saying that not with such soldiers did we win our battles in the Punjab, should quicken the efforts of army reformers and administrators to abolish once for all the practice of recruiting our Indian garrisons with regiments largely composed of immature striplings. On this point at least there ought to be no hesitation. If medical evidence be worth anything, it is certain that India is no country for that class of soldiers which dies off or gets invalided in the first years of service. To "dumpy" men as such there is no valid objection, if they are full-grown and broad-shouldered; for these were the men who helped to beat the Sikhs themselves at Sobraon and Goojrat, and who weathered the tug of long campaigns better on the whole than their taller comrades. Nobody ever complained of the dumpy Goorkhas, or of the short but broad-chested, strong-limbed veterans of the Bengal or Madras Fusiliers.

What everyone who thinks at all on the subject should desire, is a clear understanding that henceforth no recruits for Indian or active service shall be enlisted under twenty years of age. With regard especially to India this point may be deemed of the very first importance. Whether the Indian army of the future shall be local or imperial, it must above all things be an efficient army, and thorough efficiency excludes the notion of a large percentage of mere boys. To say nothing of the wicked waste of life involved in yearly sending out to India so many hundred young recruits, of whom a large proportion are certain to die prematurely, it is intolerable that the Indian revenues should be needlessly burdened with the cost of continually replacing such useless soldiers. If the Indian army were once more made local, the India Office would take good care to feed it with recruits of the proper age. If however it must continue to form a part of the War Office system, we can but hope the best from Mr. Cardwell's promise to carry out the wishes of Parliament, as contained in the recent Address to the Crown. Our hopes however would rest on a stronger foundation if we could feel quite certain that the Government realised the full importance of enlisting men instead of boys for foreign service. It is not enough to promise that, "as far as practicable," no recruits under twenty shall be sent out to India; we should be better pleased to hear that an order had been issued absolutely forbidding the despatch of any soldier under twenty, if not of any under twenty-one. There is really no good

reason why such a rule should not be enforced throughout the whole regular army, if Mr. Cardwell would only have the courage to carry out Lord Sandhurst's scheme for turning the Militia into the nursery of the Line. When so much is to be said in favour of a plan which would secure to every young recruit of eighteen two years' training in the Militia before he was allowed to enter the Line, we cannot be content with the mere assumption that a steady flow of trained soldiers from the former to the latter could not be reckoned upon under fair conditions of pay and service. Mr. Cardwell's deprecation of "great and violent changes" in this respect sounds curiously irrelevant from the lips of a Minister who has just been abolishing purchase, teaching the Horse Guards its proper place, and transferring the control of the Militia from the counties to the Crown.

Correspondence.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. Fawcett was quite right in attempting on the 13th inst. to supply further information for the benefit of the public in England, but he was wrong regarding the means proposed.

The best information regarding the state of India is to be found in the annual Reports of District Officers, whether styled Collectors, or Magistrates, or Deputy Commissioners, or Political Agents. Hitherto these reports have not, I believe, been fully revealed to the home Government, for the so-called abstracts are too apt to reveal the pleasant side of the picture, and to pass over the dark.

The reports of the Prefects in France a year ago furnish the best information we possess regarding the then state of public opinion. The District Officer in India is admirably qualified to inform Government regarding the wants and wishes of all classes of natives, and to communicate to the latter the objects at which the Government measures aim.

My opponents will doubtless urge that 200 annual reports are more than the home Government can find time to read and digest. The remedy is obvious. District Officers must be taught Spartan brevity; but I protest against governors, secretaries, and precis writers being permitted to interfere with the text of reports which may save the British Empire in India from ruin. We all know how Sir A. Burne's despatches were tampered with, when it suited the English Government to produce a picture with rosy tints, and hundreds of thousands of lives might have been saved had the Government of Bengal acted on the information supplied by Mr. Herschel.

There is no fear of the encouragement of disaffection among natives by the publication of gloomy reports by District Officers. The latter are liable to be dismissed and ruined if they paint gloomily what they cannot prove.

If the Commander-in-Chief had attended to the reports of his subordinates, the Indian Mutiny might have been averted. If a Governor-General should neglect to read and profit by the warnings of his local agents, a rebellion may occur far exceeding in its horrors the events of the Mutiny.

Our danger in India arises from the dislike of Governors to probe political wounds, or to examine the inactive volcano.

I, therefore, urge that the placing of the reports of Deputy Commissioners and other Government local agents on the table of the House of Commons is a measure of far greater importance than the commission proposed by Mr. Fawcett, or than the collection of stale evidence now produced for the edification of the Committee on Indian Finance.—Your obedient servant,

T.

THE MILITARY FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am a retired Bengal officer. During the first twenty years of my career a portion of my pay was *deducted* by Government for the purpose of subscription to the Bengal Military Fund, which Fund promised in return, in the event of my marrying, to provide for my widow, should I leave one, a competency. Ten years ago I married and left the service, and, of course, continued *voluntarily* to subscribe to the Fund in order to retain the contingent benefits, for the acquisition of which I had so long been an involuntary subscriber.

Well, Sir, I happened to open your last issue this morning at breakfast, and, skimming over its pages, my eyes caught these words, and I need hardly say, rested pretty steadily upon them:—"There was the Bengal Military Fund, which provided pensions for officers of the army. The capital of that Fund consisted at present of £473,000, and, taking the payments as at present, and the receipts as at present, there was an annual deficiency of about £74,000, which would exhaust the Fund in somewhat less than seven years."

I say my eyes rested pretty steadily upon these lines, for at first I thought my sight must be playing me false. But no. There they were in black and white, and the authority for the statement was, I found, Mr. Harrison, Secretary to Government in the Controller General's Department!

Now, Sir, having swallowed my first feelings of intense indignation and astonishment, let me ask you whether or not any Government guarantee exists which secures to officers the ultimate benefits for which they have been *compelled* to subscribe ever since the commencement of their respective careers; or whether, in the event of my dying seven years hence and leaving a widow, that widow is to be actually deprived of the pension on which she has so long reckoned, and which I could have purchased much cheaper for her from any insurance office?

This latter supposition seems too scandalously cruel to be likely to be true, but its denial by you may relieve the suspense of others besides my own.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, June 22nd. TOM NODDY.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

The *Times of India* remarks that after the candidates have passed the entering examination they will immediately be divided into four classes—1st, those who may come out direct; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, those who must pass one, two, and three years respectively at the college. This will, we should say, seriously interfere with the successful internal working of the college, and it is tolerably evident that the limits of age for the first examination must be considerably altered. If the competition is a large one, and the examination a fair test of necessary acquirements, it is likely that so large a number of the successful candidates will be found qualified for direct appointments that the remainder will not be nearly sufficient to fill the college. This is just what we should look upon as most desirable, provided that the college scheme is then shelved until it be found that engineers of the right sort cannot be got without it. But we believe that no proof whatever has been given of this. It is needless to say that we do not believe in the college and its pupils being such a striking success as to raise the character and status of the whole engineering profession in England. We remember prophecies of the same sort when the Indian Civil Service competition was first instituted, and when a rush of senior wranglers and gold medallists was confidently expected. Whatever be the branch of the public service under consideration, we cannot expect to get the best men for India; it is well if we get fair average men, and the experience of the Indian medical competitions shows that it is by no means a matter of course that we shall get so much as that. At the same time, with regard to the scheme under discussion, we should be very sorry to think that no improvement in the department of Public Works is to be expected from the more general employment of regularly qualified civil engineers. The present system of employing a large number of Royal Engineer officers—of whom, whatever their abilities, it cannot be pretended that civil works are to them anything more than a *pis aller* in the absence of the military works and service for which they have been educated—and a small number of civil engineers picked up anywhere is one that it is not very difficult to improve on. Now, it seems to us that, if we can secure a number of passed civil engineers, men whose right to the C.E. after their names is undoubted according to the strictest rules of the profession, and who at the same time have had the ordinary education of gentlemen tested by the usual system of competition and marks, the Public Works Department may be considered very well off. It is well known that many persons who write C.E. after their names have no more right to do so than an officer of the Royal Engineers has by virtue of his having been employed on road-making.

THE COST OF LIVING IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* declares that the expenses of living in India seem to be steadily on the increase—so, at least, most housekeepers say. Some, it is true, declare that if the prices of the necessaries of life, such as meat, fowl, grain, &c., have risen within the last few years,

they are more than balanced by the reduction in beer, wine, and Europe stores, caused by the general introduction of railways, and the rapid and cheaper carriage *via* the Suez Canal from England. We doubt, however, if these assertions will stand investigation, and many old Indians say the value of money is not much more than half what it was twenty years ago; that is, a man with an income of Rs. 800 is no better off than he would have been on Rs. 500 before the mutiny. Many causes have combined to this end. It is a well-known fact connected with the native, that once the price of an article has risen from some unusual or accidental cause, it is seldom or never allowed to return to its original cost, even after the necessity for the rise in the price has long ceased to exist. In 1865, for instance, the price of gram in the Central Provinces was 25 seers to the rupee. Shortly after there was a famine, and the price rose to eight seers to the rupee. Gram has again become plentiful, but never again will thirty-five seers of gram be bought for one rupee in those parts. Many causes doubtless combine to keep up these prices—the railway for one; but the evil remains, and the consumer suffers. The cool way a native will graduate his prices according to the rank and pay of his customers is most amusing. Nubbee Bux, moorgheewallah, will sell a turkey to the wife of Lieutenant Brown of the 100th N.I. for Rs. 2-8, which he would not part with under Rs. 5 to Mrs. Jones, the colonel's lady. The price of horses also has increased considerably. Servants' wages are steadily on the rise; in fact, all the necessaries of life cost far more now than they did a few years ago. Does the diminished price of Europe stores and liquors compensate for this rise in the necessaries? It may do so in the case of the rich man, but certainly not in that of the man with the small income. Up to a certain point all Europeans of the upper class in India have much the same expenses. House-rent must be paid, and really there is not very much difference in the rates. An assistant magistrate or a captain, drawing some Rs. 450 a month, pays Rs. 80 or 100 for his bungalow, while the Judge of the High Court, on Rs. 4,000, pays Rs. 150. Servants also the poor man must have, and if his servants come to Rs. 100 while those of the rich amount to Rs. 200, the proportion is still immensely against the former. House-rent, servants, and bazaar expenses take, let us say, Rs. 300 out of Rs. 450, leaving a balance of Rs. 150 for all other expenses, while the higher income has a comparatively insignificant proportion deducted for necessaries. The poorer man cannot afford to buy much in the way of stores, therefore to him the reduction in their price is of little use; while on the other hand the richer man benefits by it to a really considerable extent, so that for him it probably covers the extra expense of his servants and bazaar. It is often a matter of discussion as to what rate should be charged for stores in excess of English prices. The experience of clubs and co-operative stores seems to show that forty per cent. on the English price will about cover all expenses of carriage, duty, agency, and breakage. But this gives no profit or interest on capital to tradesmen, so that even assuming them to procure their goods at trade price (*i.e.*, at 10 to 20 per cent. below the public price), it is clear that much reduction in the present rate of stores is not to be looked for. It seems, then, that the only alternative open to the lower grades of covenanted officials is closer economy in consumption—a necessity which will not add to the attractions of life in India.

MEMORIAL OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The *Englishman* entirely concurs in what the memorialists say regarding the severe nature of their work. Few people realise the amount of labour which the construction of a line of telegraph involves in a country like India, in many parts of which communication means are bad, if not altogether wanting, labour difficult to be obtained, and supplies scarce. The ordinary evil effects of exposure are, under such circumstances, much aggravated, and the telegraph claims annually its proportion of victims to combined hard work and exposure. The importance of giving the officers of the telegraph department every facility for going home to study is self-evident. The great political value of the telegraph in India, and the consequent necessity that it should be built upon the soundest scientific basis and officered by men well versed in the latest scientific and technical improvements, admit, we think, of no question. This would be a stronger argument in favour of the extension to the Telegraph Department of the furlough rules of the Covenanted Civil Service, if it were certain that all officers going home would avail themselves of the opportunity of being there, to increase their scientific knowledge. These are the special pleas put forward by the officers of the Telegraph Department, the other—and, we think, the strongest—arguments being those which we have so frequently urged in advocating the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service generally, to better furlough and leave rules—namely, the fact that Europeans have the same "home-ties," and are subject to the same "climatic influences" whether they be called Covenanted or Uncovenanted. On public grounds, too, we hope the memorial of the officers of the Telegraph Department will be favourably met by the Secretary of State. The reorganisation of the Department by Colonel Robinson, four years ago, was a most important experiment, and one which has hitherto proved a success, but which may, we fear, eventually become a failure unless the furlough and pension rules at present enjoyed by the officers of the Department are improved. Colonel Robinson saw the necessity of having in the Telegraph Department men who should not only be absolutely trustworthy—a matter of the first importance in a secret and confidential service of this kind—but who should also be so generally well educated and specially trained with reference to the work required of them in this country as to inspire the public with confidence and to place telegraphy in India upon a more thorough foundation than before. This was done by a combination of the nomination and competitive systems. Nominations were obtainable from the Secretary of State, who gave a preference to the sons or other relations of Indian officers, and the nominees were subjected to a general examination on the same subjects as those required for the Civil Service, this examination being intended to prove that the candidates had received a liberal education. Those of the candidates who passed this examination received from Government £100 wherewith to prosecute their studies for a year or eighteen months at a university and under a practical engineer. The subjects studied during this period were those which were particularly connected with the work which the candidates would have to do in this country, and they were examined on these subjects at the end of their study, the standard required at this final examination being higher than that expected in the first, and the examination being competitive, inasmuch as there were only a certain number of vacancies to be filled each year. We have mentioned these facts in support of our statement that unless better furlough and pension rules are granted to the officers of this service Colonel Robinson's experiment, which we consider a most praiseworthy and excellent one, is likely to prove a failure.

Bengal.

THE PROGRESS OF BURMAH.

Following the example of his predecessor in office, Major-General Fytche has made his retirement from the Chief Commissionership the occasion of a review of the administration of British Burmah during his tenure of office. The economical advantages of British over native rule have been nowhere so signally displayed as in this province; and though the rapidity of the progress achieved is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the vastness of the margin for improvement, there is not the remotest probability that it would have taken place under native rule. During the period between the occupation of Arracan and Tenasserim and that of the intermediate province of Pegu, the wealth and population of the former were nearly trebled, while those of the latter remained stagnant. After the annexation of Pegu, the united provinces started on a career of rapid progress, comparable only with that of our Australian colonies. During the ten years from 1855-56 to 1864-65 the population increased from 1,252,555 to 2,196,180; the trade from Rs. 4,94,64,085 to Rs. 10,36,81,154; and the revenue from Rs. 53,17,922 to Rs. 1,03,00,620 per annum. In 1869-70 the population was 2,463,484; the revenue Rs. 1,15,40,560; the trade Rs. 9,40,81,505. With regard to the apparent falling off in the trade, it should be remembered that the maximum of more than ten and a-half millions sterling was reached in 1868-9, and that 1869-70 was for many reasons an exceptional year. There is every reason to believe that 1870-71 will show a complete revival.

Major General Fytche's accounts of the state of political relations between British and Foreigh Burmah is naturally a somewhat *couleur de rose* one. Justly identifying himself with an undoubted advance in the foreign policy of the province, he is, we think, inclined to exaggerate the solid value of what has been actually effected. A treaty has certainly been concluded, providing for the utmost freedom as regards the commercial intercourse between the two countries; for the permanent residence of a political agent at the Court of Mandalay; for the establishment of a mixed Court to try cases between Burmese and British subjects, and for other objects of considerable importance. But so far there seems too much reason to fear that it is merely under sufferance and out of a capricious courtesy that we enjoy the privileges thus accorded us; and that we may any day be deprived of them, or compelled to adopt very strong measures to enforce them. It is, we think, still plainer that the retiring Chief Commissioner takes a very partial view of the success of the Bhamo expedition. However, we shall know more about these things by-and-by.

A curious anomaly in the administration of British Burmah is the absence of all direct relations of a diplomatic character between the local Government and the Court of Siam, whose territories are for a considerable distance conterminous with it. Intercourse between the British Government and this State is carried on entirely between her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a British Consul residing at Bangkok.

It is, nevertheless, among the glories of General Fytche's official career that he settled the boundary between the two States, which had been in dispute for forty years.

Great and rapid as the progress made by British Burmah under our rule has been, there is a vastly greater future yet to be realised.

As yet the cultivated is little more than three per cent. of the cultivable land, and there is probably room for a population of sixty instead of two millions. A point, however, seems to have been reached beyond which further rapid progress is dependent upon our adopting a much more liberal and energetic public works policy than that hitherto pursued. In Arracan, which we have held for forty-five years, there is not a single completed road, and communications generally are in a most backward condition. Still more urgent, if possible, is the question of embankments. On the banks of the Irrawaddy alone, it is estimated that upwards of 3,000 square miles might be brought under cultivation if an adequate system of embankments were executed. The cost would be £339,000, the annual additional revenue £33,000, or nearly a hundred per cent. on the outlay. Yet financial difficulties are allowed to stand in the way. Here, indeed, would be a magnificent field for private enterprise if Government would encourage it by equitable conditions.

STATION TALK.

MYNPOORIE, *May* 17.—The most auspicious events of the week have been the opening of the new Government school building and distribution of prizes to the boys by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.P. His Honour arrived here on the evening of the 15th inst. at about eight P.M., and was received by the Rajah, the judge, the magistrate, and other gentlemen. The city was illuminated for the reception of his Honour, and the streets were crowded to witness his arrival. He passed by the new school building, the Tehsil and the Government dispensary, and he put up in the magistrate's bungalow for the night. The next morning a meeting was held in the new school building, where his Honour was received by the Rajah, the European officers and native gentlemen of the city. After taking his seat, the magistrate read a paper as to the erection of the new school building, as the old one was not roomy enough to give sufficient accommodation to the boys, who number sixty at present; that he had derived much assistance in the construction of the building from the rajah, subordinate judge, deputy collector and gentry of Mynpoorie. The Moonsiff read a similar paper, which expressed much gratitude to his Honour and the Magistrate for the encouragement given to so noble a purpose. The third paper was an address, both in English and Hindee, presented by the boys of the school to his Honour, and expressed their gratitude and joy for the means of improvement given them by the Government. His Honour then distributed the prizes to the boys. He thanked the Magistrate and others who were concerned in the erection of the building, remarking that the building was a remarkably roomy one, and well ventilated; he also gave encouragement to the people as to the education of their sons. He remarked that he regretted to find that the proportion of Mahomedan boys to that of Hindoos was remarkably small, and hoped that this state of things would not continue long. On his Honour resuming his seat, loud cheers followed. After the ceremony his Honour visited the new Tehsil and the Mission school, accompanied by the Judge, Magistrate and other gentlemen. His Honour left the station last evening at 5½ P.M. for Etah.

DUGSHAI, *May* 15.—There is talk here of great military doings next cold season. There will be a large camp at Meerut or Delhi, and reviews and sham-fights on a scale which is impracticable in England, in imitation of Prussian tactics. It would be a good thing for the British soldier if he could be kept entirely in the mountains till the beginning of the cold season, when he might go down to the plains and live in camp till the beginning of the hot season. Why should so many fine regiments be kept in the plains during the hot season in these days of railways and breech-loaders? One regiment armed with the Henry-Martini rifle, quartered at Agra or Cawnpore, might easily keep the whole of India in order now-a-days. I would back the 85th here to polish off the whole of Scindia's army in a few hours with their breech-loaders, always supposing Scindia has not got breech-loaders too. We are very healthy here, with the exception of some rather bad cases of erysipelas, which attacks the men of the 85th K.L.I. in a very sudden and unaccountable way. I hope I have spelt erisypelas right, but as I have no dictionary, and do not know the derivation of the word, I fear I have not. If it comes from *sipalos* (deformed), I suppose it ought to be spelt erysipalus. Anyhow, this complaint has been very bad in some cases, though not fatal. The patient's head and face suddenly swell to an immense size, and in some instances the sight has been nearly lost for ever. At Sanawur they have had a serious epidemic of measles, but it is passing away now. There have been six or seven fatal cases, owing to cold and inflammation of the lungs supervening. The Principal telegraphed at once to Government for a medical officer, as it was impossible for the civil surgeon of Kussowlie to be always at hand, and Dr. Smythe from Jullunder was immediately ordered to Sanawur. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited Sanawur last Tuesday, and minutely inspected every building, including the clean airy hospital buildings, when his Honour saw several cases of measles, which were progressing favourably. It is a question whether the fresh air system which is so strongly insisted on now-a-days is quite applicable to measles, and whether hospitals may not be a little too airy for a complaint which is so often followed by cold and inflammation, *pace* Miss Nightingale and the faculty generally; but I suppose if the hospitals were not so airy the deaths would have been attributed to insufficient ventilation, and the fault, if any, is on the right side. The Lieutenant-Governor, who was accompanied by Major Deedes and Mr. Lepel Griffin, seemed much pleased with everything and everybody, particularly with the girls, whom he heard sing, and for whom he has promised a handsome annual prize. Nothing could be brighter, healthier, and happier than the appearance of the girls, in spite of the measles; and nothing could exceed their neatness and cleanliness. Their education seems to be of a high order, to judge from their elegant handwriting and accurate spelling. The boys, too, looked well and jolly. I was sorry to see Mr. Cooke, inspector of schools, who was present, not looking very well, owing to an attack of sunstroke, which he got in March last when riding from Kalka to Simla. He has been commissioned to inquire into the case of Mr. Peake, the head master of the L. M. A., who is at present suspended from his duties for insubordination, the local committee having recommended his dismissal as most advantageous for the asylum and the maintenance of the principal's authority. The local committee might as well resign now, and leave the asylum and its principal to the tender mercies of the director of public instruction in the Punjab.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

TRAMWAYS.—Kumaon and other hill stations are likely soon to have "Stringer tramways" laid down along their roads and hill ascents. These tramways are worked by water power.

FLATTERING IF TRUE.—It is said that the people of Candahar and adjacent districts are thinking of asking to be allowed to settle in British territory, with a view to enjoying that peace and prosperity which, under successive rulers, they have been denied.

LITERARY.—Mr. Bate, a learned American Missionary of Allahabad, is preparing a Hindi dictionary which will contain no fewer than 37,000 words—twelve thousand more than are contained in the largest Hindi dictionary yet published. The newest work of the kind in Hindi is already a quarter of a century old (Thompson's, published in 1846), and has for many years been out of print.

HOSPITAL MUTTON.—Before the late financial difficulties the mutton supplied to European hospitals was always gram-fed; but with a lack of rupees came hard times to the sick soldier in the shape of tough mutton, yclept "grass fed." Anyone acquainted with the habits of sheep undergoing the above system of education can easily, says the *Pioneer*, picture to himself the deliciously tender and nutritive food supplied to men in hospital under this system. Many medical officers have reported the matter officially, and it is now under the consideration of Government.

TOO EARLY MARRIAGES.—At the close of the trial of a soldier named Calvert, at the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, for attempting to murder and for assaulting (on which latter count he was convicted) a young girl with whom he had been keeping company, Mr. Justice Turner spoke very strongly of the iniquitous custom too prevalent in regiments of allowing girls to marry while still of very tender years. In this particular case the young woman was hardly fourteen when marriage was planned for her. In the opinion of the learned judge such a custom enables the parents to make the marriageability of the girl a mere matter of traffic, and conduces to a great deal of immorality.

POLICE.—It is stated that Captain Birch, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has resigned the Police Service and reverted to his regiment. Our readers may remember the circumstances under which he was removed from Calcutta. He appealed to the Governor-General in Council against the orders of the Bengal Government, and was successful, inasmuch as his Excellency in Council did not concur with the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Grey, in the conclusions arrived at by him, and requested his Honour to reconsider his decision. But Sir William positively refused to do so, and adhered to his own opinion. Captain Birch then applied to Mr. Campbell on his accession to Belvedere, but he has confirmed the orders of his predecessor.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A sad accident occurred at Jhelum on the evening of Monday, the 15th May, between six and seven o'clock, on the river. A small pleasure party in a boat, consisting of Mr. Moran, C.E., and Mrs. Moran, Lieut. Hare, R.E., and Mr. J. A. Crawford, Executive Engineer of the Rawul Pindee Extension of the Northern State Railway, were out for a sail, when the boat they were in drifted on to one very heavily laden with lime for the Jhelum bridge works. Mr. Crawford sprang to his feet and attempted to avoid a serious collision; but, missing his hold, he fell into the river, rising only once with both his hands uplifted. It is supposed that in his efforts to rise to the surface of the water his head struck against the bottom of the boat laden with lime, and that he was stunned by the concussion. He was a most excellent swimmer and a powerful young man. Lieutenant Hare deserves credit for the daring attempt he made to rescue the drowning man by fearlessly plunging into the torrent after him; but all his efforts proved unavailing, and he very nearly perished himself, as the river was swollen and very dangerous, with a strong current running at the rate of six to eight knots an hour. The deceased gentleman leaves a young widow and child. For the information we are indebted to our Lahore contemporary.

CIVIL.—It is believed that Mr. Hume will be succeeded as head of the Customs Department, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Oudh, by Mr. George Batten, C.S.

THE VEDAS.—We are informed that a number of native gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Serampore and Ooterpara propose to establish a Translation Club, for the translation of the Vedas and Puranas into colloquial Bengalee. They will raise subscriptions among themselves, and they propose to elect Mr. Plowden, Magistrate of Serampore, as their chairman, and to solicit the aid of Baboos Rajendro Lal Mitter, Ishur Chunder Bydasagur, and Denobundo Nyaratna, in revising and correcting the proof sheets. The Rev. J. Long and other gentlemen will be asked to become honorary members of the club. The members bind themselves to carry on the work for ten years. There is scattered through the Puranas a great deal of information relating to the domestic usages of Hindoos, notices of places, sects, &c. Professor Wilson translated the Vishnu Purana into English, and Professor Burnieuf gave a French translation of the Bhagavit Purana; but there are a dozen other Puranas that ought to be translated and commented on, and to these the club will direct its attention.

THE CACHAR RAIDS.—A letter to the *Bengal Times* from Chittagong, regarding the raids into Cachar, dated May 15, says:—"It is rumoured here that Winchester's little girl, Mary, who was captured by the Lushais in their late Cachar raids, is now with Sabunga, the Chief of the Syloo tribe, who is reported to have made a demand of Rs. 400 for her restoration. I have also heard it stated that Rutton Pooea has been negotiating the terms of her release from captivity. It is currently believed that the authorities here have issued orders for the little girl's ransom. This furnishes a slight clue of the identity of the raiders, of which I need not say those who should be the best informed are profoundly ignorant. It may be profitably investigated how the child came to be found in Sabunga's possession, by what means he discovered her abduction, and how it happens, unless friendly relations existed between himself and the actual abductors, any negotiation could have been maintained between them. Furthermore, inquiry may be set on foot to ascertain how Syloos could have become possessed of the plates, forks, and spoons they exposed for sale at the Kassalong Bazaar, as I informed you they did some time ago. You may remember that I acquainted you with their reply on interrogation—the articles had been procured, they said, from Sookpilal's people—a most improbable story, if we believe that worthy Chief, who declared that he was at feud with the Syloos when the British-manufactured articles were said to have been received from his followers. Subsequent identification in Calcutta, by parties who seem to know the facts, has gone to show that the articles formed part of the plunder taken at Cachar. You will probably see Captain Lewin, our deputy commissioner, who has proceeded to Calcutta to suggest the best and most practical means for inflicting a condign punishment on the Cachar raiders for their bold daring. Captain Lewin is expected to return *via* Dacca."

CAPTAIN LOWNDES'S MISSION TO ZIMMAY.—The Chief of Zimmay, near the Salween, over whose country the Government of Siam exercised some degree of suzerainty, at the beginning of the year begged the Commissioner of Tenasserim to delegate an officer for the purpose of settling the points of an important case in which some Moulmein timber merchants were interested. As this request seemed to offer a favourable opportunity for making arrangements to put a stop to the numerous dacoities which so much interfere with trade on this border, the Government of India readily accorded sanction to the proposal. Captain Lowndes, District Superintendent of Police, who is well acquainted with the border, and with our dealings with Zimmay, was selected for the post. His instructions are to follow as nearly as possible the route of Captain McLeod and Dr. Richardson in 1836-37. He is to avoid all political questions, such as exist to the great detriment of the peace of the neighbourhood, between the Chief and his neighbours, the Chiefs of Eastern Karennee, and of the Shan States tributary to Burmah, confining himself to expressions of regret that the peace and security of the neighbourhood should be disturbed by such questions. Any disputes between British subjects and the people of Zimmay he is to aid the chief to settle in a conciliatory manner. And he is to collect all possible information regarding the trade, routes, towns, physical aspect of the country, population, and manners and customs of the people. He is to try to get some kind of a map of Zimmay, showing the forests and streams running from them by which timber is floated into the Salween and Toungeen rivers, as such a map would be of great assistance in the proper adjudication of any disputes as to timber which arise in the courts of Moulmein. The chief is also to be offered the services of an engineer for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Houyneloongye river. The mission of Captain Lowndes is expected to last about two months; the result will doubtless be a valuable addition to the scanty information hitherto procured as to this tract.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The ex-Rajah of Sattara, who has been a State prisoner in Kurrachee for the last twelve years, has been allowed, with the approval of Government, to proceed to the Deccan.

Madras.

THE YOUNG RAJAH OF MYSORE.—An extraordinary silly paragraph has been going the round of the press—on good authority too—with respect to the young Maharajah of Mysore. Poor little fellow, he was told one day that he must leave off school duties to "keep" the anniversary of his father's death, and he said, "All my work, then, for the month is to end in nothing; I shall be absent to-morrow, and so lose all my places in class." All this was very creditable to the poor little Maharajah's love for learning, but not much certainly to his natural affection. What on earth has Colonel Malleson been doing to produce such a specimen of a boy?—*Friend of India.*

DACOITY IN MADRAS.—On the night of the 23rd March last the house of one Vencatasiengar, Moonsiff of Puttipuram, in the Salem taluq, was attacked by a gang of about fifteen dacoits, who forced open the door and began to plunder. Though the noise made by the dacoits roused the whole village, yet no one ventured to act on the defensive, as the aggressors continued pelting the people with stones in all directions. The attack of the robbers would have been completely successful, had it not been for the courage displayed by one Strinivasa Iyengar, who ran to his house, loaded his gun (an old blunderbuss), and, coming up boldly to within a few yards of the robbers, fired at the one nearest to him. The dacoits then rushed off, but in their hurry and fright carried away only property worth Rs. 294 leaving untouched a much larger amount. Had Strinivasa Iyengar been backed up by the other villagers, there is no doubt that the dacoits would have been arrested. The credit, however, of repelling the robbers is entirely due to this one individual. As the Government consider it expedient to encourage the principle of self-defence among the people of this district, where dacoity is unfortunately so rife, and to recognise the bravery displayed on this occasion by Strinivasa Iyengar, they have presented him with a gold bangle valued at Rs. 100, with an appropriate Tamil inscription thereon.—*Madras Mail.*

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM NATAL.—On the 10th of last month the ship *Red Riding Hood* arrived in the Madras Roads with return emigrants from Natal. She had on board when she cast anchor 384 souls, of whom two died before they were landed. Of the remaining 382, 156 were for Madras and 226 for Calcutta, including an infant born on the voyage. When the ship left Natal there were 387 souls on board. Four deaths and one birth occurred at sea. The officiating Protector of Emigrants went on board the vessel, and examined the coolies and the ship. The coolies were all unanimous in praise of the kindness of the captain and doctor, and seemed for the most part stout and in good health. The arrangements between decks for the sleeping accommodation of the coolies seemed good. The vessel was only chartered as far as Madras, but subsequently Captain Rowland having been appointed by the Madras Government, at the request of the Natal Government, to officiate as emigration agent, and having entered into a fresh charter-party with the captain to take the Bengal coolies on to Calcutta, the ship's articles were signed, and she sailed for Calcutta. Many of the Madras coolies were loud in their complaints of the manner in which they had been treated on the estates in Natal. They all complained that they had been told, before leaving Madras and after reaching Natal, that at the end of their ten years' service there, they would get £10 each on leaving to return to India, but had not received any money at all. Another general complaint was that they had not had proper rations of rice, as stipulated, while on the estates. The Government have called the attention of the Government of Natal to the complaints made by the coolies.—*Madras Times*, May 18.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, *May* 16.—It is incorrect to say that Sind is fast falling in the estimation of its "old friends," because the prospects of its capital are not, at the present moment, particularly bright. Men who have, in times past, contributed by their energies and abilities towards every measure connected with the commercial and social advancement of the province, still take a deep interest in it, and avail themselves of every opportunity they can, regardless of time and trouble, to promote all objects intended to benefit its inhabitants. Lately there has been some correspondence between Mr. John Brunton and Colonel Lambert—both now in England—on matters relating to Sind, and among other things two important questions—one of a water supply and the other of a gas supply for Kurrachee—appear to have received their earnest consideration. On the first question Mr. Brunton, in a private letter, dated Westminster, March 18, writes as follows:—"Now that the principle of decentralisation has been established, and each province will have its Imperial grant, or local funds, under its own control, to be expended in improvements which may appear to its authorities the most important, will it not be practicable for a water and gas company to open negotiations with such authorities for the purpose of obtaining a concession which shall offer in-

ducements to English capitalists? This inducement with respect to the Kurrachee water supply might be in the form of a concession with a guaranteed percentage as interest upon a certain fixed sum (being the estimated cost of the necessary works) for a limited number of years, the payment of interest not to commence until the sufficiency of the works and the supply were satisfactorily demonstrated. Or it might assume the form originally suggested by me in my report to the Kurrachee Municipality, viz., that, in consideration of a supply of twenty gallons per head per day to all persons now supplied by the Commissariat, the authorities should guarantee a payment to the Water Company for a certain limited term of years, a sum equivalent to the average cost to the commissariat for the last, say, ten years for the very inadequate supply of inferior water which they have been able to give. In any case it appears to me that imperial and local interests will be mixed up, but I should hardly think that they will of necessity clash. I hear that my brother's water supply scheme for Hydrabad city and cantonment has been sanctioned in its entirety. It would appear too bad if Hydrabad should get water before Kurrachee." Mr. Brunton's letter has been circulated among our municipal commissioners, but it is doubtful whether, under the existing state of things, they will be able to entertain any proposition which English capitalists might make to them to supply Kurrachee with water. Their secretary, Mr. Dallimore, has, it is reported, submitted to them a scheme of his own, which, if carried out, will, I am told, suit our requirements admirably, and at very little cost. With regard to the gas supply of Kurrachee, Mr. Brunton asks, as a preliminary step, a concession from the local municipality, either to himself or to him and Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, of Lloyd's Banking Company, Birmingham, as joint concessionaires, for the exclusive right to erect works, lay pipes, and to supply gas within the municipal limits of this city at the same rates as the Bombay Municipality has granted to the Bombay Gas Company. The only other condition requested is that the municipality guarantee payment for a certain number of public street lights at the Bombay rate. The "up" and "down" passenger trains on the Sindh railway line were stopped last night, owing to the subsidence in several places of the Guggur diversion. There was a fall of rain, but it was by no means so great as we anticipated; in fact, it was very slight, though there was some thunder and a good deal of lightning. From the nature of the Guggur watercourse the "temporary way" is about twenty feet high, and acts as a bund, through which no water can pass, but a few heavy showers would soon demolish it. The agent (Captain Wood), accompanied by Mr. Newnham, the engineer, went out early this morning, and found that the damage sustained was of so trifling a nature that it was repaired without much trouble, and traffic was set free again in a few hours. The traffic assistant, Mr. David McNeill, has obtained six months' leave to proceed to Scotland by to-morrow's mail steamer. He has been connected with the Sindh Railway for the past eight or nine years, and the manner in which he has co-operated with the agent in the work of organisation on the line has been commented on favourably more than once by the local press. Speculation is rife as to who is likely to succeed him. It is whispered in some quarters that "a favourite from the Punjab" will be sent; but this is not the time to "take care of Dowbs."—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to relate a sad accident which happened yesterday to the infant daughter of Mr. William Martin, bandmaster H.M.'s 23rd Regt. N.I., through the carelessness of an ayah, who handed Mrs. Martin a bottle of liniment, from which she gave her child a dose, thinking it was a tonic mixture which the child had been taking. Dr. Boustead, of the 9th Regiment, and Dr. McDougall, of the 23rd Regiment, were in attendance, and did all in their power, but the fatal dose was too powerful. It is said as much as would have poisoned two men was taken by the infant. This should be a caution to parents never to allow their native servants to have anything to do with medicines, either to touch or administer them. The liniment was properly labelled in a conspicuous manner by the chemist that prepared it. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was "accidental death."—*Poona Observer*, May 20.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement of cotton issued by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, Bombay, we see that the cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of April last, amounted to 7,26,35,960 lbs. (1,85,294 bales), of the value of Rs. 1,89,87,604. Of the above 4,20,32,508 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,10,32,115, were shipped to Liverpool; 53,84,792 lbs., of the value of Rs., 13,45,078 to Falmouth; 1,56,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 40,500 to London; 80,32,584 lbs., of the value of Rs. 20,80,192, to Trieste; 8,64,360 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,22,525, to Marseilles; 19,29,872 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,87,559, to Havre; 16,55,960 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,28,210, to Genoa; 37,75,688 lbs., of the value of Rs. 9,36,235, to Bremen; 22,50,528 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,11,425, to Venice; 7,05,600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,83,500, to Naples; 34,84,628 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,10,729, to Odessa; 23,09,608 lbs., of the value of Rs. 7,13,076, to Hong Kong; and 53,032 lbs., valued at Rs. 16,460, to Muccala.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ARMSTRONG, J. S., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

ASHER.—Transfer.—Mr. E. L. Asher, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Dalhousie div., Lahore and Peshawar road, of which he will assume executive charge on the departure of Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., exec. engr., proceeding to Europe on leave. No. 2,236, April 28.

BASEVI.—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1669, to appoint Major G. H. Basevi, offictg. cantonment mag., Mian Mir, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies. No. 597.

BAYLEY, W. G., asst. controller, 1st grade, offictd. as dep. controller, as notified in order, up to March 31. No. 163.

CAMPBELL.—Promotion.—Mr. J. A. Campbell, local asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Berhampore div., having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from April 27. No. 165.

CHALMERS, D. M., accountant, 4th grade, office of exec. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar road, having retu. to duty on March 27, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Punjab Govt. notification No. 203, of Jan. 12, is cancelled. No. 2,276.

CRASTER, E. C., to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Beerbhoom. May 18.

EGERTON, P. H., comr. and superint., having reported his return to India from furlough to Europe on April 15, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his app. No. 902, April 20.

GOAD, J. B., offictg. dist. supt. of police, Nowgong, for one month, under para. 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in June next. May 23.

GREAVES, R. H., asst. collector, has been put in charge of Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries from May 13.

GREENE, J. A., M.D., to be a municipal comnr. for the town of Serampore.

GREY, R. E., extra asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Kamroop Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. May 27.

HENDERSON, W. H., officg. additional judge of Tirhoot, to offic. tempy. as additional civil and sessions judge of Patna. May 20.

HOPE, C. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, and offictg. exec. engr., Gunduck div., availed himself of the priv. leave granted in notification No. 62, dated March 6, on the forenoon of May 16. No. 99.

LAMBERT, Capt. P., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Rawalpindi div., having reported his return from priv. leave on the evening of April 14, the unexpired portion (six days) of the leave granted in Punjab notification No. 758, of Feb. 13, is cancelled. No. 2,274.

LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., is app. to offic., until further orders, as dep. comnr. of Garo hill, 4th grade. May 17.

LORAINE, W. C., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the non-regulation commission, and is posted to Cachar, in the Dacca div. Mr. Loraine will exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class.

MIDDLETON, C. J., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal; May 8. Mr. Middleton is posted to the Northern Circle.

MORRISON.—The undermntd. gentleman, app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal establishment, has rep. his arrival on Nov. 18, 1870:—Mr. W. H. Morrison. No. 2,188.

SALE, Lieut. M. T., R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Barrackpore div., of which he assumed charge on May 1.

SLATER.—Transfer.—Mr. J. S. Slater, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the special survey div., Lower Bari Doab Circle, to the Dera Ghazi Khan div., Indus Canals, Derajat Circle. No. 1,759 E-I.

SMITH, W. F., officg. asst. supt. of police, Burdwan, is transfd. tempy. to Bancoorah, and is posted to Raneegunge. May 23.

THACKERY.—Appointment.—Capt. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., exec. engr., Multan div., is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., Punjab, and asst. secy. to Govt., Punjab, P.W. dept., as a temp. arrangement, with effect from April 23. No. 2,247.

WAKEFIELD, G. E., offic. dep. comr. of Jhung, is invested with powers described in Section 445a of Act. 8 of 1869. No. 610, April 28.

WHEELER, J., sub-engr., 3rd grade, having reported his return to India, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Punjab Govt. notification, No. 5,025, of Oct. 15 last, is canc. No. 2,219, April 27.

WOOD, T., asst. contlr., 1st grade, offictd. as dep. contlr. from Dec. 31 to Feb. 5.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 18.—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Burdwan:—

Mr. F. W. Badcock and Mr. W. F. Smith.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—APPOINTMENTS.

May 22.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a magistrate, viz. :—

Baboo R. C. Mookerjee, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Hooghly.
Mr. T. J. Chichele-Plowden, asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Serampore.
Baboo G. N. Mookerjee, extra asst. comr., Hazareebaugh.
Mr. A. J. Fraser, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Furreedpore.
Mr. L. B. Roberts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad.
Mr. D. W. McM. Testro, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Bhaugulpore.
Mr. J. Kelleher, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Chittagong.
Mr. E. A. Bradbury, asst. mag. and dep. coll. of City of Moorshedabad.
Mr. C. D. C. Winter, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Kendraparrah.
Mr. P. Nolan, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Serajgunge.
Mr. J. D. White, extra asst. comr. of Jamtarra, in Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Mr. A. W. Cochran, asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Cox's Bazaar.
Mr. W. Fiddian, B.A., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Bhudruck.

The following assistant magistrates are vested with the powers of a sub magistrate, 1st class, and dep. collector, viz. :—

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., Beerbhoom.
Mr. L. C. Abbott, Nuddea.
Mr. H. G. Cooke, Midnapore.
Mr. F. W. Badcock, Burdwan.
Mr. J. Pratt, Jessore.
Mr. C. A. Samuells, Chumparun.
Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Monghyr.
Mr. G. H. Damant, Dinagepore.

The following deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are vested with the powers of a sub magistrate, viz. :—

Baboo B. Mookerjee, Burdwan.
Mr. C. R. S. Maddock, Gya.
Mr. C. F. Manson, Cuttack.

MILITARY.

MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.

May 4.—*No.* 86.—Lieut. col. A. M. Mackenzie, comdt. Meywar Bheel Corps, polit. superint.,' Hilly Tracts, and 1st asst. polit. agent, Meywar, availed himself on March 15 of the leave granted on Feb. 3.

Lieut. col. F. L. Mackeson received charge of the offices of comdt., Meywar Bheel Corps, polit. superint., Hilly Tracts, and 1st asst. polit. agent, Meywar, from Lieut. col. Mackenzie on March 15.

Capt. C. Young received charge of the office of 2nd in com., Meywar Bheel Corps. and 2nd asst. polit. agent, Meywar, from Lieut. col. Mackeson on March 15.

Lieut. E. B. Nixon received charge of the office of adjt., Meywar Bheel Corps, from Capt. Young on March 15.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 8.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Capt. E. Tiernley, R.A., to be major, from Dec. 11, 1869.
Lieut. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., to be capt., from Dec. 10, 1870.
Local Lieut. col. D. Hastings, 1st batt. 6th regt., to be col., from March 20, 1871.
Lieut. H. T. Herchmer, 59th regt., to be capt., from March 25, 1871.
Capt. F. S. Herries, 65th regt., to be major, from April 4, 1871.

MEDICAL.

JOHNSON.—Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, confd., dated April 8, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan to relieve Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson of the med. charge of the Corps of Guides, as a temp. measure. Nos. 170 to 176.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., is app. superint. of Lahore Central Jail, Thuggee School of Industry, and Female Penitentiary, from April 15, until further orders. This cancels notific. dated April 22.

MCDONALD, Surg. major D., M.D., of the medical dept., offictg. principal medical storekeeper to Govt., is confd. in that situation, v. Surg. major H. B. Buckle, C.B., app. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

MACKENZIE.—The services of Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., of the medical dept., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. May 12. Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie to offic. as temp. civil asst. surg. of Bhaugulpore.

MULLEN, Asst. surg. T. F., M.D., app. to the medical charge of the Ulwur political agency, joined his appt. on the forenoon of April 19.

RATTRAY—The undermntd. medical officer is app. to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot during the season of 1871 :—Asst. surg. C. Rattray, M.D., 37th foot. [The above cancels G.O.C.C. dated April 4.]

SANDERS.—The services of Asst. surg. E. Sanders, house surg., Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept. May 12.

SKEEN.—Peshawur Mountain Battery order confd., dated March 31, directing Asst. surg. A. Skeen, M.D., to assume med. charge of Peshawur Mountain Battery during the time it may be on escort duty with the Lieut. gov., with effect from March 28.

SMITH, D. B., to offic. as civil surg. of Howrah, during the abs., on furl., of Dr. R. Bird, or until further orders. Dr. Smith will also carry on the current duties of his present office as sanitary comnr. for Bengal, as a temporary arrangement. May 9.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. E. Vancutsem to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Renhold. The appointment of Mr. H. A. Laird as acting vice-consul for Denmark at Rangoon is recognised. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. H. Martine as acting vice-consul for France at Madras.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May) :—Capt. G. Logan, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. Liston, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Jhansie division, N.W.P., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. A. Landon, of the general list, infantry, assistant engineer department, P.W., N.W.P., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. major D. McDonald, M.D., of the medical department, principal medical storekeeper to Government, has leave of absence for six months from May 15, to visit the Kangra and Dhurumsalla hills. The six months' leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. (local capt.) B. V. Arbuckle, No. 5 battery 22nd brigade R.A., by G.O.C.C. of April 18, is cancelled at that officer's request.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. B. L. Forbes, probationer, 6th class, financial department, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for four months. Mr. M. G. Thomas, probationer, assistant conservator of forests, Assam, one month, from May 19. Capt. E. Y. Walcott, assistant commissioner of Durrung, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Mr. C. F. Manson, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, for one month, from May 26. Mr. J. A. Hopkins, B.L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, for fifteen days. Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., principal of the Patna College, for one year, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. J. S. Armstrong, C.S., reported his return to Bombay from furlough on May 16. The furlough granted to Mr. F. J. R. Walker, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigooree, under the orders of Nov. 8 last, is commuted to leave, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., chief engineer, first class, and secretary to Government, public works, Bengal, for two years, private affairs. Mr. J. B. Chalon, supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Poree division, six months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CAMMIADE.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Madras Municipal Act of 1867, H.E. the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. G. H. Cammiade to be a member of the Commission in the 5th div. of the Madras Municipality, v. Gover, resigned.

GRAHAM, W. F., acting principal asst. to coll. and mag. in Ganjam, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Chicacole.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CHAPMAN, C. E., made over charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bombay, to Mr. W. E. Gordon on April 14. No. 519, May 17.

WYLLIE, Surg. major, performed the duties of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals N.D.A., from April 28 to May 6.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Castle, May 20.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp to be Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, and Curator of the Museum, v. Asst. surg. Gray.

Mr. S. Smith, M.D., is app. to act as Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College till further orders.

Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S., has been app. to act as educational inspector, Southern div., till further orders.

MILITARY.

REID.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 20, appointing Ensign E. R. Reid, 108th foot, to act as intrpr. to the regt., v. Lieut. Peile, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 440 of 1865.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Major gen. H. J. Barr, staff corps, contr. of military accts., April 15.
Capt. R. J. Crawford, staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Hydrabad, Sind, May 13.

MEDICAL.

KNAPP—GORDON.—Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp is app. 2nd surg. to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, v. Gray. Asst. surg. W. R. Gordon is app. to act as supt. of vaccination, Southern Circle, v. Raby.

LALOR, Surg. J., B.A., to be principal medical storekeeper at the Presidency, v. Davey.

LAMBERT, Staff Asst. surg. R., is placed on general duty, Presidency circle, and attached to the 1st bat. 2nd foot from date of being relieved of the med. charge of the C baty. 18th brig. R.A. May 20.

PURCELL, Staff asst. surg. G. C. Purcell is transferred from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona. May 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, May 23.—*No.* 380.—The Government of India have decided that all warrant officers who may have attained to the warrant grade since the date of their G.O. No. 207 of 1869, viz., Feb. 19, 1869,

shall be required, when they next take leave out of India to declare whether they elect the furlough rules of 1868, or not. Those who became warrant officers subsequent to that date can obtain leave out of India only under those rules.

It is to be clearly understood that no warrant officer can, under any circumstances, obtain leave eastward of the Cape on Indian pay and allowances, as granted to commissioned officers, under the rules of 1796.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

May 19.—*No.* 613.—Police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20 a month, when discharged from the revised constabulary as physically unfit for further service, have hitherto been allowed pensions or gratuities from the police superannuation funds, under rules which were administered by local Governments without reference to the Government of India.

2. The Superannuation Funds having been abolished, and the invalid pensions and gratuities being now payable from the general revenues, it is necessary to define the mode in which orders shall be passed on claims for such pensions and gratuities under the rules in force on this head for the time being.

3. To prevent error or fraud in computing service, there shall be kept up in each police force, separately for each district, by its district superintendent of police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded for each man the date of his enrolment in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment; his rank, promotion, reduction, or other punishment; his absences on leave or without leave; breaks in his service; and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

4. The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the district superintendent of police, and checked at the periodical inspections by his controlling officer.

5. From this roll all service statements shall be prepared, additional proofs being required and collected, however, in respect of any service under Government before enrolment in the constabulary, which the police officer may be entitled to reckon under any rule or special order of the Government of India.

6. Claims by police officers on Rs. 20 or less pay to pension or gratuity for merely the period of continuous and verified service in the civil constabulary in which they are serving at the time of application may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules in force, be allowed by the inspector general of police. A list of all pensions or gratuities thus sanctioned, with requisite particulars for identifying the men discharged, should be furnished by the inspector general to the local accountant general; and the grants should also be reported to the Government of India in the usual quarterly statements of similar grants in other departments which are submitted by the local Governments.

7. When the service for which pension or gratuity is claimed includes time passed in grades ineligible to pension under the ordinary rules, or when there are breaks in the service, or when the amount claimed as pension or gratuity is larger than the strict letter of the rule permits, the application for pension or gratuity should be referred through the local Government for the orders of the Government of India.

8. Payment of pension and gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district in which the payees reside, on their identification by the district superintendent of police, and special committees shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

9. The preceding rules are applicable to police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20 a month; but to facilitate generally the disposal of claims to pension, the inspector general of police shall keep a record of the service of every officer, including every European officer, in the force, and shall verify the record annually in communication with the local accountant general.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.
By order, F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, May 24, 1871.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATHS.

DUCKETT—At Meerut, May 18, Ethelred M. A., twin daughter of J. Duckett, head assist., commissariat dept., aged 1.

DUCKETT—At Meerut, May 21, Edwin A., son of J. Duckett, head assist., commissariat dept., aged 6.

Official Papers.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1871-2.

Resolution, No. 506A, dated Allahabad, April 29, 1871.

Read—

Financial Department Resolution, No. 3,334, dated Dec. 14.

Financial Department Letter, No. 1,466, dated March 10.

Financial Department Resolution, No. 1,859, dated March 20.

Report of the North-Western Provinces Budget Committee, dated April 11, 1871.

Budget Statement drawn up and submitted with the Report.

REMARKS.—The Provincial Budget Statement for 1871-2, being the first ever prepared for the North-Western Provinces, contains many items which have not before been regularly estimated for, and some even which have never before been either received or expended. Several of the new entries are estimated for on data that are imperfect and conjectural. Such are those for the cost of the village police, which is now under course of reorganisation, and for the income expected from the commutation of police jagheers, and from the local cess payable on maáfee holdings. The comparison, therefore, with the figures of previous years is necessarily defective, as the materials for making such a comparison are wanting. But this deficiency will be remedied and removed by the experience that will be gained in future years, and the system of account that will be introduced.

On the other hand, as regards the departments formerly Imperial and now transferred to provincial services, the Budget Committee have had full materials for scrutinising the estimates, and the Lieutenant-governor is glad to find that in none of these has it been found necessary to sanction any sensible increase of charges. Several items of increase have been caused by the orders of the Government of India having general application to the whole country and not to this province in particular, such as the order raising the pay of the native doctors, the establishment of another lunatic asylum, the appointment of clerks for preparing the mortuary returns, &c. There is also a considerable increase in charges for official postage in all departments. A special grant has been made to meet this, which appears to be insufficient, and a further representation to the Supreme Government will probably be necessary. To balance these increases, retrenchments have been made wherever they were found to be practicable, and the improvement in agricultural prospects has been taken into consideration. Thus, upon the whole, as shown below, the estimates of the Civil Department for 1871-2 hardly exceed (in spite of the increases mentioned above) the Budget Estimates of 1870-71, which formed the basis of the gross grants allotted by the Government of India to the North-Western Provinces; and the net loss upon them is, therefore, almost confined to the share each has to bear in the Imperial deficit of £46,030 imposed upon the province.

Department.	Net Estimate for 1871-2, Deducting Receipts.	Net Grant from India, not Deducting Share of Deficit.	More.	Less.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Jails	70,704	74,979	—	4,275
Registration	15,755	14,558	—	1,197
Police	279,067	283,794	—	4,727
Education	97,393	90,400	6,993	—
Medical services ...	35,994	32,528	3,466	—
Printing	29,564	24,233	5,331	—
Petty repairs	1,801	2,555	—	754
Total, Civil Depts....	£498,768	£493,931	£4,837	
Public Works ...	238,034	186,851	51,183	
Total	£736,802	£680,782	£56,020	

N.B.—The figures here shown differ considerably from those in the Budget statement, since in some departments, as Police, Education, and Public Works, only what formerly was Imperial is entered here; in the Budget statement the whole receipts and charges, formerly Local as well as formerly Imperial, are shown.

The case of the Public Works Department is, however, entirely different. As explained by the Lieutenant-governor in his place in the sitting of the Legislative Council, held on April 6 last, there is a large deficiency in this grant, amounting to above £50,000, in addition to the share of the Imperial deficit; and this is met chiefly by savings from the local cess and the acreage cess.

There are two novel features in the year's taxation—(1) the extension of the local cess to those of the temporarily settled districts in which the period of settlement has expired; and (2) the imposition of the acreage cess in the permanently settled districts. The receipts from these taxes will be mainly applied to the local objects of Rural Police, Roads, and Education. Under Section 14 of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the North-Western Provinces Local Land Rates Act), local committees will be appointed, and the accounts of receipts and expenditure separately balanced in each district.

The Budget, as now balanced, shows a surplus of £17,468. The Lieutenant-governor looks confidently to officers in every department to use their best endeavours that the Budget appropriations may in no case be exceeded, but that, on the contrary, further economy may be practised wherever it is found to be possible. It must be remembered that all savings at the close of the year will be carried on to the credit of the province, and will form a fund which can be re-allotted in the ensuing year to meet the more pressing demands for improvement and increased efficiency.

ORDERS.—The proposals of the Budget Committee are sanctioned, and the Budget for 1871-2 is passed.

Allotments will be made to each department for the year 1871-2, according to the figures shown in column 5 of the Budget statement, and these will be distributed by heads of departments among the several districts, institutions, works, and so forth, as sanctioned in the Departmental Budgets.

Ordered, that this Resolution and the Budget statement of the North-Western Provinces be printed in the *Government Gazette*.

Ordered also, that copy be sent to the Accountant-general, and to all heads of departments.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

THE HARBOUR ENGINEER.

The following Letter, from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Madras Government, P.W.D., under date May 15, has appeared in the Madras papers:—

"On the 28th ult. I heard quite casually that Mr. Robertson, the harbour engineer, had taken his passage for Europe by the steamer expected here on the following day, and, at the Chamber's request, I communicated with him, and expressed some surprise at his having refrained from consulting this Chamber with reference to the proposed improvement of the Port of Madras, although it was mainly owing to the action that was taken by the Chamber in 1868 relative to the breakwater project that this Government were induced to appoint the Committee of Inquiry, and subsequently to crave for their report the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government. In reply, Mr. Robertson very courteously expressed a readiness to meet the Chamber at such hour and place on the 29th ult. as they might name; and, at the same time, he intimated that he had been unaware of the action that had been taken by the Chamber, or he would not have failed to have communicated with them.

"The Chamber, I am instructed to say, are at a loss to understand so complete a forgetfulness on the part of this Government not only of the active interest that the Chamber have shown in the schemes under consideration, but also of the very existence of a corporate body that represents the mercantile interests of this Presidency, and that it at all times is solicitous to afford the Government the aid of practical experience in disposing of questions of a commercial nature. The Chamber might reasonably have hoped that Mr. Robertson would, without any prompting from any quarter, have addressed himself to the Chamber immediately on his arrival in Madras; and that the Government would naturally have asked him whether or no he had consulted those who were chiefly interested in the improvement of the port, and would, on finding he had neglected to do so, have suggested that, on public and professional grounds, it was expedient that he should ascertain the opinions and wishes of the chief advocates of the very mission upon which he was engaged.

"In compliance with their invitation, Mr. Robertson met the Chamber on the 29th ult., and reiterated his statement as to his ignorance of the action that the Chamber had taken in promoting his mission. He was so good as to express a desire to obtain the views of the mercantile community, and he entered into some particulars regarding his tour round the Madras ports.

"The Chamber were surprised, however, to find that though on the eve of embarking for Europe, there to prepare his reports on the harbours and roadsteads of this Presidency, Mr. Robertson had not seen the voluminous printed memorandum of M. A. de Closets, recommending the construction of a closed harbour at Madras, nor the elaborate plan, on a large scale, illustrative of this scheme. I was, however, enabled to place him in possession of a copy of this very suggestive publication. I am sorry to have also to add that, judging from Mr. Robertson's remarks, the Chamber were forced to the conclusion that he had not yet studied the exhaustive report of the Breakwater Committee, with the aid of the local examination of the features of the roadstead described, and the arguments employed by that committee. The Chamber do not presume to say that an engineer of such experience as Mr. Robertson is stated to possess, is not qualified to offer a valuable opinion after a few days sojourn in Madras, upon the feasibility or otherwise of the various projects for its improvement; but, as mercantile men, habituated to the thorough scrutiny of schemes before hazarding capital on their execution, the want of information that Mr. Robertson admitted, and the intention that he showed to postpone his study of the Breakwater Committee's report until his arrival at home, seemed to the members of the Chamber opposed to the spirit of the instructions of the Government of India. The Chamber have looked in vain in those instructions for any indication of the desire of the Supreme Government that Mr. Robertson should draw up his reports not in India, but in Europe; and they venture to think that in placing himself at a distance from the ports whose advantages and disadvantages it is his duty to describe, Mr. Robertson has deprived himself of the best precautions against hasty generalisation and shrewd conclusion from false premises.

"The conditions of nature in the East cannot be grasped in what Mr. Robertson has aptly termed in a letter of his to this Government, 'almost a pleasure tour,' by one whose life has been spent in Europe; and this assertion applies with particular force to the littoral currents, the fluvial freshets and deltas of India. A rapid tour round our coast, the accumulation of a few statistics, and contact for a few hours with those who presumably are best acquainted with the peculiarities of our ports, can hardly result in the production of a report upon which the Government could take action. The thorough knowledge of ports like Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Cocanada, and Madras, cannot be obtained but by patient investigation on the spot at various seasons. Mr. Robertson may have acquired a fair knowledge of the ports of our Presidency during the fair-weather season; but it was not in connection with that season that he was sent out to India; it was, unless the Chamber gravely misread the published papers on the subject, primarily with a view to offer advice as to the provision of safeguards for shipping in the foul-weather season that the Supreme Government decided upon urging the Secretary of State to authorise the mission to which Mr. Robertson was appointed. Beyond, then, such general, second-hand information as Mr. Robertson possesses in common with every marine engineer who has access to Indian Government records, he is returning to Europe to prepare his reports without having acquired by personal observation any extensive knowledge of the special dangers of wind and weather for which it is expected he will suggest a suitable remedy in this and other ports. The Chamber fear, then, that his reports will not have that weight with the mercantile community that the Government will probably desire fo them."

Home.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met on June 16, and heard Indian appeals.

(Present—The LORDS JUSTICES, Sir J. COLVILE, Sir J. NAPIER, and Sir L. PEEL.)

The first appeal from the Presidency of Bengal was "Ranee Khojoorooniss *v.* Rajah Syed Ahmed Reza"—in which Messrs. Henderson were for the appellant, and Mr. T. L. Wilson for the respondent. There was a cross appeal, and both were dated in the year 1864—seven years pending.

The counsel in this case were Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Field, Q.C., Mr. Leith, Mr. Doyne, and Mr. J. D. Bell.

Mr. Field applied for a postponement, as the next case, connected with the one called, had only been noticed a short time.

Their Lordships intimated that they could not allow an adjournment.

Lord Justice James: You know what the state of business is before the Court. There is an immense number of suitors complaining bitterly of delay. We must go on.

The case then proceeded.

The Committee met again on the 17th inst.

RANEE KHOJOOROONISSA V. SYUD AHMED REZA.

This case, which was commenced on Friday, was resumed at the sitting of the Court. There were cross-appeals, and some hours were occupied in the matter.

Lord Justice James gave judgment. Their lordships dismissed the appeals, and decreed that each side should pay their own costs.

BABOO PULHWUN SING V. MUHESHUR BUX SING.

This appeal from Bengal involved a boundary question as to land. It had been pending a long time.

Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Leith (instructed by Mr. Luxmore Wilson) appeared for the appellant; Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Doyne, and Mr. Pontifex (instructed by Messrs. Burton) were for the respondents.

At the sitting of the 19th inst. the list presented an unprecedented appearance, containing twenty-two petitions, besides one motion, and an appeal partly heard on the 17th inst. Several of the applications were both for leave to appeal and also to dismiss appeals.

At the sitting of June 20th the case Baboo Pulhwun Sing v. Mahaishur Buksh Sing, which commenced on the 17th inst., was resumed and adjourned.

At the sitting of June 21st the case Baboo Pulhwun Sing v. Mahaishur Buksh Sing was further heard. Sir Roundell Palmer was heard on the part of the respondent. Adjourned.

BABOO BHUNGWUN DOSS V. HUNOOMANPERSHAD SAHOS AND OTHERS.

At the sitting of June 23rd the cause Baboo Bhungwun Doss v. Hunoomanpershad Sahos and others was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Fort William, in Bengal. It had been pending since the 5th July, 1864. The question arose on a bond, and the point was whether it had been forged or altered. The document was not produced. Their Lordships ordered the production of the bond, and adjourned the case until after Michaelmas Term, when it would take its turn, and not be delayed until the long list of appeals should be heard.

RANEE S. SOONDREE V. KOOR P. NAREN.

This was an appeal pending since the year 1863, and related to some land. There were two decisions of the Courts in India in favour of the respondent. (Case proceeding.)

SINDH, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair.

The report, an abstract of which appeared in our last, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that if they had not made the progress some had desired, the directors had done their best to secure the interests of the shareholders. The best proof of that was that his old and esteemed friend Sir Donald M'Leod, late Governor of the Punjab, had joined the board. Their agent in the Punjab, Major-General Abbott, and their agent in Sindh, Captain Wood, had done everything to merit the entire approval of the board of directors, and also of the authorities on the spot. On the last occasion he had perhaps said too much with regard to the delay that had occurred in respect of the "missing link" in their system, but to the delay it appeared was to be added a change of gauge, in reference to which nothing could be more injurious. The evil effects in England of the change of gauge introduced by the Great Western Company were well known, and the directors had been for some time past engaged in bringing about the alteration of the broad gauge on certain of the lines to the narrow gauge. Eminent engineers had stated that the result of introducing the broad as well

as the narrow gauge in England ought to deter any Government from introducing a diversity of gauge in any country. With regard to the State lines through Sindh and the Punjab, Lord Napier's Minute of the 7th of July, 1870, demanded serious attention. Looking at the question of railways as a soldier, the Commander-in-Chief argued strongly in favour of continuing the Indian broad-gauge system from Kotree to Peshawur, as soon as possible. Others besides himself would certainly be surprised to find the completion of the railway to Peshawur put down in a financial scheme for the year 1885, and the completion of the Indus Valley line for the year 1890. If any lines called for early completion it was those two, which would bring the Punjab into swift communication with Bombay and Kurrachee, and guard the north-western and western frontiers from the worst dangers of any sudden attack. The state of trade last year had greatly crippled the traffic on the railway in the Punjab, and so had the recent war in France. The receipts for the first fourteen weeks of the present year had shown a great revival; they amounted to £126,505, averaging £9,036 per week. The opening of the bridge over the Sutlej had not had time enough to show a saving and economy in working expenses, but every effort was being made to reduce working expenses. The progress of the works in the harbour of Kurrachee going on so slowly had caused great anxiety. It was to be regretted that harbour works which could be completed in five years had already taken fifteen years to carry them on by the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Sir D. M'Leod, deputy-chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He said that for the last fifteen years he had been a close observer of the works and working of the Punjab Railway. He believed the Punjab was capable of great development by means of irrigation works. The railway along the Indus Valley was considered in the Punjab of vital importance to the undertaking. Every one hoped that the scheme for a break of gauge would not be carried out.

After some observations by Mr. Bidder on the injurious effect of a break of gauge, and by Mr. Minton on the accounts, resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing the retiring directors and also the retiring auditor.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The second lecture under the auspices of this Association was delivered on Friday evening, at the Rooms of the Social Science Association, by Dr. Ghose, of Calcutta, on "Female Education in Bengal." The room was filled by an audience of about seventy persons, among whom were Dr. Underhill (Chairman), the Rev. T. Fremantle, Mr. and Mrs. Hickson, Miss Winkworth, Miss Holland, Mr. W. Akroyd, Mrs. Tetlow, and Madame Ronniger, &c.; Messrs. I. Prichard, K. M. Chatterjee, J. J. Casie Chitty, G. Sen., L. Ghose — Banerjee, R. Roy, K. Gupta, Kapadia, S. S. Tayler, A. Toulmin-smith, W. Shaen, J. C. A. Scott, Rev. R. Miller, Rev. T. Hunter, &c.

Dr. GHOSE commenced by saying his experience was limited to Bengal only. He said the pernicious system of caste, ignorance, and priestcraft had induced female subjection from a remote period, though it was not so in the earlier age of India. In ancient and mediæval times Indian women had an honourable position both by law and society. (He quoted a passage from early poetry in illustration of this thesis.) Ancient India recognised the equality of the sexes—caste was nowhere mentioned. He then sketched the system of caste, and said the ignorant priest took advantage of the softness of the female heart to cut them off from all knowledge. There arose a gulf between the two sexes, and the system of seclusion for women, which was further deepened by the Mahometan invasion. Literature was discouraged by the priests, and the study of the Vedas by any but a Brahmin was declared sinful. Numberless castes arose corresponding to all trades and occupations. Southern India kept the liberty of women more or less intact, because it was less reached by the Mahometan invasion. Dr. Ghose then dwelled the recent history of education in India. At the close of last century two missionaries, named Carey and Marshman, opened a school at Serampore. Proselytism being their object, the school failed. At the dawn of this century two large-hearted men, Rammohun Roy and David Hare, took up the work. Rammohun Roy revived the study of ancient literature, preached monotheism, and founded the Brahmo Somaj. Hare established a secular school and collegemanaged partly by leading Hindoos, to which the most respectable natives in Calcutta sent their children. Captain Richardson was Professor there, and taught English literature. Passing specially to female education, the lecturer said that Mr. May first opened a girls' school at Chinsurah, in 1818. A lady, Miss Cooke, came to Calcutta in 1821 to aid the work. In 1824 there were twelve four schools and 600 pupils. A central school was opened in 1828. These attracted the lower classes only. Baptist missionaries followed. Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, with his cosmopolitan views, theorised the Bengalee mind to female education. A school was opened in 1849, in a splendid house built for the purpose. A rich landholder then proposed an experimental school in his town, offering an endowment of land, if Government would give an equal value. The offer was declined. It was not till a set of youths came forward, embued with moral enthusiasm, among whom was Keshub Chunder Sen, that much was done. He founded a mutual improvement society and evening school. In almost every town a few young Brahmos joined and kept up a debating society, a female school, and a school for boys. The agencies now at work are the public schools, the zenana education by a member of the family, and the zenana education by a visitor. The public schools have male and female teachers, chiefly converts. In 1861 there were 16 schools, 395 pupils; in 1866 there were 160 schools, 3,794 pupils; in 1870, 280 schools, 6,569 pupils. The average cost is twenty-two shillings a-year for each pupil; of this eight shillings was paid by Government. Early marriage renders female education abortive. There is a want of female teachers; for the infant mind, whether of boy or girl, thrives better under a lady's guidance. As to zenana education by lady-teachers, in 1866 there were 33 such teachers (missionaries), with 600 (now 1,387) pupils. This suits the Hindoo family system. The Biblical part of the education is useless, and raises a suspicion; the rest of it is poor. Hindoo ladies take rather to works of art, but what they really need is enlightenment. No education can be carried on while the seclusion lasts. We should arouse a burning curiosity in its inmates, and women must be convinced that there are brighter prospects without than within. But for the present the zenana teaching must supplement the public schools. He objected to the sort of education given in both. Reading and writing Bengalee is taught. But this is a mere means to an end. The question is, should English be taught. In India the Sanscrit, the original vernacular, is dead. There are now eight vernaculars. India must be united by a modern civilisation and a common language. Can English be that language? We ought to judge by utility, not by feeling. It is agreed that young men should be educated in English. He did not understand how a man who thinks with John Stuart Mill, and reads Milton and Shakespeare, can find a congenial companion in one who knows only Bengallee. It was asked—why should not the Western works be translated? But a literature cannot be formed only by translation. The educated Hindoos will write and express their thoughts in English. Government should establish Anglo Vernacular schools for girls as there are for boys. There should be friendship between the British and Indian races. The English do not yet understand how much the influence of Western ideas is dispelling feudalism. It is social friendship that the two countries should look to. English ladies can cultivate the friendship of our sisters at home. He could not too much emphasise the importance of English ladies visiting Indian ladies. They would soon count the "English-returned" Hindoos by scores. There will be young ladies coming over to this country by scores for education. A small committee should be formed of persons in whom the parents could have confidence. This committee should find homes and schools for them. There is a misconception, They think it would be a disaster if young ladies learnt the fashions of Europe. They think English civilisation is idleness and luxury. And there is an outcry by Anglo-Indians against the adoption by Hindoos of English customs. They said of the Indian Reform Association, it was "an attempt to let loose the full flood of English civilisation on a crude state of society." But we want a scientific civilisation. We want to liberate our women because the laws of nature demand it, because justice demands it, and not as mere matter of imitation. He then sketched the history of normal schools. The Indian Reform Association has a school with sixteen pupils, costing £18 a month. He then eulogised Miss Carpenter for her philanthropic exertions. He finished by saying the children of the elder stock of the Aryan race have come to the younger for help. India is awakening from the slumber of ages. You have apprised her of the rise of the sun of civilisation; she will yet have that sun over her own head. We ask you to water the plant which you have planted in our rich soil.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. W. Fremantle, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Banerjee, and some others.

The Secretary announced that the next lecture would be delivered in about three weeks, by Mr. S. N. Banerjee.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee sitting on the financial arrangements of the Indian Government resumed its inquiry on June 16, the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Grant Duff, the Under Secretary at the India-office, Mr. Fawcett, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Charles Wingfield took leading parts in the examination of the day.

Mr. Stewart Reid, junior member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces of Bengal, was examined on the land settlements of those provinces. The particulars he gave regarding them have been already given in the evidence of several witnesses, including that of Sir Robert Montgomery.

In advertence to the favourable opinions entertained of Sir Charles Wood's order by several eminent Indian statesmen, the committee considered that minutes should be obtained from them, recording their views on the working of the permanent settlement and the political justice of the measure.

Dr. Wilson, vice-president of the Bombay University, was next

examined on the consumption of opium in the Native States and by the people of Western India. He had travelled over the greater part of Western India. The witness adverted to the growing taste of the people in the Western parts of India, and especially in Rajpootana and the Native States, for the consumption of the opium; a subject which had not been much attended to in the inquiry hitherto. The Mahommedans, forbidden ardent spirits by the Koran, made the use of opium a substitute. This had increased the cultivation considerably. The Mahommedans smoked it; it was eaten or chewed by the people of the Native States. The habit had become so bad as to prove inimical to the administrative purposes, and the rule of the native chiefs. Labourers and travelling artisans were the principal consumers, although it was also in growing favour with the upper classes, and he had once seen, while in Kattywar, a native prince carried about on a silver chair, the emaciated and worn-out victim of opium-eating or smoking. He believed the best means of checking its use would be the imposition of a license duty on the sale of the opium. The municipalities or corporate bodies of the different towns and villages should be consulted, according to Sir Donald McLeod's excellent recommendation, on the most suitable mode of dealing with the question, and what were the real wishes of the people.

The witness referred to a minute of the Bombay Government, which showed that some attention had been given to the consumption of opium and the excessive use of ardent spirits in Western India, and that an inquiry was pending. The doctor read passages from two works, showing the ancient as well as modern prevalence of drunkenness among Orientals, and the repressive laws of the Hindoo creed, the Buddhist sacred writings, and the Koran, against intoxication. The witness expressed his fears that in the Malwa territory a dreadful famine would arise from so much land being under cultivation for opium.

Sir Henry Anderson, of the Bengal Revenue Department, gave evidence regarding sources of revenue deprived from stamps of all kinds and law court fees, &c., amounting to £2,379,669. He first described the character of the documents stamped, which appeared to be similar to that of England in many respects. The uniform rate of 7½ per cent., going down to the minimum of 5 per cent, was obtained from litigators in the law courts, and on all legal documents. The Stamp Act of 1860 was now the law over all India; but the Act had been amended by the new Act of 1870, which had been too short a time in operation to enable him to judge of its working. The small suits in the Indian Courts contributed a large part of the litigation of the country. The ordinary stamps are from one anna to eight annas. As in the English system, the stamps rise in amount in accordance with the amounts involved in the deeds stamped. Another part of the legal revenue comes from Court fees. The present stamp laws were popular in India, except the Court fees, which were felt to be unnecessarily hard. The people of India were peculiarly addicted to litigation.

The committee resumed on Tuesday, when Sir Henry Anderson was recalled and examined on the stamp duties. Justice in India was entirely paid for by fees, and the Government did not provide for justice as is the case according to the polity of England. Barristers' fees were higher in India than here, and so are the legal fees generally.

Mr. Fawcett handed to the witness a letter on the subject of the stamp duties, which he had received from an eminent Calcutta barrister (Mr. Doyne), and informed witness that he could read any part of it to the committee that might bear on the evidence then being taken. The portions read referred to the incidence of Court fees. The evidence that followed bore upon the excess of appeal cases from the Indian Courts, which were made the subject of public scandal. An ordinary item of receipts for law and justice amounted to £801,954; the sums whence the total was derived were given seriatim. The due allocation of a considerable sum from registration of assurances (Bombay), which did not appear in its proper place in the general revenue accounts, took considerable time to investigate, and was left over for further inquiry. The actual amount of the item unexplained was a sum of £75,000 registration fees (Bombay), which was wanting to make up a minor total of £160,114, and that sum, it was expected, should come from the Bombay Presidency, but had not been inserted in their accounts.

The Committee had not, therefore, the means before them of drawing the balance between receipts and expenditure. The next important item of receipts was £130,380 from jails and convict labour. Its examination elicited some criminal statistics which may be briefly mentioned. The total number of prisoners in the Bengal jails in the last year for which there was any return (1869) was 74,721. The cost of the keep of prisoners was fifty-three rupees per head per annum in the Mofussil, and in Calcutta thirty-six rupees per head per annum. In the Bombay jails in the year 1869 there were 52,912 prisoners; cost of keep one hundred and two rupees per head per annum. In Madras jails the total number of prisoners in 1869 was 74,321; cost, seventy to seventy-one rupees per head per annum. The prison philanthropist who had done most to ameliorate the prison system in India, and also to produce revenue from prison reform, was Dr. Mouat, under whose management the health and morals of the prisoners had been duly cared for, and their industrial capacities practically rendered the prison self-supporting to a certain extent. The labour of the convicts at Port Blair, Andaman Island, produced to revenue a small annual sum.

The witness underwent a cross-examination from Mr. Fawcett, based upon the irregular modes of keeping accounts observable in the different Presidential Governments; but no proof of malversation, such as it seemed the aim of the examination to elicit, were produced.

Returning to prison discipline, the witness said: Dr. Mouat had recently introduced into the prison jute-mills and oil-mills for the application of harder labour. The convicts' labour was made very productive by the introduction of these mills. The prisoners also manufactured carpets, towelling, &c. There was a printing-press in Allipore Jail, where all Government forms were printed. In answer to Sir T. Besley, the witness said that, as respected Allipore Jal, there had been an inquiry in consequence of a charge of collusion between two persons interested in the Government printing, and who tried to monopolise it in a very discreditable manner.

The next leading subject taken up by the committee was receipts from the Post-office: gross amount, £711,198. Not to go over each item, it will suffice to merely allude to those that were challenged; and among the few so challenged was the contract for the carrying of the mails entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The Imperial Government, in conjunction with the Government of India, had paid the amount of £400,000 per annum for carrying the mails outward and inward. The new contract of last year increased the payment to £450,000 per annum, the contract to last till the year 1880. There was a deficit on Post-office revenue through the cost of the mails. The net loss to the Imperial Government was £131,000.

Some facts were adduced showing the rapid improvement of the inland postal system and money-order system of India. It appears there is no revenue from postal service in India at present, but it promises to be productive. The next item was gross receipts of revenue received, from municipalities, &c., for police, £287,549. The system was this, that in plain terms the Government "farmed" the municipal police. Sir George Clerk's mode of embodying the police for the Bombay Presidency was the one that now existed in every presidency and province in India. There is a mixture of military with ordinary civil police, and the Khandeish Bheel Corps were an illustration of an admirable police force for military purposes. The educational receipts of revenue were next taken. Total for edution £74,889, derived from fees and scholars, fines, &c. There is an extra assessment or education duty of one anna on every assessment of one rupee, to support the education of the people. It was again complained of in the committee that some of the accounts or items produced explained the nature of the revenue so imperfectly not to be relied upon. As regarded the state of education generally, it was in a satisfactory state. The Government schools were popular.

The Committee resumed on Friday, when Mr. Andrew Assels, Bombay merchant, was called and examined on the Indian tariff. He advocated the commercial policy of the abolition of all export and import duties, thus throwing open the external and internal trade of India. He proposed to make up for loss of customs revenue by increasing the land tax.

Mr. W. Maitland, Calcutta merchant, late chairman of the Bank of Bengal, was next called, and gave evidence on the opium traffic. He advised the appointment by the Government of a commission of inquiry, to be composed of commercial men acquainted with the opium trade, to visit those parts of China where the indigenous opium was grown, and examine on the spot into the quality of the native product. The same commission might be empowered to consult with the Chinese authorities on the most equitable means of settling the vexed question of the opium traffic and native competition with it. He recommended this course, induced so to do by his own personal experience of the opium traffic as a merchant who had visited China and was acquainted with the agricultural trade of the country. Besides the opium traffic he objected to another anomaly in the Indian tariff, viz., the rice duty, which was a heavy an impost; it was 10s. per ton; which prevented India from getting rice from China and Japan, and Siam, where the rice would be had in abundance and at an almost nominal price.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOVERNOR OF LABUAN.—The Queen has appointed Henry Earnest Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR INDIA.—The *Gazette* publishes a resolution of the Government regarding the immediate establishment of a Department of Agriculture, and appointing Mr. Hume secretary.

DEATH OF COLONEL HALY.—The death is announced of Colonel George T. Haly, of Shepherd's-bush. Colonel Haly was a son of the late Sir George Haly, Governor of Newfoundland. He had written several valuable pamphlets on the condition and resources of our empire in the East.

NEW COFFEE COMPANY.—A prospectus has appeared of the Beechlands Coffee Estates Company, which is formed for the purpose of working a property in the district of Coorg, in the East Indies. The capital is to be £75,000, half of which is to comprise the first issue in shares of £10 each.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.—M. Rampont, the Director-General of the French Post-office, announces that the service of the maritime postal lines to India, China, and Japan has been conceded to the Messageries Maritimes Company. The service will be reopened on the usual conditions next July, and a mail will leave Marseilles every other Sunday at three A.M.

ASSAM COMPANY.—The directors of the Assam Company have issued their report for the past year. The receipts for that period were £120,137. 6s. 8d., and the total expenditure £76,795. 0s. 7d., leaving £43,342. 6s. 1d. as profit. Out of this an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid, and it is now proposed to declare a further dividend of 10 per cent., making together 15 per cent. for the year.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £350,000, and to Bombay, £50,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10¾d. will receive about 31 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—Professor Lethbridge has urged the advisability of publishing the records of the old Dutch settlement of Chinsurah, as a contribution towards the local history of India. A new work will soon appear, called "Eastern Sketches by an Indian Functionary." We believe the functionary is Mr. Lewin B. Bowring, C.S.I., the private secretary of Lord Canning, and for some years the Principal Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

LOCAL DEPOTS.—We hear that arrangements for the formation of the new local depots are still under consideration, though no determination has yet been arrived at. It is more than probable that the success of Mr. Torrens's motion for an Address to the Crown against the embarkation for foreign service of soldiers under the age of twenty will cause the Government to reconsider the question, as general recruiting depots will probably be indispensable under the new regulation.—*Broad Arrow.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion to India and China are the latest extracted from *De Quetteville's Indian Circular*:—By the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, per *Massilia*, June 10, from Southampton—gold, to Bombay, £2,200, Ceylon, £185, Madras, £1,094; silver, to Penang, £7,300, Singapore, £36,400, Hong Kong, £28,000, Shanghai, £6,760; per *Poonah*, June 17th, from Southampton to Alexandria, £35,000, Bombay, £2,400. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales, per *Ava*, June 11, from Marseilles—gold, Aden, £2,000, Reunion, £1,616, Madras, £700; silver, to Reunion, £2,480, Madras, £192. The price of silver is quoted as bar 5s. 0¾d. per oz. standard, dollars 5s. per oz., 5 francs 4s. 11½d. per oz.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the East India Association was held at their rooms, 20, Great George-street, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at three o'clock. The Right Hon. Lord Lyveden, P.C., President of the Association, took the chair. Colonel Sykes, M.P.; E. B. Eastwick, Esq., M.P.; Sir G. Le Grand Jacob, Sir Henry Ricketts, Major-general Sir Vincent Eyre, W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., and other gentlemen were present. After a few remarks from Sir Henry Ricketts, Colonel Sykes, and the noble chairman, the annual report was adopted and agreed to by the meeting *nem. con.*, after which the election of president, vice-presidents, and council for the ensuing year took place, the Lord Lyveden being again re-elected as president. Votes of thanks to the president, vice-presidents, council, and the hon. secretary (Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., at present in India), closed the proceedings.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER.—The S.S *Calcutta*, of 2,100 tons gross register, 3,000 tons burthen, and 1,200-horse power, being the first of a large and improved class of vessel of the Norwood Red Cross Line *via* the Suez Canal to India, went her trial trip from Blackwall to the Nore and back on the 20th of June. A large and influential company of gentlemen (numbering about eighty) were invited for the trip, and the very excellent and liberal arrangements on board appeared to give entire satisfaction. The Indian travelling public will be glad to learn that in the *Calcutta* they will find a steamer well adapted to their wants, the arrangement of the cabins, ventilation, and other matters on board having been carefully attended to. The *Calcutta* is to sail about the 27th of June, and, as she goes direct to Calcutta, may be looked for there about the end of July. We understand that the *Calcutta* is to be followed by others of a similar construction, the *Agra* having been launched a few days since, and will leave London for India about July 15, to be followed by the S.S *Scindia* about September 1, and the S.S. *Golconda* about October. 1.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on June 21, at the Cannon-street Hotel; the chair was occupied by Mr. John Pender. The accounts showed that the gross receipts of the company for the six months ending 31st of March, less £1,086. 5s. 6d. loss on remittances from India, amounted to £42,644. 15s. 9d., and the expenses, including income-tax, to £17,316. 4s. 8d., leaving a balance of £25,328. 11s. 1d. available for distribution amongst the shareholders. The directors, under the provisions of the 160th article, had declared a dividend on account, for the half-year, of 4s. per share, absorbing £23,750; leaving £1,578. 11s. 1d. to be carried forward to next account. The receipts for the month of April and May amounted to £71,797. 6s. 6d., being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, after deducting working expenses. The chairman said that the present meeting had been called in compliance with the wish expressed at the last meeting that the company should hold half-yearly meetings. No doubt many shareholders would be disappointed with the dividend, but it must be borne in mind that the circumstances attending the last half-year's working had been exceptional. The Falmouth and Gibraltar line was broken down for three months, and the war on the Continent prevented this company working either by way of Marseilles or by Italy with Malta, consequently the accounts really represented a quarter of a year's working instead of a half-year's working. When the cable was restored, it took a considerable time to regain the traffic, but he was happy to say that it was now rapidly coming back. Since the last meeting the British-Indian Extension line had been opened, and promised to be remunerative; and the China line had been opened within the last few days with encouraging prospects, and of course this company would derive additional traffic from the opening of those two lines. It was hoped that the Australian line would be opened before the end of the year, which would also improve this company's traffic. The question of the amalgamation of the different companies had been before the directors, and the directors considered it was advisable to carry it out when the proper time arrived for so doing. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report. The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the meeting, and carried, which closed the proceedings.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"London, June 21.—Sir,—As I observe the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway is to be brought to the notice of Parliament on the 23rd inst., I would ask the favour of being allowed to invite public attention, through your medium, to a brief summary of the advantages which would be secured to the British Empire by the establishment of a railway between the Mediterranean Sea and the head of the Persian Gulf. Making Kurrachee the point of arrival and departure, the Euphrates Railway would shorten the journey between England and India by more than 1,000 miles. It would provide us with an alternative route, and that the shortest and most direct, between England and all our Eastern possessions, Ceylon and Australia as well as India. It would enable troops from England to be landed at Kurrachee in about fourteen days, and when the Indus Valley Railway system is completed, in two or three days more at Lahore, Peshawur, and Delhi. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the North-western frontier of India to easy attack in the flank and rear. It would render the resources of England so promptly available in Asia that Chatham and Portsmouth might be made the bases of operations as easily as Kurrachee and Bombay can be now. It would thus render the invasion of India practically impossible, and would give England the first strategic position in the world. The railway itself would be easily defensible by England, both of its termini being on the open sea. Commercially the undertaking would not be less important to this country. It would open up new countries and develop new branches of industry, of which England would reap the chief benefit. It would afford to Persia a short, cheap, and easy outlet on the Mediterranean for her trade with Europe, in place of the existing long, expensive, and difficult route by the Black Sea, which is entirely at the mercy of Russia. It would secure for this country almost a monopoly of the Persian trade, at present enjoyed by Russia, and it would afford a powerful stimulus to our trade with the vast territories contiguous to our frontier in the North-west of India. In an engineering point of view the undertaking is eminently practicable. The country from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf was explored by General Chesney in 1836, and the only difficult portion of the route surveyed by Sir John Mac-Neill and an engineering staff in 1856, and it has been ascertained to be well adapted for a railway. The cost, it is believed, would not exceed £10,000 a mile or £8,500,000 for the whole distance of 850 miles; or, if a narrow gauge and light rail were adopted, a considerably smaller sum would probably suffice.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. P. ANDREW."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June* 19.—PROPER AGE FOR ARMY RECRUITS.—In Committee on the Army Regulation Bill, Colonel Anson, Lord G. Hamilton, and Lord Elcho, who had amendments on the paper, made way for Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS'S new clause, providing that no person hereafter enlisted as a soldier in any regiment of cavalry or infantry of the Line shall be called upon to serve

her Majesty out of the United Kingdom until he shall have attained the age of twenty years.—Remarking that the chief consideration held out to Parliament and the country to secure the transfer of powers and increased supplies asked for by the Government was the creation of a more effective army, he went on to show that the quality of our army must, in great degree, depend on the physical strength of the men composing it. He then quoted from the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge, Lord Raglan, Sir J. Burgoyne, and other military authorities to prove the inefficiency of soldiers under twenty years of age. Dr. Lyons, who reported to Government on the diseases of the army in the Crimean camp, wrote:—"The immature youths of eighteen to twenty succumbed at once to the hardship of campaigning, or perished after operations performed for wounds. When examined after death the ends of the long bones of the legs and arms still showed the cartilaginous state, being incompletely knit." In carrying out the clause he now submitted, the War-office could either adopt the system of home battalions for youths under twenty, recommended by Sir J. Burgoyne and Lord Sandhurst, or invent some scheme of its own.—Mr. HOLMS, in seconding the resolution, suggested that each regiment should consist of three battalions, one of which should be composed of six years' service men, and should be available for service in India and the Colonies; and the other two of three years' service men, which should be available for home service. The officers and non-commissioned officers of these battalions should be interchangeable. No recruits under nineteen years of age should be enlisted. The pay of the men should also be at once increased from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per day, and the men in reserve should receive sixpence instead of fourpence, and be kept for only six years.—Lord MAHON urged the importance of a pension in obtaining good men for the army.—Sir H. STORKS, on the part of the Government, expressed sympathy with the object of the clause, to which in the form of an address they would readily have agreed. But he deprecated tying up the hands of the Government by a rigid legislative enactment. Under a system of voluntary enlistment they were in a great degree bound to take what sort of men they could get; and, in point of fact, many men under twenty were quite fit to serve abroad, and were perhaps even stouter than some men above that age. The best security was a careful and efficient medical inspection of recruits. As to increased pay, bounty had already been condemned, and it was very questionable whether good would come of raising the daily pay.—Sir W. RUSSELL thought a strict enactment would prove very embarrassing to the Government.—Major DICKSON, Colonel NORTH, and Colonel BARTTELOT, generally supported the clause.—Mr. OSBORNE regretted the red-tape character of Sir H. Storks's reply. There was nothing in it but a recurrence to the old pigeonholes of the Horse Guards. It was of no use to borrow the small detail of three years' service from the Germans unless we took their system of compulsory service as well. There was only one way of popularising the army, and that was by increasing the pay. Our present condition was disgraceful. The army was getting into such a mess and muddle that if any emergency arose the country could not leave our defences in the hands of the present Administration. The clause was then negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June* 23.—THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir G. JENKINSON rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the proposed plan of connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the head of the Persian Gulf by means of a railway along the Valley of the Euphrates, and the great advantages offered by that line in the enormous saving of both time and distance and expense for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails and troops, as well as of passengers, &c., between England and India, thus showing of what vital importance it is to this country to secure that additional route to or from our Eastern possessions; and to move for a select committee to examine and report upon the whole subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. He observed that if England had been in possession of this line of railway at the time of the Indian mutiny there would have been a vast saving both of life and money. The great point for them to gain was the possession of an alternative route to that of the Suez Canal; and that was the chief reason why he was anxious that his subject should be investigated. There were no engineering difficulties to overcome in the construction of this railway at all comparable to those which had been successfully surmounted in the case of the Suez Canal. The portion of their frontier in India most exposed to attack was the north-western frontier, and that was the part of the country which this railway would most benefit. If this line were constructed it would save a week in time between England and the north-western part of India; it would save a thousand miles in distance, and it would avoid the pestilential heat and the dangerous navigation of the Red Sea. Both the termini of the line would be on the sea, and thus as long as England held the mastery of the ocean she would be able to protect the railway. It was difficult to calculate the money saving which would be effected by this line, but it had been estimated that £40,868 would be saved in the transport of troops, and £60,000 in the conveyance of mails. The line had been explored both by General Chesney and Sir John M'Neil, and there was no doubt that it was practicable.—Mr. T. BRASSEY stated that it had been calculated that the traffic on this railway would give 5½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the line. He hoped the country would not commit itself to a fixed payment irrespective of service rendered; but if the line should prove of great postal advantage that the Government might consider the propriety of using it for the conveyance of mails.—Mr. G. DUFF stated the Government had no objection to grant a committee to inquire into the different routes of communication proposed between the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf. It must be understood, however, that the Government did not commit itself to the proposition that any line of communication by railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf was in any way feasible. Still less did it commit itself to the opinion that any one of the proposed routes was either feasible or desirable. It was their wish to go into the inquiry absolutely unprejudiced. The physical difficulties of the undertaking were great, the political difficulties were greater, and the financial difficulties were perhaps greater still; but so many men of weight and repute had expressed an opinion in favour of one or other of these routes that it was at least fair that they should have an opportunity of coming before a committee of this House, and showing how these difficulties should be overcome.—Mr. CAVE said that many people thought the best starting point for the line would be Trebizonde, in the Black Sea; and he thought the inquiry should be extended so as to include other routes than those starting from the Mediterranean.—Sir C. WINGFIELD believed that financially the proposed line would be a failure. He hoped the Government would not only not give a grant in aid of the line, but that it would give no pecuniary assistance to the enterprise, or even use its influence with the Turkish Government, or persuade it to grant concessions to its promoters.—Mr. E. DENISON was extremely glad that the Government had seen fit to grant this committee.—Mr. DODSON reminded the House that the motion was for a committee to examine not only into the Euphrates Valley, but into the whole subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. His own impression was that the Tigris Valley would afford the best route; it would go through a comparatively peaceful country, partly agricultural, partly pastoral, and be accessible by the roads from Persia, and available for travellers from that country. He would suggest that the motion should be amended by the addition of the words "Mediterranean or Black Sea."—Mr. KINNAIRD had never heard of any line which had had so much cold water thrown upon it except the grand route to San Francisco, that had proved so great a success. This country was the workshop of the world; working men should regard this as their question; and he much regretted that the Government of the day did not give to projects of this kind the encouragement that was given by Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. EASTWICK gave preference to the Euphrates Valley route, on the grounds of the easier construction of the line and the probability of greater traffic than by the Tigris Valley. As the Suez Canal must ever remain a monument of French enterprise, so he hoped that the Euphrates Valley would not be allowed to lie as a corresponding memorial of lack in the British of those qualities which had distinguished the French.—Mr. WILLIAMS observed that the losses of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the conveyance of passengers from Suez had been singularly low.—Mr. AYTOUN regretted the appointment of the committee. On the authority of Mr. Palgrave, he found that the entire population of Asiatic Turkey only amounted to 15,000,000, and he did not think that held out a promising prospect for the shareholders of this railway; but that was their affair, and did not concern the people of this country, unless the Government gave guarantees for the proposed railway. He hoped that no step would be taken by the Government which would in any sense lead to the expectation of any material guarantee or of any political support.—The House divided—For the appointment of the committee, 86; against, 10; majority for, 76.

India Office.

June 24, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Ravenscroft, C. A. Kelly, C. H. Campbell, H. E. Perkins, A. C. Lyall, J. Steele (Uncov.), R. J. Bruce (Uncov.), P. O'Brien (Uncov.), A. M. Monteath, and W. C. Thomas (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. Lushington, W. T. Blair, and F. E. Gibson.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. R. Fitzgerald (Uncov.), H. A. Churchill (Uncov.), A. Campbell (Uncov.), F. R. S. Wyllie, J. R. Arthur, F. Lloyd, and E. W. Ravenscroft.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. L. Noverre, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, Staff Corps; Major C. J. Godby, Staff Corps; Capt. H. J. Peet, Inf.; Surg. R. Brown; Col. G. G. Moxon; Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Gibson Craig, Cav.; Surg. G. B. Hadow; Col. P. H. P. Gill, Staff Corps; Col. C. F. M. Mundy, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Summerhayes; Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, Staff Corps; Col. J. H. Campbell, Art.; Major A. R. McMahon, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. E. Francis, Inf.; Lieut. col. D. Boyd, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Hordern, (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. G. D. Leman, 4 mo.; Mr. H. J. Frew (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. D. Irvine, 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Reid, 6 mo.; Apothecary J. H. Lockwood, 1 mo.; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, Inf., 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. Crichton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. P. L. Gordon, Cav., 4 mo.; Surg. major L. W. Stewart, 3 mo.; Capt. C. J. T. Whittock, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Davison, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. T. Holland, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. Haughton (Uncov.).
Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. G. Morris, and Mr. F. J. Dickens (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Le P. Trench, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Edmonds, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Owen, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

CLAY—The wife of Capt. A. O. H. Clay, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Malta, June 9.

MARRIAGES.

BARRON—BLAKENEY.—Thomas H. B. Barron, H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Ellen F., daughter of William T. Blakeney, Deputy Registrar general, Queensland, at St. John's Church, Brisbane, March 29.
COTTON—PEMBERTON.—Hugh A. Cotton to Cecil E., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. G. R. Pemberton, of the Bengal Army, at St. Paul's Church, Onslow-square, June 16.
RITHERDON—ARROWSMITH.—Albert, son of Samuel Ritherdon, H.E.I.C.S., to Henrietta, daughter of William Arrowsmith, of Gibraltar, at Holy Trinity, Gibraltar, June 19.
RYND—LA TOUCHE.—James William Rynd to Minnie R., widow of Capt. Charles B. La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps, at Ridge, June 20.

DEATHS.

HALY—Col. George T. Haly, formerly commanding the 41st Madras N.I., and more recently H.M.'s 108th Foot, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, very suddenly, of heart disease, aged 61, June 19.
OAKES—Caroline E., daughter of the late Thomas Oakes, of the Madras Civil Service, at 12, Grosvenor, Bath, June 16.
OGILVY—Thomas Ogilvy, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at 62, Prince's-gate, aged 61, June 16.
WILSON—Thomas Wilson, late of Ghazeepore, at Oakleigh, aged 57, June 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 13. Str. Trent, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—14. Wemyss Castle, Sourabaya.—15. Mabel, Bombay; Marie Elisa, Coromandel; Lamartin, Vizagapatam.—16. Str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; City of Venice, Calcutta; New Era, Cocanada; Pembrokeshire, Colombo; Zealandia, Calcutta; Garland, Rangoon.—17. Cheviot, Colombo; Robert Lees, Calcutta; Walmer Castle, Rangoon; Armenian, Calcutta; Levant, Sourabaya.—18. Deutschland, Rangoon; Otter, Sarawak; Lady Ann, Kurrachee; Tynedale, Colombo; str. Durham, Bombay, via Suez Canal and Havre; str. Athol, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Brinkburn Priory, Colombo; Bristow, Penang; Sunnyside, Colombo; Laurel, Rangoon; Howrah, Calcutta; Elizabeth Henderson, Bombay; Woodville, Penang; Picciola, Rangoon.—19. Richmond, Kurrachee; Maxima, Sourabaya; Baldovan, Colombo; Europa, Sourabaya; Mirwanjee Framjee, Colombo; Varana, Rangoon; str. Burmah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Impulse, Moulmain; str. Lorne, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Ada, Calicut, via Suez Canal; Autifer, Rangoon; Gladstone, Akyab; Dorset, Calcutta; Calcutta, Cocanada.—20. Hope, Chittagong; Norah Græme, Tuticorin; Queen of Ceylon, Colombo; Golden Eagle, Moulmain; Jane Rowland, Rangoon. 21. Walmer Castle, Rangoon. 23. St. Lawrence, Calcutta; Comorin, Calicut.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sirius, via Suez Canal, June 16.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Peet, Mrs. Figg and child, Mrs. Barton and family, Lieut. McLagan, Mr. and Mrs. Fosberry and child, Mrs. Patterson and family, Mrs. and Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Brever, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Drayson, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Dickson and two children, Dr. R. Brown, Mr. Gibbs, Mrs. Von der Heten and child, Mrs. Poppe.

Per str. Burmah, via Suez Canal, June 20.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Rev. G. Shaw, Miss Gordon, Mr. Remfrey, Mrs. Dando and family, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith and family, two Masters Burnell, Mrs. Barrett and family, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. C. Foster.

Per str. Delta, June 24.—From BOMBAY.—Qrmr. W. Mackie, Lieut. H. W. French, Surg. T. J. Murphy, Col. Dwyer, Capt. Higginson, Lieut. Lackeld, Lieut. C. E. J. Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Blunt and child, Capt. and Mrs. Strickland and three infants, Mrs. Dwyer, Lieut. F. J. Ray, R.N., Mr. W. C. Davis, Mrs. D. Preston and two children, Mrs. Way and child, Mr. D. Andrew, Dr. Dickinson.

DEPARTURES.

June 13. Peter Dickson, Bombay.—14. Marine Minister Von Roon, Bombay.—15. Poseidon, Bombay; J. W. Setterwall, East Indies.—16. Jumna, Bushire; Asterriana, Bombay; Gertrude, Galle; Elizabeth, Zanzibar.—17. Clydesdale, Calcutta; Empress of the Seas, Calcutta; Birmingham, Bombay; India, Galle; Bernice, Calcutta; Roodie, Bombay; Lightning, Galle; Shatelle, Aden.—18. Balkamah, Calcutta.—19. Glenesk, Calcutta; Childwall Abbey, Calcutta; Rancagua, Madras; M. M. Peter, Bombay; George Gilroy, Calcutta.—20. Str. Euphrates, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—21. Annie Frost, Bombay; Robin Hood, Batavia and Sourabaya. 22. Gladstone, Bombay. 23. Aminta, Calcutta; City of Richmond, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, June 24.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. R. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. T. Lovelock. For MADRAS.—Col. Pollard and two Misses Pollard, Paymaster Hignett. For CALCUTTA.—Captain Pinkey, Paymaster O'Kelly. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Witham, Mr. W. Pinney, Mr. C. E. Dunlop, Mr. Masse, Mr. H. M. Rowbotham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. James Mitchell. For ADEN.—Mr. E. L. Knott.

Per str. Poonah, June 27.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hastings, Mr. Ellis, Mr. S. Reid, Col. Trench, Mr. J. W. Dalrymple.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Martha, for Rangoon, April 28, on the line, 27 W.
Cambay, London to Bombay, June 2, 45 N., 47 W.
Terore, Marseilles to Zanzibar, May 19.
Jas. Gray, Tuticorin to London, May 3, 4 S., 21 W.
Eliza Lomer (?), Akyab to Falmouth, June 7, 51 N., 19 W.
Alexander Liddle (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, June 6, 51 N., 20 W.
Pilgrim, Sourabaya to Cowes, May 5, 5 N., 26 W.
Bacci (?), Sourabaya to Rotterdam, June 9, 51 N., 14 W.
Artist, Liverpool to Bombay, March 16.
Jane Rowland, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 31, 42 N., 31 W.
Alice, Sourabaya to Copenhagen, April 16, 19 S., 2 W.
Mackintosh (?), Bombay to Liverpool, May 19, 33 N., 39 W.
Ben Nevis, Shields to Galle, May 7, 6 S., 27 W.
Ann, Kurrachee to London, June 11, 51 N., 8 W.
Cumberland, Clyde to Calcutta, May 7, 8 S., 30 W.
Juanpore, Vizagapatam to Cadiz, May 19, 34 N., 37 W.
Pilgrim, Tuticorin to Cowes, March 29, 29 S., 41 E.
Maria, Calcutta to Amsterdam, April 17, 28 S., 9 E.
Chateaubriand, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, April 17, 17 S., 5 W.
Elswick, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 18, 32 N., 41 W.
Zuleima, Rangoon to Hamburg, June 2, 46 N., 25 W.
Haddington, London to Bombay, May 3, 3 N., 25 W.
Ironside (?), Colombo to London, May 26, 37 N., 32 W.
Clara Wheeler, Colombo to London, June 3, 51 N., 15 W.
Clifton Belle, Cardiff to Aden, June 15, 48 N., 13 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Shand, Routledge, from Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool June 17, encountered severe gales about a month after sailing, and in lat. 11 S., lon. 91 E., during bad weather, she laboured very much.

The Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson, which arrived in the river June 17, from Colombo, reports having experinced nothing but light airs and thick foggy weather for the previous ten days.

The New Era, Farquhar, which arrived in the river June 17, from Cocanada, experienced a very heavy gale from W.S.W., with violent squalls, from Feb. 23 to 27, and was driven from lat. and lon. 87 E. to lat. 9 S., long. 88 E.

The str. Euphrates, from Glasgow to Rangoon, which sailed from Waterford on June 18, put back again, June 18, with machinery out of order.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 1.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. B. Pearson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. H. Souter.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Hope, and Mr. F. Elliot.

JULY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Schor, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe,
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Winch.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangles, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. Laing.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. L. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Ramsden.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Straghan.

JULY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. — and Mrs. Weatherhead.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Ritherdon.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

OUR BOY SOLDIERS.

The *Times* observes that in the present state of the army a rigid clause, such as Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens proposed, would seem impracticable. But this is no reason why the rule should not be accepted as our guide for the future. It is certainly disheartening, when we have reached this cardinal question, to hear nothing from the Government but the old story of the difficulties of recruiting without the aid of compulsion, and of the peculiar service required in the British army. These difficulties are known. We want some sign that the Government will address itself to overcome them. If Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens's rule be a good one, it follows that we ought to manage our recruiting with a view to observing it. We ought to endeavour to enlist men at such an age as always to possess an adequate force of men over twenty for foreign service. Mr. Holms therefore showed a true appreciation of the subject in urging his amendment as a kind of "rider" to that of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens. Unless the figures Mr. Holms quoted can be disputed, they seem to prove conclusively that there would be no difficulty in obtaining all our recruits from men at least over eighteen. If under terms of service which disgust one-third of our recruits at the outset we can still enlist such a large proportion of men at a valuable age, may we not surmise that our difficulties in obtaining good soldiers are simply due to a lack of prudent liberality in the terms we offer? It is a mere matter of the labour market. Moreover, after Mr. Holms's figures, it is very doubtful whether the extra expense requisite to render the army attractive would really add to its present cost. What must not be the waste of a system under which a third of our recruits run through the ranks like water through a sieve? The longer the question is discussed, the more does the conviction press that we need above all things to shake off the inveterate habit of trying to bolster up an imperfect system by perpetual shifts and changes. We want, in the first place, a thoroughly good active army as the basis of our defence alike at home and abroad, and we must pay fo it. The money, we shall find, would be economically spent, and we

should have little difficulty in arranging the supplementary portions of our system around it.

The *Post* contends that the adoption of Mr. Torrens's clause would be to simply hamper the executive, who are already as fully alive as Mr. Torrens to the evils of employing immature men as soldiers either at home or abroad. If a sufficiency of recruits of riper years and finer physique offered themselves to the recruiting agents, such men would be enlisted before and in preference to the "boy soldiers," of whom we have far more than enough. But the men must be obtained. The numbers voted must be filled up. No doubt the class of men required are to be had if they be paid for. There would be no lack of really good recruits if the remuneration for, and the terms and conditions of, service, were altered in accordance with the exigencies of the labour market and with the feelings and desires of the men. We shall eventually have to come to this. But the problem is difficult. The conditions and issues involved are complex. The matter is not to be settled off-hand. At the same time, it is certain that much might soon be done towards the attainment of the desired result. And it is much to be regretted that the prolonged opposition to the opening clauses of the Bill should have rendered impossible an ample discussion of the subject during the present session of Parliament.

FROM BOMBAY TO BANGALORE.—Having been one of the first to make the journey from Bombay since the railway was completed, it may interest your readers if I give a few notes of it. I left Bombay at noon on May 2, and, arriving at Poona at 7 P.M., after dining at the hotel near the station, again started at 8.30 for this place (Bangalore.) After a cool journey, owing to some showers of rain, I reached Raichoor at noon next day. Here breakfast was ready, and we left again soon after, and arrived at Arconum junction about 11 A.M. on the following day. The country between Poona and Raichoor is uncultivated and uninteresting, but improves near Cuddapah. The G.I.P. carriages are comfortable; but those on the Madras Railway are quite the reverse—being small, and so arranged that when the upper seat is put up the person sleeping on it gets no air. In the G.I.P. carriages a space is left open through which the breeze comes. Again, on the Madras Railway, no conveniences are provided in the way of basins, towels, &c. In spite of all this, the managers of the line have the "cheek" to charge extra for night mails! One would suppose that an honourable spirit of rivalry would be inspired by the contact of these two railway companies, and that "the Benighted" would wish to show that they are not so benighted as they are painted. It is to be hoped that they will before long prove that they have some self-respect and consideration for the public, and not compel passengers to travel in narrow, stuffy carriages which might have been in use in less civilised times, but are quite out of date in this progressive age. To return to my journey, Arconum is a junction on the main line from Madras to Beypore. Here we have to change and go down the line to Jolarpet. Here again Bangalore passengers must change. Leaving Arconum at 8.30 P.M., I got to Jolarpet at 1.30 A.M., and to Bangalore at seven A.M. The climate of this place is all that can be wished, and superior to the Neilgherries in some respects, for there is less rain. Only two months in the year are at all hot as a rule, viz., April and May, and this year even May is cool, in consequence of an early monsoon. Since my last visit, the new building for Government offices has been completed. Though not elegant in appearance, it forms a prominent object, on account of its size. A new post-office has also been built.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, July 1.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, June 30.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

		Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...		97⅞
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			97⅞
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			97⅞
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			97⅞
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	93⅝ 94
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			93⅜ 94
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	93⅜ 94
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100⅛ ⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			107½ 108

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Madras	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Bombay... ...	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		110 xd.
	India 4 per cent.		101⅛ ¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		98⅜
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		102⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107⅜ to
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103⅛ to 103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅝ to
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. to 22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
20	Do. 7 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅛ to ¼ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	112
Stock	G. I. Peninsular (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	91⅝
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅛ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	24 to 25
25	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	all	24 to 25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	146½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9 to 9¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	7⅞
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 7⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	9⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	10½ to 11
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3
20	Ditto A Shares	5	2⅜ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Advertisements.

TO INDIA.—A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND an ENGLISH SERVANT, desirous of Returning to Lucknow, India.

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GALLE..... MADRAS ..... CALCUTTA.... PENANG..... SINGAPORE.. CHINA..... JAPAN.....	Saturday, June 10, 2 P.M., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, June 20, 2 A.M., and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.
AUSTRALIA... NEW ZEALAND	Saturday, June 10, 2 P.M., and every fourth Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, June 20, 2 A.M., and every fourth Tuesday thereafter.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 6; Agra and Madras, June 4; Calcutta, June 3. The previous Bombay Mail of May 30 did not arrive in London before Wednesday last, but what of news it brought will be found embodied in our present issue.

The formal creation of the new Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce has already been announced by telegram; but a few fresh particulars regarding it may be gleaned from the Indian papers. It appears for instance that Mr. A. O. Hume, the Chief Secretary to the Department, will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 3,500, instead of the £5,000 a-year usually drawn by officers of his rank. The smaller salary involves no fresh charge upon the revenue, the whole cost indeed of the new department having been met by small savings and transfers of clerks from other offices. Mr. Geoghegan, the new Under Secretary, has been taken over from the Home Office on his old salary, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in serving under Mr. Hume, will continue to discharge his former duties, with the addition of some new work in the way of inspection. Mr. Hume's old post of Commissioner of Inland Customs is handed over to Mr. Batten, a worthy successor. We too would fain hope with the *Englishman* that one result of the new arrangements will be ere long "to abolish or greatly to modify the costly and barbarous Customs line which now stretches across India."

THE Viceregal Council met again at Simlah on the 26th of May for about five minutes—the time which Mr. Davies took to explain the purport of his Bill for a local cess on land in the Punjab. The Bill in question, like those previously enacted for Oude and the North-West Provinces, empowers the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab to levy on the land a special rate of not more than three per cent. on its yearly value, and to decree exemptions entire or partial in any case that he may see fit. Wherever a road-cess of two per cent. on the land revenue is already collected, one half of that cess will be merged in the new rate. This mode of raising local revenue is already well-known to the people of that province. No new machinery is needed for its collection, nor does it involve any "minute or vexatious inquiries." The Bill was at once referred to a Select Committee.

THE trial of the alleged Wahabees, Ameer Khan, Hashmadad Khan, and others, was begun at Patna on the 30th May. Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Civil Service, conducts the prosecution, while four barristers, Messrs. Ingram, Lingham, Mendes, and Macgregor, have charge of the defence. An application from the latter for separate trials was refused by the Judge, on the plea that all the cases referred to one same conspiracy, and that the euidence taken by the magistrate appeared to implicate all the prisoners alike. It was falsely asserted that the Judge would neither allow the prisoners an interpreter nor give them particulars of the charges on which they were to be tried. The prisoners, being natives of Patna, need no interpreter in a Court where Hindi is the language spoken; and when Mr. Ingram demanded an interpreter for himself, he was very properly told to find his own interpreter. Two of the barristers need no such help to the understanding of a tongue with which they have long been familiar; but apparently an interpreter has since been granted to their colleagues. With regard to the other assertion, it appears that copies of the charges against the prisoners had been placed at their disposal long ago. The fact of the matter seems to be, that the barristers applied for details of the charges, whereupon the Judge remarked that he would, if need were, detail the charges as the evidence proceeded. We are told that Mr. Anstey, who had been engaged to defend the two chief prisoners, Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, got no further on his way than Benares. There he learned that a junior counsel would not be employed to help him, although his brief contained 350 pages of closely printed foolscap. This being the case, Mr. Anstey threw up his brief and returned to Bombay.

IN pursuance of arrangements sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Ajmere has been placed under a Chief Commissioner since the 1st April last. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana is appointed Chief Commissioner by virtue of his office, with the special powers of Judicial and Financial Commissioner. Under him Mr. L. S. Saunders takes the post of Commissioner, Mr. J. Innes of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. R. Bower that of District Superintendent of Police.

THE reported surrender of Mr. Winchester's little girl by her Loshai captors appears to be still an unaccomplished fact. It is certain however that negotiations for her release have been going on for some time past. Messengers have been sent to the Loshai camp with the ransom money demanded for Mary Winchester, and the Government are in daily hopes of hearing that she has been given up. In this connection we may mention that a deputation of gentlemen concerned in the tea trade of Bengal waited on Mr. Campbell on May 30, in order to express their views as to the best way of guarding the Cachar frontier against future inroads. We need hardly add that they all agreed in recommending a retaliatory movement against the raiders in the next cold season. The policy of such a measure, taken so long after the outrage which provoked it, seems to us rather questionable, as a means of preventing similar raids in the future.

MR. EDEN appears to have acted well and promptly with regard to a matter which had caused no little uneasiness in British Burmah. According to the last Customs' Act the salt duty in

that province had been suddenly raised from three to eight annas a maund—that is, from 4½d. to 1s. 3d. for eighty pounds. Great was the consternation felt at so large and sudden an increase. Mr. Eden at once telegraphed to the Supreme Government, and the result is that the salt-duty is not to be raised in British Burmah.

THE *Englishman* professes to have discovered the real cause of the despatch which has awakened so much alarm among the covenanted civilians in India. "A startling rise in the disbursements at the India Office to members of the services on leave" led to the inditing of a letter on the need of some serious amendments in the new Furlough Rules. It was however forgotten that the increased outlay at home might be counterbalanced by savings in India, where half salaries only were drawn by those who kept places warm for the absentees. In point of fact the Military Department has in this way saved about £15,000, and in spite of the many furloughs so quickly taken by the Civil Service, there has on the whole been a clear saving in the two departments together. In the course of a year or two the untoward rush of civil officers home will cease, and then the new rules will result in a material saving to the Government as well as in general benefit to the Services. Be that as it may, it is stated that the Indian Government has written home a decided negative to the proposals contained in the Duke of Argyll's despatch.

THE Indian Government has just paid a becoming tribute to the great services rendered by Colonel Strachey "during a long series of years, and more especially during his late tenure of the offices of Inspector-general of Irrigation, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department." It was Colonel Strachey who had the chief share in organising the Irrigation Department of the Public Works; and to his "most valuable advice and assistance" the Viceroy in Council owns himself deeply indebted for the measures already taken to extend the Indian railway system under the direct control of the State. The Colonel's active mind however ranged continually beyond the mere business of his department, so that the viceregal tribute would not have been complete without a special reference to Colonel Strachey's "great ability and untiring energy," as displayed in "the Legislative Council and in many other ways." Let us hope, with Lord Mayo and his colleagues, that so active-minded an officer may yet find at home a fitting sphere for the further exercise of his undoubted talents, whether in the Indian Council or in the board-room of some great joint-stock company.

THE Bill for building a bridge over the Hooghly was finally passed at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday May 27. Mr. Schalch's Bill for a local cess was announced for a first reading on the following Saturday; and then the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to explain the means by which he purposed to make both ends meet financially for the current year, without levying any new taxes. That there must eventually be some new taxation, Mr. Campbell would not deny; but for the present he was resolved to cut his coat according to the cloth at his immediate disposal. Other financiers in various parts of India had lately been obliged to drop the measures they had just before proposed, and a still greater financier had failed in the same way at home. These failures had taught him caution, and so he had determined to do the best he could with existing means, rather than bring in a crude and futile scheme of fresh taxation. Through certain reductions in the charges for police and printing, Mr. Campbell hoped to get through the year with a small surplus at the end. In respect of public works, he proposed to make shift with the Rs. 34,00,000 set down against them, by following Mr. Massey's principle of beginning no new work without a fair prospect of carrying it on regularly to an early completion.

THE cholera, which had lately broken out in Secunderabad, appears to be fast abating, after having attacked sixty and killed thirty men of the 18th Hussars up to the end of May. Happily no other regiment in the station had suffered to nearly the same extent. On the morning of the 29th May the Hussars changed camp to Cheerulah, about ten miles from Secunderabad. Among the natives only a few had been attacked up to the 28th May. Since then a hailstorm had ushered in cooler weather, and there was every reason to hope that the station would soon be rid of the scourge.

THE late proceedings against suspected Wahabees at Patna are said to have caused such a panic among the ill-disposed, that numbers of them were making their way northwards, to join their brother-fanatics in Yagistan. As their road however lay through Kashmere, its Maharajah is said to have issued orders for their seizure and conveyance into the hands of the Hazara authorities. Whether these latter will be grateful for the reintroduction of so much perilous matter which India could well be rid of, we are not informed. Perhaps the ruler of Kashmere has very good reasons for declining to tolerate such unpleasant neighbours; but the Indian Government can hardly wish that his efforts to arrest their flight should prove successful.

CHANDERNAGORE has lately been going through the excitement of electing a member to represent the French-Indian territories in the national legislature of France. Mr. Alfred Courjon, a gentleman well known in that neighbourhood, was asked to stand, but he declined on the plea of having too much business to mind in India. His nominee, however, Mr. Amalric, was easily elected by a majority of 906 votes. Commenting on this little event, the *Englishman* argues that our own Government might take the hint, and "allow Englishmen in India to return some delegates to Parliament to represent English interests in the East." So it might, if Parliament directly represented any other interests than those of the British Islands. If we were ever likely to get such a thing as a truly Imperial Legislature, India, both native and European, would take her place there beside the purely British colonies. Probably a larger admixture of the non-official element might with advantage be imported into the Indian Council. Meanwhile however English interests in India are not wholly unrepresented, in substance if not in form, in the British Parliament, as the composition of the Finance Committee serves to show; and in the Councils of the local governments their mouthpieces already wield some sort of influence, which every year will tend to strengthen and enlarge.

ACCORDING to *Indian Public Opinion*, Yakoob Khan has not been letting the grass grow under his feet. After the capture of Herat, he at once proceeded to win the hearts of certain chiefs and followers with handsome presents of *khillats* (robes) and rupees—the probable outcome of money borrowed or seized from one of the banks in the city. His liberality at any rate is said to have made him so "extremely popular," that the chiefs, shouting his praises, demanded to be led against the Ameer's troops at Furrah. A sudden onset by night on some of the troops in question forced them to fly with heavy loss; and when General Feramorz Khan sought to retrieve the disaster by a bold charge with his troopers, he also had to retire, it seems, with much loss. The rumour of his being himself wounded needs confirmation. On hearing what had happened, Shere Ali was hardly dissuaded from going at once to Furrah, and taking the command there himself. Afzul Khan however had obtained his leave to try negotiations first with Yakoob Khan, and in the event of failure therein it was arranged that Shere Ali should carry out his first intentions. It appears that the fall of Herat had been known in the bazaars of India some time before it was announced by the Indian Government.

MEANWHILE the forces of Abdurrahman and Ishak Khan appear to be steadily advancing from Maimana, between Herat and Bokhara, upon Balkh. Ishak Khan had already reached Shiburghan, half-way towards Balkh, and by some accounts has even got within sight of that place; but this is deemed unlikely, since he had agreed not to move on Takhtapool, which is close to Balkh, before Abdurrahman Khan could join him.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of July 1, the Ameer of Kabul actually started for Herat on June 26, six weeks after the fall of the city. Afzul Khan's advice has apparently been followed so far that conciliatory letters have passed between Shere Ali and his victorious son. The former appears to have been strongly urged forward on the path of reconciliation by Lord Mayo himself. The best thing he can do is to make up his quarrel with Yakoob Khan on any terms that would not be absolutely disgraceful. Let him recognise Yakoob as Governor of Herat and heir to the Afghan throne, and the gale that is now raging round him will soon in all likelihood "dwindle to a calm."

A STILL later telegram of July 3 states that Yakoob Khan started on June 9 to meet his father and discuss the terms of a reconciliation. After advancing nine marches, he halted awaiting a safe-conduct. Shere Ali has sent Ahmed Khan to reassure his son and escort him to Kabul. We also learn that Feramorz Khan was murdered in his tent on the 6th June, and that Shere Ali has appointed Daood Shah to command the troops in his stead.

WE congratulate Colonel Probyn on his final escape from the doom of suspended promotion pronounced last year on all expectant colonels of the Indian army, as a sop to their superseded comrades in the old British Army. The stoppage of his well-earned promotion was due, it seems, to a wrong belief at the War Office that General Podmore's death had not occurred till after the presentation of the supersession Committee's Report. That error has now been rectified, to the advantage of Colonel Probyn; but meanwhile several of his juniors are suffering all the hardship of promotion suspended for the last twelvemonth in seeming contravention of the Parliamentary guarantee.

UNDER the wholesome spurring of Lord Westbury, we are glad to see that the Lord Chancellor is pushing forward his Bill to reform the working of the Privy Council as a Court of Appeal. Of the four additional judges whom his Lordship would appoint to the Judicial Committee, two will be selected from the retired Chief Justices of the High Court at Calcutta, the other two being eligible from among present or former judges in the Westminster Courts. All four are to receive a salary of £1,500 a-year besides their retiring pensions, so long as they do the work required of them. The Bill, which was read a second time last Thursday, provides also for continuous sittings of the Committee between November and August.

IN the course of his recent lecture on Female Education in Bengal, Dr. Ghose enlarged on the advantage of bringing the ladies of India into closer contact with their enlightened English sisters. Among the lessons which the latter may teach the former shall we include the refining influences of a day spent in watching the massacre of pigeons at Hurlingham Park? It appears to be the proper thing for the most elegant and high-bred of English ladies to grace with their admiring presence the progress of a kind of sport which for sheer cruelty challenges comparison with the worst of those which the fashion of the day has made over to the lowest ranks of our society. Is attendance at Hurlingham to be included among those lessons of refinement which the women of India are to learn from ours? Humanity has never been a leading trait in the character of Hindoos or of Mohammedans in India; and yet we are told that the Nawab of Bengal, who in his own country would probably sit out a wild-beast fight or a bout of cockfighting with perfect satisfaction, lifted up the eyebrows of astonishment at the kind of butchery which is called sport at Hurlingham. Our Indian sisters may as well remain in the privacy of their own zenanas, if this be the morality they are to imbibe from contact with us of the superior race.

WE note that the old *Messageries Imperiales*, under the name of *Messageries Maritimes*, are to resume running their steamers fortnightly to India, China, and Japan, on the 9th of July, from Marseilles.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. J. D. Atkinson, 36th regt., aged 31, at Gibraltar, April 12, on passage to England.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Purcell, H.M.'s 12th regt., at Simla, May 27, by a fall from his pony.

BOMBAY.—V. Walton, Esq., superint. 3rd division, Persian Telegraph Department, at Shiraz, Persia, May 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, June 4.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Carlisle, Col. E. Grant, Mr. Greenway, Mrs. Showell, Capt. Inglis, Mr. W. Mongston, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. J. Rabbinson, Capt. Tennyson, Messrs. Shaw, Flemington, Hobart, and Macfie. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lash, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Davidson. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Macfayden, Capt. and Mrs. FitzGibbon, Capt. Gibbs. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brainard, Mr. Darrapaal, Mr. Dunlop. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Grossmann, Mr. Paulson. From GALLE.—Mr. Law. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Naggair, Levi, Oppenheim, Lumbruns, Manuel, Zogheb, Kittredge, Kissell, and Inglis, Madames Zaghman and Steincot.

Per str. Massilia, June 27.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wiggins, Captain Ostrehan, Mr. Black, Capt. Logan, Col., Mrs., and Miss Green, Mr. E. Buck, Major Hamilton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Issovoeddens, Madame Issovoeddens and infant, Madame Issovoeddens, Mr. and Mrs. Lavison, Master Lavison and two infants, Mr. Posna, Mr. Hodgson.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, July 1.—Mr. C. Poole, Dr. Forbes, Lieut. Lee, Lieut. A. G. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Madden and two infants, Messrs. Howick, Bremen, G. Chambers, W. Audson, Morley, J. Wood, J. Passmore, and Bales, Mrs. Shanks and child, Major gen. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls and two children, Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Major gen. Burrows, Miss Burrows. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Haslin and infant, Mrs. Whyte, Lieut. B. Whitman, Miss Trunk, Dr. Mackenzie. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hine, Mr. Reid. From HONG KONG.—Comdt. Byng, Mr. and Mrs. Melluish and two children, Miss Hill, Master Humphreys. From SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mr. Rees. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Tromson, Mr. M. A. Gair, Mrs. Clarke, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Joseph.

Per str. Nubia, July 8.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Littleton, Mr. Duffell, Mr. Symons, Mr. Wilkinson. From ADEN.—Capt. Park, Lieut. Phillimore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 4, 1871.

THE LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL.

THE imposition of a cess rate on the lands of Bengal for the local purposes of making roads and educating the people is creating a mighty stir among the landholders of Bengal. We have received a pamphlet containing the proceedings of a meeting, held in Calcutta on the 3rd April, 1871, of the landholders of Bengal. All the speakers denounced the cess impost as a direct infringement of the permanent settlement made by the Government of Lord Cornwallis in 1793, and a petition to Parliament, embodying their views, was read and unanimously agreed to by the meeting. The landholders, in that petition, and in their several speeches, take great pains to represent the permanent settlement as a solemn compact, or contract, entered into by the Government on the one side, and by the landholders on the other, by which, on payment of a certain fixed sum annually, the landholders were to be exempted for ever from all future demands. They, no doubt, expect to enlist the sympathies of Parliament by representing the permanent settlement as a solemn contract between two parties, and the imposition of a cess as a breach of that solemn contract; but the case is most erroneously stated, for the permanent settlement was not a contract, nor is the imposition of a cess an infringement of the permanent settlement. Lord Cornwallis's proclamation in 1793, making the Decennial settlement permanent, was a boon conferred upon the landholders of Bengal with the purpose, as the proclamation stated, of stimulating them to exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands; but it never was intended, or could have been intended, that this limitation to the demand of the tax on land was to exempt the landholders for all time from paying their share of a general tax imposed upon the whole empire to meet the demands of the State, or from paying any local cesses for the making of roads or for educational purposes. The cry of a breach of the permanent settlement was raised when Mr. Wilson, in 1860, proposed his Income-tax, but the landholders very wisely abandoned their opposition to the tax, as they found that it would not succeed, and they became aware that an obstinate claim to be exempted from the tax on the plea of the permanent settlement, would lead to the discussion of the very important question, why a settlement of the revenue on land should exempt the landholders from the payment of such general taxes as were imposed upon the whole nation? They regarded the Income-tax as a measure imposed for a short time, and after the expiration of that time not likely to be again levied. They, therefore, pretended that they submitted to it, or, as the Maharajah of Burdwan phrases

it, consented to the tax as a resource to relieve financial difficulties created by the great Sepoy Mutiny. In giving this consent, they did not relinquish their right to protest against any future tax that might be imposed upon them, and now that a cess is about to be levied on their lands they assert that right, and unanimously declare that the imposition of a cess is a direct breach of the permanent settlement. They ignore the fact that the cess is not an increase of the land-tax for Imperial purposes, but a rate levied for local purposes, for the improvement of their own territory by the construction of roads, and for the enlightenment of people by the introduction of educational establishments. There is not a province in India that does not pay cesses for similar purposes, and no opposition has been made to their imposition. It is reserved for Bengal alone to oppose the cess and to raise the cry of breach of contract, infringement of settlement. The chairman of the meeting went so far as to express a wish that the select Committee sitting on Indian Finance would come out to India to ascertain the real feelings of the people of India regarding divers public questions, and amongst others, no doubt, this great question of the cess. Let us suppose such a move possible, and that the Committee could be transported to Bengal to take the evidence of landholders and others. How astonished they would be when they discovered the very small sum paid by landholders as land revenue, compared to the enormous amount derived by them from their rent-rolls. They would discover the fact that the permanent settlement entails upon the Government an annual loss, as compared with the settlements in the other provinces of India where permanent settlements do not exist, of a sum calculated by competent persons at six millions sterling. They would discover that, in order to fulfil a promise given eighty years ago to the holders of land in one province, the whole of India had been taxed, and those landholders had become the wealthiest class of the community. In view of the great inequality which the permanent settlement has established between the landholders of Bengal, and the landholders of all the other provinces of India, and the enormous loss of revenue to the State, it might occur to the Committee to call in question the right of a Government to bind for ever all future Governments to abstain from all further demand on the land, other than that imposed by itself. We will not argue the question, but we strongly advise the landholders of Bengal not to provoke its discussion. Last Tuesday the petition of the landholders was presented in the House of Lords by Lord Lyveden, who said little in its favour. The Duke of Argyll, in his reply, proved satisfactorily that the imposition of a local cess for local purposes was not precluded by the permanent settlement, and the Marquis of Salisbury agreed with the noble Duke that there was no breach of faith in the imposition of these new taxes. After a few words from Lord Harris the subject dropped, and this is all the notice that has been taken of the petition in the House of Lords.

THE TRADE OF KANGRA.

THE progress of Kangra as a seat of trade and industry is a topic of more than common interest for people who take any interest in things Indian; and Major Paske has a fine enthusiastic way of commending such a topic to his readers' favouring regards. His latest memorandum on the Kangra District enhances the impression left by his previous reports. It is just twenty-one years ago since that pleasant and picturesque cluster of hills and valleys, which fringes the Himalayas above Umritsur, became the scene of some experiments in tea-planting, which, begun by the Government, have since been greatly developed by private enterprise. The Kangra District, which includes the outlying valleys of Kulu, Spiti, and Lahoul, has a population of more than three-quarters of a million, spread over a surface of 12,861 square miles. Bounded on the north by Ladakh, it stretches from Shahpore on the west to the borders of Chinese Tartary on the east. To the natural beauties of the Kangra Valley the late Mr. G. Barnes paid a glowing tribute in his Settlement Report. Nowhere else, we are told, can such "sublime and delightful contrasts," so much of peaceful beauty combined with so much of stern grandeur, be seen. Sternly majestic hills, clad with forests of oak below and pine above, their steep sides scored with water-courses, and their tops showing a wild waste of snow intershaded with steep cliffs of granite, overlook a rich plain of cultivated verdure, dotted with homesteads and crossed by winding streams, "a picture of rural loveliness and repose." Pity that such a picture should remain so little studied by our travelling countrymen! Still lovelier, in Major Paske's opinion, is the Kulu Valley. Very pleasant also, except in the rainy months, is the climate of nearly the whole district, being well suited to European frames. Some parts of course are milder or moister than others, but Englishmen who have lived ten years in the Kangra Valley appear to have kept their health as well as they would have done at home.

Among the indigenous products of the soil are wheat, barley, lentils, pease, beans, rapeseed, flax, safflower, rice, maize, millet, buckwheat, cotton, sugar-cane, and turmeric, besides tobacco, spices, potatoes, many other kinds of vegetables, and rice, of which there are said to be sixty varieties. The Kangra rice is in great demand throughout the Punjab and in parts of the North-West Provinces. Sugar-cane of good quality is largely grown. Three new staples, tea, china-grass, and cinchona, have been introduced by ourselves of late years. In 1854, two years after its first formation, the Holtah tea-garden contained 400 acres of good land under tea. In 1860 private enterprise took up the trade, and eight years afterwards nineteen private estates, held by Europeans, turned out in all about 250,000 lbs. of tea from 2,700 acres actually planted out of thrice that acreage reserved for similar purposes. Year by year the cultivated area is growing wider, nor has the producing power per acre yet reached its limits. Besides the home and the Indian markets, both of which show a steadily improving demand, Kangra has unbounded possibilities before her in the tea-marts of Central Asia and even of Russia. By means of the Suez Canal Indian teas may be delivered in Russian ports at prices which would soon transfer the trade from Chinese into Indian hands.

That China grass will thrive well at small outlay whether of pains or pence, the experiments carried on by Mr. James Montgomery from 1863 till now have abundantly proved. The [illegible] thing wanting to make the experiments pay is some machinery for separating the fibre from the stem. If the fibre could only be landed in this country at a total cost of £25 a ton, a wide margin of profit could be ensured to the planter on a staple which can be woven into very beautiful tissues, whether of grass alone or of grass mixed with silk or cotton.

To Major Nassau Lees of the Bengal Army belongs the credit of having introduced the Cinchona plant in 1864 into the Kangra Valley. From his experiments have resulted four thriving plantations covering fifty-three acres with more than 29,000 healthy young trees. Besides these there are 70,000 young plants which in course of time should cover 150 acres more. Several thousand young plants have already been raised from some of the largest trees, and the bark extracted from the young trees has yielded a fair amount of alkaloid. In view however of the cost of transporting the raw bark to England, Major Paske suggests the need of having it manufactured on the spot.

Wool of good quality is produced in abundance from the large flocks of sheep and goats which the hill tribe of Guddees rear for their own livelihood. In minerals also the district is far from poor. Good hard building-stone abounds everywhere, and slate-quarries have been opened in various places. Kulu is rich in mines of valuable ore, especially lead, copper, antimony, cobalt, and arsenic, which have hitherto been extracted from the surface alone, for want of means and capital to work the mines.

Except in tea and rice, the local trade of Kangra is still small. The town of Kangra is a place of pilgrimage rather than trade. At Noorpore shawls are made by immigrants from Kashmere. Palampore now has an annual fair, started by

Mr. Forsyth, at which the local products are exchanged among other things for English piece goods. Thither also merchants bring their wares from Yarkand by way of Ladakh and Lahoul; but this route, as Major Paske admits, will give place to the easier route through Kashmere, whenever the Maharajah of that kingdom shall see fit to abolish the heavy transit dues which have nearly killed the old trade between India and Kashmere. Traders from Hindustan moreover dislike going to Palampore, while those from Ladakh and Yarkand are often obliged to return home through Kashmere by the early closing of the passes along the Laboul route. A far better spot for a fair, in Major Paske's opinion, is Umritsar, the commercial capital of the Punjab. It is there that the streams of traffic from Eastern and Western Turkistan must meet; thither also would necessarily flow the traffic from Lahoul and Kangra, while traders from the south have no objection to come so far north. Connected with Bombay by an unbroken line of railway, Umritsar might be made an important mart for the exchange of Indian staples and Central Asian wares with the manufactured goods of Liverpool and Manchester. To the trade of this city a fresh impulse will be given by the completion of the railways from Lahore to Peshawar, and from Mooltan to Kotree on the Indus. The new line of Russian steamers from Odessa to Bombay through the Suez Canal should also tend to develop a new trade with Kangra and Umritsar, for traffic begets traffic, and Russian goods would be freely taken in exchange for Indian teas.

For similar reasons Major Paske argues warmly in favour of a railway down the Euphrates Valley, and of a capacious harbour at Kurrachee. The latter want will soon be supplied and, since Major Paske wrote his memorandum, the project of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf has at any rate reached the stage of Parliamentary discussion. If that project however can only be carried out on condition of our maintaining the integrity of Turkey, its execution must, we fear, be deferred to a very distant date.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

TEACHING OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The *Englishman* observes that there has long been an uneasy suspicion abroad, and it is a notion that gains ground every day amongst those best qualified to judge, that we have been educating and civilising nations of Hindus on the same principles, and by the same methods, that we should have rightly used if the objects of our educational operations had been nations of Englishmen or Scotchmen. We have almost ignored national differences of character and requirements. Finding the Hindu mind, where it possessed any indigenous activity at all, absorbed in abstruse and often fanciful speculations on the problems of existence and futurity, we have heaped upon it the burden of Western metaphysics; we have crammed it with Hamilton and Reid, and prescribed for it a B.A. course, of which no less than a fifth of the whole is taken up with Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Finding a country in the most urgent need of cheap (and, therefore, indigenous) scientific skill—a country where agriculture and mining are in the rudest state, where inventive skill and mechanical and manufacturing ingenuity have been dormant for centuries, where engineering and chemistry are almost unknown, where the sciences of medicine and surgery are in their infancy—a country, in a word, with boundless natural resources and a teeming population, almost totally deficient in all the modern appliances for developing those resources and for ameliorating the condition of that population—in our scheme of education we have banished the physical and experimental sciences, that can alone supply these wants, to an *optional* place in a curriculum which is already overcrowded with *compulsory* subjects. A practical and hard-headed Scotchman, whose home is a model farm, whose toys are steam-engines and spinning jennies, and whose medical skill is the admiration of the world, may well take to the study of metaphysics. According to Aristotle's law, they best attain the *μέσον* who follow those studies which must diverge from the natural bent of their minds; and the successful pursuit of philosophy in the Scotch Universities is a remarkable illustration of the national good-sense and versatility. But with the Hindu, to devote much time and labour to the study of metaphysics is (following out Aristotle's simile) to bend still further the tree that is already crooked. The mental discipline and the mental relaxation which are most suitable to, and most wholesome for, the natives of this country, are both to be found in those scientific studies, the pursuit of which will at the same time confer the greatest possible benefits on the country at large, and do much to remove the stigma of unpractical and visionary tendencies from the national character. Dr. Ewart has long been the consistent apostle of Physical Science as a most valuable element in any university course; and we are glad to see that he has been commissioned with Mr. Woodrow, Mr. Blanford, and Mr. Clarke—all men of distinguished scientific attainments—to draw up a report for the Senate, as the best means of introducing these subjects into the Calcutta curriculum. When the Lieutenant-Governor assured the Senate the other day that the Bengal Government was prepared to find funds for providing scientific instruction in the Government institutions, on the adoption of some well-considered scheme by the University, the successful issue of the labours of Dr. Ewart and his co adjutors was virtually assured. We congratulate Mr. Campbell on the judicious liberality which has so opportunely put it in the power of the University authorities to carry out this most necessary and most valuable reform.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The *Bombay Gazette* is glad to learn that the Government of India has sent home a strong remonstrance against the declared intention of the India Office to make a fresh change in the furlough rules of the Indian services. Frequent changes in such rules are very undesirable, for they leave every man uncertain what to expect or what arrangements he ought to make for the future; and, as the existing rules only came into force in 1868, they surely deserve a longer trial than has yet been given them. It is said that the immediate effect of the New Rules, which "lumped together Sick Leave and Furlough in one total," and, further, enabled officers "to take two years' leave on £1,200 a-year at home, before sending in their resignation," naturally was "to create a rush home of senior officers, each of whom cost the State £1,200 a-year while thus on leave. Such a rush at once told upon the disbursements at the India Office, and increased the allowances actually paid to Civilians in England by over four lacs of rupees." But this consequence of the introduction of such rules, which suddenly gave officers an accumulation of leave on high pay, ought to have been foreseen, and the question should have been fairly considered beforehand at the India Office, whether the benefits to be derived in the long run from the general working of the rules would outweigh some temporary inconveniences. We are bound to presume that the Secretary of State in Council did not sanction the rules of 1860 hastily and without any forethought, and it seems strange, therefore, that they should have taken alarm at the ugly rush of Civilians homeward bound. Moreover, the arrears of leave have now been nearly wiped out, and henceforth the proportion of officers at home on leave will not be in excess of what is reasonable. The rules, in fact, are only now getting into working order, and it will be only right to wait a few years longer before abolishing them. The reason given for the dislike with which the India Office views the rules is that some ancient Members of Council, whose latest remembrance of this country dates from the good old days in which India could only be reached by the long sea voyage round the Cape and leave to England was a privilege seldom enjoyed by Anglo-Indians, are convinced the services must be going to the dogs now that every one takes a run home whenever he gets the chance. We do not say that a man who is constantly going away on leave, either to England or elsewhere, can be a hard working and useful public servant; but, on the other hand, the opportunities of going home which an Indian Civilian now enjoys are extremely valuable not only to him but to the State. A man returns to his work refreshed and invigorated, and with some new ideas in his head, when he has paid a visit to England; and service in the East is felt to be less irksome now that it can be so easily varied by a holiday in one's native land. To condemn every Indian Civilian, as some Members of the Council are reported to be anxious to do, to serve a term of seven years, even after they have reached middle life, before they can become entitled to a furlough home, would simply be to renew the discontent that existed before 1868, and fatally to diminish the attractions of Indian service. If the Members of the Council of India are persuaded that going home is a bad thing for Anglo-Indians, why do they not come out here again themselves? Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has declared it to be the latest Indian grievance, that this country is deprived of the administrative experience of English officials who retire to England on pensions in the prime of life; and the veteran pensioners of the Council would set a good example to younger men by boldly determining to resume their Indian career.

INDIAN MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY.

The *Times of India* refers to a statement in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, that in all probability the facility with which the Prussians overran France was due to their marvellous topographical knowledge, which mainly depended upon the maps possessed by them of the country; and that the maps with which the Prussian soldiers were so liberally supplied in the campaign were produced by a process which some years ago Count Moltke had sent over officers to learn in England. Any well educated staff officer knows that there is an essential difference between a military survey map and an ordinary

map of a country. The accurate geographical exactness of the latter is not so much needed in the former, which should more particularly depict the military aspects of the neighbourhood. Although in India we have topographical revenue, and trigonometrical surveys – some of these the best in the world—it is very doubtful whether systematic military surveys or military reports of the country have been attempted. No official intimation has been yet given to the public of it. On the contrary, it would appear that ten years ago we had very little military knowledge of some portions of India. In some memoranda of the late Lord Canning, given in Sir W. Denison's "Varieties of Viceregal Life," he says, "That which we are most deficient in is military topographical knowledge of Central India, Rajpootana, and some parts of our old provinces. We do not even know the number or strength of native forces, or the fords of the rivers, or the passes through the hills as they ought to be known." Has this knowledge since been supplied, or have any means been taken to supply the deficiency complained of? Doubtless the operations to which Lord Canning was then referring—the Central India campaign, the marching and counter-marching in Rohilcund, the pursuit of Tantia Topie's band through Rajpootana—all added very largely to our military knowledge of the country; but what a costly method of studying physical geography! Several of the brave men who then acquired or confirmed their knowledge of Indian military topography lost their lives in the process; many of them have closed their Indian career; but a few still remain who carry that valuable and special knowledge "in their heads." On their retirement it will be lost with them, if no means be taken to record, to classify, to preserve, and to disseminate this information amongst Indian military men. Yet we have hundreds of officers on general duty!

SUTTEE.—GHAZEEPORE, *May* 14.—From time immemorial *sutteeism* had been in vogue in India, till the English laid the foundation of their Empire in the East. They from the commencement of their rule protested against this unnatural custom of the Hindoos. But their endeavours had not been completely successful in putting a stop to the shocking practice until the time of Lord Bentinck, who effected the abolition of the rite of *suttee* throughout the British dominions, which was declared illegal on the 17th December, 1829. We do not hear so often of *sutteeism* from any part of India as we do from the N.W. Provinces. Last year we heard of a *suttee* who burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband in the district of Cawnpore. On hearing of the occurrence, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Muir, was much displeased, and condemned the proceedings of the police, and other executive officers of the district. On the 2nd instant a *bumneah* died of a complicated disease near the village of Russerah, some twenty-seven miles from Ghazeepore. His remains were duly burnt, according to the Hindoo custom, when his wife was prepared to perform the *suttee* on the funeral pile of her husband, but she was prevented from doing so by her friends and relations, who took her home from the place where the obsequies of her deceased husband were performed. But still the widow persisted in her attempt, saying to her relations that she had nothing to live for, and was resolved to perform the *suttee*. Seeing their persuasions were of no use, the relatives of the widow made every preparation for the ceremony. At midnight of the 2nd instant she proceeded to the field where *suttees* in former times used to burn themselves. There she performed the rite in the presence of her two sons-in-law, a *porohit* (priest) and his sister, and some other men who had come to witness the dreadful scene. The local police went to the spot to investigate the case, and reported on the 8th instant to the District Superintendent of Police that the woman had committed suicide by burning. The superintendent reported the matter to the magistrate, who deputed Mr. D. T. Roberts, assistant magistrate, and the superintendent of police to inquire into and report upon the real facts of the case. As soon as the deputed officers reached the village all the mysteries were brought to light. Mr. Roberts has treated the sister of the *porohit* as Queen's evidence, on her making a true confession, which she has done, with the evidence of half-a-dozen other witnesses. The depositions of the sister of the *porohit* and other witnesses proved the conduct of the *porohit*, whose confession is itself sufficient for his conviction. The accused are all arrested, and are under trial before the assistant magistrate, Mr. Roberts. The corpse of the *suttee* was brought here for medical examination. The medical examiner, Dr. Sheppard, principal assistant to the Benares opium agent, reported that the cause of death was burning. The conduct of the local police should be thoroughly inquired into and reported to the Government. Natives, as a rule, preclude their women from every enjoyment of life, especially after the death of their husbands. In the latter case they suffer considerable distress and uneasiness of mind. Unhappily it is not the lot of many, even in the present improved state of Hindoo society, to re-marry, if she becomes a widow in her youth. The unfortunate Hindoo ladies, especially of the upper classes, such as *Brahmins* and *Khestries*, are bound not to marry again. Let sensible Hindoos decide whose claim is superior to that of the other. The Hindoo women, on the other hand, instead of pining and decaying through grief and remorse, think it better to perform voluntary self-immolation, which is regarded as evincing goodness or excellence of character. The most important thing relative to the recent *suttee* is not yet known; it is her age at the time of her immolation.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Bengal.

ANOTHER WAHABEE.—We are informed that Dr. Lewis A. Mendes is retained on behalf of Tobaruck Ali, one of the Wahabee prisoners, and has left for Patna.—*Daily Examiner*, May 29.

NYNEE TAL EARTHQUAKES.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt the other day at Nynee Tal, and the lake is stated to have turned a sickly green "out of sheer alarm." At that station, as at Simlah, wet and unseasonable weather has been prevalent.

THE CACHAR FRONTIER.—The *Pioneer* learns that all the stockaded posts which it is intended to hold during the rains, on the eastern frontier, are completed, and hopes that Brigadier-General Bourchier will now get a little not undeserved rest.

LITERARY.—A Club is about to be formed at Serampore (or thereabouts) for the translation of the Vedas and Puranas into colloquial Bengalee. Mr. Plowden, magistrate of Serampore, will, it is said, be president.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT PURCELL.—Lieutenant Purcell, of H.M.'s 12th Regiment, sustained injuries at Simlah, which proved fatal, on the night of the ball given by the Viceroy in honour of her Majesty's birthday. His pony ran over a cliff, and the rider sustained concussion of the brain.

MEDICAL.—A Calcutta paper says that, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, the Government of India have decided favourably the question of the expediency of appointing supernumerary assistant surgeons to officiate for permanent uncovenanted medical officers in civil stations.

ROBBERY ON THE SEETAPORE ROAD.—According to the *Lucknow Times*, "an atrocious robbery has been committed on the Seetapore road; two carriages, occupied by native travellers, were attacked at night by an armed band at a short distance from the city; the drivers and several of the passengers, it is said, were wounded, and two lives were lost."

DEATH OF THE NABHA RAJAH.—The *Mofussilite* announces the death of his Highness Rajah Bhugwan Sing of Nabha, which took place on the 31st May. His Highness died very young, and without any issue. He belonged to the Phool family, and it is the custom with this family that when a prince dies without issue a successor is selected by the other members.

THE ZIMMAY MISSION.—The objects of Captain Lowndes's mission to Zimmay are to endeavour to settle any dispute between the people of Zimmay and British subjects, to collect information as to the trade, products, &c., of the country, to endeavour to procure a map of the country, and to offer the Chief the services of an engineer to remove the obstructions to navigation in the Hoomyndoongya river.

CROPS IN LOWER BENGAL.—Messrs. Moran's market report paints wonderful prospects for indigo this season, especially in Lower Bengal, Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chuprah. The latest accounts of Indian tea are only moderately favourable—"the quality not having been very satisfactory thus far;" while the outlook of Indian silk is gloomy in the extreme.—*Pioneer*, May 30.

THE PATNA TRIALS.—The *Englishman* believes that neither Amir Khan nor Hasmadad Khan will be defended by counsel on their trial before the Sessions Court at Patna. "The expenses to which they have been already put in the proceedings taken on their behalf have been so great as to leave them without the means of obtaining assistance at the time at which they most require it." What about Mr. Anstey, who has gone to Patna?

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The University of Calcutta has this year examined nearly two thousand candidates for its matriculation or "entrance;" and this is in addition to the five or six-hundred who have come up for the "First-Arts," or "Little-Go," and the two hundred odd who have appeared in the B.A. and M.A. examinations. —The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a committee to report upon the best means of introduction and study of physical science into the curriculum of study.

A HINDI DICTIONARY.—It will interest students of Hindi to learn that the Rev. Mr. Bate, the learned American Missionary of Allahabad, is preparing a dictionary of that language which will contain no fewer than 37,000 words—twelve thousand more than are contained in the largest Hindi dictionary yet published. The newest work of the kind in Hindi is already a quarter of a century old (Thompson's, published in 1846), and has for many years been out of print.—*Pioneer*.

DEATH OF M. DE MESURIER.—A Lucknow letter of May 25, in the *Delhi Gazette*, has the following paragraph:—"M. De Mesurier, a French gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, died suddenly on the evening of May 23 from an attack of apoplectic paralysis. This is precisely the disease with which General Barrow was attacked, and is the third death in this station from the same cause this season. M. De Mesurier for many years studied the cultivation and preparation of Indian fibres, and gained several prizes by his specimens. He was well known in India, and leaves a large family inconsolable at his loss, and I fear unprovided for; however, he was much respected by a large circle of friends, who no doubt will not allow his family to remain destitute."

HEALTHINESS OF CASHMERE.—Cashmere has apparently been grossly maligned, and many have been deprived of a season there in consequence of "the weak invention of an enemy," that enemy being, we suspect, some one or more of the house-owners of the sanitaria of Northern India. There has been no cholera whatever in the Happy Valley. In spite of the sinister report, the European community of Sreenugger already numbers some hundred and fifty persons, of whom about thirty-five are ladies, and the cry is still—they come, they come.

ALLAHABAD.—The health of Allahabad appears to be in a very unsatisfactory state. A correspondent, writing from that capital on the 22nd, says:—"I am sorry I cannot make a favourable report of the state of health in Allahabad. Cholera has been busy in the city and suburbs, but it is not so bad now as it was three or four days ago. Smallpox and measles are also prevalent, and fever is taking no small part in making us uncomfortable. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,' and nothing will be gained by anticipating what our state will be hereafter."—*Times of India*, May 30.

HINDI VERSUS URDU.—The question as to whether Urdu or Hindi ought to be the language of the Courts has been again revived. A writer in the *Saharanpur Gazette*, while admitting that Urdu is the current language of the day, is of opinion that its written character ought to be superseded by Nagri. Men versed in Urdu writing are rarely met with in villages, and consequently great difficulty is experienced in reading documents, summonses, and other papers, which would be removed by taking Nagri as the language of the Courts.—*Englishman.*

A SCENE IN COURT.—An amusing scene occurred in a court not a hundred miles from Lahore the other day. A client presented a petition in English from his pleader praying for a postponement of his case, on the ground that he could not appear on the day fixed.—Court—What? an English petition! (throwing it back), I am not bound to read English petitions. Sheristadar—Can you read that paper?—Sheristadar (who unfortunately for the Court can read English)—Yes, Sir (reads).—Court—Stop, who told you to read anything but the language of the Court? If you do so again, I will fine you for contempt!!—*Indian Public Opinion.*

EXPENDITURE ON PRINCE ALFRED'S RECEPTION IN INDIA.—We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that, on a requisition from the Home Government, a statement of expenditure incurred on account of the late visit to India of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. From the above document it would appear that the sum of Rs. 1,58,149, or £15,814. 18s. has been incurred in India only on account of the said visit; this, of course, is exclusive of the reception charges at Calcutta, which, with striking liberality, were defrayed from Earl Mayo's private purse.

TAXING THE SOLDIER'S BEER.—We have received a letter from a private of H.M.'s 2-10th at Rangoon, complaining of a tax of four pice per glass of beer levied from the men in the shape of an extra charge. The subject is also, we see, noticed by the local press, with which we quite agree as to the subject of our correspondent's letter. The injustice and impropriety of levying Rs. 500 a month from a regiment for charitable purposes in the shape of an extra charge on their beer are so obvious that the complaint seems scarcely credible. If the entire population of Great Britain contributed at this rate to charitable purposes, the total sum would amount to something like twenty-five millions sterling per annum. The tax upon hawkers and pedlars seems hardly less indefensible.—*Englishman.*

TEA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.—A public meeting of gentlemen interested in tea cultivation, presided over by Mr. T. H. Wordie, was held in Calcutta on May 26, to consider the propriety of laying before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the views of those interested in tea cultivation in India with respect to the measures that ought to be taken by Government to render impossible any further raids on our North-Eastern frontier. The following resolutions were adopted:—1st: "That in the opinion of this meeting no safety or security can be hoped for in the tea districts of Sylhet and Cachar, unless punishment is administered to the hill tribes for past outrages, and that an expedition for this purpose should be sent in the ensuing cold season." 2nd: "That the Lieutenant-Governor be asked to receive a deputation in support of these views, and that Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith be requested to introduce it."

SPORT IN THE MIRZAPORE HILLS.—His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and his son, the Koomar Maharajah, have been entertaining Major Morley and Lieutenant Hickson of "The Buffs," during the past month in a most hospitable manner. The party have been shooting in the Mirzapore district near Chunar, and have made a bag of six tigers, five sambur, two nil-guy, three spotted deer, five pigs, &c. Three of the above tigers were killed in the Puthrelia ravine on the Imelia Estate, in the Mirzapore hills, which is the property of the Maharajah. This ravine is a favourite haunt of the tigers of the district, and has been so constructed by nature that from several parts of it all the movements of the tiger can be distinctly seen. On the Imelia Estate there are several ravines in which are most tempting places for a tiger's lair, and his Highness the Maharajah is making such improvements in them as will ensure good sport to his friends almost at a moment's notice.—*Pioneer*, May 29.

A CLEVER DODGE.—A certain Mahomedan lad, of Shahjehanpore, being anxious to leave school, hit upon an ingenious expedient by which to accomplish his purpose. The wily urchin informed his parent that he saw a Ferishta (angel) in his dream the night previous, who informed him that should he continue his English studies he would die in a fortnight. The story had the desired effect. His credulous father removed him from school at once.—*Mofussilite.*

THE NEW SIMLAH MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of *Mountain Echoes*, from which it would appear that Simlah during the season has no topics of conversation except religious ones—at any rate, the "Mountains echo" nothing else: that Jakko is resonant of only church-bells. We cannot therefore in these secular columns fitly criticise the contents of the young periodical, but they are as follows:—"Christian Union in British India," by the editor, the Rev J. Fordyce—"Sir David Brewster," a biographical sketch—Two London Letters, devoted entirely to Church matters—"Phases of Unbelief"—"Rome a Year Ago and Now"—"Protestant Churches"—"Symbols and Art in Worship"—"Salvation in Christ"—"Professor Huxley," and some religious "Poetrys."—*Pioneer.*

NEW PATENTS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the different provincial Secretariats:—No. 520.—Mr. W. Firth, of Rose Villa, Viewforth, Edinburgh, in the county of Midlothian, in Scotland, Secretary to the North British Rubber Company, Limited, for improvements in the wheels of traction carriages for use on common roads and tramways. No. 542.—Mr. Samuel Cleland Davidson, tea planter, residing at Burkhola, Cachar, for a machine for rolling tea leaf. No. 545.—Mr. Walter West, No. 9, Saint Paul's-road, Camden-town, and Daniel Kemp West, No. 7, Liddlington-place, Oakley-square, both in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in machinery for pressing cotton and other materials.

DISCOVERY OF A LEAD MINE.—According to the *Oude Ukhbar*, a mine of lead traced with silver has been discovered by Newab Mohammed Murdan Ali, Prime Minister of the Maharajah of Joudhpore, in the mountainous territory belonging to that State. The name of the place where the mine exists is not given. The Newab is said to be fond of such scientific researches. When he was in the Punjab in British employ, it is said he discovered a kind of coal which is used in medicine, and a sulphuric oil which has been useful in removing certain diseases. He is also reported to have made several other discoveries, of which he furnished the British Government with specimens. His Highness the Maharajah of Joudhpore was much pleased to hear of the discovery of the lead mine, and it is to be hoped that it will be soon opened.—*Mofussilite.*

SLAVE DEALING IN SIKHIM.—The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is at present engaged investigating certain charges of kidnapping and dealing in slaves by one Achook *Kajee*, a brother of the *Kajee*, of Tanlang, in Sikhim. The information was given by Lama of the Pemionchi *Goompa*. Our former misunderstanding with Sikhim arose in some measure from similar acts to the above, in consequence of which our Envoy, the Hon. Ashley Eden, when drawing up the treaty with Sikhim in 1861, made Clause XV. as follows:—"Inasmuch as many of the late misunderstandings have had their foundation in the custom which exists in Sikhim of dealing in slaves, the Government of Sikhim binds itself from this date to punish severely any person trafficking in human beings, or seizing persons for the purpose of using them as slaves.—*Darjeeling News.*

MILITARY.—A correspondent, writing from Roorkee on the 21st May, says:—"The Sappers and Miners are at last under orders to proceed to Chukrata. They have been kept in suspense for months past, and now, after getting all preparations for the hot weather made, are ordered off at a moment's notice, in the midst of the hot weather, leaving comfortable quarters for exposure on the Chukrate hills during the rains under canvas, for there is no time to build huts, the rains being at hand. Such treatment speaks for itself."—*Delhi Gazette.*—A camp of instruction, consisting of no less than three complete divisions, is to be formed at Ghazeeabad in November next, and to last for three months. The Commander-in-Chief will be present during the greater part of the time in command, and the divisions will be under Generals MacMurda, Travers, and Fraser-Tytler.

BOTANICAL.—The prickly poppy (*Argemone Mexicana*), originally from the New World, has become naturalised throughout the tropics and sub-tropics of both hemispheres. In the West Indies, where it is very abundant, it is called *Fico del inferno*, the reason for this name being according to Gerarde "because of his fruit which doth much resemble the figge in shape and bignesse but so full of sharpe venemous prickles that whosoever had one of them in his throtte doubtless it would send him packing either to heaven or hell." Barham, however, gives as an explanation a statement that the seeds, "being much stronger than opium," are "enough to send any that should take them wilfully to *inferno*;" but this is much exaggerated. In this country it is now abundantly naturalised in the eastern part of the Punjab, and is spreading over fresh districts year by year. It is not altogether a useless addition to the Indian flora, as near Delhi an oil, which is used for burning, as well as in the treatment of chronic sores and eruptions, is extracted.—*Friend of India.*

"THE CHEEZ."—The following appears in the *Englishman*:—"Sir,—In your article on 'the cheez,' you doubt whether the term is of Indian origin; it certainly *is*, not being found in *vulgar*, but in *Gipsey* slang. They have several other clearly Indian words, of which at this moment I can recall but two, both very expressive. 'He's no great *shakes*,' *shakes* being clearly a corruption of *shuks*; and, 'put him in *quod*,' *quod* being equally a corruption of *gaed*. I am aware that Universities even regard *quod* as a corruption of *quad*, short for quadrangle, and that the expression means "confine him to the college quadrangle." But what do Gipsies, with whom the term is familiar, know of colleges or their quadrangles? The subject is interesting, and I trust this note will elicit others.—R. F. H.—Morar, May 21, 1871. P.S.—Equally so Christmas *box*, or *boxes*, is a corruption of *bukhsh* and *buksheesh*. Properly, the word should be plural with a singular prefix—*a* Christmas *boxes*, like *a* wine-vaults.

A NEW LIFE-PRESERVER.—The police at Akyab have made a discovery there of a new life-preserver, or rather destroyer. It was found on a number of bad characters apprehended at rows in the opium and toddy-shops in the town. It consists, we learn from a contemporary, of a piece of seven-stranded gutta-percha covered wire folded double and lashed along its length at intervals (so as to keep it together), with a loop at the one end, and the other, where the two free ends meet, firmly attached to a large ball of "Chatterton's cabling compound," a substance, when dry, sufficiently hard to comfortably knock one's brains out with. This weapon is worn round the waist like a belt, the ball for a button and the loop for a hole. With this belt on, which may be easily worn without risk of discovery, a blackguard may go into a crowd, and in case of a row use it with frightful effect. The invention reflects credit on the inventors, while the police are to be complimented for their discovery. A soldier's belt is no bad weapon at close quarters, but the Akyab one beats it hollow.

MR. BERNARD AND THE BENGAL CIVILIANS.—The *Friend of India* maintains Mr. Campbell's right to select for his helpers in the administration of Bengal those in whom he possesses confidence and whom he has already tried:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is being rather severely called to account for having appointed Mr. Bernard, at the Central Provinces, to a seat in the Bengal Legislature. One correspondent of the *Englishman* says plainly, that Bengal civilians will not be satisfied till Mr. Bernard is relegated to his place in the Central Provinces. If we are not sadly mistaken in Mr. Campbell's character, Bengal civilians of this type will have to remain dissatisfied. Why it would be simply preposterous to say that a Lieutenant-Governor, new to a division of the empire, should not be free to select a man whom he knows and relies on to help him with his most difficult and responsible duties. Bengal civilians have a right to a fair consideration, but the State has a prior right, and Mr. Bernard will, we believe, bring special information to the Legislative Council, where he unquestionably will find his place."

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.—It has been determined that Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., shall be the first head of the new Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Mr. Hume will have the rank and title of a Chief Secretary to the Government of India, but his pay will only be Rs. 3,500 a-month, instead of the regulation £5,000 a year. His salary is met by savings proceeding from the more economical distribution of work among the Secretariats, and the new department involves no extra charge to the State. Mr. Geoghegan goes from the Home Office as Under-Secretary upon his former pay. Mr. Rivett-Carnac is attached to the new Department, and in addition to his work as Cotton Commissioner will have other executive duties, principally of inspection, made over to him. Mr. Batten succeeds Mr. A. O. Hume as Commissioner of the Inland Customs, but we sincerely trust that one of the early effects of the new department will be to abolish or to greatly modify the costly and barbarous Customs Line which now stretches across India.—*Englishman*, May 31.

BOKHARA.—The latest news from Bokhara is extremely interesting. For a long time the relations of the Russian soldiery and the Bakhariots have been growing more and more unsatisfactory, and at last a secret cabal was formed for the expulsion of the strangers. Not so secret, however, but that the Russians got to hear of it, and the King had to fly from Bokhara into Turkistan. The Russians at once took possession of his capital, and sent word to Abdul Rahman, the rebel nephew of the Amir of Cabul, to come and occupy the vacant throne as a vassal of Russia. The adventurer jumped at the offer, and set off at the head of his Afghans to ascend the throne of Bokhara, but without allowing his followers to know whither he was leading them. Very soon, however, the men found out for themselves and were very indignant. The ex-King, they remembered, had always been friendly to Turkistan, so they refused to take part in the confiscation of his kingdom. Abdul Rahman was compelled to submit to the wishes of his followers, and has reluctantly led them back to Turkistan. Meanwhile the Russians occupy Bokhara.—*Times of India.*

FALL OF HERAT.—A telegram received yesterday from the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, contains Cabul news up to the 23rd inst. Herat has at last fallen before Sirdar Yacoob Khan, after a severe fight, in which Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, the Ameer's Governor of Cabul, was killed, and his son severely wounded. This news is perfectly authentic, having been forwarded to Cabul by General Feramorz Khan, the Ameer's commander-in-chief, who had proceeded by forced marches from Candahar, to the relief of Herat. General Feramorz evidently is not prepared to measure strength with Sirdar Yacoob Khan, so he has intimated that he will remain in position four days at Sebzwar (seventy miles south of Herat) in order to allow of his army being reinforced by Sirdar Aslum Khan, Governor of Candahar. The advancing force under Sirdar Aslum Khan is, we presume, that despatched from Cabul to aid the Candahar and Herat forces. But it, as well as the Candahar force, has been outmarched and outgeneraled by Sirdar Yacoob Khan. Under these circumstances, there may well be activity in the recruiting centres at Cabul. The Persians will rejoice over the death of Futteh Mahomed; he was no friend of theirs.—*Times of India.*

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Some short time ago a discovery was made on the Jubbulpore line of a metallic oxide capable of being made into a first-class paint. We learn now that it has been adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for bridge work, &c.; by the East Indian Railway for locomotives, carriages, &c.; and by many other firms or companies for different purposes. Since the discovery mills have been erected and machinery started for the purpose of grinding and manufacturing it, on a scale sufficient to meet the more immediate demands; but owing to its extremely moderate cost, it is probable that it will be adopted in India generally, almost to the exclusion of expensive European paints. The natural colour is a rich chocolate or maroon; but mixed with other pigments it will produce shades from pale cream to bright red, and so on to a deep brown. Used as distemper, under the tasteful direction of Mr. Thomas, C.E., the church at Jubbulpore has been decorated with it in various tints with good results. Arrangements are being made, we believe, for establishing a depot in Allahabad to supply the North-West and Punjab.—*Pioneer.*

THE FURLOUGH RULES.—This week brings good news for the services. The Secretary of State's now celebrated Furlough Despatch has turned out to have been founded on a misconception. It originated in a startling rise in the disbursements at the India-office to members of the services on leave. But the Whitehall accountants omitted to consider that this increase was simply due to the fact that officers who remained in India and acted for the absentees were mulcted of a considerable part of the full salary of their appointments. In short, what the India-office disbursed to the absentees in England the Indian Government retrenched from the salaries of the men who officiated for them in India. As a matter of fact, there has been, it is said, a net saving to Government from this arrangement amounting to about £15,000 in the Military Department, and although the sudden introduction of the rules has abnormally stimulated furloughs in the Civil Service, yet the grand total of both departments shows a saving. In a year or two the civil furloughs will fall to their ordinary level, and the new rules will prove economical to Government as well as beneficial to the service. These facts were patent to officers at home as soon as the real tenor of the despatch became known. Deep was the murmuring at No. 14, St. James's-square; but the answer was so obvious that the danger seems to have passed off. When our correspondent wrote the opinion of those best informed was that the proposals contained in the despatch would not be further pressed by the India Office.—*Englishman*, May 31.

MR. BERNARD'S APPOINTMENT.—The following Foreign Department notification, dated May 19, appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, B.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, are placed, as a temporary measure, at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as an official member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations." "The discussion closes here," as a contemporary said on Monday to the Bengal civilians who were bothering him with letters on the subject of Mr. Bernard's appointment, notwithstanding the assurances of the journalist in question that it was "all right;" and that, as they must have seen, the journalist himself was evidently of opinion that the "least said on the matter the soonest mended." Seriously, however, the words "as a temporary measure" in the above order should have their weight with the local civilians, and cause them to see that which they—and the Press—have hitherto overlooked, viz., that if Mr. Campbell had not applied for the temporary services of Mr. Bernard he would have had for his Financial Minister, in framing the new local measures, and carrying them through Council, the redoubtable Mr. V. Schalch, his senior in the service (by two months twelve days), and gifted with a mind of his own not remarkably pliable at the dictation of others. Mr. Schalch is a highly estimable gentleman, but considering the way he wilfully set at nought the wishes of the local corporation in the drawing up and care of the municipal Bills entrusted to his charge, we cannot say that it is to be regretted that Mr. Bernard, and not he, will have charge of the very important local measures now on the Bengal legislative anvil. Mr. Campbell's manner in Council shows that he loves peace and quietness, and he probably felt that he would not have an abundance of either with Mr. Schalch and his Legislative Prime Minister, and it is not at all unlikely that in so thinking his Honour was correct.—*Examiner*, May 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 24. Patrician, Stewart, Liverpool; Natmoo, Nunnerley, ——; 25. Str. Hindoostan, Roskell, Suez; Marmion, Burgess, Liverpool; British Nation, Carnell, London.—27. Seer Juggernaikloo, Ismail, Masulipatam; str. Arracoon Apear, Miller, Hong Kong; Saint Magnus, Walker, Liverpool; Saint Marnock, Crawford, Liverpool; Calcutta, Morrison, Aden; Baroda, Tulley, Liverpool.—30. British Viceroy, Butchard, Liverpool; Galatea, Wherland, Liverpool; Bolton Abbey, Leech, Liverpool; Hengist, Brown, Liverpool.—31. Charmian, Stewart, Melbourne; John Elliott, Griffiths, Liverpool.—June 1. Gunnie Osman, Sunaroo Ali, Aden; Night Hawk, McDermott, Bombay; str. Asia, McCallum, Bombay; Magna Charta, Everetts, Aden; British Statesman, Tulloch, London; Star of Scotia, ——, London.—2. Androklos, Christiansen, Monte Video; str. Historian, Rutton, Hong Kong; Hartfell, Modirel, Liverpool; Duke of Atholl, Peebles, Cardiff; Egeria, Cook, Liverpool; Montrose, McIntyre, Liverpool; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Sandford, Lieut. Tibbs, Paymaster Minchim, Staff asst. surg. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Gooch, Mr. R. Stell.

DEPARTURES.

May 26. Str. Moulmein, str. Abyssinia; City of Brussels, Coringa.—27. Str. Scotia, Colombo, Castle Avon.—28. Str. Meinam.—31. Strs. Glengyle, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG: Two Misses King.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON: Capt. Philpotts and Mr. G. A. Whyte.

Per str. Scotia.—From CALCUTTA.—For PORT BLAIR.—Miss Hatchill, Mrs. Scott and two children, Mr. R. Berrill, Mr. J. Farrell, Mr. Davids.

Per str. Europe.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hickie, Mr. and Mrs. Foggo, Miss Foggo, Mr. Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and child, Miss Stidworthy, Miss Rutherford.

Per str. Arcturus.—For LONDON.—Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. F. S. Neill, Mr. G. S. Masters, Mr. P. Robertson, Mr. G. Lyell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. Raban and four children, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. F. S. Thurlow, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cosserat and child, Mrs. Keelan, Mr. J. Zemin, Mr. C. Zomin. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McCrindle.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 3, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 88 4 to 88 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...Sa. Rs. 91 ...	88 12 to 99 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	88 12 to 99 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
6½ per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 113 ...	113 8 to 113 12
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 12 to 105 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	302½ to 305
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1455 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	123 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	85 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	Fr. 540	to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	50 to 60
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	250 to 251
East India Tea Company	100 ...	52 to 53
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 167
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	330 to 340
Nearpoint's Planing Company...	500 ...	500 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	100 to 101
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 352½
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	82 to 85
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0 ...	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 3 12 6 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 27.—The very short interval between this and the last preceding mail leaves very little to comment on. The import market continued very dull indeed, business being almost suspended, owing to the reports of more failures being expected among the piece goods dealers.

JUNE 3.—After our last the market showed some symptoms of improvement, and it was hoped that the difficulties which stood in the way of business were about to be removed, and confidence restored. The past two days have, however, witnessed another reaction, and the position of business is quite as bad as at date of our last. Those dealers who are in a position to buy prefer not to do so at present, and importers, on their part, have stopped sales of goods until these can be effected with a greater degree of safety. In the TWIST market there has been some inquiry, and a fair business has resulted in 40's at rather firmer rates.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, May 27.—As to exports, the weather has remained favourable, and abundant crops of every description of produce may be looked for this year. SEEDS and HIDES have been dealt in to some extent. SILK remains very depressed, the reports of the home markets being most unsatisfactory. TEA is in good demand, but, as usual at this season of the year, buyers are endeavouring to come in at lower prices. JUTE has not begun to come down yet, but supplies will be very early and abundant this year. JUTE.—Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co. write, under date Calcutta, May 24, as follows:—Our market for Jute continues quiet, and without change in prices; many buyers are in the market, but they hesitate to operate in the face of the high rates demanded for freight. Cheap lots are, therefore, occasionally to be met with, but they are promptly taken up by exporters when found. On the banks of the Luckia and Berhampooter rivers the extent of land under cultivation was in some cases double, and in some treble that of last year. The plant looked healthy, and was from two to six inches in height; part of the land being of a high level, could not be sown until some heavy rains came, about the end of April and beginning of May. On the banks of the Megna there are large quantities of standing Jute; the villagers had sown double the acreage of last year. In this district the sowing was earlier than in that of Luckia and Berhampooter, the land being low and damp, and the plant is some three to four feet in height. Our agent fears that much of this year's Jute will be of inferior quality as compared with that of last year.

JUNE 3.—RICE: The demand for white continues steady at from Rs. 3-6 to 3-8 and for middling Rs. 2-10 to 2-12. RAPESEED: There has been again a rise in prices, and the supply of yellow is not equal to the demand. We quote Rs. 4-14 to 5-3 for this description. POPPYSEED: The reports of damage to the new crop are confirmed, and holders stand out for higher rates, which has prevented business; Rs. 4-8 to 4-10 is now asked. RAW SILK: Though the sales during the week have only amounted to 116 bales, holders both of filatures and native have had to give way in their prices from 8 to 12 annas; Rangamatty sold at Rs. 21-10, Cossimbazar at Rs. 21-8, Nimtollah at Rs. 17-8 to 18-4, and Sircar at Rs. 17.

Madras.

BURMAH.—Our news from Mandalay brings us up to March 11, the day on which Major MacMahon made over charge of the Political Agency to Captain Strover. The King seemed to regret sincerely Major MacMahon's departure, as indeed his Majesty has good cause to do, for since that officer assumed political charge many improvements have been introduced into the administration of the country. The telegraph office is now working admirably, the gun foundry turns out very serviceable weapons, and ship-building has been undertaken on a large scale. The trade on the river has vastly augmented, and local manufactures have received, by the liberal policy adopted by Major MacMahon's advice, a very satisfactory impulse.—*Pioneer*, May 26.

A MADRAS MATRIMONIAL CASE.—One of the members of our local bar, Mr. Green, who recently brought a suit for a divorce against his wife, has, we understand, given notice that he has withdrawn the suit. He has further given notice that he has embraced the Mahommedan faith, and taken the name of Abdoolah. This is a very simple mode in which many young Benedicts might simplify domestic difficulties. His unfortunate wife has, through her solicitors, applied for alimony. The issue of this case will afford hints both to husbands and wives, and perhaps also to members of the bar, who will have to consider as to what rules should be established for the protection of the reputation of the bar in India.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 31.

THE 19TH MADRAS N.I.—Colonel Cholmeley, late Commandant; Lieutenant Colonels Firth and Bowen, late wing officers; and Captain Atkinson, late Adjutant of the 19th N.I., returned to Madras from the Straits yesterday. Their troubles are not yet over, for the local Government, we regret to say, have determined to disband the No. 1 Company of the 19th N.I. with ignominy. The 104 sepoys who arrived with the above officers are now encamped on the Light House Esplanade under a guard, and when their pay accounts have been settled there is to be a general parade on the island, of all the corps in garrison under the command of the officer commanding the Centre Division, when the Government order will be read and the company disbanded. And all this severity—this adding of insult to injury—because the commandant was "inexcusably weak."—*Madras Mail*, June 3.

SECUNDERABAD.—The news from Secunderabad steadily improves. On Monday there were ten fresh cases among the 18th Hussars and one death. On Tuesday there were no deaths. Since the outbreak to Wednesday there had been fifty-nine cases and twenty-seven deaths. Dr. Popham, of the 76th Regiment, was ordered to the Hussar camp for duty on Monday. The reason why puzzles every one except the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, as, at the time Dr. Popham was sent, the services of two staff assistant-surgeons were available. The despatching a regimental surgeon to the camp under the circumstances has much increased, we are told, the dissatisfaction felt regarding the proceedings of the deputy inspector-general. Our correspondent hopes soon to send us the satisfactory information that all is well. There have been but two cases in the bazaar since our last information, and only one or two deaths.—*Madras Athenæum*, June 3.

A COURT-MARTIAL.—We learn that on the 27th of last month Lieutenant Beresford, of the 1-5th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Saint Thomas Mount, disobeyed the orders of his superior officer by not attending parade after having been duly warned. A court of enquiry was held to enquire into the conduct of Lieutenant Beresford, and it has now been decided to try him by a court-martial. The Brigadier-General Commanding Centre Division has ordered a general court-martial to be held on Thursday next, the 1st proximo, at the main guard of Fort St. George, for the trial of Lieutenant Beresford on a charge of wilful disobedience of orders. Colonel Batten, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed as the president, and he will be assisted by twelve other officers as members.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 29. [The trial has been postponed *sine die* on account of the illness of Lieutenant Beresford.] Colonel MacCullum, Deputy Judge Advocate of Bangalore, has been appointed to conduct the prosecution at the court-martial.

THE LATE MR. R. C. HART.—We regret to record the death, yesterday, at the age of 65, of Mr. Robert C. Hart, a well known and respected member of the East Indian community. The deceased gentleman had been, we believe, connected almost from the foundation with the Civil Orphan Asylums, and was till lately a director of those institutions.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 24.

NATIVE ASSESSORS.—The value of native assessors was well exemplified in a late murder case in the Sessions Court of Pegu. Although great pains were taken to explain the evidence, and although the evidence was purposely given in Burmese, they found the prisoner "Not guilty"—because they had not seen the girl die! Colonel Ardagh, however, differed from them, and transported the murderer for life.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT.—The Grand Duke Alexis-Alexandrovitch, third son of the Emperor of Russia, may be expected in India about September next. His Imperial Highness is to sail from Cronstadt about the middle of this month in an Imperial yacht, accompanied by an escort of four or five vessels of the Russian navy, and that will probably reach New York early in the month of June. The *New York Times* states that "the Diplomatic Corps, and particularly the Russian Legation, are busily engaged in preparing a programme of festivities, which, in conjunction with those in course of preparation by the United States Government, together with the hospitalities that will doubtless be freely offered by New York and the larger cities throughout the Union, will combine to form a succession of grand ovations that will probably surpass in point of real magnificence anything of the kind this country has ever witnessed." It is stated that after a rapid tour through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and a journey across the Continent to San Francisco, it is surmised at the Russian Legation that the tourist will cross the Pacific, and traversing the immense empire of Russia on the continents of Asia and Europe, reach St. Petersburg some time in October.—*Madras Mail*, May 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 23. Str. Himalaya, ——, Calcutta; Cassandra, Glasgow.—26. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Calcutta.—29. Str. Excelsior, Mahy, London.—31. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—June 2. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Southampton; Hindostan, ——, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—FROM CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hecquet, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Challan and family, Ens. Flanagan, Mr. J. Harper, Capt. Hornsley, Mr. W. F. Pettegrew, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Kingsmer.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Eckford. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. A. Wallace, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. Read. For BRINDISI.—Mr. O. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. Hime. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Shanks and child, Major gen. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls and two infants, Messrs. W. Baxter, R. D. Davidson, C. S. Graham, Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Major gen. and Miss Burroughs.

Per str. Excelsior.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Col. A. F. Place, Lieut. col. G. C. Finlay, Mr. and Miss Gosling, Mr. W. L. Gordon.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Sonnaruga. For BATAVIA.—Mr. Verhagur. For GALLE.—Mr. Westfield. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. L. de St. Hilaire.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Col. W. Barber, Mrs. Major, Miss Speedy, Ens. Sims. From SINGAPORE.—Colonel and Mrs. Cholmeley, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieut. col. Bowen. From PENANG.—Lieut. and Mrs. Firth and five children, Miss Young. From GALLE.—Mr. Siccama. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Sandford, Lieut. Tiblis, Paymaster Minchin, Asst. surg. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Gooch. From BRINDISI.—Mr. R. Steel. From GALLE.—Mr. Hayes, Mr. Molesworth.

DEPARTURES.

May 25. Str. Asia, ——, Calcutta.—26. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Southampton.—June 1. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.—2. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Asia.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Fraser. For COCONADA.—Mr. R. R. Gahan, Mrs. Castor and children. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Henderson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Whyte, Miss French, Mrs. Hasham and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cower, Lieut. B. Whetham, Dr. Mackenzie. For BRINDISI.—Hon. Mrs. Macfadyen, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Haultain and infant. For GALLE and back.—Messrs. G. Thom and D. Duncan.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For GALLE.—Brother Hermenigilde. For PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Garstin, Mrs. Thompson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hastings, Messrs. Standly, Pilgram, and C. W. Wood.

Commercial.

Madras, June 3, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11⅞ to 1 11¼
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11¾
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
,, ,, at sight	...	...	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	1859	13¼ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	1856-57	6¾ to 6 prem.
4 per cent.	...	1832-33	1¼ dis.
Ditto	...	1835-36	1¼ dis.
Ditto	...	1842-43	1¼ dis.
Ditto	...	1864-65	1¼ dis.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-13

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £4. 10s. to £4. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 18s.

Bombay.

A BENEVOLENT PARSEE.—On Saturday morning a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on behalf of the Committee of the "Fund for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor Zoroastrians in Persia," waited on Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C.S.I., to solicit his patriotic assistance on behalf of their suffering fellow-countrymen. Mr. Cowasjee at once subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards the relief of the oppressive *zajeera* tax on the Parsees of Persia, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for the famine relief purposes.—*Times of India*, June 6.

PUNCH MAHALS.—A correspondent writes to us from Dohad, Punch Mahals, Gujerat, on the 2nd instant:—"The weather here has been simply delicious. No heat; and a blanket necessary at night. During the late curious weather we had a few dust-storms and a little rain. Dohad is nearly half-way between Baroda and Indore or Mhow, and is in the heart of the Bheel country. We have our little 'witch-swingings' up here. There are a policeman, a doctor, and myself in Dohad, and 200 men of the Gujerat Bheel Corps, also a jail. The other night a panther walked round the house and garden." *Bombay Gazette*, June 6.

RETURN OF THE S. S. "DALHOUSIE."—The steamer *Dalhousie*, Captain Hewlett, arrived in harbour on June 5, after an unsuccessful cruize in search of the wreck, part of which was reported to have been seen by the *Cromwell*. The *Dalhousie* left Bombay on Saturday, so that she has spent nine days on the expedition. Arrived near the point which the *Cromwell* reported, she cruised about for several days, heaving to each night, but two ships in good trim and two birds were all that was seen—not even a package or a stray bale of cotton was visible. The *Dalhousie* had fine weather all the time she was out, except on Saturday last. She was then off the coast near Carwar, which port she put into for a short time.

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—There is an appointment of considerable importance which has not yet been filled up—that of Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay. No great harm is done by keeping an empty place in Council during this holiday season; but, as the shipping trade of Bombay takes no holidays, and never a day passes in which the services of the master attendant may not be urgently needed, the prolonged delay in appointing a successor to Mr. Pryce cannot be justified. It is rumoured that the intention of Government is to unite the offices of the superintendent of marine and master attendant under the provisions of the Bill which Colonel Kennedy has prepared, and will introduce in the Legislative Council next month, for establishing a new Port Trust. But it will be a long time before this Bill can become law; and, for the sake of the shipping, it seems desirable to appoint an officer to discharge the duties of master attendant, pending other arrangements.—*Bombay Gazette*.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—G. G. O. No. 380, dated Bombay Castle 23rd May, 1871, says that—"It is to be clearly understood that no warrant officer can, under any circumstances, obtain leave eastward of the Cape on Indian pay and allowances, as granted to commissioned officers, under the rules of 1796." The above order appears in the last *Government Gazette*, and is evidently intended as the first blow by which the warrant rank is to be abolished. This is certainly not in accordance with the guarantee under which warrant officers consented to transfer their services from the East India Company's to the British Army. By that guarantee they were promised that the pay, pension, and privileges they enjoyed under the old rules should be continued to them; and the old rules, those of the East India Company, placed warrant officers in point of privileges on a footing with commissioned officers, as any one knows who is versed in the pages of Jameson's Code.—*Times of India*.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS RULE.—The "fifty years order" threatens to become a great mystery. It is to be desired some competent authority would clearly explain whether the said order was originally promulgated as a Procrustean rule, or merely as a sort of regulating power to be applied now and then so as to relieve the dispensers of patronage from occasional perplexity. Certainly, since it has been attempted to apply the order, the number of fine old Indians in an excellent state of preservation seems to have increased in the land. We observe that a correspondent at Nassick has discovered one of those striking exceptions which, we suppose, go to "prove" the fifty-five years rule. The instance referred to is that of Hon. Assistant-Surgeon B. Burn, in medical charge of Civil Station at Nassick. A medico who can ride forty miles before breakfast, and indulge in the light but exciting dissipation of croquet the same evening, must have a good deal of work in him yet. And while the claims of promotion may require the removal of such from the active list of his own service, there must be various confidential posts wherein tested character and life-long experience would be worth much more to the State than the amount of pension claimable by such.—*Times of India*.

DR. FORBES.—Dr. G. F. C. Forbes, the cotton commissioner, who is now leaving Bombay under a six months' furlough, nearly heads the list of surgeon-majors on the Bombay Medical Service. His commission as assistant-surgeon is dated March, 1841, so that he has

seen thirty years' service. He has had scarcely any furlough or private leave, so that he must be nearly within reach of the highest rate of pension. It has been supposed by some that the Doctor still looks to obtaining promotion in his own service; but after having been so long out of practice in the matter of prescriptions and potions—more than a dozen years—he can scarcely expect to attain a higher degree as a medico. His public services during his more active years may entitle him to brevet rank as deputy inspector-general, if he prefer that to C.S.I.; but there can be no chance of his being placed on the active list of deputy inspector-generals, in any way to interfere with the due promotion of his comrades. They have bided their time in their own line while the Doctor was winning a name for himself in Dharwar, and having a better salary than others of the same rank in the service. We trust the energetic Doctor will obtain any honorary rank and pension to which his special merits and length of service entitle him; but we also trust there will not be any check given to the promotion of those who have remained in the Medical Department.—*Times of India.*

A FIGHT WITH ARABS NEAR ADEN.—A small tribe of Arabs near Aden have been giving trouble lately, stopping kafilas bound for that place, levying blackmail, ill-treating people, and otherwise misbehaving. In consequence, on the 6th April last the Aden troop, under Captain Stevens, the commandant, was sent out with orders to make a sudden march, surprise and attack the tribe, and bring in the principal chiefs as prisoners. The troop marched on the morning of the 6th to Lahedj, about eighteen miles, and moved from thence to Bir Ahmed, fifteen miles, the same evening. On the evening of the 7th they started for Kustrah, the principal village of the refractory tribe. The distance was said to be thirty-six miles, but was in reality about thirty-nine. They marched all night and reached their destination a little before daybreak on the 8th. When it was light they advanced on the village, but found the Arabs on the look-out. These latter were posted favourably on a ridge, and where a knoll at one corner formed a sort of natural bastion, with a steep acclivity on the two sides nearest the troop. This knoll was surrounded by a fence (about breast high), made of branches, &c. On being summoned to lay down their arms, the Arabs made a pretence of parleying, but it was evidently a ruse to gain time. At last their head-man answered, "They would rather die than surrender," so the troop was ordered to attack them. The Arabs were quite outnumbered, but fought desperately. Nine of their party were killed, two taken prisoners (one of these badly wounded), and some few escaped. Amongst the killed was the leader of the party, Mahomed bin Shurwet, a ruffian of the deepest dye, and who had been the terror of the neighbourhood for years past. The casualties on the side of the Aden troops were three sowars wounded, one horse killed (over exertion), and five horses and one camel wounded. That afternoon they reached Dhuremea *en route* to Aden. From the time they left Bir Ahmed, on the evening of the 7th, till they arrived at Dhuremea, on the 8th, they had been over twenty hours in the saddle, and during that time had covered seventy-eight miles of bad country. Taking into consideration the nature of the ground traversed, and the heat of the weather, we should say that this is a feat that has been seldom, if ever, surpassed. The nearest approach to it that we can remember is the march of the cavalry and horse artillery to the relief of Kirwee in 1858.—*Pioneer*, May 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 26. Haddon Hall, Faithfull, London; Dilharree, Bissett, Melbourne; Cromwell, Rohlsen, Boston.—27. Str. Martaban, Beyts, Kurrachee; Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta.—28. Str. Petersberg, Black, Hong Kong; Garden Reach, Gilmore, Boston; Sirdi, Andrew, Clyde.—30. Str. Leith, Barnetson, Singapore; str. Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert, Jeddah; str. Sphinx, Crilloviche, Trieste; Zanzibar, Gilmore, Glasgow.—June 1. Str. City of Brussels, Mathews, Liverpool.—3. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.—4. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. Fowler, Mrs. A. Porter, Mrs. W. W. Highet, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. W. Mills, Mrs. Cooper and two infants, Lieut. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and two infants, Lieut. Kingscote, Lieut. Palmer, R.N., Major and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Soundy and child, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. W. Nichol, and Mr. Benedict. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Tawney, Mr. Balfour, Col. Creagh, Col. Maude, Mr. Rutherglen, Gen. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyley, Mr. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Hordern. From SUEZ.—Mr. D. Freck. From ADEN.—Gunner Osborne and Mr. G. Evans.

DEPARTURES.

May 27. Str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Malabar Coast; str. Arabia, Mathews, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Neera, Coburn, Liverpool; str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suez; Kirkwood, Nobbs, Liverpool; Caldera, Masted, Colombo; str. Phlox, Baker, Coast and Goa.—28. Futtell Manon, Nacoda, Penang and Singapore; Helen Scott, Oribble, Liverpool; City of Pekin, Bryson, Havre; France, Exmelin, Havre.—29. Str. Virago, Browne, Liverpool; Brise Lames, Dupare, Kurrachee.—30. Mail str. China, Perrins, Aden and Suez; Hahnah Law, Dawson, Liverpool; St. Fillans, Nelson, Liverpool.—31. Tennyson, Hawkins, Liverpool.—June 1. Oriental, Wyatt, London, via Bremen.—2. J. L. Hall, Smith, Batavia; Hydrabad, Holmswood, London, via Havre; Cromwell, Rohlson, Calcutta.—3. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Kurrachee; Louisa Fletcher, Paterson, Liverpool; East, Callander, Calcutta; Asia, Nelson, Calcutta.—4. Lord Canning, Bentley, Calcutta; William Fairbairn, Elder, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—For BRINDISI.—Messrs. Rawlinson, Gregory, M. Mongston, R. Hobart, G. Anderson, Greenway, J. Flemington, D. T. Shaw, Capt. D. W. Inglis, Col. E. Grant, Mrs. Showell. For SUEZ.—Messrs. H. B. Manuel, S. E. Carlisle, F. Hoyer, and Sabal. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. J. E. Lee, Messrs. H. Howich, W. Brennan, C. Poole, G. Chambers, W. Hudson, and W. Coyle, Dr. Forbes, Lieut. C. G. G. Austen.

Per P. and O. Company's steamer Baroda.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Lyttleton, Mr. J. J. Twiss, Mr. W. Lymin, Mr. S. Dunn, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Cracroft, Mr. A. Symons, Mr. N. Navalkar, Mr. Fright, Mr. Bradshaud. For BRINDISI.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cowie, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Wiggins, Capt. Ostrehan, Mr. Black. For SUEZ.—Capt. G. Cogan.

Per str. Virago.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Robson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgert and two children, Col. and Mrs. Rose and four children, Mrs. Capt. Maunsell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Mrs. McNeill and three children, Mrs. Middleton and child, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Dunlop and child.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 6, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	Is. 10 15-16d. to Is. 11d.	
6 ditto	ditto	Is. 11¼d. Credit Bills.	
6 ditto	ditto	Is. 11¼d. Docts.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 ... ... ,,	96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ... ... }	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ... ... } ,,	98½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ... ... }	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... ... ,,	106
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ... ,,	113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-14
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	 107-14
Sycee Silver	... 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 17
Gold Bars, English	... 17-2
Ditto Pekin	... 16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s. to £2.
To London—Cotton, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 30.—GREY Goods show no material change, one or two descriptions, however, being somewhat steadier. SHIRTINGS: We have only a few transactions to report. PRINTERS continue quiet. LONG CLOTHS are dull; sales, 36-inch, 36 yards in 7 lbs., in 8 lbs., and in 9 lbs., all at 9 annas per lb. JACONETS: 45-inch, 2½ lbs., Rs. 2-7. *YARNS: Grey*—The demand continues active, and prices generally are very firm; Turkey Red—a good demand continues for the interior.

JUNE 6.—A very small business has again been done in PIECE GOODS in the period under review, which is accounted for by the approach of the south-west monsoon, and by the circumstance of many of the buyers for the interior having returned to their native countries for the rains; but in consequence of an improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market, an advance of one anna per piece has taken place in GREY SHIRTINGS. In GREY YARNS a considerable business has been done at an advance, generally of about ¼ to ½ anna per lb.; and in TURKEY RED TWIST the inquiry noticed in our last report continues, with a further advance of ¼ anna per lb.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, May 30.—COTTON: In consequence of telegrams from Liverpool, the market here was somewhat weaker yesterday, and a decline of about Rs. 2 to 5 per candy may be quoted. In the last two days the purchases on European account made in Bombay, for export, aggregate about 5,000 bales. The market closes quiet, but steady. Below we append our quotations, viz.:—

	New.	Per candy.
Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 183 to 185	
Comrawuttee	175 180	
Broach...	170 180	
Dharwar Sawginned	190	

JUNE 6.—An advance in Liverpool has been followed by an advance of Rs. 12 to 15 per candy in the prices here of New Dholleral and Darwar saw-ginned. The business done for export on European account in Bombay has not been very large, amounting to about 22,000 bales only. The purchases were principally in the following descriptions, viz., 10,000 bales of New Dhollera and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 181 to 197 per candy; 2,500 bales of Dharwar saw-ginned, at Rs. 195 to 209 per candy; 2,200 bales of Vingorla, at Rs. 169 to 178 per candy; and 1,000 bales of Comrawuttee, at Rs. 173 to Rs. 180.

EXCHANGE.—Documents, on which £6 and £7 per bale are advanced, Is. 11⅞d. Demand Bills on London at 10d., and 60 days' sight, on China, at Rs. 223 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—An improvement has taken place in all descriptions, and the market closes strong, at an advance of ¼ per cent.

SHARES.—Land, Bank, and Press Companies' Shares remain unaltered. In Spinning Shares the more encouraging telegrams received regarding the Liverpool Cotton market induced several holders to enter the market as sellers, and a decline in most of the shares of this description has taken place; Alliance stand at Rs. 2,770, Manockjee Petit at Rs. 1,090, and Great Eastern at Rs. 2,190; and sales at these rates could not be effected.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BIDDULPH, T. H. S., left the office of the acct. gen., Punjab, on June 11, and joined the office of acct. gen., N.W.P., on May 19. No. 647, May 19.

BISS, T. W., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bombay, and Baboo S. C. Dey as asst. comptroller gen. May 23.

BLAIR, A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Rancoorah. This cancels the orders of May 11, app. Mr. Blair to be dist. superint. of police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

BRADBURY, J. F., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Koolnah, in Jessore. May 31.

BROADLY, A. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, is vested with the powers of a magistrate. May 31.

BROWN, Capt. F. D. M., V.C., offic. superint., River Ganges Navigation Works, is vested with the powers of a sub mag., 2nd class. May 31.

BRYAN, J., probat. overseer, 1st grade, is perm. to resign his appt. in public works dept. from Feb. 24.

BYRNE—DONALD—WELLS.—Mr. E. S. Byrne is app. to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept., Mr. W. Donald in the 3rd class, and Mr. W. Wells in the 4th class.

CASTLE, C. T., dist. superint. of police, Banda, has obtained priv. leave for three months, from July 15. May 24.

CHAPMAN, C. E., made over charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bombay, to Mr. W. E. Gordon on April 14. No. 519, May 17.

CLARKE, S. D., tempy. supervisor, P.W.D., is transf. from the Kanhan irrigation to the Nagpur div., as a tempy. arrangement. June 3.

COUPER.—The services of Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., judicial comr. in Oude, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. May 23.

CRICHTON—The services of Col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., dep. comr. 1st class, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept., owing to his having forfeited his appt. by overstaying his leave.

CROFTON, Lieut. col. J., R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, and joint sec. to the Government of the Punjab in the irrigation branch, is app. to offic. as a chief engr., 1st class, with effect from Feb. 24, v. Col. F. R. Rundall, R.E., app. to offic. as insp. gen. of irrigation and dep. sec. to the Government of India.

CROSS, Lieut. col. R. C., 2nd in com., Bhopal batt., availed himself, on April 2, of the priv. leave for one month granted to him in the notific. of this dept. No. 624G, dated March 24; Lieut. col. Cross having ret. to duty on April 13, the remainder of his leave is canc.

DOWN, E. H., is app. a sub. asst. conserv. of forests in Oudh, on prob., with effect from the date of joining his appt. June 3.

DUELL, M. P. B., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the Gya to the Rajshahye div.

DUNCAN, G. H., superv., 2nd grade, app. to Rechna dist., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has been posted to Gujeranwala div., Rechna dist., and rep. his arr. at Lahore on May 6.

ELLIS, H. W. W., to offic. as 2nd dep. shipping master of Calcutta, during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. Bridger. May 31.

FENTON, Major F. A., dep. comr., Nagpur, to offic. as comr. of the Nagpur div., from the date on which he assumed charge from Mr. C. E. Bernard, comr. June 3. [June 1.

FIELD, E., extra asst. comr., is app. supt. of the jail at that station.

FORREST, E., sub. asst. conserv. of forests in Oudh, is app. an asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in Bengal, from this date, v. Mr. Oakley.

GALBRAITH, A. C., superv., 2nd grade, transf. to Punjab, is app. to Mooltan dist. of Indus Valley (State) Railway.

GLADSTONE, C. E., asst. comr., received charge of the jail at Dera Ghazi Khan from Mr. J. Goldney, extra asst. comr., on April 29.

GRAHAM, Lieut. col. S. F., offic. comnr. and superint. Derajat div., is app. to offic. as comnr. and superint. of the Mooltan div. May 25.

GREENFIELD, J. H. L., adjt., Deolee irregular force, to offic. as 2nd in com. during absence of Major C. H. Clay. May 31.

HAIG, Lieut. col. F. T., R.E., offic. chief engr. and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D., irrigation branch, is app. to offic. as a chief engr., 2nd class. June 3.

HALL, A., draftsman, resigned his appt. in P.W.D. from May 1.

HARE.—The services of Capt. R. T. Hare, Bengal staff corps, an asst. comnr., 2nd class, in the commission of the Punjab, at present offic. as dep. comnr. of Montgomery, are placed at the disposal of the military dept. May 23.

HERDON.—With reference to Punjab Govt. order No. 719, of Feb. 21, it is notified that Mr. J. Herdon's name will stand in the list of district superints. between those of Messrs. Christie and Ward, he having been exempted from passing the higher standard before March 15, 1870.

HIGGINS, J., dist. superint. of police, assumed charge of the Wardha police from Mr. C. W. Atkinson, offic. dist. superint., on May 18.

HOWE, Capt. H., to be a comnr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta. May 23.

HUGHES, E. W. M., tempy. asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals, and joined his div. on April 27.

HYNDMAN, P. K., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is prom. to exec. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1, 1870. No. 206.

IBBETSON, D. C. J., asst. comnr., is transfd. from the Jhung to the Shahpore dist. May 25.

JACKSON, H. W., is app. asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, 1st class, from May 2, v. Edwards.

KAYE, W., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly, during leave of Colvin, till further orders.

KELLEHER, J., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Magoorah, in Jessore. May 31.

KNOX, G., dep. comnr., Ferozepore, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Delhi. May 25.

LAUGHTON, Capt. D. W., asst. comnr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class, in the room of Capt. Szczenanski. May 25.

MCINTYRE.—The services of Mr. D. B. McIntyre, overseer, 2nd grade, are dispensed with in the P.W. dept., with effect from April 6. No. 1,957 E-I.

MCMAHON, Major C. A., dep. comnr., Delhi, is app. to offic. as comnr. of the Hissar div. May 25.

MAXWELL, Lieut. col. P., offic. comr. and supt., Hissar div., is apptd. dep. comr. of Ferozepore. May 25.

MAYNE, F. O., C.B., comr. of Allahabad, to offic. as jun. member of the board of revenue, during the absence on leave of Reid, with effect from April 13.

MUNRO, Major A., offic. comr. and supt., Multan div., is apptd. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Derajat div. May 25.

NICHOLETTS, H. S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class, in the room of Laughton.

NICHOLLS, G. J., asst. comr., on leave, is posted to the Nimar dist., and transfd. temp. to Harda, in the Hoshangabad dist. May 31.

OSBORNE, Lieut. col. C. O. C. Osborne, C.B., of the 1st batt. 6th foot, to be supt. of garrisou instrs., with effect from April 1.

O'TOOLE, L., asst. engr., P.W. dept., attached to the Raipur railway survey, is transfd. pro tem to the irrigation dept., for employment on the Kanhan reservoir project. June 3.

PEMBERTON, Capt. E. A., asst. comr., Nagpur, on being relieved by Tawney, is transfd. to the Nimar dist. June 3.

PERCY, Mr. A., clerk in the office of the controller Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transf. to Rajpootana, as acct., 4th grade, to fill an existing vacancy. No. 208.

ROBERTS, D. T., asst. mag. and coll. of Ghazeepore, is posted to Bulleeah sub div. in the dist. of Ghazeepore during the absence on leave of Howe.

ROBERTSON, D., supvr., 2nd grade, in P.W. dept., servs. are dispensed with from April 27.

ROGERS, G., asst. engr. 3rd grade, Mysore, is permitted at his own request to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. May.

SANDERSON, A., forest ranger, 1st grade, is transfd. from fuel plantation div., Punjab, to Ravi forest div. May.

SIMSON, H. B., offic. addtl. judge of Chittagong, to offic. also as addtl. judge of Dacca.

SLATER, J. S., asst. engr., left special survey div., Lower Baree Doab circle, on April 8, and joined Dera Ghazi Khan div., Indus Canals, on April 11.

STENHOUSE, Capt. W., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade (and at present offic. as conserv. of forests in Oudh), is prom. to the 2nd grade of dep. conservs., with effect from Nov. 25.

STUBBS, Lieut. col. J. W., dep. comr. 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be comr. of West Berar during abs. on furl. of Lyall. May 27.

SZCZEPANSKI.—Promotions.—Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, asst. comr. 1st class, in the Berars, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, in the room of Capt. J. G. Bell, on furl. to Europe. March 7. [June 3.

TAWNEY, J. W., asst. comr. on leave, is posted to the Nagpore district.

THOMSON, Rev. J. M., M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Estab., to offic. as a senior chaplain, during the abs. on furl. of the Rev. R. Henderson. May 25.

TYTLER, Mr. A. G., offic. sub. dep. opium agent of Chuprah, to offic. as sub. depy. opium agent of Allygunge, in add. to his present duties, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. Blundell. May 31.

WHITMORE, J., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll, 1st grade. May 31.

WRIGHT, W. H., clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, availed himself of his leave on March 1, and rejoined Upper Bari Doab circle on May 1.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the public works dept., consequent on the death of dep. comy. (hon. lieut.) W. Smallman:—

To be Deputy Commissary.—Asst. comy. (hon. lieut.) E. Gillis.

To be Assistant Commissary.—Dep. asst. comy. (hon. ensign) D. McLeod.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.—Condr. G. Price.

To be Conductor.—Sub. condr. (hon. ensign) P. Keay.

To be Sub-Conductor.—Serg. A. Buchanan.

Lieut. col. C. O. C. Osborne, C.B., 6th foot, to be supt. of garrison instructors.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Notification, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Mussoorie, May 16.—The following promotions are made in the junior department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from April 1:—

Messrs. G. A. Harris, J. W. Mitchell, H. W. Peychers, G. Belcham, and L. J. Pocock, asst. surveyors, 2nd grade, to be asst. surveyors, 1st grade.

Messrs. J. W. McDougall and H. F. W. Todd, asst. surveyors, 3rd grade, to be asst. surveyors, 2nd grade.

Messrs. G. D. Casson and T. Kinney, asst. surveyors, 4th grade.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(From the *Gazette of India*, May 27)

The G.G. in C. has been pleased to make the following appts. and proms. in the commission of the Central Provs. :—

Mr. W. B. Jones, sec. to the chief comr., Central Provs., to offic. as comr. of the Nerbudda div., in the room of Mr. W. M. Low, who has obtained furl. to Europe.

Mr. J. W. Neill, asst. sec. to the chief comr., to offic. as sec., in the room of Mr. Jones.

Lieut. col. F. L. Magniac, registrar gen. of assurances, Cent. Provs. and Berars, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, to be dep. comr., 1st class, in the room of Col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., who has forfeited his appt. by overstaying his leave.

Capt. A. Bloomfield, asst. comr., 1st class, and offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to be dep. comr., 4th class.

The prom. of Mr. A. N. Russell and Capt. J. W. McDougall, the former to the 1st class and the latter to the 2nd class of asst. comrs., to have effect from the date of Capt. Bloomfield's prom., viz., July 13, 1870.

Capt. C. H. Plowden, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class, in the room of Capt. Ducat, dec.

Capt. J. A. Temple, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offic. Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be asst. comr., 2nd class, in the room of Capt. C. H. Plowden, promd.

Capt. H. J. Lugard, asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. in the 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, in the room of Capt. C. H. Grace, who has obtained leave on m.c. to Europe.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Home dept. for employment in the appts. specified opposite each name :—

Capt. W. Vertue, asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provinces, but offic. in the 2nd class, for app. as offic. cantonment mag. at Jubbulpore.

Mr. S. H. Hennessey, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, Central Provinces, for app. to the temp. charge of the office of registrar-general of assurances in the Central Provinces and the Berars.

FORESTRY APPOINTMENTS.—PUNJAB.

[From the *Punjab Government Gazette*, May 18.]

Mr. G. A. Watters, forest ranger, is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade.

Mr. E. Sparling, asst. conservator, is posted from Upper Chenab to Fuel Reserve division.

Mr. G. A. Murray, deputy conservator, is posted from Northern Fuel Reserve division to Jhelum division.

Mr. W. S. Hillier, assistant conservator, is posted from Lower to Upper Chenab division.

Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, asst. conservator, is posted from Northern Reserve division to Jhelum division.

Mr. A. E. Wild, asst. conservator, is posted from Special Works division to Northern Fuel Reserve division.

Mr. W. Wroughton, forest ranger, is posted from Fuel Plantation division to Jhelum division.

Mr. G. A. Watters, forest ranger, 1st grade, is posted from Jhelum division to Lower Chenab division.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.—PUNJAB.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, app. clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, on probation, and posted to office of exec. engr., 1st division Mooltan district Indus Valley (State) Railway, joined his app. on March 9.

Mr. T. Murphy, supervisor 1st grade, transf. to Mooltan district Indus Valley (State) Railway, is posted to 1st or Shujabad division of Mooltan district.

Mr. P. P. Dease, engr. apprentice, posted to Mooltan district Indus Valley (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Mooltan on April 2, and has been posted to the office of superintending engr.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—N.W.P.

May 16.—*No.* 2,182A.—The Hon. the Lieut. governor has been pleased, upon the report of the Special Central Examination Committee, to declare the undermentioned officers to have passed the examinations specified :—

Officers Examined Specially and Passed.—Mr. T. Benson, in Revenue case; Mr. G. J. Laidman, in Police; Mr. R. D. Alexander, in Translation; Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, in Police and Hindee; Mr. F. Baker, in Conversation; Capt. F. Wheeler, in Police; Mr. E. P. Finn, in Translation.

Junior Civil Servants who have Passed by the Higher Standard in both Branches.—Messrs. W. Lambe and A. Macmillan; Mr. W. H. Holmes, subject to re-examination in Police; Mr. F. Pollen, subject to re-examination in Police and Hindee; Mr. S. H. James, subject to re-examination; Mr. F. C. Daukes.

Extra Assistant Commissioners Passed by the Higher Standard in both Subjects.—Mr. H. G. Batten, subject to re-examination in Police; Mr. C. A. Battenburgh.

Officer who has Passed by the Higher Standard in the Judicial Branch separately.—Mr. R. Quinn.

Officer who has Passed by the Higher Standard in Revenue separately.—Pundit Radha Kishen.

Officers who have Passed by the Lower Standard in both Subjects.—Mr. J. H. Fisher, to be re-examined in Police and Revenue case; Mr. J. B. Thomson.

Officer who has Passed by the Lower Standard in Judicial separately.—Pundit Radha Kishen.

Officers who have Passed by the Lower Standard in the Revenue Branch separately.

Junior Civil Servant.—Mr. J. L. Denniston.

Deputy Collector.—Nujm-ood-deen Hyder.

Cantonment Magistrate who has Passed the Prescribed Test.—Major H. A. Prinsep.

Officers who have Passed the Police Test.

(A) Magisterial Officers.—Messrs. G. J. Laidman, A. Macmillan, E. J. Sinkinson, F. C. Daukes, and J. B. Thomson, Major H. A. Prinsep, Capt. F. Wheeler, Messrs. R. Quinn, and C. A. Battenburgh.

(B) Police Officers.—Messrs. C. Knyvett, P. B. Reid, and C. F. L. McMullin.

The following Officers have Passed the Vernacular Test separately.—Messrs. J. L. Denniston, J. B. Thomson, and R. Quinn, and Pundit Radha Kishen, in Hindee.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

May 22.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following result of the half-yearly examinations held in May, 1871, is published for general information :—

I.—Second or Higher Standard.

(1.) The following judicial officers have passed in all subjects, viz. :—

Mr. A. M. Broadley, Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee.

(2.) The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.—Mr. T. J. Chichele-Plowden, in Urdu and Bengali; Baboo Gunganund Mookerjee, in Judicial and Revenue; Capt. N. Lowis, in Bengali; Messrs. W. H. Page, in Revenue; A. J. Fraser, in Revenue and Bengali; L. B. Roberts, in Revenue and Bengali; H. G. Sharpe, B.A., in Revenue; J. E. B. Jeffery, in Bengali; J. A. Craven, in Urdu; D. W. McM. Testro, in Urdu; J. Kelleher, in Judicial and Urdu; E. A. Bradbury, in Revenue and Urdu; C. D. C. Winter, in Revenue; Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, in Revenue and Urdu.

(B.)—Police Officers.—Messrs. H. Dawson, in Urdu; J. B. Birch, in Bengali; G. R. K. Mears, in Bengali; K. G. Burne, in Urdu; Gudadhur Khan, in Law.

(3.) The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.

Baboo Tarinv Coomar Ghose, B.A., passed May examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Revenue, Bengali, and Urdu.

Mr. P. Nolan, previously passed or exempted in Judicial and Revenue; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial, Bengali, and Urdu.

Baboo Hurokali Mookerjee, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Bengali and Urdu.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, passed May examination in Judicial and Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue and Urdu.

Mr. W. C. Muller, passed May examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Urdu; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. G. G. Dey, passed May examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Urdu; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Revenue and Bengali; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Mr. W. B. Martin, previously passed or exempted in Judicial and Urdu; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. J. D. White, previously passed or exempted in Judicial and Bengali; passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, previously passed or exempted in Revenue and Judicial; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Mr. H. B. Beames, passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial, Bengali, and Urdu.

Mr. G. M. Currie, previously passed or exempted in Oorya and Urdu; passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial.

Mr. W. Fiddian, B.A., previously passed or exempted in Judicial and Bengali; passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, passed May examination in Judicial, Revenue, and Oorya; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Capt. W. G. Maitland, passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Judicial, Bengali, and Assamese.

(B.)—Police Officers.

Mr. C. Raban, passed May examination in Law and Urdu; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, previously passed or exempted in Law; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Urdu.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

(1.) The following judicial officers have passed in all subjects :—

Messrs. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., L. C. Abbott.

(2.) The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.—Mr. H. G. Cooke, in Revenue; Mr. F. W. Badcock, in Judicial; Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, in Revenue; Messrs. J. Pratt, in Revenue; J. Barlow, in Revenue; C. A. Samuells, in Revenue and Urdu; C. R. S. Maddock, in Revenue and Urdu; C. A. Wilkins, in Judicial and Revenue; G. H. Damant, in Revenue and Bengali; C. F. Manson, in Bengali; R. D. Hare, in Revenue.

(B.)—Police Officers.—Messrs. W. aC. Beadon, in Bengali; R. H. Boddam, in Bengali.

(3.) The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, B.A., passed May examination in Judicial and Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, passed May examination in Judicial and Revenue; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, passed May examination in Judicial and Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. A. W. Paul, B.A., passed May examination in Judicial and Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. R. Cornish, passed May examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

Mr. C. C. Wood, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Urdu; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. W. R. Johnston, previously passed or exempted in Bengali; passed May examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Mr. H. R. Reily, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Revenue; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Mr. T. J. Murray, previously passed or exempted in Judicial; passed May examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Revenue.

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, passed May examination in Judicial; still subject to examination in Revenue and Bengali.

(B.)—Police Officers.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, passed May examination in Law; still subject to examination in Urdu.

Mr. J. P. Sneyd, passed May examination in Law; still subject to examination in Bengali.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS, BRITISH BURMAH.

May 28.—Consequent on the departure on leave to Europe of Capt. C. A. Munro, supt. of police, 2nd (offic̃g. 1st) grade, British Burmah, the following temp. promotions are made in the police dept. of that province:—

Capt. T. Lowndes, supt. of police, 3rd (offic̃tg. 2nd) grade, to offic. as supt., 1st grade.

Capt. R. Houghton, supt. of police, 4th (offic̃g. 3rd) grade, to offic. as supt., 2nd grade.

Mr. T. D. Jameson, asst. supt. of police (offic̃g. 4th grade), to offic. as supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Redpath, asst. supt. of police (offic̃g. 5th grade), to offic. as supt., 4th grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, offic̃tg. asst. supt. of police, to offic. as supt., 5th grade.

Consequent on the departure on special duty to Zimmay of Capt. T. Lowndes, supt. of police, 3rd (offic̃tg. 1st) grade, British Burmah, the following tempy. promotions are made in the police dept. of that province:—

Major W. G. Grove, supt. of police, 3rd (offic̃g. 2nd) grade, to offic. as supt., 1st grade.

Major G. D. Anderson, supt. of police, 5th (offic̃tg. 3rd) grade, to offic. as supt., 2nd grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, asst. supt. of police (offic̃tg. supt., 4th grade), to offic. as supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. McLeod, asst. supt. of police (offic̃tg. supt., 5th grade), to offic. as supt., 4th grade.

Mr. J. F. F. Fforde, offic̃tg. asst. supt. of police, to offic. as supt., 5th grade.

MILITARY.

BARSTOW—KANE.—Lieut. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd horse, to be adj., v. Thomson, deceased. Ensign M. N. G. Kane, to be lieut. without purch., v. Barstow, apptd. adj.

BARTLEMAN—HENNESSY—ROOKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, making the following temp. apps. in 10th N.I., in room of Capt. H. A. Rooke, offic̃g. wing officer, on leave:—Capt. and adj. W. F. Bartleman to offic. as wing officer. Capt. and qrmr. D. C. Hennessy to offic. as adj. in add. to his other duties. Capt. H. A. Rooke to be att. to the regt.

BARTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 13, apptg. Lieut. C. Barton, 2nd batt. 19th foot, temp. to act as intrpr., with effect from Jan. 21, v. Capt. W. S. Hunt, there being no qualified officer available.

BATTYE.—Regtl. order, dated April 28, directing that Capt. W. Battye, corps of guides, on furl., having vacated his app. as adj. on prom. to capt., be att. to the regt. for duty, with effect from Feb. 13, as a temp. arrangement.

BINGHAM, Capt. T. R. D., staff corps, late 2nd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., is att. to the regt.

BIRD, Lieut. J. D., 20th hussars, to be capt., v. Loch, admitted a probr. for the Bengal staff corps. Dated April 6.

BRANDER, Ensign A. J., 60th foot, 1st wing subalt. 38th N.I., a probr. for the Bengal staff corps, having obtained leave to Europe on m.c., is removed from the list of probrs. for the staff corps. May 27.

BRUCE, Capt. T. F., staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt., is permitted to retain the app. of adj., 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force. May 27.

BYNG, Lieut. G. P. F., to act tempy. as intrpr., 105th foot, v. Capt. H. Beckley, proceeding on leave.

CAMPBELL, Capt. C. W., 2nd squad. officer and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 2nd Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Feb. 28, v. Lieut. col. O. Wilkinson, proceeded to Moradabad on court-martial duty.

CAMPBELL.—The services of Lieut. J. E. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, qrmr., 27th Punjab regt. of N.I., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. May 27.

CARNEGIE, Capt. D. C. S. L., att. to 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, with effect from April 1, v. G. H. W. Hoggan, proceeded on furl.

CAVAYE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. W. F. Cavaye to offic. as adj., 107th foot, during absence on leave of Lieut. and adj. W. Cave. May 28.

CHALMERS, Ens. E. W., 1st batt. 11th foot, offic. 1st squad. subalt., 12th Bengal cav., on probation, to be 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, v. Gower. May 12.

CHANNER, Lieut. B., 1st foot, 14th regt., offic. 1st wing subalt., 2nd N.I., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Gordon, offic. adj. May 26.

CLARE, Capt. A. B., 16th N.I., gen. list, inf., to retain the adjutancy on prom. Dated May 12.

CREAGH, Lieut. O'M., Bombay staff corps, app. to offic. as adjt. of the Deolee irregular force, joined his appt. at Deolee on April 9. No. 101.

CRICHTON.—The services of Col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., dep. comnr., 1st class, in the Central Provs., are replaced at the disposal of the military dept., owing to his having forfeited his appt. by overstaying his leave. May 26.

DALMAHOY—BLAIR.—Capt. P. C. Dalmahoy made over, and Lieut. col. C. Blair assumed, com. of the Mhairwarra batt. on April 24. No. 103.

DAVIES, Lieut. F. J. W., 104th foot, to act tempy. as interpreter, 104th foot, v. Halkett, there being no qualified officer available.

DODSWORTH, Capt. W. F., gen. list, inf., is, at his own request, att. to the 26th N.I. for duty. May 25.

FORSTER, C. H., qrmr. 18th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 15, v. Toker, proc. to Calcutta on leave.

FRASER, Lieut. col. J. E., staff corps, is posted to Benares for gen. duty. May 27.

GARDNER.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. C. Gardner, 11th hussars, was directed to proc. to England, to join the Staff College at Sandhurst. Dated Dec. 11, 1870.

GARLICK, Capt. J. W., 106th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, Jhansi, with effect from April 15, as a tempy. measure, v. Tucker, who vacates on proc. on leave.

GILCHRIST, Lieut. R. A., of the Bengal staff corps, offic. squad. sub. Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd cav., to be squad. sub. 4th cav., v. Lieut. N. Powlett.

GOAD, Lieut. F. T., wing sub. and offic. adjt., 3rd inf., Hyderabad Contingent; order of resident of Hyderabad directing this officer to act in add. as 2nd in com. on departure of Capt. M. P. Moriarty, on furl. to Europe, is confd.

GOWER, Lieut. B. H. S., 2nd squad. sub. 17th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Swiney, vacated. May 12.

GREENFIELD, Lieut. J. H. L., adjt., Deolee irregular force, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the absence of Major C. H. Clay. May 26.

GWYNNE, Capt. N. X., to be interpreter, 96th foot, with effect from April 15, v. Lieut. T. J. M. Dunlop, relieved.

HAMILTON, Capt. Sir W., bart., of the R.A., brig. major to the insp. gen. of arty. for India, is reapp. for a further period of four months, with effect from May 11—the date on which his term of staff service expired. No. 454.

HARDTMAN, Lieut. J. H., to be adjt., 83rd foot, v. C. Collis, vacated on obtaining fifteen months' leave of absence on private affairs. May 9.

HELY.—Subathoo station order confd., dated April 12, appg. Lieut. C. Hely, 2nd batt. 12th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from March 25 last, during the absence, on leave, of Local capt. and adjt. W. J. Boyes. May 27.

INGLEFIELD, Capt. F. H., 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Shahjehanpore, v. Lieut. M. J. J. P. O'Connell, 37th foot, procg. with his regt. to Mecan Meer. [Capt. C. W. Campbell.

KNOWLES, Lieut. F., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 2nd Bengal cav., v. LANCE.—Dera Ismail Khan station order confd., dated April 7, app. Capt. F. Lance, 2nd Punjab cav., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. G. N. Money, on duty.

LYDIARD—GRAVES.—Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, 2nd wing subalt. 31st N.I., to be qrmr., v. Farwell, vacated on probation. Lieut. E. C. Graves, R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 31st N.I., on probation, v. Lydiard.

MACDONALD, Lieut. col. J. D., comdt. of the Deolee Irregular Force, having forfeited his appt. by overstaying his leave, is reapp. to the command of the Deolee Irregular Force from April 16, the date on which he returned from furlough and assumed command.

MCRAE, Ensign A. S., 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. and Offic̃g. Qrmr. W. M. Meacham, nominated to another appt.

MAISEY—HARGER.—Brevet col. F. C. Maisey, dep. judge adv., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Meerut div. Capt. J. Harger, 2nd batt. 25th foot, will continue to offic. till relieved by Brevet col. Maisey. May 26.

MAYCOCK.—The permission to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, granted to Ensign F. M. Maycock, 58th foot, is cancelled.

MONEY-SIMONS—ANDERSON.—Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, 41st foot, 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I., on probation, v. Rankin. Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., on probation, v. Money-Simons. May 26.

OKEDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 26 last, app. Ens. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from May 29, v. Lieut. A. G. Bagot, res.

OSBORNE, Lieut. col. C. O. C., C.B., 1st batt. 6th foot, is app. superint. of garrison instructors, from April 1.

POLLOCK.—No. 4 horse light field batty., Hyderabad Contingent, Lieut. J. G. Pollock, subalt., No. 3 horse light field batty., to be offic. comdt., during the absence of Capt. H. F. Pritchard, on m.c. to Europe. May 27.

POWLETT, Lieut. N., squad. subalt., 4th cav., No. 3 light horse field batty., to be offic. subalt., during the period Lieut. J. G. Pollock may offic. as comdt., No. 4 horse light field batty., or until further orders. With reference to the above, Lieut. Powlett ceases to be a probationer for the Bengal staff corps.

PRITCHARD—MERRIMAN.—An exchange of services has been sanctioned between 2nd Capt. and Brevet lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E. (Imperial list), and 2nd Capt. W. Merriman, R.E. (Bombay), now in England, with effect from Feb. 2 last.

REED.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. R. B. Reed, 2nd batt. 12th foot, to be capt. May 26. [the regt.

REID, Capt. G. D., late 1st wing sub., 43rd N.I., proc. on furl., is att. to

RICHARDSON, Lieut. G. L. R., offic. adjt., to offic. as 1st wing sub., 18th Bengal cav., v. Dickson, on furl., and to continue to offic. as adjt. May 27.

SALKELD, Lieut. C. E., 2nd squad. sub. 2nd Bengal cav., to continue to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. Knowles.

SAMUELLS, Capt. A. P., att. to the 32nd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Darroch, vacated on prom. May 12.

SAWYER.—The leave granted to Ens. A. H. Sawyer, 12th foot (2nd wing sub. 29th N.I. on prob.), is canc.

SIMONDS, Major R. S., staff corps, late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 31st N.I., is posted to Rawulpindee for gen. duty, on expiration of his present leave. May.

SMITH, Lieut. B., 107th foot, 2nd wing sub. 4th N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Jan. 18, 1870.

SWETENHAM, Lieut. R. A., 1st wing sub. 27th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Campbell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. May 26.

TENNYSON, Capt. J., 17th foot, is directed to proc. to England at once, and join the depot of his regt. May 25.

POSTINGS TO BATTALIONS.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Lieut. col. E. T. St. L. McGwire, 1st batt.; Major H. G. White, 1st batt.; Capt. G. Paterson, 2nd batt.; Lieut. R. M. Ireland, 2nd battalion.

17th Foot.—Capt. G. J. Maillard, 1st battalion.

BENGAL RELIEFS.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British and native troops for 1871–72 are directed to take place as herein ordered:—

Royal Artillery.

A Brigade.

A Battery, from Peshawur to Meean Meer.
C Battery, from Meerut to Peshawur.

F Brigade.

E Battery, from Umballah to Meerut.
F Battery, from Meean Meer to Umballah.

13th Brigade.

Head quarters, from England to Meean Meer.
No. 1 Battery, from England to Morar.
No. 2 Battery, from England to Fort William.
No. 3 Battery, from England to Ferozepore.
No. 4 Battery, from England to Govindghur.
No. 5 Battery, from England to Attock.
No. 6 Battery, from England to Jutogh.
No. 7 Battery, from England to Meean Meer.

16th Brigade.

D Battery, from Allahabad to Rawul Pindee.

19th Frigade.

E Battery, from Rawul Pindee to Allahabad.

22nd Brigade.

Head quarters, from Meean Meer to England.
A Battery, from Jutogh to England.
No. 2 Battery (5-25th), from Rawul Pindee to England.
No. 3 Battery, from Fort William to England.
No. 4 Battery, from Govindghur to England.
No. 5 Battery, from Ferozepore to England.
No. 6 Battery, from Saugur to England.
No. 7 Battery, from Agra to England.

24th Brigade.

No. 1 Battery, from Delhi to Rawul Pindee.
No. 2 Battery, from Morar to Delhi.
No. 4 Battery, from Darjeeling to Morar.
No. 5 Battery, from Meean Meer to Agra.
No. 6 Battery, from Attock to Peshawur.
A Battery, from Madras to Darjeeling.

British Cavalry.—*None.*

British Infantry.

1st Battalion 5th Foot, from Nowshera to Bareilly.
1st ,, 14th ,, from Cawnpore to Fort William.
1st ,, 19th ,, from Saugur to England.
2nd ,, 19th ,, from Fort William to Cawnpore.
2nd ,, 25th ,, from Bareilly to Saugur and Jubbulpore.
38th Foot, from Rawul Pindee to England.
44th ,, from England to Bombay Presidency.
48th ,, from Malta to Madras Presidency.
54th ,, from England to Jullundur.
55th ,, from Chuckrata to Peshawur.
2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, from Peshawur to Nowshera.
3rd ,, ,, from Bellary to Aden.
68th Foot, from England to Madras Presidency.
70th ,, from England to Rawul Pindee.
79th ,, from Kamptee to England.
92nd ,, from Jullundur to Chuckrata.
104th ,, from Allahabad to England.
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Aden to England.
A Regiment, from Bombay Presidency to Allahabad.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

2nd Company, from Peshawur to Roorkee.
4th ,, from Roorkee to Peshawur.
7th ,, from Peshawur to Roorkee.
8th ,, from Roorkee to Peshawur.

Bengal Cavalry.

1st Regiment, from Morar to Cawnpore, Detachment Presidency.
3rd ,, from Jhelum to Nowgong.
5th ,, from Nowshera to Jhelum.
6th ,, from Cawnpore to Morar.
7th ,, from Nowgong to Seetapore.
10th ,, from Sealkote to Nowshera.
17th ,, from Seetapore to Sealkote.

Bengal Infantry.

2nd Regiment, from Julpigoree to Dinapore.
10th ,, from Cawnpore to Dum Dum.
11th ,, from Dum Dum to Bareilly.
16th ,, from Shahjehanpore and Moradabad to Julpigoree.
17th ,, from Delhi to Meean Meer.
19th ,, from Peshawar to Tullagung.
20th ,, from Tullagung to Delhi.
22nd ,, from Dacca and Barrackpore to Jhelum.
26th ,, from Umballa to Peshawur.
27th ,, from Bareilly to Dacca and Barrackpore.
30th ,, from Jhelum to Nowshera.
31st ,, from Nowshera to Mooltan.
32nd ,, from Raneekhet to Umballa.
35th ,, from Meean Meer to Cawnpore.
45th ,, from Mooltan to Shahjehanpore and Moradabad.

PUNJAB CAVALRY.

The following temporary appointments are made from May 2, 1st Punjab cavalry regimental order, March 10:—

Capt. W. J. Forlong, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, v. Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, absent on furlough.

Lieut. D. S. Cuninghame, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in add. to other duties, v. Capt. Forlong.

Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in add. to other duties, from March 6.—2nd Punjab cavalry regimental order, April 13.

Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in add. to other duties.—5th Punjab cavalry regimental order, April 8.

Capt. F. Lance, 2nd Punjab cav., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. G. N. Money, on duty.—Dera Ismail Khan station order, April 7.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their return from England:—

Capt. T. H. Lewin, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Bengal; arrived at Bombay Jan. 3.

Conductor J. Deacon, sub engr., public works dept., Punjab; arrived at Bombay April 22.

Major C. W. R. Chester, Bengal staff corps; Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Capt. A. W. Roberts, general list, cav., asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana; arrived at Bombay April 27.

MEDICAL.

BOURKE, Asst. surg. I., M.B., recently returned from furl., is att. to the 2nd batt. 19th foot, for duty.

BROWN, Surg. maj. J. B. T., is apptd. to the medical charge of the jail and civil station of Jhelum, from the date on which he receives charge from Asst. surg. E. B. Gardiner. May 25.

CHRISTISON, Surg. A., M.D., civil surg. and principal, Agra med. school, is granted three months' priv. leave, from May 1.

COWAN, Dr. W., offieg. civil surg., Mandla, is tempy. apptd. to the civil medical charge of the Sagar dist. June 3.

DEANE.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated April 18, appointing Asst. surg. A. Deane to the tempy. med. charge of the 18th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. G. K. Poole, M.D., proceeded on sick leave.

EVERS.—Goruckpore station order, dated March 18, appg. Asst. surg. B. Evers, 18th N.I., to the med. charge of the detachment 4th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 1.

GARDINER, Asst. surg. F. B., is apptd. to the medical charge of the jail and civil station of Jhelum as a tempy. arrangement, from the date on which he received charge from Surg. G. C. Chesnave.

HENRY.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 20 last, apptg. Staff surg. J. J. Henry to take med. charge of the 21st hussars.

HOLMES, Asst. surg. A. P., M.D., 1st regt., Sikh inf., Dera Ismail Khan, is apptd. to the med. charge of the sanitarium of Sheekh Budin for the season of 1871.

KING, Asst. surg. G., M.B., app. superint. of the botanic gardens at the presy., to be also *ex officio* professor of botany in the Calcutta Medical College. May 31.

MCARTHUR, Asst. surg. A., M.B., 15th Madras N.I., at Nowgong, to proc. to Nagode, and relieve Asst. surg. T. Robinson, M.B., of the med. charge of the 6th Madras N.I.

MCCONNELL, Asst. surg. J. F. P., M.D., 13th N.I., to proc. to Julpigoree, to take med. charge of the 2nd N.I.

MCKINNON.—Kassaoli station order confd., dated April 3, app. Asst. surg. C. McKinnon, 20th hussars, to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Kassaoli, with effect from May 1.

O'NEILL, Asst. surg. C. J., 104th foot, to receive med. charge of the garrison cells, Allahabad, from Asst. surg. J. J. O'Grady, with effect from April 5.

RAYE, Asst. surg. D. O'C., M.D., garrison asst. surg., Fort William, to take med. charge. of 13th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

ROBINSON, Asst. surg. T., M.B., 6th Madras N.I., to proc. to Jubbulpore, and do duty with 21st N.I.

SEAMAN, Dr. A. B., civil surg., Roy Bareilly, is app. superint. of the jail of that dist., with effect from Dec. 21, 1870. No. 2,422.

WHITE.—Nowgong station order confd., dated April 3, app. Asst. surg. T. H. White, M.D., R.A., to the med. charge of the station cells, v. Ffolliott.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. R. A. DOBBIN, LATE 6TH REGIMENT EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

At a general Court Martial, at Moradabad, on March 2 (Col. S. Richards, President), Capt. R. A. Dobbin, of the late 6th regt. European inf., and doing duty with 32nd regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, in the camp of the head quarters wing of the 32nd regt. N.I., at Komaria, on the night of Dec. 17, 1870, been drunk and violent, and created a disturbance in camp.

2nd. In having quitted camp at Komaria, on Dec. 18, 1870, and remained absent from it, without permission, until Dec. 19, 1870.

The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

The proceedings of the Court have been approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala, the C. in C. in India. The name of Capt. Dobbin was to be struck off the returns of the army from the date on which the order of the C. in C. might be read to him, and a report of the same date was to be made to the adj. gen. by the officer commanding at Meerut.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PAY OF UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

Simla, May 15.—*No.* 441.—The practice of ncti fying in general orders the station at which an unemployed general officer, or an officer in receipt of colonel's allowance, is permitted to reside, and the pay office at which he will draw his pay, will be discontinued, and hereafter the notification in general order of the return of any such officer to India will be sufficient authority for the issue of his pay in this country from any military pay office on his producing his last pay certificate.

2. An officer, who has drawn his pay in any pay circle, desiring to change his place of residence beyond the limits of such circle, must apply to the paymaster for a last pay certificate, notifying at the same time the pay circle to which he desires to be transferred. The paymaster, when issuing the last pay certificate, will communicate the transfer to the paymaster of the circle to which the officer is proceeding, and from whom he will obtain his next pay on production of the last pay certificate. Each officer is required to report, on January 1, his place of residence, and to notify at once each change as it occurs to the Adjutant-general.

3. A general officer, wishing to reside in another presidency, should apply to the controller of military accounts of his own presidency, in order to the issue of instructions regarding the adjustment of his pay and allowances, while he may continue to reside out of the presidency to which he belongs.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE.

April 21.—*No.* 50.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that rule 3 under section XXXVI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code be struck out, and that the following rule be added as No. 3 to chapter 13 of that code:—"An officer permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it." This rule applies generally.

RETURN HOME OF THE 22ND BRIGADE R.A.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.—Instructions having been received for the head quarters and batteries of the 22nd brigade Royal Artillery to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers, artificers, and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies.

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the brigade to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their Presidency, but are not to be allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade or battery.

COLONEL STRACHEY, R.E.—THANKS OF GOVERNMENT.

The following resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

On the occasion of the departure from India of Col. Strachey, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council desires me to convey to that officer the thanks of the British Government for the valuable services he has rendered to British India during a long series of years, and more especially during his late tenure of the offices of inspector gen. of irrigation and Sec. to the Government of India in the P.W.D.

2. The Government of India is greatly indebted to Col. Strachey's exertions during his previous tenure of office, both as Under Secretary and Secretary, in regard to the measures taken for the prosecution of the great works of irrigation now in progress, and considers that his services, more recently rendered in completing the arrangements and perfecting the organisation of this branch of the P.W.D., deserve the highest acknowledgments of the Government of India. Col. Strachey has also the satisfaction of witnessing the progress made in designing and executing the many large works which have now been undertaken in all parts of the country.

3. In devising the means for the future extension of the railway system in India by direct Government agency, the Governor-General in Council has received from Colonel Strachey most valuable advice and assistance, and his Excellency in Council trusts that he will soon have the satisfaction of knowing that the works under this branch of the department are in as active progress as those designed for irrigation.

4. Besides these special services, H.E. in Council has to acknowledge the ready manner in which Colonel Strachey's great ability and untiring energy have ever been placed at the disposal of the Government, in the Legislative Council, and in many other ways both connected and unconnected with the Public Works Department.

5. H.E. in Council trusts that Col. Strachey's talents and experience may still be in some fitting manner made available to the interests of India; but if this should unfortunately not be possible, still he has already rendered such great services as to leave lasting marks of his brilliant official career in India, and to establish a permanent claim to the gratitude of the Government of this country.

6. Col. Strachey's services have been so conspicuous, his ability so rare, and his departure from India is such a loss to the public service, that the Gov. gen. in Council feels it proper to record his acknowledgments of these services in the form of a Resolution of the Government, to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Col. Strachey through the Secretary of State, and also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEGAL.—The following candidates are declared qualified for admission as Pleaders of Courts subordinate to Chief Court:—Messrs. H. Thompson and J. B. Mullins.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Local Educational Committee of the Azimgurh district:—Mr. H. M. Rogers, settlement officer; Mr. C. J. Sheridan, civil engineer.

CONSULAR.—The notification issued under date of Dec. 9, 1870, recognising the appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, has been cancelled by order dated May 26, 1871.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following assistant engineers attached to Northern (State) Railway, have passed colloquial examination in Hindoostance:—G. H. Thomas, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Ravee Bridge division. J. M. Campion, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Gujeranwala division. Mr. J. Y. Davidson, assistant engineer, attached to the Kanhan div. of the P.W.D., has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani; June 3. The following officers are reported by the Central Examination Committee to have passed in the subjects mentioned against their names at the examination held in May, viz.:—Mr. Robert Cornish, judicial officer, in Bengali, by the Lower Standard; he has still to pass in revenue by that standard. Mr. C. A. Fisher, Political officer, in Bengali, by the Higher Standard. Mr. F. C. Channing, assistant commissioner, with great credit; Mr. R. Clarke, assistant commissioner, with credit; Mr. W. Jenkyns, assistant commissioner; Mr. C. Bird, assistant commissioner, subject to further examination in the vernacular; Mr. G. W. Rivaz, assistant commissioner—by the Higher Standard. Lieut. R. Warburton, assistant commissioner; Lieut. C. F. Massy, assistant commissioner; Mr. G. Lewis, B.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner; Mr. C. E. Gladstone, assistant commissioner; Mr. T. Troward, assistant commissioner—by the Lower Standard.

OPIUM SALES.—Notice has been given that the sixth sale of opium, the provision of 1869-70, would be held at the Government Opium Saleroom, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on June 5, 1871, and would comprise 4,330 chests, viz.:—

	Chests.
Behar opium	2,665
Benares	1,665
Total	4,330

The general conditions of the sale now advertised are the same as usual. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The member in charge of the opium department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, July 6, 1871 ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
On or about Friday, Aug. 4, „ ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
On or about Monday, Sept. 4, „ ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
On or about Monday, Oct. 2, „ ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
On or about Thursday, Nov. 2. „ ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
On or about Monday, Dec. 4, „ ...	2,665 ...	1,665 ...	4,330
Total ...	15,990 ...	9,990 ...	25,980

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Private Terence Mulligan, of the 41st (Welsh) Regiment, was tried at a general court-martial at Mooltan, on April 4, for insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Mooltan, struck with his clenched fist Corporal Joseph Woolford, 41st Regiment, the said corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his duty. He was also charged with having, when a prisoner in the regimental cells, wilfully damaged one cot, the property of Government, to the amount of four annas, and a wall of cell to the amount of

six annas. The Court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of ten annas. Approved and confirmed. —At a district court-martial, at Shahjehanpore, on April 15 (Capt. W. H. Henzell, president), Passed Hospital Apprentice W. A. O'Meally, subordinate medical department, attached to 2nd battalion 1st Royals, was charged with having, on March 14, 1871, been drunk when on duty at the hospital, 2nd battalion (The Royal Regiment), at Shahjehanpore. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for one month, and also to be reduced thirty-six places on the list of hospital apprentices. The Commander-in-Chief remarks on the case—"Not confirmed, the sentence being inadequate to the offence committed. I therefore order Hospital Apprentice W. A. O'Meally to be dismissed the service."

TREASURE CHESTS.—It having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that in many instances captains of troops and companies have inadequate means of keeping their troop and compauy's money in security, his Excellency is pleased to direct that the commanding officer of every regiment shall at once arrange for having a strong chest made for the purpose. This chest will be fitted with as many boxes as there are troops or companies, each box to have the letter of the troop or company to which it belongs painted on it, and a lock of its own differing from all the other locks. The lid of the chest will be fitted with open bars or a grating, so that the sentries on relief may be able to hand over the number of boxes in the chest without the necessity of opening it. The chest will be placed in the quarter-guard, with the paymaster's treasure chest, under the same double sentries as are provided for the latter. The key of the chest will be in possession of the senior non-commissioned officer of the guard, who will not allow any non-commissioned officer to remove or open any box without a written order from the officer commanding the troop or company to which it belongs, which order should remain in his possession as a voucher. On the march the chest will be in charge of the paymaster's treasure-chest guard. The expense of the chest will be borne by officers commanding troops and companies in equal proportions.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during May, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, judge Small Cause Court, Hushiarpore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 1. Mr. E. W. Parker, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 1. Mr. W. E. Purser, officiating settlement officer, Montgomery, privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 1. Dr. R. Willmott, civil surgeon, Gurgaon, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 11. Lieut. H. M. M. Wood, assistant commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, privilege leave for two and a-half months, with effect from July 15. Capt. C. Beadon, assistant commissioner, Kassaoli, privilege leave for three months, with effect from April 21. Major C. V. Jenkins, officiating deputy commissioner, Syalkote, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 15. Mr. M. Macauliffe, assistant commissioner, Gujeranwala, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 1. Mr. F. D. Bullock, assistant commissioner, Mooltan, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 1. Mr. C. M. Burton, extra assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from July 1. Mr. G. Knox, officiating deputy commissioner, privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 1. Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra assistant commissioner, Rawalpindi, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 1. Major C. J. Goodby, 4th Punjab Cavalry, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to England, with effect from April 25. Capt. A. Vallings, 1st Punjab infantry, leave for thirty days, preparatory to furlough to Europe, with effect from April 25. Lieut. J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab cavalry, from Feb. 15 to April 20, to proceed to Calcutta, and study the native languages. Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawur division, privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. B. L. Forbes, probationer, 6th class, financial department, has been granted extension of leave for four months. The Rev. T. W. Homer, chaplain of Sagar, reported his departure from Bombay on May 6, per P. and O. steamship *Columbian*, on the six months' leave, on private affairs, granted him in Government notification No. 144, dated April 18. Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Major W. J. Morris, district superintendent of police, Sagar, from 25th inst., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. V. Berkeley, sub judge and judge of the Court of Small Causes at Agra, leave to Nov. 15, in extension. Mr. H. Vansittart, civil and sessions judge, Bareilly, two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 6 next. Mr. W. A. Howe, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Bulleeah sub division in the district of Ghazeepore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from May 15. Mr. E. Colvin, officiating magistrate and collector of Bareilly, one month's privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Capt. R. P. Davis, district superintendent of police, Chumparun, leave for three months. Colonel A. R. Thornhill, officiating governor general's agent, Moorshedabad, for one month, from June 1. Mr. T. G. Charles, officiating district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, for two months, from June 10. Capt. C. J. Pearse, Madras staff corps, deputy superintendent of the Kadoor district, Nagar division, Mysore, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, from April 24, to enable him to proceed to Madras with the view of obtaining a final medical certificate entitling to leave to Europe.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—Capt. G. Logan, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. Liston, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Jhansie division, N.W.P., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. A. Landon, general list, infantry, assistant engineer, P.W.D., N.W.P., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Surg. maj. D. McDonald, M.D., medical department, principal medical storekeeper to Government, for six months, from May 15, to the Kangra and Dhurmsalla Hills. Capt. E. Y. Walcott, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Durrung, Bengal, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major gen. J. Fordyce, R.A., commanding Sirhind division, for six months. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Bristow, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Punjab, for two years. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) S. F. Macmullen, cavalry, for twenty months. Lieut. col. F. E. Laing, for twenty months. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. G. D. Walker, Madras cav., adjutant, 1st cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, for twenty months, with effect from April 29, the date of his embarkation at Bombay. The following order, issued by the Governor-General, is confirmed :—Surg. C. Hatchell, medical department, to proceed to Europe. Capt. E. Wells, general list, cavalry, who was permitted to proceed to Europe for three months, has been allowed furlough for twenty months. Capt. C. J. Farquharson, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. G. J. Skinner, adjutant 3rd Bengal N.I., for two years. 2nd Capt. W. A. Liot, R.A., to Cashmere, to Oct. 13. Asst. surg. J. Anderson, R.A., to Murree, to Oct. 31. Local capt. W. C. Ormond, 5th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, Oct. 15. Lieut. A. W. Whitworth, 6th foot, to Murree, to Sept. 30. Capt. R. Biscoe, 19th foot, to Cashmere, to Sept. 28. Qrmr. M. Slattery, 38th foot, to Murree and the adjacent hills, to Oct. 31. E. Bruce, 39th foot, to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Major A. H. Wavell, 41st foot, to the Neilgherries and the hills north of Deyrah, to Aug. 15. Capt. R. W. Archibald, 58th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Ens. F. M. Maycock, 58th foot, to Calcutta, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. E. R. Bartleet, 78th foot, to England. Capt. E. E. Bond, staff corps, to Mussoorie, to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. Chambers, 5th lancers, to Murree, to Oct. 31. Coruet T. H. M. Kelly, 21st hussars, to Nov. 10, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Lieut. C. de J. Græme, 5th foot, to Murree or Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. W. R. Onslow, 12th foot, for six months. Major R. Sheil, 66th foot. Capt. C. M. Boswell, 104th foot, to remain in England for six months, in extension. Ens. W. S. Hamilton and Ens. A. T. Banon, 104th foot, to Calcutta, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. H. Beckley, 105th foot. Capt. A. Copland, staff corps, to Murree, to Oct. 31. Staff asst. surg. W. Johnston, M.D., British medical staff. Staff asst. surg. W. J. Campbell, British medical staff. Surg. T. B. Farncombe, Indian medical service, to Cashmere and the Kulu Valley, to Oct. 12. Brev. col. C. S. Bivar, cavalry, for six months, to the Neilgherries and Shevaroys. Capt. C. T. Caldecott, 76th foot, to Sept. 23, to the Neilgherries. Capt. R. W. Renshaw, 16th lancers, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Walford, 20th hussars, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. W. Ffolliott, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B., chief commissioner, Oude, preparatory leave for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate; the leave now granted is in lieu of the privilege leave for one month, which is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CADELL, W. M., acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of dist. to H. F. Clogstoun, acting head asst. coll., on May 20.

GARSTIN, J. H., coll. and mag. of South Arcot, assumed charge of dist. from C. W. Reade on May 23, to be a lay trustee of chaplain of Cuddalore.

MORRIS, G. L., coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over charge of dist. to W. M. Cadell, acting coll., on May 23.

ST. CLAIR, Hon. J. C., sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, resumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office from W. Wilson on May 27.

SHARKEY, W. C. H., tahsildar of Guntoor Kistna dist., to act as treasury dep. coll., Nellore, during absence of A. N. Row on leave, or until further orders. This appt. is in substitution of that of May 16.

WELD, M. R. acting cantou. mag. of Bellary, to act also as superint. of the jail at that station during absence of Capt. Macdougal on priv. leave, or until further orders, with effect from date on which he assumed charge.

WHITESIDE, W. S., acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, assumed charge of dist. from H. F. Clogstoun on May 23.

LOCAL FUND BOARDS.

Under Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Madras Local Fund Act, 1871, H.E. the Governor in Council appoints the undermentioned persons to be vice presidents and members of the Local Fund Boards of the several circles specified :—

F. J. V. Minchin, of Aska for the Chetterpore Circle, Ganjam dist.
Hon. Asst. surg. R. Huffton for the Chicacole Circle, Ganjam dist.
J. Fisher to be vice president for the Salem Circle, Salem dist.
L. Lemesle, coffee planter, Shevaroy Hill's, for the Salem Circle, Salem dist.
S. Wells, hon. asst. surg. and apoth. in charge, Remount Depot, Oossoor, for the Oossoor Circle, Salem dist.
Rev. Mr. Wollf for the Virdachellum Circle, South Arcot dist.

MILITARY.

BRIDGE—SIM.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 10th foot being posted on their recent prom. or app. to 2nd batts. of their regt. :—Lieut. Bridge and Ens. Sim. May 25.

BROMHEAD, Ensign G., 2nd batt. 24th foot, on sick leave at Madras, having been reported fit to return to duty, is ordered to rejoin the depot at Wellington. May 23.

GAHAGAN, Major A., staff corps, doing gen. duty, Dorundah, is app. offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 10th N.I., from date of Lieut. col. Kerr assuming offic. com. on departure of Col. Mainwaring.

GUNNING—HUNT.—Capt. J. C. Gunning, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Lieut. S. L. Hunt, staff corps, qrmr. 3rd N.I., acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during abs. of Mainwaring.

PURCHAS, Lieut. W. R., R.E., services placed, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, at the disp. of the chief comr. of Mysore, for employment as asst. engr. in that province. May 30.

WEST, Lieut. col. J. C., S.C.; the leave to sea granted to this officer is commuted to leave in India. [Force.

WILLIAMSON, Acting dep. insp. gen. W., is posted to offic. in Nagpore

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. R. Ranken, S.C., supt. of Govt. School of Industry, Jubulpore, arrived at Bombay on May 3.

Major G. J. D. Heath, S.C., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, arrived at Madras on May 20.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE C. IN C.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following apps. on H.E.'s personal staff (May 22):—

Lieut. col. G. T. Gough, half-pay late cav. dep., to be mil. sec.

Capt. J. M. Kerr, cadre 3rd L.C., to be A.D.C.

Major W. St. Hill, unattached, to be A.D.C. (acting).

BREVET.

The following promotions are made by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Inf. gen. list.—Lieuts. R. P. Blake, F. Smalley, G. Godfrey, and F. H. Winterbotham, to be captains, from May 29.

REMOVALS, &c.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major A. H. Cooke, S.C., to general duty at Madras.

Capt. J. F. T. Sherman, S.S., to attached 7th N.I.

Lieut. G. Godfrey, 2nd wing sub., 41st N.I., from offic. adjt. 28th N.I. to offic. adjt. 16th N.I.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS.

May 30.—The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Capt. J. C. Gunning, S.C., sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major R. Q. Mainwaring, acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, or until further orders.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, S.C., qrmr. 3rd regt. N.I., acting sub. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to act as sub. asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major F. Hodgson, M.S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from May 20.

MEDICAL.

ANDREWS, Surg. C. A., to act as zillah surg. and supt. of jail at Chingleput during the abs. of Surg. major Clementson on leave.

HALLETT, Lieut. W. H., R.A., acting supt. of the central jail at Salem, is admitted to the Madras S.C., from March 29.

KING, Surg. H., chemical examiner, assumed charge of the Assay Office from Dr. Graham on May 29.

MAYER, Asst. surg. H. C., is re-admitted on the estab. from April 24, the date of his arrival at Madras, subject to his having been granted an extension of leave by the Secy. of State beyond the period specified in G.O.G. May 10, and to his producing the usual perm. to return to duty on the expiration of such further leave.

SPENCER.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. C. H. Spencer are placed at the disp. of the chief comr., Mysore, for tempy. employ. as civ. surg.

VAN SOMEREN, Surg. major W. J., municipal comr., 1st div., to be an official visitor of the lock hosps. at Madras, in the room of Surg. major C. J. Rogers, proc. to Burmah.

EXAMINATION.—Mr. J. R. Thomas, B.A., head master of the Cannanore Normal School, has passed the prescribed educational test in Malayalam.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. T. Longley, collector and magistrate of Salem, one month's privilege leave, from or after July 1. The Rev. J. Gorton, M.A., commissary of the diocese, privilege leave for two months from June 2. Mr. J. B. Pennington, acting subsecretary, Board of Revenue, for two months, on or after the 1st June next, under sections 3, 6, and 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Col. F. J. B. Priestley, superintendent of revenue survey, for three months. Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, executive engineer of the 4th grade, leave for one month, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—2nd Capt. G. Blunt, royal engineers, doing duty sappers and miners, to Bombay. Major F. F. R. Bishop, staff corps, general duty, Secunderabad, for four months, to Neilgherries. Lieut. A. R. Bodham-Whetham, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to England. Surg. major D. Mackenzie, medical department, medical charge 2nd N.I., to Madras. Major gen. R. Shurruck, of the infantry, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, on residue of furlough to Europe (two years and seventeen days) under the Regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras. The Government of the Straits' Settlements has granted Capt. D. T. Hatchell, of the Madras staff corps, police magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests of Province Wellesley, leave of absence for six months, with effect from April 14. Vet. surg. W. J. Masters, D brigade royal horse artillery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, M.D., V.C., 2nd battalion 24th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Brevet col. C. S. Bivar, cavalry, doing general duty at Secunderabad, for six months, from May 25, or date of departure, to Neilgherries and Shevaroys, on private affairs. Capt. C. T. Caldecott, 76th foot, from June 23 to Sept. 23, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Capt. A. R. Kenney, cavalry general list, acting interpreter 16th lancers, for fifteen days in extension of privilege leave, from May 27, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CHAPMAN, Hon. F. S., has been app. president of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination. May 31.

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., mag. F.P. in the Khandeish dist., to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police by the said Act. May 30.

DUCAT, Capt. W. M., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Aden, from Capt. A. T. Mander, R.E. May 1.

HANCOCK, Capt. G. E., received charge of his office as acting asst. resident, Baroda. May 16.

RAWLE, Lieut. H. A., R.A., supernum. asst. superint., Southern Maratha country, rev. survey, having passed the prescribed deptl. examinations, and also the interpreter's examination in Marathi, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint., from May 3.

ROSS, Major E. C., joined his app. of political agent at Muscat. May 8.

STRIP, Mr. J., has been app. to act as asst. coll. of customs, Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Cary, on three months' priv. leave.

WEST, R., Esq., app. to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on May 13.

WHITWORTH, G. C., C.S., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Broach.

PROMOTIONS, FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the forest dept. (May 20):—

Mr. W. Williams to be an asst. consvr., 2nd grade.

Mr. S. Muller to be an asst. consvr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger to be an asst. consvr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. E. Hilliard to be an asst. consvr., 3rd grade.

Mr. C. A. Morphew to be an asst. consvr., 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Scannell to be an asst. consvr., 3rd grade, continuing to act as asst. supt. of police, Khandeish.

Mr. R. Oliphant to be a probationary asst. consvr., 3rd grade, and posted to Dharwar.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Bombay Castle, May 26.—The following officers are appointed commissioners under the Income Tax Act, XII., in the Sattara collectorate:—

Mr. R. B. Worthington, actg. 1st asst. coll.

Mr. J. K. Spence, actg. 2nd asst. coll.

Mr. D. Cowasjee, dist. dep. coll.

MILITARY.

BEAMISH, Major E. S., acting 3rd class, to act as 2nd class comsy. of ordnance, from May 2, v. Spring, proceeded on furl. to Europe.

FORBETT, Ens. F. H., 59th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 6th regt. N.I., to be qrmr. May 31.

GREEN, Col. Sir W. H. R., C.B., K.C.S.I., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona, with effect from June 1.

HICKMAN, Major D. H., staff corps, performed the duties of brig. major, Aden, from March 23 to April 1.

SYLVESTER.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated April 27, app. Surg. major Sylvester to act as staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, with effect from the 20th idem.

TARLETON.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 254, of 1871, Senior Barrackmaster Tarleton was posted to the Mhow Circle, and travelled on duty by rail and dak, at the public expense. No. 336.

TEED, Cornet T., 2nd Dragoon Guards, acting sub asst. comy. gen., is app. to the Bombay S.C., from Dec. 15, 1869. To have the rank of lieut. from Dec. 15, 1869. No. 396.

WALKER, Lieut. T., E. brig. R.H.A., to be adjt., performing the duties of qrmr., in addition to his own, as a temp. measure, with effect rom May 12.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. Blunt, R.E., doing duty with the Madras sappers and miners, for twenty months. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals E. S. Tribe, Madras medical establishment, for six months. Col. E. Grant, staff corps, 2nd in command 13th N.I., for six months. Surg. J. E. Dickinson, Madras medical establishment, for two years. Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, assistant in the Geographical Survey of India, for fifteen months. Mr. W. Fenner, conservator of forests in Scinde, for eighteen months, together with subsidiary leave for ten days, from May 17.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Burnet, 83rd

regiment, for ten days, from May 27, on privilege leave. Lieut. Kirkwood, 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, for ten days, from date of departure, on privilege leave. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals E. S. Tribe, Madras medical establishment, for six months, under the Regulations of 1854. Col. E. Grant, staff corps, 2nd in command 13th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. J. E. Dickinson, Madras medical establishment, for two years. Lieut. A. S. Woolley, D baty. 9th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Asst. surg. A. Royle, E baty. 9th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Asst. surg. C. White, D baty. 20th brig. R.A., from date of departure, overland. Lieut. R. Rogers, 62nd foot, from date of departure, overland. Capt. W. C. Strickland, 83rd foot, from date of departure. Lieut. W. H. Trench, 1st batt., 2nd foot, from date of departure, overland. Qrmr. W. Mackie, from date of departure, overland. Ensign A. N. MacRae, 1st batt. 8th foot, to remain in England until the sailing of the first troopship next season. Colonel J. Dwyer, 1st battalion 18th foot, from date of departure, overland. Lieut. C. E. G. Burr, 1st batt. 17th foot, from date of departure. Col. W. A. Fyers, C.B., 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade, from date of departure. Capt. H. P. P. Phelips, E baty. 9th brigade R.A., from April 22 to Oct. 21. Lieut. L. Gye, F baty. 18th brigade R.A., from April 21 to July 20. Qrmr. M. Robinson, 18th brigade R.A., from April 25, 1871, to April 24, 1872. Surg. T. J. Murphy, 22nd brigade R.A., from date of departure. Cornet J. H. Peckham, 3rd Hussars, to Matheran, from May 21 to June 20, in extension. Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., from date of departure. Major J. Galbraith, 66th foot, to Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Madras, from June 7, for one month, on private affairs, in extension. Col. E. M. McGregor, commandant, 2nd regt. L.C., for one month, from date of departure, to Aboo.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEVERLEY—At Calcutta, May 24, wife of H. Beverley, C.S., daughter.
BETT—At Madras, May 31, wife of Lieut. col. H. J. Bett, staff corps, son.
BUSHBY—At Dum Dum, May 24, wife of Capt. C. M. Bushby, 11th regt., daughter.
CORNER—At Madras, June 1, wife of A. M. Corner, son.
CRAYDEN—At Simla, May 27, wife of Fred. Crayden, son.
CULLEN—At Lahore, May 22, wife of E. D. S. Cullen, daughter.
CULPEPER—At Russelcondah, May 7, wife of J. E. Culpeper, Govt. Tel. dept., son.
CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, N.W.P., May 24, wife of Lieut. A. Cunningham, R.E., son.
DENHAM—At Howrah, May 29, wife of C. H. Denham, son.
FFORDE—At Dohad, Punch Mahals, June 2, wife of A. Brownlow Fforde, asst. supt., revenue survey and assessment, son.
GALLOWAY—At Secunderabad, Deccan, May 29, wife of Capt. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th L.C., daughter.
GANDON—At Chinchpoogly, May 31, wife of Charles Gandon, daughter.
GERDES—At Nungumbaucum, June 1, wife of Albert Gerdes, daughter, stillborn.
HARRINGTON—June 1, wife of L. Harrington, of a daughter.
HASLETT—At Punjab, May 20, wife of W. Haslett, dist. superint. of police, daughter.
HOLLWAY—At Calcutta, May 20, wife of J. Hollway, Dowlutpore Concern, Tirhoot, daughter.
LINTON—At Calcutta, May 24, wife of W. Linton, daughter.
MAISEY—At Simla, May 27, wife of Col. F. C. Maisey, judge advocate gen.'s dept., daughter.
MOORE—At Madras, June 1, wife of W. H. Moore, superint. of the C.M.S. Press, Cottayan, Travancore, son. [Gregor, son.
MURRAY-MACGREGOR.—At Murree, May 17, wife of A. C. Murray MacOLIPHANT—At Haupper Stud Depot, May 22, wife of G. A. Oliphant, R.A., son.
POWLETT—At Bhurtpore, Rajpootana, wife of Capt. P. Powlett, Bengal S.C., offic. political agent, daughter.
QUEANY—At Deesa, May 22, wife of Baty. Qrmr. serg. G. Queany, E. baty. 9th brig., R.E., three daughters.
REYNOLDS—At Umritsur, May 11, wife of H. A. Reynolds, daughter.
RICHTSTEIG—At Simla, May 27, wife of C. T. Richtsteig, daughter.
ROBERTSON—At New Town, Madras, June 16, wife of Sub condr. G. Robertson, gun carriage manufactory, son.
SHEPHERD—At Palmacottah, Tinnevelly, May 21, wife of F. S. Shepherd, R.E., daughter. [Travancore Govt., daughter.
WARNER—At Quilon, May 18, wife of A. J. Warner, overseer D.P.W.,
WOODFALL—At Negapatam, May 22, wife of J. Woodfall, G. S. I. Railway, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAMFORD—MAY.—At Mangalore, May 24, J. Bamford, Govt. Tele. Dept., to Harriett, daughter of G. May.
BARTLEY—KYTE.—At Mazagon, June 1, A. Bartley to Cecilia H. Kyte.
COOK—HOLE.—At Vepery, May 29, J. H. Cook, Madras Revenue Survey, to Sophia H., daughter of the late C. Hole, of Ebberly, Torrington, North Devon.
CUTLER—KNOX.—At Cawnpore, May 23, Sub condr. J. G. Cutler, ord. dept., to Mary E. Knox.
ENEVER—LAWSON.—At Bombay, June 1, C. Enever to Glorianne E., [to Mary J. Johnson.
daughter of L. Lawson.
HANSON—JOHNSON.—At Sonapore, May 27, C. Hanson, sub engr., P.W.D.,
LIARDET—DOWKER.—At Ootacamund, May 10, Capt. C. A. Liardet, M.S.C., to Henrietta A., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. H. Dowker, of the Madras Army.
O'CALLAGHAN—HAMILTON.—At Lahore, May 22, J. J. H. O'Callaghan, to Emma L., daughter of the late G. Hamilton, H.E.I.C.S.
PEARSON—MCMULLEN.—At Sonapore, May 29, William Pearson, asst. wharfinger, customs' dept., to Caroline G. McMullen.
SWINDEN—MORE.—At Allahabad, May 26, H. W. Swinden, to Ellen F., daughter of J. T. S. More.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Calcutta, May 29, R. B. Andrews, barrister-at-law, aged 27.
ASHDOWN—At 17, Church-gate-street, May 31, Edward F., son of Perronett G. and Annie Ashdown, aged 2 months.
BROOKS—At Parell, June 3, Harry B. P., sone of J. Brooks, aged 19 months.
BYRON—At Rangoon, May 15, Susan A., wife of Capt. Byron, 10th Regt.
CHUES—At Lahore, May 24, M., wife of Ens. Chues, army commissariat.
DESMAZURES—At Lucknow, May 23, Louis Desmazures, aged 43.
DIRKSY — At Cochin, wife of P. S. Dirksy, late master attendant of Cochin, aged 69.
EGAN—At Belgaum, May 27, Mrs. E. Egan, schoolmistress.
GLASS—At Calcutta, May 29, W. W. Glass, late of Hookharah Factory, Moorshedabad, aged 58.
GREETHAM—At Saharunpore, May 26, wife of R. T. Greetham, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway staff, aged 24.
HART—At Madras, May 23, R. C. Hart, aged 65.
LEA—At Madras, May 21, infant daughter of R. Lea, aged 4 months.
MCBARNET—At Kalka, May 24, W. McBarnet, aged 69.
MCNEILL—On board the steamship *Martaban* (Bombay Harbour), May 28, D. McNeill, assistant agent, Scinde Railway, Kurrachee, aged 31.
MENZIES—At Oomrowtee, June 3, son of Major H. C. Menzies, M.S.C.
METZGER—At Egmore, May 28, Julie, daughter of the Rev. G. J. Metzger, Free Church of Scotland Mission.
MITCHELL—At Haupper, N.W.P. May 23, W. P. Mitchell, head acct., stud office, Haupper.
NICHOLETTS—At Calcutta, May 15, Richard C., son of the late Major W. H. Nicholetts, Bengal army.
PARKER—At the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, May 30, Ernest W. C., son of Charles and Lucy Parker, aged 1 year.
PARRY—At Mussoorie, May 26, wife of Lieut. W. Parry, aged 61.
PURCELL—At Simlah, May 27, Lieut. E. R. Purcell, 12th regt.
SAVI—At Mussoorie, Charles A., son of James D. Savi, sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr, aged 1 year.
SHEPHERD—At Palamcottah, May 23, Paulina, daughter of F. S. Shepherd, R.E., aged 36 hours.
SHERLOCK—At Etawah, May 26, George Southby, son of T. T. Sherlock, civil surg., aged 7 months.
STEWART—At Cawnpore, May 29, Amelia, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, aged 5 months.
STUART—At Saint Thome, Madras, May 23, Edwin S. Hiscox, son of Capt. S. Stuart, M.A., aged 49.
TAYLOR—At Madras, May 29, Marian J. M., daughter of Lieut. col. C. W. Taylor, staff corps, aged 1.
VAUGHAN—At Palaveram, May 19, wife of H. Vaughan, of the Cuddapah survey party, aged 24.
WALTON—V. W., superint. 3rd div. Persian Telegraph Dept.
WATSON—At Goolburga, May 24, Arthur P. P., son of C. Watson, station-master, G.I.P. Railway, aged 4.
WEIGHTMAN—At Kamptee, May 29, Charles H., son of Commissariat Staff serg. W. Weightman, aged 3 months.
WEST—At Kolapore, May 27, Charles F. M., son of Capt. E. W. West, asst. political agent, aged three months.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. Green, the celebrated shipowners, so long known for their passenger ships *via* the Cape of Good Hope to India, are about to enter the field of competition opened by the Suez Canal. Though late in coming to this decision, the delay has enabled them to avoid the objections made to some of the steamers employed in the Canal trade, and which have, to a certain extent, rendered this route unpopular. Their first ship, the *Viceroy*, has been designed specially to meet the new conditions imposed upon all vessels seeking to carry on with success the direct passenger and cargo traffic between this country and India. It is sought in the *Viceroy*, to combine with good speed and capacity for carrying, such accommodation for passengers as the nature of the voyage demands. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 320 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 31 feet; height between decks, 8 feet; tonnage, 2,225; draft of water (loaded), 20 feet. She will be driven by engines by Messrs. Ravenhill and Co., the well-known makers, on the combined principle, with one high and one low pressure cylinder working up to 1,200-horse-power. She is built under special survey, and will class 100 A1 at Lloyds. She will be rigged with three masts, and her canvas will be chiefly fore and aft, thereby avoiding the great drawback experienced by square-rigged ships when steaming head to wind. A large saloon on deck amidships, in addition to one below, is fitted for the accommodation of a hundred first-class passengers, and these, together with the sleeping cabins, being placed before the engines, will secure thorough ventilation and avoid the heat, annoyances, and vibration experienced in cabins abaft the engines. It will be observed that this arrangement places the passengers in the centre, and consequently steadiest, part of the ship. Messrs. Greens' name will doubtless be considered a sufficient guarantee that all the internal details of the ship will be carried out in a thoroughly liberal and efficient manner. The *Viceroy* will be commanded by Captain J. H. Taylor, late of the *Renown*, and is to leave for Madras and Calcutta on the 25th September next.

Home.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met on the 24th ult., and heard Indian appeals.

(Present—The LORDS JUSTICES, Sir J. COLVILE, Sir J. NAPIER, and Sir L. PEEL.)

LALLA BUNSEEDHAR V. THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the late Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Agra, dated January 24, 1861, which affirmed a decree of the Civil Court of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces, dated June 18, 1858. The appellant had been surety for one Sree Kisben Chowbey (deceased), the late treasurer of the Mirzapore Collectorate, who was alleged to be a defaulter to the Government of Rs. 60,358 (46,847 principal and 13,511 interest), and for whom the appellant had been security.

The case was opened by Sir Roundell Palmer. The appeal, which had been pending for a number of years, was to reverse the decisions mentioned, on the ground that evidence had been improperly received by the two Courts, and that it had not been proved that the deficiency was caused through embezzlement or misappropriation on the part of Sree Kisben or any other person for whom the appellant had given bonds or was liable as surety.

The appeal was decided on the 27th ult. The question was whether the appellant was liable to the Government as surety for one Sree Kushen Chowdry, deceased, who was a treasurer to the collectorate, and was alleged to be a defaulter to upwards of 46,000 rupees. After counsel on both sides had been heard, Lord Justice Mellish pronounced judgment; he said their lordships recommended the appeal be dismissed with costs.

The appeal KURALLE PERSAND MISR *v.* AMURTORAM HAJRA was on Wednesday dismissed with costs.

The appeal case ANUNDOMOYEE DOSSEE *v.* DHONENDRO CHUNDER was heard and adjourned.

On Thursday the case of ANUNDOMOYEE DOSSEE *v.* DHONENDRO CHUNDER came before the Committee for judgment. It was an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, and related to the purchase of some property under a decree, and the Statute of Limitations was raised in the litigation. The appeal had been some years pending. Their lordships were of opinion that the judgment of the Court below was right, and, therefore, the present appeal would be dismissed with costs.

The future sittings will not take place until after the long vacation, when they will be conducted, under the new Act, by a special bench of judges. Considerable progress has been made by the Judicial Committee with the eighty-six appeals set down for hearing in the last month, but there are still far too many cases pending to satisfy the people of India.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The meeting which closed the session on Monday evening, the 26th ult., and which was held in the Hall of the University of London, discussed two papers by the Oriental travellers, Captain Harcourt and Major Sladen. The papers were read after the reading of a letter from Sir R. Murchison, giving Dr. Kirk's views of Livingstone's position as communicated in a recent letter from Zanzibar, dated April 30 last. The communication of Captain A. F. P. Harcourt was on the districts of Kooloo, Lahoul, and Spiti, in Northern India; the second paper read being by Major Sladen on an exploration between the Irrawady and South-western China. Major Sladen's paper was founded on the official narrative, published by him, of an expedition recently made for the purpose of exploring the trade route from India to China, *via* Bhamo. Major Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay, on the occasion of the second Treaty being ratified between the British Government and the King of Burmah, seized upon the opportunity to obtain the consent of the King to the despatch of a party of British officers to explore the whole caravan route between the upper waters of the Irrawady and the South-western confines of Hunan. The King's consent to the expedition being accorded, the travellers proceeded on their journey, but considerable delay occurred at the outset in crossing the Kakhyen hills. The opposition of the tribes, however, proved in one sense advantageous, as it enabled Major Sladen to obtain considerable information about the Kakhyens, who, holding the hills, must always form an important element in any scheme for re-opening the route. The travellers afterwards succeeded by the direct encouragement and support of the Panthay Government in advancing as far as Momein, the frontier town of Hunan. The results of the exploration proved (vide report of Mr. Gordon, the engineer officer) that between Bhamo and Momein no physical difficulties of any kind existed to the construction either of a good road, of a tramway, or of a railway. The visit of Major Sladen and his party having proved that no insuperable difficulties presented themselves to political and commercial relations with the China frontier towns, it was the present object to follow up the expedition by sending a British agent to Bhamo to strengthen the favourable impressions made there on behalf of the peaceful aims of British commerce.

The discussion which followed the reading of the two papers was participated in by Sir Donald McLeod, the late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab (who spoke elucidatory of points in Captain Harcourt's paper on Northern India), and the following gentlemen, viz., Sir Arthur Phayre, General Fytche (Commissioner of British Burmah), Colonel H. Yule, Mr. T. T. Cooper (author of the work "A Journey through Western China towards India"), Sir John Bowring, and others. Sir Arthur Phayre's great and officially acquired knowledge of Burmah contributed information on the subject of the Burman frontier which bore directly on Sladen's expedition to Bhamo. Mr. T. T. Cooper's reminiscences of his travels in Western China to Yunan enabled him to speak from experience on the advantage of the re-opening of the old caravan route between Burmah and Hunan.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance resumed its sittings on Friday, the 23rd ult., Mr. Grant Duff occupying the chair, in the absence of Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. W. R. Cassels, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, gave evidence on the Indian tariff, showing that it would be feasible, and would not be injurious to revenue, to abolish all duties, both export and import, in India if, in lieu thereof there was an additional 10 per cent. put on the land-tax, the productiveness of the land being such that it could very well bear additional taxation. Reviewing the existent duties weighing upon trade and commerce in Bombay, he instanced the export duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods, and 5 per cent. on yarns as objectionable. The duties on grain were felt to be oppressive in some parts of the Western Presidency. A petition to the Legislative Council of Bombay, emanating from the merchants of Bombay and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, had complained of high duties, and this petition represented that in some instances the imposts were as high as 14 per cent. In the case of oils and other seeds, the duties were oppressive. Protective duties were no longer necessary in India now that there was no limitation to commercial operations. Where practicable, he advised that the same means should be adopted in India as in America for facilitating traffic—viz., by cheapening transport. In the present incomplete state of the railway system, the cotton had often to be carried for hundreds of miles on the backs of bullocks, and on lumbering native carts without springs. The expenses of this mode of carriage were very great. In Berar it was cent. per cent. cost on the value of the cotton carried. Means were at hand for cheapening carriage. There was the Berar Railway and the improvements going on in the navigation of the Godavery River, also the coal discoveries.

The witness next referred to the home manufactures of the Bombay Presidency, and said they had latterly so much increased as to render the people to some extent independent of exports of manufactured goods. There were now as many as twelve cotton-mills at work in different parts of the Presidency, employing a large amount of labour in working in all about 2,000 looms. The increased duties imposed by Mr. Wilson in 1862 of 10 per cent. on exports of piece goods, and 5 per cent. on yarns, had first occasioned the establishment of cotton-mills. The agricultural resources of Western India were rich in the extreme, only requiring improved modes of irrigation, agriculture, cheapness of transit, &c., to be rendered much more productive. The witness referred to the commerce of Bombay, and produced statistical returns to show that the trade of Bombay had become in late years larger even than that of the Bengal Presidency. The latest return showed that the amount of the trade of Bombay had been £24,000,000 sterling in 1869-70, against £21,000,000 sterling, which was the amount of the trade of Bengal in 1869-70.

Mr. William Maitland, formerly a partner in the Calcutta firm of Mackillup, Stuart and Co., was next called and examined on opium revenue. He stated that in the course of fourteen years' mercantile experience he had paid great attention to the opium traffic. He had advised the appointment of a commission by the Bengal Government to ascertain the real extent of the opium cultivation now going on in China, the commission to be composed of merchants acquainted with the Indian opium trade, who should proceed to China and there carry on their inquiries on the spot. The witness said he considered the opium revenue was now in a very precarious condition, especially as it had been ascertained by careful analysis that the Chinese drug was very little, if at all, inferior to that produced at Patna. He was opposed to Customs duties generally, but particularly so to the export duty on rice, which was rapidly destroying the rice-trade of Calcutta and British Burmah. He had no objection to an income-tax of two per cent., provided it was not levied on too low a rate of income. Neither did he object to a salt-tax, which he regarded very much in the light of a poll-tax. It was the only tax that touched the poorest classes, and all classes ought to contribute something to the public treasury. In the event of export duties being abolished, the deficit thus caused might be made good by a succession duty, but the witness admitted that he had not read Sir Henry Main's paper pointing out the extreme difficulty of imposing such a duty. Mr. Maitland was further of opinion that tea-culture was only in its infancy, and would in time assume gigantic proportions. At the present time the annual export was estimated at

about 16,000,000 lbs., but eventually a sufficient quantity of tea might be obtained from India to supply all Europe. In the meantime, the planters formed a sort of garrison, but in reply to Sir Charles Wingfield the witness admitted that in ordinary times the tea plantations rather encouraged inroads from frontier tribes than furnished the means of resisting aggression; still, in a general rebellion the planters would render good service. Reverting to the subject of opium, Mr. Maitland thought it desirable to throw open the poppy cultivation to private enterprise, as Government was always an expensive producer and manufacturer. In any case the Government ought to reduce the rate now paid to ryots, who received more than their fair share of the profits of cultivation. The witness added that the income-tax falls chiefly on persons who do not pay land-tax.

The committee met again on Tuesday (A. S. Ayrton, Esq., in the chair), when Major Champain, Royal Engineers, who had superintended the construction of the Indo-European Telegraph through Persia, was examined. He explained in what manner the Government of India had associated itself with a public company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, in constructing and maintaining a telegraph line through Persia. The line, having been made, had not proved profitable as a speculation. More than a million sterling had been paid by the Government for the line. Mr. W. T. Thornton, of the Public Works Department, India office, had penned a minute, in which he advocated the giving up, or selling, the line. But although it had paid nothing to revenue, and had, in fact, been worked at a dead loss during the last four years, it had commenced well, and in the first three years of its existence had paid a dividend of ¾ per cent, or rather more. It was anticipated that the line would pay ultimately. The expenses of the line were greater considerably in comparison with receipts in the last year than in the previous two years. The expenditure in 1869 was £63,000 against receipts £56,000. We had made no preparation to renew the contract with Persia, which would expire in 1872. The line was certainly important as binding our political relations with Persia. The line had been supplied with stores by open contract—the lowest tender was taken. The original charges for messages by the Indo-European line were as high as £4. 10s. and £5. 1s. [The uniform through charges of all the Indian lines have now been arranged as follows:—To Persia, £1. 16s.; to Kurrachee, £3. 3s. 9d. and £4. 0s. 6d.; to India (west or east of Chittagong), £3. 14s. and £4. 14s.] It would not be possible to reduce working expenses lower than £62,000 a-year. They expected to improve the receipts by falling in with the present enhanced uniform scales of charges. The military and business communications of the Abyssinian war had been carried on through this line.

Mr. W. T. Thornton, Secretary of the Public Works Department, India Office, had advised the Government's withdrawal from their Persian line, as there was now in existence a Turkish line which competed with it. But had we withdrawn, the Persian Government could not have maintained the line themselves. Why the Government did not withdraw from it was, first, there being no one else to carry it on; secondly, the importance of the line as cementing our political relations with the Shah. The British Government had communicated with the Turkish Government, and had carried on some correspondence relating to their line between Bagdad and Bussorah. It was concerning the extension to the Port of Kurrachee, which was required. The Turkish Telegraph runs from Constantinople to Bagdad and Bussorah. It was this line that had been found so untrustworthy, in consequence of its passing through country occupied by turbulent tribes. It was in consequence of the insecurity of the Turkish Telegraph that the Indo-European had been undertaken. A discussion ensued respecting a sum of 9s. 6d. that the Indo-European Telegraph Company charged upon messages from one place to another in India. The charge was the same under certain circumstances, whether the message was to the "next door" or from Calcutta to Bombay. The Government had been at so great a cost for the line that it kept up its charges. The 9s. 6d. was received by the company and accounted for to the Government. It lately been taken over by the Government, who were therefore now entirely responsible for the charge. Witness next gave some information respecting the telegraph contracts, stores, and the mode of constructing the line. The cables had originally been laid in a very rough and insecure fashion which had led to large expenses for repairs.

Major Champain on being recalled mentioned that a liberal offer had been made by a Persian nobleman or gentleman to import any amount of stores required by the Indo-European Telegraph at his own expense rather than the line should be given up.

The Committee resumed its sitting on Friday. Kazi Shahabudin, formerly Deputy Collector in Gazerat, gave evidence on the pressure of the land assessments in the Western Presidency upon the people. His panacea for the evils of over taxation was the redemption of the land tax, and he would apply the proceeds of the money paid to the reduction of the Indian debt. He stated that the interior of the country could and ought to be made more productive by the encouragement of agriculture and a free system of irrigation. He thoroughly approved of Sir D. Macleod's proposition of Consultative Councils, "whereby the wants and wishes of the people—wants better known than cared for—could be communicated to those capable and willing to attend to them." By such means the confidence of the people might be gained and the amelioration needed secured. The poor agriculturists of Western India were harassed with taxes, duties, and cesses they could not afford to pay. These ought to be removed at once if you desired to obtain their confidence. After liberating the natives from excessive taxation the next step would be to introduce State-protected education, which was the course to pursue to facilitate the social progress and material wealth of India.

Miscellaneous.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, July 3, there will be a meeting of the East India Association at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, to discuss Sir Bartle Frere's address on "The Means of Ascertaining Public Opinion in India."

BREECHLOADERS.—We understand Sir Joseph Whitworth, just as the Artillery authorities have abandoned breech-loading guns, because of defective mechanism in fuse and breech-loading, in want of power, &c., has made a breech-loader of immense power and great simplicity, which he expects to establish an incontestable supremacy over the new muzzle-loaders.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

PRIZE ESSAY.—The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution has been awarded to Lieutenant H. W. L. Hime, R.A., for his prize essay on "The Duties and Position of Artillery." Lieutenant Hime passed into the corps from the Royal Military Academy in June, 1860, having received his earlier education at Trinity College, Dublin. He is the author of "The Mobility of Field Artillery, Past and Present," and of some other kindred works.

DEPOTS.—Officers commanding regiments having depots of corps in India attached thereto, and the officers Commanding Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, and the Depot Battalion at Chatham, have been requested to furnish to the Adjutant-General, not later than the 15th instant, a nominal return, on the form (appendix A), of all privates who will be under twenty years of age on 1st December next. This order does not apply to the following corps, to which drafts will not be sent:—20th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, 38th Foot, 3rd Battalion 60th Foot, 79th Foot, 104th Foot, 105th Foot, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. —*Broad Arrow.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the East Indian Railway Company for the half-year ending 31st December last has been issued. The gross receipts in that period were £1,193,413. 12s. 5d., against £1,125,719. 8s. 8d. in the corresponding half-year; and the net earnings were £666,136. 8s. 11d., against £613,841. 6s. 9d. The guaranteed interest for the half-year amounted to £672,199. 15s. 3d., and would have been more than provided for by the net earnings, which, but for the charge for Indian income-tax, would have been £688,596. 19s. 8d.; as it is, the net earnings only fall short of the interest by £6,063. 6s. 4d. The revenue account of the Jubbulpore line shows that the gross receipts for the half-year were £52,999. 19s., against £53,789. 16s. 4d. in the corresponding half-year; while the net earnings were £9,035. 13s. 7d., against £1,712. 10s. 3d.

SUEZ CANAL.—A correspondent in the *Times* writes to say that if there be twenty-six feet of water in the Suez Canal, as stated by Sir D. Lange, that at any rate a ship of his has grounded in coming through, her draught being 17½ feet forward, and 20½ feet aft. This sounds a rather strange statement, when we are continually hearing of the safe and rapid passages of so many larger vessels. But when we come to read the letter of the captain of this steamer, which is also printed, we confess we are hardly so much surprised at his painful experience. "Thirty-one times," says he, "we grounded in the Canal, out of which four times *athwart*." Now, we never understood that the Canal was of such dimensions as to admit of a vessel steaming through broadside on. Another part of the letter speaks of the pilot having stuck her on shore. There must have been excessive bungling somewhere. All canals have limits, and the Suez is not an exception.—*Asiatic.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June* 26.—THE ARMY BILL.—Notice was given of the terms of Mr. Graves's resolution, to be moved on the third reading of the Army Bill. It was to the effect that since the Bill has been narrowed to a single object, the House is unwilling to commit itself prematurely to a large expenditure known and unknown, and awaits from the Government a mature and comprehensive scheme which will place our military system on a sound and economical basis.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *June* 27.—THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF BENGAL.—Lord LYVEDEN presented a petition from six hundred zemindars, talookdars, putneedars, and others interested in permanently settled estates in the Presidency of Fort William, East Indies, complaining of a despatch of the Secretary of State for India of the

17th May, 1870. The ground of complaint was that it is proposed to impose a cess for defraying the cost of public education upon lands included in the permanent settlement of the Marquis of Cornwallis in 1793, a course which the petitioners contend is inconsistent with the terms of that arrangement, by which the burdens upon the territory included in it were fixed and rendered incapable of increase. The despatch to which he referred was only carried by the noble duke (the Duke of Argyll) in the Council of India by a majority of one, while the minority protested against it as involving a breach of faith with the landowners of Bengal.—The Duke of ARGYLL said that the land revenue of India was fully occupied with providing for the judicial, civil, and military administration of the empire. There was, therefore, no other mode of providing for drainage, roads, and education, than by the imposition of a local cess. The argument that the Government were precluded by the settlement of Lord Cornwallis from imposing such a cess upon the landowners of Bengal had been already considered and overruled when these persons raised a similar objection to the imposition of the income-tax upon them. It was again carefully considered in connection with the present subject; but although he admitted that the minority of the Council agreed with the petitioners, the majority concurred in the deputation which had been sent out, and which had been received with great satisfaction by the Indian community generally. He thought there could be no doubt, on the question of principle, that the permanent settlement of the land tax did not preclude the imposition of local cesses for carrying out objects of the greatest importance to the people; but at the same time he admitted that it was desirable to introduce these new burdens with great caution, and not to a greater extent than was absolutely essential.—The Marquis of SALISBURY agreed with the noble duke that there was no breach of faith in the imposition of these new taxes. At the same time it would be most unjust to impose undue and excessive burdens upon land for purposes unconnected with property.—After a few words from Lord HARRIS, the subject dropped.

THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The Duke of RICHMOND asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information as to when the Army Regulation Bill was likely to come up to the House of Lords? The Bill was introduced into the other House on the 16th February, read a second time on the 17th March, and passed through committee on the 19th June. He did not complain of the length of time its discussion had occupied, but what was inconvenient was, that after the Bill had passed through committee, and before the third reading, the Government interposed another Bill of great importance. This necessarily delayed the progress of the Army Bill, which would not come under the consideration of their lordships until later than need have been the case, in consequence of the debate upon the Ballot Bill. At the present late period of the session this might deprive their lordships of the opportunity of considering these important measures with the attention they would desire to bestow upon them. —Earl GRANVILLE: I think it would be better to abstain from entering into the question as to the manner in which the Army Regulation Bill has been discussed in the other House of Parliament. It would yesterday have been very difficult for me to give an answer with any certainty to the question which the noble duke has put. But it appears that last night an arrangement was entered into, and I hope will be maintained, by which the third reading of the Bill will take place on Monday next, and, of course, it will immediately come up to this House. The noble duke has as good and, perhaps, better means than I have of knowing whether that arrangement will be maintained or not.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, *June* 29.—JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL BILL.—In moving the second reading of this Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that care had been taken to frame it in such a way that on the reassembling of the Courts at the commencement of the legal year an efficient court might be formed in the Privy Council for the purpose of clearing off the arrears of Indian appeals. In order to attain this object it was proposed to empower the Queen to appoint four additional members of the Privy Council. Two of these would be taken either from acting or retired judges of the superior Courts at Westminster. If acting judges were appointed they would receive their present salary, while retired judges would receive £1,500 a-year in addition to their pensions, or, in the whole, the same salary as a judge of the Courts at Westminster. Then two other members would be appointed from those who had held the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, and these would in like manner receive an addition of £1,500 a-year to the pensions they at present enjoy. The additional payments to be made to the retired judges would only be payable so long as they attended the sittings of the Judicial Committee whenever summoned. The attendance of the new judges would not interfere with that of the present members of the Council; and, by this means, it was hoped that a quorum of three judges would be secured to sit continuously until the accumulation of Indian appeals was cleared off.—Lord CHELMSFORD said that he did not regard the measure as one of a satisfactory character. He did not think any of the acting judges in Westminster Hall would accept the position of a member of the Judicial Committee at their present salary, because, if they quitted their present Courts, their clerks, one of whom receives £600 and the other £400 a-year, would be turned adrift. In his opinion it was not desirable to rely on the services of retired judges; and he thought that the proper course would be to appoint a sufficient number of judges at a salary commensurate with the dignity and importance of a superior appellate court—say £6,000 a-year.—Lord WESTBURY welcomed with great satisfaction a measure which contained provisions sufficient for the immediate purpose. It was true that he would have preferred the appointment of permanent judges at higher salaries than those fixed by the Bill, but he knew this was impossible, and he was therefore content to take the goods the Government provide. At the same time he only did so because we could not afford to reject any measure which promised to meet an urgent and pressing want; but he could not accept it as a substitute for that larger measure for the reorganisation of the judicature which had been promised by the Lord Chancellor. He did not believe that there would be any difficulty in obtaining the services of the two acting judges of Westminster Hall, because, even if they lost the little patronage they enjoyed in the appointment of their clerks, that would be more than compensated by the saving both of time and expense consequent on their no longer being called upon to go circuit. — Lord ROMILLY expressed a general approval of the Bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply, said that this Bill was not intended to provide a great and permanent scheme for carrying on the business of the Privy Council. He trusted that something far better might be devised for that purpose, but in the meantime it was necessary to meet an immediate want.—The Marquis of SALISBURY wished to know whether the system of a rota would be applied to ecclesiastical as well as to other appeals. He should be glad to be informed what was the course following in summoning members of the Judicial Committee to sit on ecclesiastical appeals.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that all the members of the Judicial Committee who were at all likely to attend were written to. On the occasion of the last appeal he had also caused four or five gentlemen whom he did not expect to attend to be summoned, and one of them would have been present had he not been prevented by sudden illness. There was, he could assure the noble marquis, nothing like packing in the selection of a court for this purpose. As to the important ecclesiastical appeal now pending, he might take that opportunity of saying that he should take care that every member of the Judicial Committee was summoned when it came on for hearing.—The Bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 30.—COLONEL PROBYN.—Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the Secretary of State for War whether the Secretary of State for India had recommended that Colonel Dighton Probyn should be promoted to fill the vacancy in the list of generals of the Indian army caused by the death, on the 24th of last July, of General Podmore; and whether he intended to act upon that recommendation; and, if not, upon what grounds Colonel Probyn was not allowed to receive the promotion to which, under the regulations in force in such cases at the time of General Podmore's death, he had a just claim.—Mr. CARDWELL said that after the committee on the supercession of colonels reported last year, it became necessary to suspend the promotion of interim colonels until some action was taken on the report. The promotion of Colonel Probyn was included with the other suspended promotions, as it was thought that General Podmore died after the report was presented; but as that was now found not to be the case, Colonel Probyn's appointment would be made.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June* 30.—THE ARMY BILL.—When the report of the Army Regulation Bill came before the House of Commons at its early sitting, Lord ELCHO moved a resolution, declaring the inexpediency of proceeding with the measure until the whole scheme of the Government for the re-organisation of our military forces had been produced. After considerable discussion it was negatived without "taking the sense of the House." Eventually the Bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.

THE ABYSSINIAN REGALIA.—When the House re-assembled at nine o'clock Colonel NORTH moved an address to the Crown in favour of the purchase for the nation of the Abuna's crown and chalice captured at Magdala by the British troops.—After speeches from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Colonel BARTELOT, Mr. EASTWICK, Mr. WALPOLE, and Mr. CANDLISH, Mr. GLADSTONE offered if the member of Oxfordshire would withdraw his motion to reconsider the question of the purchase with reference to the restoration of the articles to Abyssinia, and, upon the assurance of the Prime Minister, Colonel NORTH withdrew his resolution.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.—Mr. GILPIN rose to call attention to the slave trade papers recently laid upon the table of the House; and to move, "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue instructions for the negotiation of such a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, as will relieve her Majesty's Government from existing arrangements, by which they are made parties to the slave trade; and that she will use all lawful means to procure the entire suppression of the slave traffic, and all export of slaves from the east coast of Africa." The hon. member said he need not trouble the House long, as he had been informed that the Government were

re / to grant a Committee. The extent of the evil might be inf ed from the fact that between 1852 and 1867 the number of slaves exported from the different ports of the dominion of the Sultan of Zanzibar was 97,000, and, as it was estimated by Livingstone and others, that for every slave captured and brought to the coast five additional lives were sacrificed, there are thus during that period 582,000 human lives sacrificed. The hon. member read several extracts from the letters of Dr. Livingstone to show the extent to which this horrible traffic was still carried on by the slave agents of the Portuguese Government in Zanzibar; he described the miserable condition of the slaves and the ravages made in the country, and urged upon the Government the duty of putting an end to the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar which sanctioned the export of slaves eight months out of the twelve. As the Government were willing to consent to his motion, he would not take up the time of the House by any detailed statement; but in the interests of humanity, truth, and justice, he called upon them to assist in putting down this disgraceful traffic. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. KINNAIRD seconded the motion. —Mr. WHALLEY protested against their entering, at the benevolent instigation of the hon. member for Northampton and those who share his views upon another crusade against what he must call the laws of nature. He was extremely anxious to see the slave trade put an end to, but deprecated eternal intermeddling with the affairs of other countries.—Mr. FOWLER supported the motion.—Lord ENFIELD promised the best exertions of the Government to carry out the views of the member for Northampton, and was willing to consent to the appointment of a Committee.—Mr. R. GURNEY was willing to accept a Committee, but thought it should be appointed at once.—Mr. GILPIN accepted the proposal of the Government. Motion withdrawn.

India Office.

July 1, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Howell, Staff Corps; Surg. R. Bird; Lieut. col. R. Young, Engrs.; Asst. surg. G. Henderson; Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. Rowlandson, Art.; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals E. S. Tribe; Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B.; Major R. Q. Mainwaring, Staff Corps; Capt. S. W. B. Sherman, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Blunt, R.E.; Surg. J. E. Dickinson; Capt. C. J. Pearse, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Schneider, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Deputy Inspector gen. E. B. Thring, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. W. Taylor, 6 mo.; Major C. L. Hodding, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. E. H. R. Chambers, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Clerk, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. Dickinson, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. Wright, Staff Corps; Conductor D. Desmond; Col. G. A. Fisher; Lieut. G. Edmonds, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. W. Hastings, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

DODGSON—The wife of John C. Dodgson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Avranches, June 25.

PALMER—The wife of the Rev. Robert Palmer, of the Church Missionary Society, of a son, at Ningpo, China, April 20.

PRICHARD—The wife of W. G. Prichard, M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S., of a daughter, at Wonaston Court, near Monmouth, June 22.

MARRIAGES.

CATHCART—KEYDEN.—Capt. Hugh D. Cathcart, Bombay Staff Corps, to Helen, daughter of James Keyden, at Craigend Castle, Stirlingshire, June 22.

DONALDSON—MACKIE.—The Rev. Augustus B. Donaldson, M.A., to Joanna M., daughter of the late William Mackie, M.D., formerly of Bombay, at Banffshire, N.B., June 27.

PINCHARD—MAUND.—The Rev. George H., son of the late Capt. G. Pinchard, H.E.I.C.S., to Lucy A., daughter of W. H. Maund, at Southampton, June 27.

DEATHS.

FRASER—Georgianna, wife of Capt. Osborne F. C. Fraser, Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Gosport, June 25.

OGILVIE—Emily E., wife of Capt. William Falconer Ogilvie, late of the Bengal Army, at 33, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, aged 35, June 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 23. Tanjore, Rangoon; Freiz Izel, Calcutta; str. Arabia, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Fanny, Sourabaya; Impulse, Maulmain.—24. Str. Olga, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Shieve Bloom, Akyab; Montego, Rangoon; India, Sourabaya.—26. Lota, Rangoon.—27. Premier, Batavia.—28. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Ada, Calicut; Limley Castle, Singapore; Linda, Rangoon.—29. Madeline, Rangoon; Tanjore, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. City of Cambridge, via Suez Canal, June 29.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. D. Dundas, Rev. —. Thomson, Col. and Mrs. Faddy and family, Mr. Manderson and child, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Lisan, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Crooke, Mr. and Mrs. Bagshawe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maun and two children, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. Moody, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Wenger, Mrs. Hunt.

Per str. St. Lawrence, June 23.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Holmes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and family, Mrs. Wheeler and family.

DEPARTURES.

June 23. Stars (?), Bombay; Poseidon, Bombay.—24. Albert Victor, Bombay; Evelyn, Madras; Victoria Cross, Bombay; Mary Scott, Chittagong; Hans, Manila. —25. City of Manchester, Bombay; Star of Denmark, Calcutta.—26. British Envoy, Calcutta; Buston Vale, Bussorah.—27. Kingsbridge, Galle; St. Helen's, Rangoon. —28. Stanhope, Rangoon; Arabia, Bombay; Maria Anna Catharina Elizabeth, Java; Advancement, Bangkok; str. Ochia, Calcutta.—29. Eleanor, Penang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, July 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. W. Burr, Pestonjee Bozonjee. For GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. H. Souter, H. J. Hope, F. E. Elliott, and Villamil, Mrs. and Miss Villamil, Mr. C. Colour, Lieut. Will, Mr. Glasgow, Mr. M. Evans.

Per str. Massilia, July 4.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Dickins, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Lieut. W. G. Ross, Mr. C. H. Hamilton, Capt. Trevor, Mr. A. Kreig. For CEYLON.—Mr. F. B. Temple.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Defiance, from Bombay, May 18, 1 N., 29 W.
Wakeford (?), Calcutta to Boston, June 3, 32 N., 70 W.
Concordia, Akyab to Falmouth, April 1, 29 S., 45 E.
Maria, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 11, 35 S., 20 E.
Palestine, London to Colombo, May 21, 10 N., 27 W.
Fitzjames, Rangoon to Rotterdam, April 9, 38 S., 19 E.
Italo Platense (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, May 6.
Conception, Cadiz to Manila, April 27, 28 W.
Junon, Calcutta to London, May 21, 35 N., 40 W.
Arctic, Kurrachee to London, June 3, 48 N., 25 W.
Inkerman, Maulmain to Queenstown, March 26, 9 S., 90 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The John Banfield, from Cardiff to Mauritius, was spoken May 26, in lat. 45, lon. 13 W., with small-pox on board, and three men laid up. A vessel reported as the John Banfield as having been spoken, June 1, in lat. 42 N., lon. 59 W.

The Moise, Allemes, from Calhao to Mauritius, has put into Monte Video, making water.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Schor, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe,
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Winch.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangles, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. Laing, Capt. Hogge, R.E., and Mr. Townshend.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. L. Smith.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Barlow.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Ramsden.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Straghan.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. George, and Mr. R. Marshall.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. H. Briscoe.

JULY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. — and Mrs. Weatherhead.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Ritherdon.

JULY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Olander and two children, and Capt. and Mrs. L. Owen.
SOUTHAMPTON to SAMARANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Severing, and Miss Wynstrom.

JULY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. S. Elton.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN HARBOURS.

The *Broad Arrow* finds there is a coast-line of about 4,000 miles, abounding with harbours of the greatest value to the country—harbours which might readily be made secure ports for our valuable shipping. And yet what do we find? Simply that the Marine Department, whose special duty it was to look after these ports, was abolished about ten years since, the surveyors were discharged, and the topographical service of the coast of India has been almost entirely suspended. At Bombay much has been accomplished by private enterprise; still, when it is remembered that the next ten years will probably find Bombay the third mercantile city in the world, it is hardly politic for Government not to do more than it has done in rendering that first port of India not only a first-class mercantile port, but also, defensively, an equally valuable centre of Indian commerce. This is only one of many instances in which we find that the real interests of our great Indian Empire are lightly considered. Another and most important subject of serious consideration is the system of lighting along the coasts. At fourteen points new first-class lights are urgently required. On the Malabar coast especially is this want felt; in fact, on that coast ships could not approach with any degree of safety, being frequently detained days together, with consequent great damage to trade. On the Coromandel coast there was the harbour of Negapatam, the outlet of the whole of the magnificent delta of Tanjore, one of the most fertile regions on the face of

the globe. With but small outlay this harbour might be made a first-class port. Port Blackwood, lying to the north of Madras, is another fine natural harbour, requiring but a breakwater to make it one of the most excellent ports a seaman could desire. The harbour of Capanaga is another instance of what a little outlay might accomplish. In the Travancore country was the excellent harbour of Cochin, being the best harbour in the south of India, which however, will be utterly destroyed unless timely steps are taken to prevent such a disaster. This and many other instances might be mentioned, but our space will not allow. We will only mention one more example of what Government might accomplish. For instance, take the voyage from Ceylon to Bombay: large ships have to take an additional voyage of upwards of 300 miles, simply owing to the existence of a small belt of land, which could be easily and inexpensively excavated. The fact of taking this additional circuit was nothing less than as if a ship, bound from Glasgow to Liverpool, had first to circumnavigate Ireland. Having thus briefly shown the deficiency in harbour accommodation, we would now state, in as few words as possible, what has been done or is doing to defend those harbours. As regards land fortifications, we will say little, for the simple reason that there does not exist a fort in India but what could be destroyed in a few hours by any modern iron-clad. And thus we have really to consider that our Indian ports are simply under the protection, or will be, of the two vessels of the low freeboard Monitor type, several of which have been built, or are now building, for the protection of our colonial harbours. The *Magdala* and *Abyssinia* were the two built expressly for the defence of Bombay. These two vessels are, no doubt, most formidable ships of war, but only for defence. As we have stated, they are built on the low freeboard Monitor plan, being of about 2,000 tons burthen, and 200 horse-power; length 225 feet, breadth 42 feet. They each carry four 18-ton guns, placed two in each turret. The armour-plating is seven inches thick in some parts, and six inches in other parts of the hull; the armour in the turrets is 9 and 10in. thick. On the decks of these ships is what is called a breastwork of solid armour-plating of about 9in. thick; this breastwork is 3ft. 2in. high, and extends 107ft. in length and 36ft. 4in. in breadth. Thus our readers can well imagine the enormous strength of these ships. Still, there is this one weak point, viz., such enormous power concentrated in two vessels. There is little doubt but that in the next naval war the torpedo will be brought into use most extensively and effectually. This being a probable danger, such vessels as the *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* may, some dark night, be sent to the bottom through the explosion of one of these submarine engines. Better far, in our estimation, would be the equipment of several small powerful vessels of the *Staunch* class, carrying one powerful gun, and which, if destroyed, would not entail so serious a loss on the country. For we find that thirty or forty of the *Staunch* type might be built at the cost of one *Magdala*, and we feel perfectly convinced that, it would require but three or four of such small, yet powerful vessels, to place Bombay or any other of our Indian harbours in comparative security: and with this advantage, too, their greater capability of locomotion, a serious drawback on the part of their unwieldy though formidable rivals.

University of Madras.—The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by effluxion of time, his Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has been pleased to re-appoint to that office the Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brenner and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, July 8.
Via Brenner and Brindisi, on the Friday, July 14.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97¾
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			97⅞
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			97⅞
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			97⅞
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	93⅝ 94⅛
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			93⅝ 94⅛
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			93⅝ 94⅛
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 rs equivalent to £100.	100⅛
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100⅛
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			107⅞ 108⅛

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras ...	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo ...	2 dis.	1⅛ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore ...	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		205½ xd. for op'g.
	India 5 per cent.		109⅝ to 110⅛
	India 4 per cent.		101⅞
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93½ to 94
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		102⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107¼ to 108½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. to 22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅜ to ⅝ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new)...	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
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Ditto, ditto, higher quality, richly engraved	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, best quality	12	12	0

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GOLD WATCHES (GENTLEMEN).

ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ...	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, jewelled in six holes, gold balance	13	13	0

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 13; Agra and Madras, June 11; Calcutta, June 10.

According to the Bombay papers the monsoon appears to have set in very mildly this year. A good deal of rain has fallen, which would bring down the temperature many degrees, but the violent gales so common at such a time have hitherto forborne from blowing. Owing to the cooler weather Sir S. Fitzgerald and Sir A. Spencer, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, have returned from Mahableshwar to Poonah.

No. 1 Company and the Quarter-guard of the 19th Madras N.I. were paraded at Madras on the 6th June in order to undergo the doom decreed for their mutinous behaviour in February last. In presence of one British and three Native regiments the sepoys of the 19th listened to the reading of the order for the disbandment of their mutinous comrades; after which the latter were marched back under escort to the place where they were to be paid off and turned adrift.

WE are happy to hear that the cholera in the 18th Hussars at Secunderabad is gradually dying out. Out of eighty men taken ill, thirty-six had died by the first week in June. On the 4th of that month however there were only two admissions and one death. Sunstroke appears to have succeeded cholera, two sergeants having already died of the former complaint. According to a writer in the *Athenæum*, the Medical Staff at Secundrabad is more remarkable for numbers than experience. All its members are "very young," and their inexperience has not yet been remedied by the employment of older men. We are not surprised therefore to hear that "this has caused great doubt as to the efficiency of the B.M.S. in Secundrabad."

THE "palatial" barracks at Allahabad appear to maintain the high character which those masterpieces of Anglo-Indian architecture deserved to win. During the first week in June the officers' barracks showed only 100 degrees of heat by the thermometer, even in the cool of the evening. In the men's barracks, where the heat was much greater than in the old lines during the day, the temperature at night was somewhat cooler. These beautiful buildings let in both heat and rain with perfect impartiality. So steadily leak their roofs that last year the officers had to pitch tents to keep out the wet. "Nothing," we are told, "seems to have been done to prevent similar discomfort this year."

THE Committee appointed by Mr. G. Campbell to consider the best means of raising revenue from local sources for local purposes have sent in their report. As a tax on land was the inevitable condition of their inquiries, they have decided that the land-tax should be based on rental, that the ryots should pay in proportion to the rent of their holdings, and that rent-receivers should contribute according to the profits they derive from the land. It is also proposed that the whole of the collections should be made through the zemindars.

FROM the 1st October the Indian Post-office will lower its rates on "newspapers and printed matter" to half an anna for 10 tolas (about 2 ounces) and one anna for 20 tolas, with half an anna added for every 10 tolas. "When," asks the *Bombay Gazette*, "shall we hear of a reduction in overland postage?" We should be glad to answer that question if we could; but some perverse influence seems bent on dooming us for ever to the payment of a shilling on letters and fourpence on newspapers.

A CALCUTTA telegram of July 8 reports the Ameer's army as being so "furious" at the murder of their general, Feramorz Khan, that they could hardly be restrained from killing Aslum Khan, the supposed cause of his death. Yakoob Khan professes to put all faith in his father's promises, and is said to be quite ready to return to Kabul. It is thought that he and Shere Ali will soon be thoroughly reconciled.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of July 5 the Indian War Department is believed to have prepared a very satisfactory answer to General Balfour's financial strictures. It is said that 2½ millions of new charges have been added to the military accounts since 1863, and that was the year when an enormous increase took place in the cost of the British soldier in India. We are also told that Sir G. Balfour's estimate of the reductions made in the strength of the Indian army is greatly beyond the mark. Assertions of this kind are always easier to make than to uphold. It is a standing complaint against Sir George that his financial reforms cut down the necessary outlay to a mischievous extent; but the same cry has been raised against all financial reformers in every age. It is possible of course that General Balfour has overlooked or underrated some new sources of outlay, which might seriously detract from the soundness of his conclusions; but after all he is a trained financier, too deeply versed in the details of Indian administration to be guilty of such mistakes and oversights as a novice might be prone to commit.

FROM a Patna telegram of last week we learn that Hashmadad Khan, one of the chief Wahabi prisoners, has been set free owing to the insufficient evidence brought against him. Ameer Khan however and the other prisoners are reported as still undergoing their trial. Looking at the easy credulity of Anglo-Indian officials and the readiness of Indian witnesses to swear to anything, we should not be very much surprised to hear of a general collapse in the case for the prosecution. Fools may abound in India as well as in other countries, but the folly of carrying on plots against the British rule must by this time

have fully revealed itself to the most disaffected of our Indian subjects.

THE same telegram which announces the coming Camp of Exercise, informs us that the King of Burmah has proclaimed free-trade within his dominions, and that the Indian Government is considering the question of a campaign against the Loshais. That is a question which it is surely too late to be considering now.

COLONEL KEATINGE has already taken a long step towards those Consultative Councils which must some day get themselves established all over India. He has invited certain of his subordinates in the Central Provinces to hold conference with himself from time to time on the local questions of the day. The first meeting will be held on the 5th September, when questions regarding roads and irrigation will be debated by the Chief Commissioner with his Judicial Commissioner, the several Commissioners of Divisions, the Chief Engineer, and a number of Deputy Commissioners and public works officers. Colonel Keatinge would also appoint a committee to revise rules for the examination of public servants, pleaders, and candidates for the public service. Among other topics suggested for ulterior discussion is the expediency of a change in the court languages of the Central Provinces, with an eye to future rather than present needs.

UNPLEASANT stories regarding the treatment of Indian coolies are continually cropping up. At one time it is the West Indian planters, at another those of the Mauritius, who play the leading parts therein. Presently comes a scandalous revelation from Calcutta or Allahabad, touching the arts of interested man-catchers who include women also in their line of business. And now we hear dark accounts of the way in which coolies from Madras have been ill-treated during their terms of service in Natal. According to those who have lately returned from that colony the planters are much given to flogging their coolie servants with pieces of hard bull's-hide called "cheenbucks," and rubbing the wounds so inflicted with salt and water. Occasionally an iron rod does duty for the *cheenbuck*. A milder form of punishment consists in dragging a man to the police-station with a rope tied round his neck. If a cooly stops away from work he is fined—not very unfairly—half-a-crown; but a cooly who may be ill and takes physic is fined a shilling a day. Wages appear to be very irregularly paid; and if a man who has been badly beaten hides himself for two or three days in the bush, he has to work for nothing on his return. One planter appears to have dealt so cruelly with his servants, that four of them escaped his tyranny by hanging themselves. The coolies are led to expect a gratuity of £10 at the end of their service, but none of them has ever received a penny of the promised sum. How far these and similar complaints are true and reasonable, we cannot say; but the Indian Government has resolved, it seems, to forward copies of them to Natal, in order that the Government there may make inquiries into what, if true, represents a state of things demanding prompt amendment. With all allowance for possible misstatements and probable provocations on the cooly's side, there is but too much reason to fear that slavery in its worst forms lives again in many places under the guise of imported service for a given term of years.

ONE good result of such nightmare lucubrations as the "Battle of Dorking," if any good is possible from such crude and groundless appeals to national cowardice, may be to develop a sound working system of military teaching and organisation. Even the last review at Bushey Park shows how much our troops and officers have yet to learn of elemental tactics and strategy; a want which the series of manœuvres promised for this autumn will tend, we hope, to do away. In India also a similar movement in the same direction has lately been started under the auspices of Lord Napier. Not long since we noted the first meeting of a Society answering to the United Service Institution at Whitehall. Camps of exercise are not unknown to the Indian Army; but the sort of thing which Sir Sydney Cotton long since demanded in vain is now promised by Lord Napier on a scale sufficient for the need. At the beginning of the next cold season Ghazeeabad, the nearest military cantonment to Delhi, at the junction of two great lines of railway, will become the centre of a great gathering of horse, foot, and guns, for the purpose of practising all the movements required of an army in the field. Six regiments of native and nine of British cavalry will be formed into three brigades. Six brigades of foot will be composed out of six battalions of British and twelve of native infantry. To these will be attached three batteries of horse artillery, with eighteen guns, five field batteries of thirty guns, and one mountain battery, besides six companies of sappers and miners. This army of more than twenty thousand men—a force quite large enough for Indian warfare—will be in three divisions, commanded severally by Major-Generals M'Murdo, Travers, and Fraser-Tytler, under the chief command of Lord Napier himself, who will keep the troops out in camp for about four months, training them among other things in the long neglected mysteries of outpost duty, and in a higher style of mimic warfare than that which has hitherto been tolerated at Woolwich, Brighton, and Aldershot.

IF any one doubts the capacity of Hindustanies to march with the times, he will find his doubts removed by a glance at some of the papers which have arrived from India by the last mail but one. There is a bold Talookdar of Rohilkund, Baboo Girdhari Lal by name, who proposes to do for his countrymen what Mr. Cook has for some time past been doing so successfully for honest English folk. In short, he has undertaken, if customers sufficient can be found, to charter a steamer for the use of Hindoos desirous of making a pleasure-trip to England. Everything will be done to ensure their comfort and to protect their caste. Cooking-places will be provided for their use alone, as well as places for prayer and washing. No such things as beef, hides, fat, or horn, is to be allowed on board the vessel, and as many of the crew as possible are to consist of Hindoos. The only doubt is whether a sufficient number of the Baboo's countrymen will answer to his call.

THE Nawab of Bengal has fared no better at the hands of a British Parliament than did the Landholders of Bengal. Mr. Haviland Burke's prayer for a Committee of Inquiry into his client's grievances was rejected by nearly two to one in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, after a debate in which several speakers of note took part. All that could have been pleaded in the Nawab's favour was well and temperately urged by Mr. Haviland Burke; but when speaker after speaker of Indian experience showed cause for the rejection of his prayer, we need not wonder at the barren result of all that eloquence. Sir Charles Wingfield and Sir Stafford Northcote joined in deprecating any reference to a select committee; the latter especially insisting that "the East India Company had treated the family with fairness and liberality," and upholding the competency of the Indian Government to settle the Nawab's claims without a Committee. Sir C. Wingfield pointed out the great mistake of "supposing that the people of India had any affection for this family or for any other of the Mohammedan princes," and Mr. Eastwick held that the Indian Government stood pledged to nothing but the continued payment of £160,000 a-year to the Nawab and his heirs.

THE burden of the defence however rested with Mr. Grant Duff, and most successfully did he bear it throughout. The high claims advanced by Mr. H. Burke on his client's behalf were met by the assertion that the present Nawab was merely an "eighth successor" to an officer in the service of Surajah Dowlah, himself an officer under the Great Mogul. Meer Jaffier, Clive's tool and puppet, was no hereditary prince, and his descendants are merely "titled stipendiaries" of the British Government. The agreements made with successive Nawabs were "solely of a personal character," binding the Government to nothing permanent or unalterable. Beyond a moral right to hold "a conspicuous position in Bengal," Mr. Grant Duff, backed by the opinions of Sir R. Palmer and Mr. Leigh, declined to go in recognising the claims put forward by the present Nawab. He showed that each of the treaties of 1765 and 1770 was made for the lifetime only of the contracting parties, that Mobarak-ud-dowlah was quite content with his reduced stipend, and that nothing had been done unfairly with the Nizámat Deposit Fund. The Nawab himself had endorsed the compromise of his suit with Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., on account of heavy losses incurred during his minority by Mr. H. Torrens, whose character Mr. Grant Duff cleared from all blame save that of indiscretion. We may note indeed with Sir C. Wingfield, that no complaint was ever made against Mr.

Torrens until long after his death. On the whole it may be admitted that Mr. G. Duff made a masterly defence against charges which look worse on paper than in fact. It is clear, we think, that the Indian Government is not bound to pay more than £160,000 a-year for political powers which never could have become the hereditary appanage of an Indian chief or noble. We would even go further and counsel them to drop the farcical title of *Nawab Nazim* — "Prince Administrator." Let his Highness retain his present stipend under certain conditions, and the simple title of Nawab without the "Nazim," which expresses only what he is not and can never be. At the same time we are not sure that the question raised by Mr. H. Burke would not have been settled to the greater contentment of most people by means of reference to a Select Committee. Such a concession could not have endamaged the Government in the slightest degree, while the award of an impartial committee under Sir S. Northcote would have silenced those who may still find some excuse for saying hard things against the trustees of a wealthy but discontented Indian suitor. India could easily pay a quarter of a million if the claim were just. Substantial justice the Nawab may have received already, but will his countrymen refrain from questioning the verdict of a Court which stands on its own defence? A Select Committee would at least have saved the Government from all appearance of deciding in its own interests.

"BETTER late than never" is all that we can say of an Indian appeal case just decided by the Privy Council. The appellant, an aged widow lady of Oudh, had some of her property confiscated years ago by the Financial Commissioner of the day. Ever since then she has been trying to recover her lost possessions. Two members of the Oudh Commission some time ago decided in her favour, but their judgment was set aside by the Financial Commissioner, and from that decision the old lady appealed to this country. In trying the case, Lord Justice Mellish made a severe remark on the great neglect shown by "some of the Government people," and the delay which had taken place in hearing the petition. In passing judgment in her favour, Lord Justice James laid similar stress on "the treatment the poor widow had received." The decree is to carry costs, and the judges concur in hoping that the Indian Government will "act in a liberal manner to the poor lady, and award her a fair compensation" for the long delay in recovering her rights. For its own sake, as well as hers, we hope it will. Let us also hope that the remodelled Judicial Committee of the future will secure to Indian suitors of both sexes speedier and cheaper justice than they have lately been wont to enjoy.

THE new Indian Court or "Annex" in the International Exhibition was opened on Thursday last, and its contents did credit to the energy of Dr. Forbes Watson. The Court was crowded for the "private view," a circumstance which added greatly to the heat of a poorly ventilated building. There was an inviting collection of Indian toys, a goodly show of embroideries and choice work in gold and silver—especially the "kooftgari" and "bidri" patterns, the tastefulness of which is simply matchless. Of the carpets from Lahore and Mirzapore we cannot say so much as we should have said if they had been up to their usual mark. The carved blackwood furniture also shows a marked falling off from the exquisite shapes and patterns of 1862. After all there are prettier things to see in the Indian Museum, if it did not lie up so many flights of stairs.

THE Homeward Indian Mail, which left Alexandria on Saturday last, may be expected in London on Saturday morning next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Dr. G. Peacock, surgeon H.M.'s 63rd regt., of diphtheria, at Hazarebagh, June 5.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, July 4.—From BOMBAY.—Messrs. Birkinshaw, Joseph, Gordon, Campbell, Podhunter, Medlicott, Abbott, Jacob, Sneaton, Blair, Howard, St. John, and Macfardyan, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Campbell, Capt. Landon. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Metzyer, Mr. Smith. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Eyears, Mr. Carnshaw, Mr. Warden. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Rainbow. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Suenson. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Henderson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Madame Durand, Mr. Syronfi and two friends, Mr. Shand, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Roberts and four children.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, July 15.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Anderson, Major W. Smith, Lieut. Arbuckle, R.A., Mr. D. Finley, Mrs. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. E. Stansfield, Dr. L. Booth, Mr. C. Anderson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 11, 1871.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES IN INDIA.

THE *Pioneer* complains that "the expenses of living in India seem to be steadily on the increase," and denies that they are "balanced by reduction in the prices of beer, wine, and other Europe stores, caused by the general introduction of railways, and the rapid and cheaper carriage *via* the Suez Canal from England." That this is so is a sad truth, but that consumers have not the remedy in their own hands we are not prepared to admit. While people will pay one rupee eight annas a pound for ham and bacon, and equally high prices for other Europe stores, they must expect to bear a heavy drain on their income. But the remedy is so simple that we have often wondered it has not been adopted wherever half-a-dozen Europeans are in the same station. We know of a party of five gentlemen, in a station in the Punjab, who clubbed together, got their provisions out direct from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and Moir and Son, and eat their ham, bacon, and cheese at a cost of twelve annas a pound. In more than one instance, after helping themselves to all they needed, they disposed of their invoices of goods to the native retail dealers at a profit of 25 and 30 per cent. The same party fed their own sheep, and had better mutton than the bazaar could supply at a cost of one rupee four annas a quarter. It is only improvidence that leads to unnecessary expense. Even without clubs, mofusssil residents may procure Europe provisions at 50 per cent. less than the retail charges they pay, by getting them from Messrs. Anderson and Co., of Calcutta, who supply the best ham and bacon from Crosse and Blackwell at fourteen annas a pound. If people will wilfully disregard these advantages, they have only themselves to blame, and not the difficulties they bring upon themselves.

Then as to servants; a man with an income of four or five hundred rupees a month has no business to pay one hundred a month towards wages; and only they who indulge in ostentatious display do so. Servants of the Government in India are better paid than the servants of any other Government in the world, and have it in their power to live well and save from their incomes. But if people with five hundred a month are foolish enough to vie in appearance with those who have two thousand, all the senseless grumbling in the world will not help them out of their troubles.

It has become the fashion in India for ladies to pass the hot months at some hill station, leaving their husbands in the plains, utterly indifferent to the future troubles they are creating for themselves and their children. And the latter are, we

are sorry to observe, senseless enough to acquiesce in the arrangement. How is it possible that a man, with even a thousand a-month, can make provision for his family, who for seven, or even six, months in the year maintains two establishments and has to meet all the unnecessary charges of travelling and increased cost of living on the hills? With these stern facts meeting them year after year, they go on to the end of the chapter, and leave their families paupers, or, at the best, scantily provided for at the Uncovenanted fund. Then, while in the plains, every wife of a deputy magistrate and other officers of the same grade will have her carriage and pair of horses, and make an appearance in other respects equal to that of the wife of the collector or judge. Such people deserve no sympathy. They are paid sufficiently well to enable them to live respectably and comfortably, and even to save money. If husbands and wives will be wickedly regardless of their future and of the future of their children, we pity the latter, but for the former we have nothing short of condemnation. To say that a man, with a family, on the receipt of Rs. 800 a-month, and residing in Tirhoot, Alighur, or Loodianah, cannot lay by Rs. 200 a-month is to tell us what our experience has taught us is beside the truth. There are, of course, exceptional cases, where men have to struggle against difficulties which they cannot avoid; but, in the majority of cases, foolish extravagance, induced by aping their betters, is the cause of all the troubles which people have to encounter in after life. We repeat that an assistant commissioner or deputy magistrate, in the receipt of Rs. 500 a-month, can live respectably and save money out of his income.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW OF SUCCESSION.

AN "Ex-Indian Professor," in a pamphlet published by Davy and Sons, calls timely attention to an apparent failure of justice sanctioned by the Madras Government in a case of disputed succession to the independent Jagheer of Bunganapilly. The deceased Chief of that small feudal State left behind him a daughter's son, whose right to succeed him under the Mohammedan rules of inheritance was yet further strengthened by the terms of Lord Canning's "Sunnud," issued in 1863—according to the "Professor," that is a year after Lord Canning's death—for the special guidance and satisfaction of his Mohammedan subjects. This was one of two *Sunnuds* issued at the same time for a similar purpose, the other being intended for the Hindoos. In order to confirm the pledges of the Royal Proclamation with regard to the rights and privileges of native chiefs and princes, Lord Canning in his Mohammedan *Sunnud* desired to convey to those he addressed "the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will permit and confirm any succession to" a Mohammedan State, "which may be legitimate according to Mohammedan Law. Be assured"—he went on to say—"that nothing shall disturb the engagements thus made to you, so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, and engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government." Lord Canning's object was clearly defined at the time by the present Secretary for India in an article contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. He sought to "adopt and announce a rule in regard to succession to native States, more distinct than could be found either in our own previous practice, or in that of former paramount Powers of India."

It is true, as Mr. Emerson Dawson, the ex-Indian in question, admits, that Mohammedan usage with regard to succession has never been so uniform as that of the Hindoos. In Turkey, as everyone knows, the right to a throne has often been determined by the strong hand, and even the preference so often accorded to a surviving brother over an infant son is held by good authorities to rest on no valid foundations. In India at any rate custom has always favoured direct succession, whether in the male or female line, except in cases of unusual urgency. Bhopal is but one of many instances in which queens, ruling in their own right, have asserted by the fruits of superior ability their right to rule. Some indeed of the wisest and ablest of Indian sovereigns have been women. Such a fact of course would not of itself prove the right of a woman to succeed her father in default of direct heirs male; but that such a right of succession is the rule in India among Mohammedan as well as Hindoo States, is a point on which there never seemed to be a doubt before the late decision of the Madras Government. The very last chief of Bunganapilly was himself the son of his predecessor's daughter, and was a minor when, with his own father for Regent, he took his grandfather's place. This principle of direct inheritance from father or mother to son or daughter and grandchildren is affirmed without qualification in Baillie's "Digest of Moohummudan Law." If a father leaves no sons behind him, the daughter or daughters inherit the whole of his estate. In no case would his brother cut out his grandchild, much less his own daughter. On the same principle Shah Jehan, the reigning Queen of Bhopal, succeeded to her mother's throne in preference to her first cousin. If she had had a son, Mr. Dawson thinks it not unlikely that her place would have been filled by him, herself acting meanwhile as vicegerent; but "in no case would they have preferred her male first cousin to herself, much less to her son, to occupy the Musnud."

In the Bunganapilly Succession case however this plain rule appears to have been set aside for no sufficient reason. Instead of acknowledging the deceased chief's daughter or his daughter's son, the Madras authorities have decided in favour of his nephew, who is neither the "natural heir," nor "the legitimate heir according to Mohammedan law." They have chosen one who labours under a twofold exclusion in preference to one who enjoys a twofold claim to succeed the last lord. We agree with Mr. Dawson that such a decision tends to remove that feeling of certainty which Lord Canning's Circular was specially meant to inspire in the minds of his subjects. If the facts have been correctly stated, and we have no reason for thinking otherwise, the Government of Madras would appear to have acted with much less wisdom than the present Sultan of Turkey, when he lately assented to the change proposed by the Viceroy of Egypt in the rule of succession to his kingdom; a change which brings Egyptian practice into harmony at once with Mohammedan law and with the usage of nearly all civilised nations. How the Madras authorities can reconcile so retrograde a proceeding as the preference of a nephew to a grandson with Lord Canning's express assurance that the right of succession would in all cases be guaranteed to the nearest legal heir according to Mohammedan law, we cannot say; but a good many natives will certainly ascribe their conduct to some dark design of which they are as certainly guiltless, against the guaranteed rights and privileges of native feudatories. Mr. Dawson indeed goes somewhat too far in his inferences from the policy upheld at Madras; for the preference of a collateral to a direct descendant does not in itself offend against the main end of Lord Canning's Circular, namely, the assurance of perpetual tenure to every native chief on certain specified conditions. Nevertheless, people will be inclined to argue that if one part of Lord Canning's Circular can thus soon be virtually set aside, the more important remainder may some day be sharing the same fate.

Correspondence.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of July 4th appears in a few lines what purports to be a substance of my evidence before the Select Committee on Indian Finance. Allow me to say that what I am represented to have said as to "the poor agriculturists of Western India being harassed with taxes," &c., is not correct. As, however, I understand that the whole evidence is to be published shortly, I do not wish to encroach on your space with what I stated to the Committee.

May I request the favour of your inserting the above in your next issue.—Yours obediently, KAZI SHAHABUDIN.

July 6, 1871.

THE WAHABEES IN KASHMERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There are, it would seem, some men who never can do right, and who are blamed for whatever they may do. In your last issue (4th July) you inform us that a number of the ill-disposed in Hindostan (Wahabees understood) had been seized with a panic which had driven them northwards to join their brother fanatics in Yagistan. "As their road, however, lay through Kashmere, its Maharajah is said to have issued orders for their seizure and conveyance into the hands of the Hazara authorities." You doubt whether these latter will be grateful for the re-introduction of so much perilous matter which India could well be rid of, and conclude by saying that the Indian Government can hardly wish that his efforts to arrest their flight should be successful.

Permit me to say that the road to "Yagistan" which, in this particular case, is or was on the banks of the Indus, no great distance from Attock, does *not* lie through Kashmere at all, and I will venture to say that had not the Maharajah allowed these "ill-disposed refugees" to obtain a peaceable asylum in his dominions, or to pass through unmolested, a portion, at least, of the press of India would have condemned him at once as affording an asylum to the enemies of the British Government, while it is a very different thing to make the fugitives over to the Hazara authorities as prisoners, to driving them back from Kashmere into British territory to work their wicked will there or continue their flight by some other way.

It is not difficult to understand why the Maharajah is *always* in the wrong in the opinion of some people, who are constantly poisoning the minds of the public of India with tales of his evil deeds. Their "sweet voices" have, however, not prevailed in high places, in India at all events, as the Viceroy has recently assigned to his Highness a royal salute of 21 guns, a pretty fair indication that he does not think him the monster some people would have us believe.—Yours truly, * * * * *

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

The *Madras Times* holds that India, however rich the country may be in unexplored mineral wealth, offers no attractions to those European and American speculators who, armed with cradle and pickaxe, roam about the new world discovering unknown treasures as they go. The Indian climate, the Indian people, and even the Indian Government are all opposed to these pioneers of unlooked for prosperity, and if we desire to develop the mineral wealth of India, we must look to the Government for its development rather than to private enterprise. But Government is drowsy in the matter. Now and again, as in the instance of the discovery of coal at Chanda, it wakes up a little, and composes minutes, or we should say, sleepy sermons, on the surprising fact, but discoveries in one part of the country never seem to lead to discoveries in another. In a word, Government nods and snores once more, waiting, we suppose, until such time as the particular portion of earth it presides over shall become so weary of its apathy as to cast her minerals, volcanic fashion, on to the very roof of Government House itself. The natives, it might be urged, should discover and work the hidden treasures of the land. They are eager in their pursuit of wealth, and they have the advantage over us of knowing the country better than we do. True, but then their wisdom is, in fact, their ignorance, for there are but few natives in India who have any idea, or, having it, approve of mineralogy as a science. They go barbarously to work, when they work at all in the matter, and according to their traditions. We doubt whether, even where they placed in the richest portions of the Australian diggings, they would make much gold out of them, if left to themselves. They are further beset with superstitions; witness the diamond mines of Golcondah, and the plumbago mines of Vizianagram, of which popular report says that they have not been abandoned on account of their unproductiveness, but to satisfy the prejudices of the people or their priests. British science is what is needed in the great field of exploration offered to us by Hindostan, and it is a question worthy of consideration, whether a State mineralogist, with an efficient staff of assistants, would not well pay his expenses if deputed to survey the country with the object of developing its mineral wealth upon some practical system. A department of mineralogy, like a department of agriculture, or archæology, would doubtless sound very well, but a department of the traditional Indian pattern is not that which is required in this matter. We know only too well how such departments are generally organised. Colonel Dowb, "a staff corps officer out of employment, or Mr. Dowb, of the Bengal Civil Service, are not the men India requires to find new Golcondahs or canny Newcassels" in the East. If we are to attain any good profit in a speculation like this, we must find a geologist of the Murchison calibre in England; afford him the assistance of practical men accustomed to work in their shirt sleeves in the coal, iron, and copper mines of England, the gold mines of Australia, and the silver mines of South America; set him travelling, not from Calcutta to Simla and back again, but all over the empire, and upon a system directly contrary to departmental etiquette. Give us the men and the system we advocate, and then, and only then, may we hope for a practical solution of the question, whether India is really a country abounding in mineral wealth, as many people affirm, or simply an impostor it is desirable to expose at the earliest opportunity. We are inclined, for our own part, to think that a practical working system of geology and mineralogy in combination for India would educe good profit on expenses. When we consider that whatever knowledge of the mineral wealth of the country we possess is almost altogether due to the dilettante researches of amateur mineralogists, we may fairly expect that such knowledge would be greatly increased through the aid of men professionally trained for discovery. Indeed, the success already obtained by amateurs is sufficient to warrant great expectations whenever the Government of India, in its wisdom, sees fit to go about this business upon some better system than it has yet thought of.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

The *Englishman* holds that with a constant value of money there are very strong grounds for doubting how far a permanent settlement, even though embracing fixity of cultivators' rents, tends to increase the wealth of such an agricultural community as that of India. That is a large question upon which the most conflicting opinions are held, and which there would probably be very little purpose in our discussing. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that with a falling value of money,—the condition now prevailing, and likely for a long time to prevail in this country—fixity of cultivators' rents does tend to increase their wealth. But the tendency operates in a vicious manner, by throwing into the hands of the agricultural class, and in the first instance almost exclusively into their hands, what should be the common property of the whole people, wealth which is in no sense the creation of their labour, but of circumstances over which they have no control, and to some extent of the labour of the non-agricultural classes. Not only is there no virtue in such a redistribution of wealth as is thus brought about, but it involves serious injustice to the rest of the community, who, from the same cause that produces it, are paying more highly for all the necessaries of life, while the cultivator is getting higher prices for his corn. It will not be disputed that the hundred millions of capital that has been during the last twenty years poured into India for the construction of railways has had a sensible effect in depreciating the value of money, or, in other words, raising prices. It would be difficult to show any just reason for securing a monopoly of the benefit arising from this influx of money to the agricultural, and of the evil arising from it to the non-agricultural, classes, for so contriving that it shall enrich the one, and impoverish the other, class. Yet this is the tendency of fixity of cultivators' rents—a tendency which must appear the more monstrous when it is considered that, proportionally distributed, the money in question would have made the entire people the richer, and none of them the poorer. If the tendency in question is poor justice, it is equally poor economy. For, the fact of the cultivator being enriched without exertion on his part, eventually operates rather to check than to stimulate production. When we consider the question with reference to the public revenue, the injustice and bad economy of the policy become still more evident. The Duke of Argyll goes on, it is true, to say that if the Government thus adds to the wealth of the agricultural classes, it must put in force some means of getting at the wealth thus secured to them for public purposes. But if the measures adopted for this end are to be consistent with the avowed object of his policy, it is evident that he must take less in cesses than he remits in land revenue. At the same time the wants of the State are in no degree curtailed; and it therefore follows that the non-agricultural classes must be taxed more heavily. The result is this, that they are doubly impoverished, on the one hand by the diminished purchasing power of the precious metals, and on the other by increased taxation. The weight of the latter infliction is further increased by the fact that the Government itself is impoverished by the diminished value of money. As the nominal amount of its land revenue grows smaller and smaller in value, and therefore bears a continually decreasing ratio to its total expenditure, the amount of taxation to be levied from the non-agricultural classes continually increases.

DEATH FROM THE BITES OF A MONKEY.—It was mentioned the other day in the *Indian Daily News* that a native had been severely bitten by a monkey. Strange to say that the injuries received by the man have proved fatal. Dr. Hinder, surgeon of the Chandney Hospital, reported to the police that the man died at the hospital at 9 P.M. on the 5th. From inquiry the police learnt that the monkey had got loose, and was sitting on a wall adjoining the stables of Messrs. Hunter and Co. The deceased, a man about forty-five, had amused himself with some boys in throwing stones at the monkey. The animal, quite irritated at the treatment he received, descended and furiously attacked the deceased, biting him about the legs. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where, as reported, he died on Monday, June 5.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLAH, *May* 29.—The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has finally decided to make Simlah his summer residence for the future, and has got his office now located here. I mentioned before that his Honour had taken "Oakover," but I believe, because the Maharajah to whom the mansion belongs having wished to let him have it rent free, his Honour would not remain in it, but has now taken "Innes-own," a house which was owned by General Innes. Mr. Havilland has come up in charge of the Lieutenant Governor's office establishment. I do not know what Murree will say to this move. The weather still continues wet, the rain comes down almost every day or night, and everything looks as if the rainy season had fairly set in.

NYNEE TAL, *May* 29.—The earthquake felt here at 9.30 P.M. on the 22nd inst. appears to have propagated its oscillatory motion over a very extensive area, as Almorah, Nynee Tal, Mussoorie, Meerut and Agra are shown to have been within the pale of its influence. It evidently did not take the form of a transitory earth-wave, as accounts from the various stations testify to the comtemporariness of the visitation. At Nynee Tal, however, it turned out to be one of a series of shocks, as two others followed at intervals of a few hours; one at about midnight and the other early next morning. I noticed the absence on each occasion of that subterranean rumble which is generally the harbinger of such phenomena. The effects of the several shocks on the lake must have been electrical, as the following morning the water was found impregnated with minute particles of white mud, which changed the colour of the mass of water to a very pale green. The clerk of the weather is getting incorrigible, and appears determined to send us the insufferable monsoon long before it is due, to the intense disgust of our picnic-going community. We had a severe thunderstorm on the 26th, which was accompanied by hail and rain, and lasted nearly all day. The hailstones at one time were as large as pigeon's eggs, and as it was blowing a gale all the time they were falling, a number of commissariat cattle, while grazing on the slopes of the neighbouring hills, were nearly stoned to death. The Municipality, determined to follow up the bazaar question, has addressed the Commissioner, requesting him to write to Government regarding the purchase of the depot married barracks and hospital, with reference to correspondence which has recently taken place between the Secretary to Government, N.W.P., and the Quartermaster-General of the army, regarding the removal of the convalescent depot to Ranee khet, which it is said must be carried out early next year. At a late meeting of the municipality that body placed on record that it did not consider itself on the same footing as other municipalities of large towns and cantonments on the plains in a pecuniary point of view, as out of an annual income of Rs. 20,000 it is called on to pay enormous sums for conservancy and repairs of roads, as well as for charitable and other purposes. Municipalities through some unexplainable fatality appear always sailing on shoals of bankruptcy, and our local body, whether from prodigality or lack of realisations, is certainly no exception to the rule. One, Dhet Ram, Chowdry, has come to the rescue of travellers on the Bareilly side, and has asked the municipality for the chowdryship, which has been promised him subject to his depositing a security of Rs. 500. It is hoped that this new feature of taking securities will have the effect of giving us efficient dak arrangements, as hitherto the genus chowdry pocketed the hire and trusted to Providence for the fulfilment of his agreement. Major Grogan up here on leave has received orders from army head quarters to rejoin his regiment, the 14th foot, at Cawnpore, consequent on the sudden departure of Col. Dwyer for England. The new Roman Catholic chapel was opened by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Bareilly on the 18th ult. It is a very pretty little edifice, and most conveniently situated on the mall. The military, from whose subscriptions principally it was built, will not have the use of it for a very lengthened period. There has just been a sudden disappearance from this of a general agent, who found the new moon a good auxiliary to the accomplishment of his noctural retreat. He has left his goods and chattels as well as others entrusted to him to the tender mercies of his creditors, and is now enjoying a change of air in some other place. Tea-chests and divers other stores unclaimed are now, I believe, in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

SIMLA, *June* 3.—The projected Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the new Department of Agriculture and Commerce have formed the leading topics of conversation here for the past week. A scheme for the former has been drawn up and submitted for approval to his Excellency the Viceroy. It would, of course, be premature to say whether this approval will be accorded, but this much, I believe, may be stated with perfect confidence, that the main features of the plan will be carried out. A force, consisting of some twelve or fifteen thousand men, organised in three divisions, commanded respectively by Major-Generals McMurdo, Travers, and Fraser-Tytler, will be brought out on the great undulating plain near Ghaziabad to be exercised in the different movements required of an army in the field. That they will in all probability be out under canvas for a period of some three months, during a portion of which time they will be under the personal command of Lord Napier of Magdala, completes all that is as yet generally known. It may certainly be surmised that the troops composing this force will be drawn in part from the military stations of Ambala, Meerut, Delhi, Moradabad, and Muttra, and be supplemented by those corps which will have to pass through Ghaziabad on their way to relieve others to the north or south. However little good the actual movements will do the troops, or however feeble a rehearsal of serious operations the camp may prove, this much is pretty certain, that it will teach the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department one or two things regarding the capacity of officers in responsible positions which they did not know before. Shouting out words of command in a familiar rotation on an inspection day is a comparatively easy task, but when it comes to having to *know* what to do next, as well as knowing how to do it—it is a very different thing.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

COURT-MARTIAL.—His Excellency the Governor-General has, it is said, ordered Colonel Lowe, of the Commissariat Department, to be tried by a general court-martial to be assembled at Rawul Pindee.

KASHMERE.—The influx of European visitors to Kashmere is no over-agreeable to the authorities there. Instead of the country remaining open to visitors, as during last winter, the Resident is to see all visitors out of the country by the end of October, and then be off himself.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 2.

LEGISLATION.—Messrs. Wyman and Co., of Calcutta, have just published an "Index to the Repealed and Unexpired Acts of the Legislative Council of India, from 1834 to 1870 inclusive," by George Smoult Fagan, Esq., Judge Small Cause Court, Calcutta (forming Vol. IV.)

COLONEL LAYARD.—A special deputation allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month has been granted by the Government of India to Colonel F. P. Layard while on deputation to England with the Nawab of Bengal up to the date of his joining his appointment in the Public Works Department.

DEATH OF A LADY.—We regret to announce the death of a lady named Miss Broadfoot while on the journey to Murree. She was travelling with her brother and his wife, and was, we believe, in a weakly state at the time. Beyond Jhelum, during the night, she was attacked with heat apoplexy, which soon overpowered her delicate constitution.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 2.

FIBRES.—The Fibre Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society in Bengal have reported on the samples of Neilgherry nettle as plantain fibre submitted to them by the Government of India. The plantain fibre seems at present of doubtful value, being only half as strong as hemp. The Neilgherry nettle, on the contrary, is very promising. It is very like the rhea, with perhaps more tow, but beautifully soft. As with rhea the preparation is the great difficulty. The Neilgherry nettle fibre would, it is calculated, be worth about £55 per ton in London.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.—In order to prevent the introduction of cholera into the tea districts by imported labourers, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has ordered that whenever cholera has appeared on board any vessel or fleet of boats with labourers on board, the labourers are not to be landed at the usual place of debarkation, but at some place selected by the magistrate, at a reasonable distance from the station. The medical officer in charge of the station may keep the labourers under inspection so long as he may consider it advisable. In order to carry out this order, buildings have been erected and cholera camps established at Sibsagar, Gowhatty, Darrang, and Panchgram.

A JUST JUDGE.—Some degenerate Freemasons of Calcutta have been attempting to work on Mr. J. B. Roberts's brotherly feelings by making the "signs" when they appeared as defendants in his Court. "Now with what object it is done," says Mr. Roberts, "I do not know, but I feel it necessary to inform those whom it may concern that it is highly improper for any person to attempt to influence the Bench in that way. It is most objectionable, and I may say it amounts to a contempt of Court. If they think that it will benefit them in any way, all I can say is that they are very much mistaken."

MILITARY.—Among the movements of troops published in the relief, we notice that the squadron 6th Bengal Cavalry, now on duty in Calcutta, is ordered to march to Morar on being relieved by a party of the 1st B. C. from that station. If we mistake not, this squadron only arrived at the Presidency in January, having marched from Cawnpore to relieve a detachment of the 11th Bengal Lancers. It will, therefore, have been marched 1,700 miles, and spent two consecutive drill seasons on the Grand Trunk Road before it again joins its headquarters. If it is necessary to have these Punjab horsemen in Calcutta, why should they not be supplied from the nearest corps! And why, when the 6th B. C. are marching *west*, should this squadron have been detached 700 miles *east*?—*Englishman*, June 6.

NYNEE TAL.—The late earthquake at Nynee Tal seems to have had an unpleasant effect upon the lake there. The water has become quite discoloured, and emits a strong sulphurous smell.

REDUCTION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—It is directed by the Government of India, in an order published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd of June, that, in lieu of the postage duties charged upon newspapers under section 9 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the following rates shall be chargeable on newspapers posted on or after the 1st October next, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, which shall be additional to those detailed in section 10 of the said Act:—Rates of Charge:—Not exceeding in weight 10 tolas, ½ anna; not exceeding in weight 20 tolas, 1 anna; and so on, adding ½ anna for every additional 10 tolas.—Conditions.—The foregoing rates shall be applicable only to newspapers posted at the place of publication, and which shall have been registered for transmission by post in the office of the Postmaster-General (or officer exercising the powers of Postmaster-General) of the postal circle in which they are published, and which shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "registered," followed by the registration number given by the Postmaster-General.

KABUL NEWS.—Our latest advices from Afghanistan entirely confirm the suspicion we previously expressed that Yakoob Khan was being helped by Persia. Our correspondent distinctly states that the Shah of Persia has been backing him all along, and the Governor of Meshed is regularly assisting him with all that he requires. Thus assisted, Yakoob feels pretty secure in his new position. Meantime he is busy strengthening the defence of Herat, and organising the adjoining tribes. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Herat have joined his cause most heartily, and are assisting him in carrying out his plans. The Amir has at last left Kabul *en route* for Herat. Before leaving Kabul it was necessary to leave a governor in the city. Of all the men available for the office, he has fixed upon the most ineligible. The Amir had four uterine brothers. Three of these are dead, the only remaining brother being Mahomed Shureef Khan. During the life of Dost Mahomed, Shureef Khan was governor of Furrah and Girishk; he acquired great wealth, but his character was something like the Vicar of Bray—he changed sides just as it suited him, and was the most notoriously untrustworthy man of all the rival chiefs. The Amir has for some time back effectually prevented him from enjoying the little excitement of occasionally turning his coat, by keeping him in prison in Kabul. At the present moment the son of Mahomed Shureef Khan is serving with Yakoob Khan in Herat! Would it be believed that the Amir at this important junction has released Mahomed Shureef Khan from prison, has brought him to Durbar, has bestowed a rich khillut upon him, and has placed him at the head of Kabul affairs? Such is the case, and the people of Kabul are much dissatisfied. Shureef is well known to them; indeed, his common appellation among them is, "the traitor brother."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 3. Str. Mahratta, Lang, Singapore; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; Alticar, Harvey, Liverpool; Shalspove, Lebon, Liverpool.—4. Saint Monan, Wyles, Newcastle; City of London, Brown, Glasgow; Simla, Blair, Liverpool.—5. Str. Excelsior, Maby, London; British India, Ward, London; Melbourne, Blaxell, Liverpool.—6. Erato, Jones, Cardiff; Artist, Sergent, Liverpool; str. Deccan, Reynoldson, Suez.—7. Shree Lutchmen Arusin Mosawmy, Swamy, Masulipatam; Royal Alice, Hughes, Hull.—8. Zeeonster, Brown, Galle.—9. Mysore, Overton, Liverpool; Dutch Merchant, Macoda, Muscat; Epervier, Grody, Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—City of Seringapatam.—4. Strs. Arcot and Arcturus; Bates Family and Lady Palmerston.—5. Strs. Hindostan and Europe; Daniel Rankin.—6. Essex.—7. Strs. Punjaub and Moulmein.—8. Str. Celt; Roslin Castle and Robert Mackenzie.—9. Str. City of Poonah; Comorin and Grecian.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 10, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 98 8 to 98 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	98 12 to 99 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	98 12 to 99 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	113 10 to 113 12
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104	105 14 to 106 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	Is. 11 1-16d. to Is. 11¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 4 months' sight	Is. 11⅛ to Is. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	98 to 100
Assam Tea Company	200	310 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000	1455 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100	55 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	250 to 251
East India Tea Company	100	61 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company	500	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	310 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	500 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£125	93 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	68 to 70
Port Canning Land Company	1300	360 to 365
Punjab Bank	100	80 to —
Simla Bank	500	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200	90 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0	£2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	3 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 3 12 6	Nominal.
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	3 7 6 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 10.—The market remains in a very unsatisfactory position, and there is no diminution of the distrust which has prevailed for some time past. Grey Shirtings: Light makes, up to 6 lbs., are generally weaker. For 7 and 8½ lbs. there has been some inquiry, and prices of the former have somewhat hardened. Under an improved demand, values of the wide widths have advanced. Other goods have not altered since our last, and the business done during the week is very trifling. Grey Twist: A fair business has been done in 40's since last mail at our improved quotations.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 10.—Saltpetre: The weather has continued unfavourable for refiners, and prices of 5 per cent. refraction rule from Rs. 7 to 7-1. The demand has continued steady both for Europe and America. The stock in the market is about 650 tons. Rice: For the best white prices have risen, being now quoted at from Rs. 3-7 to 3-9; middling, Rs. 2-11 to 2-12, chiefly for shipments to England. Linseed: The demand for America still continues, whilst that for Europe has subsided, and fine bold grain, 3 per cent. admixture, may be quoted at 1 anna lower than last week's rates. Rapeseed: Good yellow, which is very scarce in the market and in demand, has somewhat fallen in prices, Rs. 4-13 to 5-1 being the present quotation. Raw Silk: Business continues dull, the week's sales having amounted to 145 bales only; prices continue firm from Rs. 21-10 for filatures, to Rs. 15-8 for middling native Jungypore. Corahs: There have been a few shipments on owners' account, but holders still continue to ask extreme prices.

Madras.

THE 19TH N.I.—It is rumoured that the 1st company of the 19th M.N.I., when disbanded, will in a body petition the Government. Each man in the company possesses, it is said, two service medals—for British Burmah (1852) and the Mutiny. It was expected that they would be disbanded on the 5th inst.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The *Madras Herald* hears that probably the Sappers and Miners will be employed on the Mysore State Railway. "They are," it is said, "first-rate men for work, and we have no doubt 200 or 300 of them would do more work in a day than a thousand coolies."

BURMAH.—The King of Burmah seems very sensitive to the rumours that are published about him in the Rangoon papers. He was so much annoyed by the statement that he was about to become a monopolist of all the produce of his country, that he publicly declared in open court on the 22nd May that he had not any such intention, and that if any person had been aggrieved by any action of one of the royal servants, he had only got to complain personally to the King, and a prompt inquiry would be instituted.

THE 18TH HUSSARS.—The *Madras Athenæum's* correspondent at Secunderabad, writing on the 2nd inst., says:—"The cholera in the 18th Hussars is, I am glad to say, gradually dying out. The day before yesterday there were two admissions and one death. The last return from the headquarters shows eighty cases and thirty-six deaths since the outbreak. Sergeant Priest died two days ago from sunstroke, and the armourer sergeant has also succumbed. They have a large medical staff with them, but unfortunately all very young, not a single man of experience having been sent, although several such are in the station. This has caused great doubt as to the efficiency of the B.M.S. in Secunderabad."

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Madras Government state that some time must yet elapse before they will be in a position to determine the whole amount which it will be in their power to allot for expenditure on public works, under the heads of service which are now provincial. It has been determined that the sums which are to be given from provincial funds for communications shall be assigned to the local fund boards of the several circles as lump grants in aid. These cannot yet be made; but, in order that the Public Works Department may proceed to the preparation of a detailed Budget for civil buildings and miscellaneous public improvement, the Government resolve to intimate to that department that a sum of Rs. 6,89,500 will be available for expenditure under those heads.

CROSSING OF THE KISTNA.—From a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, which the local Government have communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, by whom it has been placed at our disposal, we learn that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company intend to provide boats for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and troops across the river from the 1st proximo, when the road across the river bed will be taken up. They have been endea-

touring to get a small steamer in Bombay, but a suitable vessel has not yet been met with, and it may be necessary to send to England for one. First and second class passengers will be booked through to Raichore, and third class passengers will be taken across the ferry at eight annas each. Passengers' luggage will be booked through to Raichore. The road through the river-bed will be renewed as soon as possible after the monsoon, but judging from this year's experience of the freshes in the river, the Consulting Engineer doubts if it will be re-established before January 1 next. It is hoped that the bridge may be finished by the monsoon of 1873. There is a travellers' bungalow on the south bank of the Kistna near the ferry. The Consulting Engineer has proposed to the railway company to put up temporary shelter on the north bank.—*Madras Mail*, May 30.

FINALE OF THE 19TH N.I. MUTINY.—There was a parade of the corps in garrison on the Island at six o'clock yesterday morning (June 6th), under the command of Brigadier-general G. B. Shakespear, for the purpose of disbanding the No. 1 Company and quarter guard of the 19th N.I. for mutinous conduct on the 11th February last. The ground was occupied by H.M.'s 45th Foot, and the 7th, 17th, and 35th regiments of Native Infantry. The sepoys of the 19th, who were unarmed—their muskets having been taken from them in Singapore—were marched down from the Lighthouse Esplanade to the island, under an escort, and, on their arrival, the assembled troops formed three sides of a square, and the men of the 19th were then marched into the centre, with the 45th Foot opposite to them. The Brigade major instructed the Havildar-major of the 7th N.I. to read the vernacular translations of the Government Order of the 10th April; and, this being done, the company were marched back under escort to the Lighthouse Esplanade, where the men were at once paid off and dismissed. Thus terminates a chapter of blunders, reflecting on the capacity of a Commander-in-Chief, on the tact of a Governor, and on the firmness of a Commandant, in a manner so discreditable that the army and the public at large may well hope to be spared another such exposure of blundering incompetence that has given an air of ridicule to acts of undiscerning severity.—*Madras Mail.*

TWO PRECIOUS CONVERTS.—An English member of the Madras Bar in the enjoyment of some practice on the Malabar Coast, where Moplahs most do congregate, informed the High Court a few days ago that the Mahomedan church had had the good fortune of making a convert of him. He had commenced an action for divorce against his wife, on the plea, we assume, of incompatibility of temperament; the lady herself, who is much to be pitied, being, we are assured, morally blameless. But, as Mahomedanism confers on its votaries the unspeakable privilege of a plurality of wives, it was clearly a supererogatory task for the learned gentleman, after the change in his religious views, to carry on the case he had filed against his spouse. That his conversion is genuine is proved by his promptitude in availing himself of the rights of Islam; for early last week a young French lady proclaimed her belief in a mosque at Vellore, and was admitted into the fold of the faithful; and, on Thursday, the nuptials of the two converts, whose conversion was so opportune, was celebrated with becoming splendour. While the Maedanshom are to be congratulated on the acquisition of two precious converts to their faith, the members of the Bar of the High Court of Madras should derive satisfaction from knowing that they have at command, when knotty points of Mussulman usage tax the genius of the Bench, the rare experience of a gentleman who is an ornament to their profession.—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On the evening of Wednesday last Lord Napier presided at the anniversary meeting of the School of Industrial Arts, and the attendance of the public on the occasion was pretty large. The statement read by the superintendent of the school, Dr. Hunter, showed that the institution was progressing, and that several of the native pupils were employed in giving instruction to ladies and gentlemen, and they were also making satisfactory improvement. Mrs. Nursinga Row had been taking lessons in colour painting and sketching, and Mr. Ramiyengar very liberally offered Rs. 150 to be given away as prizes for the best landscape with architecture, and for the best figure painted from nature either in oil or water colours. A new department established in connection with the School of Industrial Arts was for the manufacture of colours for water painting and oil, and he, Dr. Hunter, was only sorry that the new School of Arts which it was proposed to erect in Madras, was not as yet an accomplished fact. Dr. Hunter also handed round specimens of photographs and sketches, and was of opinion that of late the native and European residents in Madras evinced a desire to promote the art of painting from the very fact that they had forwarded some very fine drawings to be painted, cleaned or otherwise repaired. There were many subjects worthy of being photographed in Madras, and among them was the mosque and tomb erected at Sydapet to the memory of Fuzeelut-ool-Nissa Begum, the favourite daughter of Wallajah, who died about thirty-four years ago. The Maharajah of Vizianagram had given much attention to the subject of pottery and modelling, and a carpenter and wood-cutter were to be sent to Vizianagram to work under orders of the Rajah. The First Prince of Travancore and some of the other native princes gave the subject of industrial art their attention, and the chief among them was the Maharajah of Jeypore. After prizes were distributed to the successful pupils, Lord Napier made a few observations on the success which had attended the school in the past year, and called the attention of native gentlemen present to some of the models exhibited in the school for the first time, which would afford them much information for carrying out building operations.—*Madras Standard*, May 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 3. Angelia, —, Mauritius; Phare, —, Pondicherry.—5. Str. Dacca, —, Bombay.—6. Jessie Isabel, —, Newcastle.—8. Str. Rangoon, —, Calcutta; str. Arcot, —, Calcutta; Lena, —, South Shields; str. Hindostan, N. Roskell, Calcutta.—9. Str. Meinam, —, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. C. Minchin, Capt. Gunning.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. S. Steele, Mr. J. Lalor. For GALLE.—Major Stafford. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Warren, Mr. J. Cavanagh, Mr. C. White, Mr. T. Warren, Mr. Baldock. For SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Learmouth. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Ryears. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Ramshaw, Mr. C. W. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton and three children. For SOUTHAMPTON (via Bombay).—Miss Skipton and Mr. H. W. Abbott.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Perrott and two children, Mrs. Troploug and children. From GALLE.—Mr. Bayte. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Bull. From PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. D. St. Paul. From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Rev. — Lequeux. From ADEN.—Mr. Merican and a friend. From BOURBON.—Rev. — Schinff. From PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Facielle and two children, Mrs. Norfor and child.

DEPARTURES.

June 6. Oomar Pasha, —, Calcutta.—7. Str. Dacca, —, Calcutta.—8. Durham, —, London.—9. Str. Hindostan, N. Roskell, Southampton; str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca.—Mr. and Mrs. Barbotin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major gen. R. Shubrick, Brig. gen. Hodson, Col. A. V. Falls, Mrs. Falls, Mr. Wm. Scott, Brevet major L. A. M. Græme, Mr. F. and Mrs. Doderet, Miss Newland and five children, Mr. F. Hammett, Mr. Ross Porter, Mrs. A. St, Martin and child, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. Johnston, Lieut. W. Gordon, Mr. J. R. P. Leggatt, Mr. J. M. Turton, Master O'Leary, Mrs. Turner and three children, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. H. Collins, Miss Johnson, Mrs. H. L. Prendergast and two children. For BRINDISI.—Rev. G. J. Metzger, Mrs. Metzger, and two children. For MELBOURNE.—Capt. Goldie.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. S. Dyson.

Bombay.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.—Passages to Europe have been obtained for about eight or ten of the European vagrants in the workhouse attached to the House of Correction. Most of these men have agreed to work their passages to England as sailors. Efforts are being made by the Commissioner of Police and the Governor of the Workhouse to obtain passages for the other men who are still detained there.

THE MONSOON.—The weather during the past four days has been of such a character as to lead us to believe that the monsoon has really now come upon us. Nearly all last week the wind blew steadily and strongly from the south-west, and on Friday there was a prolonged thunder-storm and a good deal of rain fell. On Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday the wind continued to blow strongly, and heavy showers fell at intervals. If we are right in our presumption that the rainy season has now commenced, it has broken much more mildly than usual, but the absence of a boisterous break may be caused by the stormy weather which we experienced a month ago. The early arrival of the rainy weather is causing a rapid exodus from Mahableshwur, Matheran, and Khandalla.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 13.

THE ARMY BILL AND THE CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.—Officers in India are anxously looking out for the result of the army purchase question. There is no doubt that on that depends a great deal what steps will be taken towards facilitating retirement among Indian officers. It must be well known to the authorities at the India-office that the senior ranks of our army are clogged up with officers drawing full pay and not in any employ, many of whom are only too anxious to retire, and would accept any reasonable offer in the shape of a bonus. Some sensible scheme carried out with due regard to the interests of Government on one side, and the officers on the other, would cause many retirements, and not only prove a large saving to the country by relieving it of the expense of keeping these officers unemployed at full pay, but would give a slight impetus to departmental promotion in every branch of the staff and in regiments. Meanwhile all promotion is at a standstill. There is some talk of altering the furlough rules. The only real alteration that is required is some better arrangement as regards tenure of appointment. The furlough rules of 1868 are framed entirely in favour of permanent incumbents. The result is that an appointment is now never vacant except by death, and the work is carried on by officers acting on half allowance who have no chance of ever getting permanent employment, while their more fortunate brethren are enjoying themselves on good pay at home for two years, knowing that they have their appointments to return to at the end of that period. The tenure of appointments on furlough should be reduced to one year, leaving it optional for officers to take their full furlough for two years, subject to vacation of their appointments. If these alterations were effected, it would be fair for all parties, and the furlough rules would then be perfect.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

LITERARY.—We hear that Captain E. W. West is preparing for publication, and has written an introduction for, a diary kept by the late Rajah of Kolapore while he was in England.

MILITARY.—We are sorry to hear that it is even rumoured that our old favourite regiment, H.M.'s 59th Foot, is to be sent to relieve the 8th Regiment at Nusseerabad. True, H.M.'s 8th Regiment must be relieved after two years' residence at such a station as Nusseerabad, but surely some other regiment than the 59th might be found to do it. The 59th Regiment was only one year in Poona, and has been only one year at Mhow; it will, therefore, be very hard on the officers to have a third break-up within two years. If it is true in Scotland that "three flittings are as bad as a fire," it is doubly true in India, where removals are attended by so much expense.—*Deccan Herald*, May 29.

MR. PINHEY.—The steamer leaving for Bombay to-day will convey from our shores a gentleman whose sterling qualities have won for him the respect and the esteem of all classes, we allude to R. H. Pinhey, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, who, for the last eighteen months, filled the high and responsible post of Judicial Commissioner in Sind. To attempt to write a panegyric on Mr. Pinhey's worth would be like trying to gild refined gold. Suffice it to state that Mr. Pinhey carries with him the good wishes of the community of Kurrachee; his removal from the province is universally regretted, and will be widely felt. A more conscientious, upright, and honourable-minded man never occupied an official position in Sind.—*Sindian*, June 3.

DEATH OF THE CONVICT WHITWELL.—For several months past it has been known generally that Alfred Whitwell, who in August last was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to penal servitude for life for his participation in the well-known *Aurora* frauds, has been very ill, and many may therefore not be much surprised to hear of his death. He died on Saturday afternoon in the Jail Hospital, and on Sunday an inquest was held on his body by Dr. Blaney, deputy coroner, when the jury came to the conclusion that his death was caused by disease of the liver and stomach. Whitwell became ill about three months after being imprisoned in the House of Correction, and from that time till his death he has been an inmate of the Jail Hospital. He first suffered from neuralgia and fever, and afterwards from liver complaint. He became very weak, and for the last two or three months was unable to walk without assistance, while for a month past he had been unable to walk at all. In January last Dr. Partridge, surgeon of the House of Correction, recommended that, as Whitwell was very unwell, he should be sent to England. Government, however, were unwilling that that should be done, and ordered his removal to the Neilgherry Hills, but Dr. Partridge thought that Bombay was more suitable for Whitwell than the Neilgherries. Government then ordered him to be sent to the Andamans, but by that time he was too ill to be removed.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 13.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.—DHARWAR, *May* 24.—The telegrams that have been received from Liverpool lately advise a steady market, fair Dhollera on the 19th instant being quoted at 6d. per lb. A few hundred candies ready Sawginned have been bought in Hoobles since we last wrote at Rs. 180 to 185, f. o. b. Carwar; and more business would have been done had there been more cotton offering, but the roads from the districts into Hoobles are impassable for cotton during wet weather. Owing to the price of ready cotton having advanced, dealers have also raised their quotations for delivery during the monsoon, and small purchases have been made of Sawginned at Rs. 165 to 170 per candy, board Carwar, November shipment, which is to-day's rate. There is no inquiry for Compta cotton, and dealers are unwilling to contract for this description, as the crop has been almost entirely spoilt with rain. On the most important trunk road for cotton, viz., that between Aneegeree and Hoobles, being a continuation of the one from Carwar to Hoobles into the heart of the cotton districts, the bridges have all either fallen down, or are in such a shaky state that carts are not allowed to go over them; the consequence is that the road will be useless the next four months, at the very time when a good road is wanted to bring cotton into Hoobles during a break in the weather. We understand the cause of this neglect is the want of funds, although funds are found to make comparatively useless roads, which had far better be spent in building bridges on a road already made. On the coast the unusually stormy weather reported in our last has continued throughout the fortnight. It has rained daily, and, although several pattimars have managed to put to sea when the weather has cleared a little, it is very doubtful if they will reach Bombay in safety or deliver their cargoes without being much damaged. At Carwar the arrivals from up country have been very trifling, and at Compta they have declined to about 400 docras per day. Bombay dealers have been the only buyers; the quality not being good enough for European selection, but the sudden close of the season has left those parties who lately contracted at Colaba no alternative but to buy whatever is sent from above ghaut. The port of Compta being closed, and the market at Carwar not likely to receive any further supplies until November, we give no more coast quotations this season. The steamer *Shiraz*, 867 tons, from Bombay, is expected at Carwar in a day or two, to fill up about 2,000 bales of cotton already pressed for Liverpool direct, *via* Suez Canal.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 5. Str. India, Turner, Bussorah.—7. Lord Clyde, Ellis, Calcutta; Lion, Eagraud, Calcutta.—8. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez; Royal Family, Osborne, Liverpool; Nonpareil, Johnson, Newcastle.—9. Str. Mula, Coates, Jeddah; City of Tanjore, Leslie, Clyde.—10. Landsborough, Thomas, Newcastle.—11. Millwall, Black, London; Ana Huac, Lapling, Boston.—12. Str. Himalaya, Harkinson, Calcutta; Schleswig Bride, Hanson, Liverpool; Bride, Henderson, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Sherlock, Messrs. F. J. Fergusson, J. Bissett, J. E. Algar, C. Vining, R. D. Wylie, and C. P. L. Naidoo, Mrs. Else. From BRINDISI.—Col. Moberly. From SUEZ.—Mr. E. Seyd. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Menezes and infant, Mr. Mulvaney.

DEPARTURES.

June 6. Str. Baroda, Hall, Aden and Suez; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Coast and Calcutta.—7. Str. Petersberg, Blaik, Calcutta; str. Behar, Blake, China, &c.; City of Berlin, Warden, Liverpool; Prince Oscar, Powles, Liverpool; Lalla Rookh, Wilson, Havre; Severnake, Prichard, Akyab.—8. Str. Leith, Barnetson, Calcutta; str. Timsha, Hogg, Liverpool.—10. Str. Statesman, Williamson, Hong Kong; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Kingdom o' Fife, Key, London; Macedon, Jones, Liverpool; Nimrod, Pearse, Antwerp.—12. Str. Sphinx, Crilloviche, Trieste, &c.; Seaforth, Woodward, Liverpool.—13. Mail str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—For SUEZ.—Mr. D. Macfadyn, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. Wilson. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. N. A. Joseph, Birkinshaw, G. Gordon, J. R. Campbell, Todhunter, H. B. Mellicott, A. W. Campbell, F. D. Campbell, R. H. Abott, W. Jacob, Smeaton, and E. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cowie, Col. Anderson, Major Hamilton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. T. Biggs and child, Mr. Philp, Mrs. Coulson, Major W. Smith, Mr. T. W. Clementson, Lieut. B. J. Arbuckle, Mr. A. Rennie, Mr. D. Finlay, Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. E. Stansfeld, Capt. Loudon, Mr. G. Wilkinson, Mr. Carr.

Per str. Sphinx.—From BOMBAY.—For TRIESTE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Thomas, Mr. D. Law, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. C. F. Amery, Baron Wilhelm and Lady von Bibra, and Mr. and Mrs. Reischer.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 13, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Is. 11d. to Is. 11 1-16d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	Is. 11 3-16d. to Is. 11¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	Is. 11 5-16d. to Is. 11⅜d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Jas. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅝
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	", 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1833-36	"
" " 1842-43	", 98 13-16
" " " " 1854-55	"
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	", 106⅜
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	", 113⅜

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-15
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	111
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English	17-2
Ditto Pekin	16-3

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 5s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 13.—Grey Goods—Shirtings: In 39-inch goods the clearances sum up about 46,000 pieces in all, at between 6¾d. and 10¼d. per lb. Of Maddapollams, the clearances in all are 25,700 pieces, of which 20,200 pieces are 3 lbs., at Rs. 2-2 to 2-3 per piece. T-Cloths are still in poor request, the sales being 3,500 pieces 4 lbs., at Rs. 2-5 to 2-5½ per piece. Twist: The demand continues very active, except for the lower counts of Mule, which barely command previous rates; but in the higher counts of Mule and Water an improvement of ¼ anna to ½ anna per lb. has to be noted. Metals—Copper: An improved demand has been experienced during the week, and stocks being moderate, prices have advanced about annas 8 to Rs. 1 per cwt. Yellow Metal is also in fair request, at an advance of Rs. 1 per cwt. In other descriptions of Metals we have no change to report, the business doing being very small.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 13.—Cotton; The monsoon having virtually opened, business has now in a great measure closed for the season, and the purchases reported for the week only amount to about 16,000 bales in all. The tenor of the home telegrams, however, has imparted great firmness to dealers, and we have to quote an advance of Rs. 5 to 10 per candy. The imports for the week amount to about 40,000 bales, but these will almost entirely cease until the weather improves again. In other articles of export we have no change to report.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARR, Lieut. D. W. K., to offic. as 2nd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India in the room of Capt. Berkeley, with effect from April 28.

BATTEN, G. H. M., is app. dep. comr. of inland customs, with effect from April 19. Mr. R. J. Whitten, on the forenoon of the same date, resumed charge of the office of personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs. June 3.

BERKELEY, Capt. J. C., 2nd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, to offic. as 1st asst. to the agent to the gov. gen., as dep. opium agent in Malwa, and as asst. gen. superint. of operation for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, during the absence on medical leave of Colonel E. Thompson, with effect from April 28.

BERNARD.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, Bengal civil service, comr. of the Nagpore division, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal as a temporary measure. No. 2,560. May 26.

BLAIR, A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bancoorah. This cancels the orders of April 11, app. Mr. Blair to be a dist. superint. of police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. May 26.

BROADLEY, A. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, is vested with the powers of a mag. May 22.

BROWN, Capt. F. D. M., V.C., offic. superint., River Ganges Navigation Works, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, on that portion of the Ganges between Allahabad and Dinapore which is within the jurisdiction of the Govt. of Bengal, for the purpose of dealing with such offences as are made punishable under Act I. of 1867. May 27.

CAMPBELL.—The app. on probation of Mr. D. Campbell as supervisor, 1st grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway (notification dated March 27 last) is cancelled.

CARNELL, Maj. W., is confd. as commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, in the room of Lieut. col. G. Black. June 3.

CHATTERTON, G., insp. of railway police, Nagpore, to offic. as dist. supt., 5th class, and is posted to the Bhandara dist., during Lieut. Burrowes' abs. on leave. June 3.

COOK, Gordon H., proby. asst. supt. in the Revenue Survey Dept., is confd. as an asst. supt., 2nd grade, with effect from May 10.

CORNWALL, W. W. G., joint mag. and dep. coll., to be an asst. settlement officer of the 1st grade, with effect from Feb. 4, and to be placed in charge of the settlement of the Jounsar Bawur Pergunnah, Zillah Dehra Doon.

CROSTHWAITH.—From date of W. W. G. Cornwall's transfer to the settlement dept., Mr. R. J. Crosthwaith, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. June 7.

DAVIS, J. C., asst. comr. of the 3rd class in British Burmah, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class in the room of Capt. C. O'L. L. Prendergast, who has proc. on med. leave, or until further orders, with effect from March 11.

DEPREE, Major G. C., Bengal staff corps, is reapp. a dep. supt., 1st grade, Topographical Survey dept., from Dec. 8 last.

DUKE.—The servs. of S. G. Duke, acct., 2nd grade, att. to the Roorkee workshop, are dispensed with, with effect from April 19.

ELLIS, H. W. W., to offic. as second dep. shipping-master of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of C. Bridger. May 30.

FERRAR, M. L., B.A., asst. settlement officer in Oudh, to offic. as settlement officer, Seetapore, until further orders, with effect from April 23.

FISHER.—The election of J. H. Fisher, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, as offic. president of the municipal committee of Allahabad, during the absence on leave of J. C. Robertson, is approved. June 7.

FISHER, R. A., extra asst. comr., to have tempy. charge of the sub div. of Mungledye, in Durrung. June 3.

FORDHAM, J. W., asst. col., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as dep. coll. of railway accounts in the N.W.P., with effect from June 1; Lieut. LeBreton, in accordance with Government of India notification No. 176, dated April 25, 1871, having been relieved on May 20.

HENNESSY, S. H., extra asst. comr. in the Central Provs., to offic. as Registrar general of Assurances for those provinces and Berar, as a temporary arrangement. June 3. [Calcutta. May 26.

HOWE, Capt. H., is app. a comr. for making improvements in the port of

IBBETSON, D. C. J., app. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal estab., has reported his arrival at Ludiana, to which station he was first appointed on Dec. 10 last. June 3.

IMPEY, H. E. M., extra asst. comr., 4th class, Central Provs., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 5th class, in the same province, during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. Marriott. June 3.

LAWRENCE, A. J., offic. mag. and coll. of Benares, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of the Govt. of India in the military dept. June 7.

LEMARCHAND, W. J., to offic. as dist. superint. of Montgomery during abs. of Mr. Stone. June 7.

LEONARD, H., superintdg. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as chief engr. of the 1st class, and secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the public works dept. during the abs. on furl. of Col. J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E. June 3.

MACDONALD, Capt. D., dep. superint. of rev. survey, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade, with effect from March 12 last, v. Major A. D. Vanrenen, prom. on that date to offic. in the 1st grade. May 25.

NOBLE, G., asst. to cotton comr., Nagpur dist., is invested with the powers of a mag. May 19.

PITCHER, Lieut. D. G., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Oudh, to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow. June 3.

QUINN, J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Benares, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, during the absence of A. J. Lawrence. June 7.

RANKEN, Col. R., superint. of the Government School of Industry, and superint. of the central jail at Jabalpur, rejoined from furlough and assumed charge of his duties from W. A. Nedham and W. R. Rice, respectively on May 10. No. 229.

RATHBONE, Lieut. H. W., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Jeypore div., Agra dist., Rajpootana State Railway, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. Gracey, R.E. No. 452s-R, May 19.

SIMSON, H. B., offic. addtl. judge of Chittagong, to offic. also as addtl. judge of Dacca. May 9.

THOMAS—NOAD.—L. H. G. Thomas to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade. G. H. C. Noad, to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.

TRENCH, A. F., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal in the irrigation branch. June 3.

WATERFIELD, E., who has reported his return from furl., to offic. as joint mag. of the 1st grade, and to be posted to the Moozuffernuggur dist. No. 519.

WILKINS, C. A., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Monghyr, v. Baboo Choohalee Lall, dec. May 26.

WILKINSON—The servs. of Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., offic. judge of the Small Cause Court of Lucknow, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the foreign dept., with a view to his app. as offic. dep. comr. of Kheree. June 3.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following officers are promoted from April 3 last, v. Mr. J. Saunders, deceased :—

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., professor Presidency College, from 3rd to 2nd class.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., asst. professor, Presidency College, from 4th to 3rd class.

PUNJAB POLICE DEPARTMENT.

May 18, *No.* 3,102.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 13th inst., v. Capt. Sewell, proceeded on leave :—

Capt. C. Evart to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. Charde to offic. as a dist. supt. of police on Rs. 700.

Mr. J. Stone to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. P. Warburton to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, with effect from the above date, and during the remainder of Mr. Christie's leave.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS, N.W.P.

From *Allahabad Government Gazette*, May 17.

The undermentioned are invested with powers of a sub-magistrate, 1st class, and are empowered to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by Court of Session, and to commit or to hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all powers necessary for such purpose :—

Messrs. F. Pollen, S. H. James, F. H. Fisher, and J. B. Thomson.

The undermentioned are invested with powers of a deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833 :—

Messrs. R. Evans, W. Lambe, G. J. Laidman, A. Macmillan, E. J. Sinkinson, and F. C. Daukes.

The undermentioned are invested with power of a deputy collector for trial and decision of cases, under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 :—

Messrs. F. Pollen, S. H. James, J. H. Fisher, and J. B. Thomson.

The undermentioned officers, invested with powers of a magistrate subject to result of next examination, are now confirmed in those powers :—

Messrs. W. Lambe, A. Macmillan, F. C. Daukes, and F. Baker.

THE COMMISSION OF AJMERE.

The following appointments are made in the Commission of Ajmere :—

Mr. L. S. Saunders, offic. dep. comr. of Hoshiarpore, to be comr. from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

Mr. J. A. Innes to offic. as extra asst. comr. with charge of the Treasury at Ajmere, with effect from April 1.

Mr. R. Bower, offic. 1st asst. dist. superint. of police, to be dist. supt. of police, with effect from April 1.

MUNICIPALITY OF FYZABAD.

May 25.—*No.* 2,560.—The nomination of the undermentioned members for the municipality of Fyzabad is sanctioned by the officiating chief commissioner, under Act XV. of 1867 :—

For Cantonments.—Capt. Newham, 17th Bengal cav.

For the Civil Lines.—Capt. Woodcock, offic. dist. superint.

FOREST LAWS.

May 26.—*No.* 2,577.—The undermentioned officers are empowered, under Act VII. of 1865, to try cases of breaches of the forest laws to the

extent of the powers exercised by them respectively under the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Mr. A. G. Grote, asst. comr., Baraich.

Mohunlall Tehsildar of Nanpara in the district of Baraich.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

May 23.—*No.* 29F.—Mr. W. H. Oakley, asst. conserv. of forests in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the forest dept.

Mr. E. Forrest, sub asst. conserv. of forests in Oude, is app. an asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in Bengal, from this date, v. Oakley.

Mr. E. H. Down is app. a sub asst. conserv. of forests in Oude, on probation, with effect from the date of joining his appointment.

FOREST CONSERVANCY APPOINTMENTS.

(From the *Gazette of India*, June 3.)

Capt. H. C. T. Jarrett, v.c., dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, and at present on leave, is posted to Mysore.

Mr. J. Macpherson, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in British Burmah, is transferred to Mysore, v. Mr. E. Ludlow.

Mr. E. Ludlow, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Mysore, and at present on leave, is transferred to British Burmah, v. Mr. J. Macpherson.

Mr. W. Rind, sub asst. conservator of forests in the North-Western Provinces, is app. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests in British Burmah, v. Mr. E. Ludlow, on leave, with effect from this date (June 1).

Mr. F. C. Hicks, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is transferred to Mysore.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces :—

Mr. G. Greig, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, and at present officiating as conservator of forests in those provinces, is promoted to be a deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from March 22, v. Col. F. W. Baugh, resigned.

Dr. G. King, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, and offic. add. dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, having been app. supt. of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, Lieut. F. Bailey, R.E., is app. offic. add. dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the date of joining his appt.

Mr. J. M. Braidwood is app. to offic. as an add. asst. conserv., 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., with effect from Nov. 9, 1870.

The appt. of Capt. J. G. Campbell, late 15th N.I., as asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, notified in P.W.D. Notific. No. 20F, dated March 23, is canc.

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, staff corps, 27th N.I., is app. an asst. conserv., 2nd grade, v. M. W. Heman, dec. Lieut. Campbell will be borne as a supernumerary on the estab. of the N.W.P., and his appt. will have effect from April 14, the date on which he joined his appt.

In supersession of public works dept. notification No. 20F of March 23, the app. of Mr. H. P. Thomas (since transfd. to the Central Provs.) as an asst. conserv., 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., will have effect from July 18, 1870, instead of Feb. 14, 1869.

Mr. W. Shakespear offic. as asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., from July 18 to Oct. 21, 1870, v. Mr. R. Thompson, transfd. to the Central Provs. to offic. as dep. conserv.; and from Oct. 22, 1870, to March 21, 1871, v. Mr. G. Greig, who was app. from the former date to offic. as an additional dep. conserv. in the N.W.P. Mr. Shakespear is now app. permanently an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, with effect from March 22, v. G. Greig, prom. to the grade of dep. conserv.

Mr. C. Bagshawe is app. to offic. as an asst. conserv., 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., with effect from Oct. 22, 1870, v. Mr. R. Thompson.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, N.W.P.

(*Government Gazette*, N.W.P., June 7.)

With effect from March 1, v. Mr. A. Sells :—

Mr. W. A. Howe, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. W. T. Church, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 15, v. Mr. G. S. D. Dale :—

Mr. J. H. Twigg, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 17, v. Mr. J. H. B. Ironside :—

Mr. J. Smith, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. W. Irvine, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 24, v. Mr. H. Lushington, civil and sessions judge of Ghazeepore :—

Mr. G. Adams, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. J. Quinn, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 31, v. Mr. M. B. Thornhill :—

Mr. J. Quinn, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from March 31, v. Mr. J. C. Leupolt :—

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from April 1, v. Mr. E. Montagu :—

Mr. J. H. Fisher, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. C. Donovan, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from April 17, v. Mr. R. D. Spedding :—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. H. P. Mulock, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., Bijnour, is transferred in the same capacity to Mynpoory.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS, N.W.P.

May 27.—The following stringent orders have been issued by the Lieut. gov. of the North-Western Provinces :—

No. 527A.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 15, Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P. is pleased to direct that the inhabitants of the city of Bareilly, in the district of Bareilly, shall be charged for the period of one year, with effect from April 12, with the cost—viz., Rs. 1,276 per mensem—of maintaining an additional police force, consisting of one inspector, two sub inspectors, eight head constables, and one hundred and fifty constables, in consequence of the recent disturbances in this city.

No. 529A.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 15, Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that the inhabitants of the city of Pillibheet, in the district of Bareilly, shall be charged, for the period of one year, with effect from April 12, with the cost—viz., Rs. 429 per mensem—of maintaining an additional police force, consisting of one sub inspector, four head constables, and fifty constables, in consequence of the recent disturbances in that city.

No. 534A.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 15, Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that the Gudereas, a class of notorious thieves, inhabiting Mouzah Bunnee, Pergunnah Nugeena, in the district of Bijnour, shall be charged, for the period of six months, with the cost—viz., Rs. 29·8 per mensem—of maintaining an additional police force, consisting of one head constable and three constables, in consequence of their turbulent and lawless character.

MILITARY.

ARBUCKLE, Lieut. (local capt.) B. V., will proc. to England, to take up the app. of a lieut. to the company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On arrival he will report himself to the dep. adjt. gen., R.A., Horse Guards.

BATSON, Ensign A., to be lieut. 107th foot, v. Waller, admitted a probatr. for the staff corps. Dated April 10.

CUNINGHAME, Ensign (now Lieut.) D. S., 2nd batt. 25th foot, 1st squad. subalt. 1st Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Oct. 1, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.

D'ACOSTA.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. F. A. S. D'Acosta, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 28th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. G. S. Hills, proceeded on leave.

DELAMAIN.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated April 15, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. W. H. Delamain, R.A., during the abs., on inspection duty, of Major gen. P. Hill, C.B.

EGERTON, Lieut. C. C., 76th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., Punjab Frontier Force (3rd cav.), during the period Lieut. R. B. Lockwood may offic. as 2nd squad. officer, corps of guides, or till further orders.

GAIRDNER, Lieut. A. W., 109th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., on probation, v. Graves, who has ceased to be a probatr. for the staff corps. Dated April 4.

GARDEN, Capt. H. C., late 57th N.I., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling, and has completed a course of instruction in telegraphy. June 7.

HALKETT, Ens. H. C., 104th fusiliers, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, 15th N.I., on probation, v. Abbott, appointed 1st wing subaltern. Dated April 11.

HARGER.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated March 23 last, apptg. Capt. J. Harger, 2nd batt. 25th foot, to offic. as dep. judge advocate of the div., with effect from June 24, v. Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, S.C., proc. on furl.

MEAD.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated March 18 last, app. Capt. and local lieut. col. J. A. R. Mead, R.A., tempy. to the com. of the Darjeeling depot, with effect from Feb. 1 last, v. Major H. de R. Pigott, 2nd batt. 19th foot, resigned.

NUTHALL, Supernumy. lieut. col. (major gen.) W. F., to be col. (infantry) with col.'s allowance, with effect from April 18, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) Sir J. Sheil, deceased.

REID, Ens. A. J. F., 109th regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt. 42nd N.I., on probation, v. Brydon, app. qrmr. May 6.

SALMON, Ens. W. H., to be lieut. 109th foot, v. Gairdner, admitted a probationer for the S.C. April 4.

SPENCE, Ens. M. R., 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Wheler. May 26.

VERNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. T. E. Verner to be interpreter 37th foot, v. Lieut. M. J. J. P. O'Connell.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lieut. E. A. Money, 2nd squadron subaltern, 4th Punjab cavalry, appointed 3rd squadron officer 2nd Punjab cavalry, to continue to do duty with 4th Punjab cavalry, until further orders.—Brigade order, Punjab frontier force, May 1.

Assistant surgeon R. Power, 3rd Punjab cavalry, to medical charge of detachment of infantry at Rajanpore, in addition to his other duties, from December 21, 1870.—Rajanpore station order, April 27.

Surgeon J. P. Colles, 4th Sikh infantry, to medical charge of No. 2 light field battery, v. Assistant surgeon W. F. Murray, proceeding to Rajanpore, on duty.—Edwardesabad station order, April 15.

Surgeon H. Thom, M.D., 3rd Punjab infantry, to medical charge of troop, 4th Punjab cavalry, which arrived at Abbottabad on April 21, in addition to his other duties.—Abbottabad station order, April 25.

Assistant surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., 5th Goorkha regiment, to medical charge of Peshawar mountain battery, from April 21.—Abbottabad station order, April 25.

Captain H. Wylie, who vacates his appointment of squadron subaltern on promotion to captain, to do duty with regiment, as a temporary measure, from December 13, 1870.—Corps of Guides, regimental order, April 12.

Lieutenant J. Davidson, 2nd squadron subaltern, to be 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood.—3rd Punjab cavalry regimental order, May 1, 1870.

June 3.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. :—

3rd Cavalry.—Lieut. J. Davidson, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd

squad. officer, v. Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, transfd. to the corps of guides, and during the period Capt. F. A. Bertie may offic. as 2nd squad. officer, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. H. Turner, qrmr., to be adj., v. Capt. W. S. Nugent, deceased. Lieut. A. D. Strettell, 2nd wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Lieut. A. H. Turner. Lieut. C. F. Powell, offieg. 1st wing subalt., 1st Punjab inf., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Lieut. A. D. Strettell.

5th Punjab Inf.—Ensign G. Gaisford, offieg. 1st wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. W. F. S. Perry. Ensign G. H. Elliott, 93rd foot, 2nd squad subalt., 15th Bengal cav., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Jan. 17, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India; Ensign Elliott will rank as lieut. in that corps from Jan. 17, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign (now lieut.) D. S. Cuninghame, of the 2nd batt. 25th foot, 1st squad. sub., 1st Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force—Oct. 1, 1869.

Ensign (now lieut.) D. S. Cuninghame, of the 2nd batt. 25th foot, 1st squad. sub. 1st Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 501 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of par. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Oct. 1, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the R.E., doing duty with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.:—

Lieut. E. G. Clayton, Lieut. E. Harvey, and Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe.

PROSONNO NATH FUND COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Prosonno Nath Fund Committee:—Mr. D. T. Gordon, Major Quintin Dick Parsons, and three native gentlemen.

POUCH TINS.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the pouch tins of the rank and file of regiments of British infantry, now in possession of Boxer Snider ammunition, packed in the new mode, and to which the ammunition so packed may hereafter be issued, will, as a temporary measure, be removed from the pouches, which, without the tins, are calculated to hold forty rounds.

OLD STORES.—A considerable contribution to "old stores," the sale of which annually forms a conspicuous item in the miscellaneous receipts of the accountant general Calcutta, will be occasioned by the G. O. directing the return into store of all boilers for browning arms in use in the armourers' shops of British regiments, which are larger than 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot. It is notified that indents on the ordnance department may be forwarded for the supply of boilers of the above dimensions where necessary.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in May) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. A. V. Falls, D brigade royal horse artillery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. (local capt.) F. G. Gyll, B battery A brigade, to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Riding master J. Sampson, F brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. C. Lockwood, 20th hussars, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Col. D. Reid, 25th brigade royal artillery, to Cashmere, from May 5 to Sept. 5, on private affairs. Lieut. col. G. Maister, 19th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. B. Hellard, D battery 16th brigade, to Simla, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. T. J. Murphy, M.D., 22nd brigade, to Bombay, from May 1 to June 1. Surg. T. Teevan, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. W. A. Bridge, 2nd battalion 21st foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. D'O. Harmer, 39th foot, assistant instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. (local major) H. Browne, 58th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ensign C. J. S. Whitsall, 63rd foot, to Mussoorie, from May 1 to Nov. 1. Capt. T. E. Soady, 66th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Paymaster (hon. capt.) D. Hepworth, 106th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. S. King, 107th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. T. Rattray, C.S.I. (commandant 42nd native infantry), from April 4 to April 14, to enable him to rejoin from furlough. Lieut. col. W. C. Hamilton (wing officer 28th native infantry), to Murree, from June 18 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major gen. W. F. Beatson (commanding Allahabad division) to Kussowlie, on private affairs, from April 1 to 17. Lieut. H. R. Abadie, 11th hussars, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 21, 1871. Lieut. F. Bigg (F battery, 8th brigade), R.A., to Murree, from June 1 to August 31, on private affairs. Assistant surg. A. J. Clapp, M.D., F battery, 16th brigade, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from June 2 to Oct. 2, on private affairs. Surgeon T. Teevan, 3rd foot, 1st battalion, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign W. E. G. Forbes, 6th foot, 1st battalion, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from June 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Local col. J. Dwyer, 4th foot, 1st battalion, to Bombay, from May 21 to June 21. Lieutenant C. E. G. Burr, 17th foot, 1st battalion, instructor of musketry, to Bombay, from May 20 to June 20. Lieutenant J. L. Ross, 25th foot, 2nd battalion, instructor of musketry, to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from July 15 to 31, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of April 19. Lieutenant R. Rogers, 62nd foot, to Bombay, from May 13 to June 12. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign E. D. F. Bignell, 106th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from June 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brevet col. J. Nisbets, commandant 37th N.I., to Kussowlie, from April 22 to Oct. 31. Capt. C. J. Farquharson, 2nd wing subaltern 4th Goorkhas, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. G. J. Skinner, adjutant 3rd N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Surg. S. C. Amesbury, Indian medical service, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Austen, 89th foot, from May 21, or date of departure, to Madras or Bombay. Lieut. G. Hunter, late doing duty 41st N.I., from Dec. 15, 1870, for two months, in extension of privilege leave, to Keonjure, on private affairs. Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, general list, infantry, for two years. Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Bengal staff corps, for ten months, under the regulations of 1854. Major T. C. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, superintendent of police, 1st grade, to British Burmah, for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. Sale Bruere, assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Major Joseph Ford Sherer is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 19th instant, to enable him to rejoin his appointment as a deputy commissioner in Assam. Mr. William Blundell, officiating sub-deputy opium agent of Allygunge, for two months, under Financial Notification No. 3,622, dated December 22, 1865. Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., principal of the Patna College, for seven days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on leave. Captain William Hopkinson, assistant commissioner, Hazareebaugh, for three months. Mr. J. C. Hammer, executive engineer, 2nd grade, special survey division, Western Jumna Canal, three months' privilege leave, from July 1. Conductor G. F. Hardy, sub-engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Dinapore division, for ten days, in addition to that already granted to him. The leave granted to Dr. B. Simpson, civil surgeon of Patna, in orders of May 1, is commuted to leave for that period, under section XI. of those rules. Lieut. T. H. Holdich, R.E., assistant superintendent, Topographical Survey Department, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, assistant in the Geological Survey of India, leave for fifteen months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. R. C. Ross, 2nd in command, Bhopal battalion, availed himself on April 2 of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in the notification of this department, No. 624G, dated March 24; Lieut. col. Cross having returned to duty on April 13, the remainder of his leave is cancelled. Mr. W. H. FitzGibbon, overseer, 4th division, Grand Trunk Road, returned on April 14 from the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the superintending engineer, 2nd circle. With reference to notification No. 1,286, dated April 24, Mr. W. W. Clarke, executive engr., Benares division, availed himself on May 10 of the two months' privilege leave granted to him. Mr. W. E. Gordon, officiating deputy accountant gen., Bombay, priv. leave for three months. Mr. C. T. Castle, district superint. of police, Banda, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 15 next. Dr. A. Garden, civil surgeon of Saharunpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 15. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. H. M. Rogers on July 28 last—viz., from Feb. 18 to April 12—is cancelled. Capt. C. J. Pearse, Madras staff corps, deputy superintendent of the Kadoor district, Nagar division, Mysore, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from April 24, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Mr. W. E. Gordon, officiating deputy accountant general, Bombay, privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. B. Oldham, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddea, for two months and a-half, from June 28. Mr. P. Cosserat, sub deputy opium agent of Hajeepore, for eighteen months. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, officiating assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, for one month. Capt. H. J. Peet, assistant commissioner, Assam, reported his departure from India on June 5. The leave granted to Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra asst. comr. of Hylakandy, in Cachar, on May 10, is cancelled. Capt. R. P. Davis, district superintendent of police, Chumparun, for three months. The Hon. G. Loch, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, for three months. Lieut. F. Glancy, R.E., executive engineer, 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, for three months, to study the native languages. Capt. W. Hopkinson, assistant commissioner, Hazareebaugh, for three months. Major Thomas Charleton Hamilton, of the Bengal staff corps, superintendent of police, 1st grade British Burmah, for two years. Mr. S. J. Stone, officiating district superintendent of police, Montgomery, for three months. Assistant surgeon R. Power, 3rd Punjab cavalry, for six months, to visit Murree and Simla. Three months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. W. Jacob, deputy conservator of forests. Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, assistant engineer, P.W.D., attached to the 1st Barrier division, for three months, with a view to his qualifying himself in the native language.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, W. T., to be civil and sess. judge of Tinnevelly, from the date of Mr. Child's retirement. June 6.

BOSWELL.—The foll. app. will take effect from the date of Mr. Child's retirement.:—J. A. C. Boswell, to be secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist. June 6.

BRANDT, F., to act as sub. secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Pennington on leave, or until further orders. June 6.

COOKE, C. J., acting 2nd asst., revenue survey, to offic. as an asst. director of the rev. settlement, 1st grade, during the employment of Capt. C. J. Stuart on other duty. June 6.

HEMING, Lieut. D., staff corps, asst. superint. of police, Krishna dist., to act as superint. of police, Vizagapatam dist., during the employment of Capt. Sheffield on other duty.

SMITH, Capt. J. MacD., Madras staff corps, to be junior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam. June 6.

STOKES, H. J., to be principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Hathaway on leave.

WALLACE, J., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore, to be a justice of the peace, within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. June 6.

WELLESLEY, H. W., to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue department, during the employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty. June 6.

WIGRAM, H., to be senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as registrar of the High Court, appellate side, during the employment of Mr. Hutchins on other duty. June 6.

MILITARY.

CHERRY, Capt. F. S., 4th L.C., having been relieved from his app. as interpreter to the late provincial C. in C., is directed to proc. and rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad. May 29.

MCMULLIN, Lieut. (brev. capt.) J., having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S.C., to be capt., from June 5.

MEARS—WATSON—Lieut. A. Mears (capt. in S.C.) to have the position of capt., cadre 23rd regt. N.I., v. Campbell, retired. March 27.—Lieut. E. J. Watson (capt. in S.C.) to have the position of capt., cadre 23rd regt. L.I., v. Campbell, retired. March 31.

CADRES—STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. A. Mears (capt. in staff corps), cadre 36th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Campbell, ret. Dated March 27.

Lieut. E. J. Watson (capt. in staff corps), cadre 23rd regt. L.I., to have the position of capt., v. Campbell, ret. Dated March 31. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. McMullin, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt., from June 5.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the commissariat department:—

Acting dep. asst. comsy. J. C. Brindley to be dep. asst. comsy., Acting conductor W. Giles to be conductor, and Acting sub conductor J. A. Goudie to be sub conductor, with effect from May 21, v. Lieut. and dep. asst. comsy. J. Brown, deceased.

Dep. asst. comsy. J. C. Brindley to act as an asst. comsy., Conductor J. Smith to act as dep. asst. comsy., Sub conductor J. Richworth to act as conductor, and Staff sergeant W. Crawshaw to act as sub conductor, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. and dep. comsy. C. D. Magrath, or until further orders.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—Col. M. C. Spottiswoode, of the staff corps, commandant 24th regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major G. A. Walker, of the staff corps, assistant commissary general, for two years, and to embark from Rangoon or Madras. Surgeon major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., acting surgeon to the Mysore commission, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Captain J. Goldie, of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, brigade major, ceded districts, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia, for three months, and to embark from Madras. Col. A. F. Place, of the staff corps, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from May 27 to May 29, 1871, inclusive, to enable him to join. Major gen. R. Shubrick, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, from May 22, 1871, for one month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G. of May 23, 1871. Lieut. G. Hunter, late doing duty 41st N.I., from December 15, 1870, for two months, in extension of privilege leave to Keonjure, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. S. Forbes, 1st member of the board of revenue, one month's privilege leave, from or after June 12. Mr. A. Macgregor, collector and magistrate of Malabar, two months' privilege leave, from or after July 7. Mr. J. H. Wright, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, fifteen months' leave, with a month's subsidiary leave in lieu of the one month's priv. leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 2. Mr. W. E. Wright, deputy collector in charge of Treasury and Paper Currency Department, Trichinopoly, three months' privilege leave, from or after June 16. Mr. F. S. Child, civil and sessions judge of Tinnevelly, leave for one month, from July 1, preparatory to retirement from the service under Rule 3, Section 16 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Lieut. C. H. Trotman, acting superintendent of police, Tinnevelly, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 18 of the Furlough Regulations. Capt. G. J. F. Begbie, of the staff corps, executive engineer of the 3rd grade, preparatory leave for one month. Lieut. G. R. Walker, royal engineers, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, one month's privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. O. A. Hayne, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, one month's preparatory leave, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. J. W. Rundall, executive engineer of the 2nd grade, six weeks' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. P. Walsh, sub-engineer of the 1st grade, forty-eight days' cumulative leave, after June 12.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

FITZGERALD, H. V. S., to act as 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist. June 6.

FORMAN, W. S., acting 2nd class dep. coll. in Sind, to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Captain C. F. Boulton, app. to act as judge of Hydrabad. June 6. [Forman. June 6.

GRAVES, J. M., 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v.

HART, J. H. E., C.E., is app. to act as architectural exec. engr., and to take charge of the office of the supt. engr., presy. div., during the abs. of Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, R.E. Mr. Hart rec. charge of the foregoing duties from Lieut. col. Fuller on May 19.

MULOCK, W. B., 1st asst. coll. of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. June 6.

SCANNELL, H., to act as 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist. June 7.

SHARKEY, E. D., acting 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, is inv. with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. June 3.

STEWART, W., to be dep. superint. Preventive Service. June 6.

WEST, R., C.S., has been permitted by the Sec. of State to return to his duties on April 25, *via* Brindisi. June 7.

MILITARY.

ADAM—RYVES—KINCHANT.—Capt. F. J. S. Adam, staff corps, offic. adj. 22nd N.I., to be station staff officer at Neemuch. Capt. C. M. Ryves, gen. list, is attached to do duty with the 2nd regt. N.I. (Grenadiers). Cornet J. C. Kinchant, 11th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd Sind horse, is attached to the 1st regt. L.C., in view to his studying the native languages.

LORD.—The following arrangement in the 13th N.I. is confd.:—Major C. O. Lord offic. as wing officer from March 20 to March 26, both days inclusive.

SHEWELL.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on May 18:—Lieut. col. W. V. Shewell, staff corps, offic. qrmr. gen. of the army.

TEED, Cornet H., temporarily attached to the commissariat department, is app. to offic. as an acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, from April 22.

TINLING.—Kolapore station order confd., dated May 20, app. Capt. Tinling, offic. qrmr. 17th N.I., station staff officer, Bombay, v. Bulkley.

ABOLITION OF THE MILITARY PAY OFFICE, SCINDE CIRCLE.

Bombay Castle, June 7.—No. 410.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the Military Pay Office, Scinde Circle, at Kurrachee, shall be abolished from June 30 next. The accounts will be closed under the supervision of the military accountant, for which purpose the records of the Pay Office, with such portion of the establishment as that officer may consider necessary, will be sent from Kurrachee to Poona.

The payment of troops and departments now belonging to the Scinde Circle will be made in future by the paymaster Presidency Circle.

In consequence of the abolition of the Scinde Circle pay office the orders (Art. 386, page 138, of 3rd Appendix, Jameson's Code, and G.G.O. No. 129 of Feb. 22, 1866) are cancelled.

The necessary detailed instructions for effecting these arrangements will be given by the controller of military accounts.

Para. 2. Consequent on the above, the following alterations will, subject to confirmation by the Govt. of India, take place in the Military Account Department:—

Major F. W. Knight, being the junior paymaster, will vacate.

Lieut. col. H. J. Day, paymaster, Scinde Circle, is permanently transf. to the Poona Circle.

On the return from furl. of Major Knight he will act as Presidency paymr., Major T. Turner reverting to his substantive appointment as examiner of ordnance accounts.

On the closing of the Scinde Circle Pay Office, Capt. Bourdillon will rejoin his appt. as pension paymaster Poona Circle.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, supernumerary deputy collector in Sind, passed the departmental examination according to the Lower Standard on Feb. 13.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in May):—Capt. F. F. Rowcroft, B.S.C., for two years. The furlough to Europe granted by G.O No. 269, dated April 12, to Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Austin, to England, overland, from date of departure. Capt. W. L. P. Drummond, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Poonamallee, June 4, wife of E. W. Anderson, P.W Inspector, Madras Railway, son.

BLENKINSOP—At Bellary, May 15, wife of Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop, Adjutant 4th Regt. N.I., son. [daughter.

BOWIE—At Madras, June 5, wife of Assist. Apothecary R. A. Bowie,

CALLWELL—At Bangalore, June 7, wife of Captain R. Callwell, 45th Regt. (S.F.), daughter.

D'ARCY—At Deesa, May 27, wife of Sub-conductor G. D.Arcy, Commissariat Department, son.

DREWITZ—At Cochin, June 6, wife of Capt. N. Drewitz, Commanding S.S. *General Havelock*, daughter.

FANNIN—At Gwalior, May 26, wife of Staff Assist. Surg. J. E. Fannin, of twins, son and daughter.

FULLTON—At Thayetmyo, British Burmah, May 3, wife of Lieut. Col. G. A. Fullton, 36th regt. M.N.I., son.

GARDINER—At Jabalpur, May 16, wife of S. Gardiner, R.H.A., son.

GIB—At Secunderabad, May 31, wife of Lieut. Col. Gib, Asst. Adj. Gen. H.S.F., son.

GRAY—At Mazagon, May 9, wife of W. Gray, son.

GUIDER—At Carwar, May 29, wife of M. Guider, Chelsea Pensioner, late of A Battery 18th Brigade R.A., daughter.

HEATHCOTE—At Belgaum, June 6, wife of Major C. T. Heathcote, Bombay S.C., daughter. [daughter.

HIGGINSON—At Oudh, May 31, wife of F. W. Higginson, Civil Surgeon,

HOYLE—At Calcutta, June 8, wife of G. W. Hoyle, son.

KEMP—At Malabar Hill, June 8, Mrs. D. S. Kemp, son.

KILMAN—At Madras, June 6, wife of W. Kilman, daughter. [son.

KNATCHBULL—At Cannanore, May 14, wife of Capt. Knatchbull, 89th regt.,

MERCER—At Dhurmsala, May 26, wife of W. H. Mercer, Punjab Police, son.

PRENTICE—At Gunnesh Khind, June 4, Mrs. Prentice, daughter.

SEATON—At Calcutta, wife of A. Seaton, of the E. B. Railway, son.

TOKER—At Calcutta, June 5, wife of Lieut. A. C. Toker, Bengal S. C., daughter. [C. S., son.

WATERFIELD—At Mozuffurnuggur, May 23, wife of Edward Waterfield,

WRIGHT—At Chakrata, May 10, wife of Lieut. J. T. Wright, R. E., son.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN—SHERIAR.—At Subathoo, May 22, David Bain, to Sophia Sheriar.

DEWEY—O'BERNE.—At Bangalore, May 18, T. E. Dewey, of Mercara, to Lydia O'Berne, of Bangalore.

FREEMAN—BURGESS.—At Dehree Sone, May 29, Thomas W. Freeman, of Calcutta, to Sarah, daughter of John Burgess.

GILES—RUSSELL.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, June 8, A. H. Giles, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to Georgina, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Russell, R.A.

HAMILTON—READ.—At Calcutta, May 24, Augustus W. Hamilton, to Sarah M., daughter of the late T. J. Read.

MARSDEN—ALMEIDA.—At Bombay, June 7, Thomas Marsden, to Agnes J., daughter of M. Almeida, of Bombay.

OBBARD—JOSEPH.—At Vepery, May 17, Thomas Obbard, Capt. Madras S.C., to Hosanna L. M., daughter of Surgeon J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D., 17th regt. M.I. [Kerr.

PRITCHARD—KERR.—At Calcutta, May 25, J. W. Pritchard, to Mary I.

SPROULE—SPEEDY.—At Christ Church, Mount Road, June 3, Henry M. Sproule, Capt., 10th Foot, to Alice, daughter of the late G. Speedy.

VINCE—COLLIER.—At Rangoon, May 29, Charles Vince, to Mrs. CoHier.

WARD—WILLIAMS.—At Vepery, Richard B. Ward, to Naomi E., daughter of Henry Williams, of Stratford, Essex, England.

DEATHS.

AXELBY—At Madras, May 31, W. Axelby, aged 62.

BETT—At Madras, June 5, Henry F. Bett, son of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bett, S. C., aged 5 days.

BLISS—At Ootacamund, June 1, Sophia, wife of Rev. Thos. Bliss, B.A., Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, aged 59.

BROADFOOT—At Rawul Pindee, May 23, H. D. Broadfoot, aged 23.

CHEERS—At Fort Lahore, May 24, wife of Ensign J. Cheers, Army Commissariat.

CHEW—At Cawnpore, May 29, Rosalie M., daughter of the late Captain J. G. Chew, aged 19. [Pensioner, aged 7.

COPLEY—At Allahabad, June 2, Annie, daughter of Conductor Copley,

DACOSTA—At Barrackpore, May 28, Alexander L. Dacosta, son of J. Dacosta, aged 25. [Police Force, aged 42.

DADSON—At Bombay, June 2, John Dadson, Inspector Bombay City

DONNELLY—At 44, Ekbalpore, May 22, Catherine F. Donnelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Donnelly, aged 2.

FACEY—At Gulzarbagh, June 1, Jane A., wife of J. Facey, Assist. Opium Godown, Patna, aged 20. [months.

GILLON—At Arcot, May 30, Minnie J., daughter of Abel Gillon, aged 5

GILLON—At Ranеepet, June 1, Grace B., daughter of Abel Gillon, aged 1.

HEARNE—At Allahabad, June 6, J. Hearne, late of the Accountant-General's Office, N.W. Provinces.

HEWSON—At Byculla, June 11, Arthur, son of Catherine and J. Hewson, aged nine months.

HOFFMAN—At Colombo, May 27, T. L. Hoffman, relieving station master, Ceylon Government Railway, aged 40. [aged 1 year.

LEA—At Gowhatty, Assam, May 24, Richard A., son of Richard Lea,

LITTLEWOOD—At Nagpore, June 1, Alfred H., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Littlewood.

MCBARNET—At Kalka, May 24, William McBarnet, aged 69.

PEACOCKE—At Hazarebagh, June 5, Surg. G. Peacocke, H.M.'s 63rd foot.

PETTIGREW—At Bangalore, June 2, wife of the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, senior chaplain. [John Shrieves, L.M.S.

SHRIEVES—At Bellary, June 5, Phœbe Shrieves, widow of the late Rev.

STEWARD—At Simla, June 6, W. G. Steward, United Service Club.

STOBART—At Lucknow, June 4, John W., son of Mr. Stobard, of the *La Martiniere*, aged 13 months.

TAYLOR—At Madras, May 29, Marian J. M., daughter of Lieut. Col. C. W. and Mrs. Taylor, S.C., aged one year.

TRONSON—At Bombay, June 6, George Tronson, Station Master B.B. and C.I. Railway, Surat, aged 35.

WAKEFIELD—At Punjab, May 31, Eliza, wife of G. E. Wakefield, Officiating Dep. Comm.

WARNEFORD—At Byculla, June 10, F. C. Warneford, aged 26.

Home.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.

MUSSUMAT THUKRAIN SOOKRAJ KOOWAR *v.* THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—JUDGMENT.—This case was an appeal from the Court of the Financial Commissioner at Oude, as to property belonging to an aged widow, which it was alleged had been confiscated. The Financial Commissioner had set aside the judgment of two other commissioners. The case was represented as one in which great injustice had been done the appellant, and after litigation, which had been carried on for some years, final judgment was now given. Lord Justice Mellish took occasion in the course of the case to say that there had been great neglect on the part of some of the Government people, and it had been a long time before the petition was heard. Lord Justice James, in giving judgment, reviewed the facts, and pointed out the treatment the poor widow had received. The appeal would be allowed with costs, and their lordships hoped, although there was no application as to *mesne profits*, that the Government of India would act in a liberal manner to the poor lady, and award her a fair compensation, independent of the restoration of her property.

Their Lordships on July 5 proceeded with an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, NOBOKISTO MOOKERJEE *v.* KOYLASCHUNDER BUTTACHARJE and others. It was an *ex parte* application, and judgment was reserved.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1869, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination :—

	Marks.
Vincent Arthur Smith, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	3,018
Romesh Chunder Dutt, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,955
Pierce de Lacy Henry Johnstone, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,867
Bihari Lal Gupta, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,823
Stephen Jacob, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,397
Richard Gillies Hardy, ditto	2,351
Edward Piercy Henderson, ditto	2,282
Hubert Frederick Bartlett, ditto	2,254
Charles James Connell, ditto	2,250
Charles Lewis Tupper, ditto	2,236
John Crommelin Brown, ditto	2,217
Francis Charles Anderson, ditto	2,180
Ernest Bruce Alexander, ditto	2,155
William Henry Maffett Gun, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,119
James Robert Maconachie, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,102
Henry Crossley Irwin, ditto	2,024
Robert Hope Pilcher, ditto	2,018
Arthur Frederick Cox, Madras	2,001
James Thomson, ditto	1,997
Surendra Nath Banerjea, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,988
John Pollen, Bombay	1,948
Gabriel Stokes, ditto	1,947
William Crooke, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,898
Julius Wood Muir, ditto	1,889
Edward Brittain Steedman, ditto	1,831
Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, ditto	1,822
Henry Gillon, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,808
John William Harris, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,807
Arthur Upton Fanshawe, ditto	1,789
Francis Berry Mulock, ditto	1,784
Charles Edward Gordon Crawford, Bombay	1,781
William Ovens Clark, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,780
John Hooper, ditto	1,774
Harold Francis Matthews, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,763
Charles William Whish, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,725
Malcolm Peter Gasper, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,724
Archibald Christie, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,711
Gilbert Leslie Smith, ditto	1,710
Hillersden Woodward, Bombay	1,672
Stanley Ismay, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,669
Henry Charles Thorp Robinson, ditto	1,644
Henry Clissold Williams, ditto	1,643
John Thomas Halliday, ditto	1,641
Arthur Clifford Tute, Bombay	1,623
Ernest Montagu Money, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,617
James Richard Baillie, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,605
Donald Daniel McIver Campbell, ditto	1,582
Herbert George Pearse, ditto	1,558

The following prizes were awarded at the different periodical examinations and at the final examination :—Mr. V. A. Smith, Indian Law, £10 ; Sanskrit, £10 ; Persian, £10. Mr. Dutt, Bengali, £10 and £50 ; Political Economy, £10 ; Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Johnstone, Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Gupta, Bengali, £10. Mr. Jacob, Hindustani, £10 ; Persian, £10 and £50. Mr. Hardy, Indian Law, £10. Mr. Henderson, Law, £100 ; Jurisprudence, £10 ; Notes of Cases, £10 ; Indian Law, £10 ; Hindi, £10 ; Hindustani, £10. Mr. Connell, Notes of Cases, £10 ; History and Geography of India, £10 and £50 ; Political Economy, £10 ; Hindi, £10. Mr. Tupper, Jurisprudence, £10 ; Notes of Cases, £10 ; History and Geography of India, £10 ;

Political Economy, £10. Mr. Gun, Political Economy, £50. Mr. Cox, Tamil, £10 and £50; Telugu, £10 and £50. Mr. Pollen, Marathi, £10. Mr. Woodward, Marathi, £10 and £50.

INVESTITURE OF THE BATH AND THE STAR OF INDIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR CASTLE, *July* 3.—The Queen held a private investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath this afternoon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, when the following Knights Grand Cross were severally introduced to the presence of the Sovereign by Viscount Sydney, G.C.B. (Lord Chamberlain), attended by Sir Albert W. Woods (Registrar and Secretary of the Order), bearing the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross upon a crimson cushion, and were invested by her Majesty with the Riband and Badge of the Military Division of the First Class:—

Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel (who received the honour of knighthood), Admiral Sir A. Milne, Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, Gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, Lieut. gen. Sir J. Michel (who received the honour of knighthood), and Lieut. gen. Lord W. Paulet.

The following Knights Commanders were then, in like manner, severally introduced to the presence of the Sovereign, and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—

Lieut. gen. J. Alexander, Lieut. gen. E. W. F. Walker, Lieut. gen. J. F. Bradford, Major gen. D. Russell, Major gen. H. W. Stisted, Major gen. C. R. Earl De La Warr, Major gen. T. M. Steele, Major gen. C. Dickson, Major gen. C. Reid, Major gen. J. W. Fitzmayer, Major gen. H. C. B. Daubeney, Rear-Admiral W. R. Mends, Rear-Admiral W. K. Hall, Inspector gen. of Hospitals D. Dumbreck, M.D., Controller W. H. Drake, Major gen. T. T. Pears (Civil), Dr. A. Armstrong, Director general of the Medical Department of the Navy, and Lieut. col. H. C. Elphinstone, R.E. (Civil).

Her Majesty also held an investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by Sir Albert W. Woods (Registrar of the Order), carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The following Knights Commanders were then, in like manner, severally introduced, and received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—

Major gen. I. Jameson, Mr. J. W. Kaye, and Mr. H. S. Maine.

A RETREAT FOR OLD INDIANS.

We have a colony much nearer home, with a climate quite equal to Tasmania, which has, so far, not been sufficiently known, and which possesses in this respect one great advantage—that it is comparatively a virgin soil. We allude to the small but fertile colony of Natal. Natal is situated 800 miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. In some statistical notes which are published by Mr. Mann we have his experiences of the temperature at Maritzburg, forty miles from the sea, for a period of eight years. During these years a freezing temperature was recorded at nights five times. About twelve days in the year the temperature rose to 90 deg.; about fifty days it reached 84 deg.; 115 days on which it did not exceed 70 deg. About eighty nights the temperature was not more than 50 deg.; about 210 nights it was at 60 deg.; and twenty-three nights it fell below 40 deg., 34·2 being apparently the mean lowest of eight years.

These figures give a faithful description of the climate at Maritzburg, where, for the greater part of the year, the wind blows off the sea. But the average temperature of what is called the coast district appears to be about three degrees and a-half Fahrenheit above that of Maritzburg. Now, to those who wish to find a healthy and genial climate we can imagine the above particulars of Natal must prove not a little attractive. To those for whom the politics of Parliament or the politics of society have no particular charm, and who do not think the attractions of a London season compensate them for the necessity of top coats and fires in the leafy month of June, we say, Begone to Natal, and leave your aguish feelings, your rheumatics, and your grumblings behind you. Let us see what such a one, with some ready money to invest, may do in Natal. The upset price of Crown land is 4s. per acre, and in all but the districts most sought after land may thus be bought. Coast land suitable for sugar and coffee growing sells at from £1 to £5 an acre. The planter may grow cotton, too, if he will, which he cannot do on the Neilgherries, and of the very finest description. He can also grow arrowroot, pepper, spices, and tobacco, and all sorts of grain for the use of man and beast are cultivated. Beef is about 3½d. a pound, and mutton just over 6d. The price of horses varies from £6 to £15, of mules £8. 10s. to £15, of draught oxen £3 to £5. 10s., and milch cows £3. 10s. to £7.

Labour has never been a difficulty in Natal; a predial European farm servant, who in 1863 had wages as high as £65, may now be procured for £45. Kafir servants in any number, with rations, per month 8s. or 9s. The population of the colony is now about—white 18,000; Indian coolie, 6,000 to 7,000; native, 226,000. The growth of live stock during the last ten years has sensibly increased the general wealth of this colony. Horses have been trebled (17 000); horned cattle quadrupled (340,000); sheep eight-fold (250,000). The entire extent of land under cultivation is—by Europeans 103,000 acres; natives 90,000. The colony contains in its several divisions nearly eleven millions of acres, about five millions of which have been granted or sold to Europeans. The colony of Natal, though it claims an historical position in the annals of European colonial experience as far back as 1823, when Lieut. Farewell entered into negotiations with the dominant chief of the district for a site of land, has not practically been known to us before 1852. In 1858 the imports of the colony appear to have been £122,832, its exports £100,587. In 1870 £429,527 and £382,979 respectively. This does not show a rapid if it be a steady increase.

But the colony has had seemingly more productive years of trade; for instance, in 1864, when the imports reached £591,686; yet, if we refer to the export tables, we find no corresponding increase, and we may therefore conclude that the colony was under one of those fits of extravagance in which infant communities are prone to indulge—a vice, by the way, which home "purveyors" are, we are sorry to say, fond of encouraging. Natal, in 1846, was buying more than it could afford to pay for; but its progress since seems a steady one, and its administration to be sound. The great want of the colony now is, it appears to us, that it should become better known. It is strange that the remarkable attractions which it possesses have not drawn a larger community to its shores; but, as we had lately occasion to remark, Anglo-South Africa has been passed by in the Colonial race. Australia has monopolised the attention of the immigrant and the merchant alike, and Australia has been overdone.—*Asiatic.*

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance met again on Friday, the 30th ult., A. S. Ayrton, Esq., in the chair.

Kazi Shahabudin, formerly deputy collector in Guzerat, was called, and examined on the land assessments of Bombay. Speaking of Guzerat, with which his acquaintance was special and official, the prospects of increasing revenue from the land depended much upon improved irrigation, which was much needed. Irrigation was expensive in Guzerat; it could be carried out by means of wells. There were roads in the Deccan, but few in Guzerat. If roads were constructed, they would, of course, increase the value of produce. It was his opinion that the gradual redemption of the land-tax in the provinces of the Bombay Presidency would be the best way to ameliorate the condition of the ryots. If the Government obtained a good price for the land, it would be a fair equivalent for assessment. The ryots in Guzerat were very poor, and if they paid the present cesses they certainly could not bear additional taxation. He was opposed to the decentralisation measure. It would, he thought, only have the effect of imposing new taxes. The natives did not like radical changes; they would rather go on as usual with the Bombay Government as their assessors than be turned over to the Governor-General. They would be found to appeal against decentralisation. The natives had a general objection to all taxes beyond the land-tax. He advised the separation of the revenue and judicial functions of the Government officials. The legal power in connection with the assessments was exercised, he thought, oppressively. New taxes came especially hard upon the people, and a large class had lately been alarmed at the Stamp Act coming suddenly down upon them. These opinions were the popular ones in India, and were generally made known by the native press. The Hindoo press itself is critical on the acts of the Indian Administration. There are no Mahomedan journals on the Bombay side. The writers are young men well educated in the native colleges and university now established. Some understand principles of political economy as well as Europeans probably. He had heard there was a kind of censor employed by the Government, whose duty it is to examine the contents of native journals, and translate such articles as he might deem politically objectionable. Whether the native papers reflected Indian public opinion fairly and aright he would not allow himself to judge, as latterly he had seen little of the Indian press, being resident in England. In reply to Sir C. Wingfield, the witness explained fully his reasons for advocating the redemption of the land-tax; the evidence showed that it would act as a much-needed measure of relief in the provinces. It would lead to improved irrigation and agriculture, promote education, and remove harassing officials. You would best ascertain the wants and wishes of the people if you really took them into your confidence, and did not leave them to the mercy of subordinates. Witness considered that taxation destroyed confidence in security of tenure. In the case of a redemption measure the money obtained by the Government thereby might be well employed in the reduction of the Indian debt. The money might be lent for irrigation purposes. The redemption of the land-tax would pave the way for improvements in cultivation, consequent increase of production, and enhanced prices. He considered that education lay at the foundation of the prosperity of the people.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith, the witness repeated what he had said in answer to another member of the Committee, that he would prefer to postpone education and social improvement for a time rather than that the Government should commit a breach of faith by imposing an additional cess upon a final and definitive settlement. The income-tax was objectionable because of its inequality, and because the mass of the population were too ignorant to understand that it did not apply to them, and were consequently liable to extortion and oppression. Indirect taxes he thought preferable to direct taxes, but declined to specify what he meant by "direct taxes." As to cultivation of the land, there was a great waste of manure, and he doubted if night soil would ever be much used in India, whatever might be the case in China. In the Konkan a labourer's wages seldom exceeded one anna per diem if paid in money; otherwise, he received a bare sufficiency of coarse food and a rug or blanket. The average consumption of salt was 28 lbs. per annum for each adult.

The Committee resumed its sittings on Tuesday, the 4th inst. T. L. Seccombe, Esq., C.B., was examined on home receipts and finances. The plan of procedure was to take total receipts and inquire into them item by item. An item of £25,000 receipt from the sale of the cable of the Malta and Alexandria telegraph being questioned, it appeared that the Imperial Government and Supreme Government of India had originally been at the cost of constructing this cable, India paying two-fifths as its share of the cost. It had been intended to carry the cable to Gibraltar. But an offer occurring, it was leased to Messrs. Gladstone and Elliot, and next, in 1868, to the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company. Their contract having expired in 1870, the cable came back into the hands of the Government, who, having no further occasion for it, and being unable to relet it, disposed of it by auction, the cable fetching £25,000. It was elicited that the cable had cost nearly £200,000, India paying two-fifths of the money. Mr. Fawcett ascertained that at the time of incurring this expense, the Indian Government had been borrowing more than ten millions sterling; consequently were paying for the telegraph out of borrowed money. At the wish of Mr. Fawcett it was agreed to admit a memorandum explanatory of the whole cost of the telegraphic line; and that Mr. W. T. Thornton should be recalled to give information respecting the purchase of the cable. On coming to an item of £10,000 repayment of excess of working expenses by the East India Railway Company, a discussion ensued, which brought out that the Government had certainly got this money, but it was all that remained of a large sum paid for constructing the Jubbulpore branch of the East India Railway, which had never paid its expenses. In answer to Mr. Crawford, the witness said it was not within his province to state what had been the business arrangements between the Imperial Government, the Supreme Government, and the East Indian Railway Company with regard to the Jubbulpore branch. Mr. Fawcett next took up and examined several Blue-books containing accounts of the Home Government, and complained of errors and discrepancies in the figures, or statistics, such as left him at a loss to know how certain sums were to be allocated and accounted for. It was decided to call Mr. Hornidge, who was the statistical clerk who prepared the accounts in question, to give the necessary information. Mr. Seccombe admitted there were remarkable discrepancies between the accounts of the Home Government and the Indian Government. Mr. Fawcett said the discrepancies consisted of important errors, involving sums as high as one million sterling, and even two millions, but witness considered that the hon. member over-stated the matter. Regarding the item £10,000 in the receipts for stores, which had been before the subject of investigation as a contradictory entry, the witness said undoubtedly there was an error somewhere, and he would have the two sets of account-books, as between the Indian and the Home Governments, examined to trace out the proper entry. On the receipts from extraordinary public works being laid before the Committee, Mr. Fawcett referred to the losses sustained by the Indian Government from the South-Eastern (Calcutta) Railway, and the hon. member requiring to know who was responsible for advising or incurring the cost of the railway, the witness said he believed that the Secretary of the Public Works Department would be the official connected with the Home Establishment to advise with the Secretary of State for India on such subjects. They would have had also the advice of an eminent engineer officer or two on the Indian Council to assist the Home Government in arriving at a correct judgment regarding extraordinary public works. In regard to engineering works, the advice of engineers of eminence was taken. The question as to the mode of keeping the home accounts recurring, witness said he would recommend that the account-books should be supplemented by a ledger for exceptional receipts and expenditure. The India Office kept no accounts of the capitalised property of the Government of India, viz., railways, and other public works, &c. The next receipt taken into consideration was the India 4 per cent. stock, £4,427,000, and the financing and banking business of the India Office was here gone into. The result proved that the financial arrangements were on a sound basis. The Bank of England make a charge for the management of the India debt. The lowest deposit with the bank is the fixed balance of £500,000. This was a balance the Secretary of State for India was bound to keep. When it exceeded that amount, the Bank gave no interest. In case of the balance being below £500,000, they applied to the Bank for a loan. The bank charged nothing for managing their financial operations, attending to disbursements, &c. In all questions of effecting loans, testing securities, watching the exchanges, &c., the India Office had the benefit of the valuable advice of the Governor of the Bank of England.

The inquiry was continued to ascertain how the cash balances were constantly maintained at the Bank of England. The witness stated that the India Office fairly went into the market to obtain their loans. Explanations were given in answer to Mr. Crawford regarding a recent loan of £8,000,000—raised by periodical tenders for comparatively small amounts. It was a plan popular in the money market, and the quotation was now 100 to 101¼. The stock was not offered on 'Change in large amounts, as experience proved that the present plan was found to answer best.

At the Friday's sitting Mr. Geddes, lately Officiating Collector of Pooree, gave some very striking evidence regarding the material condition of Lower Bengal, which province he was officially acquainted with. He considered that here irrigation works had not been remunerative, but that no reliable figures existed on the subject, for the accounts of land revenue and the irrigation rate were usually thrown together. He gave it as his opinion that while the cost of British administration in India was increasing rapidly, the ability of the natives to meet it was limited; that the price of food was rising, partly owing to the excessive cultivation of opium, stimulated by the desire to obtain revenue. He believed that if the British were no longer in India, the cultivation of opium, and the market supported by British gunboats in China, would decline, that the land revenue was only sufficient to pay for the 200,000 bayonets, which were our military means of holding the country we so heavily taxed. The native troops were well cared for, while the defenceless people were neglected, or, rather, oppressed. This was proved by the allowance made to the native troops when food was above a certain price. In the latter part of his evidence the witness expressed some extreme opinions of a democratic kind on the imperfections of British rule in India, which confirmed similar views propounded in a pamphlet he had written, and which Mr. Grant Duff quoted from.

The Committee meet again on Tuesday next, and are expected to adjourn for the session next week.

Miscellaneous.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £300,000, and to Bombay, £100,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10¼d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive about 12 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 45 per cent. Those above in full.

Export of Bullion.—The following exports of bullion to India and China are the latest extracted from *De Quetteville's Indian Circular*:—By the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, per *Candia*, June 24, from Southampton—gold, to Bombay, £3,400, Madras, £1,863; silver, to Penang, £13,700, Shanghai, £2,750. The price of silver is quoted as bar 5s. 09-16d. per oz. standard, dollars 5s. 0¼d old, 4s. 10⅞d. new, per oz., 5 francs 4s. 11½d. per oz.

Madras Railway.—The following "letter of allotment" has been published with regard to the issue of the Madras Railway "new £20 shares," interest upon which is guaranteed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, at 5 per cent. per annum:—"The board of directors, under the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, having resolved to issue additional share capital to the extent of £828,300 sterling, for the further prosecution of the company's undertakings, bearing a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. per annum, I am directed to offer you this allotment of shares of £20 each, being your rateable proportion thereof as a proprietor of £ stock in the existing capital of the company at this date. The sum of £ , being a deposit of £5 per share on the above shares, must be paid at the Union Bank of London, Princes-court, on or before the 27th day of June inst., otherwise you will be considered as declining this allotment, which will be cancelled accordingly. Should you be desirous of accepting a less number of shares than are contained in this allotment, you will be so good as to return the letter to the office of the company, on or before the 19th inst., stating your wish to that effect, when an allotment of the reduced amount will be made to you. On the other hand, should you desire to receive an increased allotment, you will be so good as to signify to me the number of shares you would wish to have. N.B.—The bankers' receipt must be lodged at the company's office, and the deed of accession executed before the shares can be registered. Proprietors, however, who have already executed the company's deed in respect of other shares, can have the new shares registered in their names without their personal attendance for the purpose, upon signing and returning to this office the form of requisition, together with the bankers' receipt."

TUNKOO OTHMAN, nephew and heir of his Highness the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley at the Colonial Office, on Saturday, presented by Major-General Sir Harry Ord, Governor of the Straits Settlements.

BANKRUPTCY OF EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.—This was a public examination sitting under the bankruptcy of Mr. Charles George Crawford and William Cruikshank, of Leadenhall-street, East India merchants, who were adjudicated bankrupts, after failing to carry out a liquidation petition, at the instance of Messrs. R. H. Ryland and Co., tea-merchants, of Mincing-lane, for a debt of £323. 13s. Messrs. Miller, solicitors, of Sherborne-lane, represented the trustee, Mr. Lovering, accountant, Gresham-street, and the committee of inspection. No statement of accounts had been filed, but it was stated that the total liabilities of the bankrupts exceeded £25,000, and total assets £10,230. 19s. 1d. This is according to the accountant's figures. His Honour asked why the bankrupts had not filed their accounts, and not receiving a satisfactory reply, and neither the solicitor nor the trustee being in attendance, the Court directed an adjournment *sine die*.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company have issued a report for the six months ending the 31st March last. They state that owing to the failure of the Lisbon-Gibraltar section of the main line, soundings were made, which showed that for a distance of 130 miles approaching Gibraltar the cable is lying generally upon rocky ground, and under the influence of more or less current. It was, therefore, determined to pick up this portion, and relay it where the soundings indicate mud and freedom from current. The various improvements, which involve an expense of £87,000, being chargeable to capital, it is proposed to take authority at the meeting to increase the capital accordingly. The balance of the six months' working is £32,064. 17s. 7d. The cost of repairing the break which occurred in November, less the reserve, amounting to £13,554. 11s. 9d., has been written off, leaving £18,236. 4s. 7d. as the available net profit on the half-year's operations, and a dividend, on account, of 5s. per share has been declared.

ACTION BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The defendants in this case (Wright and another) were ropemakers and general railway contractors at Millwall, and they sold to the plaintiffs a large quantity of cotton waste, to be used in cleaning engines. When the stuff arrived in India it was found to be in a heated state, and it was also found to be unfit for the purpose for which it was required, and was sold for a small sum. The action was for damages, on the ground that the contract had not been performed. The plaintiff's case was that the waste was to be of the best quality, according to sample, and that it was not of this quality. The defence was that the bulk, when delivered, was equal to the sample; that the sample had not improved in consequence of having been handled a good deal, by which dust and foreign matter had fallen from it, whilst the bulk had very considerably deteriorated through the heating. Further, it was said that the heating was caused by the waste having been sent out to India in zinc cases. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, but leave was reserved to the plaintiffs to move the full Court upon the construction of the contract.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—THE TWO HEADED NIGHTINGALE.—As *Allen's Indian Mail* noticed the exhibition of the "Siamese Twins" in the metropolis about two years ago, we have been asked now to notice a similar *lusus naturæ* in the dark complexioned twin-girls whom Providence has designed to attach to each other, not by a mere fleshy ligament or band, but by the one poor child springing, as it were, out of the rib or back of the other. Sad as such an existence must be considered, the "Two Headed Nightingale" sisters are not only contented with their lot, but they are clever, and sing, recite and dance well, always displaying the most buoyant spirits. They come from North Carolina, U.S., where they were once slaves, but are now free by the law of America. Physiologists have proved that the co-formation of the children admits of the beating of a separate heart and lungs to each; that feeling is separate and distinct in the upper part of the body, but sensation is responsive in the feet. When the one girl sleeps so does the other, and so also they awake together. As many visitors to the metropolis from India and the East consult the *Mail*, we make no apology for calling attention to a genuine "wonder of the world" that has now been brought to London for exhibition at Willis's Rooms, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the American giant and giantess. Their stay is, we hear, short in their present quarters.

PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA.—The East India Association met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, on Monday evening, for the purpose of resuming the debate on an address given by Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., on the best means of ascertaining public opinion in India. Sir Bartle Frere urged that the greatest rulers of India had been successful in proportion as they had consulted the native opinion, and he contended that the ordinary means of indirect representation were far two partial to be operative in any appreciative degree. He therefore suggested that the Indian Village Government, which have almost everywhere councils in their ancient form, and in somewhat of their ancient power, should be empowered to report annually on the state and requirements of the public works of the village, and nominate members to a distinc council, who, in turn, would elect members to a native provincia council. Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., who filled the chair, expressed his entire approval of the scheme, and adduced the strongly-favourable testimony of Sir William Muir, Lieut-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and the approval of the Viceroy. Mr. Forsyth said his experience of the Punjab led him to the firm belief that native opinion expressed in local councils would be highly advantageous. The old days when the English officer was a sort of patriarch of the district, and went through the villages patting the people on the back, and hearing their grievances, and righting their wrongs, had been succeeded by a time when desk work prohibited the officer from mixing thus with the natives; hence the necessity for native councils. Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon said the natives were desirous of having their due share in the administration of the country, and the time had now come when it might be safely granted. Mr. Prichard asked what encouragement was given to those who laboured for the welfare of India when the House of Commons pursued such a course as it adopted the other day in respect to the Indian Income Tax Petition, stigmatising the humble prayer of an intelligent people as the shrieking and howling of discontented serfs. Mr. Trelawney Saunders urged that local self-government should be encouraged as much as possible in India; and Mr. S. B. Thakur expressed a hearty concurrence in the plan proposed by Sir Bartle Frere. On the motion of Colonel French the debate was then adjourned.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *July* 3.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—This Bill was brought in and read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Thursday, the 13th inst.—Earl GREY complained once more of the late period at which important measures were submitted to their lordships, and suggested that Bills of that character might be reserved by the House of Commons itself for consideration till the year following, and then passed through all their stages by a single vote; they could then be sent up to their lordships' House at the very beginning of the session.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL BILL.—On the report of the amendments, Lord CAIRNS thought there were two or three defects in this measure which would seriously interfere with its chance of usefulness. In the first place, it was not likely that any judge would relinquish an office the tenure of which was perfectly well known, to accept another which seemed to be so precarious. Then no judge would like to give up the services of his clerks, for whom the Bill made no provision. In the next place, the provision for securing the attendance of the members of the court were needlessly offensive. Lastly, there was no precedent for constituting a court like that now proposed, the members of which would be equal in rank, but would have very unequal salaries.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the points which the noble lord had raised had all been carefully considered, and he regretted to hear these references to small pecuniary considerations.—After some conversation, in which Lord WESTBURY, Lord ROMILLY, and Lord CHELMSFORD took part, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *July* 3.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—In reply to Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. GRANT DUFF said that candidates who entered Cooper's Hill College afterwards pursued their studies so as to qualify themselves for the Indian Engineering Service for guaranteed appointments, but successful candidates who pursued their studies elsewhere also had guaranteed appointments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *July* 4.—BANK OF BOMBAY.—Mr. WELLS asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, subsequently to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay in 1869, another report was not made on the same subject; and, if so, whether there was any objection to its being laid upon the table of the House.—Mr. G. DUFF said that the only other report which had been received was of a confidential character, and, further, that it was now under the consideration of the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it could not be produced.

NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.—Mr. HAVILAND-BURKE rose to move for a select committee to inquire into all treaties and agreements entered into between the East India Company, or any person on their behalf, with the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or his predecessors, and to ascertain whether such treaties and agreements have been faithfully observed by the said Company and by the Indian Government, and to what claims, if any, the present Nawab Nazim and his family may be entitled under and by virtue of such treaties and agreements. He observed that the claims of the Nawab Nazim had been enormously exaggerated, and that they did not amount either to a grant of several millions, or of a large annual stipend to the present Nawab. The Nawab of Bengal was one of three great rulers who were nominally subservient to the Emperor of Delhi—the three being the Nawab of Hydrabad, the Nawab of Oude, and the Nawab of Bengal. The Nawab of Hydrabad had a revenue of three millions, while the ex-King of Oude, who had

formerly a revenue of two millions, received a pension of £120,000. He knew that the Under Secretary would contend that the Nawab had been a mere puppet in the hands of the English Government, but the earlier treaties concluded with that potentate showed that the East India Company were negotiating with a real Power. In the treaty in which the whole collectorate of Bengal was given over to the Company, it was agreed to give the Nawab £170,000 a-year for his personal expenses and £360,000 for the maintenance of Sepoys and horse-soldiers. In subsequent treaties the sum for Sepoys was reduced, but the amount allowed for his personal expenses was always about the same. The last treaty made fixed the allowances for personal expenses and Sepoys at £320,000. During the time of Mr. Warren Hastings the Nawab was under age, and the Company instructed the Governor-General to reduce his allowance during nonage to £160,000 a-year. It was clear that the Company meant that this sum should only be paid during the nonage, and that when he became of age that allowance should revert to the sum fixed in the Treaty; but Mr. Warren Hastings determined to reduce it permanently to £160,000. Even of this sum large amounts had been deducted by the Indian Government, and it had been impossible for him to learn the amount of the fund out of which this sum had been paid. While Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General of India a murder occurred in the hunting camp of the Nawab, and though it was not insinuated that the Nawab had the slightest connection with the crime, the whole fund to which he referred was converted into a book-debt without interest. He reminded the House that during the Sepoy mutiny the Nawab Nazim, who might have occasioned a serious inconvenience, acted as a loyal and powerful subject of the Queen. He trusted that the House would not refuse to consider the case, which had not received any fair legal consideration, to the redress of which no other Court was open, and which, if they cast out of this House, must produce upon the minds of the people an impression that their wrongs were absolutely without a remedy.—Mr. GILPIN seconded the motion.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said, standing out from the mass of Indian society there were three sets of persons who ought to be carefully distinguished from each other—first, native princes and chiefs, retaining even at the present day some political power; secondly, noblemen of high position; and thirdly, the very small class of titled stipendiaries. It was to the third class that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal belonged, and it was a mistake to represent him in the interesting character of an injured Indian prince. Neither he nor any of his ancestors was a prince. The present Nawab was the eighth successor of Meer Jaffier, who was an officer of the King of Delhi, and Governor of the province of Orissa, at the time when the English first became strong in India. Meer Jaffier was a puppet of the King of Delhi, and his position in Bengal arose out of the affair of the Black Hole in Calcutta. The dignity enjoyed by him and his successors was of a personal character, and was first accompanied by an allowance of £500,000 a-year, which was successively reduced to £410,000 a-year; £320,000; and lastly, £160,000, the amount received by the present Nawab. The position of the Nawabs was the result of three agreements solely of a personal character. The Government did not deny that the present Nawabs had hereditary rights, or a moral claim to a conspicuous and distinguished position in Bengal; but Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Leigh had declared that that was the extent of their claim. With regard to the action of the Indian Government in respect to the Nawab Nazim's connection with the shocking hunting transaction, they never accused or suspected the Nawab of having been an accomplice in that murder. They were extremely offended with the Nawab for making false representations with regard to his connection with some persons who were grossly implicated in that murder, and because he took back into a high position one of the chief offenders. He was punished by certain restrictions being placed upon his hunting expeditions, and by certain immunities being taken away from him. On account of his good behaviour, however, all the penalties had been remitted except one, and all would have been forgotten had not the matter been imprudently revived. The one penalty which had not been remitted made the third point; and he was perfectly sure that no House of Commons would agree that anyone should be placed in the midst of a civil society in a position of privilege and yet be exempted from the operation of the ordinary courts of law. As to the fourth point, namely, that relating to the allegations of the Nawab concerning the deposit fund and its alleged mismanagement and misappropriation, he (Mr. G. Duff) affirmed that nothing could be further from the real facts of the case. As to Mr. Torrens, he was a very injudicious adviser of the Nawab, and anything but a satisfactory servant of the Crown, but there was not one tittle of evidence that he was pecuniarily corrupt. They were told that the Nawab was an extremely popular person. In fact, it was impossible for a Mahometan to be popular with a Hindoo population. As to the excellent behaviour of the Nawab during the mutiny, no doubt he had behaved well, but he had been well rewarded for it. He had received £25,000 since his arrival in this country, to be made up to £40,000 on his return to his own country. It should be remembered that the Nawab was no Prince, but merely the descendant of Meer Jaffier, who was himself the officer of an officer of the King of Delhi. From the time of Lord Clive down to the present day the descendants of Meer Jaffier had been receiving £160,000 a-year, drawn from the pockets of an extremely poor population. He thought that he had now said enough to show that there was not even a *prima facie* case for a Committee, whilst to grant such a Committee would be to damage the position of present and future Governors of India.—Mr. BOURKE concurred in the views expressed by the Under-Secretary for India, and did not think that any good could come from granting the committee.—Sir C. WINGFIELD reminded the House that everything that would be given to the Nawab must be taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers of India, who already grumbled at the burdens which they had to bear; and, while admitting the loyalty of the Nawab, declared that the allegation that he had saved Bengal to the English Government in the late Mutiny was the language of hyperbole. He believed that the Government of India had made ample provision for the Nawab and his family, and that there was no necessity for the committee.—Mr. Serjeant SHERLOCK supported the motion.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE contended that the old East India Company, and, after it, the Indian Government, had behaved with great liberality to the family of the Nawab, and that the claims which were now set up on his behalf could not be sustained by reference to treaty stipulations. Under such circumstances he deprecated the opening of the matter before a committee.—Mr. EASTWICK also opposed the motion.—The House divided. The numbers were:—For the motion, 64; against, 122; majority against, 58.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *July* 6.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Lord NORTHBROOK gave notice that he should move the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill on that day week (Thursday, the 13th inst.)

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR having consented to some alterations with a view to meet the objections of Lord Cairns, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Colonel ANSON gave notice that in committee of supply on the Army Estimates he should call attention to the supersession of colonels in the army by colonels of the Indian army, and move a resolution on the subject.

India Office.

July 8, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. D. Hime, E. C. Buck, W. E. Neale, G. Mann (Uncov.), R. C. Jones (Uncov.), E. Wiggins (Uncov.), F. J. Jorda (Uncov.), B. Brown (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. E. Makgill, 6 mo.; Mr. R. J. Harrison (Uncov.), 2 mo.; Mr. C. G. Longhurst, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. N. A. Roupell, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. P. Ryan (Uncov.), 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Alexander, Mr. F. Laycock (Uncov.), Mr. W. C. Owen (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. G. Pedder.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. Collett.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—The wife of Charles P. Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Norwood, July 1.
STODDART—The wife of Capt. W. Stoddart, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Bury St. Edmunds, June 25.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Elizabeth Anne, the wife of Col. Agnew, Bengal Staff Corps, at Hampstead, July 1.
DE VITRE—Anne, wife of James D. De Vitre, at Croydon, June 30.
MOORE—Caroline, widow of George Moore, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Maidenhead, June 24.
WINSCOM—Eliza M., daughter of J. C. Winscom, of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, Madras, at Great Malvern, June 28.
YOUNG—Mary A., widow of Major Thomas Young, Bengal Army, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, July 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 2. Str. Lorne, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Sir Walter Scott, Bombay; str. Neera, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Trent, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Sir John Lawrence, Rangoon; Genii, Rangoon; F. F. Gabain, Akyab.—3. Hippolyta, Rangoon; Ocean, Cocanada.—4. Madeleine, Rangoon.—5. Julie, Sourabaya.—6. Lady Bird, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Trent, via Suez Canal.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Reid and family, Major Vallance, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Pollockson, Mrs. Martin and three children, Mr. E. Barrett.

Per str. Neera, via Suez Canal.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Mrs. Washington and two children.

Per str. Lorne, via Suez Canal.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Michael and two children.

Per str. Lumley Castle, via Suez Canal.—From CHINA.—Mrs. Auforth, Dr. and Mrs. Assereppa.

DEPARTURES.

June 29. Royal Sovereign, Bombay.—30. Str. Orchis, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Svea, Bombay; Oceanics, Aden; Sardis, Galle.—July 1. St. Helen's, Rangoon; str. Calcutta, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Wild Rose, Calcutta; str. Deli, Penang, via Suez Canal; str. Penguin, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—3. Pallas, Bombay; Royal Family, Aden; Staffordshire, Calcutta; Coimbatore, Galle; John Worster, Muscat; Stanhope, Rangoon.—4. Staffordshire, Calcutta; Benvoirlich, Akyab.—5. Victoria Cross, Calcutta.—6. Dewa Gungadhur, Kurrachee; Naturalist, Calcutta; British Princess, Bombay.—7. Portia, Calcutta; Grand Duke, Calcutta; Nola, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Patna, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. G. N. Channer, Capt. S. Price, Miss Price, Mr. and Mrs. Haughton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackellar, Mr. H. Walker. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Puckle, Major and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. A. E. Edwardes, three Misses Edwardes, Capt. A. R. Oakes, Mr. Cammiade, Mr. C. W. Beaufort. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. Fowke, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. G. Power.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, July 8.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Hopkins, Col. Fisher. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. C. Dalmahoy, Mr. C. Pulley. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Laing, Capt. Hogge, Mr. R. Townsend, Mr. Starey. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. Schon, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woodroffe. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. S. Dawson, Mr. C. H. Butler and infant, Mr. A. F. Gordon.

Per str. Poonah, July 11.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. C. Stenning.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Rajpoot, Calcutta to London, March 14, 3 N., 90 E.
Hawarden Castle, Akyab to Queenstown, March 17, 19 S., 24 (?) W.
Runeagna, Liverpool to Madras, June 26, 43 N., 13 W.
Alumbagh, for Madras, June 7, 11 N., 27 W.
Isabella, London to Calcutta, May 25, 6 N., 25 W.
Nouveau St. Michel, Vizagapatam to Dundee (?), April 26, 34 S., 16 E.
Calirrhoe, London to Bombay, May 30.
Mystic Belle, Boston to Bombay, June 16, 31 N., 40 W.
British Prince, London to Calcutta, May 20, on the line, 24 W.
Lady Bird, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 5, 9 N., 26 W.
Roodee, London to Bombay, June 26, 45 N., 11 W.
Lammermuir, Calcutta to London, April 11, off Fort Dauphin.
Calliope, Calcutta to New York, April 23, 2 N., 88 E.
Cardiganshire, Calicut to London, May 3, 10 S., 84 E.
Iphigenia, Rangoon to Bremen, April 5, 25 S., 65 E.
Tarra, from Calcutta, May 16, 8 S., 82 E.
Warwick, London to Calcutta, April 4, off Trinidad Island.
Lennox Castle, Clyde to Rangoon, May 6, 12 S., 29 W.
Wiltshire, Cardiff to Calcutta, May 14, 14 S., 30 W.
Ariosto, Samarang to Amsterdam, June 4, 25 N., 38 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Genii, Irvine, arrived at Liverpool from Rangoon July 3, reports that on June 28 and 29, in lat. about 46 N., lon. 16 W., she experienced a severe gale, commencing from the S.W., and ending from the N.W. She had very unsettled weather until the Head of Kinsale was made, July 1.

MAURITIUS, June 17 (via Singapore, July 5).—The Latona and the Hotspur, both from Madras, which have put in here, are leaky in top sides and will lighten.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. — and Mrs. Weatherhead, and Capt. H. M. Buller.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Ritherdon.

JULY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Olander and two children, and Capt. and Mrs. L. Owen.
SOUTHAMPTON to SAMARANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Severing, and Miss Wymstrom.

JULY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. S. Elton.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder.

AUGUST 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lovell and two children, and Dr. K. Stuart.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairne.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Currie.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Skrine.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Moffat.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. S. Watts, and Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Starky.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.

The *Daily Telegraph* does not now enter into the rights or wrongs of the case raised by the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, but there can be no doubt respecting the power of statement, or the literary skill, displayed by Mr. Grant Duff in his speech of Tuesday evening. Such a speech deserves to be specially noted, for it was a model in its way. The story of the relations between Meer Jaffier and Clive, of the position given by the East India Company to his successors, and of the treatment which the present Nawab has received, was told with a lucidity, an orderly sequence, and a preciseness of diction which we commend to the study of those members who insist on treating dull subjects in the dullest of styles, and add to the difficulty of their themes by a chaotic exposition. The secret of Mr. Grant Duff's success is, that he had not only studied his case, but has given as much care to the form of the statement as if he had been writing instead of speaking. The members who take such pains with their themes may be counted on the fingers of a single hand. Most Parliamentary speakers fancy that they can make a telling address if they draw from the four corners of the earth a pile of facts, and then shovel them out on the floor of the House as heedlessly as if they were emptying stones out of a cart to macadamise a road. Hence the average political oratory of England is so bad as to excite the amazement of French critics. A French speaker may not get up his case so industriously as an Englishman does; but at least he is unwearied in the effort to set forth his facts and figures clearly, in logical order, and in the most pointed diction at his command. He strives to make the task of comprehending his argument easy, because he knows that thus the battle of discussion is half won. And at one time that was more often than it is at present the practice of English debaters. Pitt's speeches were models of arrangement and lucidity; Burke's were often masterpieces of literary workmanship; and Canning was at vast pains to make the manner of his harangues at least as good as the matter. Nearer our own time, Peel, Cobden, and Bright afford other examples of the labour which an orator may take off the shoulders of his audience by giving a careful attention to the order of his ideas and his style. But most members of Parliament supply only the raw material of speeches, and hence the lamentable decline of English political oratory. The public is indebted to Mr. Grant Duff for setting a better example by really preparing his address before delivering it to the House.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times* observes that the lesson of the crisis in Afghanistan, the immediate danger of which seems to have been averted, ought not to be missed. If Shere Ali had refused to consent to a compromise with Yakoob Khan we might have found ourselves in a somewhat difficult position. If the pledges given at the Umballa Durbar meant anything, the Ameer was justified in expecting aid from us against either foreign or domestic enemies. Had we refused, he would have naturally turned towards Persia and Russia. Had we agreed to help him, he would have been likely to involve us so far as he could in a contest for influence with these Powers. These difficulties we have fortunately evaded with the aid of Lord Mayo's peace-making diplomacy; but it would be rash to calculate again, as we did after Umballa, on the continued tranquillity of Afghanistan. It was, in fact, the possession of Herat by a chief whose intentions towards us were doubtful that gave interest to the intelligence of the Viceroy's mediation in Afghan affairs. Herat, "the key of India," has always been jealously watched by Anglo-Indian statesmen, and when Persia seized it in 1856 we engaged in war to restore it to independence. Its possession opens the path for a hostile army across the Afghan plateau to the Bolan Pass, the least defensible point of our North-Western frontier. It is, therefore, imperative for us, if we would avoid even the possibility of disaster, to guard against every chance of surprise.

PRIZE-MONEY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks it need not do more than notice the silly argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that soldiers have no fair claim to spoil of war unless they can prove their title by a large butcher's bill. Far more logical and generous were the views of Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Hay, and Colonel Barttelot. Abstinence from pillage, and privations and sufferings in pestilential climates may entitle to all the rewards of victory—and few and rare are the prizes in the military profession—almost as much as "hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach." As to the particular question raised by Mr. Henley, who has an itch for nibbling at prize claims, whether there was not something of a sacrilegious character in the appropriation of the Abunas Mitre, we are not sufficiently conversant with the facts to determine the point. Probably the Abyssinian prelates, like European bishops in Froissart's time, occasionally take part not only in spiritual but carnal wars, and militate on mundane battle-fields, and if so, their personal belongings would be lawful booty. But this objection should have been urged earlier. The Indian Government has always forbidden the spoliation of temples, mosques, or pagodas, though their museum teems with curious antiquities conveyed from the holy places of the heathen; and Mr. Lowe, perhaps, might fairly have pleaded his religious scruples two years ago against the original grant of this booty to the troops, instead of haggling with the prize agent for thirty or forty times thirty pieces of silver more or less. Mr. Henley's argument was absurd. If there was any sacrilege in the matter it lies at the door of the Crown and its advisers, for the booty was taken and accepted as the property of her Majesty before it became the property of the troops, and it was competent to the Queen at once to restore these spoils to Abyssinia, and to bestow a suitable compensation on the captors. This has always, we believe, been the practice in analogous cases. As a mere matter of policy the niggard and obstructive treatment which soldiers now-a-days, in contrast with the bounty of former times, systematically receive from the Ministerial departments, appears to us to be an error of no inconsiderable magnitude. It is extremely injudicious in its effect upon the discipline of the Army. Our troops have refrained from pillage—or many a victory had been

lost—from a sentiment that the pursuit of individual advantage should give place to the prosecution of military success, and that a grateful Government will cheerfully surrender all the minor fruits of these operations, the movable property of the vanquished foe, since the State which gains the conquered territory ought not to covet in addition the movables of the adversary. But if this compact is infringed, or if the ten years' strife for prize money—for this seems the average duration of such questions—is to be the normal consequence of every considerable capture, giving in fact nothing more than a post obit value to the share which many a gallant soldier claims, we must look for lack of discipline in war and infinite dissatisfaction in time of peace. Talk to any intelligent or well-informed private on these matters, and he will tell you his belief that the Ministers of the Crown deliberately retard and dispute the distribution of prize-money in order that the men who are entitled may die off, and that shares of intestate soldiers may accumulate in the coffers of the State. We are far from echoing this aspersion, but it touches a chief point of public policy that the reputation of the Imperial Government should be above suspicion in such cases.

Preservation of Old Records.—The last number of the "Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" contains an interesting article on some old Dutch records of the Settlement of Chinsurah. Unfortunately the larger number turned out on examination to be merely registers of the wills of the old Dutch residents. In 1853 all the Dutch records of any historical or scientific value were handed over to the Dutch Government. Mr. Lethbridge, in the latter half of his paper, calls attention to the careless way in which Government records are kept, and contrasts it with the care shown in the office of the English Master of the Rolls. There is no doubt that in many a collector's office there exist records of great historical value, which are fast mouldering. The office at Meerut, for instance, contains an almirah full of correspondence relating to the district of Saharunpore, as all the upper part of the North-West Provinces was formerly called. These records certainly go back to the year 1800, if not earlier. They narrowly escaped within the last five years being sold as old rubbish. We would fain express a hope that whatever in these records, and the many others that are fading away in other Courts, is of value may find its way into the new *Gazetteer*. It would not be a bad plan for Government to order them all to be collected, and after careful repair placed under the custody of some one responsible officer. If no other person be forthcoming, the Curator of Public Books might surely take them under his care. If deposited in the Museum here, they would be always accessible and at the same time safe from the vandalism of officers ignorant of their great value. At present they too often form a scribbling-book for youthful beginners in a treasury office, or a comfortable nest (as at Ermakulam) for venomous reptiles.—The *Pioneer* believes that it is in contemplation to take measures for the examination of all old records now neglected and exposed to decay in the Government offices of the various districts. "May we suggest that the work of selection for publication (if publication as well as preservation be intended) should not be entrusted to a single person. An individual, whether lawyer, clergyman, civil servant, military man, or even man of letters, however eclectic and catholic in taste, would be prone to make his selection too exclusively in the direction of his own profession or pursuit. Thus it is curious how small a share military items furnish in the otherwise interesting volumes of selections published under the auspices of Mr. Seton-Karr. A military man on the research committee would probably have found much more of military interest."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brenner and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, July 15.
Via Brenner and Brindisi, on the Friday, July 14.

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TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales. 98¼
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		98¼
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		98¾
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		98¼
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking 94¼
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		Co.'s Rs. —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as 94⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equivalent to 100¼ ¼
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		£100. 100¼ ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		103¼ ¼
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅞d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras	1s. 10⅞d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo	...	2 dis.	1 dis.
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Shanghai	—	—	—

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Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		203½ xd. for op'g.
	India 5 per cent.		110⅝
	India 4 per cent.		102¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93½ to 94
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		100¼ ¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½ to 108¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅜
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		27s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104¾
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103¾
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅜ to ⅝ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	East Indian	100	109½ to 110¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)	12	⅜ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	⅜ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	89 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	89
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	103½ to 104¼
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	13¼ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24 to 25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	82 to 85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
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10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9½ to 9⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6⅞ to 7⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	9⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	6⅜ to 6⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ ⅜
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3¼
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¼ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
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20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	45 to 47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Advertisements.

India-Office, 7th July, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 20; Agra and Madras, June 18; Calcutta, June 17.

A PROMINENT topic in the Bombay journals received by this mail is the unfair treatment of the late Colonel Warden by the Bombay authorities. That able officer never lived to clear himself from the stain which his alleged mismanagement of accounts in the Abyssinian Transport Service had brought upon his character. His illness appears to have been aggravated and his death hastened by the cloud of aspersion under which he fell. A committee of officers appointed by Lord Napier passed an unfavourable verdict, and the Bombay Government refused to grant that further inquiry for which he and his brother, Mr. Justice Warden, of the Bombay High Court, pleaded so hard. In spite of failing health Colonel Warden refused to leave his post until the charges against him had been refuted or made good, and at his post he soon afterwards died, a victim in his doctor's opinion to the mental suffering caused by unworthy treatment. His brother then resigned the Service and memorialised the Secretary of State, pointing out the injustice of condemning an English officer of rank without fair trial, and rebutting one by one the various charges levelled against him. He further showed that certain officers who had examined his brother's cash-book at Lord Napier's request, certified to the careful way in which his accounts had been kept, and expressed their surprise at the abundance of vouchers produced in support of transactions and payments carried through "in the face of the serious difficulties against which it is known he had to contend." Mr. Warden's prayer for a revision of judgment has just been answered by the Duke of Argyll in a despatch that clears the late Director of the Transport Service from all the blame imputed to him. It is something for Colonel Warden's friends to know that his innocence has at length been fully established; but it would have been more to the purpose if the Bombay Government had taken a little more pains to examine the whole question at the proper time. No atonement to Col. Warden's memory can undo the mischief caused by the previous delay.

ACCORDING to the Punjab papers another serious raid has been made by the Akazais on the Hazarah frontier. Three villages were attacked and burnt. Full accounts of the outrage have yet to come, but according to the statements of the villagers lives have been lost on both sides. As soon as the news reached Oghee, the commander of that outpost at once hastened to the scene of danger. At his approach the raiders withdrew from the villages to the heights above, brandishing their swords and otherwise challenging their pursuers to come on. Their numbers seem to heve given them a temporary impunity, but fresh troops were marching on Oghee from Abbottabad, whose arrival would doubtless cause a change in the gestures of the so far successful enemy. No hint or warning of the intended raid had reached the officer at Oghee before the blaze of the burning villages caught his eye; neither had Atta Mohammed Khan been made aware of what was likely to happen.

THE Calcutta *Examiner* hears that the Bengal Government purpose making further reductions in the Public Works Department of Bengal. Four of the present divisions are, it is said, to be abolished, two in the Presidency, one in the South Eastern Circle, and a fourth in the Northern Circle. The saving thus effected will be carried over, we hear, to the outlay on existing or projected works.

THE members of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund met on the 1st June to consider the Secretary of State's scheme for taking over the Fund, with all the accumulated assets thereof, in return for a guaranteed annuity of a thousand pounds after twenty-five years' service and twenty-one years' residence. His Grace's offer was accepted by a large majority.

IN Western India the rainy season appears to have set in with unusual mildness, only nine inches of rain having fallen from the beginning of the year to the middle of June. In Northern and Eastern India however rain has fallen plentifully all round. Some parts of Bengal indeed have had more than their wonted share, and according to native accounts Orissa has suffered from extensive floods. In the Balasore district it is said that the rice crop has been nearly destroyed. On this point however we may expect soon to have further tidings, for, unlike Sir C. Beadon, Mr. G. Campbell was about to see with his own eyes how matters were really looking in that part of his dominions. In Upper India the abundant rainfall was already working in concert with the depressed condition of trade to bring down the price of grain and other produce lower than it had been quoted for many years past.

THE rough weather appears to have wreaked its worst upon the luckless people of the Laccadive Islands. It is reported that those islands have been partly overwhelmed by a storm-wave following on a series of heavy gales, and that the natives have been reduced to something like starvation by the consequent destruction of their crops and food-stores. Certain it is at any rate that the Madras Government telegraphed for aid to Bombay, and that the Bombay Government at once asked the Superintendent of Marine to despatch a steamer down the coast laden with supplies of rice, salt, and curry.

THE proper relations between the pay of acting and permanent appointments in the Civil Service have long been the subject of warm debate in Anglo-Indian circles. This question, according to the Indian papers, has at length been taken up by the Indian

Government, with a view to amending some of the inconveniences caused by the working of the new Furlough Rules. Much harm appears to have followed the frequent shifting of civil officers from one post to another in order to keep warm for uncertain periods, on greatly reduced pay, the places officially held by absentees in Europe. A circular on this subject has already, it seems, been sent round to the local governments with a request for their opinions on certain points. How to ensure a firmer tenure to the holders of acting appointments, without trenching on the guaranteed rights of absentees is the problem which the Supreme Government has set itself to solve. Its proposals to this end involve, we are told, nothing worse than "a slight curtailment" of the undue privileges which private interest can sometimes squeeze for itself from the local governments. If this be all, the sooner these privileges can be curtailed, the better chance will there be of restoring the impaired efficiency of the Civil Service.

DETAILED accounts of affairs in Kabul begin to come in. It appears that when Herat was surprised by Yakoob Khan, both Futteh Mohammed Khan, the Governor, and his son, Abdul Aziz Khan, were slain, and that two commandants of artillery were taken prisoners only to meet the same doom. In a subsequent onset on the Ameer's troops in Kandahar, a great many of the latter were killed or wounded, Aslam Khan, the Governor, being counted among the former. This seems to conflict with the later telegrams, which announced the death not of Aslam but of Feramorz Khan, and the rage of the soldiery against Aslam Khan; and, indeed, the story of the latter's death is contradicted in a later issue of the *Delhi Gazette*. Soon after his first success at Herat, Yakoob Khan is said to have sent his father a deputation with the Koran to ask forgiveness and reinstatement in his heirship to the throne of Kabul. With regard to Yakoob's alleged hatred of the English, the *Delhi Gazette* declares that any ill-will he bears us springs from his belief in Lord Mayo's approval of the preference shown by Shere Ali at Umballa for his youngest son.

THE *Times of India* asserts on seemingly good authority that there is nothing definite about the recent Turkish expedition into Arabia. The Sultan has formally disavowed all designs against Bahrein, Muscat, or the independent tribes of Southern Arabia. His sole aim is to assert his authority in Riadh, where Sayad Abdoollah-ibn-Faizul, his Kaimakan or Deputy, has been driven out by his brother Saood. The bulk of the expedition has disembarked at Khatif. Her Majesty's war steamers *Bullfinch* and *Magpie* are watching the course of affairs in the Gulf, although the Turks appear to have nothing but transports in that direction, and repudiate all idea of naval warfare. Sayad Saood is said to have a large army posted for defence. The feeling of the country, whichever way it tended at first, appears to be running strongly on his side ever since it was known that Turkish troops had landed in answer to the prayers of Abdoollah for help against his brother.

A *Times* telegram of July 14 from Calcutta asserts that Yakoob Khan arrived at Kabul on the night of July 5. In the private interview which then took place between him and the Ameer nothing important seems to have occurred. As if distrustful of his father's good faith, which probably stands no higher than that of most Afghans, Yakoob had armed himself with a copy of the Koran.

WE should have thought that after more than three centuries the bones of Vasco de Gama, the great Portuguese Admiral and Viceroy, who first sailed to India round the Cape of Good Hope, itself at that time a recent discovery, might as well have remained in their ancient resting-place at Lisbon, whither his body was borne a few months after his last appearance in Goa. Such however is not the opinion of the Portuguese authorities, who have resolved to ship off to Goa the remains of Almeida's short-lived successor. Their arrival at Goa is, we are told, to be celebrated with floral games and popular rejoicings. If Vasco de Gama stood to Portuguese India as it is, in the same relation as Clive does to the British India of to-day, there might be ground for the expected rejoicings; but in view of what Portuguese India is now, the reason for such rejoicings can hardly be said to explain itself.

WHATEVER may be said of Sir R. Temple's financial ability, it cannot be denied that he is more fortunate than some financiers of higher repute. The high prices of opium at the present time are likely to increase the opium estimates for the year by more than a million sterling, while more than two crores of rupees, or two millions sterling, will fall into the right side of his accounts from the accumulated capital of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund. Against this latter windfall must of course be set the yearly charge for retiring annuities which the Government will henceforth have to provide. But after all deductions Sir Richard will obtain a surplus for whose application many better ways can be found than the usual process of placing a year's surplus to the credit of the cash balances for the year.

ON the 11th current a goodly number of merchants and other persons interested in the trade with the Far East met at the London Tavern to consider the practice, adopted by shipowners since the opening of the Suez Canal, of excluding from their bills of lading the clauses which used to make them liable for the ordinary carriage of goods. Messrs. Crawford, Magniac, and Tozer, all spoke to much purpose against changes which transferred all the risks from the shipowners to the shippers. Among other novelties to which they objected is the frequent practice of requiring payment for freight before the goods are examined, landed, or weighed. Mr. Magniac especially enlarged on the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of conducting business on conditions which left the shipper almost entirely at the mercy of a dishonest shipowner. It was unanimously resolved to form a committee of merchants, who should consider the whole question, and confer with the shipowners and underwriters for the purpose of adopting a fair general form for all bills of lading, and revising the present mode of settling freight. The members of the committee were then named, with power to increase their number, and a general subscription was also voted towards carrying out the essential objects of the meeting.

THE threatened debate on the Army Bill began last Thursday in the House of Lords with a well-considered speech from Lord Northbrook, which cut away the very grounds of the amendment proposed by the Duke of Richmond. After Lord Northbrook had explained the purport of the Army Bill, and unfolded the comprehensive scheme that lay behind it, his opponents could only fight for a shadowy issue. The Duke of Richmond accordingly fell back on the assertion that Lord Northbrook's speech was "a mass of details without any connecting link," and went in for a regular hum-drum defence of the purchase system, in which he was followed by Lord Dalhousie. We need not try and thresh that old chaff over again. In all the speeches on one side there was the old stereotyped unmeaning eulogy of the funny old system which fills the commissioned ranks of our army with uninstructed loungers, shy of real work but eager to gain a footing in polite society. Earl Grey indeed gave a rather new turn to the discussion by denouncing selection as a substitute for purchase, and the Marquis of Hertford defended purchase for the very odd reason that in his regiment forty men had risen from the ranks. But it was not till Friday night that the debate moved outside the charmed circle in which it had been started; and oddly enough it was Earl Russell who performed that piece of disservice to his own party. His chief objection to the Army Bill lay in his avowed mistrust of Ministerial assurances, especially when so stiff-necked a theorist as Mr. Stansfeld wielded a commanding influence in the Cabinet. But his Lordship's talents in upsetting the Liberal coach were sure to be exercised anew on the first tempting opportunity. Lord Carnarvon delivered a fierce but antediluvian attack on Mr. Cardwell's scheme, and Lord Melville was absurd enough to demand a standing army of a hundred thousand men for England alone, besides any number of militia and volunteers. Of course, too, somebody quoted the Duke of Wellington's old remarks about sporting gentlemen making good officers in the field—a very good argument had it been used in the days before the Crimean War, but hardly pertinent to the sterner conditions of modern warfare.

THE heaviest blows on the other side were dealt by Lord Sandhurst, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Lawrence. Barring a rather foolish figure of speech with regard to the purchase of a regimental colonelcy, Lord Sandhurst spoke with his usual mastery of military subjects. No one had a better right than he to affirm that "our system" was a system of chance, "a system of seniority among those

who had money." Very significant were the words in which he deprecated the rejection of a measure which can only come up again in a less inviting form than ever. "Save us from our so-called friends" must now be the prayer of every officer anxious to secure the liberal terms which, according to the Duke of Cambridge, have been offered in the present Bill. Very shrewd too was Lord Derby's protest against "hanging up the question till the opinion of the constituencies was taken upon it." Purchase, as he truly observed, is indeed a "dead horse," and there is no use trying to set him on his legs again, to the great inconvenience of the service as it is, and the inevitable loss hereafter of the officers specially concerned. His parting words on the purchase question should be well weighed by those who pass their votes upon it to-night. "Get rid of it whilst the public mind is in favour of a liberal settlement, and when you will not be obliged to commit a wrong or an injustice."

In the course of debate, reference was naturally made to the distinguished services of non-purchase officers in India. In the midst of the rubbish spoken in Parliament about the principle of selection, it is encouraging to find the Marquis of Huntly quoting in behalf of that principle the great deeds of soldiers like Neill and Outram. Lord Lawrence never spoke truer words than those in which he bore witness to the superior worth of high training and real culture in the commissioned ranks of the army. His varied experience has shown him how absurd it is to look for thorough efficiency from a body of officers who rise by purchase, and are certain of so rising. In all cases of selection for a difficult command, he would "unhesitatingly give the preference to the best educated," remembering as he did "the brilliant services rendered during the Mutiny by members of the Scientific Corps." Here Lord Lawrence appeals to well-known facts, which no one at all acquainted with the service will honestly venture to dispute. It is a fact beyond all question that far the best English officers as a whole have always belonged to non-purchase corps, especially to scientific services like the artillery and engineers. And these corps have furnished not only the best officers, but the best types of English gentlemen, the very cream of good English society; officers of whom, both socially and professionally, England might well be proud. Culture alone may not make the gentleman, but it is the gentleman who benefits most from culture, and enjoys the best chance of earning distinction in the sphere of culture. Give him and the boor an even start in that race, and there is very little doubt which will prove the winner, if the gentleman tries his best.

The adjourned discussion on the question raised by Sir B. Frere's paper as to the best mode of ascertaining public opinion in India is to be resumed at the meeting of the East India Association, on Wednesday next. Sir Bartle Frere's paper, one of the best that has ever come from his masterly pen, leads up to a taking scheme for utilising the old village-councils of India. Sir Bartle would enlarge their numbers and develop their powers in respect of roads, schools, police, and suchlike matters of common interest. From these little councils might be elected a larger or district council, each village choosing one or two, and each larger village or town two or more delegates. Freeholders of one or more villages should have seats in their own right. To this body should be entrusted the management of all district funds for roads, schools, and police, and it should have a consultative voice in all things pertaining to the district. These district councils again would send up delegates to the Provincial Council, which should be further composed of chiefs and jagheerdars, collectors, magistrates, political agents, and officers from the uncovenanted services, with a revenue or political officer of the highest rank for president. Bombay might have five such councils, each mainly representing "men of like speech" and geographical connection. From these should be chosen members of the highest local council, which would represent the whole province, and legislate as well as advise. This plan, which is certainly ingenious, Sir Bartle Frere ingeniously supports with arguments that appeal to our common sense. We for our part have small objection to make against any scheme which would place the natives of India in closer political harmony with ourselves. We have always insisted that the time has come for giving them a larger voice in the management of their own affairs, the best form of political education which any people with the smallest capacity for walking alone can receive.

The next mail *viâ* Brindisi will be due in London upon Saturday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Col. Sir William W. Turner, C.B., K.C.S.I., 97th foot, at Naples, July 9, aged 49.

Bengal.—Mr. W. Kelly, head clerk, Commissioner's Office, at Dalhousie, June.

Madras.—Lieut.-col. J. Briggs, Madras N.I., at Clifton, Bristol, July 12, aged 73. Mr. Mark J. Lay, late H.E.I.C.S., and captain of the *Tudor*, Indiaman, at Wiesbaden, aged 58.

Bombay.—Dr. H. C. Miles, 6th brigade R.A., at Bombay, June 16.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, July 11.—From Bombay.—Major Haig, Lieut. S. C. Turner, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. L. Singer, Mr. C. J. Weber, Major W. J. Morris, Mr. Smith land, Mr. G. Sigg, Mr. Noonan. From Alexandria.—Mr. Rankins.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, July 22.—From Bombay.—Qrmr. H. Woods, Ens. Liebenrood, Col. Lock, Capt. and Mrs. Liston and four children, Mr. A. G. Fowler, Dr. Rangef, Major Le Geyt, Mr. Daveney, Mr. Bradburn, Capt. Stewart, Col. Gardiner, Mr. J. Downing, Mr. W. Moses, Mr. T. Bushnell. From Alexandria.—Mr. J. B. Hodgson, Mr. F. Wilcox.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

INDIAN SURVEYS.

Of all the great things ever done by Englishmen in India, none can equal in certain respects the services which so many of them have rendered to the cause of physical science. Rich as it is in feats of war and of political enterprise, the history of British India contains no brighter pages than those which record the fruits of English energy and perseverance in the field of scientific research. To the memory of those successful soldiers who won and helped to govern India due justice has generally been done by English chroniclers and statesmen; but few of our countrymen are probably aware of the great debt we owe to the men whose quiet labours in more peaceful, if not even more perilous fields, have at length found a fitting historian in the present head of the Geographical Department at the India Office. Mr. Clements Markham deserves the best thanks of all who take interest in the general progress of India for his full and interesting Memoir on the Indian Surveys.* The amount of labour he has bestowed on this careful retrospect of all that has yet been done by members of the Indian Services, to enlarge the bounds of our antiquarian and topographic lore regarding India, must have been all the greater for the mass of documents he had to explore, as also for the many he failed to recover. So thoroughly however has he carried out his researches with the help of still surviving officers of the Indian Navy, that very few gaps in the past remain to fill, and the true extent of our obligations to the pioneers of scientific progress who made his own efforts possible can at last be measured with some approach to accuracy.

The earliest surveys of modern India date from the first years of the 17th century, when Hakluyt and Purchas were Historiographers to the East India Company, and the captains of the Company's merchant fleet committed to their logs all that seemed worth recording on their long voyages to and fro. In the work of marine surveying the officers of the old Bombay Marine, afterwards converted into the Indian Navy, played a conspicuous part. It was in one of the Company's cruisers that Lord Valentia in 1805 surveyed the coast and channel of the Red Sea. Captain Daniel Ross surveyed the Canton River, the Gulf of Pechili, and the coast of Arrakan in the first quarter of the present century. Captain Horsburgh compiled a number of charts, for which he received the thanks and guineas of the East India Company. In 1820 Captain Brucks began his survey of the Persian Gulf. A few years later Sir C. Malcolm,

* "A Memoir on the Indian Surveys." By Clements R. Markham. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1871.

brother to the better-known Sir John, instituted fresh surveys of the Red Sea. Lieutenant Carless, who afterwards surveyed the mouths of the Indus, Lieutenant Wellsted, Captain Moresby, and Captain Elwon, bequeathed the precious fruit of much perilous toil in the shape of charts and records which have saved many a subsequent navigator from the hidden snares of an intricate channel and a reef-bound shore. Under Moresby the survey of the Maldives was thoroughly carried out by Lieutenants Young and Christopher in 1835. Haines and his able officers examined in 1837 the South Coast of Arabia, and Carless a few months later surveyed the African Coast about Cape Guardafui. Good work had meanwhile been done by Whitelock and Ethersey under great difficulties along the western coast of Kattiwar, the water washing up to Ethersey's ankles under the cabin-table of the wretched *pattamar* in which he was content to sail.

The exploration of the Indus brought out the zeal and skill of many bold officers, foremost among whom were Burnes, Delhoste and Wood. Besides being the first European after Marco Polo who had ever reached the Bam-i-Doonya in Koondooz, Wood received the gold medal of the Geographical Society for discovering the sources of the Oxus. Less fortunate proved Lieut. Wybурd, of whom nothing more was ever heard after he had made his way into Central Asia. Further discoveries regarding the mouths of the Indus were made in 1846 by Capt. Selby, with the aid of Messrs. Taylor and Stroyan. The latter followed his commander in a trigonometrical survey of the Indian coast, from Cape Comorin to Beypoor and the Laccadives, while Taylor, with several comrades, explored the Gulf of Kutch and the Kattiwar Coast with results important to the cotton trade of Guzerat. The successful labours of Selby, Christopher, Rennie, Constable, Sanders, Grieve, and Dr. Carter added largely to our knowledge of the Arabian and Indian coasts and the seas adjacent. Much useful work was also got through at the same time by Captain Lloyd on the Bengal side, with his able helpmates, Young, Fell, Rennie, and Montriou. Surveys of the Hooghly, the Mutlah, the Bay of Bengal, and of the chief Burman rivers, were carried out from 1850 onwards by Ward, Heathcote, Rennie, and Sweny. To the Indian Navy is also due the chief credit of the surveys effected throughout Mesopotamia. For more than twenty-six years Captains Lynch, Jones, and Selby, and other accomplished officers, continued their researches "in the face of great difficulties and dangers," exploring the whole course of the Tigris and Euphrates, and pushing their surveys westward in the teeth of an evil climate and roving Arabs into the little known countries on the Persian border. Bewsher, who succeeded Selby in 1862, fell a victim to diseases contracted in this trying service, but not before he had given good proofs of his fitness to carry on the work so brilliantly begun.

To Lieutenant Taylor was entrusted the further survey of the west coast of India southward of Bombay, a task which he thoroughly accomplished between 1853 and 1859. The coast from Boria to Bombay was afterwards examined by Lieutenant Williams. Marshall's survey of the Andaman Islands in 1860 resulted in discovering a misreckoning of eleven miles in the position of those islands westwards. Mistakes of like importance were rectified by Captain Constable in the geography of the Persian Gulf during a cruise which lasted from 1857 to 1860. The example set by Major Rennell in studying the winds and currents of Indian seas was successfully followed by Lieutenants Taylor, Heathcote, and Fergusson, in respect of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian and Chinese Seas. Foremost however in this line of research stands the name of Captain Piddington, whose studies of cyclones and hurricanes ended in the discovery that all such storms are circular, turning as they advance on the north of the equator from right to left. Their paths and rates of movement were ascertained by the same zealous explorer, whose discoveries formed the base of subsequent additions made to our knowledge of this branch of science by Dr. Burst, Lieutenant Fergusson, Mr. Franklin, and other workers in the same field. Unhappily for the cause of science the ill-judged abolition of the noble Indian Navy in 1862 put a sudden stop to the work its officers had been doing so well. Heaps of valuable records were "reduced to pulp," many of the surveys were left unfinished, and up to this time very little has been done by the Admiralty to fill up the places of those naval heroes whose peaceful services Mr. Markham has striven to rescue from undeserved oblivion. An ampler record of their achievements alike in peace and war is greatly to be desired. Meanwhile we are glad to learn from Mr. Markham that "the whole subject of Marine Surveys is about to receive the serious consideration of the Government."

To the land surveys of British India the bulk of the present volume is necessarily devoted. Their history dates from the days of Clive, under whom served Major Rennell, the father of Indian Geography. Eight years after the Battle of Plassy, Rennell was gathering materials for a map of the newly-conquered provinces of Bengal and Bahar, which, after superseding the work of M. d'Anville, has since been displaced by the maps of the Revenue Survey. Rennell's labours were ably followed up by his successors, Colonels Call and Wood. Under the former, Colonels Pearse and Kelly and Captain Pringle took many useful observations in Bengal and Madras, while Mr. Reuben Burrow surveyed the valley of the Ganges as far as Hurdwar. Under Colonel Wood Mysore was mapped out by Colebrooke, the road from Delhi and Agra to Gwalior and Oojein was surveyed by Dr. Hunter, and part of the Deccan by Lieutenant Emmitt. Moncrieff and Reynolds were equally active on the Bombay side, while Lieut. Wood threw welcome light on the topography of Burmah.

All this happened before the nineteenth century. Since then the great Trigonometrical Survey, begun by Lambton in 1800, has covered nearly all India with a network of primary triangles. Major Lambton found ready support from Sir Arthur Wellesley for his plan of accurately surveying all India. Madras was the centre of his operations which date from the spring of 1802 and were carried on until death cut short his labours in 1823. Colonel Everest then took up the guidance of the work on which he had for some years been employed under his late chief, and zealously did he carry it on under difficulties of the hardest kind, including want of hands and a severe illness. Forced home by his shattered health, he left a trustworthy substitute during his absence in Mr. J. Oliver, who carried the survey from Sironj to Calcutta over 700 miles of difficult country. On his return from five years of well spent rest in England Everest resumed his post, working his way with the help of Oliver, Waugh, Rossenrode, and Renny, up into the woody Dehra Doon, whose base in 1836 was at length connected with that formed on the Sironj plain in 1824. The Great Arc Series, completed in 1840, covered an area of 56,997 square miles. Everest likewise completed the Bombay Longitudinal Series, and pushed some way forward his scheme for covering Bengal and Bahar with a gridiron of triangles. His projected revision of Rennell's famous old survey was carried far towards completion by Boileau, Renny, Macdonald, and Waugh, before Everest quitted the scene of his splendid labours in 1843. No fitter successor to brave old Colonel Lambton could have been found to continue the work that officer had so well begun. "No scientific man," says Mr. Markham, "ever had a grander monument to his memory than the great Meridional Arc of India. Everest's was a creative genius. The whole conception of the survey, as it now exists, was the creation of his brain . . . nearly everything in the surveys was originated by the great geodesist." One of his very best assistants, Sir Andrew Waugh, stepped into his vacant place. But for the rest of Mr. Markham's story we must ask our readers to wait till the next number.

OFFICERS ACTING FOR QUARTERMASTERS.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that an officer, acting for a quartermaster or riding master who is under arrest, shall receive an allowance of two shillings per diem, the amount to be deducted from the pay of the permanent incumbent, if found guilty of the offence for which he shall have been tried.

Correspondence.

INCREASE OF TAXATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—One of the questions of the day is, how, honourably, to increase taxation in Bengal, and in other permanently settled parts of India?

There can be no doubt that these parts can bear increased taxation without difficulty. How then can it be raised consistently with British honour?

Under a constitutional Government the theory is that the people tax themselves. Under a despotic Government taxation is a *contract* between the sovereign and his subjects.

A despotic Government like that of India cannot be too careful in avoiding any breach of its solemn contracts. Where power is on one side, and weakness on the other, a breach of promise may appear easy to effect, but fearful retribution will be the ultimate result.

I would, therefore, call attention to Kazi Shahabudin's evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, abstracted in page 666 of the last issue of your paper. "He would prefer to postpone education and social improvement for a time, rather than that the Government should commit a breach of faith by imposing an additional cess upon a final and definitive settlement."

But the question that I would put before the English public is this: if, as a despotic Government, we be unable to increase taxation, cannot we, as a constitutional Government, facilitate the collection of rates for local purposes?

We have hitherto failed in our system of local taxation because, first, the revenue has been raised in an arbitrary way; second, the receipts have been expended in an objectionable way.

Let Local Boards of natives be elected, not subject to the dictation of zealous collectors, anxious to make a name for themselves. Let the proceedings of the Local Boards be published in vernacular newspapers for the criticism of ratepayers as in this country.

It may be argued that adequate revenue will not be voted, and that the receipts will be squandered in jobbery.

I hope hereafter to convince your readers that under the influence of genuine public opinion a sufficient revenue will be forthcoming, and jobbery and misappropriation of assets will be checked.—Your obedient servant, T.

Notices of Books.

The Nile without a Dragoman. By Frederic Eden. King and Co. 1871.

A New Sea and an Old Land. By W. G. Hamley. Blackwood and Sons. 1871.

We have put these two books together, because both alike treat of things Egyptian, and both give some account of what the writers themselves saw in their Egyptian wanderings. But there the likeness between them stops, having indeed got little further than Fluellen's famous parallel between Macedon and Monmouth, with "salmons in both" their respective streams. Colonel Hamley and Mr. Eden both relate their own experiences; but Mr. Eden's book is wholly taken up with such relation, whereas half of Colonel Hamley's deals with the historical past of the country and people he went to see. In point of style moreover there is a marked difference between the two. Colonel Hamley delights in the laboured smartness of a magazine-writer, who sets himself to catch the popular interest with certain tricks of phrase and funny references to well-worn topics of the day. He cuts as it were a few literary capers every now and then, just to place his audience on a sympathetic level with himself, and so lure them into swallowing the distilled essence of his own lately acquired knowledge. Mr. Eden on the other hand records with an easy, quiet grace the impressions left on his mind by each passing scene and incident. He has no "Bales of Manchester" to apostrophise in funnily familiar phrases; but his keen if unobtrusive sense of humour plays sunnily over the face of his narrative. In following his lead, we are never caught out of the Scylla of mere dulness to be engulfed in a Charybdis of boisterously smart talk. Neither book can be called dull reading, but Mr. Eden's liveliness has the charm of that easy natural movement which proclaims the artist of the higher sort. Colonel Hamley's obtrusively high spirits are much more likely to bore the average reader than Mr. Eden's quietly telling way of describing what he sees and hears. The contrast between their respective styles is very much like the contrast between a rapid railway ride, with all the stir and rush of life at the stations on the way, and the placid swaying of a "Dahabeeah" up the Nile, undisturbed by aught more eventful than a difference of opinion with the crew, or a narrow escape from shipwreck among the rocks between or over which the cataract tears its headlong course.

Mr. Eden's book is just the kind of volume which might be expected from a well-informed, good-humoured, finely-witted invalid, with few marks about it of an invalid's petulance, and many tokens of a playful yet delicate faculty for showing up the comical side of things. The author's main object is to show how easily a voyage up the Nile can be made without a dragoman, and to a certain extent that object seems to have been fairly attained, at a considerable saving in money and a proportionate outlay of patience and determination. Instead of an expensive dragoman at £2 a head daily, Mr. Eden and his wife hired the cheaper services of an Egyptian valet who could speak a few words of Italian and deliver or misdeliver his master's orders to the captain of the boat. Ibrahim proved hardly worth his salt, except as an amusing study for Mr. Eden's humourous pen. The voyage up the river is described in humourous detail; the conduct of the servants and crew, their wiles and roundabout ways of getting what they wanted, affording the author a fair opening for much quiet satire, relieved by pleasant passages of scenic description and shrewd personal portraiture. He has refrained from troubling the reader with anything like a hash of "Murray;" but people who want amusement and those who seek instruction touching the practical details of a voyage up the Nile will equally rejoice at his forbearance.

Colonel Hamley, on the other hand, claims attention rather for the skill with which he has dressed up a mass of useful knowledge gathered from the stores of well known Egyptologists, than for his somewhat slangy sketches of travel and adventure connected with the opening of the Suez Canal. It is no small merit to have produced so many readable chapters on the ancient history and social life of Egypt. In these he drops the part of a rollicking showman, and becomes a lecturer who can win without pandering to the popular taste. Even here indeed there are traces of that superficial cramming with which popular lecturers are prone to satisfy themselves; but it may on the whole be said that this part of his book is well and skilfully done. Those at any rate who come to the reading of it with knowledge as vague and slight as that to which he owned on first taking up the subject of Egyptian history, will not be disappointed with the fare thus offered them.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MODERN OFFICIALISM.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that there used to be many Anglo-Indians who had a high idea of England's mission in this country, who tried to deal not only justly, but generously, with the people, and whose ambition it was "to sow some generous seed, fruitful of further thought and deed," in the country of their adoption. Now, such men are as rare as the open-handed civilians of the old time, who spent their money as freely as they received it. Your Anglo-Indian of the new school seems to have got a spice of the Marwarree in his blood. He prudently saves every half-penny of his own money to carry it away to England, and he is as grasping and avaricious in calculating how much the State can screw out of the people, as if tax-collecting were the sole *raison d'etre* of the English Government in India. He concentrates all his energy and intellect in the preparation of reports, the general tendency of which is to show that the revenues may be increased a lac of rupees a-year, if a new department be created costing ten lacs of rupees a-year, with himself at the head of it on a preposterously large salary. So reports are piled upon reports, and resolutions on resolutions; departments are multiplied till the growth of expenditure far exceeds the growth of revenue; and business, instead of becoming more simple, is complicated with so many entanglements that progress is impossible. These reports and departments are destroying the very life of the country. The multitude of counsellors darkens wisdom; and not a gleam of statesmanship ever pierces the thick gloom.

GARRISON DUTIES OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

The *Madras Times* holds that Madras has far more than her share of disagreeable and expensive stations, and as far as native troops are concerned, she is placed upon the roster for all foreign service, Aden excepted, a foreign station which falls to Bombay. This fact may be considered complimentary to the efficiency of the Madras troops, but we doubt not that they would very willingly resign the honour thrust upon them, for foreign service is exceedingly distasteful to the sepoys, as we all know, though the Madrassees, it must be confessed, bear their burden with a laudable resignation. Hong Kong, the Straits, and Burmah demand their services periodically, and take them away from their wives and families for years at a time, but stations beyond the black water are not their only annoyances; there is a foreign service found for them within the limits of Hindostan, and that service is employment in the Bengal Presidency. This burden is excessive, and we consider it might be very properly reduced in common justice to the Madras army. A glance at the map of India will show any one that if we are to continue to maintain three separate armies in India, Saugor, Dorunda and Banda should geographically and naturally be garrisoned with Bengal troops. Jubbulpore and Kamptee will also be clearly seen to belong to Bombay, while Belgaum, a long way to the southward, seems fairly the property of Madras. Great expense in periodical movements of troops, and much hardship to the Madras sepoys as well, would, we think, be saved, should the Government of India remap the military limits of the three Presidencies, and accord to the troops of each the stations most conveniently near to their separate head-quarters. As regards the foreign service beyond the sea, we have long been at a loss to understand why this burden should be especially saddled upon the shoulders of Madras native troops? Is there any good reason why the native soldiers of Bengal and Bombay should not take their fair share of this disagreeable service? Since the mutiny, Bengal sepoys, we believe, have been enlisted for service in any part of the world, but apparently owing to some gross favouritism, for which it is difficult to account, the Bengal sepoys are never sent upon foreign service unless war and a prospect of plenty of *loot* makes such service agreeable to them. Fair weather soldiers, they somehow or other manage to escape the hard lot which falls to their comrades of Madras, who, periodically torn from their wives and families to cross the *kala-panee*, have yet still further to expect foreign service in Bengal whenever occasion requires their presence in that Presidency. This is hard. It seems to us only just that the Bengal native regiments should take their share of Burman and China service in time of peace, as well as in war, and so in some sort relieve the Madras troops of a duty which we are well aware bears very heavily upon them. There can be no more difficulty, we should imagine, in sending native regiments to Burmah from Calcutta than Madras, and we might suppose that the Bengalees would lose nothing in efficiency from an occasional tour of foreign service; rather the reverse. Their escape hitherto from this especial duty can have only the effect of pampering their conceit and prejudices, and we doubt not that a little "roughing" would do them all the good in the world.

Bengal.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th June, when there were present his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., the Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., the Hon. B. H. Ellis, Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B., the Hon. F. R. Cockerell.

CHAUKIDARI ACT EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved that the Hon. Mr. Strachey be added to the select committee on the Bill to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act (XX. of 1856) to places where there is no jemadar of police.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved, with the permission of the President, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Strachey, that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab be added to the select committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th June, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, commissioner of the Burdwan division, has been appointed to a seat in the Bengal Council. Mr. G. CAMPBELL, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, it is said, contemplates starting on a visit to Assam and Cachar by the end of this month.

CHOLERA AT CAWNPORE.—We regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance at Cawnpore among the native population, and that a few have fallen victims to it.

MEDICAL.—A letter from Peshawur mentions that the whole of the medical subordinates of H. M.'s 1-6th Foot were placed in arrest the other day for submitting an application to their superior medical officer for transfer.

MILITARY.—The *Pioneer* has reason for believing that on Major-General Brook Taylor's promotion to Lieutenant-General (which has already taken place by death vacancies at home), he will not vacate the Oudh command as was expected, but a certain Warrant of 1870 will be made applicable to this country, and thus permit him to retain his division for a year from the date of such promotion, as is usual in similar cases out of India. To this little or no exception can be made. General Brook Traylor has not yet taken his privilege leave, nor has his temporary successor as yet transpired.

TRADE OF BENGAL.—The *Calcutta Commercial Guide* for May shows a dull state of trade as compared with the corresponding month in 1870. The imports of merchandise show a decrease of Rs. 55,64,199. Piece goods alone show a falling off of nearly seventeen lacs of rupees. In exports, merchandise shows a decrease of Rs. 514,233, and specie of Rs. 784,448. The chief decrease is under the heads of indigo, saltpetre, rice, cloth, mustard, and poppyseed. The decrease in collections on goods imported and exported was Rs. 255,506, but there was an increase in the salt collections of Rs. 390,709. In the import tonnage there was a decrease of 217 ships and 31,861 tons, and export tonnage an increase of twelve ships, and 19,870 tons.

AJMERE COLLEGE.—The following amounts have been subscribed by the different Chiefs of Rajpootana in order to found an endowment for the College to be established at Ajmere for the purpose of educating the young nobles of Rajpootana:—Oodeypore, Rs. 1,00,000; Kerowlee, 15,000; Jeypore, 1,25,000; Kishengurh, 6,000; Serohi, 5,000. The council of management at Ulwar offered Rs. 35,000, but considering that the disordered finances of that State do not as yet allow any alienation of revenue, the offer has been declined for the present. The Maharajah of Bikaneer also offered a lakh, and the Nawab of Tonk Rs. 25,000; but in view of the indebtedness of those States, the Viceroy, while cordially thanking the Chiefs for their liberal offers, has considered that their contributions should be limited to 50,000 and 5,000 respectively.

DARJEELING TEA ENTERPRISE.—The Commissioner of Cooch Behar has written an encouraging report of the Darjeeling tea enterprise. Last year, he says, was generally favourable to the tea planters, who are now pushing their cultivation into the Terai. The introduction of machinery, coupled with good weather, should this year do much to restore this branch of agricultural industry to public confidence. "It is," he continues, "almost certain that there would be a considerable demand for Darjeeling tea out of India but for the protective policy of Thibet in favour of China, which prohibits its importation. The tea cultivation on the frontier may yet necessitate a railway." This railway, we believe, has been already sanctioned, and the prohibitive policy of the Thibetan authorities has more than once within the last few months engaged the attention of Government.—*Pioneer*.

AMUSING APPLICATIONS TO COURTS.—Judging from the reports made to the Deputy Commissioner by the police officers, says the *Indian Daily News*, some of the most strange and extraordinary complaints are made by people at the thannahs. The proprietor of a boarding house complains that one of his lodgers had cheated him, by inducing him to provide him (the lodger) with the necessaries of life on the promise that payment for the same would be made at the end of the month. A lady seeks the advice of the police as to what she is to do to cure her husband of the habit of coming home late at nights. A native female asks for the intervention of the police, so that her husband might be prevented from leaving the house after he had returned from his work. One gentleman complains about the boys in the next house whistling, and thus disturbing him while at prayers. A native reports the loss of his child, *nineteen* years of age, and the police very good-naturedly bring home the prodigal son.

HORRIBLE GUN ACCIDENT.—A horrible accident has occurred at Cawnpore. Four Europeans had gone out on the 11th June some five miles from the station for a day's shooting, and were about to start on their return. One of them, Dignum, a brother of the jockey of that name, had pushed his gun, butt-end foremost, into the dog-cart from behind, when one of the party observed that he had better discharge it before they started. Upon this he took hold of the gun by the barrels, and was drawing it out of the cart, when it went off, the contents shattering his arm all to pieces; in fact, blowing it in a great part away, and then lodging in the side of a man named Cook, who was standing behind him. They were brought in without delay to Cawnpore, but Dignum expired immediately on his arrival from sheer loss of blood, no one apparently having thought of applying a tourniquet to the arm. The other poor fellow's case was also manifestly hopeless, as he was shot through the liver and stomach; he lingered till the following day, when he too expired. Dignum had just obtained a situation on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway, which he was proceeding to join. Cook, we believe, was a jockey.—*Pioneer*, June 14.

FLOODS IN ORISSA.—The natives in Calcutta have it that there have been great inundations in Orissa, especially in the Balasore district, and that the destruction of the rice crop has been nearly complete.

NERBUDDA COAL.—Major Bonus, R.E., has expressed a favourable opinion of the Nerbudda coal. In an experiment made with it in January last 3½ tons carried a train weighing 439 tons 19½ miles within the hour.

MARRIED BY AUCTION.—The *Grambarta Prakashika* relates a curious case of marriage, which is too good to be lost. A Brahmin residing in a village lying close to Burdwan, unable to find a proper match for his daughter, or too indolent to find out a bridegroom himself, determined to sell his daughter by auction. A day was fixed, and several suitors came in at once. After a hot bidding for some hours, two of the Brahmins found that they could bid no higher, and the father of the bride thought he had gained enough by the marriage, and fixed upon one of the Brahmins as his would-be son-in-law. The day of marriage came, however, when lo! the two Brahmins were found at loggerheads with each other, each struggling to have the girl to himself. The father was equal to the occasion, and his ingenuity was immediately displayed in the proposal for another bidding. The contest now became excessively hot, when the richer of the two of course prevailed, and the whole bargain was concluded by his offering to the father a sum of Rs. 450. The girl soon became his.

A DARING DACOITY.—A Benares correspondent of the *Lucknow Times*, writing on the 2nd June, says:—"A few days ago a dacoity had been committed in a village near Cholapore, some twelve miles distant from this city, accompanied with all the cruelties told of these men. Such practices have been unheard for many years in this part, so energetic measures must be soon adopted to put an end to this at once. This band of dacoits went with all the show of a marriage procession, with drums beating; but had weapons concealed in palanquins. When they reached their place of destination at night, they armed themselves, lighted torches, and surrounded the house of the zemindar of the village, who was quite unprepared to meet the danger, and perfectly unaware of their approach, often firing a gun to warn the villagers to remain within doors. They plundered to the amount of some three or four thousand rupees in cash and in ornaments, severely wounding all those who made any show of resistance. Strict inquiries are being made by the police, but no clue has yet been traced."

INDIA ENCOURAGED TO BE GRATEFUL.—India is on the point of being regenerated. There can be no doubt about it, for the "Association in Aid of Social Progress in India" has sent out to Calcutta a large box of "educational apparatus;" and another box has been sent out from Bristol filled with ladies' work and toys as presents for native ladies and children. Similar boxes are being sent to Bombay and Kurrachee. They contain "maps, diagrams, and boxes of lessons on objects, and other educational apparatus, procured from the depository of the British and Foreign School Society and from James Reynold, 174, Strand, whose beautiful illustrated diagrams and pictures are little known in India, but are highly appreciated where they have been introduced." They contain also illustrated magazines, such as the "Animals' Friend," the "British Workman," the "Band of Hope," the "Children's Friend," and the "Infant's Magazine." A number of old copies of the *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* have also, our readers will be glad to learn, been despatched to the address of native gentlemen in Calcutta and other Indian cities. Now we are of opinion that reciprocity is everything. If England sends us toys, it is only decent and proper that we should do something of the same sort in return. Impressed with the importance of this consideration, a number of native and English gentlemen, residing in Bengal, have formed themselves into an association under the title of the "British Pauper's Elevation in the Scale of Humanity Company, Limited." In pursuance of the aim with which the society was founded, a large collection is being made of "recreation apparatus," or, as they are sometimes called, "khelonas." Tarquin's toys from Benares and Patna, and ivory letters from Berhampore have already arrived in large quantities. Pellet bows and kites are soon expected. Supplies have been promised of skip-jacks, and the big flat seeds with which Burmese boys so successfully amuse themselves. An order has been given for a large quantity of pachisi boards, and it is in contemplation to engage and despatch to England a man or girl, capable of teaching the use of the Madrasse horse or one-legged stilt. It has been rightly said that pauperism, involving as it does the degradation of a large part of the population of England, is the greatest blot in our civilisation; and it is therefore the more delightful to see that earnest and energetic men in this distant land have put their shoulder to the wheel, and are determined to destroy the monster evil.—*Indian Observer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 10. Omar Pasha, DeCosta, Bombay; Hippogriffe, Bews, Colombo; Bedfordshire, Williams, Liverpool.—11. Bertram Rigby, Rutter, Liverpool.—12. Str. Sulina, Lawrence, London; str. City of Oxford, Hardie, Liverpool; str. Dacca, Paterson, Bombay; str. Scotia, Lewis, Camorta; Ralston, Adams, Liverpool.—13. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Ocean Mail, Watson, Hong Kong; Pride of the Port, Foster, San Francisco.—15. Str. Ava, Gavin, Rangoon; Shelomith, Nacoda, Halifax.—16. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. H. East, Ensign McGregor, Capt. Litchfield, Mr. M. C. MacKinnon, Mrs. E. Daley, E. A. Daley, W. Daley.

DEPARTURES.

June 10. Lord Eyndhurst, Lalla Rookh, City of Corinth, City of Sparta, J. W. Greaves.—11. John Rennie.—12. Argonaut.—14. Str. Mahratta.—15. Str. Asia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Mr. J. R. D. Renton, Mr. W. A. Allender, and Mr. and Mrs. Heron.

Per str. Asia.—From CALCUTTA.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. H. Campbell, Miss Brooks, Mr. J. Mein, Mr. H. Hooper, and Mrs. O'Leary.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 17, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 8 to 98 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 14
5 per Cent., 1871	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 6 to 113 8
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 0 to 105 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11⅞ to Is. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100 exd.
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	310 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1455 to 1460
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	55 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 208 ...	250 to 251
East India Tea Company	100 ...	61 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	236 to 238
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	205 to 210
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	310 to 320
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	500 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£125 ...	98 to 99
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	34 to 35
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	390 to 395
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	90 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	19 to 20

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 15 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 3 7 6 ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 12 6 to 4 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 17.—The past few days have witnessed a decided improvement in this market, and a fair business is being done in staple articles at advancing rates. In Grey Shirtings the improvement has been most manifest; 7 and 8¼ lbs. goods have been more run upon than the other weights, and the prices of these are already about two annas up. Grey Jacconets: Low to medium makes of 39-inch have been more saleable, and have an upward tendency. Grey Madapollams and T-Cloths continue very quiet. Grey Mulls have undergone no change. For White Jacconets a fair business has been done in low to me lium qualities, without change in rates. Other descriptions of Bleached Goods are without change. Grey Twist: A fair business has been done in all spinnings at firmer rates. Coloured Twist: Turkey Red is very depressed. Pea Green and Orange are saleable at quotations. Other colours are very quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 17.—Saltpetre: There has been a steady demand, and prices remain firm at last week's quotations; the stock in the market is about 4,300 bags. Rice: There has been less demand for all descriptions, and prices have slightly given way; good white Rs. 3-5 to 3-7, and middling Rs. 2-10 to 2-13. Linseed: There has been considerable activity in the market, and prices have somewhat risen; a full, however, is looked for shortly, as the rising of the rivers will bring larger supplies to market. Rapeseed has been a less demand, and prices have given way all round. Raw Silk: At a public sale held during the week 46 bales of Commercolly, November bund, sold for Rs. 15 per seer, 20 bales of Soorsah, July, 1870, for Rs. 17, and 4 bales, unmarked, at Rs. 12. The other transactions have amounted to only 97 bales at rates from Rs. 21-10 for Gonatea and Rangamaty, to Rs. 14 for Commercolly March bund. Corahs: Holders still stand out for extreme prices, and, in consequence, little or no business has been done; the stock consists of about 10,000 pieces.

Madras.

THE MANDALAY AGENCY.—Captain Strover, we are told, received charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay from Major MacMahon on the 14th March last, and on the following day had an interview with the King, whose manner was, as usual of late, most affable and friendly. He concluded by begging Captain Strover always to come direct to him in case of any difference with the Ministers, and to use his best endeavours to preserve friendship between the two Governments.

WYNAAD.—The heavy rains in Wynaad are said to have destroyed a considerable part of the first blossoms on the coffee trees. The monsoon set in in Wynaad more than a couple of weeks ago.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE 19TH N.I.—The *Madras Athenæum* of Friday, June 16, hears that up to that time his Excellency the Commander-in Chief had not reported upon the petitions of the men of No. 1 company of the 19th M.N.I., who applied to be reinstated. It is believed that Lieutenant-General Haines is waiting to see if any more petitions will be presented to him before submitting his report to Government.

CAPTAIN ATKINSON.—Captain S. E. Atkinson, late adjutant of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who was deprived of his command owing to the late mutinous conduct of the men of No. 1 company of that corps, has, the *Madras Athenæum* says, petitioned Government to be appointed to the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. He has submitted a certificate from Colonel Cholmeley, late commandant of the 19th, bearing testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by the petitioner as adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he was said to have kept his commanding officer always informed of what was taking place in the corps.

MILITARY.—A week or ten days ago a court-martial was ordered to assemble in the Fort for the trial of Lieut. Frances Beresford, of the 1-5th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at the Mount, on a charge, as was generally rumoured, of disobedience of orders. Subsequently the order for the court-martial was cancelled, and we are now informed that Lieutenant Beresford has sent in his papers to the Commander-in-Chief and resigned his commission. The resignation has been forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief to Lord Napier of Magdala, who, in reply thereto, has telegraphed to Madras that the same is accepted.—*Athenæum*, June 18.

COAL IN HYDERABAD.—A native of Hyderabad lately forwarded to the Collector of the Kistna District some specimens of coal, and Mr. Boswell is of opinion that they are genuine. The native said that he found it in the Nizam's territories, about 112 miles from Juggiapettah, the place where Colonel Applegath says that coal can be found. Venkiah, for that is the name of the discoverer, wants Rs. 2,000 for his discovery. The specimen of coal received from the Collector of the Kistna District is to be sent to Colonel Applegath, and if it is genuine, the fact will be communicated to the Resident of Hyderabad, who has received instructions from the Madras Government by telegraph on the subejct.—*Madras Standard.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 10. Str. Oriental, ——, Ran[illegible] Umvote, ——, Mauritius; Cartsburn, ——, Glasgow.—16. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Southampton; Khoresan, ——, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Second class apothy. Druair, Mr. W. Reid, Condr. Smith, Capt. H. Gover, Capt. Rideout, Dr. Booth, Miss Prichard, Mrs. Sullivan and two children, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Spence.

Per Umvote.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss and Master Stewart and three children, Mr. Dougon, Mr. Brouton, Mr. Caina.

DEPARTURES.

June 14. Inverdine, ——, London.—15. Hindostan, ——, Bordeaux; Oriental, ——, Rangoon.—16. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Calcutta; Mars, ——, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. H. Campbell.

Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—A petition has been forwarded to Government signed by about five thousand ratepayers of Bombay, complaining of the excessive cost of municipal administration in Bombay.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.—Coal mines have been discovered at Condeconda, in the Nizam's dominions. The officer, who took much pains in the search, has been promoted in the service and presented with the sum of Rs. 2,000 by Sir Salar Jung.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We see that nearly Rs. 25,000 have been subscribed to the fund for the Persian Parsees. We learn that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has transmitted Rs. 2,200 to Persia for the relief of the Parsees there. The Parsee sharebrokers of Bombay have raised subscriptions among themselves for the relief of their suffering co-religionists in Persia, and have handed a sum of Rs. 202 to Messrs. Godrez Mehrwan to be sent to Persia.

GRAND DURBAR AT POONA.—We understand that a grand Durbar will be held by his Excellency the Governor some time in September next, on which occasion all the Chieftains of the Southern Mahratta Country, as well as the Sirdars of the Deccan, and other persons of note will be invited. At this Durbar his Excellency the Governor will commemorate the ceremony of presenting those gentlemen with the order of the C.S.I., which her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India has bestowed on them. We believe this will be the last Durbar which his Excellency the Governor will hold in the capital of the Deccan.—*Poona Observer.*

THE S. S. "COLLINGWOOD."—There was a rumour afloat on Friday and Saturday that the s. s. *Collingwood* had been drifted down to the Zanzibar Coast by the cyclone which happened in the beginning of May; but nothing has been heard of the vessel, and nautical men attach little importance to the rumour, thinking it very unlikely that she could have drifted to the region of Zanzibar.—*Times of India*, June 20.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—We learn that in accordance with a wish expressed by his Excellency the Governor the ceremony of unveiling the statue of her Majesty the Queen, a gift to the city of Bombay from the late Gaekwar, has been postponed until the beginning of next year. The work of putting up the ornamental marble cupola under which the statue is to be placed has been completed, and a stone pavement is now being made, with a low parapet wall around it for an iron railing.—*Bombay Gazette.*

DOUBLE MURDER AT POONA.—We learn by telegram from Poona that a double murder took place in the lines of H.M.'s 83rd Regiment on Sunday night. A soldier named Patrick Smith, without any known motive, shot other two men named Evans Roberts and Carroll with a revolver. Roberts was shot dead, and it was believed that Carroll was mortally wounded. Smith had hitherto borne an excellent character in the regiment, and is supposed to be now insane.—*Bombay Gazette.*

QUICK DESPATCH.—The days of quick passages are not yet over, nor has the race of fine old skippers yet become extinct. A proof of this is found in the ship *Conflict*, commanded by Captain Symons. The *Conflict* sailed from the Downs on February 28, for Bombay, with a full cargo of general merchandise. She arrived in Bombay on May 15, after a voyage of seventy-seven days. The cargo was discharged with every possible despatch, and re-loading commenced. On the 15th inst. the *Conflict* sailed for Havre, with a cargo of 1,600 tons of cotton, within 108 days of her leaving England. This is good work.

A PARSEE REFUSES TO TAKE AN OATH.—In a late case Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy, a prosecutor, on being asked to take his oath on the Zend Avesta, refused to do so, and expressed his belief that the Zend Avesta was not directly received from the Almighty. Thereupon the Court requested him to name the religion he was supposed to accept, when he answered that he had no belief in any of the known religions, but accepted the doctrines of Deism; that is, he adored only the Almighty. After some discussion, the Court, in his case, dispensed with the Zend Avesta, and warning the witness to say the truth, proceeded to examine him.

A FEMININE MOVEMENT.—We are glad to learn from a native contemporary that a female association has been set on foot at Poona by some energetic and enlightened Marathi ladies. This association is named "The Reform Ladies' Association of Poona." Any lady wishing to be a member must not be under eighteen years of age, and she is required to have a tolerable knowledge of reading and writing; her husnand's, or guardian's consent is also necessary. The association is to be conducted by a president, vice-president, secretaries, and treasurers to be elected by the members. Any member not wishing her name to be made public will be allowed to do so. The purposes this association contemplate are to superintend native female schools in the town, and to offer suggestions for their conduct and improvement; new schools to be opened where found necessary; arrangements also to be made for imparting private instruction to those who may have the inclination to learn, but are prevented by social difficulties or caste prejudices. The association most laudably undertakes to support destitute females who may be unable, on account of physical infirmities, to support themselves. Religious controversies are prohibited.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF DR. MILES, R.A.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. H. Chalmers Miles, of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, who died at Colaba on the afternoon of the 16th June, of abscess of the liver. The deceased, who was only thirty-eight, had been eighteen years in the service, and during that time had served through several campaigns. His date of commission as assistant-surgeon was 1854; and he joined the Royal Artillery in the following year and proceeded to the Crimea. On the 9th November, 1867, he was made surgeon and appointed to the staff; at the latter end of 1868 he rejoined the Artillery in exchange. Previous to this, namely, in 1862 and 1863, he served in Canada in the 10th Brigade Royal Artillery. He was also at Kurrachee with the 83rd Foot. The following is the official statement of his services:—"Surgeon Miles served on the Medical Staff during the Crimean War in 1855 (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Served with the 83rd Regiment in the Indian campaign of 1857-58; was present at the attack on Nimbkeira (severely wounded); during the defence of the fortified square of Neemuch, in November, 1857, although suffering from a gunshot wound, served in medical charge of the detachment 83rd regiment and wing of 12th Native Infantry; was present during the field operations against Awah, and subsequent destruction of adjacent strongholds; served in medical charge of 83rd regiment prior to, and was present during, the siege operations against Kotah and its capture by assault (medal and clasp)." The funeral took place at Sewree Cemetery at five o'clock on Saturday evening, and was attended by the Royal Artillery and many officers of the 49th and 19th regiments, besides private friends. The deceased was, of course, interred with military honours.—*Times of India*, June 20.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND.—A statement of cotton cultivation in the province of Sind in the year 1870-71, contrasted with the extent in the previous year, shows a net increase of 2,168 acres twenty-five guntas in native, and a decrease of twenty-nine acres twelve guntas in foreign cotton. There was a considerable increase in the Hyderabad collectorate—37,780 acres, against 32,228. In the Thurr and Parkur districts the acreage was 58,584, against 56,445. In the other parts of the province there was a decrease in cultivation, the total figures being, for Kurrachee collectorate, 1,489, against 4,573; Shikarpoor collectorate, 16,080, against 16,133; Frontier, Upper Sind, 1,580, against 1,978. The prospects of the season's crop appear from the following figures (the statement is dated Kurrachee, May 2):—Kurrachee collectorate, raw cotton 2,994 maunds, cleaned cotton 937 maunds; Hyderabad collectorate, raw 273,466 maunds, cleaned 85,473; Shikarpoor collectorate, raw 8,879, cleaned 2,314; Frontier, Upper Sind, raw 4,700, cleaned 1,664; Thurr and Parkur Districts, raw 292,090, cleaned 92,629.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—With extreme regret we have to announce the death of Lieutenant Morgan, a partner in the well-known firm of Morgan and Balcrishna, which sad event took place at his residence, near St. Mary's Church, yesterday morning, after a short but painful illness. The deceased arrived in India, as a private soldier, in the month of May, 1831, and served twenty-nine years in the Bombay Artillery, and gradually rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and retired from the Army in the year 1861, on a pension of 6s. 6d. per diem, and a yearly allowance of £50 for meritorious services. Lieutenant Morgan was at the actions of Cabul, Afghanistan, and Khujuck in 1838; and the following complimentary order was issued on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—"A. R. O. No. 132,—29th May, 1859. It gives the Commandant of Artillery much satisfaction to call attention to G. G. O. No. 399, dated 5th instant, which announces that her Majesty has been pleased to confer a commission of Lieutenant on Ridingmaster Edward Morgan, in consideration of his long course of active and meritorious services especially in the field. During a service of nearly twenty-nine years Mr. Morgan has been conspicuous for unflagging energy and earnest anxiety in the performance of his duties, both in the field and in quarters, and a character for subordination and honesty of purpose which could not fail to meet with this reward. In congratulating Mr. Morgan on the distinction conferred upon him, the Commandant would point to him as a bright example to every soldier in the corps." Mr. Morgan was well known in Poona for his uprightness and integrity of character, and his death is regretted by all who knew him. His remains will be interred this morning at seven o'clock in the Protestant cemetery, accompanied by a carrying party of the Royal Artillery from Kirkee.—*Poonah Observer*, June 17.

THE LATE COLONEL R. P. WARDEN.—It is well known with what bitter animosity the late Colonel R. P. Warden, director of the Transport Train in Abyssinia, was pursued from the time of his return to Poonah till his death, by Major Chitty, military accountant, and some others who, unfortunately, happened then to be advisers of the Bombay Government. The misfortune, be it understood, was chiefly that of the Bombay Government itself, which can never regard but with shame and regret the unmanly and unjust course it was persuaded to pursue with regard to Colonel Warden, one of the most sensitively honourable officers by whom any Government was ever served. The Bombay Government, prompted by Major Chitty, who was ably supported by Colonel Holland and Colonel Marriott, badgered Colonel Warden to such an extent regarding vouchers and accounts which it was simply unreasonable to expect him to produce in the form that prevails in the non-combatant account department of Poonah, that he found no rest from them but in the Poonah churchyard. In February, 1869, the Bombay Government passed a resolution, the language of which could only be taken as reflecting seriously on Colonel Warden's honour as an officer and a gentleman. Regarding this resolution, Lord Napier of Magdala, then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, wrote:—"Had Colonel Warden survived, the Commander-in-Chief is convinced from his observation of Colonel Warden's high sense of honour that he would have applied for a court-martial to clear himself from the serious charges conveyed in the several proceedings and resolutions." But as Colonel Warden had been, as some think, hounded to death, he could not make any such application; so his brother, the honourable Mr. Justice Warden, and his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, applied for a court of enquiry into the deceased officer's accounts and conduct. Of course this was denied. Mr. Justice Warden, therefore, addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, representing the ill-treatment and injustice to which his brother had been subjected, and praying that the stain which it was sought to fasten on his memory might be removed. And it has been removed; and those who were the authors thereof have got the reproof they deserved. His Grace the Duke of Argyll has written as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that the late Colonel R. P. Warden discharged his duties as director of the Transport Train with the Abyssinian Expedition with zeal and integrity." Any other conclusion could never even have been hinted at except in certain official cliques of the Bombay Presidency. The full history of the case we may give by-and-by.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. Sepia, Connell, Liverpool; Joshua, Stewart, Liverpool.—15. Mahableshwur, Corney, Liverpool.—16. Str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez; str. Persia, Merillo, Genoa; Peruvian Congress, Stockton, Queenstown.—17. Str. Nile, Jones, Calcutta.—19. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; David Malcolm, Martin, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Cornet Evetts, Capt. Raikes, Mr. John Fraser, Capt. Blowers, Capt. Stewart, Mr. Goodall. From BRINDISI.—Messrs. J. A. Boyle, Bowden, and Steel.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Ballard, Miss Ballard, Miss Pan, Miss Ellis, Mr. L. Perco, Major and Mrs. Heysham, Miss Drury, two Misses Lowden, and Mrs. Arathoon. From MELBOURNE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Clerk and Lieut. Pole. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. H. Eastt, Ensign McGregor, Capt. Litchfield, Mr. Bournes, Mr. M. C. McKinnon, Mrs. E. Daly, E. A. Daly, W. Daly. From MELBOURNE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Bruce and infant, Mr. J. S. Rilby, and Mr. Brown. From BOMBAY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Winton. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wild and son.

DEPARTURES.

June 13. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez; Benefactress, Gibbs, Galle; Ashgrove, Fullerton, Liverpool; Euxine, Harrington, Liverpool.—14. Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool; Euterpe, Cosens, London, via Havre.—15. Str. Strathclyde, Pearson, Trieste, &c.—16. Garden Reach, Gilmore, Calcutta; Nouvelle Pallas, Khor, Bordeaux, via Pondicherry.—17. City of Dublin, Masson, Narakel; Sydney Dacres, Mosey, Liverpool; T. E. Lemon, Snoop, Liverpool; Rinaldo, Hoare, Havre; Conflict, Symons, Havre.—18. Isabella Kerr, Evans, Liverpool; Juventa, Holmes, New York.—20. Mail str. Ellora, Hector, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Major Haig, Lieut. S. C. Turner, Major W. J. Morris, Col. T. G. Gardiner, Messrs. W. Nicholson, L. Singer, C. Weber, G. Sigg, H. Blair, W. S. Howard, and S. John. For ADEN.—Major and Mrs. C. M. Griffiths, Mr. Weiss. For SUEZ.—Mr. Marshall. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Qrmr. H. Woods, Ens. P. R. B. Liebenrood, Mr. R. D. Anderson, Colonel Loch, Dr. T. Ringer, Capt. and Mrs. Liston and four children, Mr. W. Bradbury, Mr. A. G. Fowler, Mr. H. W. Abbott, Miss Skipton, Major W. E. Le Geyt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Oldham, Mrs. Collins and three children, Mr. Mair, Dr. L. Book.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 20, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11⅜d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 200)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 3,500)	Rs. 150 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	"
" " " 1842-43	" 98 13-16
" " " 1854-55	"
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 106⅜
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 113⅜

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 5s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 20.—The business done during the week has been very small; prices, however, are well maintained, owing to the smallness of stocks generally, and first holders are firm. Grey Goods have been less active; prices, however, are firm, except for Maddapollams and Jacconets, which appear to be somewhat weaker. Printers dull; 2¾ lbs., Rs. 2-1¾. Long Cloths and Domestics neglected, and no sales. Jacconets are inquired for. Dhoties continue dull. Bleached Goods show no change in prices, but more business has been done. Dyed and Printed Goods continue very quiet, and no business of any consequence has been done. Turkey Red Goods are very dull, without, however, any change in prices. Yarns: The business done in all descriptions has again been very limited, on account of the first holders, and prices generally show no change. Metals: All descriptions, except Iron, are firm.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 30—Cotton: Yesterday morning telegrams, dated 17th, were circulated, reporting that the Agricultural Department at Washington announce that the area of ground cultivated with cotton this year shows a diminution of 1 1-3rd million of acres, and that the crop will be 34 millions of bales only. On receipt of this news, there was considerable excitement in our Cotton Market, and Bhownuggur was purchased as high as Rs. 215 per candy, equal, with all charges, to about 7¾d. realised in Liverpool. But the business done was not large, nor has there been much done during the week, the prices here being too high when compared with those at home. The total transactions of the week, for export, amount to about 14,000 bales only, of which the following were the principal, viz., 5,000 bales of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 198 to 210 per candy; 1,400 bales of Veerungaum, at Rs. 201 to 205 per candy; 500 bales of Akote, at Rs. 206 to 207; 1,200 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 203 to 206; and 700 bales of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 206 to 212. The Market closes firm.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANLEY, G. A. D., excc. engr., 3rd grade, Purneah div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the 1st presy. div. June 14.

BARKER, J. P., asst. supt., Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 25th March.

BARRON, A. H., asst. engr., left the 1st div. Agra Canal on the 4th, and joined the 2nd div. Agra Canal on the 10th of May last.

BATTEN, G. H. M., to be comr. of Inland Customs.

BEALE, J. A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Pooree div., passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on the 10th of February, 1867.

BICKERS, C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the 1st Allahabad div., P. W., to the 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road. June 15.

BLUNT—RAWLINS.—The undermentioned officers of the Meerut dis. are to be invested with the authority conferred on the mag. of the dist., to be exercised within the limits of the Tehseels noted opposite their names:—Mr. William Blunt, joint mag. and depy. col. in Tehseel, Meerut, and Surdhunna. Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, offcg. joint mag. and depy. col., in Tehseel Baghput.

CHALMERS—The servs. of Mr. D. M. Chalmers, accountant 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar road, are dispensed with.

COOKE, J., proby. acct., having passed the prescribed examination, is app. a 4th grade acct., and posted to the Jeypore div. of the Rajpootana State Railway. June 14.

CORNELL, W., M.A., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Mymensing, during the abs. on deputation of A. R. Thompson.

EGERTON, P. H., comr. and supt. Rawalpindi div., having reported his return to duty on April 26, the unexpired portion of the leave dated April 3, 1869, is canc. The sub. leave granted to Mr. Egerton, dated April 29, is also canc. No. 99.

FENTON, Major F. A., dep. comr. Nagpore, assumed charge of the office of comr. Nagpore div. from C. E. Bernard, comr., on May 9.

FITZJAMES, F., excc. engr. Saugor road div., is app. to the charge of the Saugor div., in add. to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement. June 15.

FOREST, E., who has been app. by the Gov. of India to be an asst. conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade in Bengal, to have charge of the Dacca forest div. June 6.

GARDNER, D. M., joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore, offic. as coll. and mag. of that dist. from May 1 to 8.

HIGGINS, J. J., dist. superint. of police, Damoh, made over charge of his duties to Mr. H. E. M. Impey, offic. dist. superint., on May 8. No. 228.

HOGG—DOUGLAS.—On May 2 Mr. F. R. Hogg made over charge to Mr. H. A. Brown of the office of dep. director gen. of the Post-office of India, and Mr. E. R. Douglas assumed charge of the office of personal asst. to the director gen. No. 734.

HUTCHINSON.—With reference to Public Works Dept. notification No. 183, dated May 3, Col. C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., assumed charge on June 27 of his app. as offic. insp. gen. of military works and dep. sec. to the Govt. of India in the Public Works Dept.

HUTTON, Rev. D., of the London mission at Benares, is licensed, under sec. 8 of Act V., of 1865, to solemnise marriages, and under sec. 47 of the same Act to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians in the N.W.P.

JAMESON, Dr. R., superint. of the Allahabad central prison, to be a justice of the peace within the precints of the jail under his charge. No. 202.

JOLL, H., excc. engr., 4th grade, Burrakur div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Purneah div. June 14.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. W. A., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Debrooghur, having its head quarters at the Sudder station of the dist. of Luckimpore. June 7.

LEONARD, H., offic. chief engr., and sec. in this dept., assumed charge of his office on May 22.

LILLEY, W. H., asst. surveyor, attached to No. 5 Bundelkund Topographical Party, from 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from May 4 last.

LUSHINGTON, E. H., is permitted to resign the Civil Service. June 10.

MACGEORGE, H. J., asst. comr., Harda, Hoshungabad dist., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore. Mr. MacGeorge, whilst offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore, is invested with powers of a mag. May.

MCWILLIAM, O. G. R., to offic. as dep. comr. of Cachar, with effect from April 24.

MAGNIAC.—The services of Lieut. col. F. L. Magniac, judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, and Registrar gen. Assurances Central Provs. and Berar, are placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

MAY, Capt. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined Ramghur div. on May 19.

MILLAR—BULLOCK.—Major F. J. Millar, offic. dep. comr. Mozuffergurh, to offic. as dep. comr. of Syalkot, as a tempy. arrangement. Mr. F. D. Bullock, asst. comr., Mooltan, to offic. as dep. comr., Mozuffergurh, v. Major Millar. June 14.

MAY, Capt. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Ramghur div., during the abs. on priv. leave of Capt. Smyth. June 15.

MOTTET, Major H. E., offic. asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt. of the Khadoor dist., Nagar div., during the abs. on leave of Capt. C. J. Pearse. June 10.

MURRAY, Rev. H., chaplain of Subathoo, having reported his return to duty on April 1, the unexpired portion of the leave dated March 9 is canc. No. 993. [div. June 12.

NOLAN, Lieut. G., exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Rajshahye to the Gya

PARSALL, H. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the third Presy. to the Ramghur div. June 14.

PEMBERTON, Capt. E. A., asst. comr., assumed charge of the office of dep. comr. of Nagpur, from Major F. A. Fenton, dep. comr., on May 8. No. 227.

PEPPER, G. A., additional judge of Jessore and Backergunge, to be also additional judge of Furreedpore. June 14.

PLOWDEN, A. C., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 500, v. Morris. June 10.

PUGHWAN, M., is appt. a supvr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Jhelum Bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. June 10.

ROBARTS.—The jurisdiction of Mr. H. Robarts, hon. mag., with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is extended to the Pergunnah of Secundra Rao in the Allygurh dist. June 14.

ROBERTSON, E. S., offcg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allygurh, to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist., during the absence on leave of Chase. June 14.

RYAN, J. A., acct. 4th grade, is transfd. from the office of the contr. of public works accounts to the Ajmere div. of the Rajpootana State Railway. June 14.

SHOWERS, E. M., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Chumparun, during the absence on leave of Davis. June 14.

SMITH, A., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Lahore to Umritsur, during abs. of Lemarchand. June 8.

SMITH, J., offcg. joint mag. and dep. coll., to act as sec. to the municipal committee of Ghazeepore, v. Roberts. June 14.

SMITH—TAYLOR.—Mr. G. Smyth, asst. comr., is transfd. from the Shahpore to the Kangra dist. Mr. G. F. Taylor, offcg. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Rohtak to the Delhi dist., during the absence of Bruere. June 14.

STEEL, Capt. J. P., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, offcg. exec. engr., 1st presy. div., to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. in this dept. June 14.

SWYNEY—SCOTT.—Messrs. J. A. Swyney and J. R. Scott, asst. rev. surveyors of the 1st and 3rd grades respectively, attached to the 1st div., Oude, passed by the 1st or lower standard in Hindoostani on Oct. 3.

THOMAS, Capt. R. M. B., offic. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, to offic. as cantonment mag., Kamptee. June 14.

TOLBORT, T. W. H., assist. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Montgomery, v. Capt. R. T. Hare, proc. on leave, with effect from April 18. No. 896, April 26.

TRENCH, A. F., is posted to the Soane circle. June 13.

TYTLER, A. G., offic. sub dep. opium agent of Chuprah, to offic. as sub. dep. opium agent of Allygunge, in add. to his present duties, during abs., on priv. leave, of W. Blundell. May 26.

VERTUE, Capt. W., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provs., to offic. as cantonment mag. at Jubbulpore. June 14.

WAVELL, W., C.S., having returned to India on May 15, the unexpired portion of his furl. is canc.

WELLS, W., offic. asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay, returned from leave on April 3, and joined his app. on June 4. No. 773.

WHISH, Maj. H. E., exec. engr., 2nd Allahabad div., will offic. for lieut. col. Alexander, in add. to his own duties. May.

WHITE, G. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is with the consent of the Bombay Govt. transfd. from that presy. to Mysore. June 14.

WHITEWAY, R. S., who was invested temp. with full powers of a mag. by notific. No. 65 A, dated June 24, 1869, is confirmed in those powers, with effect from May 16, 1870.

WILLIAMSON—KRIENS.—The undermentioned asst. engrs., temp. employed in the irrigation branch, Bengal, are perm. app. in the P.W.D. as asst. engrs., 2nd grade, and posted to that prov.:—Messrs. J. F. Williamson and C. Kriens. June 14.

WOODS, H. C., is app. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Railway branch. June 15.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The following promotions are made in the junior department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey (June 14):—

Mr. C. Wood, surveyor 4th grade, to the 3rd grade.

Messrs. W. Fielding and J. Hickie, asst. surveyors 4th grade, to the 3rd grade.

TRANSFERS OF POLICE.

The following police officers are transferred (June 5):—

Mr. F. A. Dawson, asst. supt. of police, from Lohardugga to Dacca.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, offcg. asst. supt. of police, from Dacca to Lohardugga.

Mr. C. Raban, offcg. asst. supt. of police, from Monghyr to Sylhet.

PUBLIC WORKS, BENGAL.

June 10.—The undermentioned asst. engrs., tempy. employed in the irrigation branch, Bengal, are permanently appointed in the P.W.D. as asst. engrs., 2nd grade, and posted to that province:—Mr. J. F. Williamson, Mr. C. Kriens.

Private J. Tighe, 55th regt., is reapptd. to the P.W.D. as an overseer, 1st grade, on prob., and posted to the N.W.P. in the irrigation branch.

Mr. G. W. White, asst. engr., is transfd. from Bombay to Mysore.

BENGAL MAGISTRACY.

The following assistant magistrates and collectors are appointed to offic. as joint magistrates and deputy collectors, 2nd grade (June 10):—

Messrs. J. F. Bradburry, H. J. S. Cotton, R. M. Waller, B.A., A. Forbes, J. Crawford, B.A., and H. G. Sharp, B.A.,

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The following proms. are made in the junior dept. of the topographical survey, to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. A. J. Wilson, from asst. survr., 1st grade, to survr., 4th grade.
Mr. A. G. Wyatt, asst. survr., from 2nd to 1st grade.
Mr. M. J. Ogle, asst. survr., from 2nd to 1st grade.
Mr. G. K. Alnutt, asst. survr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.
Mr. F. Kitchen, asst. survr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.
Mr. F. Stotesbury, asst. survr., from 3rd to 2nd grade.
Mr. J. H. Wilson, asst. survr., from 4th to 3rd grade.
Mr. W. H. Lilley, asst. survr., from 4th to 3rd grade.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB AND N.W.P.

(*Gazette of India, June* 10.)

The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to make the following apps. in the forest dept. of the Punjab and the N.W.P.:—

Mr. G. Duff, asst. consvr., 1st grade, Punjab, to offic. as dep. consvr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. C. F. Amery, on leave.

Mr. E. Sparling, asst. consvr., 2nd grade, Punjab, to offic. as dep. consvr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. B. Browne, on leave.

Mr. W. G. Allen is apptd. an asst. consvr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., v. Dr. G. King (whose services have been placed at the disposal of the home dept.), and will be attached to the Punjab.

Mr. W. Dumbleton, sub asst. consvr., N.W.P., to offic. as an asst. consvr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. E. Sparling, but will continue to serve in the N.W.P.

Mr. F. O. LeMarchand, sub asst. consvr., Punjab, to offic. as an asst. consvr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. G. Duff.

Mr. G. A. Walters, sub asst. consvr., Punjab, to offic. as an asst. consvr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. A. L. Home, offic. as a dep. consvr., Central Provs.

Mr. W. Shakespear, asst. consvr. of forests, N.W.P., is transfd. to Bengal.

The services of Mr. M. G. Thomas, asst. consvr., Bengal, on prob., are dispensed with.

Mr. A. P. Aylmer, offic., asst. consvr., 3rd grade, British Burmah, is confd. in his app., and is transfd. to Bengal, v. Mr. Thomas.

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

The following tempy. proms. are made in the Central Provinces Police (June):—

Major W. J. Morris, dist. supt., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.
Capt. H. Fraser, dist. supt. 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.
Mr. J. M. Berrill, dist. supt., 4th class, to offic. in the 3rd class.
Mr. M. P. Hankin, dist. supt., 5th class, to offic. in the 4th class.
Mr. J. P. Barker, asst. supt., Mysore rev. survey, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

The following proms. and apps. are made, consequent on the transfer of Mr. Atkinson to the Upper Godavery as offic. dist. supt. of police:—

Mr. Hurst, 2nd class inspr., to be railway inspr. in Nimar.
Mr. Duncan, 4th class inspr., to be 3rd class.
Mr. Henriques, 5th class inspr., to be 4th class, v. Mr. Duncan.
Railway police constable Ward to be 5th class inspr., v. Mr. Henriques, nd is posted to the Nimar dist.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Gazette of India, June 10.

The G. G. in C. has been pleased to app. Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., to be sec. to the Govt. of India in the dept. of revenue, agriculture, and commerce, and Mr. J. Geoghegan to be under sec. to the Govt. of India in the same dept.

Capt. J. A. Temple, asst. comr., Cen. Provs., to continue to offic. as udge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, offic. canton. mag., Jubbulpore, to offic. as canonment mag., Kamptee.

Capt. W. Vertue, offic. asst. comr., Cen. Provs., to offic. as canton. mag. at Jubbulpore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES POLICE.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, June* 14.)

Capt. H. W. J. Senior, offic. adj. Ajmere and Mhairwarra police batt., o offic. as supt. central and dist. jails at Meerut.

Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett, 2nd grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 1st grade, v. Capt. T. Dennehy.

Capt. A. H. Bramley, 3rd grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett.

Capt. H. N. Noble, 3rd grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Major R. Cadell.

Mr. D'A. McArthy, 4th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 3rd grade, v. Capt. C. A. Dodd, offic.

Local lieut. T. J. Ryves, 4th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 3rd grade, v. Major F. W. Dunbar, on leave.

Mr. R. Waddington, 4th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 3rd grade, v. Mr. W. C. Thomas, on leave.

Mr. J. W. Williams, 4th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 3rd grade, v. Capt. A. H. Bramley.

Capt. G. F. I. Graham, 4th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 3rd grade, v. Capt. H. N. Noble.

Mr. W. B. Peppin, 5th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 4th grade, v. Mr. D'A. McArthy.

Mr. E. Berrill, 5th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 4th grade, v. Local lieut. T. J. Ryves.

Mr. H. B. Goad, 5th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 4th grade, v. Mr. R. Waddington.

Local lieut. R. J. Young, 5th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 4th grade, Mr. J. W. Williams.

Mr. W. L. Louis, officg. 5th grade dist. supt. of police, to offic. in the 4th grade, v. Capt. G. F. I. Graham.

Capt. H. C. Fagan, 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Capt. F. E. Wiggins, on leave.

Lieut. F. W. Buller, 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Capt. C. H. Cantor, on leave.

Mr. R. Pocock, 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. G. G. Parker, on leave.

Mr. S. A. Campbell, 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, v. Mr. S. Smith.

Mr. C. C. Hicks, 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, v. Mr. W. B. Peppin.

Mr. F. W. Court, 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. E. Berrill.

Mr. B. Alone, 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. H. B. Goad.

Mr. W. H. A. Short, 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Local lieut. R. J. Young.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as a dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. W. L. Louis.

MILITARY.

ALLEYNE.—Dalhousie depot order confd., dated April 7 last, app. Capt. D. Alleyne, 37th foot, arrived at Dalhousie on June 7, to take tempy. com. of the convalescent depot from that date, until the arrival of Lieut. col. C. Cookworthy, R.A.

ANDERSON.—The leave granted to Capt. H. S. Anderson, gen. list inf. (qrmr. 12th N.I.), in G.O.C.C. of April 12, is canc. at that officer's request.

BARNSTON.—Chuckratta station order confd., dated May 6, app. Capt. F. Barnston, 55th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from May 27, v. Bellamy, of the same regt.

BARROW—ELLIOTT.—Regt. order confd., dated April 18, making the following tempy. appts. in 10th Bengal cav., with effect from June 15, v. Capt. H. C. Greenaway, proc. on leave:—Lieut. S. D. Barrow, offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt.; Ensign G. H. Elliott, offic. 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

BERESFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 20, appt. Lieut. G. W. Beresford, 2nd wing subaltern, 43rd N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, v. Capt. G. D. Reid, proceeded on furl.

BERESFORD.—Subject to approval, the C. in C. in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Lieut. F. Beresford, R.A. Dated June 2.

CARGILL, Lieut. S., to be instructor of musketry 55th foot, v. Lee, who resigns that app. on obtaining leave, on private affairs, to England. Dated May 23.

CLAYTON—HARVEY—WOODTHORPE.—The services of Lieut. E. G. Clayton, Lieut. E. Harvey, and Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, of the R.E., doing duty with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

COLEMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 11, app. Lieut. W. M. P. Coleman to offic. as adjt. 65th foot, with effect from June 15, during absence on leave of Lieut. and adjt. J. C. Fife.

CORSE-SCOTT—WALLER.—Lieut. A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd wing subaltern, 45th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Stillwell, appt. qrmr. Dated April 10. Lieut. R. J. Waller, 107th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on prob., v. Corse-Scott, appt. 1st wing subaltern. Dated April 10.

COURTENAY.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated May 21, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet col. Courtenay, R.A., v. Delamain, R.A.

DORLING.—96th foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 6, app. Lieut. F. Dorling to be interp., v. Capt. N. X. Gwynne, relieved.

DRUMMOND—Cawnpore brig. order confd., app. Capt. W. L. P. Drummond to offic. as brigade major. April 20.

ELIOT—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. G. L. Eliot, qrmr. 38th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. and adjt. T. H. Goldney, proc. on leave, there being no other officer available.

ELLIOTT, Ens. G. H. Elliott, 93rd Highlanders, offic. 2nd squad. sub. 10th Bengal Cav., on probation, to be 2nd squad. sub., on probation, 15th Bengal cav., v. Turnbull, app. adjt. Dated May 6.

ELLIOT—BARROW.—10th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, making the following offic. apps., v. Capt. P. M. Strong, 1st squad. sub., and offic. 3rd squad. officer, proc. on leave:—Ens. G. H. Elliott, offic. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Lieut. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 15.

FORDYCE—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confd., canc. the furl. to Europe granted in Bombay G.O. No. 308, dated April 28, 1871, to Major gen. J. Fordyce, com. Sirhind div., and permitting that officer to proceed to Europe on m.c. The above cancels that part of G.O., dated May 16, confirming the furl. to Europe granted by the Bombay Govt. to Major gen. Fordyce.

GARDINER.—The C. in C. in India permits Col. T. G. Gardiner, lieut. col. 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, subject to confirmation by her Majesty. Dated May 22.

GARTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, attaching to the 14th N.I. Capt. W. H. Garton, late 1st wing subalt., proc. on leave.

GOAD.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, as a provisional arrangement, issued to the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. F. T. Goad, wing subalt. and offieg. adj., to act in add. as 2nd in comd., on the departure of Capt. M. P. Moriarty, on furl. to Europe. No. 141, dated May 11.

GRÆME.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 28, appg. Lieut. C. de J. Græme, tempy. to act as intrpr. to 1st batt. 5th foot, v. Lieut. D. G. Beamish, there being no qualified officer available.

HOBDAY—GRAY.—Ensign J. R. Hobday, 2nd batt. 25th regt. (K.O.B.), 2nd wing. subalt. 38th N.I., on prob., to be 1st wing subalt., on prob., v. Brander, who has ceased to be a probr. for the staff corps, dated May 6. Ensign M. A. Gray, 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I., on prob., v. Hobday, dated May 6.

HOLDSWORTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 23, attaching to the 1st N.I. Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, late 1st wing subalt., proc. on leave, with effect from 17th idem.

HOOD—42nd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 25, app. Capt. F. H. Hood, Bengal S.C., att., to offic. as 1st wing sub., with effect from June 15, v. Lieut. W. Brydon, nom. to another app., there being no qualified officer in the regt.

INGLEFIELD.—Shahjehanpore station order confd., dated Nov. 4 last, appg. Capt. F. H. Inglefield, 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Lieut. M. J. J. P. O'Connell, 37th foot, proceeding with his regt. to Meean Meer.

JAMIESON—OLDHAM.—12th N.I.—Regt. order confd., dated May 11, app. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 22, v. Capt. H. S. Anderson, nom. to another appt. Dated June 14, app. Capt. and adjt. A. Oldham to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Major W. Macdonald, proc. on sick leave, there being no other officer available.

JENKINS—LE GEYT.—Lieut. col. J. H. Jenkins, Bengal S.C., from April 18, v. Lieut. gen. Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.S., Bengal inf., deceased. June 7. Major W. E. LeGeyt, Bombay cav., from April 18, v. Lieut. gen. Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.S., Bengal inf., dec. June 7.

KELLY—GORDON.—41st foot.—Lieut. M. W. Kelly to be capt. by purchase, v. Miller, retired. Dated May 10. Cancels the prom. of Lieut. Webb to the vacancy. Ens. J. H. Gordon to be lieut., by purchase, v. Kelly, prom. Dated May 10. Cancels the prom. of Ens. Wade to this vacancy.

KNOWLES.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 10, app. Lieut. F. Knowles, 3rd squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, 2nd squadron subalt. and offic. adjt., proc. on furl.

LIGHTFOOT—WILLIAMS—ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 9 last, making the following tempy. appts. in the 44th N.I., v. Brevet col. W. J. Hicks, commandant, proc. on sick leave. Capt. E. Lightfoot, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as commandant. Capt. F. H. Williams, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his duties as adjt. Capt. D. Robertson, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

LLOYD.—Mem.—For Cornet C. W. Hemans, 28th hussars, to be lieut., v. Saunders, prom., published in page 242 of G.O., dated May 16, read Cornet W. C. Lloyd, to be lieut., v. Saunders, prom., dated May 3.

MICHELL, Capt. J. W. A., S.C., is transfd. from the 12th to the 45th N.I. for duty. June.

MOORE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, app. Lieut. G. R. Moore, 107th foot, to act as interpreter, with effect from June 16, during the abs. on court-martial duty of Lieut. R. J. Waller.

NASH—COX.—2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated May 1, making the following tempy. appts., v. Major D. Macintyre, proc. on leave:—Capt. H. P. P. Nash, 1st wing sub. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his duties as 1st wing sub. Capt. E. B. Cox, 2nd wing sub. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer in add. to his other duties.

PENNINGTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 21, apptg. Capt. C. R. Pennington, 1st squad. sub. and offieg. 2nd squad. officer, 13th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt., in addition to his other duties, owing to the departure of Watson to Seetapore on special duty.

RICKARDS, Lieut. col. E. J., on the half pay list of the Bengal S.C., has been perm. to ret. from the service on a pension.

RICHARDSON.—Cawnpore station order confd. dated May 19, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. J. F. Richardson, C.B., 6th Bengal cav., v. Dwyer, 1st batt. 14th foot, proceeding on sick leave.

ROSE.—So much of the G.O. published on May 24 last as relates to Lieut. col. Rose, 1st batt. 2nd foot, is cancelled.

ROSS—Jullundur station order confd., dated April 10, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brev. col. C. C. G. Ross, com. 14th N.I., proc. on leave.

STAINFORTH—WALKER—MCNAIR.—17th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, making the following tempy. appts., with effect from June 3, during the abs. on sick leave of Lieut. col. J. Marquis, comdt.:—Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth, 2nd in command and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Capt. R. J. Walker, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. Capt. E. J. McNair, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

STUDDY—SAUNDERS—HEMANS.—20th Hussars.—The C. in C. in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Capt. H. W. Studdy, and is pleased to make the following proms.:—Lieut. M. S. Saunders to be capt., v. Studdy, who retires, dated May 3. Cornet C. W. Hemans to be lieut., v. Saunders, prom., dated May 3.

TENNYSON, Capt. J., 1st batt. 17th foot, is directed to proceed to England at once, overland, and join the depot of his regt.

WARD.—Fyzabad station order confd., dated April 20, app. Captain R. H. Ward, 38th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 21.

WHELER, Capt. H. I., 2nd wing sub., 14th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., v. Garton, vac. on proc. on leave. May 26.

WILSON, Capt. and brevet lieut. col. W., No. 2 baty. 25th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Kussowlie, and do duty with the convalescent depot there during the present season. June 5.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd batt. 10th Foot.—Major C. Barlow to be lieut. col., from April 18.

56th foot.—Capt. J. Fleming to have rank as captain, from August 18, 1866.

Capt. W. Bell to have rank as captain from Aug. 31, 1867.

Lieut. A. H. F. Campbell to be capt., from Feb. 4.

BREVET.

The following brevet proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major E. M. Lawford, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. S. Steward, Madras cav., in succession to Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal S.C., deceased.

Lieut. col. J. H. Jenkins, Bengal S.C., and Major W. E. LeGeyt, Bombay cav., to rank from April 18, in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.S., Bengal inf., deceased.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—

Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated March 18, directing Lieut. col. W. Weldon, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. A. L. Playfair, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, wing sub., to offic. as adjt.; and Lieut. C. R. Oxley to offic. as wing sub., consequent on the departure and during the absence of Col. A. Wyndham, comdt., on sick leave to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on m.c.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

Capt. A. Farrer, asst. comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties, the following changes are made in the Commission of the Berars (June 10):—

Capt. A. Farrer, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive appt. in the 2nd class.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his offic. appt. in the 3rd class.

MEDICAL.

BRYDEN, Supernmy. surg. J. L., M.D., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons, to fill an existing vacancy.

CHERRY.—Sealkote brig. order confd., dated April 24, appg. Asst. surg. W. Cherry, 5th lancers, to the med. charge of the Sealkote military prison, with effect from the 14th idem, in succession to Asst. surg. J. Ambrose, M.D., 58th foot.

CORBAN.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated April 6, directing Asst. surg. L. Corban, M.D., 21st hussars, arrived from Lucknow, to proceed in med. charge of the invalids proceeding to Kussowlie, and on arrival to report himself to the officer commanding the depot for duty.

CORBYN, Surg. J. C. C. civil surg. of Bareilly, held charge of the Bareilly dist. jail from Nov. 30 to Dec. 9, 1868.

ETESON—MELVILLE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated April 1, appg. Surg. A. Eteson, doing gen. duty with the Bengal sappers and miners, to take med. charge of the regt., v. Surg. maj. J. P. Walker, M.D. Dated April 17, attaching Capt. J. S. Melville, unattached list, relieved of the duties of barrackmaster at Delhi, to the 17th N.I. for duty.

GUNN.—Order confd., dated May 12, appg. Asst. surg. Gunn, M.B., doing duty with the 9th N.I., to the med. charge of the regt. during the abs. on sick leave of Surg. G. B. Hadow.

HOWISON.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 18 last, making the following medical arrangement:—Asst. surg. H. Y. Howison, M.D., 62nd foot, to take med. charge of the convalescents proc. to Nynee Tal, on May 20, and on being relieved at Seetapore to return to Lucknow.

KING, Asst. surg. G., M.B., who has been app. by the Sec. of State for India to be superint. of the Botanic Gardens at the Presy., to be also *ex officio* Professor of Botany in the Calcutta Medical College.

MCNAMARA—COMERFORD.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated April 5 last, making the following medical arrangements:—Asst. surg. W. H. McNamara, M.D., 106th foot, at Jhansi, to proc. to Nowgong, and assume med. charge of the detach. of 106th foot, v. Asst. surg. W. Ffolliott. Staff Asst. surg. H. Comerford, M.D., arrived at Morar, to proceed to Jhansi for duty with 106th foot.

MARTEN—GARDENER.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated April 18, making the following tempy. medical arrangements, with effect from June 15, v. Surg. G. C. Chesnaye, proc. to Bukloh:—Asst. surg. D. N. Marten, M.D., 30th N.I., to take med. charge of 3rd Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties. Placing Asst. surg. E. B. Gardener, 29th N.I., at disp. of the dep. insp. gen., Rawulpindee Circle, for civil duty, as a tempy. arrangement, in add. to his military duties.

NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. F. C., M.B., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Dacca.

PILCHER, Asst. surg. J. G., superint. of the central prison, Agra, to offic. as a civil. surg. and principal of the med. school at that station during the absence on leave of Doctor Christison, or until further orders. No. 510.

QUINNEL, Hony. asst. surg. R. J., M.D., in civil med. charge of Gujerat, is apptd. supt. of the jail at that station.

SANDERS.—Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Sikh inf., Asst. surg. E. Sanders, of the med. dept., to the offieg. med. charge, vice Asst. surg. A. Wood, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. E., M.D., 1st batt. 3rd foot, on arrival of the party at Seetapore, to relieve Asst. surg. Howison, M.D., and proceed with the detachment of convalescents to Bareilly, returning to Seetapore on being relieved.

WOOD.—The services of Asst. surg. A. Wood, M.D., of the med. dept., offiçg. in med. charge of the 2nd Sikh inf., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Asst. surg. Wood to offic. as civil surg. of Azimgurh. June 7.

PRICE OF CHARGERS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 597, dated Simlah, July 5, 1866, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to decide that the price to be paid by officers of field batteries for chargers selected from remounts for that branch of the service shall, until further orders, be Rs. 500.

MILITARY CLOTHING.—In modification of the concluding paragraph of C.G.O. No. 532 of 1867, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that the articles of clothing necessaries supplied for the use of troops proceeding from India to England *via* the Cape route, shall be retained on arrival in England by the troops, women, and children, to whom they have been issued.

FURLOUGHS, R.E.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council notifies that service in India alone can entitle an officer of royal engineers to furlough under Indian rules; but that an engineer officer of the Imperial List who, after completing a period of seven years' service in India, may serve for a time out of India, and then return for a second tour of Indian service, is entitled to take a furlough after a service of one year from date of return.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. G. Charles, assistant superintendent telegraph department, for three months. Mr. R. Tyndall, executive engineer, Central Provinces, for one year. Mr. T. Shepherd, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burmah, furlough. Mr. B. W. Blood, assistant engineer, Rajpootana State Railway, for three months, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. E. W. Trotter, assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, for three months. Mr. E. E. Oliver, assistant engineer special survey division, Western Jumna Canal, for three months, to study the native languages. Mr. M. Morris, assistant district superintendent of police, for three months. The leave granted Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, executive engineer Mooltan division, is cancelled, at his own request. Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balasore, for three months. Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., officiating district and session judge of Mymensing, for six months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—Lieut. R. S. M. Mackenzie, R.H.A., to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Asst. surg. J. Atkinson, 5th lancers, to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Lieut. J. S. Black, 11th hussars, to Oct. 15. 2nd Capt. G. A. Russell, R.A., to Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. S. Woolley, R.A., Asst. surg. A. Royle, R.A., Asst. surg. C. White, R.A. Major T. L. Bell, R.A., 6th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, to Oct. 15. Ens. E. S. King, 37th foot, to Murree, to Aug. 15, in extension. Capt. H. P. Hurford, 38th foot, to Murree and the adjacent hills, to Oct. 31. Capt. W. C. Strickland, 83rd foot. Major C. C. Ekins, S.C., to Kussowlie and Simla, to Oct. 15. Major J. A. Brereton, S.C., to Simla, to Oct. 15. Capt. C. W. Hawes, S.C., to Murree, to Nov. 13. Brev. col. G. Caulfield, Bengal inf., to Simla, to Oct. 15. Staff asst. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., British medical service, to Mussoorie, Aug. 10. Capt. J. M. Trotter, of the general list, inf., for one year, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. C. T. Lane, of the Bengal S.C., district superintendent of police, Berar, for two years, the whole period to be considered as furlough. This cancels the furlough on private affairs granted to Capt. LANE in G.G.O. No. 230, dated March 10.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON, A. J. B., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, to join on being relieved by Overbury.

BRANDT, F., acting sub. sec. to the Board of Revenue, assumed charge of the office from Pennington on June 5. [forthwith.

DAVIES, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura; to join

HEMING, Lieut. D., asst. supt. of police, Kistna dist., to offic. as asst. supt. of police in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Jones on leave. June 9.

HORNSBY, Capt. A. W. H., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police in Vizagapatam, during the employmt. of the regular official on other duty.

READE, C. W., is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from May 26, and is admitted to an annuity of £1,000.

WELLESLEY, H., acting under sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept., assumed charge of the office from Brandt on June 5.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. of the 4th grade, v. Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, proc. on furl. to Europe.

Lieut. C. C. Rawson, R.E., to be asst. engr., 2nd grade, v. Lieut. Taylor, and to be posted to the Madura dist., on special duty, under Mr. R. Smith.

The following transfers are ordered, the officers joining at the public expense:—

Mr. W. Fraser, C.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, from the Kurnool to the Bellary district.

Lieut. J. F. Dorward, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Vizagapatam to the Godavery dist., on being relieved by Capt. Beatty, R.E.

Mr. H. Lyon, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Nellore to Madura district.

MILITARY.

BERESFORD.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the resignation by Lieut. F. Beresford, 5th brig., of his commission in the R.A., subject to confirmation of the F.M. C. in C.

GRÆME, Brevet major L. A. M., 102nd foot, is reapp. A.D.C. to Major gen. Shubrick, comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force. June 6. Major Græme, having resigned his app. as A.D.C. to Major gen. Shubrick, comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, from the date of that general officer's embarkation on the leave granted on May 23, is directed to proceed to England to rejoin his regt., on duty. June.

GREENAWAY, Lieut. T., 108th foot, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., and, with the sanction of Govt., a probationer of the Madras staff corps. June 6.

HOWLETT, Ensign A., 2nd wing subalt. 28th N.I., is directed to do duty with the 17th N.I., at Madras. June 9.

LONG—WADE.—Lieut. C. J. Long, from No. 1 baty. 20th brig., to H baty. 1st brig. R.A. Lieut. A. G. S. Wade, from No. 5 baty. 5th brig., to A baty. 1st brig. R.A.

NEW.—Information has been received from the Horse Guards of the posting of Supry. qrmr. R. H. New, of the late E brig. R.H.A. to the 20th brig. R.A., vice Qrmr. D. Cumming, of that brig., placed on tempy. half pay. Dated 24th April. With reference to the above, Qrmr. New will do duty with D brig. R.H.A., Bangalore, until further orders.

SHARP, Capt. W. G., staff corps, form attached 35th N.I., to offiçg. adjt. 16th N.I.

WEST.—The following removal is ordered:—Lieut. col. I. C. West, staff corps, from general duty at Cananore to general duty at Madras.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be majors from the date specified against their names, having completed twenty years' service:—

Captains R. S. Gray, R. H. Cunliffe, and H. Watson, from June 13.

To be captains from the date specified against their names, having completed twelve years' service:—

Lieut. T. R. Byng, from June 11.

Sergt. major J. MacGowan, attached to the qr. mr. gen.'s dept., is pro. to the rank of sub conductor.

COMMISSARIAT.

The following proms. are made in the commissariat dept. (June 10):—

Major G. J. D. Heath, of the staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from May 21, during the absence on leave to the Neilgherries of Lieut. col. A. J. P. Ewart, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. G. S. B. Hewetson, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from May 4, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieut. col. J. P. Watts, asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Acting dep. asst. comy. J. C. Brindley to be dep. asst. comy., Acting conductor W. Giles to be condr., and Acting sub condr. J. A. Goudie to be sub condr., with effect from May 21, v. Lieut. and dep. asst. comy. J. Crow, deceased.

REMOVALS.

The following removals are ordered:—

Capt. E. Faunce, staff corps, from offic. brigade major, Southern dist., to offic. brigade major, Ceded Districts, with effect from the arrival of Major Williams, and during Capt. Goldie's absence on sick leave.

Asst. surg. H. C. Mayer to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div.

Staff Asst. surg. E. J. Clarke, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presidency Circle; 1st Class Asst. Apothecary E. Atkinson, dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presidency Circle; 2nd Class Asst. Apothecary C. G. Roberts, from A battery 23rd brigade R.A.—under orders of the dep. insp. gen., Hyderabad Circle—to join forthwith at the public expense.

Headquarters, Madras, June 8.—The following removals and apps. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. C. W. Taylor, staff corps, from gen. duty., Madras, to gen. duty, Bangalore.

Lieut. col. C. E. Bates, wing officer, 16th N.I., to offiçg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 16th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. C'Z. Claridge, from offiçg. 2nd in com. 16th N.I., to offiçg. wing officer 16th N.I.

Major R. S. Burge, from offiçg. wing officer 16th N.I., to gen. duty at Bellary; to continue to offic. as brigade major, Ceded Districts, until relieved.

June 13.—Lieut. col. M. Cholmeley, inf., to gen. duty at Madras.

Lieut. col. H. H. Firth, staff corps, to gen. duty at Madras.

Lieut. col. A. E. Bowen, staff corps, to gen. duty at Bangalore.

Capt. S. E. Atkinson, staff corps, to att. 39th N.I.; to join on duty at the public expense.

EXTENSION OF MYSORE DIVISION.

In modification of G.O. of May 4, 1869, No. 162, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council directs that Wellington and the Neilgherries be henceforth included within the limits of the command of the Mysore division.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Fraser, collector and magistrate of the Godavery district, for two years. Mr. H. Woolridge, assistant conservator of forests, South Arcot, three months'

sick leave. Major G. V. Law, staff corps, executive engineer, 3rd grade, privilege leave for one month after July 8. Mr. A. C. Lawford, executive engineer of the 2nd grade, for one week. Mr. D. Thompkinson, mechanical engineer, privilege leave for one month, from May 14. Serjt. C. Seton, supervisor of the 1st grade, one month's privilege leave up to June 30, in extension. Mr. W. Baker, supervisor of the 2nd grade, one month's privilege leave. The two months' privilege leave granted to A. N. Row, deputy collector in charge of treasury, Nellore, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—Col. D. Hamilton, of the infantry, on special duty, visiting the Hill Ranges of the Presidency, for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. The leave to sea granted in G.O.G. March 23, 1869, No. 97, to Lieut. col. J. C. West, of the Staff Corps, is commuted to leave in India. Capt. F. G. Jackson, 1st battalion, in extension until August 31, to Neilgherries. Lieut. J. M. Gordon, 1st battalion 21st foot, from May 21, for four months, to Neilgherries. Ensign H. W. Sandford, 3rd battalion 6th foot, for six months, from June 1, or date of departure, to Madras. Capt. J. Byron, 2nd battalion 10th foot, on private affairs for six months, from date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Second Capt. W. R. C. Brough, 20th brigade R.A., unfit to do duty with troops. Captain J. Goldie, 16th Lancers, Brigade Staff, Brigade major Ceded Districts, in extension of priv. leave from June 2, to Madras. Capt. L. F. Campbell, attached 31st light infantry, from June 16, or date of departure, for six months, to Madras and Bangalore, on private affairs. Major A. Drury, commandant Native Infantry Depot, Palaveram, from June 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs, to Neilgherries. Capt. T. D. Chatterton, 1st wing subaltern 2nd N.I., from June 1, or date of departure for six months, on private affairs, to Calcutta. Capt. T. Tomlinson, deputy commissary of ordnance, Commissariat department, in extension until Dec. 11, to Madras and Bangalore. Acting Sub Conductor P. Lee, Commissariat department, in continuation to Aug. 7, to St. Thomas's Mount, on private affairs. Surgeon J. E. Dickinson, medical dept., in medical charge of 1st L.C., from May 17, or date of departure, to Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., acting senior asst. judge and session judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, assumed charge of his office on June 3, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866. Mr. Baker, C.S., was on duty as acting judge and session judge of Belgaum from the 3rd to the 8th of May, both days inclusive. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to that gentleman, under date of March 15 last, is hereby cancelled.

BAKER—SANDWITH.—Messrs. M. B. Baker and W. Sandwith respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Belgaum on May 29, and on the same day Mr. Sandwith made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

BOEVEY, Mr. A. C., acted as extra 2nd asst. coll. of Khandeish, from Oct. 1870 to March 18, 1871.

DENNYS, H. L., extra asst. comnr., 4th class, to offic. as extra asst. comnr., 3rd class, in the room of Mr. S. H. Hennessy, on special duty. June 14.

DESSAI, K. G., L.C.E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the departmental examination laid down in paragraphs 12 and 13, chapter I., of the Public Works Code, is promoted to be an asst. engr., 2nd grade. June 8.

EDWARDS, J., Hoozoor dep. coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a coll., under the Income-tax Act XII. of 1871. June 13.

FISHER.—The following temporary app. is confirmed:—Mr. W. Fisher, first officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *Dalhousie*, was app. to the temp. com. of that vessel from May 13, v. Campbell, proc. to Europe on m.c. No. 17, June 13.

GARDINER, T., acted as uncov. asst. comr. in Scinde from May 3 to May 17.

GORDON, Capt. F. H., superint. Federal Seebundy, Western div., Kattywar, services are, at his own request, placed at disposal of the military department. June 10.

INGLE, W. A., acted as branch registrar gen. in Scinde from May 3 to May 17, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, J., C.S., assumed charge of his duties as acting 1st polit. asst., Kattywar, on May 22. June 14.

JONES, Col. J., R.E., to act as mint master, Bombay, during abs. on leave of Col. J. A. Ballard. June 10.

MASON, T. M., 1st asst. coll. of Kulladghee, is invested with powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act XII. of 1871. June 14.

MIEKLEJOHN, R. M., M.D., assumed med. charge of the political agency, Muscat, on the 22nd ult., during office hours.

PRESCOTT, H., 2nd class inspr. of police, acted as dist. supt. of police at Nassick from March 19 to March 20, both days inclusive.

RANADE—NANA MOROJEE.—Messrs. M. G. Ranade, LL.B., and Nana Morojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 3rd mag. of police, Bombay, on June 5.

REEVES, Capt. H. N., assumed charge of the office of political supt., Sawunt Waree, on May 23.

SHOWELL—CONNON.—Messrs. R. H. Showell and J. Connon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of sen. mag. of police, Bombay, on May 5.

STEAD, Rev. S., M.A., joint chap. of Poona, having returned to duty on June 1, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him on March 8 is cancelled.

STEELE, C. E., acting supernum. dep. coll., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Graves. June 6.

STEELE, E., has been confd. in the app. of asst. settlement officer, Left Bank Indus Survey in Scinde from Sept. 28 last, v. Mr. W. S. Hexton, transfd. to the forest dept.

MILITARY.

CREAGH—KNIGHT.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 3rd June:—Lieut. col. W. Creagh, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 19th N.I. Major F. W. Knight, staff corps, paymaster, Poona Circle. No. 364.

GORDON, Capt. F. H., has been permitted to resign his appt. as supt. Federal Seebundy, Western dist., and his services are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the C. in C. No. 428, June 13.

JONES, Lieut. W. H. D., 59th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. sub. 2nd regt. L.C., on probation. June 13.

KINCHANT.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 300, of May 10, Cornet Kinchant is posted to the 3rd Sind horse as 2nd squad. subalt.

LE GEYT, Capt. W. E., Bombay, prom. to major, from May 11, in succ. to Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal staff corps, dec.

MAITLAND.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 284, of May 3, Ensign Maitland is posted to the 2nd Sind horse as 1st squad. subalt.

MAYNE.—With reference to the regimental order, 3rd L.C., confirmed in G.O.C. No. 310, 13th of May, Lieut. Mayne was appt. to offic. as 2nd squad. officer and adjt., in addition to his other duties.

MUTER.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on May 18:—Lieut. col. St. J. O'N. Muter, staff corps. No. 334.

PRICE, Col. G. U., staff corps, to be comdt. 19th regt. N.I., on the retirement of Col. Green. May 31.

SHEWELL.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 328, of May 1, and G.O.C. No. 301, of the 10th idem., Lieut. col. W. V. Shewell, having assumed his app. of offic. qrmr. gen., Col. Burrows, will revert to his app. of offic. dep. qrmr. gen., and Lieut. col. Morris and Capt. Fraser will join their respective posts in the northern div. and Bombay dist. May 22.

UTTERSON.—Regimental orders are confirmed, dated 3rd of June, apptg. Capt. A. Utterson to offic. as qrmr., and Capt. W. H. Yates to offic. as 1st wing sub., 7th regt. N.I.

WALTER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated 17th of May, apptg. Capt. H. L. Walter to offic. as 1st wing sub. 20th regt. N.I.

WILSON, Capt. W., R.A., is directed to proceed to Kussowlie, and do duty with the convalescent depot there during the present season.

POSTINGS AND REMOVALS.

No. 345.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

2nd Foot.—Lieut. Ferguson, 1st batt.

8th Foot.—Lieut. Russell, 1st batt.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

8th Foot.—Ensign Atkinson, 2nd batt.

8th Foot.—Ensign McRae, 1st batt.

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTION.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 74, of Feb. 1, the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers are permitted to attend the School of Gymnastics at Poona from July 1 next, and are attached to the corps specified:—

Ensign D. A. Blest, 56th foot.

Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot, attached to 83rd foot.

No. 1,248, Serg. B. McDermott, 66th foot, attached to general depot, Poona.

No. 1,207, Corp. J. Walsh, 66th foot, attached to general depot, Poona.

No. 1,242, Lance corp. M. Keogh, 66th foot, attached to general depot, Poona.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

No. 335.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—

Capt. Sir J. Louis, Bart., attached to 12th N.I.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 406.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appointed to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign P. J. Maitland, 95th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 5th regt. N.I.I., from Feb. 8, 1870. Ensign P. J. Maitland to have the rank of lieut., from Feb. 8, 1870, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 407.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, is appointed to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—

Ensign M. James, 59th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 8th regt. N.I., from April 26, 1870. Ensign M. James to have the rank of lieut. from April 26, 1870, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. H. L. Greenfield, June 1.

Lieut. W. H. D. Jones, 59th foot, is admitted to the staff corps, on probation.

2ND REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated May 19, directing Lieut. col. Blair, V.C., 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major Stevens, offieg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad officer; Capt. Phillips, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. Owen, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. McGregor, proceeding on leave.

MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. T. B., B.A., M.D., having completed 20 years' service, to be surg. major from May 20, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 394.

BLANC, Surg. H. J., is app. to act as civil surg. at Rajkote, and superint. of vaccination, Kattywar, v. Surg. W. A. Shepherd, app. to act as superint. of the lunatic asylum, Colaba. May 26.

BURNIE, Staff surg. T. K., from Sind dist., to med. charge of the gen. depot, Poona, v. Semple. June 17.

CATES—ROCHE.—Surg. W. E. Cates is apptd. to act as civil surg., Dharwar, v. Surg. M. M. Mackenzie. Asst. Surg. J. Roche performed the duties of supt. of vaccination, Sind circle, in addition to his own, from March 10 to May 1.

CONY, Asst. surg., supt. of vaccination, Rewa Kanta Circle, has been apptd. supt. of vaccination, Western Circle, v. Asst. surg. H. J. Blanc, apptd. civil surg., Rajcote. June 14.

COOK.—The services of Surg. H. Cook, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt., for employment under the educational dept. No. 385A, May 25. Surg. H. Cook has been app. to act as 2nd physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. May 31.

DETATHAM, Asst. surg. H., in med. charge Kutch Agency, acted as political agent in Kutch, from March 10 to March 27.

FINCH, Lieut. col. A. U. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Major J. G. Melliss, in add. to his own duties, on May 27.

HALLIDAY, Asst. surg. S. B., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from May 13. No. 363.

HARE, Staff Asst. surg. R. W., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this presidency from the 19th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay. No. 391, May 31.

HARE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 391, of May 31, Staff asst. surg. Hare is placed on gen. duty, Poona Circle.

SEMPLE, Staff surg. A., from gen. depot, Poona, to med. char Deolalee depot, v. White.

SHARPE, Staff Asst. surg. W., is transf. from gen. duty, presidency circle, to gen. duty, Poona circle. May 31.

WHITE, Staff surg. major T. E., M.D., C.B., is apptd. to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British troops, during the abs., on m.c., of Dep. insp. gen. Foss. No. 426, June 17.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Bombay Castle, May 31.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surg. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., to act as professor of physiology in the Grant Medical College.

Surg. J. Lalor, B.A., to be professor of materia medica in the Grant Medical College.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PASSAGES—STAFF CORPS.

Letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster-General, dated 4th May, 1871, in continuation of G. O. No. 201 of 1870:—

"In reply to your letter dated 2nd May, 1871, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the grant of a passage at the Government expense to the port of embarkation for officers provided with free passage to England under the provisions of this department letter of 28th June, 1870, to Government of Bombay.

"During the troop ship season such officers will be required to proceed to Bombay, but at other times of the year they will be obliged to embark at the port nearest to their station."

FREE PASSAGE TO PROBATIONERS OF THE STAFF CORPS.

The Government of India have authorised the grant of a free passage to England to a probationer for the Staff Corps from a British Regiment permitted to remain behind when his regiment embarks on relief or otherwise, who may fail to pass the final examination in the prescribed tests; the passage should be provided in a troop-ship if one be available, otherwise the actual cost, and no more, should be paid to the owner or agents of the vessel conveying him to England.

That authority has also sanctioned the grant to such officers of a passage at the public expense to the port of embarkation, stating that during the troop-ship season they should be required to proceed to Bombay, but at all other times of the year they will be obliged to embark at the port nearest to their station.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Major W. Smith, canton. magistrate, Lucknow, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani (June):—Higher standard: Capt. G. Luck, 15th hussars. Lower standard: Asst. apoth. W. West, Indian medical department.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. D. G. Anderson, R.A., assistant adjutant general R.A., for twelve months. Major W. Smith, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, for twenty months. Lieut. col. and brevet col. D. G. Anderson (18th brigade R.A.), assistant adjutant general, R.A., to Bombay, from date of departure, for ten days. 2nd Capt. W. R. C. Brough (20th brigade R.A.), from date of departure. Capt. E. S. Garret, 66th foot, to Chizree, from May 3 to June 2. Col. H. Stanley, Bombay infantry, from May 9 to June 9, in extension. Lieut. H. W. Rooke (B battery E brigade R.H.A.), to Kirkee, from June 2 to June 11. 2nd Capt. J. T. Leishman (18th brigade R.A.), from May 8 to Nov. 7, in extension. Col. F. A. E. Loch, commandant 3rd Sind horse, for thirty days, from date of departure, to Kurrachee, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. The leave granted to Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. W. Hastings, 9th brigade R.A., in G.O.C. No. 264 of April 22 last, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request. The leave granted to Capt. H. S. Anderson, quartermaster 12th N.I., is cancelled at that officer's request.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &C., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 20.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. J. P. E. Jervoise to be capt., by purch., v. A. P. Hallifax, who retires; Cornet G. E. Rogers to be lieut., by purch., v. Jervoise.

11th Hussars.—Surg. G. Pain, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. T. B. Reid, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

1st Foot.—Lieut. F. de L. Morrison to be capt., by purch., v. J. Creagh, who retires; Ensign W. B. Baker to be lieut., by purch., v. Morison.

17th Foot.—Surg. W. J. Ingham, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

25th Foot.—Major J. A. Ruddell-Todd to be lieut. col., by purch., v. F. H. Pender, who retires; Capt. A. S. Cameron, V.C., to be major, by purch., v. Ruddell-Todd; Lieut. T. J. Leadbetter to be capt., by purch., v. Cameron; Ensign A. H. Hope to be lieut., by purch., v. Leadbetter.

39th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Stephens, from h.p., late 99th foot, to be capt., v. Brevet major W. H. H. Warner, who retires upon tempy. h.p.

45th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major G. C. Close to be major, without purch., v. G. L. Hobbs, dec.

54th Foot.—Surg. J. J. Thompson, from 9th foot, to be surg., v. A. F. Bartley, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Ensign E. St. Maur has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

109th Foot.—The prom. of Ensign W. H. Salmon to be dated April 4, 1871, instead of Feb. 13, 1871.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. A. Dillon has been perm. to retire upon temporary half pay.

June 27.

4th Hussars.—Major S. de A. C. Clarke, from 13th hussars, to be major, v. H. T. Butler, who exchanges; June 28.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. gen. E. Frome to be col. comdnt., v. Gen. Sir C. G. Ellicombe, K.C.B., dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. P. B. Whittingham to be col., v. Ford, removed from the corps as a gen. officer; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. P. Ravenhill to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Whittingham; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. H. C. Elphinstone, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., from supernum. list, to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Ravenhill; June 8.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. J. J. H. Cottle has been permitted to retire on temporary h.p.; June 28.

12th Foot.—Major J. M'Kay to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brevet col. J. McN. Walter, C.B., who becomes supernumerary on app. to a brig. in India; Capt. C. J. C. Sillery to be major, without purch., v. McKay; Lieut. H. J. Macdonnell to be capt., without purch., v. Sillery; May 1.

25th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. C. Hayward to be capt., by purch., v. F. G. Coleridge, who retires; Ensign E. W. W. Dering to be lieut., by purch., v. Hayward; June 28.

26th Foot.—Ensign G. Winter to be lieut., by purch., v. G. Douthwaite, who retires; June 28.

49th Foot.—Capt. T. E. A. Hall to be major, by purchase, v. R. D. Astley, who retires; June 28. Lieut. J. I. Nason to be capt., without purch., v. W. Madan, dec.; April 14. Lieut. E. F. Gilbert to be capt., by purch., v. Hall; June 28. Ensign W. H. Lyster to be lieut., without purch., v. Nason; Ensign V. G. L. Eyre to be lieut., without purch., v. Lyster, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign C. E. Yate to be lieut., without purch., v. Eyre, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign H. P. Young to be lieut., without purch., v. Yate, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign E. T. Dickson to be lieut., without purch., v. Young, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 14. Ensign E. R. Woodward to be lieut., by purch., v. Gilbert; June 28.

83rd Foot.—Ensign J. H. Hardtman to be lieut., by purch., v. M. O. Kirwan, who retires; Lieut. J. H. Hardtman to be adj., v. Lieut. W. C. Collis, who vacates that appointment on obtaining leave of absence from India; June 28.

107th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Allen, who has resigned his position as a probationer for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. L. L. Spottiswoode, dec.; March 7. Lieut. G. H. Dale has been permitted to retire upon tempy. h.p.; June 28.

108th Foot.—Ensign W. J. Orr to be lieut., v. F. B. Peile, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 19.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Qrmr. H. Woods, from 18th hussars, to be qrmr.; June 28.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. J. Tyrell, from 102nd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. E. L. Low, M.B., who exchanges; June 28.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir C. G. Ellicombe, K.C.B., R.E., who died June 7:—

Lieut. gen. T. Foster, col. comdnt. R.E., to be gen.; Major gen. W. T. Renwick, R.E., to be lieut. gen.; June 8.

Col. C. E. Ford, R.E., to be major gen., to be antedated to March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 8, 1871.

Capt. and Brevet major A. H. Bogle, royal (late Bengal) art., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. W. St. John, h.p., late 94th foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; June 8.

In consequence of the promotion of Lieut. gen. T. Foster, the undermentioned officers, who retired from the R.E. as lieut. cols. on full pay prior to Nov. 3, 1854, to be promoted as follows, viz.:—

Lieut. gen. C. Grierson to be gen.; Lieut. gen. T. C. Luxmoore to be gen.; Lieut. gen. W. Faris to be gen.; June 8.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. col. D. J. Baillie, R.H. guards; June 5.

Lieut. col. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E.; June 7.

Paymr., with hon. rank of capt., T. Bryson, 66th foot, to have the hon. rank of major; April 5.

Paymr. G. Pumfrett, 103rd foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; May 15.

Qrmr. T. Vousden, who retires upon h.p., late depot batt., to have the hon. rank of capt.; June 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Asst. surg. P. Divorty, M.B., h.p. 11th foot, has been permitted to commute his h.p.; June 8.

Deputy Comy. J. B. Marston, late of the control dept., has been permitted to commute his h.p.; June 16.

June 30.

Royal Artillery.—Major gen. A. A. Shuttleworth to be col. comdnt., v. Lieut. gen. T. G. Higgins, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. V. Johnson to be col., v. T. Elwyn, removed as a gen. officer; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. C. F. Young to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Johnson; Capt. J. S. Stirling, from tempy. h.p., to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Young; June 21. 2nd Capt. F. M. Smith, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. J. P. Morgan, removed to supernum. list; June 1. Lieut. G. A. French has been placed upon the seconded list; April 22. Qrmr. sergt. S. Brown to be qrmr., v. Gilchrist, retired on h.p.; July 1.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 20th inst., of Lieut. gen. T. G. Higgins, col. comdnt. R.A.:—

Major gen. H. G. Teesdale, col. comdnt. R.A., to be lieut. gen.; Col. T. Elwyn, from R.A., to be major gen.; Major W. T. Betts, 88th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. S. P. Clarke, 59th foot, to be major; June 21.

Qrmr. G. Gilchrist, retired h.p., R.A., to have the hon. rank of capt.; July 1.

July 11.

18th Hussars.—Cornet G. F. Rumsey to be qrmr., v. H. Woods, app. qrmr. to cavalry depot, Canterbury; July 12.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. W. F. Stevenson, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. A. Royle, app. to staff; July 12.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. B. Collinson to be col., v. P. B. Whittingham, retired on full pay; Capt. and Brevet major H. T. Siborne to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Collinson; 2nd Capt. J. M. H. Maitland to be capt., v. Brevet major Siborne; 2nd Capt. F. A. Howes (late Madras) to be capt., v. Brevet major J. H. M. S. Stewart, seconded; 2nd Capt. C. Warren, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Maitland; Lieut. A. R. Edgecombe (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Howes; July 12. The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent:—H. Dove, H. E. O. Cotton, H. O. Selby; Jan. 13, 1869.

2nd Foot.—Ensign A. H. Nourse to be lieut., by purch., v. A. Evers, who retires; Staff surg. J. Wiles to be surg., v. J. N. Shipton, app. to 13th hussars; July 12.

3rd Foot.—Major T. A. Cox to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brevet col. T. G. Gardiner, who retires; Capt. H. Parnell to be major, by purch., v. Cox; Lieut. F. W. Cane to be capt., by purch., v. Parnell; Ensign W. C. Howarth to be lieut., by purch., v. Kane; July 12.

6th Foot.—Ensign W. A. Holcombe to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; July 12.

11th Foot.—Capt. W. D. Napier to be major, by purch., v. C. P. Teesdale, who retires; Lieut. H. H. Skill to be capt., by purch., v. Napier; Ensign G. S. Bullock to be lieut., by purch., v. Skill; July 12.

12th Foot.—Ensign E. E. Money to be lieut., without purch., v. E. R. Purcell, dec.; Ensign C. A. Coles to be lieut., without purch., v. Money, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign R. T. E. Dowse to be lieut., without purch., v. Coles, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 28. Ensign G. L. Eliot to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; July 12.

25th Foot.—Ensign A. M'L. Mills to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; July 12.

59th Foot.—Capt. T. Ord, from 2nd dragoon guards, to be capt., v. C. A. L. A. French, who exchanges; July 12.

60th Foot.—Ensign F. B. N. Dickenson to be lieut., by purch., v. W. W. Dundas, who retires; July 12.

96th Foot.—Lieut. E. C. Hamilton to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; July 12.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign F. C. Howard to be lieut., by purch., v. W. C. Smith, who retires; July 12.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. S. Furlong, M.D., from 13th hussars, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. J. Wiles, app. to 2nd foot; Asst. surg. W. S. Hedley, from 53rd foot, to be asst. surg., v. W. Atkinson, app. to 53rd foot; Asst. surg. A. Royle, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. F. Stevenson, M.B., app. to R.A.; July 12.

BREVET.

Col. P. B. Whittingham, retired full pay, R.E., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; July 12.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. R. Podmore, Madras inf., on July 24, 1870:—

Lieut. gen. Sir W. L. Williams, Bart., Madras inf., to be gen.; July 25, 1870.

Major gen. H. Troup, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.; July 25, 1870.

Col. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., Bengal cav., to be major gen.; July 25, 1870.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AHSEMOLLOH—At Dacca, June 7, wife of K. Ahsemolloh, son.

AXFORD—At Ahmednuggur, June 10, wife of W. Axford, jailor, son.

BAKER—At Barrackpore, June 8, wife of Capt. G. A. A. Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry, daughter.

CASTANET—At Calcutta, June 14, wife of A. Castanet, daughter.

CORDUE—At Mhow, June 9, wife of S. Cordue, 59th Regt., son.

COSSERAT—At the Byculla Cottages, June 13, wife of T. G. Cosserat, Inland Customs, Callian, son. [shank, R.E., son.

CRUICKSHANK—At Kirkee, June 9, wife of Capt. James H. R. Cruick-

DAVID—At Mirzapore, June 12, wife of E. David, head assistant Bank of Bengal, daughter.

EKINS—At Kussowlie, June 3, wife of Major C. C. Ekins, B.S.C., son.

EZRA—At Poona, June 13, wife of E. D. I. Ezra, of Calcutta, son.

FOX—At Madras, June 10, wife of W. E. Fox, daughter.

HARWARD—At Ferozepore, June 8, wife of Major Harward, son.

HORSFALL—June 18, wife of Rev. Thomas Horsfall, junior chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, daughter.

KENNY—At Mirzapore, June 8, wife of N. J. Kenny, daughter.

LAMRICK—At Calcutta, June 11, wife of J. H. Lamrick, H.M.B.P.S., son.

LANGLEY—At Balliguge, June 11, wife of P. R. Langley, son.

MCINTOSH—At Calcutta, June 12, wife of J. McIntosh, son.

MAXWELL—At Malacca, Straits Settlements, June 9, wife of W. E. Maxwell, magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests, son.

MORLAND—At Colaba, June 13, wife of Henry Morland, Lieut. late Indian Navy, daughter, still-born.

O'NEILL—At Simla, June 9, wife of Capt. O'Neill, 20th regt., officiating chief inspector of musketry, son.

ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, June 10, wife of J. L. Robertson, daughter.

VANS AGNEW—At Nellore, June 8, wife of G. Vans Agnew, son.

WADE—At Benares, June 2, wife of Apothecary W. H. E. Wade, "the Buffs," daughter.

WESTMACOTT—At Mominabad, Deccan, June 10, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. R. Westmacott, commanding 2nd regt. cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, daughter.

WHITLOCK—At Bangalore, June 8, wife of J. S. Whitlock, civil engineer, Madras Presidency, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCES—GOOSE.—At Lahore, June 6, C. E. Frances, P.M., to Elizabeth A., widow of the late F. H. Goose, C.S., Police, Delhi.

GIRAUD—HUNTER.—At Kolapore, June 3, Ayng T. Giraud, M.D. B.B.M. Service, to May, daughter of the late Edward Hunter, R.N.

GREY—VERNER.—At Barrackpore, June 10, Lieut. Henry Grey, B.S.C., to Clara, daughter of Col. George Verner, B.S.C.

HEARN—LIDDIARD.—At Deccan, July 6, Risley V. Hearn, to Edith F., daughter of W. Liddiard, of London.

MACDONALD—MACLEOD.—At Poona, June 12, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, S.C., to Bella, daughter of Col. W. E. MacLeod, S.C.

MACPHEHSON—BIGNELL.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, June 8, Lieut. A. K. Macpherson, Bengal S.C., to Cecile A. M., daughter of the late Capt. W. E. P. Bignell, Bengal Army.

PRINSEP—DURAND.—At Allahabad, June 15, Capt. F. B. Prinsep, 21st Hussars, to Emily J., daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Durand, R.E., C.B., K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

AXFORD—At Ahmednuggur, June 15, Eugene H., the son of William and Isabella Axford, aged 6 days. [aged 36.

BOLT—At Calcutta, June 13, Frederick D'Clugean, son of J. C. Bolt,

BURNETT—At Ootacamund, June 14, John H., son of John Burnett, aged 11 months. [Cline, aged 12.

CLINE—At Cawnpore, June 11, William A., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A.

GODDARD—At Simla, June 6, William G., formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

HUMPHRYS—At Lucknow, June 10 St. John Humphrys, aged 46.

KELLY—At Dalhousie, William Kelly, head clerk Commissioner's Office, aged 45. [Maddox, aged 3.

MADDOX—At Madras, June 14, Samuel Montgomery, son of Samuel

SWANSEGER—At Grant-road, June 14, C. G. Swanseger, Assistant Pay Examiner's Office, Poona.

WOODWARD—At Lahore, May 29, Frances, daughter of W. Woodward, late merchant of Peshawur, aged 3. [hawur, aged 2.

WOODWARD—At Lahore, May 29, William, son of W. Woodward, of Pes-

Home.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey, provided they pass a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days :—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Number of Marks.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Number of Marks.
1.	Watkin, John	3,838	26.	Mills, Charles A. ...	1,749
2.	Wilson, William John...	2,978	27.	Carswell, Ebenezer A...	1,718
3.	Benton, John	2,946	28.	Finney, Stephen ...	1,668
4.	Sadler, Ralph	2,893		Wynne, Trevredyn R....	1,668
5.	Campbell, John C. ...	2,808	30.	Wilmer, Horace ...	1,667
	Parkes, Benjamin ...	2,808	31.	Inglis, William A. ...	1,663
7.	Hodson, Charles Wm....	2,792	32.	Garrett, Alfred H. ...	1,645
8.	Shawe, George A. G....	2,647	33.	Brodie, William P. ...	1,634
9.	Coles, George Edward...	2,623	34.	Pargiter, Edwyn H. ...	1,619
10.	Sankey, Matt. H. P. R.	2,453	35.	Davidson, John Paton...	1,532
11.	Arundell, Edward W....	2,431	36.	Vincent, Claude ...	1,523
12.	Newcombe, Alfred C....	2,409	37.	Colebrook, Henry W. V.	1,516
13.	Molloy, Robert Alfred...	2,329	38.	Crampton, Arthur C....	1,497
14.	De Winton, Walter B...	2,316	39.	Blandy, John E. A. J....	1,492
15.	Douglas, Frederick M. S.	2,244	40.	Boyd, Colin Edward ...	1,485
16.	Joyce, Alfred	2,230	41.	Mills, Robert H. D. ...	1,453
17.	Marsh, Henry	2,202	42.	Collings, Arthur ...	1,431
18.	Fell, John Corry ...	2,078	43.	Perrin, Charles ...	1,428
19.	De Morgan, Walter C...	2,033	44.	Shadbolt, Ernest Ifill...	1,419
20.	Peel, Wm. de Winton...	2,017	45.	Watson, Charles J. K...	1,418
21.	Monckton, M. John ...	1,931	46.	Gibson, Edmund ...	1,403
22.	Hebbert, Frederick B...	1,816	47.	Smijth, Edmund C. B...	1,399
23.	Goodfellow, Arthur T...	1,797	48.	Vernon, Herbert C. E...	1,397
24.	Kennedy, Robert Greig	1,783	49.	Taylor, Cecil	1,376
25.	Priestley, Edward J. K.	1,760	50.	Way, Robert Attwooll...	1,354

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee sitting on the finance arrangements of the Indian Government resumed it sittings on Friday, the 7th inst.; Mr. Grant Duff officiating in the chair until the arrival, in the afternoon, of Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, who stated that he was sent to Orissa in 1866 with the power of a deputy-collector and magistrate to distribute the relief funds, was under examination the whole of the day. Being presented to the committee by Professor Fawcett, he was examined in chief by that hon. member, and gave utterance to a vast number of views and theories, many of which were crotchety and paradoxical. Asked what was the chief or primary cause of the Orissa famine, he replied that "the only antecedent that could have been varied was the weight of Government taxation." To the excessive burden of the taxes it was mainly due that the produce of the province had to be exported in order to procure means to discharge the Government claims; and that it came to pass that in a bad season there were no reserves of grain in hand to supplement the deficient harvest. The Orissa Irrigation Works, though certain never to pay a farthing dividend on the capital expended upon them, would undoubtedly be of great advantage to that province if the future expenditure be borne by the Imperial Treasury. Famines, according to the witness, are on the increase under British rule, owing to the greater facilities afforded for exporting the surplus produce of each year. The description of the great famine of 1770, given in Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal," is greatly exaggerated. The smallness of revenue remissions in the subsequent years disproves the statement that ten millions of people perished, and that one-third of the country was thrown out of cultivation. Except for military purposes, railways are of doubtful benefit to the people, and are constructed in such a costly manner that they can never be remunerative. The capital accounts are never closed, so that it is impossible to tell what was the real cost of any actual line. Then, the loss of revenue from the land thus appropriated was never taken into consideration. In Lower Bengal irrigation works had not been remunerative, but no reliable figures could be got at, for the accounts of land revenue and the irrigation-rate were usually thrown together. Witness considered that while the cost of British administration was increasing rapidly, the ability of the people of India to meet it was limited.

On the Excise question the witness considered there was no chance of improving revenue from the duty, as the people were hostile to it. He looked upon the revenue from a financial point of view, as a revenue that must ultimately break down. With the fall of those treaty rights with China which were threatened, the revenue would fall. As to the income-tax question, he considered that the incomes of the natives under taxation were habitually over-estimated, for the people of Orissa were so excessively impoverished that they could not bear taxation; so of India generally, he thought it was impossible to levy taxes satisfactorily.

After some evidence respecting the currency of India, the witness gave explanations touching the system on which the accounts of the Calcutta Government were kept, which he believed to be a bad system of keeping accounts.

The latter part of the witness's evidence was of too theoretical and unpractical a character to admit of being detailed here; suffice, that he thought British rule was under impending collapse altogether, for which Indian statesmen should prepare themselves. He quoted from a pamphlet he had written, to show what his views were on the subject.

The committee met on Tuesday, when Mr. Geddes was allowed an opportunity of reverting to portions of his evidence given on the previous Friday, and correcting the same. The corrections qualified certain opinions, and put some few facts in a new light. The examination-in-chief then continued, being with reference to the famines, and to ascertain how the witness could maintain that the British Government was accountable, to a certain extent, for the more recent famines in India, just as bad governments heretofore, from the days of Warren Hastings, were held accountable for the famines of 1770 and subsequent ones. Although witness asserted this, he did not appear to prove his case to the satisfaction of the committee in any way. The questions and answers on this point lasted a long time.

The examination continued on the effect of opium growth upon the cultivation of grain, &c. In reply to questions from Mr. Hermon, Mr. Eastwick, and Mr. Grant Duff, the witness held to the articles he had maintained, viz., that we ought to withdraw from the direct administration of Indian affairs, and maintain a form of Government under special subsidies, so as to prevent our losing large interests and claims we had created in India in the course of the whole career of our rule. The subsidies should be paid for out of British taxation imposed for the purpose.

The committee held their final sitting for the present session on Friday. Mr. T. Thornton contributed further evidence by way of explanation regarding the losses sustained by the Government in the purchase and sale of the Malta and Alexandria Cable, by which a loss of about £150,000 had been incurred. The loss, it was explained, was divided between the Home and Indian Governments. As to the curious charge of 9s. 6d. made by the Government line on local messages which might only be delivered a door off at Bombay, it appeared that though a message from London to India costs £4. 10s., for which the Indian Government delivers at Mooltan, Chittagong, Madras, &c., a message for Bombay costs the same sum; but the Government only receives £4. 0s. 6d., the Indo-European Company pocketing the balance of 9s. 6d., notwithstanding that messages in Bombay are delivered by the Government, and not by the Company. The Government have now claimed the 9s. 6d., but the Secretary of State hesitates to assent, in consequence of the Telegraph Company remonstrating. Mr. T. L. Seccombe was called and alternately examined with Mr. Thornton on the Indian Railway accounts. Explanations regarding the losses of the Government through taking over the Canning Railway were elicited from Mr. Thornton. It was at the recommendation of the late Lord Canning that the railway came into the hands of the Government.

Miscellaneous.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT. — The Queen has appointed Charles Gurdon Kemball, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the British Extension Telegraph Company recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Crauford Elphinstone, C.B., C.M.G., V.C., of the Royal Engineers, late Governor to his Royal Highness the Prince Arthur, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—It is understood that the whole of the Debenture Stock lately offered by the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies has been taken. The recent Act of Parliament authorising trust investments in this class of property has led to a considerable demand, and when the Debenture Stocks of these companies are compared with the 4 per Cent. Stock of the India Government, now at 102½, or about 101¼, less accrued dividend, a large margin for improvement seems apparent in the former, the security being virtually the same.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR HENRY DURAND.—The will of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Marion Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, was first proved on the 28th of January, 1871, at the High Court of Judicature of Fort William, in Bengal, by Joseph Farrer, M.D., C.S.I., one of the executors, and since proved in London on the 23rd ult. by the Most Noble Algernon George Duke of Northumberland, the other executor, the personalty in England being sworn under £9,000. The gallant General died on the 1st of January, this year, at Tonk, North-West Frontier of India, being killed by a fall from his elephant, and was in his fifty-ninth year. He had made his will in 1866, which is purely of a family nature. Among other bequests, he has left to his son Edward his father's sword, and his own sword, together with his medals and decorations, and to his son Henry he leaves his books and MSS.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *July* 10.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that on the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill he should move an amendment against proceeding further with the Bill until a complete and comprehensive scheme of military organisation should be laid before Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, *July* 13.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Lord NORTHBROOK, in moving the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, first met the objection that the Bill did not contain the entire Government scheme. The only provisions, however, of the original Bill now omitted were those relative to the passing of soldiers from the active service to the reserve, the ballot for the Militia, and the clauses enabling counties to raise money to provide barracks for the Militia—all which matters might conveniently be postponed for future legislation.—Lord SANDHURST said that, after Lord Northbrook's statement, it could no longer be alleged that there was no scheme before the country or that it was incomplete even in its details. To reject a Bill, the principle of which had been affirmed by large majorities of the other House, and to refer it to a Royal Commission, would be almost without precedent. As an old commanding officer of a regiment, and afterwards a commander of armies, he bore testimony to the injurious operation of purchase in weakening the moral influence of commanders of regiments. There was no intention to interfere with the present system of retirement, and, taking Major Anson's figures to be correct, he calculated that the additional cost of the present Bill, instead of being £750,000 a-year, would not exceed £240,000 a-year. Inquiring what would be the effect of the rejection of the Bill, he impressively deprecated such an event in the interest of the army, and especially of the officers, and reminded their lordships that the Government scheme would be carried out not by the Bill alone, but would be rendered more complete by the Orders in Council and Army Warrants by which it must be supplemented.—Lord GREY having challenged a statement made by Lord SANDHURST, who rose to explain, a warm discussion ensued upon the point of order, in which Lord GRANVILLE took part.—Lord SANDHURST having at length been allowed to explain, Lord GREY proceeded warmly to oppose the scheme, and repeated at some length his views on Army Reorganisation.—After some remarks from the Duke of RICHMOND, Lord DALHOUSIE, and Lord DE ROS against the principle of promotion by selection, the debate, on the motion of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *July* 14.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The adjourned debate on the Army Regulation Bill was resumed by Lord RUSSELL, who said that Purchase was so indefensible in principle that it only needed a Government declaration against it to insure its fall. It would, however, be necessary, in conformity with the uniform practice of Parliament, to make liberal provision for vested interests. Defining the relations which ought to exist between the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, he bore testimony to the perfect impartiality of the Duke of Cambridge. Interpreting the amendment as a simple expression of opinion that their Lordships required delay for the purpose of being furnished with further information, and, in short, a complete plan, he asked whether sufficient confidence could be felt, that if this Bill now passed the House of Commons would next Session agree to a complete scheme and vote the money for that purpose? Putting aside as unworthy of notice the allegation that the payment of extra-regulation prices would be dropped out of any future Bill that came up from the Commons, he said that if the Government had a plan he should feel great hopes that the abolition of Purchase would do no harm. As, however, they had no complete scheme he asked for further time, and should therefore support the amendment.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, after alluding to the peculiar position of the Commander-in-Chief, who only posessed by accident a seat in that House, joined in the hope and belief expressed by noble lords on the Ministerial benches that the selection of officers of the British army, if purchase were abolished, would not fall into the hands of the Treasury. It would be necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to remain entirely free from political bias, and although the duty proposed to be thrown upon him was most delicate and difficult he was prepared to undertake the task of promotion by selection if he were assured of the confidence of the army and the country. Purchase had, among other advantages, that of causing a constant flow of promotion, and Mr. Cardwell declared that he intended this flow to continue unimpeded. If promotion continued to be as rapid as at present—which was the essential element—no doubt selection was better than purchase. The other House had voted a liberal sum for carrying out the arrangement, and the offer of the Government must be regarded as liberal towards the officers. In conclusion, he declared that, whatever might be the fate of this Bill, he should devote his utmost energies to promote the efficiency of the army, and anxiously endeavour to carry out the plan which might be decided upon.—The debate was continued by Lord DE LA WARR, who, as a military man, made a practical speech in elucidation of the injurious working of purchase; by the Duke of RUTLAND, who said that the Government and himself were the only two parties in the country who were unprovided with a scheme of army organisation; by Lord HARDINGE, who characterised the Bill as so vague and sketchy that it unsettled everything and settled nothing; and by Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, whose doubts as to the expediency of passing the Bill had been removed by the speech of the Duke of Cambridge.—Lord VIVIAN characterised the Bill as a crotchet of the War Minister, and entertaining the strongest objection to a system of selection, from his personal knowledge of the pressure placed upon the heads of departments by their Parliamentary supporters, he should vote for the amendment.—The Duke of BEAUFORT would not support the amendment if he thought it would delay the desired Government scheme of Army Reorganisation. As a military man he was convinced that we should never have either a good Army or a good Reserve until the War Office returned to a system of twenty-one years' service. Instead of bringing in a Bill to abolish Purchase, which was generally acceptable to the officers, the Government would have done better to spend the money in making the service more popular, and raising the pay and pension of the soldier.—Lord CAMPERDOWN, vindicating the principle of selection as it exists in the Navy, denied that during the time he had been at the Admiralty the Secretary of the Treasury had ever interfered with the patronage of the Navy. Why, then, should it be assumed that improper influences would be brought to bear upon the Commander-in-Chief? He cited the circumstances of Naval retirement to show the impossibility of drawing up at the present moment any scheme of Army retirement which could be relied upon.—Lord MELVILLE having made a few remarks, Lord HUNTLEY cited the old Indian Army as a conspicuous illustration of the success of the discriminating system of promotion by selection.—The Duke of MANCHESTER said that if British officers displayed any want of tactical proficiency it was not owing to Purchase, but because they had no opportunity of taking part in the movements of large bodies of troops.—Lord DERBY, having been a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase, had the misfortune to differ from the majority of his friends upon the real issue now involved—whether Purchase was to be retained or abolished. If the Government were right in abolishing Purchase, he did not think it a sufficient reason for rejecting the Bill that their plan was incomplete. As to the suggestion of a Royal Commission, it was only another way of telling the Government to take back their measure and reconsider it. If, however, the thing were to be done, what object could be gained by hanging up the abolition of Purchase for two or three years? No institution could stand in the long run that did not admit of being successfully defended upon the hustings; and no subject more easily lent itself to popular misrepresentation than Army Purchase. He should be curious to see how many of those who most strenuously opposed the Bill in the other House—but who, he had observed, shrank from any justification of Purchase—would pledge themselves to its defence at the next election. If the amendment were carried what would happen in regard to over-regulation prices? Either an Act must be passed to declare them to be legal, or the officers must lose the £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 thus invested. The Government might, as Lord Russell argued, be regarded as pledged to their present offer, but the matter might be taken out of the hands both of the Government and the other House, and go before a different and final tribunal. If the system were really doomed he did not see what the officers were to gain by delay. Purchase did not rest upon an Act of Parliament, and might be abolished without one, and if it were put an end to by Royal Warrant, and if compensation were voted by the other House would not their Lordships' position become a little ridiculous? No doubt the Bill involved a great expenditure, and if peace continued the taxpayer might not be content to go on paying £16,000,000 a-year for army expenditure. Impelled by the conviction of many years, he exhorted their lordships to get rid of Purchase, when the public was favourable to a liberal settlement, and when it might be got rid of without wrong or injustice to any one.—Lord CARNARVON controverted some of the positions taken by Lord Derby and previous speakers, and opposed the Bill as incomplete, fragmentary, and unnecessary.—Lord LAWRENCE believed that the shortcomings of the British officer, especially in the higher branches of professional training, might be traced to the system of Purchase. He adduced various considerations suggested by his Indian experience in favour of a system of selection as likely to lead to the introduction of a more educated and efficient and equally gentlemanly class of officers.—On the motion of Lord ABINGER the debate was adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *July* 14.—The East India (Bishops' Leave of Absence) Bill was read a second time.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Colonel NORTH gave notice that, on going into Committee on Army Estimates, he would call attention to the fact that certain regiments in India were not yet supplied with the improved breech-loaders, and would ask whether the Government intended to have rifles issued to those regiments without delay.

India Office.

July 15, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. W. Taylor, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major J. D. Vallance, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Marsack, Staff Corps; Major G. M. Payne, Staff Corps; Surg. major D. Mackenzie.

Bombay Estab.—Col. E. Grant, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. F. Forbes; Sub Conductor F. Smith; Capt. A. T. Reid, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Madden, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Major H. A. W. Waterfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut.col. E. N. Perkins, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Major J. H. Blanshard, Inv., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. C. Davies, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Farrer, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. Sage, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. F. G. Joynt, 4 mo.; Surg. C. J. F. MacDowall, 3 mo.; Major H. F. Bolton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. S. Sturt, Inf., 3 mo.; Col. B. R. Powell, Inf., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. M. Buller, Cav.; Lieut. col. H. E. Iremonger, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Conductor G. Ewing.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Wakefield; Capt. J. Ketchen, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—The wife of Col. Edwards, of a daughter, at The Hall, Ness Grange, July 4.

QUINTON—The wife of D. Quinton, Singapore, of a daughter, at Bayswater, July 10.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY—PURVES.—William, son of the late Col. J. R. Godfrey, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, to Mary S., daughter of James Purves, at Melbourne, May 9.

TAPP—HUDSON.—William H. Tapp, H.M.'s Consular Service, Shanghai, China, to Elizabeth R., daughter of the late John Hudson, at Llandagwudd, Cardiganshire, July 12.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Lieut. colonel James Briggs, Madras N.I., at Clifton, Bristol, July 12, aged 73.

DWYER—Anne S., wife of Lieut. col. John Dwyer, 14th Regt., at Southampton, July 10.

LAY—Mark J. Lay, late H.E.I.C.S., and Captain of the *Tudor*, Indiaman, at Wiesbaden, aged 58.

STOCK—Sarah, wife of Brigadier gen. Stock, commanding Bombay District, at Brighton, July 11.

TURNER—Col. Sir William W. Turner, C.B., K.C.S.I., 97th Foot, at Naples, July 9, aged 49.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 5. St. Michael, Bimlipatam.—6. Str. Parana, Calicut, &c., via Suez Canal; Octavia, Maulmain.—7. Hawarden Castle, Akyab; Alice, Sourabaya.—8. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; str. Russia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—10. Persian Empire, Calcutta; Gazelle, Rangoon; Berar, Pondicherry; Rajmahal, Calcutta; Inkerman, Maulmain; Kuryonne, Rangoon.—11. Osmo, Rangoon; Ensign, Rangoon; Spirit of the Day, Rangoon.—12. Star of Albion, Calcutta; City of Shanghai, Calcutta; Rajpoot, Calcutta; Dunkeld, Madras; Sparkenhoe, Calcutta.—13. Lammermuir, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 7. Concord, Chittagong.—9. Str. Dudley, Galle, &c., via Suez Canal; Arabia, Aden.—10. Trevelyan, Calcutta; Prince Regent, Bombay; Prince Patrick, Chittagong; Denmark, Galle; Lady Egidia, Calcutta; Alice, Penang.—11. Achilles, Calcutta; Inspector, Aden; Bucton Castle, Aden and Akyab; Ganges, Calcutta; Martha, Aden.—12. City of Lucknow, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, July 15.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Weatherhead, Mr. W. Watkins, Mr. F. Dickens, Qrmr. Kirkham, Mr. W. E. Gordon, Mrs. Muirhead. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. P. H. Desvignes.

Per str. Candia, July 18.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mangles, Col. Trevor, Messrs. H. L. Cox, Preston, Newton, F. A. Hawkes, and G. Hawkes. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. George. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. McLean. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Bulwer.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Green Jacket, Rangoon to Queenstown, April 22, 33 S., 38 E.
Braemar, Akyab to Falmouth, May 2, 36 S., 26 E.
Aldebaran, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 3, 35 S., 25 E.
Batavia, Sourabaya to Falmouth, May 14, 27 S., 18 E.
Seadrift, Akyab to Falmouth, May 6, 35 S., 16 E.
Sophia Jonkim, Calcutta to Demerara, May 7, 34 S., 16 E.
Salus, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 16, 28 S., 12 E.
County of Argyle, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 19, 28 S., 10 E.
Waterloo, Akyab to Queenstown, April 24, 22 S., 65 E.
Mount Royal, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 23, 35 S., 28 E.
Lacy S. Willis, Calcutta to New York, May 30, 30 S., 10 E.
Ruhtinas, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 5, 24 S., 2 E.
Prince Victor, Rangoon to Queenstown, May 27, 35 S., 17 E.
Westminster, Bombay to Liverpool, June 4, 27 S., 5 E.
City of Perth, Calcutta to Dundee, June 7, 23 S., 1 E.
Johnstone, Rangoon to Exmouth, June 6, 25 S., 2 E.
George Kendall, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 31 S., 14 E.
Barbara Elizabeth, Liverpool to Bombay, May 30.
Feronia, Calcutta to Clyde, May 16, 32 S., 14 E.
Andromeda, Calcutta to Dundee, 6 S., 15 W.
Star of Albion, Calcutta to London, 4 S., 17 W.
Helene, Bordeaux to Pondicherry, May 27, 5 N., 25 W.
Vancouver, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 9, 17 S., 5 W.
Pride of Canada, from Calcutta, May 3, off Cape of Good Hope.
Henry and Sarah, Akyab to Falmouth, May 8, 35 S., 23 E.
Deucalion, Akyab to Falmouth, May 19, 29 S., 12 E.
St. Jean Baptiste, Akyab to Bordeaux, May 27, 21 S., 1 E.
Fenguin, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 27.
Hypatia, Bassein to Queenstown, May 7, 35 S., 20 E.
Courrier des Mers, Akyab to Belle Isle, May 7.
Locksley Hall (?), London to Bombay, May 3.
New Era, Calcutta to Boston, May 19, 31 S., 13 E.
Condor, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 18, 30 S., 15 E.
Golden Light, Bombay to Amsterdam, May 20, 23 S., 4 E.
R. P. Rickmers, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 20, 32 S., 27 E.
Roodee, London to Calcutta, June 29.
Alumbagh, Cardiff to Madras, June 7, 11 N., 27 W.
Irene, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 19, 23 S., 9 E.
Khimjee Owelowjie, Liverpool to Bombay, May 28, 15 N. (?), 8 E.
Daphne, Bombay to Liverpool, May 27, 21 S., 3 E.
Elizabeth Ostle, Akyab to Falmouth, June 1, 14 S., 8 W.
Augusta May, from Rangoon, June 13, 7 N., 28 W.
Helen Burns, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 23, 24 N., 40 W.
Sulina, Liverpool to Calcutta, May 29, 1 N., 26 W.
J. H. Love, Rangoon to Flensburg, June 28, 37 N., 36 W.
Waterloo, Akyab to Falmouth, May 26, 35 S., 25 E.
Marion, from Bombay, April 10, 55 S., 23 E.
Ole Muller, Akyab to Falmouth, May 2.
Columbus, Akyab to Falmouth, May 11, 32 S., 32 E.
Albert Wilhelm, Akyab to Falmouth, May 8, 34 S., 30 E.
Hansa, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 9, 36 S., 27 E.
Fidelio, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 12, 35 S., 23 E.
Tribune, Akyab to Queenstown, May 6, 33 S., 22 E.
James Lister, Rangoon to Rotterdam, May 26, 26 S., 6 E.
Britannia, Calcutta to New York, May 26.
Diva, Calcutta to New York, March 18, 7 S., 88 E.
Nouveau St. Michel, Vizagapatam to Calila, May 13, 21 S., 2 E.
John Allan, London to Madras, May 10, 2 N., 22 W.
Hedereg (? Hedwig), Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 31, 8 S., 10 W.
Lady Lawrence, Calcutta to London, April 1, 21 S., 70 E.
Dharwar, Calcutta to London, April 26, 35 S., 17 E.
Red Gauntlet, for Calcutta, May 29.
Furness Abbey, Liverpool to Calcutta, May 17, 18 S., 30 W.
Corra Linn, Rangoon to Queenstown, April 4, 90 E.
Lammermuir, Calcutta to London, June 25, 33 N., 39 W.
Lady Lawrence, Calcutta to London, June 26.
Freya, Rangoon to Brewerhaven, May 15, 28 S., 12 E.
Aldebaran, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 15.
Versacity (?), Rangoon to Falmouth, May 15.
Pride of Canada, Calcutta to Dundee, May 17, 25 S., 11 E.
Barbadian, Calcutta to Demerara.
Iphigenia, Rangoon to Brewerhaven, May 28, 15 S., 6 W.
Dharwar, Calcutta to London, June 5, 1 S., 22 W.
Greenjacket, Rangoon to Queenstown, April 24, 35 S., 27 E.
James A. Wright, Akyab to Falmouth, May 10, 31 S., 12 E.
Matilda, Maulmain to Havanna, May 13, 27 S., 11 E.
Oriana, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 12, 6 N., 24 W.
Warwick Castle, Cardiff to Aden, May 30, 1 N., 24 W.
Adamant, Swansea to Calcutta, May 30.
Frederik Hendrik (?), London to Madras, June 3, 6 N., 25 W.
Isurium, Cardiff to Galle, June 7, 9 N., 25 W.
City of Benares, Clyde to Calcutta, 20 days out.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Golden Fleece is reported by cable, from Boston to Bombay, to be badly on fire at Halifax, N.S.

The Svea, of Bergen, Reed, from Newcastle to Bombay, with coals, was abandoned off Calais on July 8, having been in collision. She was afterwards passed on July 9, off Calais, bottom upwards. The crew have all been landed at Ramsgate.

A telegram from Bredasdorp, dated May 19, reports the Souvenance, from Pondicherry to Martinique, a complete wreck. Above 150 bodies had been washed ashore near Quorn Point.

The Wye, of Glasgow, from Rangoon to Liverpool, arrived at St. Helena, June 12, experienced a very heavy gale, May 17, in lat. 35 S., lon. 22 E., lost bulwarks on both sides, six stanchions on port side, had long boat smashed, and received other damage.

The Baroda, from Calcutta to Clyde, was spoken, on June 2, in lat. 16 S., lon. 4 W., with rudder head damaged by the Rowena, from Bassein, arrived at St. Helena.

The Sydenham, from Bassein to Falmouth, was spoken, on May 25, in lat. 33 S., lon. 15 E., with rudder damaged.

The Maritana, Macdonald, of and for Liverpool from Bombay, with cotton, silk, &c., put into Algoa Bay on May 26, making twelve inches water per hour, having experienced a succession of gales from May 1, in lat. 21 S., lon. 60 E., during which she also lost jibboom and some sails. The vessel is now safely moored in the harbour, and is discharging.

The Benvoirlich, from Hamburg to Akyab, got ashore on Goodwin on July 11, but was assisted off by boatmen with loss of anchor and part of chain, and is reported to be making a little water.

The Collingwood (str.), of Newcastle, Hutchinson, from Liverpool to Bombay, with general merchandise, sailed from Suez on April 24 last, and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Olander and two children, Capt. and Mrs. L. Owen, and Mrs. Wyneh.

SOUTHAMPTON to SAMARANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Severing, and Miss Wymstrom.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Haskell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. McRitchie, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Goldespink, and Mr. BROWN.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. E. George.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Stiven.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. V. Okidra Daigo, Mr. Mayesinso, and Mr. Yashekoon.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. Mr. McCarthy.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Breen.

JULY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. S. Elton, and Mrs. Conder and infant.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder, and Mr. Wakefield.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Wilding.

AUGUST 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lovell and two children, Dr. K. Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Laycock.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairne.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Currie.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Smeaton.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Skrine, and Dr. Gug.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Moffat.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. S. Watts, and Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Starky.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. W. Pitt.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Gowan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Martin and family.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, July 22.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, July 21.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Vid Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Vid Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Vid Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Vid Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Vid Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Vid Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery. but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	98 ½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	98 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		98 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		98 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36	In sterling	94⅝
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		94⅝
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...	Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94⅝
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		100⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		108½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.—It is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1,192 of 1870, prescribing allowances for additional medical charge, are applicable to medical officers in charge of civil stations or holding equivalent appointments.

TAXATION IN OUDH.—Under the authority conferred on him by Section 3 of Act XVII. of 1871, the officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to impose on every estate in Oudh a cess at the rate of 1¼ per cent. on its annual value to be paid by the landholder; and under section 14 of the Act it is directed that the cess for the current year shall be levied in two equal instalments, the first to be realised with the June rubbee kist of land revenue, and the second with the khurreef kist for December. The Deputy Commissioner of each district will assess and collect the rate.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		205½ xd. for op'g.
	India 5 per cent.		110⅝
	India 4 per cent.		102½ ¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cents.		93½ to 94
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		100½ ¼
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		107½ to 108½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (¼ per cent. deben.)	all	89 to 90
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105¾
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	104½ to 105
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8 to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24 to 25½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	66
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	170
10	British Indian Extension (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	6⅜ to 6⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6½ ¾
5	New	4	1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 101½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Messrs. Jay Cooke, M'Culloch, and Co.'s *Weekly Circular*, with Mail dates to July 22, and Cable despatches to July 12, says:—

"Owing to the heavy failure of a leading operator Wall-street matters have been rather unsettled, and in consequence the rate of interest for money on call has ranged 1 per cent. higher. Discounts on prime paper, however, remain at previous rates. The fact of the Five-Twenty Bonds being now current at prices equivalent to 1 to 1½ per cent. premium is unfavourable to the negotiation of the new Five per Cent. Loan, and the subscriptions are confined to nominal amounts by the banks. A rumour has been circulated that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates calling 20,000,000 dols., of the Five-Twenties of 1862 held chiefly abroad, as a means of stimulating the demand in Egypt for the new Bonds; and as it is possible that the report may travel across the Atlantic, we taking this opportunity of stating, upon the highest authority, that the Secretary has no such operation in contemplation, but that, having sent his agents to Europe for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the non-success of the new Loan, and the possibilities of stimulating its negotiation, he will await the result of those inquiries before attempting any new measures. Southern advices give more favourable accounts of the cotton crop. Thus far we find no reason to modify the opinion before expressed, that the probabilities of a falling off in the early crop have been over-estimated; though there seems to be nothing to warrant the hope that the supply will equal that of last year. The advance in cotton has produced a much healthier feeling in business in the South, and a liberal trade with that section during the Fall is anticipated. The grain crops are in excellent condition in all parts of the country."

WARRANT OFFICERS.—The Government of India have decided that warrant officers, holding honorary commission, will be permitted to make remittances to England on the same scale as regimental officers holding corresponding substantive rank.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has directed that, in obedience to the orders of the Government of India, a census be taken on the night of June 15 of all British-born commissioned officers and their families belonging to the staff corps or local service, and of British-born warrant and non-commissioned officers and others (their families included) employed in army departments. The requisite number of forms, with instructions for the filling up of the same, will be issued from the Bombay Education Society's Press. The returns, when filled in, are to be transmitted as follows:—1. Those for staff corps and local service officers through officers commanding stations to the adjutant general. 2. All others through heads of departments to the Secretary to Government, military department. It is to be understood that this order does not refer to any individual of H.M.'s British service whose name has already been returned in the census taken under Horse Guards' G.O., No. 19 of 1871. If it be found impracticable to take the census on the night of June 15, it should be taken on the very earliest subsequent date.

Advertisements.

India-Office, 7th July, 1871.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

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The course of Training and Instruction in Forestry and Cognate Sciences in France or Germany lasts for two years and a-half, previous to the departure of the Students for India at the end of 1874, and the Secretary of State will contribute, at the rate of £50 half-yearly, towards the Expenses of the Training of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their Instructors. In addition to this, some weeks must be passed under a Forester in Scotland.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the Salaries of the Appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year.

Applicants must be British subjects, above Seventeen and under Twenty-three Years of Age, and unmarried.

Persons intending to become Candidates should at once apply for the particulars of these Appointments to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Westminster, as the Testimonials and Certificates required must be sent to the India Office before the 14th of October next.

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Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 3 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

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20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4	
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2	
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0	

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40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0	

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5. North-East Quarter sheet. Hussun Kheil.
   South-East Quarter sheet. Mahsood-Wuzeeri hills, Tank.
6. North-East Quarter sheet. Takht-i-Soliman peak, Drabund.
   South-East Quarter sheet. Vehowah.
7. Vuddora, Jampoor, Shum plain.
8. North-Eastern Quarter sheet. Mittun-Kote.
14. Jelalabad, Peshawur, Attok, Swat.
15. Bunnoo, Kalabagh, Pind-Dadun-Khan.
16. Dehra-Ishmael-Khan, Lei, Jhung.
17. Dehra-Ghazee-Khan, Mooltan.
24. Damaun, Jowar, Bhewndee.
25. Bombay, Bore ghaut, Ban-Kote.
26. Rutnagherry, Unjunvel, Viziadroog.
27. Joined to Sheet 41.
27A. South-East Quarter sheet. Skardo, Astor.
28. Cashmere, Abottabad, Deosai plain.
29. Rawul-Pindi, Jamoo, Sealkote.
30. Lahore, Umritsur, Jalindhur.
31. Pak-Pattun, Sirsuh, Bhutteeanna.
38. Nassik, Thul ghat, Arungabad.
39. Poona, Mahabuleshwur.
40. Satara, Kolapoor, Beejapoor.
41. Goa, Darwar, Belgaum.
42. North Canara, Soonda, N.W. Mysore.
43. South Canara, Coorg, S.W. Mysore.
44. Beypoor, Calicut, Cananore.
44A. South-West Quarter sheet. Balti, Masherbrum peak.
45. North-West Quarter sheet. Dras, Indus, and Shyok rivers.
   South-West-Quarter sheet. Sooroo and Zaskar rivers.
46. Chamba, Kulu, Lahaol, Spiti.
47. Loodheeanuh, Simla, Kangra, Chini.
48. Bijnour, Dehra, Sirhind, Puttiala.
49. Delhi, Meerut, Jhujbur, Hissar.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Dholpoor, Ulwar.
51. North-East Quarter sheet. Gwalior.
   North-West Quarter sheet. Tonk.
54. Gawilghur, Nurnulla, Oomrawutty, Boorhanpoor. Incomplete.
55. Malker, Bassim, Joulnah, Berar.
56. Patree, Daroor, Kowlas, Beder.
57. Shahpoor, Koolburga, Koilconda.
58. Raichoor, Moodgul Bellary, Kurnool.
59. North-East Mysore, Ceded Districts.
60. Mysore, Seringapatam, Bangalore.
61. Coimbatoor, Neilgherries, Wynaad.
62. Cochin, Dindigul.
63. Cape Comorin, Tinnevelly, Quilon.
65. Gangotri, Shipki. Incomplete.
66. Almorah, Nynee Tal, Gurhwal. Incomplete.
67. Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaon.
68. Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, Etawah.
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   North-Western Quarter sheet. Jaloun.
   South-Western Quarter sheet. Jhansee.
70. North-Western Quarter sheet. Lullapoor.
   South-Eastern Quarter sheet. Dumoh.
   South-Western Quarter sheet. Saugor.
71. North-Western Quarter sheet. Nursinghpoor.
72. Nagpoor, Seonee, Chindwarra.
73. Chanda, Hingunghaut, East Berar.
74. Eilgundel, Warungul, Medduck, Nirmul. Imperfect.
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76. Guntoor, Kurnool.
77. Cuddapah, Nelloro, Tripetty Hills.
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79. Pondicherry, Tanjore, Salem.
80. Madura, Point Calymere, Ramnad.
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   South-Eastern Quarter sheet. Kaoria, Chura.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 27; Agra and Madras, June 25; Calcutta, June 24.

THE news from India is chiefly of the humdrum sort that befits a rainy season, and a Government up in the Hills. Even the Legislative Council seems to have been taking a holiday nap. On the 13th of June however it met at Simlah to receive the Report of the Committee on the Punjab Local Rates Bill, and to hear Mr. Cockerell's arguments on behalf of his Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Civil Courts of Oudh. The present Bill, he said, proposed in Mr. F. Stephen's own words, "to put the whole of the law relating to the Courts in Oudh into one Act of an intelligible character." His reference to the prevailing confusion in Oudh was enforced by an able speech from Mr. Stephen himself, who exposed the great need for reforms in the judicial systems of all the non-regulation provinces. He instanced a curious question, which had been raised in the Punjab, whether a certain manual used by civil officers had or had not the force of law. "The volume made no pretensions to being anything more than a manual; it had been originally published for the use of officers, with the distinct orders of the Government of India that it was not to have the force of law; yet because it was introduced as a legal text-book in another province, it was contended that it had acquired the force of law in the province in which it was originally published." Mr. Stephen does not wish to make any needless changes in the present state of things, but only to throw the law into "a compendious, intelligible, and convenient form." Why, then, should he object to grant this particular manual the currency of formal law?

THE rumoured submersion of the Laccadive Islands, with the consequent destruction of crops and food for the islanders, appears to be a too wide inference from an undoubted fact. According to the *Madras Athenæum* at any rate, it seems that a violent storm had driven back to the Malabar coast a number of boats in which the Laccadive islanders were carrying home their yearly supply of food. These poor people, on further inquiry, declared that, as the weather made their return home impossible for the next three months, there would be a dearth of rice for their families unless a timely supply could be forwarded by steamer. For this reason it was that the Madras Government telegraphed to Bombay for a large supply of rice, salt, tobacco, and curry stuff to be shipped from Bombay for the imperilled islands. A great many of the Canara islanders who are also kept from their homes by stress of weather, were to be picked up by the Bombay steamer.

IT appears that the troops sent from Abbotabad to look after the Akazai raiders had a brush with these gentry, in which three of our men were killed and two wounded. A local paper declares that Atta Mohammed Khan, the reinstated Chief of Agror, had offered to go out and punish the raiders himself if the Government would supply him with powder and shot. This the Government was quite ready to do—if Atta Mohammed paid for the same. It is hardly necessary to add that the Chief declined the bargain, and left the authorities on whose goodsense he had so rashly misreckoned to settle the matter for themselves on their own penny-wise and pound-foolish system. For the credit of these gentlemen we should like to believe in the falsehood of such a story.

IT is seldom that we hear of violent deeds done in India by fanatics of other than the Mohammedan type. Now and then however Hindu bigotry takes a furious turn, especially in such a stronghold of Sikh orthodoxy as Umritsir. The manufacture of beef, especially by Mohammedan butchers, has always been a very sore point with the followers of Govind, and for some years at any rate their feelings were carefully respected by the English authorities, who placed certain easy restrictions on the slaughter of cattle and the sale of beef in the Punjab. Whether these rules are still in force we know not, but of late the Sikhs of Umritsir have been trying in vain to get the hateful practice abolished within the limits of their Holy City. On the failure of these efforts a body of armed men one night fell upon the slaughter-house, hacked four butchers to pieces in their sleep, and fearfully mangled two others, of whom one is since dead. The authors of this outrage are supposed to be either Nihungs or Akalies, in either case fanatics of the wildest type. We beg by the way to remind a contemporary that these Akalies do not hurl their hats.

A GOOD deal of speculation has been caused in Upper India by the sudden march of a sepoy detachment from Agra towards Ulwar in the hottest days of an Indian June. It is generally supposed that some kind of row had been brewing under the guidance of the ill-conditioned Rajah, with a view to embarrass the Political Agent. Latest advices however report all quiet in Ulwar, so that the unhappy warriors who had been sent forth to encounter heat such as Englishmen at home can never realise, had not even the excitement of coming battle to brace them up. The *Delhi Gazette* thinks that whoever caused the demonstration "should be made to know that froops are not moved in the hot season in vain." We suggest that the sufferers should get a round sum as extra batta, to be taken from the pockets of the offending parties, whoever they are.

THE *Times of India* inveighs in the most aggrieved tones against Sir Augustus Spencer for insisting that a British Colonel should command a brigade on review at Poonah in preference to an Indian Colonel six years his senior. As General Spencer gave no reason for the preference, it is possible that some wrong may have been done to Colonel Macleod of the 2nd Grenadiers, and that the journal in question and that old Indian officers for whose indignation it vouches do well to be angry. We are

sorry to hear of so ill-advised an act on the part of a Commander-in-Chief who certainly showed no want of sympathy with the Indian army in his remarks on the unfair treatment of Indian officers with regard to their bonus claims. But was it right of Colonel Macleod to revenge himself by refusing to command his own regiment on parade because his junior was serving as brigadier? His absence at any rate provoked his Chief to send an aide-de-camp to his quarters with a request for his immediate attendance on parade. Such a request admitted of no refusal, and Colonel Macleod went accordingly; but having obeyed so far, he could not bring himself to obey altogether, and so after showing the Chief his regiment, he again withdrew from his proper post. If this is the way in which officers of rank illustrate the virtues of military discipline, can we wonder at the prevalence of an insubordinate spirit among their men?

THE new department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce was formally created by a Government Decree of June 6, issued from Simlah. The following subjects are to come under its regular cognizance:—Land, rent, tuccavee advances, agriculture and horticulture, fibres and silk, studs and cattle-breeding, cattle disease, forests, meteorology, commerce and trade, customs, opium, salt, excise, stamps, minerals and geological survey, fisheries, industrial arts, museums, exhibitions, statistics, gazetteers, weights and measures, census, and surveys. Besides these, it will for the present deal with municipalities, lock-hospitals, emigration, Port Blair, and the Nicobar Islands. No wonder that the catalogue seems to the *Pioneer* "rather incongruous." One comfort is that the Foreign Office will now be relieved of much unsuitable business which will go to its proper place, the Home Department.

THE latest telegram from Calcutta declares that Yakoob Khan and his followers have been formally pardoned by the Ameer of Kabul. Yakoob himself remains in Kabul, but his younger brother, Ayoob, has been appointed Governor of Herat, whose garrison is to be relieved by Shere Ali's troops from Furrah.

THE Select Committee on the Euphrates Valley Route sat for the first time on Monday last, Sir S. Northcote in the chair. After Sir H. Rawlinson had explained the various schemes already broached for a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, General Chesney bore witness to the superior merits of the Euphrates Valley Line. His close acquaintance with the ground he had himself surveyed enabled him to speak strongly in favour of what he called the most certain, the best, and the quickest route, "whether for railway or water communication." It was short, direct, easy to engineer, would pay better and cost much less than the line by the Tigris. It was far better also, he showed, to start from the Mediterranean, where a British fleet could protect it, than from the Black Sea. On the advantages of such a line, both political and commercial, General Chesney laid a marked stress, especially observing that the country through which it would pass was more thickly peopled than that adjacent to any of the rival routes.

THE shrewd counsels of Lord Derby, aided by the ripe experience of Lord Lawrence, the frank acknowledgements of the Duke of Cambridge, and the sober example of Lord Longford, failed to withhold the Peers from the perilous pleasure of winning what Lord Granville called a "sterile victory" over the Government and the House of Commons in the matter of the Army Bill. At the end of a prolonged debate, which turned chiefly on the claims of seniority tempered by money over seniority tempered by selection, a clear majority of twenty-five resolved to provoke the very issue against which the recalcitrant Peers had been warned by speakers on both sides of the House. The fight for the dead body of Purchase, enlivened by Lord Salisbury's slashing blows against everything and everybody, and strengthened by Lord Strathnairn's straightforward hitting, ended in the fleeting triumph of its friends, and the seeming postponement of a disagreeable measure for at least another year. It was evident however to cool observers that nothing so hurtful, whether to the officers specially concerned or to the general interests of their service, would be allowed to happen, if the Government could prevent it. Having vainly appealed to the good sense of their opponents, the Government was almost certain to play its trump card in the shape of a Royal Warrant abolishing Purchase from a given date. Accordingly on Thursday last Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville made similar announcements in both Houses, and the Duke of Richmond has since proclaimed his intention to accept the second reading of the Army Bill for the sake of the officers who are to be compensated. It appears however that the Lords are to save their dignity by means of a "rider" strongly condemning the way in which their late victory has been turned to naught by the unwonted "interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by her Majesty." The second reading therefore has been fixed for Monday, the 31st, which day, as Lord Cairns observed, "will suit the convenience of those who had made engagements for the next week." He omitted to add that the owner of Goodwood and some of his noble friends had very pressing engagements on that classic spot, with which of course no patriotic Englishman would dream of interfering for such a trifle as the passing of an unpleasant Bill.

THE Ministerial move has been denounced for various reasons by journalists on both sides. But it is hard to see what course the Government could have taken less likely to clash with constitutional usage or the rights of obstruction enjoyed by the Upper House. If it was needful to carry their measure this Session, and on that point they have everything to say, no other course held out so fair a prospect of avoiding direct collision with the Lords and saving the private interests of the officers. To reproach them for doing now what they might have done months ago is mere blind partisanship, stultified by all Mr. Gladstone's past conduct. To us it is quite clear that his first and chief aim was to deal liberally with the officers under an arrangement sanctioned by both Houses against the feeling of the more economic among his own followers. Baffled by the sorry statesmanship of the Peers, he has still elected to turn their position by a flank movement rather than storm it as he might have done in front. He has preferred, in short, the strategy of Moltke to that of Lord Gough. Whether the Lords withdraw in dignified silence from a false position, or keep up a noisy fire at him as they go, must be a matter of the slightest moment to one who leads a large majority of the Commons in accordance with the will of a yet larger majority in the whole nation. It is something also for the officers, whose cause was so rashly imperilled by the repugnant peers, to know that Mr. Gladstone means to stand by the terms of compensation granted them by the House of Commons, happen what may. If it pleases the Lords to censure him for obliging them to act fairly by their own clients, the latter at any rate will hardly thank them for so futile an outburst of wounded pride, while he himself will not take much to heart the angry utterances of conscious ill-success.

FOR the Indian officers who have waited so many years for the justice hitherto denied them, the Ministerial counter-stroke promises well. There is no further reason to doubt that the Army Bill in its present shape will pass the Lords, with or without the rider, in good time. That question settled, their claim to bonus compensation can hardly be shirked by any further reference to Lord Cranborne's evasive concessions. If the authorities would only realise the virtue of a timely graciousness, the Indian bonus question might be settled to-morrow to the contentment of all concerned. The aggrieved officers have already petitioned the Secretary of State for compensation on the terms conceded by the 4th Clause of the Army Bill to officers of the new Line Regiments; that is, for "the sums they would have received from their juniors had they retired before" a certain date. Let his Grace but hearken betimes to their prayer—grounded as it is on something very like a legal warrant, as well as a formal rule accepted by the Ministers of the Crown—and the old state of chronic irritation at unworthy usage will speedily pass away from the minds of many sufferers who have hitherto pleaded in vain.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 21 Sir G. Balfour gives a detailed reply to the strictures lately passed upon his former letters by a "Field Officer" in the same journal. His opponent having denied his statement as to the number of troops reduced "since 1863-64," Sir George reminds us that he spoke of reductions made since the year 1862-63, which is "a very different thing." He adds that he underrated the money cost of these reductions, in reckoning it on an average of £112. 4s., whereas the reductions since he left India have "fallen chiefly on the cavalry and artillery, the most expensive arms of the service." The cost of the army in 1862-63 would have been

much less than it actually was, but for the successful resistance then made to Sir George's moderate proposals by an officer who has since been driven to make much larger reductions in all arms. With regard to the "incorrect" rates of cost struck by General Balfour "in 1862-63," Sir George says he struck no rates except in 1860; nor did those rates tally with the rates which the Field Officer quotes as his. Sir George then shows that the striking of rates does not depend on "immutability of circumstances," for "every great commercial and manufacturing establishment knows that, when it has once correctly analysed its charges, it is afterwards comparatively easy to make the required additions or subtractions which every changing year brings with it." The "hard and fast rates" which he is accused of fixing for all time were struck by his successor, two years after his own departure. Sir George did not "exceed his own rate" in 1862-63 by about £200,000, for that excess was due to an order of the Indian Government, made after his departure, in retractation of a previous pledge. That General Norman's Estimates for the current year showed a reduction not of £510 but of £37,507 on the actual outlay for 1862-63, was entirely owing to the "incorrect figures" used in General Norman's statement.

SIR GEORGE proceeds to show that when those "hard and fast rates" were fixed by him, the Indian Army was not "known to be unorganised," for the Bengal Army had been reorganised in 1861. As for no allowance being made for officering this army, the fact is that a gradual reduction has since his time been made in the number of officers on duty. The charge of cutting down establishments, emptying arsenals, and keeping up no reserves, is met with a flat denial. Official documents will also prove that the transport of the army was "most carefully provided for," and that measures were taken with the concurrence of Lord Canning's Government and the military chiefs for enabling movable columns to take the field at short notice. In answer to other charges of a like nature, General Balfour appeals to anyone acquainted with his views regarding true economy. Nor did he "astutely withdraw himself from the financial control of the army and its responsibilities" just when he knew that retrenchment had reached its utmost limits, for he left India on urgent medical leave without resigning his appointment, which was soon afterwards abolished by Lord Halifax. Sir George concludes his refutation of the Field Officer's charges by stating that the Home Government has ordered a searching review of the military expenditure on the principles adopted in 1859, with a view to ascertain what savings can be made without loss of efficiency. If the inquiry is fairly carried out in India, we should think that General Balfour will be fully justified by the result in the criticisms which have roused the ire of his military opponents.

A PRETTY little controversy has just begun in the *Times* between Sir Macdonald Stephenson and Mr. W. P. Andrew on the subject of the Euphrates Valley Railway. To some of the objections urged by the former Mr. Andrew makes a satisfactory reply. He shows for instance that there are two good alternative harbours on the Mediterranean coast, Alexandretta and Seleucia; and that Bussorah at the head of the Persian Gulf offers full accommodation for shipping. The alleged absence of local traffic is contradicted on the assurance of old residents, who declare that the country is fertile and highly cultivable, and who believe in the certainty of a net return of 5 per cent. on a capital of 8½ millions, more than double the sum needed for a narrow guage line. As for the proposed railway being "an isolated fragment devoid of strategical or political value," Mr. Andrew points out that "the very essence of the national value to Great Britain of a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf lies in the fact that, having both its termini in the open sea, it would be completely under the control of this country. Such an advantage would be altogether wanting in the case of a railway carried from the Black Sea through the wild districts of Central Asia, whatever convenience such a railway might prove to Russia. The objection that a railway extended from Mesopotamia to Kurrachee would pass through regions thinly peopled by nomad tribes, would "apply with tenfold force" to a railway carried through Persia and Afghanistan. Some other of Sir M. Stephenson's arguments Mr. Andrew fails to meet, perhaps because he deemed them little worthy of notice. Nevertheless we should like to hear what he can say as to the comparative lengths of the Canal and Euphrates routes and the practical advantages of a longer line which has no breaks over a shorter line with nearly half-a-dozen. We should also be glad to know how far the Euphrates Valley Line would surpass the Suez Canal route in respect of average climate.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Moss, 6th regt., head of the gymnasium department in India, at Lucknow, June —. Mr. H. Hodge, inspector at the Gorale Bridge Works, drowned on June 22.

BOMBAY.—Surg. J. Lalor, medical storekeeper and professor of materia medica, Grant Medical College, at Bombay, June 17. Major Darrah, R.E., commanding Bombay Sappers and Miners, at Kirkee, June 21. Capt. W. F. Grey, R.A., at Bolarum, June 19. Lieut. E. Morgan, late Bombay Artillery, at Poonah, June 16. (The deceased arrived in India as a private soldier in the year 1831, and served twenty-nine years in the Bombay Artillery, finally winning his lieutenancy by his good services.)

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, July 18.—From BOMBAY.—Archdeacon Leighye, Capt. Deubery, Mr. Aikman, Mr. Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Vix, Mr. Bushby, Mr. Darrah, Mr. Owen, Mr. Forward, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Kranshaw, Surg. Hooper. From MADRAS.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Wigram, Major Hankin. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Man. From SHANGHAI.—Baron Van Rehfies, Madam Comillott, Mr. Wright. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Ragonby. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Magnus, Capt. Walcott, Mr. Shakow.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Australia, July 29.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Windle, Mrs. Briscoe and infant, Lieut. J. W. Bernard, Mr. C. E. Pinn, Mr. R. D. Anderson. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Fostey, Mr. G. R. Walker and two infants, Asst. surg. Rejan, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and child, Mrs. A. Walker and child. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. W. Abbott. From GALLE.—Mr. Dobree.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 25, 1871.

INDIAN SURVEYS—II.

BEFORE Sir George Everest's withdrawal from the charge of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in 1843, much progress had meanwhile been made with the topographical surveys of India, under Colin Mackenzie, "one of the most indefatigable surveyors and persevering collectors of information that ever served this country." Mr. Markham's praises are borne out by his record of Mackenzie's labours from 1799, the year when he undertook the topographical survey of Mysore. In a few years his staff had measured 40,000 square miles of country, besides furnishing the India House with a large collection of maps and papers which have since somehow disappeared. As Surveyor-General, first of Madras, afterwards of India, Colonel Mackenzie enhanced the value of his special researches by his successful pursuit of archæological studies. To the discoverer of the Jain religion and the explorer of the great Buddhist "Tope" at Amravati "our knowledge of the literature and early history of Southern India is almost entirely due." Under such able subalterns as Garling, Conner, Ward, Turnbull, Keyes, Mountford, the whole of India south of the Kistnah, barring the unhealthy tract of hill-jungle near the Travancore frontier, was carefully measured on the base of Lambton's survey between 1810 and 1824. Meanwhile in Upper India Colonels Colebrooke, Garstin, and Crawford, had successively pushed forward the surveys begun in 1795 by Lieutenant Wood, and continued some years later by Captain Webb. Crawford was the first to impart anything like a correct idea of the enormous height of the Upper Himalayas, to the disgust of a Quarterly Reviewer who obstinately refused to believe that they could be nearly as high as the Andes. That question however has since been laid to rest beyond even the refuting powers of Quarterly Reviewers, by the decisive measurements of Sir Andrew Waugh.

Among other names of note at this period come those of Dr. Buchanan, who made a statistical survey of Bengal, of Hodgson and Herbert, who explored the hill-tracts between the Ganges and the Sutlej, of Franklin, the surveyor of Bundelkund, Johnson who measured much of Central India, the brothers Morrison who explored the Sunderbunds, and Monier Williams who went over Guzerat, Kutch, and Kattiwar. Colonel Blacker's career as Surveyor-General was cut short by a fatal fever in 1827. Three years later his place was filled by Everest, who was also conducting the great Trigonometrical Survey. In 1823 began the Revenue Surveys of the North-Western Provinces, in which perfect accuracy was often of necessity sacri-

ficed to speed of execution. Under Colonel Blacker the Upper Brahmapootra was first explored in 1825 by Bedford, Wilcox, and Boulton. Munnipore and part of Cachar were examined by Captain Pemberton before 1830, and in the next few years Dr. Richardson and Captain Macleod made their difficult way from Maulmain to Ava and Kiang-Hung. Meanwhile the revision and extension of former surveys was steadily progressing all over Southern and Western India, under officers like Garling, Young, Macpherson, Grafton, Boyd, and Jervis.

Colonel Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, took up with renewed energy the varied work bequeathed to him by Sir G. Everest. The Karara Series, passing through Rewah eastward to the Oudh Terai, interrupted by the illness of Jones and Scully, was completed in 1845 by Armstrong and Du Vernet, the latter of whom subsequently extended his surveys over a large part of Oudh. The deadly jungle-fever having slain Mr. Jones, his work upon the Gora Series was completed by Mr. Garforth. To fight indeed, whether with disease or human enemies, is the lot of many an Indian surveyor, who devotes his best energies to scientific work, "in the midst of as deadly peril as is met with on the field of battle, and with little or no prospect of reaping the reward that he deserves." Of the hazards thus incurred, the North-Eastern Himalaya Series is declared by Mr. Markham to have been "the most desperate," the average slaughter therein being "greater than in many famous battles." Begun in 1845, and completed in 1850, it was carried over 1,690 miles, from the Dehra Doon base to that of Sonakhoda in Purneah, through long tracts of deadly marsh and jungle lying at the foot of the Nepalese hills. The brunt of this dangerous work was borne by Mr. Logan, who died not long afterwards from diseases contracted in the performance of it. In one season forty of the natives employed on this survey died of jungle fever, and in another the whole of the surveying party was rendered helpless by the same scourge. Of the five officers who took charge of this Series, two retired and two were killed by the pestilential climate of the Terai. A like fate overtook several of the officers employed on the South Peninsula Series.

The conquest of Sindh and the Punjab opened out a new field of exploration for Colonel Waugh. From the Sironj and Dehra Dhoon bases his parties worked westwards to Kurrachee and Peshawar, over the rugged Aravalli Range, across the great deserts of Southern Sindh and amidst the lofty mountains of Kashmere. Renny-Tailyour and Strange successively conducted the survey of the great desert of Thurr, where 200 men had to be fed for several months on imported supplies, and the very stones for building the look-out towers had to be brought into the sandy solitudes from a distance of many miles. The work on the Indus Series over a length of 700 miles, interrupted by the Mutiny, was completed in 1860 under Major Walker. In conducting the Kashmere survey, Major Montgomerie had to set up his stations at fifteen, seventeen, and twenty thousand feet above the sea, amidst frequent snow-storms and dense fogs in which no work could be done. Still harder were the trials encountered by Captain Strange and his subalterns during their extended surveys of the Eastern coast from 1855 to 1860. They had to contend with "an inaccessible country, unhealthy climate, unfavourable state of the atmosphere, and an inefficient native staff." Jungle-fever crippled the whole party and six of their number died of cholera.

After seventeen years' conspicuous service General Sir Andrew Waugh retired in 1861, bearing with him the well-earned thanks of the Indian Government and the best wishes—to be followed erelong by the handsome farewell-gift—of "a splendid staff of surveyors who had been trained under his auspices." With so much zeal and skill had he pushed forward the great work entrusted to him, that his successor, Colonel Walker, could foretel its completion within a given number of years. Nor were his services ill appreciated by the leading men of science in this country. Year after year saw his labours commemorated in the annual addresses of presidents to the Royal Geographical Society, whose gold medal was specially awarded him in 1856.

Meanwhile, the Revenue and Topographical Surveys filled up the outlines of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, as carried forward under Sir A Waugh. The Jullundur Doab, Arracan, the Sunderbunds, and Nagpore were severally mapped out by Blagrave, Gastrell, O'Donel, and Van Renen; Hyderabad by Mulheran; Ganjam and the Cuttack Mehals by Saxton and Depree. Meadows Taylor did good work in the Berars until the Mutiny, and Robinson completed a thorough survey of the highlands in the Sind Sagur Doab. Kashmere was entrusted to Montgomerie, and Walker explored single-handed the Trans-Indus region from Peshawur to Dera Ismael Khan. Captain Priestley, the 74th Highlanders, superintended the Madras Revenue Survey. Hessey defined the boundaries of the coffee estates in Wynaad, and the Nilgherry and Khoondah Hills were explored by Colonel Ouchterlony. Waugh's late deputy, Colonel Thuillier, succeeded him in the post of Surveyor-General, while Colonel Walker continued the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Under the latter's able superintendence much ground, old or new, was explored by Keelan, Shelverton, Herschel, Basevi, Branfill, and Campbell. In 1864-5 Lieutenant Thuillier's party had a hard fight with sickness in the swamps and jungles of Eastern Bengal. Ryall's survey from Calcutta to Port Canning was checked by a plague of another kind, in the shape of lawsuits got up by men through whose gardens the line had to be taken. Good progress was made with the Eastern Frontier Series through some very difficult country. The whole of Lieutenant Trotter's party were struck down with fever near the "dense and deadly jungles of North Canara." Little less trying were the labours of Keelan in the Coast Series and of Shelverton in the Central Provinces. By the end of 1864 all Kashmere had been thoroughly surveyed, over an area of 70,000 square miles, under Captain Montgomerie, and the next year Mr. Johnson carried his instruments as far as Ilchi, the capital of Khotan. Erelong Montgomerie's bold "Pundits" were quietly taking observations on the tablelands of Thibet and Yarkand, under a disguise which Chinese jealousy failed to pierce. It was a happy thought to turn a Buddhist "praying-wheel" into a receptacle for scientific memoranda. To Montgomerie the Geographical Society awarded a gold medal, and to the Pundit who reached Lassa a gold watch.

In order to complete and rectify the results of the trigonometrical surveys in the measurement of heights and distances, separate parties have been employed in taking levels throughout the Peninsula, with special reference to the course of railways and canals. Other parties have lately been making good progress with astronomical surveys and observations, and a series of careful experiments with the pendulum has shown that the density of the earth's crust under and near the Himalayas is less than that of the strata underlying the plains to the south. In 1868 astronomical parties under Tennant and Branfill at Guntoor, with Herschel, Campbell, Haig, at Beejapore, made important discoveries in connection with the great solar eclipse of that year. It may now be said that the great work begun by Lambton has been carried almost to its concluding stage. "When the remainder of the Beder Series, that from the west coast to Bangalore, the continuation of the Jubbulpoor Series to the southward, and some revisions of old work are finished, there will be nothing more left to do in India Proper," and not much more in British Burmah. To Colonel Walker in all human likelihood is reserved the honour of bringing to a happy end the labours in which he has emulated his predecessors. Mr. Markham pays a just tribute to the "very noble band" of surveyors who have been trained to work under Lambton, Everest, Waugh, and Walker. "These men must combine the knowledge and habits of thought of a Cambridge Wrangler with the energy, resource, and presence of mind of an explorer or a backwoodsman, and they must add to this the gallantry and devotion which inspire the leader of a forlorn hope." In another issue we hope to glance over the record of late achievements in other fields of scientific research, to which Mr. Markham has devoted the remainder of his interesting memoir. For

the present we must take leave of him in his own words, which slightly altered would apply in a certain measure to the volume that contains them. "The story of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, when fitly told, will form one of the proudest pages in the history of English domination in the East."

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.

The *Delhi Gazette* thinks that whatever may be the result of the motion in the House of Commons in the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk, the general effect of the debate cannot but be most beneficial to India. We set aside altogether the question of the innocence or the guilt of the Nawab, in other words, his complicity or non-complicity with the alleged crime. We say alleged crime, for our readers must understand that there are two successive assumptions in the case, one dependent on the other. First it is presumed that there was a crime, that is, that the lives of the Lawa people which were lost were not sacrificed in an affray but to a pre-arranged plot. And secondly, if it be assumed or concluded that these lives were not lost in an affray but were sacrificed wantonly, then comes the question was the Nawab a party to the crime? We say we set aside altogether this particular question, whether there was such a crime committed and whether the Nawab was privy to it or not, in considering the bearing of the case upon India generally. That is not the issue. What is at issue now before Parliament is the great and important principle, whether the system is to be allowed to go on of treating Native Chiefs as if they were outlaws; whether they are to be considered amenable to English law and yet denied the rights accorded to every other class under the British constitution, of a fair and open trial before being sentenced or before having their personal rights invaded. That is the question at issue, and it is a very important one. The fact that so much interest was taken in the case, and that in an evening sitting on a Friday, after a morning sitting of five hours' duration, so many members should have taken the trouble to come down to the House to take part in a discussion on the grievances of a dethroned Indian Prince, shows either that India must be gaining ground in public attention at home, or that great activity must have been used to work up so much interest in a question of the kind. The fact that two members on opposite sides of the House, Mr. R. Fowler, a conservative, and Mr. Morrison, a liberal and a staunch supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Government should have proposed and seconded the motion for inquiry, shows that attention to the case has been given in quarters where we should have least expected it. When London bankers and country gentlemen turn their attention to complaints of injustice by the Indian Government towards Indian Nawabs we may be quite sure there is ground for inquiry. If the matter had been made a mere party question we should not have been surprised, for the opposition might have been glad to take up any stone, even an Indian grievance, to throw at the Government. But the fact of the Nawab's case being supported by men on both sides, and of all shades of political opinion, shows that these gentlemen are supporting it from conviction, and from an honest belief that the man has not had justice done to him. It is to be observed that all who spoke took up the same ground. Whether the Nawab was innocent or not was not the question; the question was has he been fairly treated. Even Sir E. Colebrooke, who spoke from the Government side of the question, made out but a poor case; indeed, this gentleman's argument, though intended to answer Mr. Fowler and Sir Charles Wingfield, in reality supported their view of the case. The solution of the question is, as we have said, fraught with important consequences. If the application be successful, or the case be referred, as suggested by Sir C. Wingfield, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it will be a precedent for future cases of a similar nature; and in effect the very reform, the necessity of which Mr. Prichard has been so active in pointing out, will have been effected. The present unsatisfactory system of secret tribunals in so-called political cases, will be superseded by the healthy and constitutional practice of referring such matters to be determined by unbiased judges in open Court. And even if the motion be lost, and the efforts to obtain justice for the Nawab (by justice we mean a fair trial, not re-instatement without trial) prove abortive, the good will have been gained, that, public attention having been drawn to the matter, similar treatment to that accorded to the ex-Nawab of Tonk is not likely to be dealt out in the future to any other native chief.

THE INDIAN CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The *Indian Daily News* looks to see nothing but good come of the experiment, as far as the efficiency of the army is concerned. A word for the point selected. To our thinking it is the best in Upper India. It is centrally placed, and has railway communication with all parts of Northern India. If necessary, regiments could be made to pass through a course of camp instruction, without entailing on the state the expenses of long and weary marches, and without reducing our garrisons to too great an extent. The great mass of the Bengal Army is stationed in the country between Allahabad and Peshawur. The Punjab, as a matter of course, absorbs a greater force than the North-Western Provinces, whilst Oudh has quite a respectable garrison to itself. Such being the distribution of the army, a better site for a camp of instruction than Toglukhahad could scarcely have been selected, more especially when it is desirable that such a camp should be at some distance from great cantonments, like Meerut and Umballa. Of late years opportunities for massing troops have only been afforded by Durbars, when instead of the regular business of war, the troops—a brigade or two at the outside—have been frittered away in escort and ceremonial duties, and exhibited at formal field days. Three weak divisions ought to make a total of 20,000 men; a uniform strength of 10,000 to a division, made up of two brigades of 5,000 men each, would be better, however, since an army of three divisions of that strength could be worked with the staff required for the smaller number. If any army be abnormally strong, we trust it will be the cavalry, which has had few opportunities indeed of working together in bodies, or of learning the duties which now devolve on horsemen in actual war. The formation of such a camp will, we trust, be taken advantage of to ascertain the practical working under certain conditions of the present organisation of the native army. It will be interesting to discover how far in the operations of the field the native officer has taken the place of his European comrade, and how far a minimum number of English leaders interferes with the stability and efficiency of the native battalion. Further, the camp of instruction would be the best place for ascertaining the result of the experiment of arming certain native regiments with the Snider. The money spent in the camp will thus be well spent, and will not be grudged by the Indian tax-payer. The camp will be an object of general interest in the cold weather, not only because of the gathering together of a larger force than India has seen under one baton since the Mutiny, but because it may lead to an attempt to solve many questions connected with the army, conspicuous hitherto for their capacity for being shelved. Of the political influence of such a display of force we need not speak, though doubtless the consideration of its use as a political engine has had a great deal to do with the favour the camp has found in the eyes of the Government of India.

HYDERABAD RAILWAY.—We learn that great efforts are being made to open the Hyderabad railway to the Cogna river in eighteen months' time. The broad gauge has been adopted. The junction with the G. I. P. line will take place at twelve miles from Goolburga. It is expected that the line will be opened in 1874. The want of post-offices is severely felt by the railway staff, as according to present arrangements it takes twelve days to send a letter sixty miles. The postal arrangements in Hyderabad are under the Madras Postmaster General.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AN INDIAN WINE DISCOVERED.—We have been favoured with specimens of a new wine, produced from a common and well-known fruit of this country, the latent virtues of which have heretofore, it would seem, been unsuspected, at least by Europeans. The fruit we refer to is the dark, astringent, and sub-acid *jamun*, the *Syzygium Jambutanum* of the botanist, which, under the enterprising care of an Italian gentleman residing in Patna, a Mr. J. J. Varnier, has been made to yield an indigenous wine, named by the manufacturer *Kenoinos*. It would appear that some years ago Mr. Varnier was struck with the resemblance which the berry of the jamun-tree bore to a kind of astringent grape which grows near Milazzo and Mascali in Sicily, and which yields a generous, full-bodied, and, to Italians at least, a palatable wine. On analysing the jamun-fruit he found its approach to the grape in question greater than he had at first thought, and though to a certain degree deficient in vinous basis, yet capable of yielding good and palatable wine. On his return from a visit to Sicily Mr. Varnier tried experiments, and finally succeeded in inventing a process of producing wine out of the jamun. Encouraged by the result, he secured, in 1868, the aid of a skilled wine manufacturer from Sicily, and thereby had the satisfaction of turning out some wine, with what he calls, and we endorse the statement, "perfect success." Not only were the defects of the wine corrected, but its keeping qualities in this hot country are said to have been ensured beyond doubt. Age, it is reasonably expected, will refine and improve it more and more. Dr. Collins, of the Government opium factory at Patna, is of opinion that it will prove a wholesome and palatable beverage, and Dr. Cameron, of Monghyr, describes it as "pleasant to drink," and as "a very light wine, of a light red colour, of a sweet taste, bearing a great resemblance to claret cup." We have seen two varieties of the wine, and fancy that Dr. Cameron's description refers to she one which is called the *Citronelle*. The other one, which is named simply *Kenoinos*, would appear to be the one described by Dr. Cameron as "a stronger wine, not so sweet nor so pleasant to drink," but containing a large quantity of astringent matter, which would "doubtless prove useful for patients suffering from dysentery and diarrhœa." We congratulate Mr. Varnier on his success, and hope his *Kenoinos* and *Kenoinos Citronelle* will prove as profitable to him as they are pleasant to others.—*Indian Daily News*, June 17.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

LUCKNOW, *June* 12.—A congratulatory letter has this day been sent from Lord Mayo to Sir Mohsun-ood-dowlah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., expressing the sincere pleasure his Excellency the Viceroy feels on account of his Highness having been at length suitably rewarded for the invaluable services which he rendered to Sir Henry Lawrence during the memorable siege of the Baillie Guard at Lucknow in 1857. His Excellency concludes by wishing his Highness long life and prosperity, and the attainment of every happiness which his loyalty and distinguished titles can confer upon him. It would thus appear that the Baillie Guard is not yet entirely forgotten by Government. It would not be out of place to remark that many who performed good service during the siege still remain unrewarded, and some in a starving condition are now living in this station. It is really too bad that Government does not and will not recognise their claims. Lady Couper is expected at Bombay by the next mail, and will join Sir George by the end of this month. The weather is still excessively hot, although we had a thunder-storm, which lasted the whole of last night, and a good shower of rain.

DEHRA DOON, *June* 13.—The corps of Sappers and Miners arrived here on the 10th. Owing to orders received, it is likely to be detained a short time previous to moving on towards Kalsi. The regiment is at present located in the lines formerly occupied by the Body Guard, which are conveniently situated on the road to Rajpore. The early extraordinarily damp weather experienced this year is already beginning to show its results in the Sanitaria above, and a few of those who had determined to enjoy a pleasant season in the hills have been driven away from them by the injurious effects on their health arising from a continued exposure to the cloud-laden atmosphere, and some have taken up their abode *pro tem.* in this more congenial valley. It would appear that epidemics have not been completely banished from Mussoorie, from whence they are occasionally transferred to the Doon, and consequently there have been a few cases of measles in Dehra, but happily no fatal ones.

NUSSEERABAD, *June*.—There is not much news stirring here just at present. I may, however, record the case of a *felo de se*. An unfortunate private soldier of the European Infantry (H.M.'s 8th of King's) some little while back committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a loaded military rifle; the horrible deed was, I believe, committed in the regimental hospital, of which the deceased had long been an inmate, and the incentive to it has been attributed to the extreme wretchedness of his existence; the family of the unfortunate suicide (for he was a married man) are in England. Mr. Leslie Saunders, late officiating deputy commissioner, Hoshyarpore, and recently appointed Commissioner of Ajmere, took over charge of his duties about a fortnight ago. He made, I believe, a tour through the division, coming in here on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, and is at present at Ajmere, organising his office establishment. His advent proved rather an unpropitious one for another Government establishment; I allude to the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana, which about the middle of April last had to vacate the premises of the Residency at Ajmere, which had held both it and its staff of clerks and accountants for the past year, to make room for those expected. This has caused some unpleasant altercations, particulars of which will not interest the public.

NYNEE TAL, *June* 13.—The volunteer movement has at length, after tottering from lukewarmness and the effects of a spirit of antagonism which manifested itself this season, occasioned it is said by the "too many cooks" tendency, found its legs, but not until Sir W. Muir, who is a zealous upholder of the "self-defence" system, interested himself in the matter and made it known that he wished to see the corps established on a firm and sound basis. Two meetings have therefore been called to revive or sign the death warrant of the corps, but happily for the future of Nynee Tal the *vox populi* is for revival, or rather organisation, as that which has had no being cannot be resuscitated. Government it, appears, intimated that it could not give its support to the project unless the numbers of members enrolled warranted it, and that the mininum number should not be less than sixty. As, however, not half this number had come forward, Captain Matthews called the aforesaid meetings and earnestly requested residents and visitors of the station to attend. The first meeting was very meagrely attended, and matters did not promise to favour the formation of the corps, but an energetic member of the mercantile community set to work in his wonted business-like way, and to his exertions, combined with the co-operative measures of our popular assistant commissioner, the formation of a Nynee Tal volunteer corps or company is in a great measure due. The infusoria or animalcula discovered by Dr. Lewis as the cause of the discoloration of the lake water last year have reappeared in patches all over the lake, rendering the water a very dark brown or chocolate colour where they abound. Strange to say that the water where it is free from the presence of these animalcula has never been known to have been so clear, and the hiding-places of rocks down immense depth along the edge of the lake can be espied through the crystalline fluid, thus proving the correctness of Dr. Lewis's remarks regarding the purity of the water inhabited by such infusoria. Malarious fever is said to be prevalent at the foot of the hills, and a gentleman who visited Kaladoongee lately brought it up with him. Travellers should therefore be careful not to stay longer than they can help at either Ranee-bagh or Kaladoongee dak bungalows. A native has been murdered between this and Almorah; the Commissioner has offered a reward of Rs. 100 for any information that may lead to the apprehension of the murderer.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY DINNER.—On the 18th June upwards of twenty officers of Royal Engineers dined together at the United Service Club, Simla. The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., R.E., presided.

MINES IN MARWAR.—A native paper mentions the discovery of a silver and lead mine in the mountains of the Marwar State. The ore is said to be of good quality, and the mine promises to yield a large profit.

THE LATE RAID ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The Chief of Agror offered to the Government of India to punish the Akarzaies who lately made a raid upon British villages, if the Government supplied him with necessary powder and shot. Government accepted the generous offer, on condition that he paid for the ammunition. The old chief broke off negotiations.

NEW MILITARY AND ORPHAN FUNDS.—The *Englishman* understands that a scheme for creating new military and orphan funds for staff corps officers has reached this country for report. The India-office has, it appears, discovered that some such funds are necessary in order to provide against the improvidence of officers, which would, without some such provision, cause a tax upon the Government. We are told that the draft scheme has been apparently drawn up by General Hannyngton; that it will probably be necessary to modify it considerably; and that its terms differ in some respects from those of existing funds, being especially harder in their treatment of bachelor subscribers.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Indian Daily News* informs us that a circular has been sent round to all civil officers, to the effect that as disbursements by them on public works without the knowledge of the Public Works Department, and without funds having been previously provided, tend to financial embarrassment and prevent the restriction of outlay within the grants assigned for the purpose, the Government of India, Financial Department, "desires that, in future, no expenditure whatever on public works shall, under any circumstances, be incurred by civil officers, excepting under the strictest observance of the rules laid down on this subject." Officers incurring any expenditure in disobedience to these orders are to be held personally responsible for such expenditure.

MARY WINCHESTER.—We regret to have to record that the negotiations made from the Chittagong side for the release of Mary Winchester have been unsuccessful. The *Englishman* informs us that the messengers have returned with the money offered as ransom, and report that the chief of the village in which the child is kept, as soon as they agreed to his first terms, stood out for more, and altogether declined to give her up. Action is now being taken from the Cachar side for her release, and until the result is known no more messengers will be despatched from the Chittagong side, as the chief appears to be playing off the negotiations from the north side against those from the south, and *vice versa*. In the meantime the little girl appears to be well treated.

KULINISM IN BENGAL.—A Tanna contemporary mentions some news from the east quite strange to us of the west. A Bengalee Brahmin having as many as four unmarried relatives on hand, viz., his two sisters, one aged about 42 and the other 32 years, and two nieces, one aged 18 and the other 16 years, gave them all in marriage, against their remonstrances, to a Kulin Brahmin boy of about 15 years of age!! Are Brahmin women really allowed to remain unmarried up to the age of 42, and so forth? And again, how are these four close relatives married to one individual at one and the same time? We hope some Bengal contemporary will take the necessary trouble to enlighten us as regards the laws of Kulin and other marriages of Bengal Brahmins.—*Indu Prakash*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial has been ordered to try Colonel Shakespear Lowe, of the Commissariat Department, on charges connected with the recent embezzlements in the department at Peshawur. Our readers will remember that last year the Gomastah Heeree Lall and two others were convicted of fraud and embezzlement; as these took place during Colonel Lowe's term of office, that officer was ordered out from home to appear before a Court of Inquiry. This Court met at Peshawur in March last, and consisted of General Crawford Chamberlane, Colonel Thelwall and Major Davidson; the result of this enquiry is the Court-Martial now ordered. We have not yet heard what are the charges brought against Colonel Lowe, but it is reported that the trial will cause considerable excitement in military circles, amongst whom Colonel Lowe was much respected.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ULWAR.—The detachment of the 1st Bengal N.I., which left Agra some ten days ago for the Ulwar State, has been recalled, the anticipated disturbance having blown over.

HINDOO FANATICISM.—Fanatical Hindoos, who hate the slaughter of oxen, have made a raid on the butchers at Umritsur, murdering them wholesale while they slept. Also at Wazir Bholan a like tragedy was enacted. Of course enquiries are being made.

A CHAPLAIN REFUSING TO PERFORM THE BURIAL SERVICE ON A SUNDAY.—A woman died on a Saturday evening at Mooltan; her disease was of such a nature as to render it inadvisable to keep her remains over till Monday morning. The Mooltan Chaplain refused to perform the funeral service, on the ground that it was his practise never to bury any one on a Sunday. If a soldier was buried on Sunday an officer was obliged to read the service over his comrade's body. He recommended the mourners to "get a friend" to read the service, if they could not wait till Monday. The bereaved family applied in their distress to the Deputy Commissioner, who at once most kindly and considerately showed them every attention, and read the service appointed by the Church over the grave. In the name of common justice, is this duty one of those for which this minister draws his pay? We all know what his moral and social duties are, but what are those he is paid for? What, again, are his objections to the holy ceremonial he refuses to perform on the holiest of days? If it be a sin to perform it, how does he justify his advice to the mourners to get a friend to perform the sin?—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE NABHA CHIEFSHIP.—The successor to the throne of Nabha is Sirdar Heera Singh Badrookhawalla, son of Sirdar Sookha Singh. His election is in accordance with the sunnud granted to the state in 1860 and her Majesty's proclamation in 1862, during the time of Rajah Bharpur Singh, who, like Bhugwan Singh, died without issue. By the untimely death of these two chiefs the elder branch of the great Phulkians family becomes extinct. The new Chief is described by the natives as a man clever, shrewd, and careful, and in every way fit for the position he is to occupy. The electors then made report to the Government of India. On account of this election, the Nabha state must pay a fine equal to one-third of its annual revenue. A similar fine was levied, according to the sunnud, on the late Rajah's accession to the throne, as he was elected in a similar manner. The original sunnud of 1860 was granted to the state chiefly in consequence of the gallant services of the Nabha chief and his men during the mutiny. Loodiana was defended by about one thousand men under the Rajah Bharpur Singh for six months, and he likewise furnished an escort to an important siege train from Phillour to Delhi. At Phillour one hundred and fifty Nabha troops, under the Deputy Commissioner, destroyed the bridge, and opposed the passage of the Jullunder mutineers, killing a great number of them. At Delhi three hundred men from the same state served throughout the siege, and besides these and many other good services at this important and critical time the state of Nabha advanced to our Government a loan of 2½ lakhs of rupees. For these services, besides personal honours to the Rajah, the Government conferred upon the ruler the power of life and death, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference of the British Government in the domestic affairs of the family and the internal arrangements of the state.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 17. Str. Busheer, McKirdy, Moulmein; Arizone, Llewellyn, Aden; City of Mobile, Purdy, Liverpool; Rozelle, Meldrum, Liverpool; England, Thomas, Aden; Stag, Ellis, Masulipatam.—18. Bengal, Code, Melbourne; Cromwell, Rohlsen, Boston; Carnarvon Castle, Pole, London; Gienhaven, Evan, Aden.—19. Str. Petersburg, Black, Bombay; Walter Baine, Murray, Liverpool; Ellenborough, Johnson, Liverpool.—20. Lord of the Isles, Grraigee, Liverpool; str. Leith, Barnetson, Bombay; East, Callender, Bombay; Soukar, Adams, Melbourne; City of Bombay, Adair, Cardiff; Eurydice, Bennett, London; Bacchus, Germain, Liverpool.—21. Asia, Nelson, Bombay.—23. Str. Punjaub, Starratt, Moulmein; Lord Canning, Bentley, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June 18. Strs. China and Excelsior; Jeanie Douglas.—19. Str. Deccan; Harkaway. 21. Strs. Moulmein and Scotia.—22. Robinson Crusoe, British Sceptre.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. T. Templeton, Mr. J. Whitmore.
Per str. Scotia.—For RANGOON.—Capt. Litchfield, Mr. A. MacBean.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 24, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 98 10 to 98 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 14 to 99 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	98 14 to 99 2
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	113 8 to 113 10
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 8 to 105 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 100exd.
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	305 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to 85
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— Fr.	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	45 to 47
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	251 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	60 to 61
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	105 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	140 to 142½xd.
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	310 to 320
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	99 to 101 trs.
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70wd.
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 365
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	85 to 86
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	19 to 20slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 15 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 3 7 6 ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 12 6 to 3 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 24.—Our market has continued to improve since last mail; no more failures have occurred among our bazar dealers, and confidence has been in a great measure restored. Values of goods, in sympathy with the upward movement in the home markets, have moved steadily upwards, and importers are very firm, many refusing to sell at the advance which has already been established. The confidence of holders, however, has so far only been partially shared by the dealers, the latter having only partially come forward; but, should no adverse telegrams reach us, more activity is expected to prevail, as stocks in second hands are mostly light. For Grey Shirtings the demand has again been fairly active, especially for 7 and 8½ lbs. 39-inch, and prices are firmer. The wide widths have further advanced under a continuance of the demand for Madras. Grey Twist: A steady business has been done in 40's during the week at firmer rates, and the higher numbers are also more inquired for, prices having an upward tendency. Coloured Twist continues quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 24.—Saltpetre: The market has been very firm during the week, and, owing to the small supply of the best description, prices have slightly risen, and we now quote Calcutta refined, 2½ per cent. refraction, at Rs. 7-2 to 7-3, and 5 per cent. Calcutta-washed at Rs. 7 to 7-1. The unsold stock of all descriptions is about 750 tons. Linseed: There has been a steady demand for both Europe and America, and prices have remained firm, an advance having been established in some few instances for both boild and small. Rapeseed: Prices have somewhat hardened, and we quote yellow, 4 per cent. admixture, at from Rs. 5 to 5-1; yellow mixed, Rs. 4-10 to 4-11; brown, Rs. 4-2 to 4-6; and Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4 to 4-1. Raw Silk: The market has been more active, owing partly to the news from France and partly to reports of damage to the early crop in the Southern districts. The total sales have been nearly 200 bales, the prices ranging from Rs. 21-8 for filatures to Rs. 15 and 16 for the best native.

Madras.

TIGER SLAYING.—We learn that Colonel Christie last week was the death of another tiger on the Neilgherries. The animal had the bad taste to snap up one of the colonel's dogs, and then to spring out of a sholah, sixteen feet from where its bereaved master stood. The gallant sportsman revenged the dog's death instanter, and thus added one more to his many trophies.—*Madras Mail.*

THE ABSENT HARBOUR ENGINEER.—The *Madras Mail* learns that, before leaving for England Mr. Robertson, the harbour engineer, arranged to return in October to see this coast under the influence of the monsoon. His tour in the Madras Presidency included inspections of the following places:—Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Backwater from Chowghaut to Trevandrum, Tuticorin, Paumben, Porto Novo, Negapatam, Coringa, and Coconada. Mr. Robertson is instructed to report to the Government of India direct, and it was with the permission of that Government, obtained, while in Madras by telegram, that he went home to write out his reports. "It seems absurd enough," the Madras paper says, "that we should have a Government in Madras, and that such a matter as this should have to be managed at Calcutta."

TRADE IN BURMAH.—Intelligence has been received from British Burmah that the complaints regarding trade monopolies in Upper Burmah have been brought to an end, and that the state of affairs at the Court of Mandalay is entirely satisfactory. The only object of the King of Ava in carrying on a trade with the Shans was to develop the trade with the Shan states, through which, he thinks, indeed, that a better route towards China than that *via* Bhamo and Momein can be established; and as a proof that profit is not the King's object, he is selling goods to the Shans at prices which are lower than the market rates. Regarding the King's trade with China the accounts are not so favourable; in fact, his Majesty's scheme seems to have collapsed. The steamer *Mandalay*, which left for Bahmo on the 13th May, was to take 100,000 viss of salt, 30,000 viss of which belonged to the King, but so long as the Panthays hold Momein it is not anticipated that any Royal goods will be sent to that town.

CINCHONA BARK FROM BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government have requested the local authorities to authorise Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, to make an analysis of some specimens of Cinchona bark forwarded to him direct by the Superintendent of Mahableshwar on the 6th May. Mr. Broughton has accordingly been ordered to carry out the wishes of the Bombay Government.—*Madras Mail.*

TINNIVELLY PEARL FISHERY.—Captain Richardson lately made an inspection of the pearl banks off Tuticorin, and it has been found that the oysters have not improved to any appreciable extent. It appears that in some places the divers brought up one oyster at a time, and it is believed that there is a combination among them. At the Pimiacoil banks the behaviour of the divers was such as to arouse suspicion, and the oysters so plentifully found on the previous inspection seemed to have left the place. On the bearing of the Trichendur bank not one well-grown oyster was found, and it is suspected that secret orders have been given by some of the dealers to frustrate the work. Captain Richardson also inspected the Manapud banks, but with no appreciable results. The divers brought up some oysters attached to the Pena shell, which were very much covered over with barnacles. These shells have been forwarded to the Government through the Board of Revenue. The Madura coast was next surveyed, and it was found that oysters were not so numerous as last year, and though the divers brought up a good many large-sized oysters, the fish was gone. From the Vypar banks a few oysters were obtained, but they were not much approved of. Captain Richardson has given over charge to Mr. Phipps, the permanent officer. The Collector of Tinnivelly intends making an inspection of the banks in due course, and it appears that the services of European divers will be engaged in place of the natives, who have proved so very distrustful. Mr. Phipps has been requested by the Government to devote as much time as he could to the careful and repeated examination of all the banks, and is to have the steamer *Margaret Northcote* at his disposal.—*Madras Standard.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 17. Dollerah, ——, London.—19. Str. Suttara, ——, Bombay.—20. Waterloo, ——, Mauritius; Wolverein, ——, Colombo.—23. Str. Deccan, ——, Calcutta; str. Excelsior, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Laudale. For MADRAS.—Mr. A. P. Standley, Mrs. Kinnerly. From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. L. E. Griffiths. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Shearin. For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. G. Man. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Conductor Busher, Mrs. Clifford and infant, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. M. Edwards, Mr. Kline, Mrs. Peters and infant, Capt. Byron and infant.

Per str. Excelsior.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Messrs. Wright, King, C. B. King, Miss King, and Mr. J. E. Marshall.

DEPARTURES.

June 17. Victoria Bridge. ——, Calcutta.—23. Str. Deccan, ——, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Alex. Walker and child, Mrs. Fortey, Mrs. Fisher and two children, Mrs. G. R. Walker and two children, Staff asst. surg. M. J. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and three children, Capt. H. A. Gower, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and child. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. L. Morriss, Mr. J. J. Minchin, Mr. H. Wigram, Major Hankin, Mr. D. Rose, and Master Morgan. For SUEZ.—Col. D. Hamilton.

Commercial.

Madras, June 24, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1 11⅜ to 1 11½
Credit to 6 months ...	...	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11¾
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months		...	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months		...	...	...	1 10½
,, ,, at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1859	... 13¼ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1856-57	... 5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1836-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	... 1¼ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £4. 10s. to £4. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

DEATH OF MAJOR DARRAH, R.E.—We regret to learn that Major Darrah, R.E., commanding the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, died on June 21. The deceased officer was buried next evening with military honours. The late Major Darrah did good service in Abyssinia, in connection with the railway between Zoola and Koomaylee. It is expected that Captain B. H. Mathews, R.E., will succeed to the command of the Sappers and Miners.

THE FRENCH LOAN.—The New French Loan of £100,000,000 has been opened in Bombay. The subscription list has been closed. Tenders amounted to between 10 and 11 lakhs.

RAILWAYS.—The preliminary surveys of the proposed railway from Nagpore, *via* Kamptee, through the Bundara District to Raepore, have been laid out and sectioned.—The designs and estimates for the Wurdah and Wurrora Coal Field Railway have received the preliminary sanction of the Government of India, and the formal sanction of the Secretary of State is expected shortly.

POISONING A MOONSHEE.—The head moonshee in the office of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind had some datura administered to him in his evening meal on Thursday last. About six other persons who had partaken of the food were taken ill immediately afterwards; they and the moonshee are, however, now slowly recovering. Suspicion attaches to the cook, who is in custody.—*Sind News*, June 19.

THE LATE SURGEON J. LALOR, A.B.—We have to announce the death of Surgeon James Lalor, of the Bombay Medical Service, which occurred on June 17. The funeral took place at the Sewree Cemetery. Dr. Lalor had only recently taken up the joint appointments of Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica at the Grant Medical College. Dr. Lalor went out, we believe, in 1857. Most of his service has been in Sinde, where he was for a considerable time in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Larkhana. He had also travelled a good deal in Beloochistan and Mekran, with Colonel, now General, Goldsmid, and others of the Indo-European Telegraph staff. He also served with the Abyssinian Expedition between Zoulla and Senafe.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHIEFS AND TALOOKDARS OF KATTYWAR.—To all Chiefs and Talookdars of Kattywar.—The Political Agent has had brought to his notice cases in which destitute and helpless travellers, foreigners, and others dangerously ill and almost at the point of death, have been passed on from village to village, at the imminent risk of their lives, solely with a view to get rid of them, instead of forwarding them for treatment to the nearest dispensary or civil hospital. The Political Agent would earnestly call the attention of all chiefs and talookdars to this cruel custom, and urge upon them the necessity of taking stringent measures to put a stop to a practice as barbarous as it is inhuman. There are dispensaries and hospitals now in a great many of the chief towns, and it is the duty of the authorities to see that the destitute sick, and persons afflicted with dangerous and, in some cases, perhaps infectious diseases are removed to these institutions to undergo cure, and not killed by being driven from village to village, or allowed to spead contagion broadcast throughout the land.—W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent.

OFFICIAL HONOUR.—The *Mofussilite* has the following:—"*On dit*, recently the Hon. F. S. Chapman, on returning to Bombay, had his travelling allowance refused by Mr. Trevor, the Examiner of Claims, and that gentleman was informed that, unless full explanation was given of the distance travelled, he should not be allowed the amount he claimed. The hon. gentleman was also informed that the Claims Department had no right to assume that his honour or veracity was greater than that of any other claimant; and that if he thought so, he should apply to the Government of India for a special dispensation. Under Mr. Trevor, the Claims Department is certainly getting courteons. This to a Counsellor of the Supreme Legislative Council!"

THE MURDER AT POONA.—We last week published telegraphic intelligence from Poona of a soldier of the 83rd Regiment having on Sunday evening shot one of his comrades and mortally wounded another. We now learn from Poona that Smith had made up his mind to shoot as many men as there were bullets in his revolver, but that fortunately the third barrel missed fire. The third man shot at was thus able to run at Smith and take the revolver from him. Smith was very cool at his examination before the magistrate, and said he had made up his mind to shoot at least six men, in order to put a stop to the blasphemy which there was near his bedside in the barracks. Those who saw the man and heard this say he looked perfectly sane, but still it is believed that he is insane.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 27.

MUSCAT NEWS.—Muscat Political Agency, June 10.—His Highness Syed Toorkee is residing at Muscat. The situation as regards Sohar is unchanged. A body of Syed Toorkee's troops continues to besiege that place, which is still in the hands of Ibrahim bin Ghes. The murder of Syed Mahomed bin Saeed, Governor of Samayel, by certain of the tribe Beni Rooaheb is reported. Agents have proceeded from Muscat to make investigation. Other parts of Oman are at present tranquil. Her Majesty's ship *Magpie* has taken three slave dhows off Ras-el-Had engaged in importing slaves from the Sowahel. In each case the vessels made in shore and landed the slaves. By the most spirited exertions the boat's crew of the *Magpie* succeeded in recovering upwards of sixty slaves, most of whom were children.—E. C. ROSS, H.B.M.'s Political Agent and Acting Consul, Muscat.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.—The second ordinary general meeting meeting of the Frere Land and Pier Company was held yesterday, at the offices of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts to May 31, 1871; to elect directors in the place of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and H. R. Cormack, who re-

tired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. H. R. Cormack was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report were read. Mr. A. J. Macdonald, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., in answer to a shareholder, described the additional advantages to be in future derived by the company, especially those expected to follow the formation of a railway siding on the company's property, and the way in which it was proposed to carry into effect the proposed undertaking. Resolutions were then unanimously passed that the directors' report and balance-sheet, with the profit and loss account to 31st May 1871 be received and adopted; that the balance of profit, Rs. 5,847, be carried forward to the profit and loss account for the current year; that Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and H. R. Cormack be re-elected directors; and that Messrs. S. W. Read and Motiram Bhagoobhoy be elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The meeting then separated.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 27.

THE HIGH COURT.—The following letter appears in the *Bombay Gazette*:—Sir,—Some people say the Secretary of State has refused a fourth Judge on the Original Side of the High Court. Some say that he told Lord Mayo to decide, and that he has decided against the addition. Be it as it may, it seems to me the same thing, and there is to be no fourth Judge. Now, in a recent memorial to Government from the Chamber of Commerce it is suggested that, apart from delays by the judges themselves, suitors have to complain of serious delay and inefficiency in the Prothonotary and Taxing Officers' offices, and also of the want of efficient translators. I am not going to discuss these points, though I am an unhappy sufferer—discussion must arise soon, and I bide my time. But as reform is the order of the day, I suggest that three courses are open to the Chief Justice: 1st—To select an able and efficient Civilian Judge to overhaul the subordinate departments of the original side, and to report on the procedure in them; 2nd—To let the Registrars and Prothonotaries on the Original and Appellate sides change places, say once a month; 3rd—To look into the working of all these offices himself, which I admit is an Utopian idea, though Mofussil Judges are not above the work. As to the want of efficient translators, I should like to know why there are not any number of efficient translators duly certified or licensed by the judges. Any way we want some energy and reform on the original side.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MOOLA MOOTA RIVER.—SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.—We regret to state that on the 14th June a terrible accident occurred at the River Moola Moota, in which sixteen persons were drowned. It appears that a wedding party of twenty-five persons proceeded from the village of Foorsungee (which is about seven miles from Poonah) to the village of Kesnund, about four miles from Foorsungee, and that while the party was returning from Kesnund, and were crossing the river Moola Moota opposite the Peshwa's Paga at Cowrie the party came to grief. Amongst them were five children and eleven women, some in bullock carts. There was a strong current running at the time, and it carried some of the carts into deep water, where all the unfortunate sixteen persons perished. The police patel of the village of Looee lost no time in reporting this sad accident to the Havalee chief constable, who proceeded at once to the scene of the accident, and made every necessary search for the dead bodies. Some of the bodies were found at two miles distance and some at four miles. They were taken out and made over to their friends and relatives, together with the ornaments and wearing apparel they had on their persons. The wedding was of the son of one Jogojee Hurfulla, inhabitant of the village of Foorsungee. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the police chief constable of Havalee, who exerted himself in recovering all the dead bodies from different parts of the river.—*Poonah Observer.*

ARREST OF A MUTINEER OF 1857.—AN ACCESSORY TO THE MURDER OF SEVERAL EUROPEANS.—Last week the police succeeded in arresting a mutineer of 1857, by name Nubee Khan Lall Khan. The prisoner is a native of Mhowa Dabur, in the N. W. Provinces, and was concerned with two of his brothers in the massacre of some Europeans at Munorama, in the Goruckpore Zillah, during the rebellion of 1857-58. One Alla Bux Deen Mahomed Hajee, who knew the prisoner, saw him in Bombay about a week ago, gave information to the police, and caused him to be arrested. The prisoner was on Friday placed before Mr. Showell at the Girgaum Police-court, and was charged with having been an accessory to the murder of several Europeans (whose names are at present unknown) in the Goruckpore Zillah, N.W.P., during the rebellion of 1857-58. Alla Bux Deen Mahomed Hajee said:—I am without employ, and live at Telle Mohla. I came to Bombay four months ago from Kumeria, Zillah Busten, formerly Goruckpore. I have known the prisoner Nubbee Khan and his father Lall Khan from my youth. They belong to a village one koss from mine. I heard of the murder of six sahibs one evening at my village. One sahib ran away. This was in the year 1857. From that time the prisoner absconded. I understood that his name was taken down by sahibs who came afterwards to enquire about persons who had killed Europeans. Two brothers of the prisoner also absconded at the same time. I saw the prisoner about five or seven days ago in Bombay, and I gave information at the police-office and he was arrested.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 20. Str. Pearl, Baldwin, Cochin.—22. Whittington, Purdy, Liverpool.—24. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez; British Consul, Raymond, put back from sea.—25. Str. Rangoon, Sanders, Calcutta; Behar, Blake, Galle; St. Bernard, Weir, put back from sea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major Minchins, Messrs. Mutten, Hodge, Eve, Killeen, Tillyer, Lowther, Nesbit, Ashton, Fellows, Muir, Reid, McColl, and Dymott. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Froude, Mr. Zeller, and Mr. Layborne. From SUEZ.—Dr. J. Pirss.

DEPARTURES.

June 20. Str. Himalaya, Aitkinson, Malabar Coast; Dilharree, Bisset, London via Madras; Index, Kerr, Bremen.—21. Str. Bernard, Weir, Calcutta via Narakel; str. Orissa, Tomlin, China, &c.; Persia, Ellison, Liverpool; Sikh, Andrew, Galle.—22. City of Brussels, Mathews, Falmouth; Elizabeth Fry, Foster, Liverpool; British Consul, Raymon, Liverpool; Evelyn, Boag, Liverpool.—23. Royal Adelaide, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Compta, Hart, Liverpool.—24. Str. Martaban, Beyts, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Nile, Jones, Calcutta.—25. Annie Henderson, Henderson, Hong Kong.—27. Mail str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For BRINDISI.—Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye, Mr. D. E. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Vix, Mr. Westlake, Capt. Barnard, Capt. Daubeny, Mr. Aikman, Mr. J. C. Bushby, Mrs. Darrah, Mr. Noonan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Carroll, Mr. C. Tudball, Mr. H. W. Abbott, Miss Skipton, Mr. T. Bullers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Luke and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fenton and two children, Mrs. Briscoe and child, Mr. G. Batt, Mrs. Hewett, Mr. R. D. Anderson, Lieut. J. W. Bernard. For ADEN.—Mrs. Blumenweiss. For SUEZ.—Mr. PIRS.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 27, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
ditto	ditto ...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11⅜d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	1100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New Shares (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¼	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. ,, Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ... ... }		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ... ... }	,, 98 13-16	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ... ... }		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106¼	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113⅜	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-15
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	111
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English	17-2
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2. 5s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 27.—Stocks of Grey Goods generally are very moderate, and importers are firm, in the belief that, as the advance which has taken place in the prices of Goods and Yarns is small compared with the rise in Cotton, the prices of the former must still improve. Grey Goods have been largely dealt in, but the transactions are chiefly of a speculative character; prices are firm, although not quotably altered. Shirtings generally are in demand. Maddapollams: A large business has been done, and prices are slightly better. Domestics neglected; no sales. T-Cloths dull, except 24-inch 4 lbs. Blue ends, which are in demand. Jacconets are active, and prices are firm. Bleached Goods show no change in prices. The business done has been small, and, except Mulls and Jacconets, which are inquired for, all kinds are extremely quiet. Dyed and Printed Goods are steadier. Yarns: A large business has been done, particularly in Turkey Red, and importers are very firm. Metals: Prices are unchanged.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 27—Cotton: On receipt of the telegrams of the 20th inst. from Liverpool there was a good deal of excitement here, and Dholleras was purchased as high as Rs. 225 per candy. The slightly unfavourable news which has since come had its effect on this market, causing a decline from the highest point touched, of Rs. 7 to 10 per candy, and a very small business to be done. The purchases made in the week have consequently been inconsiderable, aggregating about 11,000 bales for export.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BACHMAN, J. G., to be an hony. mag., under Act XV. of 1843, and to be invested with the powers of a mag., as described in section 22 Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the municipality of Ghazeepore. June 21.

BATTEN, H. G., officg. extra asst. comnr. of Kumaon, is confd. in that appt., with effect from the date of the transfer of Pundit Nund Kishor to Moradabad. June 17.

BISS, T. W., assumed charge of the office of dep. account. gen., Bombay. May 20.

CAMPBELL, J. E., asst. conservator of forests, Kumaon div., with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within his jurisdiction for the punishment of officers against the forest rules.

CHALMERS.—The services of Mr. D. M. Chalmers, accountant, 4th grade, 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, are dispensed with. June 21.

DOBBS, E., app. a sub asst. conservator of forests, on prob., in the Central Provs., with effect from date of joining his appt., v. Seale, who was perm. to resign his appt. in P.W. dept.

FITZGERALD, G., is app. to take charge of the office of account. gen., and to offic. as comnr. of the dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency in Madras dur. Mr. Lodwick's absence. June 21.

FITZJAMES, F., exec. engr., Saugor road div., is app. to the charge of the Saugor div., in addition to his own duties, as a temp. arrangement. June 17.

FOSTER, G., sub asst. conservator of forests in the Central Provs., is app. to offic. as an asst. conservator, 3rd grade, in those provs., v. T. W. Webber. His appt. will have effect from April 1.

FOSTER, E., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mynpoory, during abs. on leave of Mr. D'Arcy McArthy. June 21.

HILL, Lieut. J., R.E., officg. 1st asst. supt. Great Trigonometrical Survey, is confd. in his appt. from Oct. 30.

HOGAN, W., is app. dist. engr. of Goruckpore on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem and joined on the 29th ult. June 21.

JACOB, Capt. H. B., officg. insp. of schools, southern circle, in the Central Provinces, is confd. in that app., vice Mr. E. Willmot. June 17.

JOHNSTONE.—Consequent on the departure to Europe on furl. of Mr. R. Tyndall, exec. engr., Mr. F. J. Johnstone, exec. engr., is transfd. from the Saugor to the Jubbulpore division. June 17.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut. W. S., officg. depy. conservr. of forests, Jounsar division, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, for the trial of breaches of forest rules. June 21. Lieut. W. S. Lillingston is app. a depy. conservr. of forests, 3rd grade, on the forest establishment, vice Mr. C. A. Dobbs, deceased, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces. His app. will have effect from the date of joining.

MACKENZIE, J., collr. of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a collr., under Act XII. of 1871, in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs, with effect from the 1st of May.

MANSON, C. F., to be sub-regr. of assurances of the sub-dist. of Cuttack. June 21.

MARSHALL, Capt. C. H. T., asst. comr., received charge of the Ferozepore treasury from Mr. G. Knox, officg. depy. comr., on the 1st of June.

MILLAR, Major F. J., officg. depy. comr., Mozuffergurh, to offic. as depy. comr. of Syalkote, as a tempy. arrangement. June 21.

MOLESWORTH, G. L., M.I.C.E., who has been app. consulting engr. to the Government of India for State railways by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 6th of June.

MOLONY, E. W., comr. of Rajshahye, to offic. as gov. gen.'s agent at Moorshedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut.-Col. A. R. Thornhill.

PLOWDEN, A. C., is to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police on Rs. 500, vice Mr. M. Morris, with effect from the 31st of May.

QUIN, R., officg. ex. asst. comr., Kumaon, to hold charge of current duties of the office of senior asst. comr. of Gurhwal, during the absence on leave of Capt. Garstin. June 21.

SMEATON.—In virtue of the authority vested in the Lieut.-Gov., by section 3 of Act II. of 1869, Mr. Robert Smeaton, asst. mag. of Bustee, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces. June 21.

SMITH, G., asst. comr., is transf. from the Shahpore to the Kangra dist. June 21.

STEIN, R. F., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transf. from the Nagpore div. to the Jubbulpore Circle. June 17.

STEWART.—The services of Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the dept. of rev., agriculture, and commerce.

STEVENSON, R. C., to offic. as an asst. superint. of police in British Burmah, v. D. Scott, dec. June 21.

TAYLOR, G. F., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, is transf. from the Rohtuk to the Delhi dist., during the absence of R. S. Bruce. June 21.

TREADAWAY, Serg. G., overseer P.W.D., is transf. from the Eastern div. to the Jubbulpore Circle. June 17.

TURNBULL, W., asst. superint., revenue survey, &c., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade, from Oct. 21 last.

WHITE.—The notification from this dept., No. 2,323A, dated June 1, transferring Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., from Bijnour to Mynpoory, is hereby cancelled. June 21.

WILLIAMS, B., is temp. app. to the P.W.D. as an overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to British Burmah.

WILLMOT, E., M.A., LL.D., insp. of schools, Southern Circle, and offic. insp. gen. in the Central Provs., is confd. in the latter appt., v. Major P. Dods. June 17.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 17.]

The following temporary promotions are made during the period Major F. A. Fenton officiates as commissioner of the Nagpur division :—

Lieut. col. H. F. Waddington, deputy comr., 2nd class, to be offic. deputy comr., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, deputy comr., 3rd class, to be offic. deputy comr., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Bloomfield, deputy comr., 4th class, to be offic. deputy comr., 3rd class.

Sergt. G. Treadaway, overseer, P.W.D., is transferred from the Eastern division to the Jubbulpur circle.

Mr. R. F. Stein, asst. engr., P.W.D., is transferred from the Nagpur division to the Jubbulpur circle.

The following promotions and appointments are made, consequent on the transfer of Mr. Atkinson to the Upper Godavery as offic. dist. supt. of police :—

Mr. Hurst, 2nd class insp., to be railway insp. in Nimar.

Mr. Duncan, 4th class inspector, to be 3rd class inspector.

Mr. Henriques, 5th class insp., to be 4th class inspector, v. Duncan.

Railway Police Constable Ward to be 5th class insp., v. Mr. Henriques, and is posted to the Nimar district.

OUDE POLICE.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

The following arrangements have been made in the Oude police :—

Mr. B. Stainforth, offic. dist. superintendent of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade.

In supersession of Notification No. 258, dated 12th ultimo, the following arrangements have been made, consequent on the absence, on privilege leave, of Major C. F. Sharpe, dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, in Oude, and with effect from April 1 :—

Capt. E. M. Woodcock, dist. superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Prince, offic. dist. superintendent of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Oude police, with effect from April 8 :—

Mr. R. Hamilton, offic. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade.

Mr. J. Burton, offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Hodgkinson to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, in Oude.

RAILWAY BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.

In continuation of Notification No. 161, dated April 4, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following further promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Dept., with effect from March 1 :

From 2nd to 1st Grade Exec. Engineer.—Mr. J. L. Gallott, Punjab.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Exec. Engineer.—Mr. F. H. Storey, Punjab.

From 4th Grade to 3rd Grade Exec. Engineer.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Punjab; Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R.E., Punjab; Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., Central India.

MILITARY.

BABINGTON—WILLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 18, making the foll. tempy. appts. in the 9th Bengal cav., with effect from June 15, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. officer, detailed for court-martial duty at Murree :—Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. T. Dayrell, on furl.; Brevet capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer.

BREHON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, app. Lieut. G. Brehon, 1st wing subalt., 17th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. McNair, offic. wing officer, placed on the sick report.

BUSHBY—WHITING—RIPLEY.—11th N.I., regtl. order confd., dated April 21 last, app. Capt. C. M. Bushby, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. H. G. Becher, proceeding on leave. Dated May 16, making the foll. tempy. appts., v. Lieut. col. R. C. Whiting, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proceeding on leave :—Capt. F. J. Ripley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. C. M. Bushby, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

BUTTER, Capt. A. D., att. to the 43rd regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Reid, vacated on proceeding on furl. June 6.

COOK.—5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, 19th hussars, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 19th Bengal cav., on prob., to be 1st squad. subalt., on prob., v. Williamson, deceased. Dated May 6.

CRICHTON.—The services of Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. H. Crichton, C.B., of the Madras S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Govr. of Fort St. George. [roch, late qrmr. to the 32nd N.I., on prom.

DARROCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 22, attaching Capt. D. Dar-DITMAS, Lieut. F. R., R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. on prob., in 15th Bengal cav., v. Elliott, app. to the 10th Bengal cavalry. Dated June 6.

DODS, Major P., of Bombay staff corps, inspr. gen. of education in the Central Provs., having been absent from India for more than two years, his services are replaced at the disposal of the mily. department. June 17.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. G. H., staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt., 15th B.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 10th B.C., vice England, officg. as 2nd squad. officer, and during the absence of Capt. Strong on general leave. Dated June 6.

GAULTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 13, app. Lieut. H. E. Gaulter to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry to 37th foot, vice Lieut. J. B. Lynch, proceeded on leave.

HELY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. C. Hely to act as adjt., 12th foot 2nd batt., during absence, on leave, of Capt. Boyes.

HUTCHINSON.—Morar Station order confd., dated March 1, app. Surg. R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., to assume med. charge of the 1st B.C., in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, vice Asst. surg. W. Center, M.B.

ISAAC—NELSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 20, app. Lieut. C. W. Isaac to act as qrmr., 38th foot, with effect from the 13th idem, vice qrmr. M. Slattery, proceeded on sick leave. Dated May 20, app. local Capt. J. S. Nelson a member of the committee of paymastership, 38th foot, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Capt. H. P. Hurford, proceeded on sick leave.

KEMBLE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 16, app. Brevet Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st squad. subalt. 2nd B.C., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, proceeded on furl.

LEMON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 17 last, app. Capt. R. S. Lemon, 1st batt. 14th foot, to perform the duties of instr. of musketry, in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 15, during the abs., on leave, of Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott.

MERCER, Lieut. C. A., 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., 4th Goorkhas, v. Farquharson, vacated on proc. on furl. Dated June 6.

MICHELL, Capt. J. W. A., staff corps, att. to 45th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Armstrong, offic. as 2nd in com. Dated June 6.

MONTGOMERY—FERGUSON.—Official notification has been received of Lieut. Montgomery, 2nd foot, having on his recent promotion been posted to the 1st batt. of his regt. Ensign Ferguson, staff officer, Poorundhur, performed the duties of comdt., in addition to his own, from April 10 to May 29, during abs. of Major Priestley, on m.c.

OAKES.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 6, app. Lieut. G. Oakes, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to offic. as qrmr., with effect from June 1, v. Qrmr. C. M'Lagan, proceeded to England on leave.

STILWELL—CORSE-SCOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 25th last, making the following tempy. arrangements, owing to Lieut. T. F. Stillwell having rejoined:—Lieut. T. F. Stilwell, qrmr. 45th N.I., to offic. as adjt. Lieut. A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd wing subalt. 45th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. and qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

VYVYAN.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated April 27 last, directing Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, 22nd N.I., temp. att. to 37th N.I. at Berhampore, to rejoin his regt. at Barrackpore, on being relieved by Capt. F. R. A. B. Constable, 37th N.I. Presy. div. order confd., dated May 22, directing Capt. Vyvyan, on arrival at Berhampore, to offic. as station staff officer.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. M. Cripps, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st class dep. comr., Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 2.

Capt. F. A. Bertie, of the Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 8.

Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, of the R.A., comsy. of ordnance, 3rd class supernum.; date of arrival at Bombay, May 18.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The following order by the commandant of the Central India Horse, dated May 11, is confd. with retrospective effect from April 13:—

Lieut. J. Colledge, 1st squad. subalt. of the 2nd regt. Central India Horse, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. M. G. Gerard, 2nd squad. subalt. of the 2nd regt. Central India Horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. A. H. S. Neill, adjt. of the 1st regt. Central India Horse, will perform the duties of staff officer to the force, with effect from May 5, in add. to those of his own appt.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, adj., 5th inf., to offic. as 2nd in com., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major J. P. Pedler, or until further orders.

Lieut. F. T. Goad, wing subalt. and offic. 2nd in com., to be adj., v. Capt. M. P. Moriarty, who vacates his appt. on proceeding on furl., but to continue to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Capt. H. F. H. Sewell.

Lieut. A. J. Garrett, offic. wing subalt., 6th inf., to be wing subalt. on probation, v. Lieut. F. T. Goad, but to continue to offic. as wing subalt., 6th inf., until further orders.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—2ND SIKH INFANTRY.

Capt. J. B. Slater, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to be 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. W. O. Thompson, app. adj.

Lieut. J. Burne, offic. 1st wing subalt., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Capt. J. B. Slater.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps. June 12.

To be Major.—Capt. G. D. Crawfurd, of the late 18th N.I. June 14.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promd. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2:—

Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps, and Lieut. col. E. T. Facken, Madras staff corps. June 11.

Lieut. col. G. E. Holmes, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. E. M. Ryan, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. W. S. Jones, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. J. F. J. Stevenson, Madras staff corps; and Lieut. col. J. A. Wright, Bengal staff corps. June 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promd. to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified:—

Major J. S. Ogilvie, Major C. J. Godby, and Major J. Ruggles. June 13.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. F. Maxwell Boisragon, Major J. K. Couper, Major W. Nembhard, Major J. B. Smyly, Major E. St. George, and Major R. Murray. June 14.

Major J. Perkins. June 16.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promd. to the rank of major from the dates specified:—

Capt. W. S. Young and Capt. W. C. S. Clarke. June 13.

Capt. T. W. Rutherfurd and Capt. W. H. Garton. June 14.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promd. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. Waterhouse and Lieut. B. E. Gowan. June 10.

Lieut. H. E. Ryves and Lieut. J. Hay. June 11.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promd. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861:—

Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. L. N. Willis. June 12.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. J. H. Bourne, of the 77th foot, 2nd wing sub. 44th (Sylhet) regt. of N.I. Jan. 24.

MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY, Surg. J. C., civil surg., Shahpore, received charge as supt. of the jail at that place from Capt. E. Corbyn on June 1.

DALY.—Presy. div. order confd., dated May 24, directing Surg. G. H. Daly, M.D., garrison surg., to afford med. aid to the sick of the 13th N.I., as a tempy. arrangement, v. Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., placed on the sick report.

KELLY, Asst. surg. A. H., attached to depot of H.M.'s Bengal sappers and miners, Roorkee, to the charge of the civil med. duties of that station, during the absence of Surg. Eteson. June 21.

MCDONNELL.—Presy. div. order confd., dated May 17, directing Asst. surg. J. M. McDonnell, M.D., doing duty at the Presidy. gen. hospital, to proceed to Benares, and take med. charge of 5th N.I.

O'BRIEN.—Eastern frontier dist. order confd., dated May 10, apptg. Asst. surg. J. O'Brien, at Shillong, to the med. charge of the 43rd N.I., v. Asst. surg. R. H. Curran, civil surg., Gowhatty.

QUINNELL, Hony. asst. surg. R. J., M.D., in civil med. charge of Gujerat, is apptd. supt. of the jail at that station, with effect from May 20.

RATIGAN, Asst. surg. A. H., 26th foot, to rejoin his regt. at Fyzabad. June.

SHEETZ, Hony. asst. surg. J., civil surg. of Futtehpore, to be supt. of the jail at Futtehpore, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act. June 21.

SHERLOCK, Supnmy. surg. T. T., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. June 21.

STAPLES, Staff asst. surg. F. P., doing duty with C baty. F brig. R.H.A., to proceed to Bareilly, and join the 2nd batt. 25th foot.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Under the provisions of Section 20 of "the Indian Post Office Act, 1866," the Governer General in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the postage duties charged upon newspapers under Section 9 of the said Act, the following rates shall be chargeable on newspapers posted on or after 1st October next, under the conditions hereafter mentioned, which shall be additional to those detailed in Section 10 of the said Act. Rates of charge: Not exceeding in weight ten tolas, half anna. Not exceeding in weight twenty tolas, one anna, and so on, adding half anna for every additional ten tolas.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee:—Sub conductor P. M. O'Loughlin, ordnance department; Apothecary J. Slane, 36th foot; Staff asst. surg. G. F. Churchill, M.B., 21st hussars; Corporal T. MacFarlane, R.A.; 2nd class Asst. apothy. J. English, R.A.; Private P. Riordan, 17th foot; Private D. Kelly, 17th foot; Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th foot; Schoolmaster T. Lynch, 36th foot; Corporal T. O'Shea, 36th

foot; Private T. Brien, 36th foot; Passed Hospital apprentice W. Hutton, 60th foot; Private J. McDermot, 62nd foot; Private T. Shannon, 62nd foot; Staff asst. surg. G. F. Churchill, 21st hussars, May 1; Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th foot, May 1; Lieut. C. A. Carthew, 16th Bengal cav., has passed the prescribed examination in the Pushtu language. Mr. J. W. Bartlett, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Agra district, Rajpootana Railway, passed the colloquial examination June 4. Mr. W. Shakespear, sub assistant conservator of forests, passed the lower standard of examination in Hindoostani before a committee which assembled at Lucknow Sept. 7, 1868. Mr. W. F. Heath, assistant engineer, first grade, passed the departmental standard examination May 5. The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1 next, with permission to study therein till Nov. 1, 1872:—Second Captain R. S. Robinson, 1-25th R.A. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st inst.:—Quartermaster Sergeant P. Skerrett, A-F Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign W. B. Ferris, 104th Foot; Capt. J. T. Twigge, Royal Engineers; Sergeant W. Grindal, Royal Engineers; Private J. Salmond, 72nd Foot. Mr. A. Atkinson, assistant engineer, attached to the Eastern Ganges Canal Division, has passed the prescribed lower standard examination in Hindoostanee. Messrs. J. A. Swyney and J. R. Scott, assistant revenue surveyors, attached to the first division Oude, have passed by the first or lower standard in Hindoostanee. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 4th Hussars; Capt. C. H. Lonsdale, 105th Foot; Lieut. C. S. S. Whitehill, 105th foot; Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, Indian medical establishment; Serg. W. Hardy, commissariat department; Serg. E. Walshe, department of public works; Overseer T. Chapman, department of public works. The undermentioned police officers of the Hyderabad assigned districts have passed the prescribed police examination noted below:—Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, officiating district superintendent, in Mahratta; Mr. E. Moffat, officiating district superintendent, in Mahratta.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—Lieut. col. F. L. Mackeson, officiating commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, availed himself on May 20 of the privilege leave, for one month, granted to him on June 8. Lieut. col. A. R. Thornhill, officiating agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad, privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Vet. surg. J. G. Leishman, 21st hussars, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 24 to Aug. 24 [this cancels the leave, on private affairs, granted on April 8]. Capt. J. E. W. Howey, general list, infantry, for six months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Surg. T. J. Murphy, M.D., 22nd brigade R.A., to England, overland. Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign G. H. C. Stracey, 6th foot, 1st battalion, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Local col. J. Dwyer, 14th foot 1st battalion, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. J. S. Wallace, 25th foot, 2nd battalion, to remain at Nynee Tal, from June 14 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. R. Rogers, 62nd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. M. Hope, 92nd foot, to Dhurmsala, from June 28 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. W. O. Barnard, 96th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Brevet col. W. A. Fyers, C.B., rifle brigade, 3rd battalion, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service. Col. C. L. Showers, staff corps, doing duty at Peshawur, to Cashmere and Simla, from April 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs. Capt. F. F. Rowcroft, wing officer, 4th Goorkhas, to Bombay, from May 26 to June 25. Capt. J. M. Trotter, general list, infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the 24th N.I., preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Deputy inspector general of hospitals J. Summers, M.D., British medical department, Peshawur Circle, from date of embarkation.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during June, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Messrs. H. Leonard, superintending engineer, 1st grade, and W. Barnfather, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, have each been allowed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months. Col. G. G. Moxon, district superintendent of police, 1st class, Nagpur, reported his departure from Bombay on furlough, on June 13, in the steamer *Sumatra*. Lieut. G. F. E. S. Neill, Madras staff corps, assistant engineer, P.W.D., Bengal, for eighteen months. Mr. J. Vaughan, settlement deputy collector of Azimgurh, three months' privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. G. Wagentreiber, Government reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, one month's leave, in extension of that previously granted. Capt. C. J. Carstin, officiating senior assistant commissioner, Gurhwal, twenty days' privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., inspector, 2nd circle, department public instruction, six months in extension. Mr. C. R. Lindsay, judge of the chief court of Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 21, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of. Mr. R. W. Trafford, assistant commissioner, Lahore, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from August 19. Mr. R. Pereira, deputy collector, Tipperah, leave for one month, from the 8th inst. Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, assistant magistrate of Arrareah, in Purneah, for three months, under section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in the first week of August next on which he may take leave. Mr. C. C. Quin, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, for one month from the 26th inst., under section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. T. W. Webber, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, in the Central Provs., is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from April 1. Capt. R. G. Smyth, R. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Ramghur division, privilege leave for two months. R. W. Lodwick, officiating accountant general and commissioner of the department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Madras, privilege leave for one month from the date in September next on which he may avail himself. Lieut.-col H. Hyde, R.E., mint master, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the date subsequent to July 14 on which he may avail himself of it.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Ballard, G. A., resident in Travancore and Cochin, reported his return to the presy. on the 16th June, per P. and O. steamer *Columbian*.

Bartlett, W. H., to act as 1st asst. mas. attdt., Madras, during the abs. of Mr. T. E. Marshall on leave. June 25.

Brockman—Vertue.—The following transfers are ordered, the officers joining at the public expense:—Lieut. R. R. E. Brockman, R.E., exec. engr. of the 4th grade, from the North Arcot to the Trichinopoly dist., on being relieved of the charge of the Vellore range. June 20. Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., exec. engr. of the 1st grade, from the Trichinopoly to the Chingleput dist. (Mount Range), on being relieved by Lieut. Brockman. June 20.

Burton, H., to act as 2nd asst. mas. attdt. during the employment of Mr. Bartlett on other duty. June 20.

Carr, F. C., to act as civ. and session judge of Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. Child on leave. June 20.

Dawes, S. R., prin. sudder ameen of Cuddapah, to be prin. sudder ameen of Bellary. June 20.

Kindersley, F. M., civil and sess. judge of Tanjore, assumed charge of the Court on June 17.

Master, C. G., to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam during employment of Mr. Carmichael on other duty. June 20.

Moberly, Lieut. col. A. S., R.E., superint. engr. of the 3rd div., resumed charge of his office from Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer on June 13.

Pritchard, H. P., Govt. solicitor, resumed charge of his office on June 19.

Rowland, C. H., to act as 3rd asst. master attendant during the employment of Mr. Burton on other duty. June 20.

Wellesley, H. W., having assumed charge of the office of Under Secy. to Govt., revenue dept., on June 5, the unexpired portion of the three months' priv. leave granted to him on March 14 is cancelled at his own request.

Whiteside, W. S., acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, assumed charge of the district from Mr. H. F. Clogstoun on May 23.

MILITARY.

Anderson, Lieut. E. B., 108th foot, is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 2nd regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Govt. a probr. of the Madras staff corps. June 16.

Baldwin, Major A. T., 14th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. June 10.

Budd, Capt. R. C., 14th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt. June 13.

Byng, Capt. T. R., is permitted, as a special case, to retain his app. of adj. 6th N.I., on prom. June 16.

Cherry, Capt. F. S., att. 4th L.C., to act as adj., v. Lieut. and adj. Warner, on leave. June 13.

Gaitskell, Ensign H. F. V., 2nd batt. 10th foot, to be intrpr. to the regt. from June 1., v. Lieut. O'Gorman, relieved. June 10.

Galloway, Capt. J. M. C., 4th L.C., to act as adj., in add. to his duties as 3rd squad. officer, v. Brev. capt. Hooper, on leave. June 6.

Graves, Lieut. col. W., 14th N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Dobbie, apptd. to com. of Pegu div. June 12.

Heysham.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Major B. F. Heysham, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen.; arrived at Madras June 16.

Hodgson, Col. W. C., 79th foot, to assume command of the station, Nagpore, v. Best, on a tour of inspection to Raipore and Hoshungabad.

Hooper, Brevet capt. W. W., 4th light cav., to act as adjt., without prejudice to his duties as squad sub., v. Cherry, relieved. June 6.

Hunt, Capt. W. S., staff corps, 1st wing sub. 27th N.I., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. June 7.

Jamieson, Capt. Q. S. A., acting qrmr. 34th light inf., to be station staff officer at Mangalore from May 17, v. Cotton, relieved.

Kerr, Lieut. col. J. H. L., 10th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Mainwaring, offic. comdt.; and subsequently to offic. as comdt., v. Mainwaring, relieved. June 6.

Lawder, Col. E. J., staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 24th N.I., to be offic. comdt., 24th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Spottiswoode. June 10.

Mackenzie, Col. C., C.B., the next senior officer, to assume com. of Bangalore, during absence of Major gen. A. Borton. June 6.

Raikes, Capt. C. L., 19th N.I., to conduct the duties of the station staff office, Kurnool, from Jan. 3, v. Lieut. Smalley, proceeded with the head-quarters of the 19th N.I. to Madras.

Rawlins, 2nd capt. and adj. A. W., 20th brig. R.A., to perform the duties of qrmr. thereof until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties. June 13.

Roberts, Major G. B., 3rd light cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Brevet col. Phillips, relieved. June 6.

Rocke, Capt. F. M., att. 36th N.I., is permitted to do duty with the 35th N.I., until the arrival of the 36th, from Burmah.

Sharp, Capt. W. G., staff corps, att. 35th N.I., to be offic. adjt. 16th N.I. June 6.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Major from the date specified against his name, having completed twenty years' service.

Capt. Evelyn Medows Norie, from June 16.

To be Lieut. cols. from the dates specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service :—

Majors Alexander Jenkins, Charles Elliot, C.B., and George Nassau Johnstone, from June 14.

Major Edward Nugent Norton, from June 16.

Lieut. Vincent Lewis Matthias, of H.M.'s 108th Foot, 2nd wing subalt. 27th regt. N.I., is admitted to the staff corps from June 2nd, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.

TO REJOIN.

The undermentioned officers, lately doing duty in the civil engineering college, having finished the college course in surveying, will proceed to rejoin their regiments :—

Capt. Austin, 2nd wing subaltern 30th N.I.

Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot.

INFANTRY GENERAL LIST.

Fort St. George, June 20.—The following proms. are made by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieuts. C. R. Bradstreet and R. E. Cox to be capts. from June 11.

Lieuts. R. T. Chapman and W. C. Ellis to be capts. from June 16.

MEDICAL.

BATEMAN, Asst. surg. D. F., 4th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 16th N.I., as a temp. measure, during the abs. of Asst. surg. D. R. Thompson on special duty.

DICKINSON, Surg. J. E., 1st L.C., to resume med. charge of staff med. stores and Lock hospital, Kamptee.

PRICE, Asst. surg. W., M.D., to have med. charge of right wing 32nd N.I.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR FURLOUGH, M.C.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 1.—Officers of the British service recommended for change of climate to Europe by a medical board, presided over by the Inspector general of Hospitals, British Medical Service, are not required to appear before a final medical board at the port of embarkation.

2. Medical boards at out-stations, whether presided over by a Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals or senior executive medical officer, will not grant final certificate for leave to England, but will limit their recommendation to leave to proceed to Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, with a view to obtaining a final certificate.

3. The proceedings of these boards and all necessary documents will be forwarded by the administrative officer of the circle to the Inspector general British Medical Service, at Madras or Bombay, for the guidance of the final invaliding board at the port of embarkation.

4. In urgent cases of sick officers, it will be competent for the station board or senior medical officer to grant an emergent certificate to leave the station at once for the port of embarkation, with the permission of the officer commanding.

This cancels G.O.C.C., No. 96, dated Aug. 12, 1867.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—Qrmr. sergt. J. Bullock, 40th N.I. The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates of qualification in Surveying :—Major G. A. Arbuthnot, cavalry; Major C. J. R. Bell, staff corps; Lieut. A. A. D. Weigall, 76th foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. T. E. Marshall, 1st assistant master attendant, Madras, for one year, under sections 11 and 20, clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Civil Absentee Rules of 1864. Mr. H. Wigram, acting registrar of the High Court Appellate side, special leave for four months, from or after June 22, under section 23 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Rev. A. C. Ball, M.A., chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, privilege leave for two months, from July 2. Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, of the staff corps, executive engineer of the 2nd grade, preparatory leave for one month. Mr. O. A. Hayne, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, leave for twenty months. Mr. F. Brickwell, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, one months' privilege leave. Conductor T. Smithers, sub engineer of the 3rd grade, ten days' privilege leave, from June 12, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, R.H.A., from May 9 to Nov. 8. Lieut. P. C. Walker, R.A., in extension, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31—Colombo, Ceylon. Capt. J. W. Swifte, staff corps, adjutant 27th N.I., from June 20, or date of departure, for four months—Neilgherries, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. J. T. Leihman, R.A., to Nov. 7, in extension. Col. H. C. Brewster, 76th foot, from June 28 to Dec. 28. Major S. W. Lennox, cadre 23rd regt. L.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. C. G. Gunning, staff corps, brigade major northern districts, twenty days from June 3, or date of departure. Capt. F. M. Alexander, "attached" 4th light cavalry, in extension to June 5, inclusive, to enable him to join. Col. E. A. H. Webb, staff corps, to embark for Madras. Col. C. E. M. Walker, staff corps, commandant 30th regiment N.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Major F. G. Hankin, staff corps, acting examiner, railway accounts, for two years, to embark from Madras. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., superintendent lunatic asylum, Madras, for one year, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, executive engineer, Bellary, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras, on the furlough granted to him on April 12.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Fort St. George, Madras, on May 12, 1871, Gunner Henry Walmsley, No. 1,393, of No. 2 battery 5th brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charges :—First Charge : Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Madras, on March 22, 1871, when a prisoner in the guard-room, struck with a drawn sword-bayonet, No. 1,228, Corporal James Ware, of No. 2 battery 5th brigade R.A., the said Corporal James Ware being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Second Charge : Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at the time and place above set forth, offered violence against No. 1,228, Corporal James Ware, of No. 2 battery 5th brigade R.A., by attempting to stab him with a drawn sword-bayonet, the said Corporal James Ware being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Third Charge : For having, at Madras, between March 18 and March 23, 1871, made away with the following articles of his kit, viz., one canteen, two sheets, one pair cloth trousers. Finding : Guilty of all the charges. Sentence : The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 1,393, Henry Walmsley, gunner 2nd battery 5th brigade R.A., to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two (672) days, and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one canteen, two sheets, one pair cloth trousers. Confirmed.—(Signed) R. SHUBRICK, Major-general, Provincial Commander-in-Chief. The sentence to be carried out under the orders of the officer commanding centre district. The foregoing extract to be read to all European troops in the Madras Army.—P. B. ROE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ACWORTH, H. A., C.S., has been app. supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur, from June 15. [Kattywar. June 21.

ASTON, H. F., has been app. supernum. asst. to the political agent,

CAMPBELL, J. McL., C.S., to be a dep. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade. June 19. Mr. Campbell, acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Khandeish, is app. an asst. to the political agent in Khandeish, with effect from June 1.

FERGUSON, Ensign, staff officer, Poorundhur, performed the duties of comdt., in addition to his own, from April 10 to May 29, during the absence of Major Priestley on m.c. [survey. June 14.

FITZGERALD, P., to be supernum. asst. superint. in the Poona and Nassick

MELVILL.—On receipt of H.M.'s Letters Patent of appt. to the office of a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Hon. M. Melvill made the necessary declaration and assumed the office on June 21.

STACE.—The services of Lieut. E. V. Stace, R.A., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the rev. dept. Lieut. E. V. Stace, R.A., to be supernum. asst. superint. in the Rutnagherry rev. survey. June 21.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, June 7.—*No.* 14.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

W. Aldred, gunner's mate of the gunboat *Clyde*, returning to the presy. for the purpose of being discharged, the complement of the vessel having been completed at Muscat in the meantime, was accommodated with a deck passage on board the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Penang*, from March 17.

Mr. Awing, carpenter's mate, proc. to join the gunboat *Clyde*, was provided with a deck passage, messing, &c., on board the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *India*, from March 20.

No. 15.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Mr. W. Fisher, 1st officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *Dalhousie*, was directed to perform the duties of store acct. of that vessel from Nov. 20, inclusive, v. Bean.

No. 16.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Mr. W. E. Bullock, 1st class engr., att. to the factory, to receive charge of the dockyard pumping engine from June 1.

MILITARY.

GATACRE, Capt. J., staff corps, offic. wing subalt. 23rd N.L.I., is perm. to attend the School of Gymnastics from July 1. No. 382.

GORDON, Capt. F. H., general list, is attached to 18th regt. N.I.

GRIFFITH, Major, is posted to Aden brigade. No. 379, June 15.

HARTIGAN, Capt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 5th N.L.I.; to have effect from April 27 last.

LLOYD, Capt., adjt. 8th N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from May 17 to May 24, during the absence of the divisional staff.

MAUDE, Lieut. col. C. O., staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Poona div. of the army, returned to duty on June 3. No. 381.

MONTGOMERY.—Official notification has been received of Lieut. Montgomery, 2nd foot, having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st battalion of his regt. No. 390, June 5.

MEDICAL.

BURNIE, Staff surg. T. K., from Sind dist., to med. charge of gen. depot, Poona, v. Semple.

PURCELL.—Deolallee station order confd., dated May 21, directing Staff asst. surg. G. C. Purcell to assume med. charge of the Lock Hospital, from 20th idem, v. Dr. White. No. 385.

ROCHE, Asst. surg. J., has been apptd. to act as supt. of vaccination, Rewa Kanta Circle, during the abs. of Asst. surg. T. Cody. June 17.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—Capt. (brevet major) W. E. Le Geyt, 2nd in command H.M.'s 3rd regiment light cavalry, two years. Surg. T. Ringer, M.D., twenty months. Lieut. F. N. Innes, E battery 9th brigade R.A., from May 10 to Nov. 9. Ens. W. Wray, 108th foot, to Mount Aboo, from June 10 to July 10. Col. E. M. MacGregor, commandant, 2nd regiment light cavalry, from June 20 to Sept. 20, in extension, to remain at Aboo.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 21.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet H. C. Tyler has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; July 22.

4th Hussars.—Cornet R. C. Tuthill to be lieut., by purch., v. E. Williams, prom.; July 22.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet major O. R. Stokes to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Field, placed upon the supernum. list; 2nd Capt. H. W. Briscoe to be capt., v. Brevet major Stokes; 2nd Capt. and Brevet major C. F. Roberts, from tempy. h.p., to be 2nd capt., v. Briscoe; July 8. 2nd Capt. V. D. Majendie, from supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. J. C. J. Lowry, placed upon the supernum. list; July 6. Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. R. Le Messurier, dec.; June 6. Lieut. F. Beresford has been permitted to resign his commission; June 2.

11*th Foot.*—Major W. H. Crompton to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. A. F. Jenner, who retires; Capt. W. T. Corrie to be major, by purch., v. Crompton; Lieut. F. F. Gibbons to be capt., by purch., v. Corrie; Ensign C. F. Morgan to be lieut., by purch., v. Gibbons; July 22.

19*th Foot.*—Capt. and Brevet major W. H. St. Hill, from h.p., late 65th foot, to be capt., v. G. E. Borrodaile, who retires on tempy. h.p.; July 22.

24*th Foot.*—Ensign J. A. N. Magrath has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; July 22.

107*th Foot.*—Major A. L. Nicholson to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. R. Patton, retired on a pension; Capt. D. B. Lockhart to be major, v. Nicholson; Lieut. W. M. Playfair to be capt., v. Lockhart; Ensign J. S. King to be lieut., v. Playfair; Jan. 1.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign H. J. Dutton to be lieut., by purch., v. A. E. S. Marryat, who retires; July 22.

UNATTACHED.

Ensign C. Stroud, on the unattached list of H.M.'s Indian army, Bengal estab., to be lieut.; July 22.

BREVET.

Surg. major J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., Bengal med. dept., to be hon. physician to the Queen, v. C. Mackinnon, M.D., C.B., late inspector gen. of hospitals, Bengal med. dept., dec.; July 22.

The promotion of Major gen. T. Elwyn, from the R.A., which appeared in the *Gazette* of June 30, 1871, to be antedated to March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 21, 1871.

ABOLITION OF PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

Subjoined is the text of the Royal Warrant, dated July 20, 1871, to cancel and determine all Regulations authorising the Purchase or Sale or Exchange for Money of Commissions in the Army, from Nov. 1, 1871:—

Victoria R.

Whereas, by the Act passed in the Session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16, intituled "Against Buying and Selling of Offices," and the Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King George III., chapter 126, intituled "An Act for the Prevention of the Sale and Brokerage of Offices," all officers in our forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any commission in our forces, and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their commissions, and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties, but the last-mentioned Act exempts from the penalties of the said Acts, purchases or sales or exchanges of any commissions in our forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by us in that behalf;

And whereas we think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases and all exchanges for money of commissions in our forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases, or exchanges;

Now our will and pleasure is, that on and after the 1st day of November in this present year, all regulations made by us or any of our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase or sale or exchange for money of any such commissions, shall be cancelled and determined.

Given at our Court at Osborne this 20th day of July, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign. By her Majesty's Command,

Edward Cardwell.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Aspinwall—At Coonoor, June 15, wife of J. H. Aspinwall, son, stillborn.

Austin—At Madras, June 19, wife of Capt. Austin, staff corps (late 76th regt.), son.

Ballantine—At 39, Chowringhee, June 19, wife of James J. Ballantine, daughter.

Badcock—At Jabalpur, June 15, wife of Lieut. A. R. Badcock, son.

Bartels—At Kurrachee, June 9, wife of H. E. Bartels, professor of music, and bandmaster H.M.'s 2nd Belooch regt., daughter.

Bruce—At Calcutta, June 21, wife of W. D. Bruce, son.

Caldecott—At Aden, June 16, wife of Lieut. Caldecott, R.A., son.

Campbell—At Berhampore, Ganjam, wife of Lieut. Colin C. Campbell, 31st regt., T.L.I., son.

Chapman—At Meerut, June 12, wife of S. Chapman, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., son.

Fagan—At Hydrabad, Sind, June 17, wife of Major G. H. Fagan, 2nd grens., son.

Finnerty—At Murree, June 18, wife of Asst. apoth. C. Finnerty, R.A., Mountain Train, daughter.

Foote—At Nynee Tal, June 18, wife of Major F. B. Foote, 16th (Lucknow) regt. N.I., son.

Gardiner—June 18, wife of C. H. K. Gardiner, son.

Green—At Kussowlie, June 16, wife of Captain Green, 11th Regt., daughter.

Hynes—At Byculla, June 20, wife of F. M. Hynes, son.

Hussey—At the Holm, Mount-road, June 17, wife of W. H. Hussey, son.

Kenyon—At Peetabgurh, June 16, wife of A. M. Kenyon, daughter.

Kunning—At Benares, June 20, wife of Asst. Apothecary G. Kunning, R.H.A., son.

McCally—At Royapooram, June 19, wife of F. McCally, head master St. Peter's School, daughter.

Monnier—At Calcutta, June 7, wife of J. A. Monnier, daughter.

Morris—At Nursapore, Godavery dist., June 14, wife of Captain Morris, son.

Murphy—At Mirzapore, June 21, wife of J. P. Murphy, inspr. of police, N.W.P., son.

Newnham—At Fyzabad, June 15, wife of Capt. E. G. Newnham, 17th Bengal cav., son.

Norman—At Simla, June 14, wife of Major gen. H. W. Norman, son.

Owen—At Calcutta, June 16, wife of Thos. Owen, solicitor, son.

Pearce—At Simla, June 15, wife of J. Pearce, daughter.

Quarry—At Mussoorie, June 14, wife of F. W. Quarry, daughter.

Robertson—At Calcutta, June 16, wife of J. A. Robertson, daughter.

Ross—At Baroda, June 18, wife of Surg. C. G. H. Ross, H.M.'s 4th rifles, daughter.

Rybot—At Nynee Tal, June 17, wife of Major G. O. Rybot, R.A., daughter.

Simpson—At Bombay, June 23, wife of R. S. Simpson, lieut. and adjt. marine battalion, daughter.

Smith—At Madras, June 15, wife of J. Smith, Govt. Telegraph dept., son.

Strip—At Karrachee, June 15, wife of J. Strip, Customs' Service, son.

Walker—At Allahabad, June 18, wife of W. K. Walker, traffic inspector, East Indian Railway, son. [School, son.

Walsh—At Oude, June 16, wife of J. W. Walsh, head master, High

Will—At Madras, June 10, wife of G. E. Will, R.A., daughter, still-born.

Williams—At Dugshai, June 17, wife of Rev. D. P. Williams, M.A., chaplain of Dugshai, son.

MARRIAGES.

Bellasis—Macintosh.—At Roorkee, June 15, G. H. Bellasis, H.M.'s 107th regt., to Emma, daughter of S. Macintosh, American Church Mission Society.

Echlin—Salmon.—At Calcutta, June 15, J. Echlin, of Rush, Dublin, to Lucy M., daughter of Capt. E. Salmon, of Mauritius.

DEATHS.

Axford—At Ahmednuggur, June 23, wife of W. Axford, jailer, aged 39.

Betts—At Howrah, June 5, Eliza M., widow of the late L. Betts, of Chinsurah, aged 71. [burn.

Cockburn—At Mozufferpore, June 16, Florence, daughter of W. Cock-

Dewes—At Acra, near Calcutta, June 20, Catherine, wife of H. Dewes, exec. engr., D.P.W.

Elsworthy—At Chittiyalsah, June 10, Winifred B., daughter of W. Elsworthy, aged 11 months.

Fannin—At Gwalior, June 22, Mary, daughter of Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin, aged four weeks.

Harding—At Simla, June 19, C. J. Harding.

Hide—At Byculla, June 17, Thomas H. Hide, carriage dept., aged 31.

Hotson—At the Lakes, Rangoon, June 4, John A., son of Alexander Hotson.

Hyde—At Agra, June 3, Robert P. U., son of W. Hyde, aged nine months.

King—At Bangalore, June 16, Beatrice A. D., daughter of C. H. King, aged 19. [aged 19.

Long.—At Madras, June 17, David B., son of W. Long, acct.-gen.'s office,

Moulton—At sea, June 7, on board the steamship *Baroda*, James Moulton, boilermaker, H.M.'s dockyard, Bombay, aged 52.

O'Neill—At Simla, June 18, Eleanor, wife of Capt. O'Neill, 20th regt., offic. chief inspr. of musky., aged 20.

Smith—At Madras, June 20, Lowvina J., wife of J. Smith, Government Telegraph Department.

Swanston—At Mercara, June 16, Herbert S., son of Captain N. Swanston, aged 4 months. [M. Tapsell, aged 1 year.

Tapsell—At Allahabad, June 18, Alice Maud Jane, daughter of Mr. T.

Wauchope—At Murree, June 14, N. MacGregor, son of Captain R. A. Wauchope, aged 2.

Wilson—At Nagode, June 18, George L. W., son of Lieut. Col. F. J. Wilson, 6th regt. M.N.I., aged 1.

Woodroffe—At sea, May 10, on his way to Europe, Francis Dunman, son of F. H. Woodroffe, Madras C.S., aged 3.

Catching Slavers.—H.M.S. *Magpie*, Commander Doughty, has been very successful among the slavers on the Arabian Coast. By last advices she had, in a few days, captured three dhows.

Home.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

On Friday evening the third lecture (and last for the present season) under the auspices of the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, was delivered by S. N. Banerjea, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi. His subject was "The Evils of Hindu Society in Bengal." Seventy persons were present, including Professor Goldstücker, who presided, Dr. Underhill, Mrs. Akroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Hickson, Professor William Hunter; Revs. T. L. Marshall, T. Hunter, R. Miller, and J. Berryhill, Drs. Krishna S. Ghose, Gopaul Chunder Roy, and Baukabihari Gupta; Hurry Chund Chintamon, of Bombay; Syed Ameer Ali, Madame Roniger, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy, Mr. Addyes Scott, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Turner, Miss E. Sharpe, Miss Toulmin Smith, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mr. Cooper, K. G. Deshmuckh, Ardesheer B. Kapadia, Baboo Jasipada Banerjee, of Barahanagar; Prosonna Romar Roy, Rakhal Roy, &c., &c.

Mr. Banerjea began by saying no country presented a greater anomaly than India. Our minds, he said, have been alienated from old modes of thought. Hindoo society is now in a transition state, and it is easier to reform its evils than will be the case after it has acquired more fixity. Our revolutionary tendencies fit us to strike a blow at them, when we once understand them. They are on the surface of society. First, there is caste. In the laws of Menu society is divided into four parts. But the earliest mention of caste is in one of the later Vedas, the Yajua-Veda. It originated not in Bactria, but in India, when the Hindoos were already a settled people at the base of the Himalaya. He then explained how division of labour had acquired a fixed hereditary character. The prohibition of intermarriage between different castes had been less rigorous in the early time. He thought it did not exist when the system was first definitely formed. The system as it now exists is much modified. There is no military caste now, though the Rajpoots claim it. The third caste has been subdivided into a great number of different trades. The Sudras remain as they were. He then spoke on the practical aspect of the question. Caste implies a waste of talent and energies. The chief incident of caste is prohibition of intermarriage. This evil is not so much felt, owing to the zenana system. The despotic power of parents over their childrens' marriages prevents the institution of courtship from coming into existence. Otherwise we should see the truth of the maxim *Amor vincit omnia*. From a wider point of view, caste is a prolific source of mischief, preventing the fusion of races. The Mahommedans had been in India eight centuries, with no perceptible fusion between them and Hindus. Hindus will often not mix even with those of the same caste, if they are from a different province. He laid great stress on the unification, so far as possible, of the countless races of India. Foreign intermixture improves a race. We should wish to combine the intelligence of the Bengalee with the courage of the Sikh and the honour of the Rajpoot. A community with caste is less happy than one without. How can caste be got rid of? The weapon recommended was religious teaching. He thought that without English education mere religious teaching would do little. People may become Christians and yet retain caste, as has been done by the natives of the Malabar coast. Secular English education is certainly the great weapon which is to destroy it. He then spoke of the evil of early or child marriage, as preventing young mothers from receiving instruction, and as leading to physical and mental debility in children. He passed to another evil, the prohibition of widows from remarriage. It is doubtful if the early Hindu books prohibit this. Certainly they discourage it. A similar custom is ascribed to the Germans by Tacitus. He described the fasts, penances, &c., enjoined on widows. The Bengal code allowed a widow to succeed to her husband's property on failure of male issue, but only as trustee for the next heirs, from whom she is entitled to a maintenance. In 1855 the Pundit principal of the Sanscrit College made a vigorous effort to alter the customs relating to widows, appealing to the sacred books. The opposition was obstinate. Widows' marriages are still of so rare occurrence as to give rise when they occur to long leading articles in the Indian journals. English education will do a great deal for our society, because it influences the heart as well as the mind, and because it is practical. It has been said that we are a nation of talkers. English education will do away with that. As to the zenana system, he said, we all know how much grace, gentleness, and animation are infused in a social gathering where there are ladies. Under the zenana system the mind suffers as well as the body. How can we educate those who have not the advantage of moving in any society? There is no strong inducement for them to learn. A Hindu community will always value learning. English education and modes of thought would make it impossible for a young Hindu not to see that the ladies of India would exert the same charm. He then alluded to the "joint family system," under which persons descended from a common ancestor lived in the same family, and held their property in common. This included persons remotely connected, and led to numbers of idle dependents on rich families, and to mistaken notions of charity. This carries us back to the patriarchal state. He compared it to the feudal system in Europe, and expressed the view that it would disappear from similar causes. It is prejudicial to a spirit of self-dependence. The happiness of man is intimately connected with labour. People thus left dependent often become the dregs of society. The system interferes with domestic happiness. We do not like to be too closely associated in daily life, even with our best friends. Because a man helps his relatives, must he therefore live with them? A poor man who has not enough for his own may be called upon to provide for the joint family. Many an unfortunate man is thus led to offences against the penal law. The English mode of living will destroy this. He described polygamy as almost abolished. Summing up, he said the task of social reform in India was a gigantic one. They had a right to the sympathy of civilised Europe, and especially of England. They owed a duty to their country far more sacred, far more binding than those prescribed by a capricious superstition. The philanthropist was more worthy than the ascetic or the saint. Englishmen are bound by their Christianity and civilisation to assist in Indian civilisation. This will be the noblest conquest in their history. It will be the triumph of moral force. They will have created in the hearts of the nation a *monumentum ære perennius*. A distant posterity will look back to these islands with mingled feelings of devotion and gratitude.

The various topics presented by the lecturer were afterwards discussed at some length by Professor Hunter, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Scott, Dr. Roy, Dr. Ghose, and the learned Chairman. A very instructive evening was concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Banerjea and to Dr. Goldstucker. It was announced that arrangements would be made for resuming the lectures in October.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE MEANS OF ASCERTAINING PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA.

The second adjourned meeting of the East India Association was held at the Society of Arts on the 19th inst., to further discuss the subject of Sir Bartle Frere's address on "The Means of Ascertaining Public Opinion in India;" General Sir Vincent Eyre in the chair.

Sir Mordaunt Wells re-opened the discussion. He said he was a staunch supporter of the views of Sir Bartle Frere with regard to the necessity for more intimate political and social relations between the European occupants of India and the native communities. He supported the plan devised by Sir B. Frere to effect that object, viz., a gradation of provincial councils, beginning with the primitive village representation. He gave as some of his reasons for adhering to the scheme the following:—Municipal bodies composed of mixed classes of natives and Europeans had been shown by Sir Donald Macleod to be a success. They had worked so well that the ex-Governor of the Punjab proposed to extend or widen the principle of such courts. He (Sir M. Wells) had travelled through a large portion of Russia last year, and visited some forty villages. In each he had found village councils, which attended to the simplest social arrangement, from the laying a plank across a ditch to the erection of a bridge. They sent their representatives to the higher provincial assemblies, which had the power to impose taxes. Here was an example of an instructive kind. Irrespective of the presence of a foreign ruler, the natives of India had no such organisation. The recent obnoxious education cess could not have been imposed upon the people of India had Government better understood them. In the Western Provinces the natives had declared that they would postpone education rather than the Government should introduce an unjust tax contrary to the law of settlement. This had been testified to by a high native official, Kazi Shahabudin, who had given evidence before the Indian Finance Committee. He (Sir M. Wells) insisted upon education as a leading principle to be applied in the amelioration of the condition of the people. He concluded by declaring that the permanence of the British rule in India now depended upon the most liberal form of legislation to raise the people from a state of primitive ignorance to an intelligent conception of the benefits of civilisation. The proposed scheme of "municipal councils," leading up to a representative or even electoral system, would be the best means of attaining that object.

Dr. Mouat, approving of Sir Bartle Frere's scheme of progressive local representative government, related some of his experiences of native character and opinions to illustrate how desirous educated natives were to adopt the European principles of education and to benefit by Western civilisation. But he considered that the plans of such an admirable Indian reformer as Sir Bartle would never take effect unless they were discussed in India as well as in England; therefore a movement and agitation should be created in that country as the more immediate step by which to found the municipal institutions now devised. He said this much from the experience of many years travel and sojourn in the Bengal presidency. The most fatal evil the natives suffered from was an over taxation, amounting to the universal rack-rent of the whole population.

Dr. Mullins followed Dr. Mouat in his views with regard to the educational wants and the isolation of the people from the Government, and, *vice versa*. As a missionary he had seen much of the natives. The simple agriculturists were a mild, even amiable, people.

But there were many diversities in the population which constituted the 150,000,000, and, therefore, he said you must not think of legislating or educating all as if they were naturally united communities. Separate plans or modes of procedure were necessary for the adoption of separate classes.

Dr. Ghose referred to the artificial state of the administrative and executive power as it regarded the interests of the natives of India. There must be better faith established on both sides. The natives were not up to the present time in *bona fide* communication with the Government. They had no real representative power although native princes, nobles, and gentry sat in the Legislative Councils of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. The native element of legislation had not found the free and independent action that was requisite for true national representation. The executive of the Government as carried out in the distant provinces by means of despotic and unsympathetic European officials scared instead of conciliating the natives. He spoke from the experience of having been himself a member of one of the provincial councils in the Bengal Presidency. His experience was that generally the European influence nearly always overrode the native at the council boards. Higher up in legislation natives of rank, position, and intelligence had no independent action in the council at which they sat. For the reasons given, therefore, he desired to see a free representative system for the natives of all classes. Let the voices of all be heard and you would then know the extent of their wants and wishes.

Mr. Dickinson argued that the ignorance and apathy of the natives in regard to public affairs was so great that it would be found an immense difficulty to surmount. Such native representation as the people had in the legislative councils of the presidency was a mere sham.

General Sir George Le Grand Jacob expressed his approval of the principle of provincial councils as a means of arriving at a correct estimate of public opinion in India. The village councils already in existence would form the nucleus of the municipal institutions. But the representative system should be of the simplest form. The natives had no idea of voting or the electoral systems. Before, however, we could make any advance in obtaining fair political representation for them, we should have to become better acquainted with the customs and usages of so many different races. We now, through our own ignorance, trample down the public opinion that we ought to cultivate. Our interference with the law of adoption, so much venerated and revered by the Hindoos, had given great dissatisfaction. It had been one of the principal causes, he believed, of the great Mutiny of 1857.

Mr. J. M. Ludlow advocated the principle of consultative bodies in villages and towns, and looked forward to the gradual introduction of the electoral voting and registration system.

Sir Bartle Frere rose to reply amid loud cheers. He succinctly reviewed the statements and opinions of the several speakers, and stated that his views at present assumed only the form of suggestions, although the time could not be far distant when national representation would be extended to the people of India. A speaker had said why not leave things as they were and abstain from interference with existing arrangements. The answer was we dared not leave things alone. The people were more and more requiring and appealing for a reform of the administrative and executive system which exposed them to a despotic form of taxation. The masses needed the amelioration of their material condition even before education itself. After tracing the representative institutions that existed among the agricultural population, from the primitive village council upward, Sir Bartle Frere proposed to frame the municipal government upon the plan of the parochial boards of England. The opener concluded by expressing his faith and confidence that the support of the princes, nobility, and educated community of the country would be extended to the due carrying out of the national and ameliorative principles he advocated.

The proceedings concluded with the Chairman passing a vote of thanks to Sir Bartle Frere for his valuable communication.

Sir Vincent Eyre said he fully anticipated the most important results to arise from the movement begun by Sir Bartle Frere.

Miscellaneous.

AGES OF SOLDIERS.—A War return, compiled from the latest monthly statements of non-commissioned officers and men in the Service, shows a force (excluding an incomplete return of the Army Service Corps) amounting to 180,410 Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Guards, Infantry, Colonial Corps. Of this number 5,264 are returned as under 18 years of age; 13,697, 18 to 19; 15,426, 19 to 20; 49,104, 20 to 25; 39,175, 25 to 30; 37,141, 30 to 35; 16,874, 35 to 40; 3,685, upwards of 40 years of age; 41, age not known. Including the Army Service Corps, but excluding the Royal Engineers, whose returns are not for the same ages, 85,339, or about half the whole number, have seen less than six years' service; 38,733, 6 to 11 years; 38,105, 11 to 15 years; 15,808, upwards of 15 years' service; 105, period of service not known. In the financial year 1870-71, 32,285 recruits were passed into the Service, and 13,600 men were discharged therefrom.

INDIAN APPEAL BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—KOOLDEEP NAIAM SING V. THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—This was an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal. Sir J. Colvile gave the judgment of their Lordships without hearing the respondent, dismissing the appeal, with costs. The sittings concluded on June 20.

PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.—A passport, duly *vise* by the French and Belgian consuls, is indispensable to all on their way to India, who may have to pass through France and Belgium to Brindisi. Without such a document, so *vise*, the passenger will have to return to London, and will thus lose his passage. The production of a ticket proving that he has paid his passage to India is of no use whatever.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIAN FINANCE held its last sitting this session on July 18, and made an *ad interim* report, laying the evidence taken before the House of Commons, and suggesting the reappointment of the committee next session. The only specific recommendation yet made by the committee suggests that the extension of the Permanent Settlement in India should be suspended.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £295,000, to Bombay £100,000, and to Madras £5,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 10½d. on all the presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅝d. will receive about 24 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 55 per cent. Those above in full.

INDIAN SERVICE.—Having regard to the youth of the great majority of the men composing the four corps under orders for India during the relief season, 1871-72, a correspondent interested in the Royal County Downs makes the following suggestion:—"There are two regiments at the Cape (32nd and 86th) both strong as regards numbers, and with few men under twenty-two years of age, and with still four years more 'foreign service.' Why not send these two regiments on to India, relieving them by two others unfit for tropical service? By the time the period of foreign service of the two former is up, the two latter would be fit to take their places. This method would not be expensive, and would, I fancy, be popular. No regiments should be kept at the Cape for a longer period than three years, as they become quite demoralised from drink."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

MILITARY.—The death of General E. Garstin, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, which occurred at Bangalore on the 13th ult., promotes Lieutenant-General H. Goodwyn, R.E., to the rank of general, Major-General W. B. Goodfellow, R.E., to that of lieutenant-general, and Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E., to that of major-general in the Army.—Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed to the Royal Engineers colonel's allowances rendered vacant by the death of General Garstin.—101st Fusiliers.—After a sojourn of about fifteen months at the station, the regiment will leave Aldershot at the end of September. Winchester was the scene on Tuesday of a grand display in connection with this distinguished regiment. In its cathedral for some time past, besides the memorial in stone and glass, with the tattered colours, to the 97th Regiment, there has been a monument to a portion of the Bengal Fusiliers who fell or died from wounds received in action at the Umbeylah Pass, in 1863. It carries the device and some of the honours of the regiment, and a glorious roll of honourable victories:—Plassy, Affghanistan, Buxar, Ghuznee, Guzerat, Ferozeshah, Deig, Sobraon, Bhurtpore, Pegu, Delhi, Lucknow. On Tuesday, this tablet of remembrance was surmounted by the old colours of the late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, tattered and rent in many a fight and siege; and here it, with other remembrances of a similar nobility, will remain to mark the valour of the English race and soldier. On the above day, the old colours were sent from Aldershot by an escort commanded by Captain Butler, V.C., who was wounded at Delhi and Lucknow. The escort was received at the station by the 46th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Catty, and the local Volunteer corps, and was played into barracks, where the colours were "trooped" with the accustomed ceremonies. The escort, the 46th, and the Volunteers then marched to the cathedral, where a Psalm was chanted. An appropriate address by Canon Carus was then delivered, when the honoured remains were placed over the monument, the band of the 46th playing the National Anthem, and after the Old Hundredth had been finely sung in unison, the troops defiled past the colours. In the evening the 46th exercised the duty of hospitality to officers of the escort, the "non-coms." of the 46th entertaining their brothers of the 101st. The following officers attended the ceremony in the cathedral:—General Warren, severely wounded whilst leading the storming party at Ghuznee; Colonel Salusbury, C.B., wounded whilst carrying the Queen's colours at Ferozeshah; Colonel Innes, also whilst carrying the regimental colour; Colonel Brown, severely wounded at Delhi; Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert (now commanding), wounded at Sobraon and Burmah; Major St. George, wounded at Lucknow; Major Parsons, wounded at Cawnpore; Captain Daniell, wounded at Delhi; and Captain Ellis, wounded at Delhi.—102nd Fusiliers.—This regiment will take part with the Aldershot division in the autumn manœuvres in Berkshire, and will return to Aldershot and take over permanent quarters for the winter.

CAMEL BATTERIES FOR INDIA.—Colonel H. H. Maxwell, R.E., superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Cossipore, India, has forwarded to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich a proposal for the establishment of camel batteries for that country on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted in the Persian army. He states there is a splendid breed of camels in the north-west of India whose locomotive and carrying powers it is desirable to utilise for military purposes, and he suggests that a small rifled cannon of about 112 lbs. weight, or a Gatling gun of the same weight, shall be adopted for that service, the guns being mounted on the camels' backs by means of suitable saddles and tackle. The animal, being made to kneel down before firing, with his legs tucked under him, forms a steady platform, and would scarcely feel the discharge. Besides the gun each camel would carry an infantry soldier armed with his musket, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge, forming a corps which, from its powers of locomotion and its combination of artillery and musketry fire, would be of exceeding value from a strategical and tactical point of view. Camels thus equipped could travel thirty-five to fifty miles a-day.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Lord Chancellor's new Bill, making further provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee, now in the House of Commons, empowers her Majesty by warrant to appoint four new members of the Judicial Committee from among the judges and ex-judges of the English and Indian bench. It provides that when a judge is appointed a member of the Judicial Committee he shall vacate his office of judge, but that in relation to salary and pension his position shall remain unchanged: and that when an ex-judge is appointed he shall receive a salary of £1,500 a-year in addition to his pension, which, in the case of an English judge is £3,500 a-year, and of an Indian judge £2,000 a-year; and this additional salary is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. Mr. Watkin Williams has given notice of some amendments. The first amendment provides that these new members shall hold office as judges of the Judicial Committee "*quamdui se bene gesserint*"—*i. e.*, during good behaviour—and shall be removable from their office by the Crown only upon the address of both Houses of Parliament. Another amendment provides that service by a judge upon the Judicial Committee shall entitle his clerks to their salaries as heretofore. A third amendment provides that each of the judges shall be paid in addition to any existing salary or pension such a sum as will make up a total salary of £6,000 a-year.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Lord Cairns, who sits as supreme arbitrator under the Albert Arbitration Act, with regard to all questions arising as to legal points in the settlement of the affairs of the Albert Life Assurance Company, has lately given his decision in the suit of "Partridge *v.* the Directors of the Albert Assurance Company," which bill, it will be remembered, was repudiated by the Vice-Chancellor. The present bill was filed against the directors of the company in their individual capacity for an alleged fraudulent report of the value of shares in the company before the winding-up. The arbitration was held in the old offices of the company in Waterloo-place, when Mr. Gill appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jessel, Q.C., and Mr. Graham Hastings for the defendant Whitworth (one of the directors); Mr. Kekewich for the other directors. Lord Cairns, having heard the arguments in support of the bill, without calling upon the other side, dismissed the bill with costs.—Lord Cairns on Friday gave two important decisions in this case. The proposal of the reconstruction committee was open to many objections, among others that if the ordinary creditors, other than the policy-holders, were to be paid immediately, the best assets would be obtained by them, while the more speculative assets would probably be set aside for the policy-holders; it would also be unfair to defer payment to policy-holders who did not come in under the scheme. On inquiries being made of twenty-nine companies, it was found that none would undertake a transfer of the business, but that five would negotiate as to managing the business as agents. On the whole, Lord Cairns reluctantly determined that he must put aside altogether any idea of reconstruction or reconstitution. As regarded disputes with shareholders, in Lancaster's case the mode of ascertaining the amount of proof on policies current at the time of the winding-up was determined. Bell's case, which was decided by the Court of Chancery, was overruled on the ground that certain arguments had not then been brought before the Court. It was laid down by Lord Cairns that a policy must be valued without any reference to the health, &c., of the policy-holders—there must be a pure premium valuation as at the date of the winding-up, the rate of interest being taken at four per cent., and the tables to be used being those of the seventeen offices. The present value of the sum insured by the policy, and that of the future premiums that would have been payable, are to be taken, and the difference between the two is to be the value of the policy. As to annuities current at the time of winding-up, the value at that time is to be determined from the tables of each particular company without any reference to persons holding them.

PERSIA.—The famine in Persia is still pressing with the greatest severity upon the mass of the population. Cities and whole districts have been deserted by those physically able to do so. The remainder starve. Relief measures are being organised in India.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *July* 17.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—The adjourned debate was resumed by Lord ABINGER, who supported the amendment, although, as an army officer on full-pay, he should be benefited in a pecuniary sense by the Bill. He declared that the officers of the army, both of purchase and non-purchase corps, wished matters to remain as they were, and, after examining the Bill as it affected promotion and exchanges, expressed himself favourably—both personally and on behalf of the great body of officers—in regard to Mr. Muntz's proposal to pay officers at once the regulation prices, leaving over-regulation payments to take care of themselves. The Duke of Richmond had, he thought, underrated the cost of the Government scheme, which would be, not £700,000, but £1,150,000 a-year. Referring to instances within his own experience of the desire of British officers to improve themselves professionally, and the obstacles thrown in their way by the War-office, he examined the short service by the light of his Crimean experience, and pointed out the value of well-seasoned troops in a campaign.—Lord LUCAN, as an army officer, regarded it as his duty to stand by the system of purchase, which he defended upon various considerations.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said that all were agreed upon the necessity of reorganising our army and increasing its efficiency; but, regarding the Bill as altogether inadequate to the emergency, he should vote for the amendment.—The Duke of ARGYLL began by noticing some of the points raised by Lord Russell, and next referred to the arguments in defence of purchase which formed the staple of the speeches of noble lords opposite, although they all declared that it was indefensible in theory. Defining purchase to be a system of promotion by seniority, qualified by money, and wholly irrespective of comparative merit, he adduced the fact that from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000 was invested by five thousand officers in proof of the impossibility of touching the army system without coming into contact with purchase and the vested interests involved. Passing next to the injurious effect of purchase upon army education, he said that, although its defenders admitted it had its blots, purchase must stand or fall as a whole, and unless it could be maintained before a more critical assembly than that described by Lord Derby, its apologists must resign their pet scheme. What, then, was the use of fighting for a system which must be given up the moment the Government of the day declared against it? He next called attention to the form of the amendment, which was intentionally evasive on the subject of purchase, and complained that the Duke of Richmond did not treat with fairness the Government plan as developed by Lord Northbrook. He described the mode of selection by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for India, and asked why a system of selection apart from politics should not answer for colonelcies of regiments which succeeded in high military commands. Lastly, he objected to the amendment as an unconstitutional infringement of the prerogatives of the Crown, because it asked their lordships to refuse to pass a Bill for the reorganisation of the army until the Crown had embodied the details in the form of a Bill. This the Government did not intend to do, and if their lordships' example were followed by the other House, their lordships would be the first to complain.—Lord SALISBURY declined to discuss the question upon the sole ground of the interest of the British officer. Dismissing with contempt the allegation that if their lordships adopted this amendment, the next Bill might not provide for the payment of over-regulation payments, he pointedly alluded to Lord Derby's description of the constituencies, as indicating that he was not quite satisfied with his own work in the late Reform Bill. Declining, however, to believe that the new constituencies were prepared to rejoice over the spoliation of rich men, he declared that, whatever statements had been made to the contrary notwithstanding, the officers of the army were opposed to this Bill, and were anxious that it should not pass. It was possible that if we were all thrown upon a desert island, purchase might not be set up as an institution, and he was not quite sure the Duke of Argyll himself would be an institution that would be set up under such circumstances. Denying that purchase was the issue upon which they were going into the lobby, he said that purchase did provide a system of retirement, and that he and those about him had a right to ask how those objects were to be accomplished if it were abolished. Passing in caustic review the relations between the Ministerial leaders and their followers in the other House, he hinted at the improbability that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would go on throwing away £1,000,000 a-year on military retirement. Party influence was the blot of the political system of the United States, and this was also the great danger of our political future. If purchase had been described as a system of seniority tempered by selection, the more correct formula of the proposed system was stagnation tempered by jobbery. It was the especial duty of that House to protect the country against rash and imperfect legislation, and he exhorted their lordships not to abandon the army to the influence of combined senility and corruption.—Lord GRANVILLE regarded the speech just delivered as illustrating how far one of the ablest members of their Lordships' House could push sarcasm and invective. Replying generally upon the whole debate he stated authoritatively that, although the Government would not be

unmindful of economy, the War-office would with all speed apply itself to enforce the plan laid before the House and the country in this debate. If the Government desired a mere party triumph they could not wish for a more favourable state of things than to appear to be engaged in a struggle, in which they were certain to be victorious, to prevent the removal of an abuse which was supposed to be connected with the class interest of that House. But, owing as he did more than perhaps any one else to their Lordships' House, he besought them to pause and to remember the position held by that House during the Conservative leadership of the late Duke of Wellington and Lord Derby respectively. The policy of the Duke was to avoid collision as much as possible with the other House, while all the victories won under the late Lord Derby were sterile, and the present division would certainly come under this category. —Their lordships then divided, when there appeared for the second reading—contents, 130; not contents, 155. The Duke of Richmond's amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *July* 17.—THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—In reply to Mr. BAINES, Mr. BRUCE said the report of the Royal Commission would be in the hands of hon. members in a few days. He might state that two-thirds of the members of the Commission were in favour of a qualified compulsory application of the Acts; one-third—seven at least—were for strengthening rather than weakening the Acts; and six were practically in favour of repealing all compulsory legislation on the subject; but all were in favour of some modified legislation applicable to the whole country. It appeared to the Government that it would be impossible, looking to the state of public business, to introduce a Bill founded on the report in the present session. The commissioners reported that the police were not chargeable with any abuse of their authority; but, on the contrary, that they performed their duty with moderation and caution.

ARMY RECRUITING.—In answer to Colonel SYKES, Captain VIVIAN said the "actual cost" of a recruit cannot be given. No separate record of the cost of a recruit, as distinguished from a trained man, has ever been kept in the army. It is not and cannot be known in the army accounts when a man passes from the *status* of a recruit to that of a trained soldier. Added to which, recruits and trained soldiers occupy the same barracks and consume the same stores, and are under the same superintendence, so that the cost of these items is divided between the two classes, and can never be anything but "estimated."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, *July* 20.—ABOLITION OF PURCHASE. —Lord GRANVILLE made a similar statement to one which had been just previously announced by the Prime Minister in the other House with respect to the abolition of purchase. He recapitulated the reasons which had induced the Government, after the adoption of the Duke of Richmond's amendment, to advise her Majesty to sign a Royal Warrant cancelling the regulation prices of purchase. Their lordships, in agreeing to the amendment, had evidently been influenced by an unwillingness to agree to the abolition of purchase, but purchase having now been abolished by constitutional means, and their lordships being freed from any responsibility, he trusted they would consent to proceed with the Army Regulation Bill, the second reading of which would be moved by Lord Northbrook at an early day. They might amend one of the clauses, so as to make it appear that the responsibility of purchase abolition rested with the Government and the other House, but he hoped the lordships would take a calm and conciliatory view of the question in the interests of the officers concerned.—The Duke of RICHMOND said their Lordships, by adopting his amendment, had declared their unwillingness to consider the abolition of purchase until the Government had brought in a more complete and comprehensive scheme of army regulation. Although purchase had been abolished by Royal Warrant, the Government had brought in no scheme, and therefore the position of affairs remained unaltered. Having been taken by surprise, he reserved free liberty of action when the Government proposed to proceed with a Bill containing the same provisions, and only omitting purchase, which their Lordships had already condemned as insufficient.—After a few words from Lord FEVERSHAM, protesting against the course taken by the Government, Lord GRANVILLE stated, in answer to Lord MELVILLE, that officers would have the same security for compensation as was enjoyed by the Civil Service for pensions, and that to place these payments on the Consolidated Fund would be to cast a doubt upon other payments now provided annually by the Estimates. A copy of the Royal Warrant would be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *July* 20.—THE ARMY BILL.— Mr. GLADSTONE stated the course the Government has decided to take in order to meet the vote of the House of Lords on the Army Bill. The information was given in answer to Sir GEORGE GREY, who asked whether the violation of the law in the payment of over-regulation prices was to be prohibited; and, after narrating what had happened in the Lords, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that it did not amount to a rejection of the Bill, but simply to a postponement of the second reading until certain information had been laid before them, and that it was open to any peer to move the second reading. Next he reminded the House that by statute there was no purchase but what was permitted by the Queen's regulations, but that the intervention of the House would be required to find a pecuniary indemnity for the officers affected. Though the Government would never have thought it reasonably within their competence to take any vital step without consulting the House, having now got its definitive judgment against purchase, and having before them the declaration of the Royal Commission that over-regulation could not be got rid of except by abolishing purchase altogether, the Government had advised her Majesty to cancel the warrant under which purchase is legal. This advice her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept, a new warrant had been framed, and, therefore, said Mr. Gladstone, amid loud cheering, "after the 1st of November next purchase will cease to exist." After defending this resolution as consistent with constitutional usage, and best calculated to put an end to a state of suspense dangerous to the discipline of the army, he went on to comment on what the House of Lords might be expected to do in this altered state of circumstances. In the hope that they would be disposed to go on with the remaining clauses, a sufficient time for consideration would be allowed, but he declined at present to say what the Government would do if they failed to prosecute the Bill to its legitimate end. But, come what might, they would use all the means in their power to obtain just and liberal terms for the officers.—Mr. DISRAELI complained that so supremely important an announcement should be made in answer to a prearranged question, and moved the adjournment of the House to give the opportunity for raising a discussion. Recalling the history of the Bill, he maintained that it had not been sent up to the Lords with any overpowering expression of feeling in its favour, and vigorously denounced the resolution of the Government to set the House of Lords at defiance, and to overrule their vote by an exercise of the prerogative. It was a very violent course, if not an illegal one, and if the difficulty could be got over so speedily, why, he asked, had not the Government taken that course six months ago? In that way the paralysis of the session would have been avoided, and the House would not have been deprived of the opportunity of controlling supply and discussing important public questions, such as the loss of the *Captain*, the Washington Treaty, &c. A wise and patriotic Minister would have sought some less dangerous means of getting over his conflict with Parliament than by appealing to the prerogative of the Crown.—Lord ELCHO having interposed with a question whether the House would have any opportunity of considering what he described as a *coup d'etat*—Mr. GLADSTONE replied to Mr. DISRAELI, remarking that, if, after all the opportnnity he had enjoyed for preparing his attack, he had no more serious objections to offer, the Government need not be much afraid of his criticisms. He denied that there was any resort to prerogative; the Executive was simply exercising a power conferred on it by statute; and as to a conflict with Parliament, they were supported by the deliberate judgment of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords had not actually declined to abolish purchase. Mr. Disraeli, having once burnt his fingers by premature declarations on the reform question, had been careful not to commit himself in favour of purchase, so that he might not be hampered if he happened to come into office. He did not deny that this was an inferior mode of dealing with the question, and the Government had proceeded by Bill in the first instance because that was the only means of giving the officers a statutory claim to compensation and of providing the over-regulation prices. In answer to Lord Elcho, he suggested that if he wanted a discussion he should move a vote of censure.— Mr. CARDWELL argued that it was incumbent on the Government to deal at once with the violation of the law in the payment of over-regulation prices, and this could not be done without abolishing purchase altogether. He repeated Mr. Gladstone's argument that the Government was exercising statutory powers, not resorting to prerogative, and stated that the new warrant would at once be laid on the table.—Mr. HORSMAN regretted the astounding announcement just made by the Premier. In the present discreditable state of public business it would have been wiser to take a conciliatory line, and to establish courteous relations with the other side, instead of adopting a mode of cutting the Gordian knot which would inflame ill-feeling and provoke animosity. Mr. Horsman traced the history of the Bill to show that it had been unpopular with the Liberal party, and that when it was cut in two the majority would have preferred to go on with the Ballot Bill. In fact, the resolution of the Lords corresponded almost exactly with the original idea of the Government. Prerogative, Mr. Horsman said, was the will of the Minister, and, with a steady majority behind him, there would be nothing to preuent him from becoming a dictator.—The conversation was brought to a close by Mr. CARDWELL promising, in answer to Mr. Whalley and Sir S. Northcote, that the warrant should be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *July* 21.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Lord ORMATHWAITE asked whether the Army Bill would be reprinted, the portions to which their lordships' concurrence was not invited being removed; to which Lord GRANVILLE said that that could not be done at this stage.—The Royal Warrant abolishing

Purchase was laid on the table by Lord NORTHBROOK.—The business which was merely routine having been disposed of, the Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that on the second reading of the Army Bill he should move, "That the House, in assenting to the second reading, desires to express an opinion that the interposition of the Executive during the progress of the measure, in order to attain, by the exercise of prerogative, without the aid of Parliament, the principal object of that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralise the action of the Legislature, and is strongly to be condemned; and the House only assents to the second reading in order to secure compensation to officers on the abolition of purchase."—There was some discussion as to the day on which the second reading should be moved, and at last Lord GRANVILLE acceded to the Duke of RICHMOND'S request that it should be Monday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *July* 21.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—At the morning sitting Mr. CARDWELL laid on the table the Royal Warrant cancelling the Regulations for the Sale and Purchase of Commissions; and Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that, if the Bill for compensating officers came again before the House, he should move that the funds be raised by loan instead of by annual vote of Parliament.

India Office.

July 22, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. Alexander Ross, W. Ellis (Uncov.), J. McKecknie (Uncov.), and P. Cosserat (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. H. Blair, and F. Doderet (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. D. Campbell (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. D. W. Inglis, Inf.; Apothecary R. D. Logg; Capt. G. Logan, Staff Corps; Major T. C. Hamilton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Rose, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. O'H. Clay, Staff Corps; Capt. H. T. R. F. Crawford, Staff Corps; Major W. J. Morris, Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Major M. R. Haig, Staff Corps; Col. D. G. Anderson, R.A.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. A. Marcel, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Sladen, 3 mo.; Mr. H. C. Barstow, 3 mo.; Mr. T. Roberts, 1 mo.; Mr. A. Donzelle (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. L. B. Bean (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. D. Lacey (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. F. J. Oliphant (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. F. W. Murray (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. F. J. Jordan (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. M. Kempson (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. H. Russell, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. F. E. Wiggens, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. E. D. Smith, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Roberts, Staff Corps, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. J. Vibart, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. Roberts, J. D. Maclean, C. F. Hall, G. Parry (Uncov.), J. A. Guerin (Uncov.), G. Field (Uncov.), T. Hoskin (Uncov.), and J. D. Smithe (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. S. Sage (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Apothecary J. H. Lockwood.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. S. Elton, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Martin, Inf.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Andrew Ross.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BARTON—The wife of the Rev. John Barton, M.A., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, of a daughter, at Streatham, July 17.
BURN—The wife of Major James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, July 17.
KEMPSTER—The wife of Colonel F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, at Cheltenham, July 18.
MAYNE—The wife of Col. J. E. Mayne, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, July 15.
PARKER—The wife of Capt. R. L. Parker, 15th Hussars, of a son, at Brooklands, Abergavenny, July 16.
WELDON—The wife of Capt. T. Weldon, of a son, at 54, Lancaster-gate, July 16.

MARRIAGES.

CADELL—MCCRAE.—George Cadell, Madras Forest Service, to Mary A. M., daughter of the late Farquhar McCrae, M.D., 6th Dragoons, at the Chapel, Charterhouse, July 20.
DE LISLE—BLAIR.—Dr. Frederick J. De Lisle to Lucy C. J., daughter of the late Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, C.B., 10th Bengal Cavalry, at Guernsey, July 11.
WATSON—CHARRINGTON.—George A., son of the late Col. Watson, R.H.A., Indian Army, to Philippa H., daughter of Edward Charrington, at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, July 20.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Louisa McL., daughter of the late N. B. Edmonstone, H.E.I.C. and widow of the Rev. T. C. Browne, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, July 16.
DECK—The Rev. Alfred Deck, M.A., late Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at Farnborough, Hants, July 14, aged 41.
WATSON—Isabella H., wife of Lieut. col. William C. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, at St. John's-wood, July 13, aged 32.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 14. Str. Vixen, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Hydra, Rangoon; str. Virago, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Lady Bird, Rangoon; Hedwig, Java.—15. Str. Parana, Malabar Coast.—16. Dharwar, Calcutta; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Havelock, Singapore; Nysia, Akyab; Belle of Southesk, Bassein; Antiope, Akyab; Bennington, Bombay; Ensign, Rangoon; Gazelle, Rangoon; Malvina, Calcutta; Iphigenia, Rangoon.—17. Inverness, Madras; Kinfauns Castle, Singapore; Victory, Rangoon; str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; City of Amoy, Colombo; Concordia, Akyab.—18. Ocean Belle, Akyab; Florence Braginton, Rangoon; Lady Clarendon, Bassein.—19. Sree Singapura, Singapore; Conder, Rangoon; R. C. Rickmers, Rangoon; Augusta May, Rangoon; Civiale, Rangoon.—20. Sophia, Akyab; Helen Burns, Rangoon.—21. Arundel Castle, Calcutta; City of Perth, Calcutta; Glenalvon, Calcutta; Daphne, Bombay; Chinsurah, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Vixen, via Suez Canal, July 14.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Plowden and five children, Mrs. Reddie and child, Dr. Verchere's five children, Mr. and Mrs. Ridge, Capt. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Logg and son. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Benton and five children, Mrs. Maclean, Major gen. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. McMaster's two children, Capt. Crawford, Lieut. C. R. Walker.

Per str. Arcturus, via Suez Canal, July 17.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. G. E. F. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. G. L. Masters, Mr. P. Robertson, Mr. G. Lyell, Mr. and Mrs. McCrindle, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. Raban and four children, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Thurlow, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cosserat and child, Mrs. Keelan, two Messrs. Zemin.

Per str. Virago, via Suez Canal, July 14.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Robson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgert and two children, Mrs. Maunsell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Mrs. McNeill and three children, Mrs. Middleton and family.

DEPARTURES.

July 14. Indian Empire, Calcutta; Ferrell, Bombay.—15. City of Athens, Calcutta: John Milton, Yokohama; St. Louis, Batavia; Granite City, Aden; Edith Warren, Calcutta; Hongoumont, Calcutta.—17. Sussex, Calcutta; Bucton Castle, Aden; Alice, Penang; str. Perguin, Calcutta; Bowfell, Calcutta; str. Walanzo, Johnson, via Suez Canal; Chrysolite, Bombay.—18. Benvoirlich, Akyab; Prince Eugene, Bombay; York, Madras; Inspector, Bombay; Ocean, Batavia; Auburn, Ceylon.—19. Mongol, Singapore.—20. Seawfell, Colombo; Eastern Light, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Walamo, via Suez Canal, July 16.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. and Mrs. Fairbank and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen, Master Hopper, Mr. Nunn, Miss Nunn, Mr. J. Nixon, Mr. C. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Ager and three children.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nubia, July 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Orlander and two children, Capt. and Mrs. L. Owen, Mrs. J. W. Wynch. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Haskoll, Dr. Fails, Mr. Dyer. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Goldspink, Mr. J. McRitchie, Mr. G. Brown. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Bateman, Mr. R. G. Stivon, Mrs. A. Satchler, Mr. S. J. Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Monteth, Mr. Joakim, Mr. W. C. Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. Monteth.

Per str. Nyanza, July 25.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Ritherdon, Mr. S. H. Darton, Mr. F. Kilvert, Mr. C. F. Glennie, Mr. H. A. Simlook, Capt. H. W. Hastings, Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. J. B. Norton and son.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Mary Scott, Liverpool to Chittagong, July 7, 41 N., 14 W.
Andromeda, Calcutta to Dundee, June 25, 33 N., 41 W.
Sattara, Tyne to Bombay, July 8, 40 N., 13 W.
Lady Octavia, Clyde to Bombay, May 29, 16 S., 32 W.
Whitteadier, London to Bombay, May 31, 6 S., 28 W.
City of Glasgow, Clyde to Calcutta, May 14, 24 N., 23 W.
Pandora, Colombo to London, May 27, 33 S., 13 E.
Rowena, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 16, 2 N., 21 W.
Daphne, Bombay to Liverpool, June 26, 18 N., 32 W.
Prince Leopold, Bassein to Queenstown, June 7, 6 S., lon. 16.
Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 23, 13 N., 26 W.
Malvina, from Calcutta, June 27, 35 N., 39 W.
Lochieven Castle, Akyab to Clyde, May 19, 26 S., lon. 16.
Pursuit, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 27.
Segar, Akyab to Falmouth, June 29, 13 N., 26 W.
Doune Castle, Bombay to Queenstown, March 24, 9 S., 92 E.
Green Jacket, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 27, 36 S., 24 E., and again on May 1.
Andromeda, Calcutta to Dundee, June 22, 29 N., 38 W.
Wm. Wilmett (?), Calcutta to London, June 27, 36 N., 36 W.
Arundel Castle, Calcutta to London, May 25, 24 S., 4 W.
Seadrift, Akyab to Falmouth, June 4, 11 S., 13 W.
Rainbow, Padang to Boston, May 15, 26 S., 9 E.
Montana, Liverpool to Bombay, June 1, 4 S., 30 W.
Fairway, Kingston, Jamaica, to Calcutta, June 16, 25 N., 41 W.
Solide, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 5, 23 S., 64 E.
Waterloo, Akyab to Falmouth, May 26, 35 S., 25 E.
John Lidgett, London to Batavia, June 3, 28 N., 21 W.
Theone (?), Calcutta to London, July 2.
Corra Linn, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 8, 4 S., 92 E.
Amacree, Singapore to Liverpool, May 31, 18 S., 3 E.
Tribune, Akyab to Queenstown, June 10, 11 S., 13 W.
Royal Alfred, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 17, 3 N., 25 W.
Fidelio, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 22, 9 N., 27 W.
Pegasus, Akyab to Queenstown, June 23, 1 N., 26 W.
Glenavon, Calcutta to London, July 6, 37 N., 45 W.
New Era, Calcutta to Boston, April 20, 23 S., 63 E.
Dover Castle, Calcutta to St. Vincent, May 9, 35 S., 22 E.
Henry Joseph, Cardiff to Calcutta, May 11.
Albert William, Akyab to Falmouth, May 30.
Ebiana, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 15, 5 N., 24 W.
Isabella, London to Calcutta, June 3, 3 S., 29 W.
Caranjah, Liverpool to Galle, June 6, 5 N., 22 W.
Medea, London to Bombay, June 13, 3 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The cargo of the Koningin Augusta, Pritzkow, from Java to Falmouth, which put into Simon's Bay, May 21, leaky, &c., consisted of sugar, of which 4,000 bags had been thrown overboard, 12,000 were sold at Simon's Bay, and the remainder, 10,000 bags, would probably also be sold there. The vessel would have to be made tight and provided with new masts. The repairs were expected to be effected in the course of three or four weeks.

The str. Shiraz, from Bombay and Carwar to Liverpool, lost the blades of her propeller 300 miles E. of Malta; she had docked at Malta to fit a spare propeller, and was to leave that port on July 18 for Liverpool.

The Bacton Castle, of and from Shields for Aden, with coals, took fire aft at 1.30, July 18, but was got under. She was towed ashore under Shakespeare Cliff, Dover.

The Golden Fleece, Bray, from Boston to Bombay, with ice, &c., reported by cable as on fire at Halifax, U.S., put in there July 5, with fire in the lower hold. The next day engines were employed in an unsuccessful attempt to extinguish the fire, and it was thought that it might become necessary to scuttle the vessel.

The Arcturus (s.), which arrived in the river from Calcutta July 17, experienced a dense fog from off Vigo to Dungeness.

The Climinar, of Liverpool, Williams, sailed from Sunderland on Oct. 5 last, with coals from Rangoon, was off Portland on Oct. 11, was spoken in soundings (by a steamer which arrived from the Brazils at Havre, Oct. 19), and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Conder and infant.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. C. Warden, and Mr. Ludovic.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Wilding.

AUGUST 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lovell and two children, Dr. K. Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Laycock.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairne.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Currie, and Capt. H. S. Elton.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Sneaton.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Skrine, and Dr. Guy.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Moffat.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. S. Watts, and Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Starky.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. W. Pitt.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Gowan, and Mr. H. Bulwer.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Martin and family.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, July 22.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, July 28.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

	Rs. R...	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.			
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			98 ¼
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			98 ¼
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			98 ¼
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.		94⅝ 95⅜
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			94⅝ 95⅜
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.		94⅝ ⅝
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			103¾ ⅝
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			108¼ 109

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	... 1s. 10⅞d.	... 1s. 10 13-16d.	... 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras	... 1s. 10⅜d.	... 1s. 10 13-16d.	... 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay	... 1s. 10⅜d.	... 1s. 10 13-16d.	... 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo	... ...	2 dis. ...	1¼ dis. ... 1 dis.
Singapore	... ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ... 4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	... ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ... 4s. 6d.
Shanghai	... ...	— ...	— ... —

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		207
	India 5 per cent.		112
	India 4 per cent.		104¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93⅛ to 94⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		100⅜ ½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108⅝ ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		28s. to 30s.
	Do. (under £1,000)		28s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
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"Business in all branches is usually dull at this season, and the current year presents no exception to this rule. The record of the fiscal year just closed, however, shows that the foreign commerce of the country has materially exceeded all precedent. The value of goods imported into the whole United States is about 490,000,000 dols., while the value of the exports of merchandise and produce may be estimated at 425,000,000 dols. in currency values. The monthly statement of the Public Debt just issued shows a reduction in the net indebtedness of the Government of 93,327,765 dols. during the fiscal year, and a decrease during the past month of 7,103,350 dols. Wall-street markets present a firmer tone, though with limited transactions. In the gold market there is a moderate speculative movement, induced by free exports of specie. Money still keeps very easy, rates at call being about 3 per cent. Foreign exchange is a shade easier, quotations being about ½ lower for prime bills. As usual, after the payment of the July dividends, United States Bonds are in very active demand, and have steadily advanced on our last quotations. To-day, upon a rumour that the Government has made arrangements for marketing a considerable amount of the New Five per Cents. in Europe, accompanied with a free demand for bonds for German bankers, the market has been especially active, and prices have advanced fully ½ per cent"

VETERINARY SURGEON.—On the recommendation of the principal veterinary surgeon, it is notified for general information that the veterinary surgeons attached to batteries of Royal Artillery, ordered to move in relief by G. O. C. C. of 22nd of May, 1871, will remain at their present stations.

GRATUITIES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Resolution.—The Governor general in Council desires that the several officers of account in the civil, military, and public works departments, will, wherever it is observed that a person, who has previously received a gratuity for being thrown out of employ, has been re-admitted into the service of Government, issue to him a notice calling his attention to the notification of this department, No. 3,047, dated September 8, 1869, and informing him that he must refund the gratuity at once if he wishes to have the service, for which he received the gratuity, counted for pension. The refund may be made in monthly instalments not less than the amount received, divided by the number of months that have passed since it was received, and also not less than one-third of the pay drawn in the new office. The right to count the service for pension will not be deemed to have accrued until the last instalment is paid. Non-receipt of this particular notice will not be held to excuse non-observance of the order of September 8, 1869.

Advertisements.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 4; Agra and Madras, July 2; Calcutta, July 1.

THE *Friend of India* appears to have made a slight jumble between pounds and rupees when it talked about Sir S. Fitzgerald's having sent to the India Office a bill for furniture to the tune of £45,000. It appears that the whole cost of furnishing the new Government House at Poona was only £8,500, of which £5,000 was sanctioned in February 1867, under the government of Sir Bartle Frere. This sum however, failing to cover the necessary outlay on carpets and chandeliers, a further payment of £3,500 has since been sanctioned, for which alone Sir S. Fitzgerald can be held responsible. We should like to know also whereabouts at home exists that "feeling" which, according to our contemporary, "is said to be so strong that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald runs some risk of being recalled." If any such danger really loomed in sight Sir Seymour might be tempted to act on the principle that it was better to be hanged for stealing a sheep than a lamb.

WE are sorry to hear that cholera has broken out in Berhampore, and that one of its first victims was Dr. John White, the Civil Surgeon. It appears however that the disease has not yet taken an epidemic form. From the Madras side we learn that Trimulgherry, which through timely precautions had escaped the doom that lately fell on Secunderabad, has at length been visited by the same scourge. At Bolarum also, five miles from Secunderabad, the cholera has appeared, just as the 18th Hussars have gone back to their old cantonments. At Trimulgherry, where two British regiments and several batteries of artillery are quartered, the scourge has hitherto confined itself to the artillery; but in a small native village between Trimulgherry and Bolarum a great many deaths have taken place. It is much to be hoped that this new outbreak will not extend to Secunderabad, where the 18th Hussars are again quartered in barracks which have always had the credit of being the unhealthiest in the station. They are very old, they lie in a hollow, are ill-drained and ill-ventilated, and "their well-water is supposed to be the worst in the cantonment." The Hussars will indeed be unlucky if the plague they have endured so much to get rid of should again beset them. On the first outbreak they were promptly marched away under canvas, the men in the day-time sitting with wet towels round their heads to guard them from sunstroke. Still the cholera followed them into camp, and it was not till their camp had been repeatedly shifted and forty-five men, women, and children, had perished, that they shook off the enemy which now once more threatens to invade them.

IT is worth noting that the former freedom of Trimulgherry from cholera was due to its careful isolation from the plague centre at Secunderabad, only a mile and a-half distant. The station was placed under strict quarantine; large quantities of unripe fruit were destroyed in the bazaars by order of the Cantonment Magistrate; carts coming in from the country were stopped, and everything in short was done to avert the mischief which has since so unexpectedly gone to work there. Certain it is that no cholera appeared in this station till after the quarantine had been withdrawn. Another incident bearing on the same subject is reported from the Hussar camp. One day a violent dust-storm raged among the tents, and from that date the disease perceptibly abated. Dust-storms in India cool and clear the air; but we must leave the doctors to determine what influence they may have in checking cholera.

WE observe that Major Champain, R.E., has been appointed Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Service, in the place of Colonel Goldsmid who has resigned. If the change was inevitable no better substitute could have been found for the late Director than his erewhile Assistant. In this connection we may notice the contradiction given last Saturday through the *Times* to an absurd report that the severity of the famine in Teheran had driven the telegraph people away from their work into the hills. They have gone to the hills for their usual summer retreat, but the telegraph wires have been taken with them, so that business cannot have been interrupted through any act of theirs.

WE are sorry to hear that Colonel Mowbray Thompson, one of the four survivors of the Massacre of Cawnpore, has been ordered to send in his papers, on account we suppose of the recent squabble between him and a turbulent junior at Debrooghur. It appears that he will receive a pension of £200 a-year in consideration of what he went through in 1857, but to an old officer in shattered health with a wife and six children such a compassionate allowance must seem like slow starvation.

IT appears from a recent telegram that the heavy rains in Bengal have done much damage to the indigo crop.

ACCORDING to latest telegrams Ameer Khan and four other Wahabee prisoners have been found guilty of plotting a *jahad* against the Indian Government, and condemned to imprisonment for life by the High Court of Patna.

THE writer of a letter which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last draws attention to the probable source of the recent cholera outbreak at Secunderabad, where his own regiment was quartered in 1865. The barracks in which they were lodged enjoyed so evil a repute for unhealthiness, lying as they did so near an old graveyard, that he had grave misgivings as to the

purity of the well-water used by his men. Some of it was accordingly analysed at Madras, and found to be so full of organic matter as to be quite unfit for drinking. It use was at once discontinued by the writer's order; but his remembrance of that incident leads him to ask whether the well in question may not have been used by the 18th Hussars, especially as the epidemic has been confined to the men who alone would have drunk of that water. If his suspicions are well grounded, and the latest news from India leaves no doubt on this point, the true cause of the recent epidemic may almost be taken for granted. Little as we yet know about the generation of cholera, all recent inquiries into that important subject tend to show that one mode of disseminating the disease lies in the drinking of water into which cholera excretions have somehow been filtered. On this point Dr. Diver's experience, as lately imparted to the readers of the *Times*, confirms that of most medical witnesses both here and in India. Twelve years of Indian service have convinced him that the cholera poison, which exists in the patient's discharges, is "propagated and diffused through air and water." It may filter through the ground into some neighbouring well, or after drying up under a tropical sun it may be blown away as "cholera dust," or it may be washed into the wells by high tides and heavy rains. In support of these conclusions he tells us that the new supply of Vehar water has diminished cholera in the Island of Bombay. A similar result is said by Dr. Macnamara to have issued from the completion of the waterworks in Calcutta. The same experience holds good of our English towns and cities. With proper sewerage and an ample supply of pure water the fight against cholera, when it comes upon us, as in all likelihood it soon will, can be maintained with a fair prospect of success. But everything of course depends on the extent of our precautions against the threatened invader. If a few builders, house-owners, and directors of water companies could only be hanged by way of encouragement to the rest, we should have little reason to fear for the result. In a free country like ours however it is a comfort to feel that nobody is ever held directly responsible for the poisoning of his neighbours through defective drainage and intermittent water supplies.

We understand that the Indian Civil Engineering College is to be opened on Saturday, August 5, by the Secretary of State for India and the members of his Council.

There is every chance it seems, of an early reform in the organisation of the Royal Artillery. During the last twelve years or so the brigade system which superseded the old battalion system has been tried and found more and more wanting for all purposes of practical convenience. In India especially, where batteries are continually moved a long way from their brigade head-quarters, the new system has always proved a cumbrous and costly failure. In future, if we are not misinformed, the unit of artillery organisation will consist, not of a brigade or group of batteries, but of the single battery with its six guns and two hundred men, commanded by its own field-officer; such a force being held practically equal, for controlling purposes, to a battalion of the line. Promotion would then go in the battery instead of the brigade, and the constant shifting of officers from one battery to another would cease to endanger the efficiency of all. Promotion, which has lately stagnated to an indescribable extent, will also be quickened by the establishment of a seconded list, while fresh appointments will be thrown open to artillery officers by the expected formation of Volunteer Districts under a staff selected from the Artillery.

Whether the appointment of Mr. Robertson as harbour engineer for India was the selection of the right man for the right place or no is more than we can pretend to determine. But that his withdrawal from active work on the Madras coast at the setting in of the hot weather has given birth to loud remonstrances in India is a fact which cannot be denied. It also seems that the cry first raised against him by the Madras Chamber of Commerce has been taken up by the Governor of Ceylon himself; and we have now before us ocular evidence of the dissatisfaction which Mr. Robertson's retreat to a cooler climate has caused in the mind of an officer of the old Indian Navy, who once played a leading part in the history of the Indian surveys. Captain Taylor, writing last week to a contemporary, justifies the complaints made by the Madras merchants by asking "who told Mr. Robertson that, at the period of his visit, these Malabar coast rivers were at their worst state?" He goes on to assert that "no nautical man conversant with the stormy period of that coast, could have made a statement so opposed to facts. Many a talented Madras engineer has tried his hand at, but failed, in any improvement of these bar-harbours; the terrific violence of the south-west monsoon has obliterated his tentative works in less than a fortnight." The experience of harbour engineers in Europe has "never yet had to grapple with an antagonist of such power and endurance as the Indian monsoon surf." In two months' time Mr. Robertson would have seen what that surf could do at Colombo and in the Pamban Channel. In the Gulf of Manaar it rolls its worst during June, while on the Malabar coast it keeps rolling in "on end" throughout June, July, and August. That is the time when Cochin is least approachable, and that is just the time which Mr. Robertson has chosen for drawing up at his leisure in England reports which, if all these witnesses speak truth, must prove little better worth than waste paper. It is possible of course that he may have his answer; but apart from Captain Taylor's assurances to the contrary, we are certainly puzzled to see how a fair-weather visit to harbours on an open coast can enable any one to speak with authority on the condition of those harbours in the very height of a protracted monsoon.

Mohsin Khan, the Persian Minister, in a letter to the *Times* of to-day, flatly contradicts the alarming stories which have reached England of a terrible famine in Persia. There has been and is no famine anywhere in Persia, only a dearth for some time in the country near the Persian Gulf, where the nomad tribes, being disappointed of their usual crops, have crowded into the towns, and been fed at the cost of the Persian Government. The prices of grain have fallen sensibly between the 1st June and the 22nd July, and will fall yet lower in view of the rich harvest expected this year. As for cholera in Teheran or elsewhere, there is no more than the usual amount of it at a season when fruit is largely and rashly consumed. "With regard to the plague, what is said is a lie"—a short and, let us hope, a convincing answer to the "imaginative newsmongers" elsewhere shown up in the same letter.

Mr. C. Clarke's report on the Calcutta Botanic Gardens gives some interesting details as to the result of late experiments in growing various kinds of useful plants. The attempts at growing the finer sorts of cotton appear to have been a failure; two biggahs and a half of Egyptian cotton yielding only ten *chittaks* or about twenty ounces, while only two and a half chittaks were produced from a hundred plants of Sea Island Cotton. The failure was owing chiefly to frequent rains at the wrong time. "Just as the plants were coming into fine bearing, a rain would come, split all the ripening bolls, and throw the plants anew into vigorous vegetative growth." With the appearance of fresh young bolls another shower would pour down and spoil them. It is therefore inferred that the climate of Calcutta is "too moist for these perennial cottons," and fit only for the Indian annuals which ripen quickly. Probably better results might be obtained somewhere about Chota Nagpore, where climate and elevation stand midway between the excessive moisture of Calcutta and the dryness of the Berar table-lands. Major C. Clarke's hybrid seedlings have not been more fortunate, their distinctive characters vanishing under cultivation. Mr. Scott however, nothing daunted, intends to try new experiments with those kinds of cotton which "come true." The attempts at growing ipecacuanha have likewise failed in Calcutta, but there is reason to hope that this valuable plant may in the course of time be raised successfully at the foot of the Himalayas. Coco again is a plant which fails to thrive in Calcutta, but might answer well enough on the Bhamun Pookree spur below Punkabari at the foot of the Himalayas, about four hundred feet above the sea level. Better luck is reported with the tobacco grown last year, which yielded above ten pounds of seed of the finest kinds.

Mr. Clarke is doubtful whether the Bun-Rheea or wild Rheea plant would be easier to raise or would yield a richer crop than the ordinary Rheea, even if it grew wild in Bengal. But under the popular name of Bun-Rheea many kinds of nettles grow in Northern and Eastern Bengal, which yield a fibre even superior to that of Rheea itself. The *Villebrunea appendiculata*, which is used by the natives of Lower Sikkhim for bowstrings, has a

remarkable strong fibre, finer and whiter than the ordinary Rhea. It is easier to clean and prepare for the English market than any other as yet tried, and it likewise seems easier to grow. Another strong fibre is the *Maoutia puya*, of which the Lepchas weave their cloth. It has also been found "excellent for boot-laces." *Villebrunea frutescens* is another promising plant which may challenge rivalry with its namesake aforesaid. From the *Debregeasia longifolia* many of the Assamese tribes spin their cloth, but about its productive powers as compared with some other of the fibre-yielding plants Mr. Clarke has his doubts. *Bœhmeria cuspidata* is also recommended for trial on account of its size and fertility. Among the stinging-nettles Mr. Clarke mentions only the *Girardinia heterophylla*, whose fibre is used by the Mlechas for bow-strings. The sample of cleaned fibre however which he saw, appeared to him "better fitted for rope-yarn than for the adulteration of silk." Besides the greater coarseness of their fibres, the stinging nettles are, as one might imagine, most disagreeable to work up. In spite of every precaution, a head-gardener who turned out a good deal of fibre from "the abominable *Laportea crenulata*," suffered for twenty-four hours from a violent swelling of the limbs and extremities.

If it be good to "see ourselves as ithers see us," we ought to be much obliged to Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya for his printed criticisms on the character of Prince Alfred's reception in India. The Hindu gentleman in question laughs us to scorn for our utter incapacity for getting up pageants, as shown throughout the Prince's visit to Calcutta. There were hardly any troops visible, the procession was an atrocious failure, the Prince was received in the dark, and the illuminations betrayed not one spark of originality or grace. There was nothing but a monotonous round of "V. R.," "Welcome," "God save the Queen," "God save the Duke," and "Welcome to our Sailor Prince." At the fancy ball very few natives were present, and the costumes were nearly all Western. It is admitted, however, that the investiture and the reviews formed a splendid exception to the general dulness and want of invention. On the whole, our Indian critic with the lengthy name does little more than re-echo the complaints which æsthetic Britons bring against their own countrymen. Our taste in pageantry has certainly not improved since the days of the Tudors and first Stuarts, and our wit of late years has grown decidedly stale. But, after all, it is not by pageantry that we have governed India, nor have the natives of India ever shown much practical connection between æsthetic insight and a turn for government. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; but somehow the two faculties have not often coexisted to any great degree in nations of historic note.

A new attraction has just been offered to sightseers at the Crystal Palace, in the shape of a new court within the Tropical Department, containing a number of curious and interesting memorials of Mr. Forsyth's journey to Yarkand. The things shown have been kindly lent by Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Cayley, sometime our active Agent at Ladakh. There is a painting of the Buddhist Monastery at Ladakh, taken by Mr. Fenton from Dr. Cayley's drawings. Some figures of Tibetans and Yarkandis illustrate the dress worn by natives of the countries in question. A group of Tibetan Lamas or priests, dressed for official duty, is well represented in a photograph taken by a native for Dr. Cayley. Among other curious appliances are some leather straps used for whipping the bold women who dare to show themselves in Yarkand without their veils. All kinds of wearing apparel, including boots and shoes, cloaks of various textures and patterns, veils of finely wrought silver, besides head-ornaments largely wrought with turquoise, and various ornaments in jade are also shown. Among the holy or religious articles are censers, bells, rosaries, and bottles for holy water, which suggest some original connection between Christian and Buddhist ceremonies, and that masterpiece of priestly invention, the prayer-wheel, which does for the devout-minded what a hand-organ may be said to do for the musical—not those poor morbid beings who go frantic at the first notes of a street-organ, but the healthy if not too fastidious lovers of sweet sounds. Besides these outward mementoes of a little known region, a good deal of useful and curious information may be obtained within the court regarding the manners and customs of two countries in which the most distinctive features of Islam and Buddhism are sharply contrasted.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. Wm. A. C. S. Menteth, late 81st and 106th regts., at Bayswater, aged 29, July 25.

Bengal.—Dr. J. White, civil surgeon of Berhampore, of cholera. Lieut. S. Fulton, R.A., at Mussoorie, June 26. Major and local lieut. col. Mosse, H.M.'s 6th regt., and director-general of gymnastics in India, at Lucknow, June 14. Surg. major Wm. H. B. Ross, Indian Army, at Brighton, July 19.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 5.—From Bombay.—Mr. Runnington, Lieut. the Hon. F. Gifford, Qrmr. H. Nelson, Mr. E. Roeckell, Mr. Oxford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T.'s" letter next week.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 1, 1871.

INDIAN SURVEYS.—III.

Under Colonel Thuillier, of the Bengal Artillery, a body which has furnished some of the ablest scientific workers in India, the progress of the Revenue and Topographical Surveys has kept pace with the growing wealth of scientific means and appliances. As Waugh's deputy, Colonel Thuillier had done much to improve and develop the system of field-surveys from 1847 to 1861, the year when he became Surveyor-General. In some parts of India his working parties have been measuring out from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles a year, in spite of the usual drawbacks of difficult ground or unhealthy climate, varied sometimes by the hindrances which native prejudice and mistrust placed in their way. In measuring the Native States for instance they had to forbear from using the customary chain. One zealous officer, Mr. Mulheran, perished from hard work and disease in the Nirmul jungles, "a most pestilential tract on the Warda and Godavery rivers." Saxton, Murray, Depree, Godwin Austen, did good service in their respective fields. Seven parties have been at work for the last two seasons among the arid wastes of Rajpootana, the unexplored jungles of the Central Provinces, and the wild mountain tracts of Khasiah and Jynteah, where 600 inches of rain fall yearly. In Central India they came upon a tract laid utterly waste by a tigress which had killed fifty people and rendered thirteen villages uninhabitable. Altogether seventeen parties were at work in 1868-9. One of these, under Colonel Johnstone, mapped out 400 square miles of country theretofore unknown in the neighbourhood of the Black Mountain, working in the wake of the Hazara Field-Force "among glaciers and mountains of perpetual snow." Among other things they discovered the true course of the Indus between Astor and the Black Mountain. In Luckimpoor Lieutenant Barron had to cut his way through dense jungles with imported labour, at considerable damage to his own health. From 1847 to 1869 the Topographical Survey has covered an area of 97,028 and the Revenue Survey of 400,162 square miles, at a total cost of £1,502,865, which appears to include the outlay on map-printing, lithography, and photozincography. It is only within the last few years that natives who can read English have been properly trained to draw and write on stone. Thanks to Mr. Hennessey, the art of photozincography has enabled the Office to turn out many thousands of fairly accurate maps in a wonderfully short space of time.

One of the many illustrative maps bound in with Mr. Mark-

ham's Memoir shows how much progress has been made with the revenue and topographical surveys on a scale of one mile to the inch. Blank spaces however are still left for the greater part of Madras, for half Bombay, for nearly all the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and for the whole of British Burmah. Of this remainder much has actually been surveyed, but either the work has been hastily done, as in the North-West Provinces, where it must be done over again, or else the maps remain for the present incomplete. According to Mr. Markham, the mistake of adopting the *khusrah* system of field measurements by a native *ameen* is about to be repeated in the North-West, although it is well-known that any attempt to use the old skeleton maps of those provinces for any engineering or other useful purpose would end in utter failure. In Bombay the great lines of railway, with some exceptions, "exist on the maps solely by guess-work," for want of a due connection between the field surveys and their proper base, the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

No small part of the results attained by Indian Surveyors is due to the nicety of the instruments employed. The factory which Everest established in Calcutta, under Mr. Barrow, was for some time ably supervised by Barrow's successor, Sayad Mohsin, a native of Arcot, who "would have taken a leading place even among European instrument-makers." Of late years the task of selecting instruments of the finer sort has been skilfully discharged by Colonel Strange at the Lambeth Observatory. Zealous in the cause of science and intolerant of finality, he has widened the field and enhanced the value of his labours by abolishing the pattern system and competition for prices.

During the last fifteen years geological research has been fostered by the direct action of the Indian Government. Before that period indeed a long succession of geologists had thrown much light on the physical history of many parts of India, and as far back as 1818 Dr. Voysey had been appointed Surgeon and Geologist to Colonel Lambton's survey. Dangerfield, Franklin, Sleeman, Nicolls, with Drs. Spilsbury and Adam, the Revs. S. Hislop and R. Everest, were among the earliest volunteers in the field of Indian Geology. Several of the leading Surveyors, such as Waugh, Everest, Cautley, Baker, and Durand, did good work in this direction upon their own account. Mr. James Prinsep's versatile genius helped him to discover fossil bones in the Jumna and Nerbudda Valleys. In 1845 Mr. Williams, Geological Surveyor to the Company, first thoroughly explored the Ranigunj coal-field, a few years after the Nerbudda coal-fields had been examined by Colonel Ouseley. The researches of Drs. Falconer and Royle, of Colonels Cautley, Baker, and Durand, shed a rich stream of light on the geology and botany of the Sewalik Hills, which cover as it were the approaches to the loftier Himalayas. Colonel Strachey pushed his researches into the Himalayas themselves, Captain H. Strachey examined Western Tibet, Dr. Thomson studied the geology of Ladakh, Dr. Gerard and Captain Hutton reported on the fossils in the Spiti Valley, Dr. Malcolmson died in the midst of his labours among the fossils of the great basaltic region in Central India, and Colonel Sykes enlightened the Geological Society on the trap formation of the Deccan. A great deal of geologic ground in Southern India was covered by Captain Newbold, an accomplished antiquary and Persian scholar, who especially studied the laterite formation that extends from Bombay with hardly a break to Cape Comorin. In the list of explorers in the same field we note the names of Dr. Christie, Lieutenant Aytoun, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Captain Grant, Drs. Fleming, Buist, R. Thompson, and Carter, and Sir Bartle Frere, who all busied themselves with the geology of Western India. It was not however till 1856 that a regular staff of geological surveyors was organised for Government work under Lord Canning, with Dr. Oldham for its head. Since then the work of exploration has been carried vigorously forward by Dr Oldham and his fellow-labourers, such as Professor Medlicott, Dr. Hooker, Messrs. Blanford, Mallet, Theobald, King, Foote, and other able men, over a large part of the Indian Peninsula. The coal-beds of Bengal and Central India, the alluvial deposits of the Ganges Valley, the limestone rocks of the Vindhyan group, the nummulitic rocks of the Punjab, the metamorphic rocks of the Himalayas, the chalk beds of South Arcot, the quartz limestone and slate of Kuddapah, Nellore, and Kurnool, the sandstone, shale, and nummulites of British Burmah, the coal and lead ores of Chutteesgurgh, the metamorphic hills north of Guzerat, have all been carefully examined by competent surveyors. Major Lucie Smith discovered the Chandah coalfields in 1866. Traces of the "stone age" have been disinterred in the country north of Madras city, in the Jherria coal field, in Burmah, and several other districts. On the whole an area about four times as large as Great Britain has already been explored, under difficulties so serious that out of two dozen surveyors one third have died or been disabled by ill-health.

Since the formation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784, under the presidency of Sir W. Jones, Indian archæology has found a succession of eager and accomplished students among our countrymen dwelling in India. Jones, Colebrooke, Colin Mackenzie, Horace Wilson, Walter Elliot, James Prinsep, and others of little less note opened out a rich field of study, whose importance has of late years been recognised by the Indian Government. Sir W. Jones first revealed the identity of King Chandragupta with the Sandracottus who concluded a treaty with Sileucus Nikator. Beejapore, "the Palmyra of the Dakhan," was carefully examined in 1811 by Captain Sydenham. Mr. Erskine described the cave of Elephanta in 1813. Daniell, the artist, with his nephew's help, gave accurate drawings of many famous buildings in various parts of India about the beginning of this century. To James Prinsep belongs the special glory of having first deciphered the inscriptions on the Buddhist pillars of King Asoka at Delhi and Allahabad. Among the ablest of his helpmates was Major M. Kittoe, who turned out some more of Asoka's inscriptions in Cuttack, and explored the architectural remains of Sarnath, near Benares. In the Punjab several Buddhist "topes" were opened between 1830 and 1834 by Runjeet Singh's generals, Ventura and Court. Worn out by hard study, Prinsep died at home in 1840; but his bright example has not been in vain. Postans, Taylor, and Wilson in Bombay, Cunningham and Maisey in Northern India, Walter Elliot in Madras, carried forward the work which Mr. James Fergusson, a name of world-wide repute, has since been encouraged by the Indian Government to mould into definite and coherent shape.

Mr. Fergusson began his researches into Indian architecture as far back as 1829. In the course of the next thirteen years he had examined almost every building worth studying in India, from the rock-hewn temples in the South to the marvels of Moorish art in the North-West. The results of these labours and of similar researches conducted with the same object by Cunningham, Maisey, Elliot, Taylor, Dr. Wilson, Hall, Kittoe, Gill, Burgess, and other zealous explorers, have been embodied in many valuable records from different pens, and digested to good purpose by Mr. Fergusson himself in his comprehensive and thoughtful "History of Architecture." To his counsels we owe much of the renewed attention which the India Office is now paying to the discovery and preservation of India's archæologic treasures, from the cairns and cromlechs of prehistoric times to the later developments of Hindu, Jain, and Mohammedan architecture. For the post of director-general of archæological surveys no fitter choice could have been made than that of General Cunningham, the old friend of James Prinsep, and a scholar of established repute, when in 1861 Lord Canning picked him out for the post to which in 1870 he returned with greatly enlarged powers. His researches into Buddhist and Hindu monuments at Sarnath, Gaya, Muttra, Delhi, and elsewhere, his successful attempt to track the footsteps of Alexander in the Punjab, and the new facts he gleaned concerning the inscriptions of Asoka, the Buddhist Constantine, are a few of the services rendered by him to the cause which has once again been entrusted to his charge. Before his return to India a younger explorer, Lieutenant Cole, R.E., had got through his difficult task of obtaining a complete cast of one of

the great stone gateways in the Sanchi Tope. The fruits of his success our readers may have already seen for themselves in the western gallery of the International Exhibition. Photography, that invaluable handmaid of all art and science, has already been turned to good account in India. Mr. Cole has photographed the temples of Cashmere, Captain Lyon the architectural remains in many parts of Southern India, Mr. Sykes the caves and temples around Nassik on the Bombay side; while many good photographs and drawings have already been obtained from Rajpootana, the Central Provinces, the Berars, Nepal, and Sikkhim. A pretty broad field of study still lies open to our countrymen in India, a field of whose richness few Englishmen at home have any conception. Let us hope that no unwise economy will again check the progress of researches which cannot, as in England, be left entirely to the care of private explorers. Native co-operation has indeed begun to employ itself in this field, notably in aid of the splendid volume edited by Mr. Fergusson on the architecture of Beejapore. But native help is still a sorry staff to lean upon if India's archæologic treasures are to be rescued betimes from unmerited oblivion.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The *Bombay Gazette* has little doubt that one result of the Finance committee's inquiry will be a recommendation that the cultivation of the poppy shall be thrown open, and that the State shall content itself with levying a heavy excise duty on the drug in Bengal as it does now in Bombay. The change would cause no loss to the revenue if energetic efforts were made to repress the smuggling which is now so common; and Government need have no compunction about putting down with a strong hand illicit trade in an article which, so far from being like salt a necessary of life which people must get a supply of by fair means or foul, is positively hurtful to the health and morals of the community. No Government can prevent a people from using stimulants; but it can at least check their use and relieve industrious and intemperate citizens from part of the burden of taxation by laying the heaviest duties on luxuries consumed chiefly by the idle and the wealthy. It is undeniable that the present connection of the State with the cultivation of opium has a demoralising effect on the Government as well as the people. Very large quantities of opium are now consumed in India itself, especially in the provinces beyond the Ganges, in which the population is more akin to the Chinese than the Indians in race and habits of life; and it is not pleasant to know that officials in those provinces may be looked askance at by their superiors at Government head-quarters, and be supposed to be wanting in zeal to advance the interests of the State, if they do not succeed in forcing so much opium down the people's throats. Nothing can be worse than that an Indian officer should be compelled to degrade himself by filling his treasury out of the profits of a traffic which in his inmost heart he must hold to be accursed. Collecting a duty on the drug is quite a different affair; and men may do that work cheerfully enough who now justly feel it to be a serious grievance that they should become responsible for the success of a Government speculation in opium. There is another point, well worthy of consideration, which we have not yet seen brought out in the discussions about the opium revenue. The Government loses character by having its name mixed up with the rumours that influence speculation in the opium market. This season, for instance, has been remarkably fruitful in reports that have already materially increased the profits of the State on the opium sales. Sir Richard Temple's estimate of the average price at which Bengal opium would be sold in the financial year 1871-2 was fixed as low as Rs. 1,075, so that, on the three sales for April, May, and June, he has secured a surplus of over a quarter of a million. But Government is roundly accused of having secured most of this gain by means of the very simple process of rigging the market. We all know in Bombay how, whenever the fortunes of cotton seem desperate, there comes a mysterious rumour, too often contradicted a week afterwards, that something has gone wrong with the American crop, which will consequently be short of the previous year's by a million bales or so. In like manner the news spread in Calcutta last month, before the fifth sale of opium took place, that there was a short crop this year. Intending purchasers became excited, and prices went up Rs. 100 a chest, putting Rs. 430,000 in the pocket of the Government beyond the amount realised at the fourth sale of the year. A similar rumour gained currency before the sixth sale, and once more prices went up Rs. 100, with a result which must be very soothing to the feelings of the Finance Minister. But the policy of allowing such speculations is doubtful. Prices have fallen again since the sixth sale, because the rise in Calcutta had been greater than was warranted by the scale of prices in China; and it is clear that in the long run high prices must check consumption and encourage the Chinese to cultivate opium largely at home. Sir R. Temple should beware, as the Minister of a trading Government, of sacrificing the future of the drug in which he deals for the sake of snatching immoderate present gains. We do not, of course, share the suspicion that the Government has had anything to do with putting in circulation the rumours which caused the recent rise in prices. But it is their interest and their duty to discourage speculation in opium, and to keep the prices from month to month as even as possible; and they can do this to a great extent by formally announcing what number of chests of Behar and Benares opium they intend to sell during the year. It will be a good thing for India when the rise and fall in the prices of opium ceases to concern the Government directly at all; but, until the State can dissociate itself from a traffic which it ought not to touch, speculation should be kept down, or the opium revenue will become more uncertain and precarious than ever.

A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks there can be very little doubt that public opinion at home is gradually veering round in favour of the reconstitution of a local army for Indian service. The time must come, and that before many years have passed away, when the advantages of having an entirely separate army for Indian service will be formally recognised by the English people. Military men in England have already, in fact, taken alarm at the possible consequences of encouraging the older soldiers of the home army to volunteer for India. It is often urged by good judges that, whatever may be said in favour of short service, on the ground that it tempts better men into the ranks, its tendency is to weaken the efficiency of the army by giving us regiments composed exclusively of young soldiers. This tendency will, of course, be greatly strengthened by the adoption of Mr. Cardwell's plan of enticing trained men of more than one year's service to go to India. But we are sure the English people will not allow the home Army to be destroyed in order that the Indian Army may be kept in excellent order. The probable effect, then, of any of the changes in military service which have lately been discussed in England will be to restore to India the local European Army, of which the costly blunder of amalgamation deprived her ten years ago. On the score of economy alone, it is extremely desirable that India should revert, in this manner, to the practice of the years before the mutiny. It must be allowed that soldiering is a much more scientific and expensive business now than it was in the days of the East India Company, and that therefore the cost of training recruits is necessarily much higher. But this allowance goes a very little way towards explaining the fact that "the Company were able to send efficient artillery and infantry recruits to India at a cost of £26. 7s. 5d. a man, instead of £136. 13s. 11d. for cavalry, and £63. 8s. 5d. for infantry recruits as now proposed." The difference is so monstrous that India may well long to have her own army back again, and to buy once more the services of the English soldiers she requires at the fair market price for such labour.

The Uncovenanted Service.—There is no doubt that the Indian Uncovenanted Service needs considerable modification before it is in a condition satisfactory either to the service or to the country, but the important points that the service has in view may be considerably damaged by injudicious handling. The *Times* of May 26 contains a letter, a column and half long, on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service; and an exceedingly able letter it is, and putting some of the questions at issue in about as clear and concise a way as they could be put; but the writer knows more of India than of England when he writes of thirty years' service being required to earn a pension of £500 a-year. The British people as a whole have no conception of what those thirty years' service involve, of the labour that is required at the offset to qualify a man for his work, of the climate, the family penalties, and much besides that must be experienced to be known. If the House of Commons had to decide upon a service with that one feature, we fear the decision would go against the Uncovenanted interest.—*Friend of India.*

An Historical Parallel.—The wrongs to which the last Abyssinian embassy has been subjected, and the mistakes which led to the late war, remind us that misfortune seems for a long time to have pertinaciously beset the efforts of this obscure kingdom to establish relations with the outer world. In the time of Aurangzeb, the King of Abyssinia despatched an embassy to the Court of Delhi. Ivory, zebras, slaves, and civet were the presents which they carried to propitiate the Great Mogul. But destiny as usual was bent upon their discomfiture. First the zebras and the greater part of the slaves died; then Sivaji stripped them of everything but the skin of one of the former, the empty horn which once had contained the civet, and the ugliest of the slaves. When at last they reached Delhi, they were so destitute that they could not afford to bribe the courtiers to procure them that audience which their condition scarcely seemed to claim for them; and it was only through the influence of Bernier, who was then in high honour at Court, that they were admitted to the Royal presence.—*Englishman.*

Bengal.

JUGGERNAUT.

"What is the inward part or thing signified" in the festival of Juggernaut? On Monday night last people began to put up huts, much in the way that they do at an English fair, over an extent of about a couple of miles at Serampore; and, as the shades of evening began to fall, ladies and gentlemen sat in front of their tent doors, or hut doors, looking forward to the business of the coming day. We had the pleasure of visiting the temple of Radhabullub in the company of a gentleman, who in a very grave way asked three or four young priests, in charge of the temple, how much money they expected to get next day. One of them, evidently a wag in his way, said fifteen hundred rupees; and then he laughed, as if he was tickled at the fun of the whole thing—our reverend friend's question and everything concerned. One of the company present suggested that perhaps the reverend gentleman who put the question wanted to share the proceeds, at which the sharp-witted young priest laughed till his sides shook again. It was all very good natured, and for our part, instead of feeling grave at the enormity of this dreadful festival, we felt much as we would on visiting an English fair-ground the day or night before the fair. Poor folk! would anybody grudge them the pleasure of their annual Mela? Perhaps it is not refined, perhaps not very enlightened; but they evidently enjoyed it, as they sat, and laughed, and chatted, at their tent doors. Well, next day was the festival, and, to prepare for it, the magistrate of Serampore proclaimed by tom-tom that no gharies were to be seen on the road, and that, as the day was likely to be broiling hot, everybody who intended to see the Juggernaut car in motion was to walk. The rare fun of the thing was seen when one was compelled to turn from under cover. The delightfully direct sun came down in all its glory, and it was delicious to the last degree. Many a poor European sight-seer, we believe, breathed blessings on Tuesday last on the head of the magistrate of Serampore. For two miles it was one vast scene of—what shall we call it? Enjoyment? Yes, we do not doubt it in the least—enjoyment, too, of a kind that we have no right to interfere with, for it was as staid and respectable and decorous as an Exeter Hall meeting. Nobody ran against anybody else intentionally, no rude boys jostled the women, as they do in the High-street, Islington, London. The women, tired as many of them seemed, carried big babies some of whom could have walked as well as their mothers, and evidently carried them without a murmur. Low, debasing, brutalising? Very likely, but we saw nothing of the kind. A remarkable phase of human nature, resting on old traditions in the sacred books, extending back through the mists of ages, and yet containing about as little of the sacred and the solemn as it is easy to conceive of a festival. Of course, one might be shocked at the Juggernaut Car; it is proper and respectable, and we are really sorry that after trying our very best we could not be shocked. We tried hard, looked as gruff as possible, tried to feel sour; but the sight of those wee lads and lasses, growing up to something, of those men and women, happy in their way for a day or two, drove all the grimness and gravity away. One thing alone we missed of the attractions of an English fair, and we mention it as a hint to our Hindoo Friends of the greatness and comfort that awaits them when they can once arrive at this one point of perfection. We regret to say that over the long two miles of road, with quiet bye-roads here and there, striking off and peopled, there was not one grog-shop, not one tent licensed to sell foreign and British spirits, wholesale and retail. Strange to say, too, over the whole line of road we did not see one person "the worse for liquor." Of course they were about to pull the Juggernaut Car, the ropes were on the road two inches in diameter, the wooden horses were on the Car, ready to start when the human horses began to pull; the priests, too, were on the car itself, laughing and joking; and maybe, if the police were not there, some poor human being would drop "accidentally" under the car wheels, and then have no more to say about Juggernaut or anything else for evermore. But, if Sir Wilfrid Lawson had been there, he would have told us that the Juggernaut of the Hindoos had no terrors at all to be compared with our own Juggernaut, whose wheels pass over thousands of poor people every year. What was done after dark we don't know, but in all soberness and sincerity we saw nothing at all to make so much noise about in the pulling of Juggernaut's Car. What Juggernaut thinks of it himself we dare not even guess, but if it can bring one smile to his extraordinarily ugly face the festival has done sufficient for the preparation of one year. We are sorry to joke about such things, but we cannot help it. It was pleasant to see those poor sad faces lit up ever so slightly, and,—bother it!—one wished that Juggernaut might endure, until something else took its place as a basis for a Mela that would weave itself, as this hath woven itself, into the lives and habits of the poor people of Bengal.—*Friend of India.*

Miscellaneous.

Sindhia.—The Maharajah Sindhia left Gwalior on the morning of the 26th for Agra, *en route* to Allahabad, for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges during the eclipse of the moon on the 2nd inst. On the 3rd July his Highness will proceed to Bombay to visit his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The Maharajah will be accompanied by Colonel Hutchinson, the Political Agent.

Central Provinces.—It is rumoured that the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has applied for a considerable reinforcement to the covenanted ranks of the commission. It is said that the application (if actually made *and sanctioned*) will have the effect of withdrawing from twelve to twenty civilians from the overcrowded *cadres* of the North-West.

Bengal Pilot Service.—The question of finally abolishing the Covenanted Bengal Pilot Service is, the *Calcutta Examiner* hears, under the consideration of Government. It is not at all improbable that it will be decided in the affirmative, and the remaining members of the service granted pensions in proportion to the various periods they have served.

Railways.—The designs and estimates for the Wurdah and Wurrora Coal-field Railway have received the preliminary sanction of the Government of India, and the formal sanction of the Secretary of State to the project may be expected shortly. It is probable that actual work will commence next October. This line is fifty miles in length; it will involve the construction of several important works, such as the Wunna, the Potra, and the Ambea river bridges.

Public Works.—The public may be interested to know what it cost on a late occasion to fumigate the barracks at Moradabad. "The exact sum," says the *Pioneer*, "was Rs. 1,176-13-6! The Military Department refused to pay the bill, and after some wanderings it was sent to the Sanitary Commissioner for 'any remarks he might desire to offer.' This official remarked that he thought twenty bonfires per diem kept continually alight for thirty-nine days was perhaps unnecessarily cautious, and that 146 men per diem to look after the bonfires was perhaps unnecessarily liberal."

The Sorgo Plant.—Major Boddam has lately submitted to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India a paper on the Northern Chinese sugar cane (*sorghum sacharatum*), known in America and France as "sorgo," pointing out its value as a forage plant for dry and wet cultivation. Where grass yields a ton to a ton and a-half of hay, sorgo will yield from two to nine tons of dry fodder, containing, according to a report of the United States Agricultural Department, "a greater amount of nutritious matter than can be obtained at the same time and at the same price from anything else."

A Coolie Killed by an Inspector.—A very tragical occurrence has taken place at Fyzabad. Several coolies were at work in the railway line, under an European inspector by name Burke. The inspector was giving sundry directions, when, for some reason or other, he got angry with a coolie, and threw a brick-bat at him, which struck him on the temple. The poor man died next morning. The body was sent for examination to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the Civil Surgeon being absent from the station. A post mortem was duly held, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died from the effects of injuries received on the brain.—*Lucknow Times.*

Drowned in the Hooghly.—We (*Englishman*) regret to have to report the death, by drowning, of Mr. H. Hodge, an inspector at the Goraie bridge works. Mr. Hodge was walking along the parapet of the bridge, which is about three feet wide, and seventy feet from the water. Whilst so employed, his hat was blown off by the breeze; in trying to save it he lost his balance and fell into the river. He was not observed to rise to the service, and, we fear, there is little hope now of recovering his body. This sad occurrence took place about a mile and a half below the spot where the late lamented Bishop Cotton lost his life. The deceased inspector was highly respected by all who knew him.

The Bengal Cess Bill.—The *Hindoo Patriot*, we see, publishes a portion of a very liberally-conceived and outspoken minute by Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner of Burdwan, on the Cess Bill. The writer is of opinion that the Bill, in its present form, fails to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of State, in not committing the task of assessment as well as that of disbursement of the funds to the local bodies. He would not only remedy this, but "go a step rather in advance of what has hitherto been done in India," and "have a sort of election of the non-official members of the committee" by the zemindars, all payers of income-tax, vakeels, and professional men. The reason given by Mr. Buckland for not, as a member of the committee, recording his opinion against the Bill, illustrates in a striking manner the working of our Legislative Councils. He was dissuaded from doing so, he says, by Mr. Schalch, "because he thought that our official position had made it necessary that we should obey the orders conveyed to us by the late Lieutenant-Governor." Are we to infer that the late Lieutenant-Governor *ordered* his subordinates to support the Bill? We are surprised, and not surprised, that so important a minute as this should not have been published by the Government.—*Englishman.*

A Native Blunder.—The *Pioneer* relates the following:—"A distillery having been established at a certain station in the N. W. P. not long ago, the tehsildar in charge of the Zillah was informed that a man was to be sent down to take over charge in a few days, also two chuprasees to assist him, and that a thermometer and hydrometer would be issued shortly for the purpose of testing the liquor as it was distilled. After a little the tehsildar duly acknowleged the arrival of the head man and his chuprassees, but reported that the two sweepers had not yet arrived. He was written to, to know what sweepers he alluded to, and promptly replied, quoting the names as they appeared in his instructions, Thermo and Hydro?—Thermometer and Hydro-meter!!! Se non vero, e ben trovato.

Inventions.—The following specifications of inventions have been filed in the Government Secretariat of the North-Western Provinces:—"Improved Self-acting Apparatus for Watering Tatties," by Edwin Drew, Assistant-surgeon, Royal Artillery, residing at Mhow. "Improved Means of Cooling the Air in Carriages or Vehicles Employed for the Conveyance of Passengers or Freight in Tropical Climates," by R. F. Fairlie, Engineer, of the Victoria Chambers, in the City of Westminster, England. "Improvements in Obtaining Motive Power by Means of Air and Steam and in Apparatus Employed Thereon," by G. Warsop, Engineer, of No. 9, Burton-street, Nottingham, England.

The Russians in Bokhara.—The Russians are reported to be at Khoolum, in Bokhara, where everything would appear to be quiet. The Khan is said to be deprived of all power, and to be under the control of the Russian authorities, who make him a certain monthly allowance. The Russians have a force of about 1,000 men in Bokhara, the administration of which is carried on by an envoy from St. Petersburg; the people are not satisfied with the change of Government, and long to have the Khan ruling over them again. The trade of Khoolum has thrived well under the new rule, and the merchants are in every way pleased with the treatment they receive, and the encouragement given to them in the prosecution of their calling.—*Sindian.*

A Cry for an Expedition against the Loshais.—As regards the expedition against the Loshais it is thought that Lord Napier of Magdala's apprehensions "stop the way." If there are imperial reasons why an expedition beyond the north-eastern frontier should not be undertaken this year, well and good; but no mere dread of incurring the responsibility of having urged measures certain to prove costly should prevent the expedition being undertaken. Putting aside the good policy of teaching the tribes a lesson they would not forget, the rescue of the British subjects held in captivity by them should make the despatch of a force to scour their districts a point of honour with the Government of India. It has been estimated that, from the Chittagong districts alone, no less than fifteen hundred native subjects of England are held in captivity by the tribes!—*Calcutta Examiner.*

Second Battalions for Native Corps.—We were certain that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would not have allowed the commands of the 6th, 23rd, and 35th regiments of Native Infantry to remain so long vacant unless very special reasons existed for the delay. We now hear that a project is before the authorities to increase the number of officers and men in native corps by the addition of second battalions, with one permanent commandant. We are not at present in a position to enter into details, but any scheme which will tend to do away with the present system of officers doing general duty at stations, and in place thereof post them to the different regiments of the native army already so under-officered, will be a move in the right direction. Although there may be fewer commands to distribute amongst the higher grades, the efficiency and general good of the service will be increased by the change.—*Englishman.*

Lord Mayo's Successor.—The Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on June 24, says:—I heard to-day, as a piece of *gup*, from one whose *gup* is well worth listening to, that our old acquaintance Lord Sandhurst is already talked of in the clubs within the parish of St. James as the probable successor to Lord Mayo. It is hardly pleasant yet to think of Lord Mayo having a successor; but I suppose such a thing must happen some day, and if it is to happen, we may just as well speculate as to the fortunate individual. Lord Sandhurst will prove a better Governor-General than Commander-in-Chief I doubt not, but that a man who so "little seeks to find the way to heaven by doing deeds of hospitality" will never be a popular one may be affirmed with certainty. Besides, "he is too disputable for me," others "think of as many matters, but give Heaven thanks and make no boast of them." Pity the Councillors of the ennobled Mansfield! was my reflection when I heard the piece of gossip.

Equipment of Cavalry Soldiers.—"M." writes thus to the *Pioneer* on the above subject:—I see that the English Government is going to dress the cavalry in trousers and long boots. It appears to me that a cavalry soldier should always be so dressed that if his horse is disabled he may still be an available unit on foot. No man can walk well in riding boots; he is certain to get footsore and fatigued. The best dress for anyone who usually rides, but may be occasionally compelled to walk, consists of cord breeches, gaiters of the same stuff, and strong-laced walking boots. He will have a better seat in the saddle than trousers can afford, and he is thoroughly effective on foot. If he gets into the mud and wet, the gaiters are easily dried. As one who spends a considerable portion of his life either in the saddle or plodding across country in riding dress on foot, I feel competent to speak, though I am not a soldier. A life-guardsman in uniform dismounted in an Indian jheel or among shifting sand would be as helpless as a swan on ice.

Scientific.—Dr. Oldham has reported very favourably on some specimens of galena sent to him for analysis by the collector of Bhagalpore. The discovery was first made some years ago by some Coles who were digging for iron ore on a hill in the zemindaree of Rajae Lilanand Singh, in the Pergunnah Sabran; but the Rajah, after making some enquiries, took the ore for surma, and gave up all project of digging further for it. According to the analysis, the ore contained about 14 per cent. of sulphur, and 86 per cent. of lead, and, judging from the specimens sent, should yield 52oz. 8dwts. 14grs. of siver to the ton. As under the improved processes of reduction at present in use, ore containing only two ounces of silver per ton can be worked at a profit, Dr. Oldham considers these specimens as "unusually rich and valuable." The collector states that a gentleman to whom the ore was shown has expressed a desire to take steps to work the mine, but thinks that an officer had better first be sent to examine and report upon it.

Cinchona in Sikkim.—Mr. W. G. McIvor, superintendent of the Cinchona plantations of the Bengal Government in British Sikkim, in a lengthy report on the subject says, that these quinine plantations are situated in the valley of Rungbee on the Himalayas, about thirteen miles from Darjeeling. This valley opens on the plains to the south-east, is entirely sheltered by surrounding hills, and its general appearance is marked by indications of a locality possessing every requirement for the successful growth of Cinchona. The natural forest-trees are overgrown with moss, and the undergrowth is ferns. The climate is very moist, especially in the higher portions where the ridges attract the clouds, and an almost perpetual drizzle or mist prevails, except during two months of the year, when the weather is comparatively fine with occasional showers. The report says that the plantations in British Sikkim, both public and private, are, as a whole, in an unsatisfactory condition. They are exceedingly patchy and irregular, not one third of the extent of land under cultivation having produced plants of fair growth, while large patches exist in which the plants have died out altogether. There are, however, here and there a few fine patches, and some exceptional plants have made extraordinary vertical growth, much exceeding that on the Neilghiris; but even these plants have not the luxuriant foliage which characterise the plants of Southern India. The whole of the plants which Mr. McIvor saw in British Sikkim are sparsely leaved and long jointed, and have attained little more than half the circumference of stem, which plants of the same height have on the Neilghiris. All species seem to thrive on good land for one or two years after being permanently planted out, and the *calisaya* and *succirubra* for three years; at this age it appears that the disease begins to make rapid progress among the red bark plants. The plants upon rich deep bamboo land flourish, and in some parts attain four years' growth before they have become seriously affected with canker. Mr. McIvor says that the cost at which Cinchona bark can be grown in British Sikkim cannot at present be estimated with any degree of certainty. Trees of equal height do not produce so much bark as in the South of India. This arises from the more slender growth and thinner bark of the plants in British Sikkim. Three selected red bark trees above the average of the best on the Rishap plantation gave 6 seers or 12 lbs. of fresh bark. Only the stem and best branch bark was taken. The yield of dry bark being about 3¼ lbs. These trees were nearly four years old when cut down.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

June 24. Fleng, Robson, Kotapatam; Phatte Allum, Row, Bombay.—25. Sea Chief, Whatway, Liverpool; Derbyshire, Issac, ——.—26. Str. Belsize, Jaffrey, Liverpool; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Bombay; Sir Henry Lawrence, Butler, London.—27. Janet Court, Crawford, Aden; Geraldine Paget, Dade, Cardiff; Glenisla, Hosen, Bombay.—28. Garden Reach, Gilmore, Bombay.—29. Ganges, Ferguson, Liverpool; City of Hankow, Napier, Bombay; Bayard, Jackson, Liverpool; Victory, Brown, Newcastle; Serampore, Gawser, Liverpool; Calcutta, Robertson, Boston; Mahananda, Keaworthy, Liverpool; Calliceno, Baskill, Liverpool; Leopold and Marie, Eymery, Masulipatam.—30. Str. Singapore, Mitchell, Liverpool; str. Oriental, Smith, Rangoon; Bulwark, Kelly, Kurrachee; Oithona, ——, Liverpool; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Ferries, Mr. Bennett. From Suez.—For Calcutta.—Miss Bowers.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. Str. Meinam, Orissa, City of London, Nagpore, Sir Hugh Rose, Epervier.—26. British Nation.—28. Str. Dacca, Northumberland, Marmion, Saint Magnus, Duke of Athol.—29. Str. Madras.—30. Str. Sulina, Hengist.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca.—From Calcutta.—For Bombay.—Rev. G. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. C. F. Manson and Mrs. Manson. Mr. T. Kearney and Mrs Kearney, and Serjt. E. T. Kettle.

Per str. Madras.—From Calcutta.—For Akyab.—Mr. F. Forest, Mr. C. W. Carr, Mr. Layborn, Mr. F. Daniels.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	98 14 to 99 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 2 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 10 to 105 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	305 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1445 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	80 to 83
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	45 to 47
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	251 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	61 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	195 to 196
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	145 to — xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	310 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	500 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	99¼ to 103
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	69 to 70wd
Fort Canning Land Company	1300 ...	355 to 360
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	85 to 87
Union Steam Tug Company	— ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	19 to 20shrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 15 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 3 7 6 ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, July 1.—Our market has been much quieter during the past week. Importers are now willing sellers at last quotations, but dealers' offers are under these, though they have in no case been accepted so far. Stocks in the bazaar and in the interior are still light, but the demand at this season is usually slack. All kinds of Grey Goods and Bleached Goods are quiet, and no change of importance has taken place in values. Twist: Lower offers are now going, though they have not yet been accepted. Turkey Red continues very depressed; fancy colours are unchanged.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, July 1.—Saltpetre: The demand during the week for European shipment has continued steady, and for the best descriptions there has again been a slight advance in prices; prices for the lower qualities remain unchanged, but the market closes firm. Rice: There is no change to report in the rates for the best white, the demand for which has been moderate. Holders still stand out for full rates for Ballam, but there has been little business transacted. Linseed: The demand both for Europe and America continues steady, and the lower rates of freight are likely to lead to increased shipments. Rapeseed: Owing to the small supplies and the failure of the crop in the North-West, prices have continued firm; yellow, which is very scarce, is slightly higher. News from Europe being more favourable, there has been a slightly better tone in the market, though no actual rise in prices has taken place. About 100 bales were sold during the week by private contract, and 87 bales at public auction at rates quoted last week. Corahs: We only hear of one small transaction of 300 pieces at Rs. 160, holders still standing out for too high rates.

Madras.

Advances to Sepoy Regiments.—The Commander-in-Chief of Madras has, the *Madras Mail* learns, moved the local Government to take into early consideration the question of advances to sepoy regiments embarking for foreign service, &c. His Excellency, it is believed, admits the anomalies of the existing regulations, and is strongly in favour of their modification in conformity with the dictates of common-sense.

Literary.—The Rev. Mr. Percival and Mr. V. Kristnama Charry of Madras have undertaken to compile a new Tamil Anthology for the use of schools. Several Tamil scholars, including the gentlemen who have undertaken to make the compilation, will read works and mark passages which seem likely to answer for insertion in the Anthology; these passages will then be examined by Messrs. Percival and Kristnama Charry, and, if approved, will be distributed into three parts, ascending in order of difficulty. According to this plan the Poetical Anthology by Dr. Pope will not be kept in its present state, neither will a separate Minor Anthology be prepared, as suggested by Dr. Caldwell. It appears that the verses in Dr. Pope's anthology are arranged under certain heads, and that his work, instead of rising gradually from the easy to the difficult, has difficult lines near the beginning and easy ones near the end. The Anthology also contains some hundred verses of the Minor Poets. It is, therefore, considered necessary to recast the whole.

The Schoolmistress Abroad.—The following appears in a Madras paper of Friday, June 30. "Notice.—At the request of certain native gentlemen, a highly-educated and respectable Hindu caste lady will deliver a lecture on Female Education, at the premises, door No. 33, Mint-street, Black Town, Madras, 6 P.M., this day (July 1)."

Cholera at Trimulgherry.—We (*Madras Times*) hear from Secundrabad, under date the 26th June, that cholera had appeared among the Artillery stationed at Trimulgherry. One fatal case is reported. The disease was also spreading to Bolarum. The weather was described as unseasonable; strong south-westerly winds, and no rain. The 18th Hussars had returned to cantonments.

Police.—The Madras Commissioner of Police is likely to prove rather an expensive officer to Government. Lately Rs. 3,000 were paid for him as damages for an illegal arrest, and we now see that another action is being heard in the High Court, in which damages are laid at Rs. 5,000, for the illegal arrest of a native, his wife, and two children.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A Rascal Outdone.—A day or two ago as a Brahmin stamp-vendor in the pettah was returning to his house in the evening, a Mussulman, seeing that he carried a bag of money under his arm, followed him down a narrow lane, threw chilly powder in his eyes, and attempted to run off with the money. The Brahmin, however, was not to be so done, and though smarting with pain he grappled with and seized the Mussulman and handed him over to the police.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A Comical Idea.—The police, we understand, are to be fitted out with boots after the English pattern instead of sandals. How pleased they must be! Might we suggest that the idea be still further developed and each peon be provided with a hat, such as worn by the rural police at home, instead of turbans? The effect would be truly striking, especially at drill, and crime we are certain would at once diminish of itself. We recommend our suggestion to the notice of the able superintendent of the Bangalore police.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Regimental Brahmo Somaj.—Through the exertions of Jemadar Appava Pillai and Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Veeraswamy Pillai, a Brahmo Somaj has been established among the sepoys of the 36th Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Thayetmyo. It was opened on the 25th June. Service is conducted every Thursday evening. A correspondent informs the *Indian Mirror* that the Somaj is steadily progressing. This is the first instance of a Brahmo Somaj in the native army. We hope the other native regiments will follow the example.

The 19th Native Infantry.—A havildar of No. 1 company 19th regiment Native Infantry memorialised his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, praying that he may be restored to his post, as he had nothing to do with the mutinous conduct of the men of No. 1 company. His grounds of appeal are that he has had thirty-nine years' service and bore a good character under his superior officers, and that on the day the men disobeyed the orders of lawful command he was in charge of the guard on duty, and had not in any way disobeyed any orders.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Tapioca Culture.—His Highness the First Prince of Travancore has addressed a letter to the Madras Government on the importance of introducing and extending the cultivation of the manioc or tapioca plant in the Madras Presidency. "Some twenty years ago," writes his Highness, "the manioc was scarcely cultivated, even in Travancore, but of late years its cultivation has been very rapidly extending. A large tract of undulating land between the great forests fringing the ghauts on one side and the sea-coast on the other, is formed of hard laterite soil little fit for cultivation, excepting the valleys which intersect them, and overgrown with stunted vegetation. These hillsides are fast becoming green with manioc plantations, carried on principally by the peasant population. Limited as the cultivation of manioc is, even in Travancore, it has, I am convinced, amply shown that, in the case and cheapness of production, in the abundance of yield, in its adaptability to almost any soil, in its almost entire independence on the seasons and on water supply, in its nourishing quality as an article of diet, this stands behind no other agricultural product known in India. While rice will meet the necessities of the higher and middle classes, the manioc is, one may reasonably believe, destined to a great extent to become for the poor classes of India what the potato is in Ireland, what the bread-fruit is in Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago, and what the date palm is in Arabia." After describing the process of cultivation and of preparing the tubers for food, his Highness thus sums up the advantages of the cultivation of the manioc. (1). It grows in almost any soil; (2), the labour required for its cultivation is comparatively small, and of the simplest sort; (3), except during the first month or two, its growth is almost independent of rain-fall or irrigation; (4), its productiveness is decidedly larger than that of any other article coming under dry cultivation; (5), the mode of preparing it for the market or for domestic consumption is simple; (6), the dietetic nature of it is excellent. The Government in their order write that they highly appreciate his Highness's enlightened wish to extend the cultivation of the tapioca plant, which is said to succeed so well in the poorer soils of Travancore, and to be so acceptable as an article of food. The Collector of Tinnevelly and the committee at the Sydapett farm have been instructed to make experiments of the cuttings which his Highness very liberally offers to transmit, and report the result in due course.—*Madras Mail.*

Social Progress.—India is taking to all kind of English institutions, but with a fashion of its own. People's parks are spreading; but this is only another name for Mussulman gardens and maidans. We were suspicious of the real civilising influence of a Hindu club at Madras, but our readers may be in some degree reassured and the members of the Reform and Carlton fear no travesty of their proceedings. The club has out-door meetings at places which include the Government Farm and the Horticultural Gardens. At the latter establishments the members have shown great zeal in examining and obtaining descriptions of the various grasses, cereals, and other plants. Another new feature is the establishment of a newspaper, for which the members have subscribed a considerable sum.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Expedition to Zimmay.—It will be remembered that Captain Lowndes, the Superintendent of Police, was deputed by the Supreme Government to Zimmay, a short time ago, on a special mission. We are glad to be informed that Captain Lowndes returned to Maulmein on the 31st May. From information furnished to us by Captain Lowndes, we are gratified to hear that his reception at Zimmay was a most hearty one, and that he was during his sojourn there treated by the Chief and other officials with the utmost kindness. Captain Lowndes reached Zimmay on the 18th April; left that place by boat to Mnang Haut on the 10th May; reached Mynelongyee on the 18th, and from thence he meant to have returned *via* Pahpoon, but owing to the miscarriage of a letter he had previously sent, ordering elephants and boats to be ready for him at Dahgwinseik, and to the fact of the Salween being too much swollen for the passage of elephants, he was compelled to return *via* Yinbine. Captain Lowndes left Myneloongyee on the 21st, and, after a journey lengthened by heavy rains and swollen nullahs, reached Yinbine on the 29th May, and Moulmein on the 31st.—*Moulmein Advertiser*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 24. Str. Singapore, ——, London.—25. Paul Marie, ——, Pondicherry.—26. Str. Singapore, ——, Calcutta.—27. Str. Yorkshire, ——, London; John Ritson, ——, Muscat.—28. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—29. Str. Simla, Anderson, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Yorkshire.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Platts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Avern and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gray, Mrs. Burgess, Mr. F. Burgess, Rev. G. Billings, Miss Hurd, Miss Hockaday, Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Steenbank, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three children, Mr. Schepanson, Mr. Reehue, Mr. Otts, Miss Sukohe, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Elmer and child, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Breach, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. Iveson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Quson, Miss Jobbman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Major Williams, Mrs. Ryves, Mr. Cowdell, Capt. Foord. From Brindisi.—Capt. Beatty, Col. Cookson. From Galle.—Mr. Thom, Mr. Duncan. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Bennett, Miss Bowers. From Galle.—Mr. Griffiths.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Rambert. For Aden.—Mr. Baker. For Galle.—Mr. Perry. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. Campbell. For Madras.—Major Munro.

DEPARTURES.

June 27. Str. Yorkshire, ——, London.—28. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—29. Str. Simla, Anderson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Carr.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. and Master J. O. Wright. For Port Said.—Col. and Mrs. C. E. M. Walker and child. For Pondicherry.—Mr. Got.

Commercial.

Madras, July 1, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11	
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11 5-16	
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅞ to 1 11	
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅞	
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛	

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 47 to 48 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ...	1859 ...	13 to 14½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ...	1856-57 ...	6¼ to 6½ prem.
4 per cent.	... ...	1832-33 ...	¼ to ¾ dis.
Ditto	... ...	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	... ...	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	... ...	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. to £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 16s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 16s.

Bombay.

An Artful Dodger.—A ludicrous incident occurred the other day at Hyderabad. The trappings on a horse on which a young native lad happened to be riding fell off, and he desired a bystander to pick them up. The bystander requested the lad to dismount, when he would rearrange the trappings. The lad, not suspecting the designs of the man, did as he was requested; the bystander mounted, got the horse into a gallop, and then rode away, leaving the disconsolate boy to cry as lustily as he could for help!—*Sindian.*

Liberality of the Maharajah Holkar.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from a reliable source that his Highness Maharajah Holkar has transmitted Rs. 1,870 to Colonel Pelly at Teheran, to relieve the sufferings of the Persian Parsees.

An Unfortunate European Vagrant.—On June 29th, in the Fort Police Court, Arthur Gunning Ryan, an European, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence. This unfortunate man was formerly connected with the Agra Bank, being assistant manager or accountant, and he was also connected with some of the late financial associations in Bombay. He was examined before the Old Bombay Bank Commission, while lying ill in the European General Hospital, with regard to certain transactions with the Bombay and some of the other banks. The defendant stated before the magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, that he had been out of employ for three or four years, and for the last two years had been an inmate in the Strangers' Home. He was now without employment and without any means of subsistence. The magistrate ordered the defendant to be sent to the workhouse attached to the House of Correction, under the Vagrancy Act.

News from Persia.—By the steamer *Arabia*, which arrived here from Bushire yesterday, we are glad to learn that his Highness the Shah of Persia on the 24th May removed the Governor of Yezd with disgrace. It is said that the ex-Governor had entered into a combination with the grain dealers so as to be able to sell every article of provision at an exorbitant price. The matter was brought to the notice of the Shah, who issued a proclamation intimating the removal of the Governor, and the appointment of another in his place. The new Governor on taking charge of his office ordered numerous grain shops to be opened, and the result was that the sufferings of the poor Persians and others have been greatly relieved. The price of grain, which was at one time nine kronis (a kroni is equal to a shilling), has been reduced to three kronis. The news from Shiraz and Bushire is not so encouraging. The price of grain in these places was very high, and the suffering great. We are also glad to learn that the sum of Rs. 800, which was sent from this place by Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, to Mr. Kaikhusro at Yezd, has been duly received. On receipt of the money, Mr. Kaikhusro at once purchased about 800 maunds of wheat, and distributed the same among his suffering countrymen.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5.

Why no Circuit Courts?—In mentioning the acquittal of the three soldiers from Kurrachee who were charged with the murder of a native, the *Bombay Guardian* suggests that instead of bringing witnesses from great distances to Bombay a judge should go on circuit. The *Guardian* says:—"We can imagine the impression that will be made upon the people of Kurrachee when they hear that the three soldiers who stole the lambs and killed the poor man that had the boldness to try and stop them, and stabbed another and then drove furiously through the Sudder Bazaar, have been acquitted. We fear the unsophisticated natives are not in a fair way of learning to reverence English law. There were three native drivers in the carriage with the soldiers at the time the affray took place, and it is very strange that these men were not sent down to give evidence. After all, perhaps, the strangest thing is the arrangement that requires the transfer of such cases from a place like Kurrachee to Bombay. Witnesses are taken from their families and employments for it may be the better part of a month, and sent over the *kala panee* in the monsoon a voyage of 1,000 miles (to Bombay and back) at great expense; perhaps the most important witnesses manage to evade what is to them a serious punishment. In England judges go on circuit; it would be a very simple matter to arrange for the stated visit of a competent judge to the large towns of the Presidency; it is easier for Mahomet to go to the mountain than for the mountain to come to him."

Dharwar Cotton Report.—*June* 23.—Our latest news from Liverpool quotes fair Dhollerah at 6⅞d. per lb., and reporting that the crops in Louisana and Arkansas have suffered much damage from heavy rain; ground under cotton cultivation diminished one and a-third million acres, and the crop estimated at three and a-half million bales. The excitement which prevailed in our market at the date of our last subsided shortly after, and although there has been no lack of buyers steadily throughout the fortnight, prices have ruled from Rs. 195 to Rs. 205 for Sawginned, and Rs. 165 to Rs. 175 for Compta, and about six hundred candies of both descriptions together have been purchased, partly on European and partly on native account. To-day natives have received telegrams from Bombay, reporting Sawginned saleable at Rs. 240, and ordering them to buy here at market rates, and we now quote Sawginned at Rs. 210-5, Compta Rs. 185, Carwar, November shipment, usual terms, with an advance of Rs. 160 on the former, and Rs. 140 on the latter. At Carwar the season is quite closed, as far as arrivals of cotton are concerned, but there appears to have been some difficulty in arranging for tonnage to remove the bales already pressed there, referred to in our last. We heard that the ship *City of Tanjore* had actually been fixed to fill up at Carwar, but this arrangement seems to have been cancelled, and we now learn that offers have been sent for the coasting steamer *Pearl* to come down for a full cargo. It appears that but for this difficulty in securing either steam or sail tonnage, further orders on European account might have been executed, and that consequently the remaining stock for sale was bought up by natives.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 27. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—28. City of Canton, Roddie, Glasgow; Sydney Eggars, Davidson, Liverpool; Enoch Train, Lane, Liverpool.—29. Str. Cashmere, Avern, London; Clara, Nelson, London.—July 1. Chanticleer, Crichton, Lingah; str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Calcutta.—July 3. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez; str. Arabia, Mathews, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Stock. Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. G. G. Morris, Mr. H. Clarton, and Mr. R. H. Hicks. From Southampton.—Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie, Miss Donaldson, Mr. H. W. Waite, Mr. J. Todd, Mrs. Todd, and two children, Mr. A. Donaldson, and Mrs. Kolle. From Suez.—Mrs. W. Crouch, Mrs. Reesenfield and two sons.

DEPARTURES.

June 27. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Aden and Suez.—28. Brunstone, Hughes, Havre.—29. Donna Maria, Meikle, Amsterdam; Zanzibar, Gilmore, Batavia; Lion, Engram, Pondicherry.—30. Str Charles Napier, Jenkins, Liverpool.—July 1. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Persia, Merillo, Genoa, &c.; Childers, Efford, Liverpool.—2. Royal Family, Osborne, Calcutta; Cavour, Murphy, Liverpool.—3. Str. Rangoon, Beyts, Hong Kong via Kurrachee.—4. Str. Penang, Smart, Coast and Calcutta; Morning Light, Chaston, Liverpool.—5. Mail str. Goloonda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Goloonda.—For Brindisi.—Mr. E. Palmer, Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, Mr. F. Molsheim, Mr. G. MacNair, Mr. Wish, Mr. B. Span, Mr. G. P. Forwood, Mr. Cooper, Surg. Hooper. For Southampton.—Messrs. H. Slyth, E. A. Roeckel, Remington, J. Hudson, J. Patter, J. Conolly, Qrmr. H. Nelson, Lieut. the Hon. E. F. Gifford, Mrs. A. Palles, Mr. J. Brien, Mr. C. E. Pim, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and child, Mr. Welsh. For Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Renshaw, Major Twiss, Mrs. Parole, Mr. M. du Sale, Mr. Windle.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 4, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1330
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 99½	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113½	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-15
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17d dwt. better, per 100 tolas	111
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English	17-2
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 5s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, July 4.—The business done in Piece Goods and Yarns this week has been small, which is attributed to the firmness of first holders. The important rise in the price of Cotton in Liverpool has yet had no perceptible effect on prices here, but it has impacted into our market much more confidence. As in the previous week, the demand for local consumption and for the interior has been extremely limited. Grey Goods: A limited business has been done, but prices generally are firm. Bleached Goods show no change in prices. There is, however, more inquiry for Mulls and Jaconets, but houses are holding for higher rates, and a small business has in consequence been done. Dyed and Printed Goods continue steady. Turkey Red Goods are in the same dull state. Yarns: The business done in all kinds has been on a moderate scale, and much less than what was done in the previous week. Importers, however, are very firm, and the prices of Mule, No. 30 and No. 60, Water No. 30, and Turkey Red show an advance. Metals show no change.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, July 4.—Cotton: The advance in Liverpool has been followed by an advance here of about Rs. 10 per candy, Dholleral having been bought as high as Rs. 225 per candy. The high prices, however, now ruling here will probably check business. The total purchases made in the week for export amount to about 13,000 bales, of which the following were the principal, viz., 2,700 bales of Dholleral and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 209 to 219 per candy; 2,200 bales of Veerumgaum, as Rs. 201 to 215; 1,400 bales of Akote, at Rs. 208 to 215; 1,700 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 208 to 210; 1,400 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 191 to 203; and 1,200 bales of Vingorla, at Rs. 192 to 194. The market closes very firm.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Bateman-Champain, Major J. U., R.E., asst. director-in-chief of the Indo-European Telegraph dept., is app. director-in-chief, v. Col. F. J. Goldsmid, res. June.

Bisset, Lieut. W. S. S., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Central India to the Punjab, in the railway branch.

Butler, P. M., extra asst. comr., Punjab, is transfd. from the Jhelum to the Peshawur dist. June 22.

Drummond, E., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Tirhoot, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. R. J. Richardson. June 29.

Dunlop, Lieut. S. J., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Jubbulpore to the Saugor div. June 29.

Elliott, R., asst. engr., Moradabad, is transfd. to the Rajpootana State Railway, and is posted to the Delhi dist. June 28.

Fox, B. A., offieg. extra asst. comr., Punjab, is transfd. from the Peshawur to the Jhelum dist. June 29.

Grant, J. P., to offic., until further orders, as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Nuddea.

Grey.—The Gov. gen. in council is pleased to permit Mr. J. J. Grey to resign the Civil Service from March 2.

Griffiths, Ensign Q. S., Asst. engr., is transf. from the Upper Sirhind to the Multan div. June 29.

Halliday, F. M., to offic. as mag. and collr. of Tirhoot, in the 1st grade, during the abs., on furl., of Mr. Alexander Smith. June 28.

Hennessy, S. H., to offic. as inspr. gen. of registration for the Central Provinces. July 1.

Hills, Capt. G. S., R.E., exec. engr., Bhaugulpore div. to offic. as exec. engr., 1st. Presy. div. June 28.

Holcombe, Lieut. W. A., to offic. as an asst. com. in the Chota Nagpore div., and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. June 28.

Ibbetson, D. C. J., Asst. comr., received charge of the Shahpore treasury from Capt. E. C. Corbyn, offieg. depy. comr., on the 14th June, 1871.

Joll, H., exec. engr., Burrakur div., to offic. as exec. engr., Bhaugulpore div. July 1.

Leupolt, Mr. J. C., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Etah, in supersession of notification from this dept. No. 2,053 A, dated May 8, during the abs. of Mr. Hobart, and with effect from date of that officer's departure on leave.

McCabe, H. C., clerk, 4th class, 1st class, on probation, att. to the office of suptg. engr., Lower Bari Doab Circle, is confirmed in his appt. June 28. [June 28.

Mackay, W., asst. engr., is transfd. from Hyderabad to British Burmah.

McReddie, T. supervisor, has been posted to the Sutlej Bridge Div. Indus Valley (State) Railway. June 29.

Massy.—The order transferring Lieut. C. F. Massy, asst. comr., from the Rawulpindi to the Kohat dist., is canc. June 22.

Munton, W., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Nimar to Jubbulpore. July 1.

Quin, R., offic. extra asst. comr., Gurhwal, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861. June 24.

Robinson, J. N., is app. a supervisor, 1st grade, and is posted to the Chenab bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. June 22.

Sharman, J., supervisor on the tempy. estab., is posted to the Sutlej Bridge div., Indus Valley (State) Railway. June 29.

Skeap, W. J., is app. a clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of superint. engr., Sirhind Canal Circle. June 28.

Story, R. H., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, is confirmed in that app., with effect from the date of P. J. White's prom. June 25.

Tennant.—The services of Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the financial dept. June 28.

Tresham, J., asst. engr., is transfd. from the Mooltan to the Upper Sirhind div. June 29.

Tucker, F. C., acct. in training, to be acct., 4th grade, on probation, and posted to Kangra roads div. June 29.

Twigge, Capt. J. T., R.E., is posted to the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, as a supernumerary. June 29. [June 22.

Udni, R., asst. comnr., is transfd. from the Bunnoo to the Kohat dist.

Verner.—The services of Mr. W. H. Verner, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from June 12.

Warden, H. W., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P., railway branch. June 28.

Whitmore, Lieut. G. A. L. A., R.E., asst. engr., Rajpootana, having vacated his app. in the P.W.D. by going on leave within three years of his return from furlough, his services are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. June 28.

White, P. J., at present offic. dep. comnr. of Jaloun, is confd. in his app. of asst. comnr., 1st class, with effect from date on which J. Alone was app. judge of the Small Cause Court at Agra. June 28.

Wood, H. C., supervisor, is posted to the Mooltan dist. of the Indus Valley (State) Railway. June 22.

Wright.—The services of Mr. W. H. Wright, clerk, att. to the office of superint. engr., Upper Bari Doab Circle, are dispensed with. June 29.

Irrigation Establishment.

June 20.—Consequent on a revision of the establishments of the irrigation branch of the P.W. dept., Bengal, the following additions and alterations are made in the divisions comprising the Orissa, South-Western, and Soane Circles, subject to confirmation by the Governor-General in Council:—

Orissa Circle.

The prosecution of the 2nd and 3rd sections of the High Level Canal from Cuttak to Calcutta having been authorised, the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to sanction the formation of the Byturnee div., extending from the north bank of the river Brahminee to the town of Balasore, about seventy-one miles in length, and including all the embankments between the Khursooah and Borabullung Rivers.

South-Western Circle.

The Burdwan div. will be suppressed, the embankments on the river Damoodah being transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs div., and those on the river Adjai to the Selye div.

For the preparation of the surveys, plans, and estimates of the 5th and 6th sections of the High Level Canal, extending from the river Borabullung to Debra on the 7th section, a few miles below the town of Midnapore, a new division is formed, to be called the Subunreekha div.

Soane Circle.

For the prosecution of the works on the Patna Branch Canal, eighty miles long, a new division is formed, to be styled the Patna div.

No. 110.—With reference to the above notification, the foll. postings and transfers have been ordered by the Lieut.-Governor:—

Orissa Circle.

Posting.—Mr. C. W. Odling, exec. engr., 4th grade, at present attach. to the Brahminee div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Byturnee div.

Transfers.—The following asst. engr. and subords. are transfd. from the Brahminee and Beropa divs. to the Byturnee div.:—

Brahminee Division.

Mr. A. Salmon, asst. engr., 3rd div.

Mr. J. C. Coxe, supervisor, 2nd grade.

Beropa Division.

Mr. G. A. Barrett, overseer, 1st grade.

Soane Circle.

Postings.—Capt. J. M. McNeile, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, at present attached to the Sasseram div., to be exec. engr. of the Patna div.

Capt. J. M. Heywood, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, at present attached to the Sasseram div., to be exec. engr. of the Arrah div.

To the Dehree Division.

Transfers.—Mr. C. Riddle, sub engr., 1st grade, from the Sasseram div.

To the Baroon Division.

Mr. J. Pew, sub engr., 2nd grade, from the Sasseram div.

To the Patna Division.

Mr. P. B. Roberts, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Gunduck div.

Mr. R. H. Daniell, tempy. asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Gunduck div.

To the Arrah Division.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Sasseram div.

Lieut. A. D. McArthur, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Sasseram div.

Mr. F. H. Williamson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Dehree div.

Corporal T. Green, probationary overseer, 1st grade, from the Sasseram div.

To the Soane Survey Division.

Mr. C. W. Hope, exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Gunduck div.

Baboo Omritolall Roy Chowdry, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Sasseram div.

Mr. J. St. Joseph, sub engr., 2nd grade, from the Sasseram div.

British Burmah Commission.

June 23.—The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah Commission and Revenue Settlement Department have passed the prescribed examination in Indian history, political economy, and jurisprudence, to qualify them for employment under the Foreign Department:—

Lieut. G. Alexander, offic. asst. comnr., 3rd grade (with credit).

Capt. F. Fitzroy, senior revenue settlement officer.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, offic. asst. comnr. 3rd grade.

Mr. A. C. Man, offic. asst. comnr., 3rd grade.

C. U. Aitchison, secy. to the Govt. of India.

Police, British Burmah.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Capt. T. Lowndes, offic. superint. of police, 1st grade, British Burmah, the following arrangements are made in the Police Department of that province, with effect from May 31:—

Major W. G. Grove, superint. of police, 3rd grade, offic. 1st grade, to offic. as superint. of police in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, superint. of police, 5th grade, offic. 2nd grade, to offic. as superint., 3rd grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, asst. superint. of police, and offic. as superint. 3rd grade, to offic. as superint., 4th grade.

Mr. M. McLeod, asst. superint. of police, and offic. superint., 4th grade, to offic. as superint., 5th grade.

Mr. F. Fforde, offic. asst. superint. of police and offic. superint., 5th grade, to revert to the rank of offic. asst. superint. of police.

Registration Department, Bengal.

The following appointments in the Registration Department, under Act VIII. of 1871, are sanctioned, with effect from July 1 next:—

Mr. H. Beverley, M.A., to be insp. gen. of registration in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, B.A., to be an insp. of registration offices, but to continue to offic. as under secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts to be an insp. of registration offices.

Mr. H. O. King to offic. as an insp. of registration offices during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. H. Wilson, or until further orders.

Mr. T. M. Bose to be special sub registrar of Burdwan.

Mr. J. D. F. Harvey to be special sub registrar of Howrah.

Mr. A. Jerdon to offic. as special sub registrar of Chuprah, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. O. King, or until further orders.

Civil Engineers—Public Works.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer branch of the P.W.D. (June 28):—

From 3rd to 2nd class Chief Engineer (officiating).

Lieut. col. C. Pollard, R.E., railway branch, Punjab; and Lieut. col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., railway branch, Bengal.

From 2nd to 1st grade Superintending Engineer.

Major J. O. Mayne, R.E., Hyderabad.

From 3rd to 2nd grade Superintending Engineer.

Capt. F. S. Stanton, R.E., railway branch, N.W.P.; and Mr. W. Smith, Bengal.

From 1st grade Assistant Engineer to 4th grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. G. R. Clark, Oude; and Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Central Provinces.

Mr. H. M. Warden is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P., railway branch.

Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., exec. engr., is transferred from Central India to the Punjab in the railway branch.

Forest Department—Central Provinces.

June 28.—Capt. W. Douglas, dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, is prom. to the 1st grade, and is transf. to British Burmah.

Capt. W. Stenhouse, dep. conserv. of forests in Burmah, is posted to Berar, but will continue to offic. as conserv. of forests in Oudh.

Mr. A. Drysdale, asst. conserv. of forests in Berar, to offic. tempy. as dep. conserv. of forests in that province, v. Capt. Stenhouse.

Mr. R. B. Morrow, asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is reinstated in his former position of asst. conserv., 2nd grade, and is transferred to Berar.

Mr. W. J. Lane, asst. revenue surveyor, is prom. from the 3rd to 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

Bent—Moir—Scott.—19th foot.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. S. W. Bent, and is pleased to make the following proms.:—Lieut. J. G. Moir to be capt. by purch., v. Bent, who retires. Ensign W. W. Scott to be lieut. by purch., v. Moir, prom.

Birch.—Bareilly brig. order confd., dated May 31, apptg. Capt. H. H. Birch, 27th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from June 2, during the abs. of the brig. major on duty.

Cargill.—The services of Capt. S. Cargill, R.A., offic'g. 3rd class comy. of ordnance, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. June 10.

Creagh, Lieut. O'M., offic'g. adj. of the Deolee irrigation force, to be adj. of the Mhairwarra batt., v. Lieut. Senior, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. June.

Crichton.—With reference to the notification issued by the foreign dept., No. 1,071c, dated May 26, the services of Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. H. Crichton, C.B., Madras staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

De Lousada, Capt. H. F., asst. supt., 3rd grade, Mysore commission, having overstayed the furl. for two years granted him by the Govt. of Fort St. George, has forfeited his app. under sec. 13 of the furlough rules of 1868. His services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept. June 20.

De Sausmarez, Major gen. G., Madras estab., comdg. Pegu div., to com. the Hyderabad sub. force, in succession to Shubrick, who vacates on proceeding on fur. to Europe. June.

Dods.—With reference to the notific. issued by the Home dept., No. 236, dated June 16, the servs. of Major P. Dods, of the Bombay staff corps, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay.

Ekins, Major C. C., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. of 30th N.I., v. Huxham, on fur. Dated June 10.

Evans—Richmond.—Capt. D. K., 1-6th foot, and Lieut. G. M. Richmond, 36th foot, to do duty at the Cliffden barracks. June.

Garton, Major W. H., Bengal staff corps, late 1st wing sub. 14th N.I., is permitted to do gen. duty at Delhi, at his own request, on the expiration of his present leave of abs. June.

Gleig.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 29, apptg. Lieut. C. F. Gleig, instr. of musky., 106th foot, tempy. to act as intpr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd idem, v. Maxwell, there being no other qualified officer available.

Hamilton—Vyvyan.—Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, 2nd wing sub., to be adjt., 7th N.I., vice Logan, vacated on proceeding on furl. Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, att., to be 2nd wing sub., 7th N.I., vice Hamilton. Dated June 10.

Hay—Melville.—Capt. J. Hay is permitted to retain the adjtcy., 4th Goorkhas, on promotion. Capt. J. S. Melville, unatt., is, at his own request, transf. from the 17th N.I. to the 1st Goorkhas, for duty. June.

Holcombe.—The services of Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, of the B.S.C., 2nd wing subalt., 4th S.I., Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. June.

Keough.—Sub-conductor Denis Keough, 1st grade overseer, P.W.D., British Burmah, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd of January, 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in England.

Lewis, Ensign E. J. G., 62nd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., of 19th N.I., on probation, vice Hill, appointed 1st wing subalt. Dated June 10.

McRae.—Dacca station order confd., dated May 29, apptg. Lieut. A. S. McRae, offictg. qrmr. 22nd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from 25th idem, during the abs. of the station staff officer on court-martial duty.

Melville, Capt. J. S., unattached, is, at his own request, transfd. from the 17th N.I., to the 1st Goorkha regt., for duty. June.

Richardson.—The undermnt. officer is prom. to rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859:—Lieut. col. J. Fletcher Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, May 27.

Sawyer—Clutterbuck.—Attock garrison order confd, dated May 3, apptg. Ens. H. A. Sawyer, comdg. detach. 29th N.I., to offic. as fort adjt. in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, proceeding on m.c. Dated June 1, apptg. Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, comdg. detach. 29th N.I., to offic. as fort adjt., in add. to his other duties, during the abs., on m.c. of Hawes, Bengal staff corps, relieving Ensign Sawyer.

Smith.—Regtl. order confd., dated May, app. Capt. R. E. S. Smith, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. D. W. Inglis, offic. wing officer, proc. on furlough.

Stead.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 27, app. Capt. A. J. Stead, 1st wing subalt. 11th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. H. G. Becher, on leave.

Stewart, Major gen. D. M., C.B., Bengal staff corps, servs. placed at the disp. of the dept. of revenue, agriculture, and commerce. June 17.

Stilwell, Lieut. T. F., qrmr. 45th N.I., to be adjt., v. Inglis, vacated on proceeding to furlough.

Thomson.—The leave granted to Capt. G. C. Thomson, S.C., 2nd squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., in G.O.C.C. April 8, is canc. at that officer's request.

Thomson, Ens. W. F., to be lieut, v. Greenaway, admitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated June 6.

Tregear, Capt. V. W., 1st wing sub., 41st N.I., to be offic. qrmr., v. Rose, app. adjt. June.

Tulloch—Regtl. order confd., dated May 27, app. Capt. A. Tulloch, att., to offic. as 1st wing sub., 27th N.I., with effect from April 11, v. Lieut. R. A. Swetenham.

Convalescent Depot, Murree.

Jhelum div. order confirmed, dated April 1 last, apptg. the following officers to do duty at the convalescent depot at Murree during the hot season:—

Capt. G. W. Morland, 1-6th foot.
Capt. G. H. Trotman, 2-60th foot.
Lieut. W. K. Westropp, 41st foot.
Lieut. H. C. M. Turnbull, 1-6th foot.
Lieut. T. S. Clarke, 2-60th foot.
Lieut. C. P. Smith, 38th foot.
Lieut. H. Kilgour, 1-5th foot.
Ensign T. A. Campion, 1-5th foot.
Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, 38th foot.

MEDICAL.

Ayres, P. B. C., med. officer of Kooshtea, to be also med. officer of Goalundo, as a tempy. arrangement. June.

Brown, Surg. major J. B. S., in civil medical charge of Jhelum, is app. superint. of the jail at that station. June 22.

Faught.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated Jan. 24 last, directing Staff surg. J. G. Faught, in med. charge Murree depot, to proceed to Rawul Pindee, and to take over charge of the office of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British troops, as a tempy. measure.

Gupta.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated May 29, directing Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., doing duty with the 6th N.I., to proceed to Meean Meer for duty.

Kelly.—Agra station order confd., dated May 27, directing Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, doing duty with the 1st N.I., to proceed to Meerut and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of the circle for duty.

Kelly—Meerut div. order confd., dated May 29, directing Asst. surg. Kelly to proceed to Roorkee, in view to his receiving med. charge of the depot of Bengal sappers and miners, on the march of the headqrs. of that corps to Chuckrata.

McConnell, Asst. surg. J. F. P., M.B., is app. to have temporary med. charge of the civil station of Julpigoree from May 6, the date on which he received charge of the station from Surg. J. H. Thornton.

Parkinson—Sirhind div. order confd., dated May 4, directing Staff asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson, att. to 20th hussars, to proc. to Chuckrata, to be att. to 55th foot for special duty.

Reid—The following order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. troops at Port Blair and Nicobar Islands, placing the servs. of Asst. surg. J. Reid, M.D., at the disp. of the offic. supt. for employment in the civil dept. of the settlement, during the abs. on duty of Dr. W. H. Rean.

Sherlock, Supy. surg. T. T., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. June.

Williams, Surg. H. F., M.D., in civil med. charge of Ferozepore, is app. supt. of the gaol at that station. June 29. Dr. Williams is invested with powers for insp. and control of houses of ill-fame.

Wise—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Surg. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., of the med. dept., civil, Dacca; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 2.

Peshawur.—Medical Appointments.

Peshawur district order confirmed, dated the 27th of May, making the following medical arrangements, vice Surg. J. C. Morice, 16th B.C., proceeded on leave:—

Asst. surg. Fokeer Chunder Ghose to relieve Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer of the med. charge of the Doaba outposts, as a tempy. measure.

Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer to assume med. charge of the 16th B.C. and Brig. Staff, on being relieved.

Surg. J. J. McDermott, M.D., to assume tempy. med. charge of the 16th B.C. and Brig. Staff, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Civil Servants Joining.

May 10.—*No.* 321.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following rule, as rule 5, chapter 11, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

5. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining time; but if such an officer, while acting in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the same local Government, the local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under rule 4.

Illustration.—A., who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as sub-registrar of assurances in Burdwan, is appointed to officiate as deputy-magistrate and deputy-collector in Mymensing, and subsequently transferred to officiate as deputy-magistrate and deputy-collector in Bhaugulpore. A. is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Burdwan to Mymensingh, but he may be allowed by the local Government to draw, during his transit from Mymensingh to Bhaugulpore, the allowance to which he would be entitled under rule 4.

Rule 4, in the same chapter, will commence thus:—"Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws," &c.

Civil Service Subsidiary Leave.

May 16.—*No.* 414.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

1. The following rule is to be substituted for Rule 3 under Section XI.:—

"3. If an officer overstay subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough, his furlough will be held to have commenced in India; and, under the operation of Section X., it will be reckoned from the date of his quitting his station. This rule is not meant to interfere with cases dealt with under Rule 2 above." This rule applies in analogous cases to all officers in civil employ.

2. The following rule is to be added as Rule 3 under Section XXVI.:—

"3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively commuted to furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before embarkation may be treated as subsidiary leave, as the officer would have been entitled to count as subsidiary leave if he had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave." This rule applies generally.

Chaplains' Allowance.

May 17.—*No.* 524.—In a financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 377, dated Sept. 9, 1868, which was published by this department on Oct. 15 following, it was decided *inter alia* "that a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem should be granted to the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, and special allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem each to the senior chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay." The Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that these allowances shall always be drawn in full by the senior chaplains in the three Presidencies who are actually on duty, provided their salaries do not exceed Rs. 800 per mensem.

Mint and Currency.

May 18, *No.* 495.—Extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 89, dated March 23.

1. I have considered in Council your Legislative letter dated Jan. 18, 1871, No. 1, forwarding copy of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, and a copy of the statement made by Sir Richard Temple in presenting that Report.

2. This Bill authorises the issue of notes for five rupees, the law in other respects remaining substantially unchanged.

3. In the statement of Sir Richard Temple, the objections entertained to the use of notes of so low a denomination as five rupees are referred to, as well as the measures by which he considers that loss or inconvenience to any class of the community from their being unable to obtain cash for notes in the interior of the country will be obviated.

. . . . . .

5. It appears to be essential to the success of the Government paper currency that notes of five rupees should be issued. Sir Charles Wood, in his financial despatch, dated May 2, 1861, expressed his strong opinion in favour of the introduction of the five-rupee note, observing that, unless the notes "are for such amounts as can be practically used in the ordinary payments of the people, they cannot circulate to any extent."

6. I see no reason to question the soundness of that opinion, and I have, therefore, in a legislative despatch [No. 20] of this date, informed you that the Act will be left to its operation.

7. It is of very great importance, however, that it should be fully made known that while the Government is anxious to afford every facility for the encashment of notes at the subordinate treasuries in the interior of

the country, cash for notes can only be demanded at the office of issue, and that of the Presidency town to which the office of issue belongs.

8. If this be not well understood, the failure of any subordinate treasury on an emergency to give cash for a note might be regarded as a default on the part of the Government, and might exercise a very prejudicial effect in discrediting the notes in the general estimation of the people.

. . . . . .

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 518.—*May* 19.—The following statement of silver received and coined in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in March, 1871, is published for general information :—

	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Merchants.	Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
Calcutta, March, 1871 ...	607	... 1,089	... —
Madras	—	... —	... —
Bombay	—	... 4,84,798	... 2,02,909

RETIREMENT OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

Simla, June 15.—*No.* 2,931.—In supersession of so much of the Notification No. 794, dated Jan. 25, 1865, as relates to uncovenanted officers, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that henceforth all uncovenanted servants, whether holding gazetted or ungazetted appointments, shall be required to retire from the service on attaining the age of fifty-five years. Local governments and administrations are, however, empowered in exceptional cases, which should be reported for the information of the Government of India, to allow officers of this class, serving under their orders, to continue in the service for a further period not exceeding five years, that is, until they attain the age of sixty years. If in any case it be considered desirable that any officer should continue in the service for a still further period, the case should be specially referred for the previous sanction of the Government of India.

2. Officers of the subordinate medical service employed in the civil department are excluded from the operation of the above ruling.

QUEEN'S WIDOWS' FUND.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 12.—The following abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the Queens' Military Widows' Fund from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, together with the assets and liabilities of the fund at the latter date, are published for general information :—

General Account of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By cash balance on Dec. 31, 1869 ...	31,795	10	8			
„ Government donation for 1870 ...	6,400	0	0			
„ Interest on Government securities ...	8,046	7	4			
„ Subscriptions received in 1870, as per detailed statement No. 1	25,180	4	5			
„ Interest on floating deposit in Simla Bank	135	6	10			
				71,557	13	3
DISBURSEMENTS.						
To amount paid to families of deceased officers, as per detailed statement, No. 2	37,879	8	8			
„ Purchase of Rs. 10,000 Four per Cent. Government Securities, deducting discount, and including commissions and interest due thereon	9,922	0	5			
„ Clerk's pay in Bengal, Rs. 644-13-0; in Madras, Rs. 180-0-0; and in Bombay, Rs. 135-0-0	959	13	0			
„ Stationery and postage	61	9	8			
„ Postage on letters received, Rs. 4-9-0; telegrams, Rs. 9-0-0...	13	9	0			
„ Bank's renewing fees, Rs. 4-0-0; Commissions, Rs. 22-12-3	26	12	3			
„ Discount and exchanges	39	15	0			
„ Printing, Rs. 8-12-0; Contingencies, Rs. 4-14-0	13	10	0			
„ Refunded to Capt. A. J. C. Birch, brigade major, Fort William, on account of an overpayment in the quarter ending June 30, 1870	60	0	0			
				48,976	14	0
By cash balance...	14,023	15	3			
Balance of credit of Rs. 5,000 in the Bank of Madras	3,557	0	0			
Credit in the Bank of Bombay	5,000	0	0			
				22,580	15	3

ASSETS.					
4 per Cent. Note, No. 526 of 1832-33, dated May 1, 1832	Rs. 13,000				
Ditto, ditto, No. 2,907	ditto 11,200				
Ditto, ditto, 4,131	ditto 8,300				
Ditto, ditto, 10,649	ditto 10,000				
	42,500 Sicca Rupees =	45,333	5	4	
Other stock...		1,41,800	0	0	
Total balance of fund		Rs. 2,09,714	4	7	

The relief granted to the families of deceased officers by this institution, since its establishment in 1820, to Dec. 31, 1870, amounts to Rs. 12,10,408-11-9.

The statement of relief afforded by the fund from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, shows that a total of Rs. 37,879-8-8 had been distributed among nine widows of officers, medical officers, &c., the money being paid as maintenance allowance, for travelling expenses, &c. The assistance granted was in amounts varying between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,172. In one case maintenance allowance and travelling expenses from Muttra to Calcutta, also in England, were given on behalf of "Five Orphan Children of a ridingmaster (deceased) of the 12th hussars, who died at Muttra on March 7, 1870."

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

May 18.—*No.* 561.—The following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 106, dated April 12, is published for general information :—

I have considered in Council your financial letter, dated Feb. 22 last, No. 28, requesting that uncovenanted officers on leave in this country may not be granted extensions of leave, which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India, to which these officers are subordinate. As you are of opinion that no leave beyond that authorised by the rules should be granted without the sanction of Government under which an uncovenanted officer is serving, I shall not grant any such extensions in future.

FURLOUGH TO OFFICERS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that service in India alone can entitle an officer of Royal Engineers to furlough under Indian rules; but that an engineer officer of the Imperial list who, after completing a period of seven years' service in India, may serve for a time out of India and then return for a second tour of Indian service, is entitled to take a furlough after a service of one year from date of return.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following order of the C. in C. is dated Simla, June 26 :—

Under orders from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India and the Gov. gen. of India in Council, one brigade of R.H.A. and one brigade of garrison artillery will be broken up, and in consequence of these reductions the following alterations in the designations of batteries, &c., will take place, viz. :—

Royal Horse Artillery.

Head quarters E brigade to be broken up.
A battery E brigade to become C battery D brigade.
D battery F brigade to become C battery D brigade.
B battery E brigade to become E battery D brigade.

Field Artillery.

B battery 22nd brigade to become F battery 20th brigade.
A battery 9th brigade to become A battery 20th brigade.
G battery 16th brigade to become E battery 23rd brigade.
G battery 19th brigade to become F battery 23rd brigade.

Garrison Artillery.

Head quarters 25th brigade to be broken up.
No. 1 battery 25th brigade to become No. 7 battery 24th brigade.
No. 5 battery 25th brigade to become No. 2 battery 22nd brigade.
No. 1 battery 20th brigade to become No. 7 battery 5th brigade.
No. 5 battery 23rd brigade to become No. 7 battery 6th brigade.

The five batteries of the R.H.A., lately withdrawn, are transferred to brigades on the home establishment.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 batteries 25th brigade will be reduced, and the officers and men transfd. to other batteries, under instructions from the deputy adjt. general R.A.

The brigades in India will then be distributed as follows :—

Royal Horse Artillery—3 Brigades, 15 batteries.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
"A" brigade	5	... 0	... 0
"D" „	1	... 2	... 2
"F" „	5	... 0	... 0

Field Artillery—7 Brigades, 43 Manned Batteries.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
8th brigade	7	... 0	... 0
9th „	0	... 2	... 4
16th „	6	... 0	... 0
18th „	0	... 0	... 6
19th „	6	... 0	... 0
20th „	1	... 5	... 0
23rd „	2	... 4	... 0

Garrison Artillery—4 Brigades, 28 Batteries.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
5th „	0	... 7	... 0
6th „	0	... 1	... 6
22nd „	7	... 0	... 0
24th „	7	... 0	... 0

The above changes of designations will not involve any removals of batteries.

An increase to the establishment of each battery of horse and field artillery by 12 drivers, and each garrison battery by 12 gunners is also sanctioned.

RECOGNITION OF SYED TOORKEE AS IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

The following instructions from his Excellency the Governor-General in Council regarding the recognition of his Highness Syed Toorkee as ruler of Muscat have been received by the Bombay Government :—

"I am now directed to inform you that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Syed Toorkee as ruler of Muscat.

"I am accordingly to request that the Political Agent at Muscat may be instructed, through the resident in the Persian Gulf, to inform his Highness that it gives his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General

of India in Council much pleasure to recognise him as the ruler of Muscat and to continue with him the same relations of friendship that existed in the days of Syed Saeed; and that his Excellency in Council trusts that the contentions which have so long distracted Oman may speedily be brought to a close, and peace and prosperity restored to his Highness's dominions.

"Orders have been issued for the *Lynx* to proceed to Muscat, and it is the wish of his Excellency in Council that the officer commanding may be instructed to arrange with the Political Agent for a salute to be fired in honour of his Highness Syed Toorkee on the occasion of his recognition."

Examination Committee.—With reference to the notification dated June 16, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 21, the following gentlemen are appointed to form a committee for carrying out the scheme therein laid down for the examination of candidates for admission into the subordinate executive service, viz.:—Mr. H. L. Harrison, B.A.; Mr. H. Beverley, M.A.; Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E.; Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, Baboo Kolash Chunder Deb Roy Bahadoor.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified (in June):—Lieut. E. H. Bingham, 13th N.I., high proficiency in Hindee; Lieut. L. B. Irwin, 1-3rd foot; Ensign W. R. Routh, 2-12th foot; Ensign W. F. H. Grey, 2-19th foot; Lieut. F. Dorling, 96th foot; Lieut. J. Burne, 103rd foot; Capt. A. D. Campbell, attached to 11th N.I.; Capt. F. W. Crohan, general list, infantry; and Capt. T. Nicholls, general list, infantry—Higher Standard in Hindoostanee; Lieut. A. C. Toker, 18th N.I., high proficiency in Oordoo; Capt. M. Clementi, 1st Bengal cavalry, Persian, under Clause VIII.; Capt. F. B. Prinsep, 21st hussars; Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2-12th foot; Ensign C. H. S. Gambier, 58th foot; Ensign J. Clibborn, 62nd foot; Ensign C. A. R. Sago, 104th foot; Ensign C. E. Gubbins, 106th foot; and Ensign T. R. Macpherson, 109th foot—Higher Standard in Hindoostanee. The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee:—Ensigns A. W. C. Bell, 58th foot; J. C. F. Gordon, 58th foot; W. E. Bristow, 107th foot; H. C. E. Lucas, 107th foot; Asst. surg. W. D. Wilson, M.B., 107th foot; Asst. surg. E. Eustace, 107th foot; Lieut. A. E. S. Preston, 11th hussars; Capt. H. W. Scriven, 25th foot; Private J. Dawson, 37th foot; Lieut. R. W. Dalgety, 65th foot; Ensign A. T. Weller, 65th foot; Ensign J. E. Mein, 96th foot; Private C. Whittenbury, 96th foot; Mr. E. E. Oliver, assistant engineer, attached to the special works division, Western Jumna Canal, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani. Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, assistant engineer, Lower Sirhind division, has passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The notification granting furlough for two years to Mr. P. Whalley, under secretary to Govt., is cancelled. Three months' leave is granted to Mr. A. H. Barron, assistant engineer, 2nd division, Agra canal. Mr. E. Hickie, collector of customs, Hissar, for six months. The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. Smyth, assistant commissioner, Shapore, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. C. J. Windle, an assistant superintendent telegraph department, for two years. Capt. J. Rose, of the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, for six months, on private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Seebsaugor, for fifteen months, under Uncovenanted Service Rules. Mr. W. DaCosta, sub. judge of Purneah, for one month. Mr. E. Drummond to officiate as district and sessions judge of Tirhoot during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. J. Richardson, or till further orders. Conductor and Acting Dep. Asst. Comy. J. Smith, from May 27 or date of departure, for twelve months, to Bangalore and Neilgherries. Mr. F. W. Saunders, civil surgeon, Lullutpore, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 25. The furlough for two years granted to Mr. P. Whalley, under secretary to Government, on Dec. 24, 1869, is cancelled. Dr. J. M. Fleming, civil surgeon, Nimar, for three months. Mr. A. Robertson, officiating judge small cause court, Amritsar, privilege leave for one month. Mr. C. R. S. Maddock, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, for three months. Capt. W. B. Birch, district superintendent of police, Bancoorah, for one month. Conductor G. F. Hardy, sub engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Dinapore division, for five months and twenty-one days, in addition to that already granted to him. Mr. J. Vaughan, settlement deputy collector of Arominghur, privilege leave for three months. Mr. G. J. Burke, assistant engineer, second division, Sirhind Canal, for three months, to study the native languages. Mr. E. Hickie, collector of customs, Hissar, for six months. The leave granted to Mr. A. Ludlam, assistant secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is cancelled. Mr. J. Monteath, forest ranger, fuel reserve division, for three months. Capt. J. W. M. Anderson, deputy superintendent, revenue survey, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, with effect from July 1.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—2nd Capt. W. R. C. Brough, 20th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. J. Byron, 2nd batt. 10th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2nd batt. 12th foot, to remain in Calcutta from June 8 to Sept. 20, to study in native languages. Ensign R. J. Morrison, 1st batt. 14th foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, from port of embarkation, and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation. Ensign T. G. D. Boles, 17th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. W. S. Whylock, M.D., 38th foot, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from June 10 to Oct. 15. Lieut. S. Cargill, 55th foot, to Deyrah, from Dec. 12 to Jan. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. A. R. Boddam-Whettam, 3rd batt. 60th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. and local major J. H. Tripp, 76th foot, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Surg. L. G. Hooper, 104th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson, staff corps, doing duty at Meerut, to Nynee Tal, from May 2 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, 2nd in command 12th Bengal cavalry, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. E. J. McNair, late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, doing duty 17th N.I., to Simla, from June 6 to July 31. Surg. T. Ringer, M.D., in medical charge of 7th Bengal cav., to Bombay, from June 10 to July 9. Capt. M. S. Saunders, 20th hussars, to Hydrabad, Deccan, on private affairs. Lieut. A. L. Pringle, R.A., to Cashmere, on private affairs. Lieut. S. M'K. Fulton, to Mussoorie. Lieut. H. W. Trench, 2nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. W. Mackie, to England, overland. Capt. and paymr. J. J. Bailey, 3rd foot, to Mossoorie, from June 10. Major T. L. Bell, 6th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs. Capt. J. G. Cockburn, to Murree and the adjacent hills, on private affairs. Lieut. C. B. G. Burr, 17th foot, to England, overland. Capt. F. Cochran, 37th foot, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Austen, 89th foot, to England, overland. Lieut. col. F. Macbean, 92nd foot, to Dhurmsala, on private affairs. Lieut. J. J. Davy, 105th foot, to Mussoorie, and the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Brevet col. W. A. Fyers, rifle brigade, C.B., to England, overland. Capt. E. E. B. Bond, staff corps, to Mussoorie, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent, revenue survey department, for two years. Capt. W. L. Noverre, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, for two years. Capt. J. W. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Surgeon G. B. Hadow, medical department, in medical charge 9th regiment of native infantry, for twenty months. R. J. H. Wyllie, Bengal staff corps, 1st squadron subaltern, 1st regiment, Central India horse, for twenty months. Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, infantry, 2nd in command and squadron officer 12th Bengal cavalry, for six months. Staff asst. surg. M. J. Ryan, British medical service, per overland route—unfit to do duty with troops. Condr. R. Busher, attached to the stud depot, Kurnaal, for two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Begbie, A. P. W., the manager on the appellate side, to act in the office of dep. registrar on the appellate side for the same period. June 27.

Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., acting asst. consulting eng. for railways, to offic. with prejudice to his other duties, examiner of Railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's accounts from the date on which he assumed charge from Hankin to that on which he may be relieved by Walker, R.E. June 27.

Grant, J. D., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, having returned to duty on the 8th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of May 16 is canc.

Hutchins, P. P., acting civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court on June 24.

Lowrie, J., to be a sub asst. conservator, and to be attached to the Madura and Tinnevelly forests. June 15.

Walker, Lieut. G. R., R.E., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, to act as examr. of railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's accounts during the abs. of Moberly, of the staff corps, on furl. or until further orders. June 27.

Weir, T., dep. registrar of the High Court, appellate side, to act in the office of registrar on the appellate side for four months, from the date of Mr. Wigrams's embarkation. June 27.

MILITARY.

Allen—Falls.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 21st foot, being posted on their recent prom. to the batts. of their regts. specified opposite their names:—Capt. Allen, 1st batt.; Lieut. Falls, 2nd batt. Dated June 22.

Blake, Major gen. H. W., inf., to be a div. commr., to complete the estab June 23.

Fane.—The following prom. is made in the Madras staff corps:—To be lieut. col. from the date specified against his name, having completed twenty-six years' service:—Major (brev. lieut. col.) W. Fane—June 21.

Hewetson.—Order confd. by the comdt., Palaveram, appg. Capt. C. C. Hewetson to offic. as comdt. of the N.I. depot, without prejudice to his own duties as adj., v. Major Drury, on leave. June 1.

Hughes—The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme, will be removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. E. Hughes, consequent on the death of Col. (lieut. gen.) C. Wahab.

Montgomerie—Riach—St. John—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 30th N.I., app. Lieut. col. W. A. Riach to offic. as comdt., Major. S. C. Montgomerie, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, and Capt. and adjt. F. C. St. John to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his other duties, v. Colonel Walker on s.c. June 5.

Packman—Robinson—The following order is confd., dated Nov. 21, by the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 21st foot, app. Lieut. F. Packman, acting adjt., and Lieut. C. Robinson, acting pay and qrmr., to the left wing while stationed at Tonghoo.

Sherman, Lieut. F. O., to be capt. No. 6 company, Madras volunteer guards. June.

Stevens, Lieut. col. A., 2nd in com. and wing officer, 8th N.I., to offic comdt. 30th N.I. June 22.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

June 16.—The following proms. are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632, of August 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet—to be Colonel.

Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps, June 12.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861 :—

Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps, and Lieut. col. E. T. Fasken, Madras staff corps, June 11.

Lieut. col. J. F. J. Stephenson, Madras staff corps, June 12.

REMOVALS, &c.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 20.—The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut. col. A. Stevens, 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. comdt. 30th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. C. Fletcher, wing officer 19th N.I., from offic. wing officer 8th N.I. to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I.

Major C. M. Hailes, wing officer 8th N.I., from offic. wing officer 23rd L.I. to wing officer 8th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Walker.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during June, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. H. Master, acting collector and magistrate of Bellary, leave of absence for three months. Surg. major F. L. Clementson, M.D., zillah surgeon, Chingleput, to Bangalore, Neilgherry Hills, and Eastern Coast.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ACWORTH, H. A., supy. asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Ahmednuggur dist. June 26. [June 27.

ANDERSON, L., to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist.

DASILVA, R. J., has been app. to act as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium from July 1, during the abs. of Mr. S. Jamasjee on one month's priv. leave.

GRANT, Capt. C., 2nd regt. L.C., is app. to act as 2nd asst. to the political resident in the Persian Gulf. June 28.

MILES, Capt. S. B., acting 2nd asst. to the Resident at Aden, is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of that settlement. June 23. Capt. Miles is app. to act as asst. political agent for the Mekran Coast (Gwadur). June 28. [June 28.

NAIRNE, A. K., C.S., is app. supernumy. asst. to the coll. of Poona.

NAIRNE—MACTIER.—Messrs. A. K. Nairne and R. F. Mactier respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sattara Adawlut on June 12.

NUGENT, J., acting under sec. to Govt. judicial dept., is app. a member of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination. June 23.

WEST, Capt. E. W., to be 2nd in com. Kolapore local inf., and ex-officio asst. to the Political Agent, Kolapor June 28.

WESTROPP, Major G. R. C., to be political agent, Kolapore and Southern Maratha country. June 28.

KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENCY.

The following officers of the Kattywar political agency acted in the grades specified during the interval between Lieut. col. Law's departure for Kutch, and Mr. Jardine joining the appointment of 1st polit. asst., Kattywar, namely, from March 23 to May 22 last :—

Major P. H. LeGeyt as 1st polit. asst.

Major J. Watson as 2nd polit. asst.

Capt. H. L. Nutt as 3rd polit. asst.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

No. 456.—Under the provisions of section 27 of XXIV. and XXV. Vic., cap. 67, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint Alexander Rogers, Esq., to be a temporary member of Council of the presidency, during the absence, on sick leave, of the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.

In accordance with the above appointment, the Hon. A. Rogers took the oaths and his seat as member of Council on June 20.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. W., 83rd foot, is permitted to attend the school of gymnastics, Poona, from July 1. No. 395.

BLAKENEY—ADAM—HOBSON—NUTTALL.—The following arrangements in the 22nd N.I. are confirmed :—Major Blakeney offied. as comdt., Capt. Adam as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Hobson as wing officer, the two latter in add. to their respective duties, from May 8, v. Beale. Lieut. col. Nuttall to offic. as comdt., Major Blakeney as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Adam as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from May 9.

BLANSHARD.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 7, directing Lieut. Blanshard, 2nd wing subalt. 15th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his own duties.

BLOWERS, G. F., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 13th regt. N.I. June 28.

BROWN.—The following prom. is made :—Cadre 7th regt. N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Brown to have the position of capt. from March 7, v. Campbell, retired. No. 437.

DODD, Major C. D. J., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Sattara. June 28.

WETHERALL, Lieut. W. A., staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., to be adjt., v. Capt. Adam.

YONGE, Capt. C. W., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 16th N.I. No. 400. June 28.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, June 21.—*No.* 432.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be capts. from the dates specified :—

Lieut. G. E. Hancock, Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming—June 10.

Lieut. J. L. Fagan—June 11.

No. 433.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified :—

Major A. W. Graham, Major and brev. lieut. col. H. Beville, C.B., Major W. Waddington, Major J. H. S. Pierce—June 14.

No. 434.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the dates specified :—

Capt. C. D. J. Dodd, Capt. R. R. Woodhouse—June 13.

Capt. H. Vaughan, Capt. J. H. Drummond, Capt. J. S. D. Bolton—June 14.

No. 436.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appointed to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India :—

Ensign F. H. Forjett, 59th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 6th regt. N.I.—March 30, 1870.

Ensign Forjett to have the rank of lieut. from March 30, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., passed an examination in the Marathi language on June 15 last.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The Ven. C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A., senior presidency chaplain, and archdeacon and commissary, for eighteen months. Mr. W. S. Downing, commander of the gunboat *Clyde*, for one year. Mr. J. M. L. Campbell, assistant collector of Khandeish, privilege leave for three months. Capt. W. B. Birch, district superintendent of police, Bancoorah, for one month, from May 22. Mr. R. Alexander, district and sessions judge of Cuttack, having returned to duty on June 8, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of May 15 is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June) :—Col. F. A. E. Loch, staff corps, commanding 3rd Sind horse, for two years. Brigadier general T. Stock, commanding Bombay district, to remain at the Neilgherries, from June 23 to July 15, 1871, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Vet. surg. W. D. Rogerson, 9th brigade R.H.A., for thirty days, from date of departure. Major M. R. Haig, staff corps, settlement officer, right bank survey, Sind, for nine months. Col. J. Jones, R.E., has been appointed to act as mint master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Col. J. A. Ballard.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—At Mozufferpore, June 26, wife of Harry E. Abbott, of Tewarrah Factory, Tirhoot, son.

CLARKE—At Belgaum, June 22, wife of Captain R. J. Clarke, B.S.C., daughter.

CLARKE—At Bangalore, June 29, wife of S. C. Clarke, R.E., son.

CHAMBERS—At Dum-Dum, June 29, wife of Captain C. P. Chambers, 107th Regt., daughter.

CUNLIFFE—At Jhelum, June 22, wife of Major G. G. Cunliffe, 29th Regt., P.I., daughter.

DONAGHEY—At Mussoorie, June 22, wife of W. J. Donaghey, Government Telegraph, daughter.

EHLERS—At Hong Kong, June 3, Mrs. Paul Ehlers, son.

ELLIOT—At Ootacamund, June 27, wife of Captain H. R. Elliot, Offic. S.O., Fort St. George, son.

GEAR—At Madras, June 29, wife of S. W. Gear, son.

GILDER—At Punchgunny, June 20, wife of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, daughter.

GLASCOTT—At Lokenathpore, June 29, wife of G. A. Glascott, son.

GRIFFITHS—At Chinchpoogly, Bombay, June 27, wife of J. Griffiths, daughter.

HAVELOCK—At Maal Koondah, June 25, wife of C. Havelock, daughter.

HODSON—At Toomkoor, June 29, wife of R. G. Hodson, inspector of schools, daughter.

HUNTLEY—At Cuddalore, June 25, wife of T. Huntley, daughter.

INGELS—At Upper Assam, June 17, wife of L. Ingels, son.

JAMESON—At Calcutta, June 25, wife of J. W. Jameson, daughter.

KING—At Byculla, June 30, Mrs. A. King, son.

KINSMAN—At Allahabad, June 25, wife of Capt. Kinsman, R.A., son.

MARTIN—At Central India, June 20, wife of Capt. C. Martin, son.

NICHOLSON—At Punjab, June 25, wife of Capt. S. Nicholson, R.H.A., son.

PAYNE—At Calcutta, June 20, wife of J. S. Payne, daughter.

ROBERTSON—At Cottonville, Dharwar, June 29, wife of A. Robertson, son.

ROBINSON—At Mecan Meer, June 25, wife of Capt. C. G. Robinson, R.A., daughter.

ROSE—At Saugor, June 20, wife of Lieut. col. W. Rose, M.S.C., son.

Ross—At Trevandrum, June 20, wife of J. Ross, M.A., wife of J. Ross, Principal of H.H. the Maharajah's High School, son.

Rundall—At Coonoor, June 26, wife of J. W. Rundall, exec. engr., son.

Scriven—At Nynee Tal, June 23, wife of Capt. H. W. Scriven, 25th regt. K.O. Borderers, son.

Sharman—At Middle Colaba, June 29, wife of R. Sharman, Customs Preventive Service, daughter. [dras C.S., daughter.

Sharp—At South Arcot District, June 22, wife of F. R. H. Sharp, Madras C.S., daughter.

Walsh—At Hong Kong, June 2, wife of W. J. Walsh, R.E. dept., son.

Weir—At Singapore, June 14, wife of J. Weir, daughter.

Wilson—At Parell, wife of J. Wilson, fitter, B.B. and C.I. Railway, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dobbs—Gage.—At Ootacamund, June 28, James A. F. Dobbs, capt., M.S.C., to Marian, daughter of Col. E. Gage, comdt. 15th regt. M.N.I.

Graham—Bonnaud.—At Calcutta, June 28, W. T. Graham, attorney-at-law, to Harriet A. Bonnaud.

Manson—Pereira.—At St. John's Church, June 19, by the Rev. M. Lamert, C. F. Manson, to Selina Augusta Pereira.

Mowle—White.—At Kidderpore, June 22, Richard Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, to Jane, daughter of Albert H. White, engr.

Sime—Palmer.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, June 28, John Sime, B.A., Principcl of the Delhi College, to Ann M., daughter of Major gen. H. Palmer, Bengal staff corps.

Tronson—Daniell.—At Hissar, June 22, Edward O'Hanlon Tronson, of the Punjab police, to Charlotte J., daughter of the late M. Daniell.

DEATHS.

Boultbee—At Coimbatore, June 28, Marian, daughter of W. Boultbee, C.E., Madras Railway, aged 3.

Burbidge—At Mussoorie, June 20, Arthur A., son of J. G. Burbidge, Station Master, Cawnpore, aged 1.

Burnett—At Ootacamund, June 14, John H., son of John Burnett, aged 11 months.

Chislett—At Byculla, June 27, Edith M., daughter of T. D. Chislett, Inspr. of Bombay Police, aged 13 months.

Cooper—At Byculla, June 28, Francis F. Cooper, late Chief Steward P. and O. Company's Service, and Proprietor of the Fitzgerald Hotel, aged 41.

Cowley—At Comillah, June 11, Henry, son of R. W. Cowley, C.S.

Cumberland—At Nynee Tal, June 28, R. F. W. Cumberland, late Captain H.M.'s 70th Foot.

D'Costa—At Calcutta, June 14, Mrs. S. D'Costa.

D'Cruiz—June 24, C. D'Cruiz, late superint. of Messrs. Pharaoh and Co., and the *Athenæum* and *Daily News* branch office, Mount-road.

Ellis—At Mazagon, June 25, F. M. Ellis, opium inspector, aged 48.

Fulton—At Mussoorie, June 26, Lieut. S. McK. Fulton, R.A., aged 38.

Langley—At Balligunge, June 21, P. G. B., infant son of Mr. Langley.

Larpent—At Dalhousie, June 22, L. R. E., son of F. de H. Larpent, aged 7 months.

Maddox—At Madras, Samuel M., son of S. Maddox, aged 3.

McDonald—At Meean Meer, June 21, C. K., son of J. McDonald, aged 2.

McSweeny—At Boree Bunder, July 2, J. McSweeny, contractor, aged 40.

Mosse—At Lucknow, June 14, Major Mosse, H.M.'s 6th regt., and director-general of gymnastics in India.

Norris—At Trichinopoly, June 17, William, son of Staff sergt. R. A. Norris, commissariat dept., aged 1.

Parkhill—At Belgaum, May 23, James H., son of J. Parkhill, supervisor P.W.D., aged 4.

Payne—At Calcutta, June 22, Jane A., wife of J. S. Payne, aged 28.

Profumo—At Byculla, June 30, Emilia, daughter of Capt. Profumo, s.s. *Koina*.

Rawle—At Dharwar, June 22, Eliza J. H., wife of Lieut. H. J. Rawle, R.A., aged 23.

Simonds—At Murree, June 25, Agnes, wife of Major R. S. Simonds, Bengal staff corps.

Wade—At Madras, June 26, James G., son of J. Wade, aged 5 months.

Waller—At Madras, June 26, Hannah E., wife of J. P. Waller.

Wells—At Ahmedabad, June 17, Tollerton L., son of the Rev. T. L. and Selina Wells, aged 6 months.

Whittell—At Allahabad, June 24, Eleanor, wife of Pay serg. E. Whittell, 25th brig. R.A.

Official Papers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Extract from the proceedings of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Accounts, under date June 7.

Provincial Services Public Works Budget Orders, 1871-72.

The funds assigned by the resolution of the general branch of this secretariat for expenditure on provincial public works in Bengal during the year 1871-72, read above, aggregate Rs. 34,32,039, as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.
Permanent assignment made from Imperial Treasury by resolution No. 3,334 of Dec. 14, 1870, and subsequent orders	33,13,564
Share in the savings of 1870-71 allotted to the provincial services, Bengal	1,18,475
Total	Rs. 34,32,039

2. It will be observed that the amount considered to be available for expenditure does not include any portion of the estimated public works revenue of the province, though there can be no doubt that such revenue should, in accordance with para. 14 of the resolution of Dec. 14, 1870, be available in addition to the permanent assignment. There has been question regarding it, and the amount when received will be available for demands arising in the course of the year.

3. The Budget of outlay has been framed for the full amount of available funds, or Rs. 34,32,039 under the following main heads :—

Service.	Original Works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Civil buildings ...	6,52,000	4,00,000	10,52,000
Communications ...	4,02,000	9,25,000	13,27,000
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	14,000	7,000	21,000
Total works ...	10,68,000	13,32,000	24,00,000
Establishments ...	...	...	9,90,000
Tools and plant ...	...	...	42,039
Grand total ...	...	...	Rs. 34,32,039

4. Original Works.—The grant for civil buildings has been appropriated as follows, viz. :—

For jails	Rs. 1,10,499
For registration buildings	2,696
For educational	10,300
For medical	36,769
For other buildings...	2,72,444
For stores for England	30,000
Reserved for minor works	1,89,292
Total	Rs. 6,52,000

5. The grant for educational buildings will be supplemented by contributions from local funds to the extent of Rs. 91,523, and that for other buildings to the extent of Rs. 6,908, making the total estimated outlay of the year on civil buildings Rs. 7,50,431.

6. The grant for roads amounts to Rs. 4,02,000 as follows :—

Works already in progress...	Rs. 1,67,218
Stores from England	1,25,950
Reserved for minor works	1,08,832
Total	Rs. 4,02,000

7. It may be remarked that the amount set apart for stores from England is provided under the orders of the Government of India, but there exists no definite information of what the actual charge against this Government during the year 1871-72 may be. The amount reserved for minor works, both under civil buildings and communications, is larger in proportion than usual, as there will probably be a necessity for providing payment for several works which have been continued in progress from the past year until the issue of these orders.

8. The grant for miscellaneous public improvements, Rs. 14,000, does not call for any remark.

9. The grant for repairs to civil buildings is Rs. 4,00,000 against the grant of Rs. 3,99,200 in the past year, and that for communications is Rs. 9,25,000 against a grant of Rs. 9,67,500 in 1870-71. It may be remarked that provision is made for the reasonable maintenance during the current year of all roads which have hitherto been maintained at the charge of imperial funds, but measures are now being taken to determine what roads shall in future be maintained as provincial roads.

10. The grant for repairs to miscellaneous public improvements, Rs. 7,000, calls for no remark.

11. The provision for establishment, Rs. 9,90,000, is unduly heavy; but the grant for imperial public works establishments, Rs. 4,47,000, is very small, and taking the entire establishments, both imperial and provincial, the total is Rs. 14,37,000, against the grant of Rs. 14,89,000 for the past year. The question of establishments needs early attention, but is delayed for orders on certain points, which have been referred to the Government of India.

12. Out of the total estimated outlay of the province, or Rs. 34,32,039, the amount set apart for expenditure in Assam, the commissioner of which province is vested in this department with the powers of a local administration as defined in the Public Works Code, is Rs. 3,48,676 as follows, exclusive of the provision made for the branch office of account :—

Civil Buildings—		
Original works	Rs. 4,000	
Portion of minor works grant	12,000	
Repairs	26,825	
		Rs. 42,825
Communications—		
Original works	Rs. 33,061	
Portion of minor works grant	5,000	
Repairs	90,640	
		1,28,701
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
Repairs	Rs. 150	
Portion of minor works grant	500	
		650
Establishment		1,67,500
Tools and plant		9,000
Total		Rs. 3,48,676

13. It will rest with the commissioner to suggest any transfer or re-appropriation of funds which may appear desirable, and it will be for that officer to suggest what modification of establishment will be desirable in order to reduce this very heavy charge.

Total as above	Rs. 3,48,676
Portion of Central Office of Account in Assam ...	20,500
Total	Rs. 3,69,176

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, June 6, is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

1. The reasons which induced the Government of India to propose the establishment of a new Secretariat, which shall be charged with the superintendence of all measures connected with revenue, agriculture, forests, commerce, and industrial arts of India, are fully stated in the despatch addressed to H.M.'s Secretary of State, No. 40, dated April 6, 1870 :—

2. The sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State to the formation of the new department has now been communicated to the Government of India in the despatch of April 27 last, No. 16, after some intermediate correspondence, and it remains for the Governor general in Council to give effect to the sanction thus conveyed.

3. The Governor general in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the new department shall be constituted from the present date, and that it shall be designated the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. It shall be placed under charge of an officer who shall be styled Secretary to the Government of India in that department.

4. All matters relating to the following subjects, so far as they affect the provinces of British India, will, with certain exceptions hereafter to be specified, come under the cognisance of the new department, namely—Land Revenue and Settlements, Tuccavee Advances for Works of Agricultural Improvement, Agriculture and Horticulture, Fibres and Silk, Studs and Cattle Breeding, Cattle Disease, Forests, Meteorology, Commerce and Trade, Customs (Sea and Inland), Opium, Salt, Excise, Stamps, Minerals and Geological Survey, Fisheries, Industrial Arts, Museums, Exhibitions, Statistics, Gazetteers, Weights and Measures, Census, Surveys: Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical. Besides the above, which fall properly within the scope of the new department, H.E. the Governor general in Council has, for reasons of administrative convenience, decided to transfer to it temporarily the following subjects :—Municipalities, Sanitary (Lock Hospitals), Emigration, Settlements of Port Blair and Nicobars (excepting so far as relates to the management of convicts) from Home Department. The actual transfer of the business connected with Sea Customs, Opium, Excise, and Stamps, will, however, not be made from the Financial Department until further notice.

5. These arrangements will admit of the transfer to the Home Department of certain portions of work at present performed by other departments, but which properly belong to it. A considerable part of the business connected with the internal administration of the Punjab and Oude, and of the Central and other Non-Regulation Provinces, is still conducted in the Foreign Department. This arrangement was originally one of evident propriety and necessity; but the circumstances of the more important of the so-called Non-Regulation Provinces are now entirely different from what they were some years ago. Both the substantive law and the laws of procedure which are there in force, are now, for the most part, identical with those of the older provinces, and it is inconvenient and anomalous that the Foreign Department should have to deal with matters of a precisely similar character to those which come before the Home Department for other parts of India. The relief given to the Home Office by the formation of the new department now enables the transfer to be made.

From the Government of India to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, Feb. 22, 1871.

A department, such as we contemplate, will require some little time for consolidation before it can be raised to that position of usefulness which we hope in time to see it occupy. Subordinate departments of the Administration now scattered amongst the other Secretariats must be gathered together, guided into harmonious action, and moulded into a homogeneous whole. We do not at first propose to appoint, as suggested by your Grace, any new specially-skilled assistants to the new department; but the Commissioners of Cotton and of Inland Customs, the Director general of Forests, and other heads of subordinate branches, who will all be placed under the department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, will, with their establishments, be utilised to the utmost, not merely within the limits of their present special charges, but (so far as due regard for the interest of those charges may permit) in all kindred matters, the management of which will devolve on the new department. These officers will, in fact, perform in a great measure the duties of those skilled assistants to whom your Grace has referred. Your Grace has observed that the scope of the duties and the sphere of the operations of the Cotton Commissioner may with much advantage be gradually extended. We fully concur in this opinion, and we hope that it may be found possible to extend, in a similar manner, the scope of the duties of some of the other officers who will be placed under the new department.

We entirely share your Grace's desire that the proposed arrangements shall not lead to the creation of work leading to no adequate results. We are prepared, as time goes on, to find the work of the department increase, as the natural result of special attention being devoted to many branches of administration now unavoidably more or less neglected, or but imperfectly dealt with. But we have no intention of permitting that useless multiplication of work which may result from attempting to interfere unnecessarily with details.

Your Grace justly remarks that it is not by interference with the proper powers of the Local Governments that any real success in the administration of the new department is to be hoped for. As a rule, it is the local authorities who must originate reforms and improvements, and they also must generally decide how those reforms and improvements may best be attained; and, though we should unquestionably expect from them the fullest information as to all matters of interest and importance falling within the province of the new department, it would be with no view to any increased interference with, or even criticism of, their action, but only to enable us to make the valuable experience locally gained, and now too generally unutilised beyond those local limits, subservient to the interests and welfare of the whole Empire.

Home.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIAN FINANCE.

The Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the Finance and Financial Administration of India" have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report :—

1. Your committee have thought it desirable to proceed with their inquiry, in the order of their receipts and expenditure, as shown in the accounts of the Government of India, referred to the committee, before entering into the consideration of the more general questions affecting the finances of India; they have accordingly examined numerous witnesses conversant with the various branches of the revenue of India, from whom information has been derived respecting the circumstances under which the revenue of India has been raised to its gross amount of £50,901,081, shown in the account for 1869-70; the conditions under which it is collected, and the contingencies which may influence its amount in future.

2. Your committee find it impossible in the present session to conclude this branch of their investigation, or to proceed with the inquiry respecting the nature of the expenditure and its relations to the revenue, and they therefore recommend that the committee be reappointed at the commencement of the next session to proceed with the inquiry.

3. Your committee have, however, been much impressed with the evidence which has been laid before them respecting the directions which were given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the year 1862, to extend the system of permanent settlement of the land revenue prevailing in some of the Bengal provinces to other parts of India.

4. They have not yet been able to receive the evidence of those by whom the directions were either recommended or issued. Whilst, therefore, they abstain from expressing any opinion on the question, they think it right that the attention of the Secretary of State for India in Council should be called to this evidence, in order that he may reconsider the subject, and, in the meantime, determine whether steps should not be taken to suspend any further proceedings to carry out the despatch of his predecessor.

5. Your committee have found that the evidence presented to them is in some respects wanting in precision, in consequence of the accounts in India not having been prepared in such a manner as to show the results which should be known to enable a judgment to be formed on important questions affecting the finances. Your committee therefore recommend that instructions should be given by the Government of India to some competent officer to ensure statements of account being prepared on a uniform basis and in sufficient detail, by the officers of account for each of the subordinate Governments, with exact explanations of important changes of system, and of the causes of increase or decrease of amounts in each case, for the year 1856 57, and the years 1869-70 and 1870-71, in order that these statements may be laid before the committee at the beginning of the next session.

6. The questions which have been put to the witnesses already examined, and their replies, will sufficiently indicate the nature of the accounts required, and the estimates laid upon the table of the House for the naval, military, and miscellaneous civil expenditure, both for the effective and non-effective services by her Majesty's Government, will explain the extent to which information is afforded to the House of Commons respecting the public expenditure.

7. Your committee also desire that in all cases where the Indian Government has embarked in any special enterprise, such as harbours, railways, irrigation, and other public works, telegraphy, transport, and banking, a balance sheet for the past two years, at least, should be prepared, manifesting the sources of income and the expense as charged under the various heads of the accounts of general expenditure; also statements showing, for a suitable series of years, the amount of capital expended and the balance of profit or loss.

8. Your committee are further of opinion that it would facilitate their investigations if the officer by whom the preparation of the desired statements of accounts is supervised should personally bring them before the committee to give whatever explanation may be required.

9. It will be observed that the evidence already taken has been chiefly derived from official sources, but your committee would be glad to receive the evidence of any inhabitant of India, whether of Indian or European extraction, who may desire to appear before them for the purpose of giving accurate and useful information, which, by its comprehensive intelligence, may be likely to assist the committee in their inquiries and future deliberations.

COMMISSARIAT.—A question having lately been raised by the Government of Bombay as to what amount a deputy-commissary, holding the relative rank of a captain, should be allowed to remit to England annually, the Government of India is said to have decided that warrant officers of the class referred to may be allowed to make remittances to England on the same scale as regimental officers holding corresponding substantive rank.

Miscellaneous.

THE JUTE TRADE.—The *Barrow Times* announces the opening of a direct jute trade between Calcutta and Barrow. Two large ships with cargoes of jute have just arrived. It would be difficult, says the *Times*, to over-estimate the important advantages alike to shippers and manufacturers which must arise out of the opening up of this new line of direct shipments from the jute-growing provinces of British India to one of our home ports in which the manufacture of the raw material is to be carried on under the most advantageous circumstances, and which is, moreover, directly connected by railway communication with the principal jute markets.

THE ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Lords Justices heard an appeal on July 24 from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who had allowed a claim of £3,500 against the estate of the Oriental Commercial Bank, made by the Albion Bank upon a deposit receipt issued by the former bank to Mr. Benjamin Hardwick, assigned by him to the Albion Bank. The substantial question was whether the Albion Bank was entitled to the £3,500 free from any rights of set-off which the Oriental Commercial Bank had against Mr. Hardwick. Their lordships disallowed the claim, with liberty to the Albion Bank to make such claims as they could establish as assignees of Mr. Hardwick.

MILITARY.—We learn from India, on the authority of one who is qualified to express an opinion, that the appointment of Colonel Creagh Osborne to the post of Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction is regarded with much satisfaction in that country. Colonel Osborne has made himself very popular during the three years he has served at the head of the 6th Royals, and his antecedents justified Lord Napier in selecting him for the responsible duties he has undertaken. Several names have been put forward in connection with the position of garrison instructors, but we are assured that there is little probability of any appointments being gazetted for some little time.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE STEAMER "APIS."—The undersigned passengers in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Apis*, from Bombay, think it due to Commandant Forte and his officers to note their sentiments and thanks for the kindness and consideration experienced by them during a protracted and most trying voyage. It would be well here to remark that a severe cyclone was experienced in the Indian Ocean. The storm raged for several days, during which all hope of safety and life was abandoned by those of the strongest nerves and accustomed to face dangers in almost any form. The sailor-like qualities of the officers were most apparent, even to unprofessional men, during the above trying crisis, and would have done credit to the marine of any nation. Under Providence, it was to them that dangers such as few have encountered were successfully met and overcome, and the Austrian Lloyd Company may congratulate themselves in possessing such able and experienced officers in their service as they have on board the *Apis*. They take leave of Commandant Forte and his officers with sentiments of much respect and kindness, wishing them the success in life which their merits deserve. Trieste, on board the steamer *Apis*, Sunday, June 4th, 1871.—T. W. Fordyce, Major-General, Royal Artillery; Nellie Birch, Lizzie Birch, G. H. W. Hoggan, Capt. 17th Bengal Cavalry, John G. Watson, Robert C. Beeston, W. Schnef, Bernie Browne, and others.

INDIAN APPEAL.—RAMAMANI AMMAL v. KALANTHAI NACHIAR.—The arguments in this case, on the third day of hearing, were ended. The case was peculiar, and raised a question under the Hindoo law affecting considerable property. The case came before the committee on an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Madras, dated the 17th of May, 1866, which reversed a judgment of the Zillah Court which was in favour of the appellant, and established the right and title of her infant to the property in suit. The question was whether the infant, who was the son of a Zemindar who died possessed of considerable wealth, was entitled to claim under the Hindoo law. His mother and guardian was described as the "second widow," and the respondent as the "first widow" of the Zemindar. The parties are said to be of different castes, and the allegation on the part of the respondent was that the appellant, who was said to have been married to the Zemindar, was a "dancing girl," and that she served the god Easvaran in the Pagoda at Teruchuligai, where she was kept for the purpose of prostitution, and could not have been legally married to the Zemindar. The judge of the Zillah Court decided in favour of the appellant, but the High Court set it aside, and the question was whether she had been a "dancing-girl," or the daughter of one Shummeenga Pillad, who held a good position as head man of Teruchuligai. Judgment was reserved. The Committee rose for the vacation, the sittings having terminated.

INDIAN BONUS COMPENSATION.—The Indian officers in this country have petitioned the Duke of Argyll for compensation, in the matter of their lost bonuses, *on the terms secured by clause 4 of the Army Bill to the new line regiments.* The answer to this petition has not yet been received, but when the Bill has passed its second reading in the Upper House, his Grace will probably accept the logical necessity of compensating Indian officers on the principle established by Sir C. Wingfield for the officers directly benefited by clause 4. Now that the opium revenue promises to yield a large surplus on this year's estimates, there will be all the less excuse for postponing a concession to which the old Indian officers have certainly the strongest claim. If in the Queen's army over-regulation payments were always managed under the rose, the bonus system in the Company's army was started under the formal sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. On this point a letter from an officer of Indian rank to the *Pall Mall Gazette* clearly reflects the feelings of his fellow-sufferers. "This purchase discussion," he says, "will shame the Home Government into paying the Indian officers their full bonus compensation. They cannot give Queen's officers over-regulation prices without recognising the bonus system of the Indian army." Logically, and in common decency, of course they cannot, but in all such questions it is practically might alone that makes right. It is astonishing how little conscience there is in corporate bodies or Government officials.—*Home News.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *July* 24.—THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.—Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Doctors Gopal Chunder Roy and Krishna Dhurr Ghose, who came to England to compete for commissions in the Medical Service in India, and had obtained the prescribed degrees in medicine and surgery, but were debarred from reaping the reward of their studies and outlay by the competitive examinations being from time to time postponed on the ground of medical officers not being required in India, might, nevertheless, be now allowed to compete, with a view to their being placed on a supernumerary list to fill up vacancies as they occur, to avoid otherwise the total and grievous loss to them of their time and money, as their present ages would debar them from competing at any future examination.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I regret that we have no powers to do what my hon. and gallant friend wishes. When the Government of India informs us that it wants such and such a number of medical officers, we announce that such and such a number will be selected by competitive examination, but we cannot ask some score or hundred medical students to enter for a competitive examination, in which the prize would be the chance that the successful candidates might at some indefinite future period be employed as Indian medical officers. I don't think that would be a fair proceeding either to the medical schools or to the Government of India.—Colonel SYKES asked when the next competition would be held.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I have not the remotest idea. (A laugh.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *July* 24.—PROMOTION IN THE ARMY BY SELECTION.—Mr. D. DALRYMPLE asked the Secretary of State for War whether the system of promotion by selection now determined upon was to apply to the medical as well as to the other officers of the Army.—Lord E. CECIL asked whether promotion by selection was to be extended to the Engineers and Artillery and other non-purchase corps in the Service.—Mr. CARDWELL replied that under the existing warrant promotion of inspectors was now by selection, and that the question of extending selection to the other officers and to officers in the non-purchase corps would be considered hereafter.

EXCHANGES IN THE ARMY.—In answer to Mr. OTWAY, Mr. CARDWELL said that it was intended by the Government to make regulations for all proper exchanges in the army, but that exchanges for money would be prohibited.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *July* 25.—EAST INDIA (BISHOPS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE) BILL.—The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill, explaining that its object was to put the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta in an equal position with regard to leave of absence. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *July* 25.—THE MARTINI RIFLE.—Mr. OSBORNE asked the Secretary for War whether, after the adverse opinions on the Martini lock expressed at the late Wimbledon meeting, the Government intended to proceed with the manufacture of that arm; whether they would consent to an independent inquiry into the cause of the defects shown to exist in the lock arrangements; and whether the attention of the Secretary of State for War had been called to those defects by opinions placed in his hands of some of the most eminent mechanical engineers in the kingdom.—Mr. CARDWELL: The adverse opinions assumed in the question have not reached me. On the contrary, the opinions which have reached me have been eminently favourable. A careful inquiry was made by the committee, the result of which was at variance with the existence, assumed in the question, of defects in the lock arrangements. Rival inventors have sent in opinions of mechanical engineers favouring their respective inventions. These opinions have been considered by the committee, by whom eminent engineers were examined. I am of opinion, and this opinion the House after full debate has confirmed, that there is no ground for disturbing the decision of the committee in favour of the Henry-Martini rifle.—Mr. BASS inquired whether some of the most practical and scientific men at the Wimbledon meeting had not declared that the spiral

spring was unsuitable for the military service.—Mr. CARDWELL said that as no notice had been given of this last question, he could not say what passed at Wimbledon, but he repeated that the opinions which had reached him were favourable to the Henry-Martini rifle. —Mr. OSBORNE then said he would take another opportunity of reviving the subject.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, *July* 27.—THE ARMY BILL.—Lord CAIRNS placed on the table an amended version of the Duke of Richmond's resolution on the Army Bill, so as to remove any questions as to the regularity of the proceeding. The new resolution is as follows :—"This House, before assenting to the second reading of this Bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by her Majesty, in order to attain by the exercise of the prerogative, and without the aid of Parliament, the principal object included in that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralise the independent action of the Legislature, and is strongly to be condemned."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *July* 27.—SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS.—Colonel ANSON asked the Secretary of State for War when he intended to bring in the Bill alluded to in the correspondence laid upon the table of the House on the subject of the supersession of Colonels in the Royal Army.—Mr. CARDWELL said that according to the interpretation put by Lord Cranworth's Commission upon the Acts of 1858 and 1860, and to the report of Lord Cairns's Commission of 1870, there is no power to give effect to the report of the select committee of last session without the interposition of the Legislature. The intention of the Bill is to afford the opportunity of dealing with that report with a qualification agreed to by the India Office. That Bill has been prepared, and he should be ready to introduce it when a suitable occasion offers.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.—Sir G. GREY asked the Secretary of State for War if he had considered whether advantage might not be taken of the approaching autumn encampment and manœuvres of troops to test the plan of infantry equipment with the newly-adopted valise system proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, which could be done without any cost, as fifty sets of the proposed equipment were at present in the military stores.—Sir H. STORKS said that after a series of trials and experiments, extending over some years, the new valise equipment had been adopted for the army. The reports of it are most favourable in every respect, and it is liked by the troops. On the other hand, the knapsack proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter has been fully and fairly tried, and has not been found satisfactory, and the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief recommends that no further trial of it be made.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *July* 28.—STRATEGICAL EDUCATION.—Lord STRATHNAIRN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for return of any measures that may have been taken for remedying the want of a system of strategical education in the army and reserved forces, for movements or reviews of large bodies, whether of the regular or reserved forces, and for camps of instruction for the practice of manœuvres representing operations in actual warfare. The noble lord, in support of his motion, referred to the report of Sir Hope Grant upon the recent volunteer review at Brighton, in which he stated that the manœuvres of the corps engaged on the occasion were so bad that had an enemy appeared he could easily have destroyed the forces with his artillery. They were now going to have a camp in Berkshire, and it was most desirable that the officers that would take part in the manœuvres there should be well drilled in strategic movements, otherwise the whole thing would be a failure.—Lord NORTHBROOK said there were no papers on the subject which might with any profit be laid before their lordships, but he assured the noble lord that the authorities at the War Office would give their best attention to the matters referred to in his motion.

India Office.

July 29, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Smith, Staff Corps; Col. R. Strachey, Engrs.; Surg. T. Ringer; Capt. J. Liston, Staff Corps; Major R. D. Campbell, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Landon, Inf.; Capt. E. Y. Walcott, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major gen. R. Shubrick, Inf.; Lieut. G. F. E. S. Neill, Staff Corps; Major gen. D. Hodson, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. De W. Van, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. F. Forbes; Col. F. A. E. Loch, Staff Corps; Capt. W. E. Le Geyt, Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Upperton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Trevor, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Col. T. T. Haggard, Art., 2 mo.; Surg. H. Wakefield, 1 mo.; Surg. P. W. Cockell, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Col. R. Richards, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Christian.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—The wife of C. T. Davidson, late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 2, Hyde-park-square, July 22.
GREETHAM—The wife of Capt. W. V. Greetham, late 15th (King's) Hussars, of a son, at Exmouth, July 19.
HUTCHINSON—The wife of Major general Charles H. Hutchinson, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, of a daughter, at 20, Westbourne-park, July 24.
MAYNARD—The wife of Captain C. W. Maynard, Royal Artillery, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, July 25.
WILKINSON—The wife of Alfred Wilkinson, of a son, at 14, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, July 24.

MARRIAGES.

HARDING—BENEST.—William H. Harding to Charlotte E., widow of the late Capt. Benest, and daughter of the late Major gen. Begbie, Royal (Madras) Artillery, at Eastbourne, July 25.
SOUPER—MCCAUSLAND.—Charles E. Souper, Royal Artillery, to Annie, daughter of Sir Richard B. McCausland, late Chief Justice, Singapore, Malacca, at Stillorgan, Dublin, July 20.

DEATHS.

BARNES—Christiana I., wife of Major W. R. Barnes, late Indian Army, at 34, Upper Baker-street, July 20.
GOWAN—Mary, widow of the late Lieut. gen. G. E. Gowan, C.B., Bengal Artillery, at Hendon, July 22.
MENTETH—Capt. William A. C. S. Menteth, late 81st and 106th Regts., at Bayswater, aged 29, July 25.
NICHOL—Grace, widow of the late Capt. T. Nichol, H.E.I.C., at Reading, aged 87, July 23.
ROSS—Surgeon major William H. B. Ross, Indian Army, at Brighton, July 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 22. Alexandra, Calcutta; City of Madras, Calcutta; Eastern Star, Penang; Green Jacket, Rangoon; Caroline, Rangoon; Amazon, Akyab; Evening Star, Calcutta; Nydia, Akyab; Concordia, Akyab; St. Jean Baptiste, Akyab; Geo. Groshaw, Rangoon.—23. Northfleet, Colombo; R. C. Rickmers, Rangoon; Atlantic, Calcutta; Deucalion, Rangoon; Sarah Watson, Bombay; Imperatrice, Chittagong; James Lister, Rangoon; Augusta May, Rangoon; Westminster, Bombay; City of York, Bombay; Irene, Rangoon; str. Nada, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Hansa, Rangoon. —24. Carnatic, Madras; Caroline Coventry, Manilla; Malabar, Colombo; Ravenscraig, Calcutta; Christopher Columbus, Akyab, Solid, Rangoon; Jane Law, Bombay; Arethusa, Bombay; Gryfe, Calcutta; Stonehouse, Calcutta; Cathcart, Calcutta; Hambleton, Calcut; Franz Schubert, Rangoon; Odin, Rangoon; Lenore, Rangoon; Eastern Queen, Rangoon.—24. Sam Mendel, Bombay; J. P. Smith, Rangoon; str. Australia, Galle, via Suez Canal; str. Russia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Indian Merchant, Calcutta; Prince Victor, Rangoon; Prince Leopold, Rangoon; Gloria, Rangoon; Humber, Calcutta.—25. Nagpore, Calcutta; Walsgry, Calcutta; Mary Etlay, Ceylon; str. Parana, Malabar Coast, via Suez Canal; Lizzie, Colombo. —26. Sea Pink, Calcutta; Phaeton, Akyab; Bravo, Rangoon; Lochleven Castle, Akyab.—27. Belle of the Clyde, Calcutta; James A. Wright, Akyab; Nelson, Bombay; Khimjee Podowjee, Bombay; Tribune, Akyab.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Malabar, July 25.—At GRAVESEND.—From COLOMBO.—Mrs. Ferguson and eight children, Mr. and Mrs. Daverson and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Tilley and two children, Miss Mitchell and four children, Mr. Webster.
Per str. Timsah, July 24, via Suez Canal.—At LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rowcroft, Mrs. Barklott, Mrs. Hebbert and two children, Capt. Farquharson, Capt. Studder, Capt. Brough, Major Campbell, Mrs. Stewart.

DEPARTURES.

July 21. Marchioness of Londonderry, Colombo; Vidal, Bombay; Fortuna, Calcutta; str. Durley, Galle, &c., via Suez Canal; York, Madras.—22. Str. Olga, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Glen Monarch, Bombay; str. Mendoza, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; Remington, Calcutta.—23. Str. Mecca, Calcutta.—24. Radiant, Singapore; Scindia, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Overland Route.

Per str. ——, July 29.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. H. M. Buller, Mrs. Conder and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Guerin, Mrs. A. Elderton, Mr. Geoghen, Mr. A. Wooley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Inglis, Messrs. A. and H. Mathewson.
Per str. ——, Aug. 1.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Marryatt, Mr. Ludovice, Mr. Arbuthnot. From HONG KONG.—Mr. E. George. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. Morris.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Carlisle, London to Calcutta, June 20.
Rooparell, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 23.
Themis, Calcutta to London, July 14, 42 N., 28 W.
Gunlop (? Dunlop), Madras to London, May 8, 33 S., 16 E.
Sophie Joachim, Calcutta to Demerara, May 22, 23 S., 3 W.
City of Benares, Calcutta, June 11, 2 N., 25 W.
Duncairn, Calcutta to Dundee, April 3, 12 N., 91 E.
Trevannion, Colombo to London, July 5, 30 N., 36 W.
Barbadian, Calcutta to Demerara, May 21, 22 S., 6 E.
Irwell, Madras to London, June 5, 34 S., 17 E.
Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool to Calcutta, July 24, 11 N., 27 W.
The Foundling, Liverpool to Bombay, June 13, 6 N., 20 W.
Glengairn, Liverpool to Bombay, June 16, 8 N., 25 W.
Candahar, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 23, 9 N., 24 W.
Salvator, Liverpool to Calcutta, July 3, 27 N., 37 W.
Royal Visitor, Bombay to Antwerp, June 13, 33 S., 44 E.
Sans Pareil, Bombay to Falmouth, June 17, 32 S., 14 E.
Cardiganshire, Calcutta to London, June 2, 33 S., 31 E.
Arcot, Calcutta to London, June 5, 36 S., 24 E.
Johanna Wilhelmina, Bombay to Bremen, June 10, 19 S., 1 W.
Lady Elgin, Bombay to Liverpool, June 14, 17 S., 4 W.
Joan of Arc, Coringa to Marseilles, May 14.
Savoir Faire, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 18, 7 N., 28 W.

Clara Mont (?), Bombay to Liverpool, July 4, 24 N., 33 W.
Nicholson, Dundee to Calcutta, June 25, on the Line, 22 W.
Amistad, Calcutta to London, July 18, 44 N., 19 W.
Edward Percy, London to Kurrachee, June 25, 9 N., 23 W.
Hindustan, Liverpool to Singapore, June 23, 10 N., 26 W.
Copenhagen, London to Bombay, June 25, 8 N., 22 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Anazi, Hillman, from Cochin to Falmouth, which arrived at St. Helena on June 27 and proceeded, had experienced a hurricane, accompanied with a very heavy cross sea, June 6, in lat. 34 S., lon. 28 E., during which she lost sails, rails, a boat's spare spars, and everything movable from the deck; the vessel was on her beam ends whilst under bare poles for twenty-four hours.

The Locksley Hall, Richards, from Akyab to Falmouth, which arrived at St. Helena on June 28 and proceeded, had experienced a hurricane on June 6 in lat. 96 S., lon. 23 E., during which she split several sails, and lost water-casks and several movable things from the decks.

The Louisa, of London, Lansdown, from Singapore to Boston, with a general cargo, which was reported to have put into Port Elizabeth leaky, will have to discharge. She had experienced very heavy weather off Pleitenburg's Bay June 6, and lost bulwarks, boats, and sails, had her ports washed in, and was more or less strained. At one time she had six feet of water in her hold, but made no more water after it was pumped out.

The Radiant, Chase, from Shields to Singapore, anchored in the Downs July 22, with two men sick on board, supposed with small-pox.

The Maritana, McDonald, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into Algoa Bay May 26, leaky, is discharging her cargo, damaged.

The fire on board the Golden Fleece, from Boston to Bombay, which put into Halifax July 5, was not extinguished until July 7, when she had more than twenty feet water in her hold.

The British Crown, from Rangoon, which arrived at Falmouth July 25, is reported to be making a little water.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

August 5.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Lovell and two children, Dr. K. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, and Mr. C. Currie.
Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairne, Surg. and Mrs. Collis, and Mr. Hardie.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. C. Currie, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mr. S. D. Turner, Capt. W. M. Campbell, and Mr. P. Edinger.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. M. Smeaton.
Southampton to Madras.—Mr. C. W. Wilson.
Brindisi to Madras.—Col. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. S. Skrine, and Dr. Guy.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. J. Moffat, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ghinn, and Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. J. S. Watts, and Miss Wilson.
Southampton to Sydney.—Mrs. Starky.
Brindisi to Sydney.—Mr. W. Pitt, and Mr. Drummond.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. Gowan.
Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. H. Bulwer.
Southampton to King George's Sound.—Mr. C. Walker.
Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Martin and family.

August 12.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. Webster.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Alexander.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. McLaren.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via Brenner and Brindisi every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Aug. 5.
Via Brenner and Brindisi, on the Friday, Aug. 11.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage,

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R ...		
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 26th April, and 26th Oct.		Actual Sales.	98 ¼
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			98 ¼
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			98 ¼
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			98 ¼
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94½ 95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			94½ 95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			94½ 95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100¼ ¾
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100¼ ¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			103½ 109
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras ...	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 13-16d. ...	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206¾
	India 5 per cent.		112⅞ to 113¼
	India 4 per cent.		103¾ to 104
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93⅝ to 94⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		100¼ ⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108⅝ ¾
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		28s. to 33s.
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103¾ to 104¾
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¾ to ⅞ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	109⅝
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106⅝
20	Ditto (new)	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	92¾
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106¾
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	105¾
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅜ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105¼
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8 to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	14¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24¾ to 25¼
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	165
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	9½ to 9 11-16ex
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8 to 8¼
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	7 to 7¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ ⅜
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 4½
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¼ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	4 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Carriage and Canal	100	101 to 102
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Messrs. Jay Cooke, M'Culloch, and Co.'s New York "Weekly Circular," with Ma dates to July 12, and Cable despatches to July 26, says:—

The local Money Market continues easy. On call loans the ruling rate is 3 pe cent., with exceptions at 2 and 4 per cent.; on discounts, however, there is a slight hardening tendency, caused by the expectation of higher rates when the cro movements have fully set in. Currency is flowing towards the interior, and hen last week's bank statement showed a loss of 1,370,000 dols. in legal tenders. Sin our last advices, considerable purchases of Government Bonds have been made f foreign account, and the resulting supply of bills has caused the rates of foreig exchange to be easier. Gold has declined in consequence of the shipments of bond and the fall in the gold premium has weakened the currency quotations for Unite States Bonds. The supply of cotton bills is now assuming very narrow propo tions, the total export of cotton last week being only 7,900 bales, against 25,100 t the like week of 1870, the heavy falling off being due to the large advance in th price of the staple. There is, however, a more liberal supply of local produce bill as may be inferred from the fact that the exports from this port for the week closin yesterday amounted to 4,900,000 dols., against 3,900,000 dols. in the correspondin week of last year. We have nothing new to chronicle respecting the pending G vernment Loan. Various rumours are circulated respecting it; one affirming th Assistant Secretary Richardson, now in Europe, has negotiated a large amou there; another, that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the withdrawal o the advertisements of the Loan; and yet another, that arrangements are in pr gress for pressing off the unsold balance of 130,000,000 dols. within the summe but, at present, no official announcement has been made on any of these point although the reports have been circulated for some days.

Allowances for Medical Charges.—It is notified that the provi sions of G.G.O. No. 1,192 of 1870, prescribing allowances for additiona medical charges, are applicable to medical officers in charge of civil sta tions or holding equivalent appointments.

Advertisements.

REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That her Majesty's PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL holds in his hands, for DISTRIBUTION among the NEXT of KIN of each of the deceased Officers and Soldiers named in the List hereunder written, the Sum of Money set opposite to each name.

Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled, as Next of Kin, should be addressed by letter to the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

Further Lists will from time to time be published, and, therefore, it will facilitate the applicants' inquiries to give the date of the Notice in which the deceased Officer's or soldier's name appeared.

By Order of the said Principal Secretary,

T. T. PEARS, Major-general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 19th July, 1871.

List of the Names of Officers and Soldiers deceased since March, 1865, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for Administration among the Next of Kin:—

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Amount. £. s. d.
		BENGAL.	
William Revell ...	Gunner ...	Artillery Invalid Batt	1 18 9½
Henry Keough ...	Gunner ...	Artillery Invalid Batt	2 6 3¾
Thomas Barnes ...	Private ...	Invalid Batt	2 1 1
Thomas Brennan	Sergeant ...	1st Fusiliers	2 4 5
Coleman Foley ...	Private ...	Invalid Batt	1 14 9¾
William Low ...	Conductor ...	Ordnance Dept. ...	36 0 11
John Shiron ...	Sergeant ...	Ordnance Dept. ...	5 7 0¾
Charles Jones ...	Corporal ...	Invalid Batt	0 3 3¾
J. Whitehead ...	Private ...	Depot, Inf. Company.	2 15 10½
James McDonald	Gunner ...	Invalid Batt	0 6 11½
Robert Thomas ...	Magazine sergeant...	Unattd. List	30 18 0¼
William Lowe ...	Gunner	Eur. Invalid Battalion.	65 12 6½
Thomas Arnold ...	Conductor ...	Ordnance Dept. ...	63 9 8
James Lynch ...	Sergeant ...	Commissariat Dept.	2 16 6
Thomas Hill ...	Sergeant ...	Barrack Department.	4 19 11½
D. Murphy ...	Sergeant ...	2d Fusiliers	3 8 1
		BOMBAY.	
A. Cowper ...	Lieut. colonel	Royal (late Bombay) Engrs. ...	10 0 0
E. Freeman ...	Asst. Apothecary ...	Med. Dept.	20 8 4½

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THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in his report to the Admiralty (13th Aug., 1870) on Forty Chronometers entered for annual competition, says of M. F. DENT'S CHRONOMETER, "This is the finest Chronometer that we have ever had on trial."

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Summary and Review.

THE Overland Mail of July 12 from Bombay has taken an unusually long time on its passage home. In spite however of delays beyond Suez it was reported to have left Brindisi at 5 A.M. on Saturday, and ought therefore to have reached London this morning. We hear however that it will not arrive before this evening—long after our usual time of publication.

THE *Delhi Gazette* complains of another grievance which may safely be called "an infraction of the Parliamentary Guarantee," secured to it on the amalgamation in 1861. The three high appointments of Adjutant-general at the three Presidencies are all held, it seems, at the present moment, by officers of the British Army—viz., in Bengal by Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, in Madras by Colonel Roe, and in Bombay by Colonel Kirby. This is manifestly a gross injustice to the officers of the Indian Army. We agree with our contemporary in thinking that some definite rule for the proper bestowal of these much-coveted appointments between the two services is greatly to be desired; and we trust that the India Office will look sharply after the interests of its own officers in this matter.

WRITING to the *Times* of Thursday last, "An Officer from Secunderabad" impugns the statement to which we referred last week, as to the likelihood of the cholera at that station having arisen from the water of a certain well. The disease, he argues, could not have been thus propagated, for "there is a strict order against the men using the well for drinking purposes." It is only the horses of the 18th Hussars who are allowed to drink the water in question; therefore the late outbreak had nothing to do with that particular well. It is added that all the drinking-water comes from Trimulgherry, which is two miles off. All this may be true, but it hardly agrees with what we quoted from the *Bombay Gazette* about the well-water used by the 18th Hussars, which "is supposed to be the worst in the cantonments." It is possible of course that the paper in question may have been misinformed, or may refer to some other well than the one of which "An Officer" may be speaking. But the statement, if true, clearly implies that the Hussars have been drinking water from some well in the station, not from any supply at Trimulgherry; nor is it unlikely that some of the men may have drunk of the water which was still thought good enough for their horses. Be that as it may however, we shall be glad to hear that some inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the recent outbreak of cholera at Secunderabad. "An Officer" asserts that in 1869 the regiment suffered more from disease—not cholera—than any other in India, that it was, he believes, actually under orders to exchange stations with the 16th Lancers at Bangalore, but that reasons of economy impelled the Government of Madras to countermand the exchange. May we therefore infer that its predisposition to cholera was increased by its previous unhealthiness, itself resulting from too long a stay in one station? If so, the economy was cruelly misplaced.

COLONEL MAXWELL, Superintendent of the Cossipore Gun-Foundry, appears to have taken a useful hint from the usages of native Indian armies. In old days the *zamburak* or camel-gun figured largely in native warfare. It was a kind of small field-piece throwing a ball of one or two pounds from a kind of saddle fastened to a camel's back; the camel being made to kneel down when the piece was to be fired. Colonel Maxwell would improve on the native process by substituting for the old gun a small rifled cannon weighing about a hundredweight, or else a Gatling mitrailleur of the same weight. Of the success of such an improvement there can, we think, be little doubt. You may train an Indian camel to do almost anything, and the weight of a Gatling gun would be well within its carrying powers, even if Colonel Maxwell's scheme of adding thereto the weight of an infantry soldier, with his musket and sixty rounds of balled cartridge, were to be carried out. Camels thus equipped could easily march their thirty or even forty miles a-day, and a camel corps of this description would do no small amount of service in campaigns against native Indian troops. Both Sir Charles Napier and Sir Hugh Rose made good use of camel-corps carrying infantry alone. The only novelty of the new arrangement would be the union of two distinct war-engines in one equipment. One of the principles involved in this experiment might also be applied in India to bodies of infantry mounted on horses for marching purposes. Against a nimble-footed enemy nothing could be more effective than the system which once prevailed in England, and which Sheridan wielded with such fatal purpose towards the end of the Civil War in America. But for his masses of dragoons whom he used at need as infantry, the final route of Lee's soldiers in their retreat from Richmond would have been far less speedy and decisive than it was. In short, the experience of late years tends strongly to confirm the soundness of Sir Henry Havelock's proposal to garrison India with mounted riflemen.

IN discussing the Army Bill some of the Peers put in a good word for the Indian Officers who have not received a fair measure of compensation for the advantages lost to them by the Amalgamation. Lord Kellie, himself an old Indian officer, pleaded the cause of his former comrades in terms fully justified by the clause which secures to officers of the new Line Regi-

ments compensation for the bonuses they would have received on retirement from their own juniors, had purchase not been abolished from a certain date. Lord Salisbury added a strong recommendation to the same effect, pointing out what is perfectly true, that the liberal terms assured by the Bill to English officers would be certain to raise in the minds of Indian officers a belief that their treatment would not be less liberal. He therefore urged the Secretary for India to "consider whether it was possible to extend to old Indian officers the liberality now shown by Parliament to British officers." Such counsel comes with the greater force from a former Secretary for India whose treatment of Indian officers in respect of compensation has proved anything but liberal. In view however of what has now been decreed for the English army, his Lordship, as his own words plainly imply, would be the last to withhold from the Indian army a concession as large and in their case even more equitable than that which the Lords have confirmed without a question to officers in the non-purchase regiments of the home army. These latter are to receive the regimental bonuses, which under other circumstances they were entitled by custom in defiance of actual law to receive. How much stronger then are the claims to like treatment of those Indian officers, who under the old system would have received from their juniors a bonus sanctioned, not only by regimental usage, but still more by the express permission of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control! To the officers concerned it will henceforth seem a glaring injustice to offer them the compensation for which they have been asking so many years past, on terms less favourable than those accorded to their former comrades in the new Line Regiments. A mere repayment of their former outlay would fall peculiarly hard on those who were longest in rising to the rank of Captain or Major. Suppose for instance that a retired Captain of twenty years' service had paid away only £200 in buying steps, whereas he himself on retirement would have been sure of a bonus of £1,200 or £1,500. What fairness would there be in repaying him only the £200, instead of granting him fair value for his own step? A much younger captain who had paid out, let us say, £1,000, would, in receiving that money back again, recover nearly the actual value of his step, or five times as much as the other officer whose step might have been worth a good deal more. On such a principle the officers who had been least lucky in their promotion would ultimately come off worst. In the face of Clause IV. of the Army Bill, and of the comments thus offered in the Upper House, it will never do for the Duke of Argyll to "adhere to the arrangement made by Lord Cranborne." That arrangement, as we have repeatedly shown, was singularly unfair; its unfairness has lately been affirmed by two out of the three local governments and by all three Commanders-in-Chief; and that unfairness will only be lessened, not removed, by compensating each officer for the full amount of his own previous payments. Give him his proper bonus, or even two-thirds of it, down, and we venture to predict that no more murmuring will reach the India Office on this particular score.

We observe that the claims of old Indian officers to bonus compensation are being kept in remembrance by their friends in the House of Commons. On Monday night, in reply to a question from Colonel Jervis, Mr. Grant Duff promised that, if the Army Bill became law—of which, by the way, there is no doubt—the Duke of Argyll would "most carefully consider whether its provisions have any, and if so what, bearing upon the decision come to by his predecessors, in respect to the claims of Indian officers." Taken with the context supplied by circumstances, this means, we presume, that Indian officers will be treated not much less liberally than their comrades at home. It was a mistake however of Colonel Jervis to ask for anything less than the terms already granted to the new line regiments.

"Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus." Seldom has the mountain in labour produced so abortive a mouse as the amended scheme for placing thirty thousand English soldiers in the field. Instead of marching them out for exercise on the Berkshire downs, the same number of men are to be distributed between Aldershot, Chobham, and Woolmer. The chief reasons alleged for this untoward change are the lateness of the harvest and the wet weather that may afterwards ensue. Horses, we are told, are difficult to get; the great contractors fight shy of engagements with the Government; and owners of horses are afraid of having their beasts picketed out at night. It makes one smile to hear that English horses are too delicate to brave the night-air of early autumn; but that joke is a trifle to the idea of English soldiers being unequal to the chances of rough weather about the equinox. They had better be put under glass cases at once, poor creatures, if they cannot be trusted to face a little wind and rain without utter ruin to their delicate health. As for the horses, it might pay to import a few hundred from India, where they have not shown the same incapacity for standing out in all weathers. Joti Parsad, the great contractor who fed and moved Lord Gough's armies in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, has already gone to his rest; but perhaps some other Indian contractor might be induced next year to do our troops in England the same good turn at a moderate price. Seriously however, it is dreadful to think that such poor excuses for shirking a great experiment should go forth from the lips of an English minister. Nobody believes them, and yet the alternative reading is hardly more credible. Is it possible that the new arrangements are meant to cover a collapse of the Control Department? Are we really to infer that the new system of control from which so much was predicted has broken down at the first trial so shamefully that, after many weeks' notice, it has been found impossible to supply thirty thousand men with food and carriage for a fortnight, during their manœuvres in a country forty miles distant from London? Anyhow we are left to take our choice between two hypotheses, each of which is equally discreditable to a country which pays fifteen millions a-year for its military defences in time of peace.

At the opening of the Civil Engineering College on Cooper's Hill last Saturday, Colonel Chesney, the head of the new college, made some pregnant remarks on the uses of culture in aid of purely professional work. His complaint regarding the general want of culture among his countrymen in India may sound more or less unfair to those who compare the bulk of Englishmen in India with what they know of Englishmen of the same class at home. Our own experience, coupled with the recollection of all that has been done for India by men of known culture in many fields of art and science, would hardly lead us to endorse Colonel Chesney's complaint to its fullest extent. We should be inclined to hold indeed that the mass of Anglo-Indians show rather more culture than their countrymen at home, and are apt to take broader views of most questions of the day. But the reputed author of "The Battle of Dorking" has perhaps been less fortunate in his experiences or more exacting in his demands. It is possible too that his reproach was specially levelled at that class of English *employés* whose ranks are henceforth to be recruited from Cooper's Hill. If so, we may accept him as a competent witness to the defects of a profession which has never been renowned in this country for breadth or depth of culture. That the want of this higher education produces in Anglo-Indian society "an engrossing attention to official matters," resulting in a "tendency to hold extreme opinions and a one-sidedness regarding vexed questions of polity and administration," seems to us a doubtful inference from an admissible fact. If the average Anglo-Indian displays more zeal for work than breadth and tolerance of view on speculative themes, does he not so far justify his descent from the active, energetic, strong-willed, but somewhat narrow-minded race, which, in spite of its defective culture, has made the British Empire what it is? With all that Colonel Chesney said however in praise of culture as a joy for ever and a safeguard from mental stagnation we heartily agree.

Colonel Chesney's parting advice to his hearers about keeping up an "etiquette of manners and a standard of morals which shall banish anything like 'bad form' from the precincts of this place" was full of a manly dignity which should go home to the hearts of most English youths. If the students who listened to him will manfully follow out his counsels, the new college will some day be setting the standard of moral and intellectual culture for all India.

It is to be hoped that the Judicial Committee Bill which was read a second time on Saturday in the House of Commons will fare better than its unlucky, ill-constructed predecessor of last year. It cannot be too late in the session to pass a measure which India can ill afford to put off again for the mere chance of something better in the long run, and which, as far as it goes, will anyhow tend to satisfy the need of the moment. It

may be a piece of makeshift legislation, but, pending any larger reform in the whole structure of the Highest Court of Appeal, for which we must probably wait some years, it bids fair to answer its immediate purpose of keeping down the arrears of Indian business.

From the official statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the year 1870 we learn that the East Indian Railway realised £673,386 on its passenger traffic, or £497 per mile, and £1,735,112, or £1,280 a mile on merchandise measuring 954,966 tons. Of passengers it conveyed only 34,466 first-class and 108,382 second-class, against 5,209,481 third and fourth-class passengers, at an average rate of 2¼d., 1½d., and ⅜d., respectively, for each of the first three classes. On this railway there were 1,355 miles open in all. The Great Indian Peninsula had 1,258 miles open, including 385 opened during the year. Its earnings amounted to £381,551, or £303 a mile on 29,849 first-class, 166,011 second-class, and 3,130,164 third and fourth-class passengers, carried at averages of 2¼d., 1½d., ½d., and 5-16d. a mile. The freight carried at the same time brought in £1,133,389 on 381,551 tons, or £901 a mile. The Madras Line, 783 miles long, carried 2,105,566 passengers in all, of whom 10,089 were of the first and 107,724 of the second-class. The fare for second-class passengers averaged ⅝d. a mile by day and 1½d. by night. Of merchandise it carried 303,042 tons, bringing in only £256,769, or £328 a mile. Much larger was the traffic both relative and absolute, on the Bombay and Baroda Line, which carried over its 312 miles as many as 2,555,848 passengers, of whom 13,753 were first-class, and 118,998 second-class, at an average fare of 1⅝d., ⅞d., ⅜d. a mile for each. While the passenger receipts on the Madras Line were only £161,226 in all, or £206 a mile, those of the shorter Bombay line were £168,559, or £540 a mile. The goods traffic of the latter realised £899 a mile, or £280,409 in all on 244,796 tons. Still larger however was the return of £576 a mile from the 1,324,907 passengers carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway over a length of only 113 miles, although its average profit on goods carried was somewhat lower, being £867 a mile. On this line too the relative number of first-class passengers, 27,340 far exceeds that of any other line, while its charges for each class, 1½d., ¾d., ⅜d. per mile, are remarkably low.

The next largest receipts for passengers were yielded by the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, which shows an average of £341 per mile, but only one of £142 on goods. The Sindh and Punjab Line on the other hand gives an average of £345 a mile for goods and £235 for passengers. The lowest average for goods, £21 a mile, is shown by the Carnatic Railway, only nineteen miles long, but its passenger receipts average as much as £159 a mile. On the Southern of India Line the passenger receipts average £222 a mile, and those from goods only £177 a mile. The Calcutta and South-Eastern shows an average of £173 on passengers and only £68 on goods on an a length of twenty-eight miles in all. Its profit on goods is already surpassed by the little Khangaum Line of eight miles, with its average of £98 a mile on 11,463 tons carried.

Among the latest additions to the Indian Museum at the India Office are a few paintings presented to the India Office by Captain Grindlay, who was an Indian officer before he founded the well-known firm of Grindlay and Co. One of them, a little oil-painting of Goldsmiths at Baroda, busied with their blow-pipes, was drawn by him so long ago as 1806. The water-colour view of the Jumma Musjid at Ahmedabad was sketched in 1809, nine years before the minarets of the old Mosque were overthrown by an earthquake. There is an interesting portrait in oils of the young Moorvie Rajah of Kattiawar as he looked in 1814; and a pleasing landscape from the Nilgherry Hills completes the collection which has been placed in the Museum through the agency, we believe, of Sir Bartle Frere. A few more pictures from the same source will probably soon find their way to the same resting-place.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. W. S. Poole, R.A., son of the late Col. Matthew Poole, of H.M.'s Madras Army, at Blarney, Cork, aged 29, July 28.

Bengal.—Capt. Richard A. Fitzgibbon, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at 20, Duke-street, W., July 31.

Bengal Civil Service.—Mr. Bradford Hardinge, B.C.S., son of the late Major Gen. Hardinge, K.H.R.A., at Hyde-park-square, aged 38, July 31.

Bombay.—Mr. A. H. T. Parker, late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 30, Aug. 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.

INDIAN SURVEYS.—IV.

In the field of meteorology much ground has been covered since Mr. Traill and Colonel Pearse began keeping journals at Calcutta in 1784 and 1785. Among their ablest successors we come upon the name of that universal genius James Prinsep, of General Hardwicke, Mr. Barrow, Dr. Hunter, and the Rev. R. Everest. Later still we find General Cunningham, Dr. Hooker, and Colonel Strachey, making good scientific use of their eyes and instruments in the course of their travels. Their labours have since been followed up by a host of observers, official and other, including the Messrs. Schlagintweit, General Boileau, Mr. Pogson, Mr. J. Brown, Colonel Thuillier, Dr. Buist, Colonel Sykes, Drs. J. Murray, Neil, and Thomson, and Mr. Blanford. The series of tidal observations dates from Mr. Kyd's researches on the Hooghly between 1806 and 1827. His work was continued by James Prinsep. In this branch of inquiry the Indian Navy rendered good service, in the persons of Captains Ross, Montriou, and Taylor. Dr. Buist was another useful worker in the same field. Of late years Mr. W. Parkes, C.E., has added largely to our knowledge of tidal processes at Kurrachee and Bombay; but little has yet been done towards a systematic investigation of the tides all round the Indian coast, as recommended forty years ago by Dr. Whewell.

In a short, but pregnant chapter, Mr. Markham reviews the course of astronomical research in India, from the earliest Indian astronomers, Aryabhata and Vaharamihira, who flourished in the fifth century after Christ, down to the astronomical lights of our own day. Aryabhata had got so far in the science as to hold that the moon and primary planets were illumined only by the sun, and to maintain the true theory of solar and lunar eclipses. His knowledge of algebra was also great. The Arab astronomers of a later time improved on the learning they had borrowed from the Hindoos. Under Mahommedan rule the Hindu Rajah, Jey Singh, gave a new impulse to the study of astronomy in the eighteenth century. Of our own countrymen Mr. Taylor, Captain Jacob, Major Tennant, Messrs. Caldecott, Pogson, and Brown, have done most for astronomical science in India, especially Mr. Pogson, whose labours at the Madras Observatory are still in full swing. The results produced at this observatory entitle it, says Mr. Markham, "to take rank with the observatories of Europe."

In the domain of Physical Geography Mr. Markham's Memoir reports steady progress from the first surveys of the Himalayas, conducted by Hodgson, Herbert, Webb, Hardwicke, and Baillie Fraser, down to the latest researches of Mr. E.

Prinsep in the Punjab. The first three explored the mountains between the Sutlej and the Kalî; Hardwicke made his way to the capital of Kashmere; and Fraser was the first to cross the range on whose southern slope rises the Jumna. A few years later Moorcroft and Trebeck explored the upper channels of the Indus and the Sutlej, while Dr. Gerard went up the Spiti Valley. Many years earlier Mr. Bogle and Captain Turner had crossed the Eastern Himalayas from Bhotan to the Sanpu Valley, in charge of an embassy from Warren Hastings to the Lama of Tibet—a feat never since accomplished by later travellers. In the course of several embassies to Nepal, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Crawford, and Buchanan Hamilton gathered some useful information concerning the central portion of the great mountain range. Captain Herbert was the first to show that the line of water-parting in the Himalayas did not follow the line of greatest elevation. Amidst the wilderness of huge peaks "confusedly heaped together," he found a clue to their relative positions by tracing the courses of the rivers and their tributary streams. He also discovered that the loftiest peaks were among a series of transverse ridges branching out thousands of feet above the Indo-Gangetic chain. About the same time Vigne and Falconer traversed Ladakh, while Jacquemont and Hügel explored Kashmere. Cunningham, then a major of the Bengal Engineers, pointed out the six different ranges, running parallel from south-east to north-west, which compose the Western Himalayas. In surveying Kemaon and Western Tibet, the brothers Strachey added fresh knowledge to the stock obtained from previous explorers. Henry Strachey described among other things the tremendous gorge where the Sutlej flows over bare rocks between walls of alluvium more than a mile high. His brother Richard gave a full description of the Sewalik Hills, with the Dhoons or broad valleys that divide them from the Himalayas. Dr. Thomson, the first traveller who surmounted the Karakorum Pass since the days of the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, justified Herbert's method of mapping out the Western Himalayas, which he found to consist of two great systems, the Cis-Sutlej and the Trans-Sutlej.

As Resident at Katmandu, Mr. Hodgson amassed much valuable information regarding the structure of the Nepalese Himalayas. Following up his researches, Dr. Hooker, who in company with Dr. Campbell explored Sikkim, discovered an analogy between the Sikkim Himalaya and Norway, and described with fresh precision the character of the great mountain mass which traverses Asia from east to west in parallel ranges, intersected everywhere by transverse chains, whence radiate other branches dividing the tributaries of the great rivers. From all the information thus gathered Mr. Trelawney Saunders has been enabled to draw up a sketch map and memoir, in which the physical features of the great Himalayan region have been clearly and carefully defined. He shows that the Himalayas culminate in two long parallel ranges, divided by a series of valleys, through which flow the upper courses of all the great Indian rivers, while the northern range forms the great water-parting between the Ganges basin and the Sanpu. The relations of the Himalayas to the Karakorum, Hindu Kush, and Kuen Lun ranges, are also clearly brought out, and the character of the highlands eastward of Assam has been defined as accurately as our existing knowledge of those regions would allow.

In his published writings General Cunningham has given many interesting details regarding the rivers in the Punjab and the changes which continually affect their course. These changes are mostly due to the falling of masses of rock and parts of glaciers in the upper valleys. In the time of Akbar the Chenab and Indus met sixty miles above their present junction at Mithankote. Mooltan was once on two islands in the Ravee, whereas it now lies close to the Chenab. It was not till about 680 A.D. that the Indus leaving its former bed cut its westward passage through the rocks between Roree and Bukkur. Earthquakes like that which effaced Brahminabad, have also played their part in these changes. Colonel Tod, Sir A. Burnes and Sir B. Frere have in their turn described the Runn of Cutch and the adjacent country. Several writers have thrown light on the physical changes in the great plains of Hindustan and the lower part of the Brahmapootra valley. Mr. Fergusson illustrated the law by which all rivers flow in curves, and pointed out the tendency of alluvial streams to raise their own banks. Discussing the formation of deltas he concludes that four or five thousand years ago the tide reached up the Ganges as far as Rajmahal, and that Bengal Proper was then a vast bay or lagoon. The first cities built in the plains were Hastinapoor and Ayodhya far up the Ganges and the Gogra; after a time, as the land rose above the water, new cities sprang up at Kanauj, Patna, Gour, and at length so far down as Dacca. Hundreds of square miles of the Ganges delta have become inhabitable only since the days of Clive. The Brahmapootra, which is now a mere chain of ponds at Sylhet in the dry season, was a mile and a half broad in 1785, and, according to the law by which Indian rivers shift their channels westward, the Jennai, then a small stream, has been swollen by the waters of the Brahmapootra into a broad river. Earthquakes also have changed the face of the country, turning dry lands into jheels or lakes as at Chittagong, and diverting the rivers by raising their former beds. The country which contains the sources of the Sone, Nerbudda, and Mahanuddy has been well described by several writers, including Jacquemont, Oldham, and Medlicott, and Dr. Hooker has done the same service for the Kymore Hills overhanging the Nerbudda Valley. This valley has been fully described by Dr. Impey and others. Of Mysore the best description is still that of Dr. Buchanan; the plateau of the Dakhan recalls the labours of Colonel Sykes; while Captain Harris and Sir R. Temple have enlarged our knowledge of the Mahanuddy basin. That of the Godavery was thoroughly examined by Colonel Haig; of the Kistna and the Kavery much may be learned from the reports of Colonel Baird Smith, Majors Anderson and Orr, Colonel Ludlow, and Sir W. Denison.

Various parts of the Dakhan have been described by competent writers. Colonel Sankey's report on Coorg, Mr. Markham's on the Wynaad district and the hill tract between Travancore and Madura; Ouchterlony's description of the Nilgherry and Khoondah Hills, Dr. Cleghorn's of the Anamallays, and the reports of Ward, Beddome, Wight, and Markham on the Pulney Hills, make up a valuable body of instructive details, to which must be added Dr. Buchanan's standard work on Malabar. There is still much room however for extended researches in Western and Southern India, and a connected survey of this part of the country is yet to make.

The first systematic essay in Indian botany was carried out under the auspices of the Dutch Governor of Malabar in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1793 Dr. Roxburgh became the first Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta. The publication of his "Plants of Coromandel" was followed after his death by that of his "Flora Indica." His virtual successor, Wallich, a Danish surgeon at Serampore, made very large additions to the collections placed under his charge. He distributed nearly two hundred thousand plants among two thousand gardens, and brought out with the aid of the East India Company a magnificent work on the rarer plants of Asia. After thirty years of useful labour he was succeeded in 1847 by Dr. Falconer, successor to Dr. Royle at Saharunpore. Dr. Griffith, another great Indian botanist, had already amassed a rich store of plants in the course of his travels through Bengal, Burmah, and Afghanistan. Dr. Royle was the first to generalise on the geographical distribution of the Indian flora. Dr. Wight at Madras and Dr. Graham at Bombay made noteworthy contributions to the study of Indian botany. A work of the highest importance and widest scope on the Indian Flora is at length being compiled by Drs. Hooker and Thomson. Four thick volumes will be taken up with the description of twelve thousand species, distributed over eighteen botanical provinces. Curiously enough, India seems to have very few local plants, and "there are few countries in which the vegetation presents so little beauty, or such short seasons of bloom." The Indian Flora bears for the most part a close resemblance to that of tropical Africa. The Punjab

is botanically allied to Sindh, which in its turn is the twin brother of Egypt. Eastward of Kemaon the European types rapidly disappear.

To the progress of botanical research India owes the success of recent efforts to remedy the mischief caused by the destruction of her forests. Dr. Cleghorn supplies much useful information in his work on forest conservancy, and Mr. Markham himself looks to the new Cinchona plantations as a means of checking evaporation, regulating drainage, and drawing moisture from passing clouds. He also calls attention to the need for obviating the scarcity of water on the Western Ghats, caused by clearing so many thousands of acres for coffee culture. The physical geography of the Indian seas is a field which has yet to be fully explored; but from what transpired last week at the meeting of the British Association, we may hope to see that work also speedily taken in hand. Of maps illustrating the physical geography of India Mr. Markham gives no very flattering account. Those prepared by Mr. E. Prinsep for the Seealkote district of the Punjab are the best hitherto produced, being "invaluable, as far as they go." Mr. Prinsep has also brought out a very useful map of the Umritsur Division, and a comprehensive series of maps for the whole Punjab. A set of rough but useful maps has also been produced for the Central Provinces. For a thoroughly good set of general and special maps for India we must still look to future enterprise.

Mr. Markham's excellent Memoir winds up with a brief review of work done in the Geographical Department of the India Office, from the time when Richard Hakluyt, as first Geographer to the infant East India Company, drew up reports of "the chief places where sundry sorts of spices do grow, . . . of the prices of precious stones and spices; of what is good to bring from the Indies by him that is skilful and trusty; of certain commodities of good request, gathered out of authors that have lived and trafficked in those parts," and so forth. His labours were largely supplemented, a century and a-half later, by those of Major Rennell, who made good use of the fresh knowledge obtained by later travellers and the officers who accompanied our Indian armies. His services in this field, however valuable, were all unpaid after his return to England; the official hydrographer of that time being his active fellow-worker Dalrymple, sometime member of the Madras Council. Dalrymple's successor, Captain Horsburgh, compiled the famous directory which still guides our countrymen in navigating the Indian seas. Twenty years later Mr. Walker brought out the first sheets of his great Indian Atlas on the scale projected by Aaron Arrowsmith. Besides this great work, which is still to finish, he has brought out other maps of the country, large and small, in a style remarkable for beauty and accuracy. So vast indeed was the work assigned to him, and so scanty the help on which he could rely in his own department, that in 1868 it was arranged that the remainder of the Atlas should be finished and brought out in Calcutta, under the charge of Colonel Thuillier, who returned to India in 1869 with a staff of trained English engravers for that purpose. Meanwhile the acknowledged need for a distinct and well-organised Geographical Department at the India-office led to the appointment of Mr. C. Markham as its future head, with Mr. Trelawney Saunders for his efficient subaltern. Of the services already discharged by these two gentlemen we may form some estimate from the fact that it took Mr. Saunders 165 days, at six hours a-day, to digest the chaos of documents, old, torn, and musty for the most part, out of which his chief has compiled the present Memoir; itself a pretty severe labour of no ordinary love. Of that labour we cannot close this imperfect notice without thanking the author for his successful achievement of a task made all the harder, not only by the richness of the materials, but also by the consequences of past neglect to preserve and utilise existing records.

Passage-money to Subalterns.—The Government of India has authorised the grant of passage-money to subaltern officers proceeding to the Colonies on medical certificate under the Rules of 1854 or 1868, provided that in no case it exceeds the cost of a passage to England, and that they would be entitled to the latter if proceeding to Europe.

Correspondence.

LOCAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In a former letter I urged that though widespread disaffection would be caused in India by the idea that Government had broken its promise by increasing the Land-tax in Bengal; yet, on the other hand, it would be easy to provide for local expenses, by permitting the taxpayers to rate themselves and to control their own expenditure.

Since her Majesty assumed the Government of India local taxes have often been imposed without any consideration for the amount of expenditure required. In England the practice has been to decide how much money is required, and then to impose a rate accordingly. In India the idea has been, get as much money as you can, and then consider what is to be done with it. Englishmen will scarcely believe the extravagance and waste to which this latter system has given rise. Zealous European officers have their hobbies. Ambitious Englishmen like to bring themselves to the favourable notice of Governors. Useless old stallions are purchased on the crude idea of improving the breed of horses; and bulls, rams, and he-goats are sought for by amateur magistrates who have no idea of good breeding. An abstract of local budgets for twelve years past, with a truthful narrative *of the results of expenditure*, would fill England with amazement.

How can the natives be expected to be content with taxation when the proceeds are recklessly wasted? Natives are often exceedingly liberal and public-spirited when they have confidence in the District Officer. Throughout India numerous works of public utility have been and are being constructed by them. Substantial bridges, caravanseries, tanks, wells, and hundreds of miles of beautiful avenues of trees attest the willingness of the rich to open their purses whenever and wherever they may be permitted to have a voice in the expenditure, and whenever they may be treated in Committees as reasonable beings, and not as mere puppets to sanction crude propositions at the dictation of the collector.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

IRRIGATION.

The *Madras Times* complains that the Government of India is so engrossed with the importance of cotton cultivation, and the extension of railways, as to have neither money, time, nor inclination to take in hand works of infinitely greater moment for the population at large! We have ceased to assail ourselves with the old reproach that if we left India suddenly we should leave nothing to commemorate our reign except beer bottles, and we have gone into the opposite extreme to sing a pæan of self-glorification on the themes of our railways and cotton trade; but perhaps the one cry is as false as the other; certainly with the broken-down and neglected great irrigation works of the former rulers of India staring us in the face, we have but little to be proud of even with fair dhollera at her best quotation, and trains rushing in all directions over the arid and parched-up soil. Manchester finds her advantages in our cotton cultivation; our railways are of the first moment to our military economists; but whatever benefits the one and the other confer hardly reach the great bulk of the population, for whom irrigation seems the panacea of innumerable woes. To compare our irrigation works with those of the ancient rulers of Hindostan, we may be said to have done little or nothing to meet the great want which India now sighs for in vain. In a few districts we have done something, it is true, at an enormous outlay to remove the reproach we labour under as the rulers of the country; but as yet the great and important question of irrigation for all parts of India where irrigation is practicable has not met with the consideration to which its merits fairly entitle it, nor will it ever receive such consideration, we apprehend, until Governments of India determine to consider the crying necessities of the people from a broad and liberal point of view. Surely, if ever there was a public speculation which would justify the Government of India in borrowing money freely for the construction of Public Works, an extended system of irrigation for India is that speculation? Even under the supervision of the extravagant Department of Public Works, irrigation works have been found remunerative to both State and people; what profit might not be derived from them if constructed with less extravagance, and upon a better and more extended system? In irrigation we have the first principle of Indian agriculture, and yet, *mirabile dictu!* we

observe the Government of India organising an agricultural department before it has accomplished anything noteworthy towards the first necessity of its success. First let us have a department especially devoted to works of irrigation; afterwards one whose business is agriculture, otherwise we shall simply be harnessing the cart before the horse. It may be vulgar and common place to say so, still it strikes us that native agriculturists require water rather than instruction in their occupations; but we hazard the supposition with all modesty, for to urge it is to speak heretically of the intelligence of those Bengalee bureaucrats who have lately taken to farming on a gigantic scale. To parody a couple of lines in the "Ancient Mariner," there is in India—

Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop for use.

THE INDIAN CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The *Englishman* observes that the knowledge of how to handle large masses of troops in the field is not required in England only. The late Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, that if he were to put 50,000 men in Hyde-park, he did not know a general in England who could take them out again with proper military precision and rapidity. We wonder how many generals there are in India who could manœuvre in the field 5,000 men? The want of this knowledge in the commanders of our divisions and brigades is a most serious drawback to the efficiency of our armies wherever placed. Lord Napier of Magdala is, we know, looked upon with rather suspicious eyes from the Financial Department, but his Excellency's desire to have a camp of exercise formed during the winter is one which the Governor-General in Council, it is to be hoped, will support in a liberal manner. This is not a matter to be penny wise and pound foolish about. We are, as we have said, no alarmists or believers in impending danger, but we cannot shut our eyes and ears to the fact acknowledged throughout our army that our generals and colonels are ignorant of moving masses of men of the different arms, because they have had no practice in doing so. It cannot be denied that we ought to have active, intelligent commanders, as well as well-drilled troops; that commanders should understand thoroughly the use of artillery, and that captains of batteries should be able and accustomed to choose their own positions; and it cannot also be denied that this is exactly what we have not. It is quite clear that officers cannot learn how to move large bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery without practice, and surely it is the duty of Government to provide and pay for such instruction. We hazard these remarks because rumours are afloat that the cheese-paring policy is likely to be applied to this scheme of the Commander-in-Chief's. It is said that there is a wish to reduce the number of regiments which it is proposed shall form the force, and that the full complement of artillery to infantry will not be allowed. We can hardly believe that if the Government sanctions the scheme at all it will interfere with the details laid down by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. We do not think that there are any grounds to fear wilful extravagance on the part of H.E. regarding this matter. The project is either necessary or unnecessary. If necessary, and we do not know where the contrary opinion can be held, we think that Lord Napier's requisitions should be met in a broad and liberal manner. The corroding influence of inactivity is eating into the life of the armies in India. In spite of Sir William Mansfield's Council Chamber and post-prandial boasts regarding the perfect state of discipline and efficiency in which, he assured his hearers, he left the armies of India to his successor, military men who knew the real state of affairs did not hesitate to express an opposite conviction. Insubordination and ignorance have not yet been weeded out, and we believe that there are many other shortcomings which have fallen to the lot of Lord Napier of Magdala to amend, if he can. His idea of a camp of exercise is one that shows he is practical and in earnest in his wish to make the army as efficient as it can be; and it is to be hoped that in so good an endeavour his hands will be strengthened, and not tied, by the Supreme Government.

Arrivals—Leave, Officers.—Commanding officers of British regiments are directed to furnish officers proceeding to England with a copy, in duplicate, of the general order or authority under which they are permitted to go home on private affairs; in the case of leave on medical certificate it will be the duty of the staff officer at the port of embarkation to furnish a copy of the requisite order. The Governor-general in Council has ruled that a military officer in civil employ who overstays privilege leave shall forfeit all his pay, military and civil, for the period of overstay.

Pay and Allowances.—Staff.—The following extract of a letter from the officiating deputy secretary to the Government of India in the military department to the secretary to the Government of Bombay, military department, No. 172, dated June 8, is published for general information:—"With reference to the question raised in your letter No. 1811, of April 28, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to rule that an officer on the expiration of his tour of service, unavoidably detained till the departure of the earliest troopship after the date of expiry of the term of his service, is entitled to receive his Indian pay and allowances up to the date of embarkation."

Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE.

At the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General, on Tuesday, 20th June, at Simlah, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab moved to consider the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of local rates in the Punjab. He would not go into the specific amendments introduced into the Bill by the committee, as they were matters of detail, but he thought that they had very much improved the Bill. The principle of the Bill was simple and spoke for itself. The objections raised to it were of two kinds,—one class of objections was prompted by the anxiety felt at a Bill involving so large a demand in excess of the land-tax being passed with such ease and rapidity, but he was well convinced that the prosperity of the agricultural classes was such that this additional burden could easily be borne. A second class of objections was suggested by the fear that the new rates imposed by the Bill would act as an encroachment on the land-revenue. This brought up the whole question of the adequacy of the revised assessments. He was not in a position to say whether these revised assessments were adequate or not. The whole matter had been for a long while under discussion. In a letter dated Aug. 27, 1870, his lamented predecessor had issued instructions to the Financial Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining whether the system of assessment introduced by Mr. Prinsep involved a loss of revenue. The Financial Commissioner's reply to this inquiry had not yet been received; but it would, his honour believed, be generally felt to be satisfactory that the matter rested in the hands of so skilled and experienced an officer as Mr. Egerton, who had personal acquaintance as a settlement official with several districts in the Punjab. Further instructions had been subsequently issued by himself (his Honour) to Mr. Prinsep, and the whole subject was being subjected to a thorough investigation. He had made these remarks in order to show that he considered the anxiety which had been felt and expressed on this subject to be perfectly reasonable, and he entirely concurred in the propriety of a careful and thorough inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said that he had no intention of raising a discussion on that occasion on a subject of such importance and difficulty as that to which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had referred. It would be improper and inconvenient to do so; but he would call attention to a single point. In the speech to which the Council had listened with so much pleasure when the present Bill was introduced his Honour had said—

> There is a general agreement that the people of the Punjab, though quite as averse from all taxation as their neighbours, will more readily acquiesce in the imposition of a light rate on the land than in any other demand, for it is in accordance with their remembrance of old times, with their customs and usages, and with the immemorial practice of former rulers.

His Honour went on to say that though the rate was equivalent to six per cent. on the land-revenue, yet such was the "unprecedented prosperity" of all classes connected with the soil, that he was able confidently to affirm their ability to bear additional taxation; and he referred to the fact that, while population had increased only in the ratio of 11½, cultivation had increased 31½ per cent., and to the greatly enhanced prices obtainable by sale of land, as proofs of the soundness of the view that the agricultural population of the Province could sustain without injury the rate to be imposed by the Bill. Now, upon this he (Mr. Stephen) had one remark to offer. If there was this great increase of agriculture, if the price of land had so largely increased, if the imposition of rates on land was a popular, customary, and congenial form of taxation, if all these facts were established on an authority so unquestionable as that of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, one of two things must result; either land-revenue ought to have largely increased, or some full explanation of the reason of its not having done so ought to be forthcoming.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said that he entirely concurred in the remarks made by his hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, as to the alleged loss of revenue involved from the continuance of old rates under expired settlements. He could only repeat what he had said when the Budget was under discussion, namely, that the undertaking of new settlements was entirely a matter for the discretion of the local Government, and that, whenever any well-considered scheme for fresh settlements was submitted to the Government of India, it was favourably received and attentively considered.

PARISNATH.

The following is abridged from the *Englishman*:—Most of us know, or have heard, that there is a hill called Parisnáth, of an elevation greater than that of Sabáthú, and not 2,000 feet less than that of Massúri, within easy reach of Calcutta. We have been told that we can dine one night in a Calcutta furnace, and can take tiffin the next day in a climate resembling that of the Welsh hills. . . . . I shall show how, for an inclusive outlay of Rs. 100, and at the cost of five days' absence from work (for one day of the week happened to be a close holiday), I was able to enjoy a week of moun-

tain air and mountain scenery, free from the heat and insects and general fustiness of the Calcutta hot-weather—to walk about in the open air with pleasure in cloth clothes in the first week of June—to come back to work in rude health, with a liver wagging as of old in England, and with a countenance on which the ruddy "livery of the burnished sun" had taken the place of the regulation pallor of the Calcutta drawing-room. I went merely out of curiosity to see the place; I stayed to enjoy it.

Parisnáth has more than once emerged from its embryo state as a sanitarium; and at one time, when it was occupied by troops, it appeared likely to maintain its position as an established summering station. As long ago as 1846 the Executive Engineer on this portion of the Grand Trunk Road examined the place and wrote:—"In May I found the transition from the plains to the hill-top a delicious one." The idea was allowed to sleep for twelve years; and then in 1858 Major Maxwell, Superintending Engineer, was sent to make his report. He said:—"Within the past few years I have seen something of hill-stations, and their wants for the residents of Europeans, and I feel convinced that Parisnáth has only to become known to us to be a suitable, delightful, and healthy spot to retire to." Dr. Oldham (Superintendent of the Geological Survey), Dr. Thompson, W. Atkinson, Esq. (then secretary to the Asiatic Society), Captain Young (Officiating Chief Engineer), and many other thoroughly competent authorities, successively reported on the advantages of the hill as "a relief from the broiling heats of Calcutta." The Lieutenant-Governor visited the place for a couple of days in 1860; in 1861 he resided there for more than two months, and stated his belief that the pleasant nature of the climate and the salubrity of Parisnáth were placed beyond a doubt by his own personal experience, "proving that the temperature averages, in the afternoon, during the seven hot months of the year, sixteen degrees lower than in the plains at the foot." Finally, in 1860 the Government of [illegible] formally sanctioned the establishment of a military sanitarium at Parisnáth; the barracks and officers' quarters were built, which now form the hotel, troops were sent up, and prospered there. In 1868 the place was abandoned by the military authorities on the ground of a deficient supply of water, and about the same time a new spring of excellent water was discovered very near the buildings, sufficient alone to supply a large number of men! . . . We fall asleep before reaching Bardwan, and are awakened at Raniganj to prepare for changing carriages at Sitarampur (two stations beyond Raniganj), whence a run of about twenty minutes brings us to the Burrakur Station. The early morning feels cold and raw, as about four A.M. we get into our dak-gari, which is piled up with our baggage and our baskets of provisions. On several sides of us we can see the dim outlines of small isolated hog-backed hills, reminding one forcibly of the general appearance of the Wreking at home,—a pleasant sight after the monotonous plains of Bengal. The giant form of Parisnath is, as I afterwards found out, visible in the distance—forty-eight miles as the crow flies; but the light is not yet sufficient for us to be able to discern it. From the station to the foot of the hill our route lies along the Grand Trunk Road. After a drive of about half a mile we cross the Barrakur by the splendid new bridge (opened only a few months ago) which has been building ever since 1854-55; and from this point, or a little further, the road rises at every step. About two miles from the station is the excellent Taldangah dak bungalow; many visitors to Parisnath will doubtless prefer to remain here until the evening, and take another night for the dak-journey. We, however, push on, taking our *chota hazari* and breakfast successively without stopping the gári. The country about here is called by Mr. Long the Switzerland of Bengal. He writes about it:—"To the west lies an iron and coal-field; the views are fine, and one feels he has left swampy Bengal; the air blows fresh and invigorating; no more swamps; quartz rocks and hills present themselves to the sight, and the roads are mended with kankar, a nodular deposit of limestone." A few miles beyond Taldangah we come to a district of primary rocks, where the roads are mended with quartz and granite, reminding me, a Devonian, of the beautiful granite-made roads of my native Dartmoor. The general aspect, too, of the country, rising and falling in immense undulations, forcibly recalls the Devonshire moors, but instead of the heather, we find an undergrowth of thorny bushes of *Zizyphus*, and abundance of lac is here collected from the twigs of the *butea frondosa*. The dak-bungalow of Gobindpur is a half-way house between Burrakur and Parisnáth. The road becomes more and more picturesque; and for the last ten miles, after passing the dák-bungalow at Top-Chansi, it winds and curves round the base of the mountain, which offers new and more beautiful views at every turn. We arrive at Nimya-Ghát, the place from which the ascent is made, at about 2 P.M.; here there is a capital dák-bungalow belonging to the proprietor of the Parisnáth Hotel, where we find our jampans or "dandies" awaiting us. Nimya Ghát is itself considerably more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea; and the air (though the afternoon of our arrival, May 28th, is an intensely hot one—the thermometer which we have brought with us just touching 90 deg. about 3 P.M.) seems to be fresher and purer than that to which we have been accustomed. We get a bath and some tiffin, and at about a quarter to five we begin to ascend the hill; by the time we reach the top, at half-past seven, the thermometer has fallen to 74 deg.

The Ascent.

Most of my readers will know what a "dandy" is; but for those who do not I may describe it as a small hammock of sackcloth slung under a big bamboo. As there is nothing overhead but the pole, there is an uncomfortable sensation of exposure to the sun and weather. The path is a zig zag up the western face of the mountain; and the almost horizontal rays of the setting sun are unpleasantly powerful if the ascent be made in the afternoon, as in our case. The path is at first wide and easy, but it soon becomes steep and narrow, and the air becomes clearer and brighter at every step. The change of atmospheric condition rapidly produces its effect on one's physical energies; we soon find the repose of the "dandy" unendurable, and get out to make part of the ascent on foot.

Parisnáth is the Sinai of the Jains, and as any destruction of life, vegetable or animal, is abhorred by them, the growth of timber on the hill is very fine. About two-thirds of the way up the change in the character of the vegetation is clearly perceptible, tropical plants giving place to those of a more temperate region. Throughout the whole of the ascent the creepers are especially fine, often covering a score of lofty trees under one rich mantle of foliage and flowers. At one place our dandy-bearers halt to drink water from a clear spring that gushes out from the side of the mountain; its site is very beautiful, in the recess of a leafy amphitheatre, overgrown with a profusion of the most graceful ferns, mosses, and flowering shrubs.

We reach the summit in exactly twenty-two hours and a-half from Calcutta, of which nearly three hours had been spent in the dák-bungalow at the foot of the hill. Regnar Lodbrok.

STATION TALK.

Bhurtpore, *June* 29.—There has been a continual downpour of rain here for the last three days, and to all present appearances it is likely to continue for some time longer. Captain Bradford, Political Agent at Jeypore, and Captain Cadell, v.c., Political Agent at Ulwar, arrived here on the 27th, and left yesterday for Agra, in company with Captain Paulet, the Agent here, under the usual salutes. Rumour is current that the object of their assembling at Agra is to decide relative to the removal of the misguided Maharajah of Ulwur to Benares, to which city it is the intention of Government to remove him for some time to see if reform cannot be brought about. His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore is expected from Deig to-day, and after a short rest of two hours leaves for Agra *en route* for Benares.

Mynpoorie, *June* 25.—We have had easterly wind, with its moisture and dust, blowing since the 24th current, and occasional gatherings of clouds, but no rain, the wind dispersing the clouds as they accumulate. The easterly wind is said not to be salubrious. Last evening we had an immense gathering of clouds, but all passed away, followed by bright moonlight. The temperature has fallen some ten degrees lower than what it was a week previous; this morning it was 85 deg. at 6 A.M. Lately two cases of throat cutting have been admitted into the dispensary—one a female, the other a male. The former sustained very little or no injury, only a slight cut. The latter is of a rather serious form, but no wounding of great blood-vessels. They both attempted to commit suicide, but were caught at the time of performance.

Mirzapore, *June* 26.—We have a fair prospect of enjoying the benefits of a literary society in this station. The Deputy Collector, Pundit Radha Kissen, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Anundchunder Mookerje, have been for months past exerting themselves, but with disappointment, not obtaining the countenance of the residents in furtherance of their laudable object. Perseverance is not altogether unproductive of fruits. Time appears to have come to their aid. The magistrate, Mr. Simpson, has offered a helping hand in support of the project. A preliminary meeting of respectable natives was called in the Government school premises the day before yesterday, for the purpose of taking up the subject publicly. The meeting was fairly attended. Among those present were Mahunt Goyramjee and other respectable Mahajuns and Government native officials. The subject was well handled by the Deputy Collector; the address was very impressive. Those present seemed to appreciate the object of the meeting. Unanimous consent was given to the proposal for inaugurating the Society. The meeting appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of preparing a set of rules for the working of the institution. The weather is pleasant; we have had showers lately. The atmosphere is scarcely ever clear of clouds; rarely a day passes without a heavy or light shower of rain. The crops are thriving, to the great satisfaction of cultivators. The Ganges is much swollen; the market is dull; station healthy.

Hills North of Deyrah, *June* 26.—News it would be, were I but able to write, that we had no rain and were basking in sunshine; but alas! it never ceases to come down day or night. Owing to the continued spell of such disagreeable weather, visitors are naturally disgusted, but they must just live in the hope of an early break-up. The private theatricals announced were, I am told, a great success. Visitors up here appear at present to be acting mad; one hears of theatricals at the east-end, then again at the west, and rehearsals in every quarter. A marriage on the 28th; only another of the fifty to be celebrated this season. On Friday the minstrels appear again soliciting the patronage of the public in behalf of "Minnie," for whose benefit they purpose performing. A bumper house is hoped

for. Report has it that before long we shall have the rail running up to Rajpore; if true, what a glorious future for Mussoorie! How valuable every inch of ground at Deyrah, Rajpore, and Mussoorie will become! No more untenanted abodes, but increased accommodation will be required, as the attraction will then far surpass what it is now. Government have at last sanctioned the volunteer movement and given it their hearty approval. The organisation of the corps will now be proceeded with, so that ere long it will form one of the permanent institutions of Mussoorie.

SIMLA, *June* 26.—The Lady Mayo Institute (erst Tytler's Christian Orphanage) was opened in due form on Saturday. It was a miserable day, but there were about a hundred and thirty persons present. The Viceroy and Lady Mayo were present, and his lordship opened the Institute with a humourous speech, in which he alluded to the funds of the Institution, in which he stated there was a deficit, which he found was generally rather a happy state of things with charitable institutions, as it enabled the managers to appeal to the feelings of the public for assistance. There was a fancy fair, some good music, a flower show, &c., on the grounds. But the gathering was nothing so great as was anticipated, and the weather put a damper on the whole. During Friday night some young scamps who had been having a carouse at a party turned out intent on skylarking, and from the band stand to the centre of the bazaar were visible signs of their handiwork in the demolition of Municipality sign-boards, the removal of tradesmen's boards and the destruction of railings. The delinquents were not discovered. It is believed that they have left the station. The weather has been a source of general talk. It rained throughout Wednesday night, a good portion of Thursday, the whole of Friday, a part of Saturday, the whole of that night, and the whole of Sunday, heavily. At one church in the morning there were only four persons at the service, at the other church somewhere about the same; in the evening there were thirty-five at the Union Church, owing probably to the fact of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, from Allahabad, having to preach, which induced some to brave the wet and damp to have the pleasure of hearing a minister so much liked. Mr. Williamson did not disappoint the congregation, his sermon being an excellent one. It was mentioned in one of my previous letters among the deaths of several that of Mr. Goddard, the steward of the club. I am happy to say that a subscription has been got up by those who knew the deceased, and that the amount realised is Rs. 2,000; a very respectable sum, which is to be appropriated in the education of the three children which he left. It was at first proposed to send them to Colonel Tytler's Orphanage, but this was overruled, and I believe they will be sent to the Mission school at Kotegurh. There is no end to the complaints by tenants of leaks in their houses from the late rains; even the best and newest of houses have suffered; the heavy downpour has tried all roofs and found all "wanting."—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

PUNISHMENT FOR SUTTEE.—Several persons who took part in a *suttee* (widow self-cremation) case at Ghazeepore have been tried and sentenced by the Sessions Court. Two sons-in-law in the *suttee* were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and the *prohit*, or priest, who performed the religious observances for her, to imprisonment for four years. The priest's sister turned Queen's evidence.

LORD MAYO.—Rumour has it, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Viceroy is contemplating a Grand Durbar during the next cold season. There is still some doubt as to the best locality. Our contemporary says:—"Since the Viceroy went to Ajmere last year, the Chiefs must come this way on the next occasion. We have heard it said that Simla may be selected, but it is hard to believe that Allahabad will have been washed away within the next month, so that Agra it must be."

RESPECT FOR THE RULING POWERS.—A ruffianly European, pretending to be an excise officer, bullied a poor spirit seller and drank a pan of his toddy. On his refusing to pay, the toddy-seller made inquiries from others, and next day lodged a charge against him of false personation. The crime was proved, and then the magistrate advised the toddy-seller to enter a charge of theft. The reply was remarkable—"The prisoner," said the toddy-seller, "is a topiwalla, a Christian, one of the reigning class. I would not have him disgraced."

INDIA A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—On Friday evening last a numerous audience assembled at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, to hear Dr. Chevers's lecture, entitled "A Hundred Years Ago." The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. It would be impossible to give within the limited space at our disposal anything like a sketch of the vast area traversed by the learned lecturer in dealing with the events taking place in this and other countries a hundred years ago. But we may state shortly that Dr. Chevers drew a picture of Calcutta as it existed in 1770, and gave a spirited sketch of what doubtless were the habits of good society in those olden times. The notion of what in the days of Hastings and Francis constituted a "gentleman" may be gathered from the recorded opinion of the accomplished Colonel Thomas Deane Pearce, who was second to Mr. Hastings in his duel with Francis. This was quoted by the able lecturer, and it may not be out of place to insert part of it here:—"To be a gentleman you must learn to drink by all means. A man is honoured in proportion to the number of bottles he can drink. Keep a dozen dogs, but in particular if you have not the least use for them, and hate hunting and shooting, four horses may barely suffice, but if you have eight and seven of them are too vicious for the syce to feed, it will be much better. By no means let the horses be paid for, and have a palanquin covered with silver trappings; get Rs. 10,000 in debt, but 20,000 would make you an honester man, especially if you are convinced that you will never have the power to pay." Passing from India to England, Dr. Chevers pictured the perils of the voyage *via* the Cape, sketched some of the dangers (after arriving in England) incident to travelling on the way to London, and other annoyances when they arrived at the great city.—*Indian Daily News*, July 1.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs. 92¾	...	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs. 91	...	98 14 to 99 2
4 per Cent.	...	Gov. Rs. 91	...	99 2 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	...	Gov. Rs. 103	...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	...	Gov. Rs. 114	...	113 10 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	...	Gov. Rs. 104	...	105 10 to 105 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.		Paid-up. Rs. each.		Quoted at Rs.		
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	100	...	95	to	98
Assam Tea Company	...	200	...	305	to	—
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	...	1445	to	—
Bank of Upper India Limited)	...	50	...	124	to	125
Bonded Warehouse Association	...	446	...	550	to	555
Cachar Tea Company	...	200	...	83	to	—
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	...	—	to	—
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	...	200	to	250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	—	...	—	to	—
Calcutta Central Press Company	...	100	...	37	to	38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	200	...	80	to	83
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	...	—	Fr.	540	to	550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250	...	130	to	135
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	...	45	to	47
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or	218	...	251	to	—
East India Tea Company	...	100	...	61	to	62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or	218	...	240	to	—
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	...	195	to	198
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	...	145	to	— xd
Howrah Docking Company	...	500	...	190	to	195
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	...	1000	...	310	to	—
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	500	...	500	to	—
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	£124	...	99¾	to	103
Oriental Gas Company	...	10	...	68	to	70 wd
Port Canning Land Company	...	1300	...	355	to	360
Punjab Bank	...	100	...	80	to	—
Simla Bank	...	500	...	570	to	575
Tirhoot Indigo	...	200	...	85	to	87
Union Steam Tug Company	...	200	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	£10	...	19	to	20 slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 15 0 to £2 0 0 ...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 3 7 6 ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

BHOWNUGGUR, *June* 27.—At the end of last month we had three or four days of most severe weather—wind, rain, and *hail*, which seemed like the monsoon arriving by mistake a month too early. The hot weather, however, returned so intensely, and the usual change of weather was so much delayed, that I, for one, was converted to the opposite opinion, that the "rains" had lost their way and were *en route* to the North Pole *via* Affghanistan. For two or three days, however, affairs have resumed their normal aspect, and the customary cloudy skies and drizzle of the season now prevail, though the rain has not been violent. Mr. Percival has returned from his tour in the districts, and the young Rajah has departed for Rajkote. The new hospital, which I some time ago noticed as a very pretty addition to the architecture of the place, has been opened, and a plan for supplying the city with water is now being carried out. This improvement is very urgently needed, as the present supply, besides being very scant in the hot weather, is most deleterious in quality. The rains will probably cause the suspension of the works, but we hope to enjoy their advantages next hot season.

KURRACHEE, *June* 24.—The natives of Hydrabad appear to have entered into a conspiracy to annoy the gallant commandant of her

Majesty's 1st Belooch Regiment. Colonel Beville detests to see a civilian ape the soldier. He has more than once warned the natives not to appear in public in the uniform coats of his men. He has even proclaimed, by beat of tom-tom, to the inhabitants of the town of Hydrabad, that those found using such coats will be dealt with according to law. But the Sindees seem to think they know law better than the colonel, and so, in defiance of his warnings, in defiance of his proclamations, they continue to wear the cast-off uniforms of the 1st Beloochees, and strut about the streets of the city like so many peacocks in borrowed feathers. Not long since a mild-looking bheestie had the temerity to pass the colonel in a uniform coat with full facings. Astounded at the impudence of the fellow, the colonel laid a charge against him before the city magistrate under Sec. 140 of the Penal Code. On the day the accused was brought to the Court he humbly confessed that "he did wear the coat," and said that "it was given to him by his master." The magistrate, thereupon, imposed a small fine upon him by way of punishment, and warned him to be careful in future. A few days after the conviction, however, the judge of the Court of session discovered that the magistrate's sentence was illegal, and so referred the whole of the proceedings in the case for the orders of the High Court of the province. I subjoin Mr. Pinhey's judgment:—"There can be no question about the unsoundness of the conviction in this case, as remarked by the Session judge. The intention with which the accused wore the coat is the essence of the charge. There can be no doubt that the accused never had any intention of causing it to be believed that he was a soldier in the military service of the Queen. Accused, who is a bheestie, while admitting that he wore the coat, stated that he wore it because it had been given to him by his master, and that he was not aware that he ought to have taken the facings off the coat before he wore it. I observe that Lieutenant-Colonel Beville, C.B., the officer commanding H.M.'s 1st Belooch regiment,—the chief witness in the case—stated that he saw the accused wearing a uniform coat of the regiment under his command, with its full facings, and added, 'this is continually made known over and over again in the city of Hydrabad, that no such coats should be used with the facings, and that those who were found using them were duly punished.' Colonel Beville may be quite correct in stating that such proclamations are made in the city of Hydrabad. But if they are made, they are made on an erroneous assumption of the consequences of persons wearing uniform coats with facings. Persons are not punished for merely wearing uniform coats with facings, if they do so without intending to personate soldiers. The Suddur Court is now on circuit, and some half dozen of the tent-pitchers and other attendants of the Court protect themselves from the cold by wearing cast-off uniforms with full facings—possibly uniforms of the very regiment which Colonel Beville commands, and at the head of which he has performed distinguished service. It is quite intelligible that Colonel Beville may object to civilians wearing the cast-off coats of his regiment with full facings, but while these coats are allowed to be sold with full facings, it is not likely that civil purchasers will cut off the facings after purchase, and run the risk of cutting off some of the cloth of the coats with the facings. I am surprised that so careful and painstaking a magistrate as Mr. Paroomul Khoobchund recorded a conviction in this case. He apparently considered the evidence of Colonel Beville as sufficient to settle the law applicable to the case. Whereas it was the duty of the magistrate to determine the law applicable to the case for himself, and as the law which he applied was a penal one he was further bound to interpret it strictly. . . . Under the provisions of section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I reverse the conviction and sentence recorded by the magistrate against the accused, Ali Bux Jumo, and I direct that the amount of fine recovered from him be refunded." It is said that since the delivery of the judgment people of Master Ali Bux Jumo's class have grown bolder at Hydrabad, and affect quite a martial bearing when they meet a Belooch soldier. Last Thursday a Parsee lady was deprived of the whole of her goods, gods and chattels while she was out on a visit to a friend's, and yesterday a Sindee, in broad daylight, with the greatest *nonchalance* imaginable, robbed a girl of all the ornaments she had on her person. The Sind papers have written articles *usque ad nauseam* crying down the decking of children with jewellery; but the natives worship long-established customs, and if crime increased a dozen-fold, we should still find native fathers and mothers covering their little ones with all sorts of silver, gold, and other precious ornaments.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Military.—Regarding H.M.'s 56th Regiment and under-aged soldiers, the *Deccan Herald* says:—"These young men amount to hundreds in this regiment. Some of them are as young as seventeen years of age. No wonder that they should suffer on their arrival in India, especially as they are raw recruits, and have all the fatigue of constant and regular drill. Moreover, they arrived in this country in April—the hottest month of the year in Poona. It is to be hoped that Government, through its military authorities, may do all it can to save from the effects of coming to India at this early age. The regiment ought to be kept three years in Poona until the youngest soldiers in it arrive at the age of twenty."

Commercial.

Bombay, July 11, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11⅝d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168

Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Indian Law.—The Council of Legal Education have approved the following rules for the examination of the students proposing to be called to the Bar with a view to residence in India. The attention of the students is requested to the following rules of the Inns of Court:—"That not more than four terms, under any circumstances, be dispensed with in favour of students coming from India or the colonies with a view to return to residence there, and that it is not expedient to dispense with any terms for such students, except on the following conditions, viz.:—'1. That students from India do satisfactorily pass an examination in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Succession Act, and in such other Codes and Acts as may from time to time become law in British India; and, in addition to such examination, do pass such examinations and abide by all such rules and regulations as are now in force for students seeking a pass certificate by examination for call to the Bar. 2. That students from the colonies do pass such an examination as is required, and do abide by all such rules and regulations as are now in force, in order to obtain a certificate of honour. 3. Provided that each of the four Inns of Court be at liberty to dispense with the above conditions in such very special circumstances as they may think fit, and that such circumstances be stated in the certificate of call to the Bar given to every such student. The Benchers of each Inn, subject to the foregoing limitations, will be guided, in the dispensation of Terms, by the circumstances of each particular case." Rules for the Examination of the Candidates.—An examination will be held in next Michaelmas Term, to which a student of any of the Inns of Court will be admissible. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination will be required to enter his name in the treasurer's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Saturday, the 21st day of October next. The examination will commence on Friday, the 27th day of October next, and will be continued on the Saturday following. It will take place in the hall of Lincoln's-inn, and the doors will be closed ten minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the examination. The examination will be conducted in the following order:—Friday morning, the 27th of October, at 10, on Hindoo Law; in the afternoon, at 2, on Mahomedan Law. Saturday morning, the 28th of October, at 10, on the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; in the afternoon, at 2, on the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Successions Act. The oral examination on Hindoo Law will be conducted in the forenoon of Friday, the 27th of October, and the oral examination on Mahomedan Law in the afternoon of the same day. The oral examination on the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code will be conducted in the forenoon of Saturday, the 28th of October, and the oral examination on the Civil Procedure Code and Succession Act in the afternoon of the same day. The oral examination of each student will be conducted apart from the other students. The oral examination and printed questions will be founded on the following books:—I. Hindoo Law.—Treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance; Menu's *Institutes*. II. Mahomedan Law.—Treatises on Mahomedan Law. *Hedayah*. Title, "Sale." III. The Laws in force in British India.—*Intestacy and Testamentary Act; Civil Procedure Code; Penal Code; Code of Criminal Procedure;* Field's *Law of Evidence*, Act II. of 1855. Act XXV. of 1861, and Act XIV. of 1859. Field's *Indian Statute Book*. Title, "Introduction."

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Armstrong, J. S., to be a municipal comnr., and to be vice-chairman of the municipal comnrs. for the town of Arrah. June 16.

Bose, N. K., extra asst. comr., is trasfd. tempy. from Nimar to Harda, in the Hoshungabad dist. No. 286. June 29.

Bullock, F. D., asst. comnr., Multan, to offic. as dep. comnr., Mozuffergurh, v. Millar. No. 1,070, June 8.

Cowan, Dr. W., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Sagar dist. on June 10. No. 278.

Dennys, H. L., extra asst. comnr., reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties, at Sagar on the 3rd inst., before noon. No. 263.

Douglas, Capt. W., dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade, and is transfd. to British Burmah. The promotion will have effect from the date of his joining his appt. in that province. No. 37F.

Fensome, W., temp. overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Dehree div., is, with the sanction of the G.G. in Council, permanently app. to the P.W. dept. in that grade. No. 115, June 28.

Forester, J. D., assumed charge of the southern forest div. from Mr. F. C. Hicks, asst. conserv., on June 13. No. 279.

Fraser, Major H., dist. supt. of police, Nimar, made over charge of his duties to Mr. W. Munton, asst. dist. supt., on June 8. No. 281.

Hume, A. O., c.b., sec. to the Govt. of India in the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce, assumed charge of his office on forenoon of June 6. No. 7.

Lane, W. J., asst. revenue surveyor, is transf. from the 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from April 24.

Mackenzie, J., coll. of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a coll., under Act XII. of 1871, in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs, with effect from April 1 last. No. 898R.

Macmillan, A., asst. mag. of Futtehpore, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. No. 1,058A.

Maitland, Capt. W. G., to be an asst. inspr. of labourers, under section 78, Act II. (B.C.) of 1870, within the limits of the Sudder sub div. of Seebsaugor.

Manson, C. F., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Cuttack.

Palmer, C. P., is app. a forest ranger, 1st grade. June 29.

Pemberton, E. A., asst. comnr., officid. as dep. comnr. of Nagpur, from and after noon of the 8th to the 15th May.

Pemberton, Capt. E. A., asst. comr., Nagpur, transf. to Nimar, made over charge of his duties on June 12. No. 274.

Reid, Lieut. col. B. T., is app. supt. of Chamba. June 28.

Roberts, P. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Gunduck div., of which he assumed charge on May 16. No. 114.

Stewart, Major gen. D. M., c.b., Bengal S.C., is app. to offic. as supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from June 2, v. Col. H. Man, absent on furl. No. 2, June 23.

Stoney, R. V., c.e., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack. June 16.

Tawney, J. W., asst. comr., reported his return from med. leave to Europe, and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on June 12. No. 275.

Waddington—Ashburner—Bloomfield.—The following temp. proms. are made during the period Major F. A. Fenton offic. as comnr. of the Nagpur div.:—Lieut. col. H. F. Waddington, dep. comnr., 2nd class, to be offictg. dep. comnr., 1st class. Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, dep. comnr., 3rd class, to be offictg. dep. comnr., 2nd class. Capt. A. Bloomfield, dep. comnr., 4th class, to be offictg. dep. comnr., 3rd class.

Industrial Arts, Exhibitions, and Museums.

June 23.—*No.* 2.—Annual International Exhibition of Works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Inventions.

The following telegram from the Under-Secretary of State for India, having reference to the International Exhibition to be held at Kensington on May 1, 1872, is published for general information:—

London, May 23, 6.38 P.M.

"For next year's Exhibition: Cotton manufactures, jewellery, musical and acoustic instruments, paper, stationery, and printing, with machinery and new materials for the above."

With reference to the above telegram the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a central committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of Select Works of Fine and Industrial Arts, to be opened at Kensington on May 1, 1872:—

President.—The Hon. Sir R. Temple, c.s., k.c.s.i.

Members.—H.H. the Maharajah of Jeypore, g.c.s.i.; the Hon. B. H. Ellis, c.s.; Major gen. the Hon. H. W. Norman, c.b.; the Hon. J. B. Smith; the Maharajah of Vizianagram, k.c.s.i.; W. G. Romaine, Esq., c.b.; E. C. Bayley, Esq., c.s., c.s.i.; Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, c.b.; A. Hume, Esq., c.s., c.b.; H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., c.s.; Major O. T. Burne, private sec. to the Viceroy; the Hon. F. R. Cockerell, Esq., c.s.; Baron A. M. Dowleans; Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadoor; F. F. Wyman, Esq.; Baboo Ramaneth Tagore; Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.; Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor; A. Howell, Esq., c.s.; C. Stephenson, Esq., c.e. Hon. Sec.—Rivett-Carnac, Esq., c.s.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

June 23.—*No.* 22.—The following arrangements are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from April 1:—

Capt. J. Herschal, R.E., dep. superint. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. superint. of the 1st grade.

Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E., dep. superint. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. superint. of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. J. R. McCullagh, R.E., asst. superint. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as superint. of the 1st grade.

MILITARY.

Broome.—1st Punjab Inf.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 22, making the following temp. appt.:—Capt. A. P. Broome, 1st wing subalt. and offictg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer during the abs. of Capt. H. W. Pitcher, v.c., on general leave, or until further orders. No. 233.

Moir—Scott.—In consequence of the retirement from the service by the sale of his commission of Capt. S. W. Bent, the foll. promotions occur:—Lieut. J. G. Moir to be capt. 19th foot, by purch., v. Bent, who retires. Dated June 16. Ens. W. W. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Moir, prom. Dated June 16.

Underwood.—The offictg. app. of Capt. T. O. Underwood as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, gazetted in G.G.O. No. 365, dated April 20, will have effect from March 26, the date on which Capt. Underwood joined the appointment. No. 232.

MEDICAL.

Subordinate Medical Department.

The following postings are ordered:—The services of Asst. apothy. R. Hollingsworth are placed at the disposal of the director of public instruction for employ. in the medical college.

Asst. apothy. R. S. Dawson, from Hospital for Women and Children, Vepery, to Jail Ootacamund, v. Hollingsworth, at the public expense.

Asst. apothy. J. Norman, from General Hospital, Madras, to Hospital for Women and Children, Vepery.

Asst. apothy. G. A. Watts, from (now at Madras), to General Hospital, Madras; to join.

Peshawur.—Medical Appointments.

Consequent on the departure of Asst. surg. R. Power on leave, in anticipation of leave on m.c. being granted, Asst. surg. W. F. Murray, m.b., is app. to the med. charge of the civil station and dispensary. June 28.

Mr. R. Udny, asst. comnr., from the Bunnoo to the Kohat dist.

Mr. P. M. Butler, extra asst. comnr., from the Jhelum to the Peshawar district.

Mr. B. A. Fox, offictg. extra asst. comnr., from the Peshawur to the Jhelum dist.

Subordinate Medical Appointments.

The undermentioned candidates, admitted in the sub. med. dept. by G.O.C.C. of May 26 last, are directed to proc. to the stations indicated opposite to their names, and report themselves for duty to the adminis. med. officer, British forces, of the respective circles:—

T. Trayno, Meerut; W. H. Robinson, C. C. Rooney, W. G. Carleton, Lucknow; L. Naggs, R. Lewis, P. Prentie, Umballa; W. Feaver, Sealkote; E. R. Grant, Mecan Meer; J. B. Pierce, Peshawur; T. McCurley, F. Bradley, Allahabad; D. S. Rogers, Calcutta; W. Heathcock, Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Commissionership of Ajmere.

No. 1,004.—With reference to the notification in the legislative department, dated Simla, May 27, 1870, publishing, for general information, Act XXXIII. Victoria, chapter 3 (an Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto), H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the following copy of a resolution, passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, be published for general information:—

India Office, London, March 16, 1871.

Resolved that the proposal of the Govt. of India that the provisions of Act XXXIII. Victoria, chapter 3, be extended to the districts known as Ajmere and Mhairwarra, be approved.

No. 1,007.—Under the provisions of section 3 of Acts XVII. and XVIII. Victoria, chapter 77, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor gen. in Council is pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the Commissionership of Ajmere, comprising the Ajmere district, the Mhairwarra pergunnahs of Beawur, Jak, Shamghur, Bebar-Burkocha, Bhoelan, Todghur, Dewair Saroth, Chang, and Kot-Kurana; and to give the following orders respecting the administration thereof. The aforesaid district and pergunnahs are constituted into a chief commissionership, entitled the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere, under the general control of the Govt. of India in the foreign department, with effect from April 1, 1871.

The agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana shall be *ex-officio* chief commissioner. He will also exercise the powers of judicial commissioner and financial commissioner.

Lieutenant Colonels.

No. 476.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from a despatch dated April 20, 1871, received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

. . . . . .

3. "The correspondence has, however, drawn my attention to the disadvantage at which a lieutenant colonel of the infantry or cavalry is placed on promotion to the rank of major general, as compared with other unattached lieutenant colonels, by being deprived of his tentage allowance.

4. "Formerly the number of regimental lieutenant colonels being limited to the number of regiments, an officer of that rank, on becoming limited to the number of regiments, an officer of that rank, on becoming a major general, was removed from his regiment and placed on unemployed pay; and with the rare exception of an officer being deprived of his command for misconduct, these were the only regimental lieutenant colonels unemployed, and thus relieved from the necessity of maintaining camp equipage.

5. "At present, however, the system is different. Practically a large number of lieutenant colonels are unemployed, although they are available for general duty; and it is an anomaly that such officers should be placed in a better position than those who have attained the army rank of major general by rapid promotion for distinguished service.

6. "I have accordingly decided that for the future a regimental lieut. col. of cavalry or infantry, who is a general officer, shall be granted the same pay and allowances in India as he would receive if he had not attained that rank in the army, and at the same time held no appointment. On furlough he will be granted the half of his pay and allowances, with the exception of horse allowance; and, at the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to furlough, he will receive the unemployed furlough pay of a general officer."

In accordance with the foregoing, H.E. in Council notifies that, for the future, a regimental lieut. col. of cavalry or infantry, who is a general officer, shall be granted the same pay and allowances in India as he would receive if he had not attained that rank in the army, and at the same time held no appointment. On furlough he will be granted the half of his pay and allowances, with the exception of horse allowance; and, at the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to furlough, he will receive the unemployed furlough pay of a general officer.

Discipline.

Head Quarters Camp, April 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, received with military department docket, No. 404, of April 11, for the information and guidance of paymasters of British corps serving in India:—

Extract paras. 5 to 7, Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 55, dated Feb. 23, 1871.

"Para. 5. The Secretary of State for War has informed me that it has been brought to his notice that the paymaster of H.M.'s has been, under the orders of his commanding officer, appointed custodian of certain regimental funds, in contravention of para. 305,* page 76 of the Queen's regulations of Jan. 1, 1868.

"6. Inconvenience having been found to result from such a practice, Mr. Cardwell has suggested that the attention of officers commanding regiments serving in India should be directed to the para. of the regulations quoted, with a view to a discontinuance of the practice.

"7. I request you will give such instructions as may be necessary on this subject."

Pay.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 5.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct the republication of G.O. Queen's Troops, Simla, May 6, 1862, for information and guidance:—

"The C. in C. regrets to find that notwithstanding the prohibition contained in G.O. H.M.'s Forces in India, dated Oct. 21, 1848, and the distinct instructions in H.M.'s Regulations for the Army, officers commanding troops and companies have, in many instances, neglected these orders, and have entrusted to their pay sergeants sums of money greatly in access of the requirements of the service, and what is sanctioned by regulations, thus imposing on the sergeant duties and responsibilities belonging to the officer, and for which the officer receives a pecuniary allowance.

"The C. in C. cannot too strongly condemn this practice, and the strict attention of all officers is called to the standing orders of the service, a disobedience of which H.E. will not allow to be committed with impunity.

"Instances have also occurred of misappropriation of money entrusted by soldiers to non-commissioned officers for deposit in the Savings' Bank."

Loan of Public Works Officers to Native States.

May 19.—*No.* 201.—The following resolution in the Public Works Department is published for general information:—

Principles to be observed in lending the services of Public Works officers to Native States.

Resolution.—The Governor-general in Council having considered the resolution above referred to in relation to the particular case of Lieutenant ———, and the general questions raised as to the position of Public Works officers employed in Native States, has come to the following conclusions:—

2. As a general practice, the Native State to whom an officer is lent should pay the whole allowances of such officer. But cases in which it may seem desirable that a portion of the salary should be paid by the British Government, might be referred to the Government of India for consideration in the Public Works Department in communication with the Foreign Department. If it is decided that the British Government shall pay any part of the salary, such payment should probably be a charge against the Political Department, his employment being rather based on political grounds than on any advantage which might properly be charged to the Public Works Grant.

3. An officer of the Public Works Department made over for employment under a native State would not be subject to the usual departmental control of superintending or chief engineers, or to the precise rules and regulations of the Public Works Code. His proceedings should be regulated, and the works on which he is employed should be undertaken in communication with the local political officers, under any general or special rules that may be thought suitable either by the superior political officer or the Foreign Department of the Government of India. He should not be required to submit his plans and estimates to any superior officer in the department before commencing work, but a chief or superintending engineer, or other senior officer of the Public Works Department, may usefully, under the directions of the head of the local Government or Administration, make periodical visits of inspection to his works and office, to report upon the qualifications of the officer, and the manner in which he discharges his duties. On these occasions the officer would lay before the inspecting officer his plans, estimates, and accounts, and would, if required, accompany him to the works, and afford all the information he may be called upon to give.

4. The officer employed by the native State would, on his part, submit a full annual report to the head of the local Government or Administration, or chief political officer who controls the political relations of the native State, through the local political officer, of the work executed by him, the rates at which it has been done, and all important particulars connected therewith.

5. While an officer is so employed by a native State he would be borne on the Imperial lists as a supernumerary. His claims to promotion would be determined from time to time on a consideration of the reports of the inspecting officer, and those submitted by the officer himself; and when he is considered by the chief authority under whose control he is placed deserving of promotion, a recommendation should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with a distinct statement of the willingness, or otherwise, of the Durbar to incur any increased charge involved by such promotion. The case would then be decided on, with general reference to the rate of promotion in the Public Works Department, and in communication with the Foreign Department. Any exceptional rate of remuneration given by the Durbar could not in any way be taken into consideration as influencing the officer's promotion or his grade when he reverts to the Public Works Department.

6. No officer will be lent to a native State unless he has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the departmental standard. (Public Works Code II., iv., 22.) The remuneration for passing in the languages should be borne by the Imperial Public Works Department.

7. An officer lent to a native State, on reverting to the Public Works Department, will re-enter in the grade to which he may have attained, and will fill a vacancy, if any exist, or, if not, will continue to be borne as a supernumerary until a vacancy occurs, when he will be absorbed.

Commission on the Lawrence Asylums.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a Commission to take into consideration certain points connected with the present state and constitution of the several Lawrence Asylums in India:—

President.—Major gen. A. Huyshe, R.A., insp. gen. of arty. for India.

Members.—Dr. W. M. Muir, C.B., insp. gen. of hospitals, British Medical Service; Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, adjt. gen.; Col. R. Hume, C.B., H.M.'s 55th regt.; Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, asst. sec., military dept.; A. J. Lawrence, Esq., C.S.

Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, M.D., sanitary comr.

The Commission will assemble at Simla, and will conduct its proceedings under instructions which will be communicated to the President by the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the military department.

As Rule No. 73 of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, under which full subscription is paid by subscribers proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs with or without pay, does not meet the case of officers on duty in Europe with their regiments, the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India in Council has sanctioned the following modification of it, which will have retrospective effect from Jan. 1 last:—

Rule 73.—Subscribers proceeding on furlough with or without pay are bound to continue their subscriptions and contributions in the full proportion of their respective ranks so long as they remain on the effective strength of the army or invalid establishment. But the privilege allowed by the rules to subscribers on furlough on sick leave only of paying the half subscription is extended to all officers below the rank of colonel doing duty out of India in receipt of English pay.

Civil Service Examination—Native Competition.

Simla, June 16.—*No.* 2,956.—The following despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published:—

Dated March 8, 1871.

From T. Walrond, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ult., relative to the certificate of age required to be produced by native candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commissioners think it very desirable that one set of rules and form of certificate of age applicable to all parts of India should be published by the Government of India, as proposed in the last paragraph of your letter, and that the rules pub-

* "Paymasters are not to preside over Committees for the management of mess, band, or other regimental funds, nor should the moneys of such funds be placed in the custody of the Paymasters, as the duties of their office are sufficient to occupy their undivided attention. This does not apply to canteen funds referred to in para. 1,029."

lished by the Bombay Government appear to the Commissioners to offer a model which might with advantage be adopted in the other Presidencies.

Rules published by the Government of Bombay in the General Department, under date Dec. 22, 1870.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules under which certificates of age will be issued to candidates for the Indian Civil Service from the Bombay Presidency :—

I.—Candidates for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service are required, before leaving India, to obtain a certificate of age signed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

II.—In order to obtain a certificate, candidates are required to prove the date of their birth before the magistrate of the district in which the candidate's family resides ; or, if the family residence is in Bombay, before the senior magistrate.

III.—Candidates will signify their desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which they propose to go to England, to the Chief Secretary to Government, who will then forward each application for the purpose of inquiry to the magistrate to whose district it belongs.

IV. The magistrate will call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date of his birth within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and with his comments and opinion, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

V. The documentary evidence which the candidates may be expected to produce comprises—

(*a.*)—The horoscope.
(*b.*)—Family books.
(*c.*)—Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.
(*d.*)—The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.
(*e.*)—If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the registrar in Form A.
(*f.*)—Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family and others will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the magistrate may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proofs.

VI. If the Chief Secretary shall be satisfied by the papers submitted by the magistrate that the candidate has stated the date of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the magistrate of the district, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18 .

VII. If the Chief Secretary finds reason to doubt that the candidate was born on the day asserted by him, the certificate will be refused, and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

VIII. Where the date of a birth has been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer, an extract from the register duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date of the birth.

IX. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on occasion of seeking admission to any university examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal or deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of a different age to that so declared or recorded.

Duty.—Artillery.—Subaltern officers of royal artillery, who have the local rank of captain, are not to be brought on the roster for station and garrison duties, except when other subalterns of royal artillery are detailed under G.O. 240 of 1867. (Bombay G.O.C. 819 of 1867, Clause II.)

Leave Allowances.—The Governor-general in Council directs that the words "privilege or examination leave" be substituted for the words "leave other than furlough or special leave" in Rule 3 of Chapter XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and that the following rule be added to the rules under Section XI. :—"If the appointment of an officer is changed during the furlough, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the period of subsidiary leave allowed by this section. Nothing in excess of the allowances, admissible under this *section*, can be passed to him until he joins his new office."

Staff.—Pay and Allowances.—The following letter from the officiating secretary to the Govt. of India in the military department to the secretary to the Govt., Fort St. George, No. 268, dated June 9, is published for information :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 817, dated March 7, inquiring what practice obtains in the Bengal presidency as regards the grant of horse allowance to an officer of cavalry when appointed a station staff officer. 2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Madras Government, that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has decided that a cavalry officer holding such an appointment need not forfeit his regimental horse allowance while so employed."

Medical Officers' Pay.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that a medical officer transferred from one regiment to another on public grounds, but not otherwise, is entitled, while in transit, if he joins without delay, to a continuance of his consolidated charge pay, which will be passed to him on a certificate that the transfer was made solely in the interests of the public service. 2. When a medical officer is so transferred on public grounds, the officer who succeeds him will be allowed the consolidated charge pay, or the additional charge allowance, as the case may be ; and the medical officer of the regiment to which the transferred officer is proceeding, will continue to draw the same allowance he was in receipt of at the date of the transfer until he is relieved.

Inspections.—British Regiments.—In continuation of G.O., No. 356 of 1870, H.E. the C. in C. directs that a report be made on Sept. 1 in each year, on all regiments and detachments of British cavalry and infantry, by the officer commanding the station in which they are quartered. This report will enter chiefly into the interior economy and state of discipline of each corps and detachment, and in it will be brought forward any points connected therewith, which may appear to require the notice of higher authority. When the officer commanding the regiment or detachment is also in command of the station, the general officer commanding the division or district will forward to head quarters the name of an officer whom he would recommend to make the inspection, or will make it himself. The reports from the different stations, which will be in the form of a letter, and in duplicate, will be sent to the officer commanding the division or district, who will transmit them with his own remarks to the adjutant general.

Allowances of Staff Officers.—Doubts having arisen on the point, it is notified, for general information, that the rule which regulates the allowances to be drawn by a staff officer ordered on any separate duty, whilst proceeding to and returning from such duty, as laid down in Articles 4 and 5, Section XXXII., of the Pay and Audit Regulations of the Bengal Presidency, is applicable to the case of an officer on staff employ who may be temporarily withdrawn from his appointment on field service—viz., that if the amount of staff salary which the officer will draw in virtue of the temporary appointment is not greater than the staff salary of his substantive appointment, he will be allowed, whilst proceeding to and returning from the temporary appointment, a moiety of his own staff salary with the pay of his rank, or pay and allowances, as the case may be ; but if the staff salary which he draws in the temporary appointment be greater than that of his substantive appointment, he will be restricted to the pay of his rank (or pay and allowances, as the case may be) whilst going and returning. The above ruling does not affect the provisions of G.G.O. No. 494 of 1863 in respect to the allowances to be drawn by the officer who may be appointed to act for one so detached. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—J. B. Challon, supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Poonee division, availed himself of the leave granted to him on May 15. Mr. M. Low, commissioner Narbada division, reported his departure from Bombay on the 7th inst., per steamer *Behar*, on the two years' furlough to Europe, granted to him in Notification No. 111, dated March 14. Mr. G. Wiggins, inspector of schools, Northern Circle, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him March 29, on June 1, making over charge of his office to Mr. Krishna Rao, head clerk and curator. Mr. G. Wiggins inspector of schools, Northern Circle, reported his departure from Bombay to Europe on six months' private affairs leave on June 6. Col. J. B. Dennys, deputy commissioner, Hoshungabad, privilege for one month, from June 20, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Jacob, deputy conservator of forests, Northern Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on June 9, on June 12, making over charge of his duties to Mr. R. B. Morrow, assistant conservator. Mr. A. Robertson, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 1

Annuities to Non-Commissioned Officers.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor general in Council is pleased to fix the following sums to be disbursed annually in the three Presidencies on account of annuities and gratuities to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, both of the late local service and of the British army on the unattached list, and who are performing duties equivalent to regimental duties, viz. :—Annuities : Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, £40 per 100 sergeants eligible in each Presidency. Gratuities : Bengal, £45 ; Madras, £50 ; Bombay, £12. These awards are to be distributed according to the existing good conduct regulations. The class of soldiers who will be eligible to share in them will include European non-commissioned officers of native regiments ; of garrisons and depots, and of the Viceroy's band ; provost-sergeants, Royal Engineer and other European non-commissioned officers serving with the sappers and miners ; non-commissioned officers and men of the European invalid battalion present with their corps, and drummers, fifers, and buglers of European parentage serving with native regiments ; but barrack sergeants, conservancy sergeants, embarkation or transport sergeants, library sergeants, and road sergeants, attached to garrisons and depots, will have no claim to such awards. If at any time the sums above fixed should prove inadequate to actual requirements it will be open to H.E. the C. in C. in India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively to submit an application on well-ascertained data for an additional grant.

Administrator-General's Office.—List of estates which have come under charge of the Administrator-General during the months of March and April, 1871 : —Mrs. A. Armstrong, late of the town of Calcutta, widow ; G. L. Barbaro, late commander of the light vessel *Hope* ; Mrs. C. Bason, late of Calcutta, widow of Thomas Bason ; A. R. Bell, late of the Bengal civil service ; T. C. Burgess, late telegraph master at Jeypore, Rajpootana ; G. Buxton, late a driver in the East Indian Railway ; C. F. F. Chamberlain, C.B., late a lieut.-colonel in the Bombay staff corps ; J. Clayton, late of Hartshead-Cum-Clifton, in the county of York, in England ; J. P. Comyn, late a captain in the invalid establishment ; C. J. Crane, late of No. 1, Bath-place, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, a major in H.M.'s Indian service ; Cawder Ghoolam, late a Mahomedan inhabitant of Madras ; E. Gordon, late a tea planter in the district of Cachar ; E. J. Hanywood, late a colonel in the retired list of H.M.'s Indian army ; J. V. Johnstone, late a clerk in the commissioner's

office, Assam; J. Knox, late an assistant surgeon in the Bengal medical establishment; C. Ledger, late an inspector in the traffic department, East Indian Railway; Mrs. S. D. S. Levi, late a Jewish inhabitant of Canning-street, in the town of Calcutta; P. Martin, late a guard in the East Indian Railway; E. P. Moore, late editor of the newspaper called the *Argus*; H. Moreau, late a mariner; D. Munro, late a quartermaster in H.M.'s 58th regiment; O. H. Mutt, late an assistant of Messrs. James Anderson and Co., of Calcutta; P. O'Grady, late an assistant of Messrs. S. Smith and Co., tailors, Calcutta; A. N. Pogose, late of Dacca, zemindar; G. M. Roche, late a sergeant and road overseer in the public works department of the North-West Provinces; G. J. Rogers, late a conductor in the army commissariat department; J. D. Sandys, late (an ensign) a bachelor residing at 25a, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, Middlesex, in England; Mrs. C. E. Short, late of Ootacamund, Madras, widow of the late Lieut.-col. W. D. Short (this estate came into the office in July, 1870); J. R. Thomson, late a major in H.M.'s military service; D. Thomas, late a sub-engineer, Cosya division, in the service of Government; Mrs. E. Turner, *alias* Miss J. M. George, late of the town of Calcutta; R. Verboon, late of the town of Calcutta; H. Weldon, late a platelayer in the East Indian Railway (this estate came into the office in December, 1870); H. S. Williamson, late a lieutenant in the Bengal staff corps. N.B. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovementioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator-General, No. 4, Strand, Calcutta, May 16.

Court-Martial.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Hazareebaugh on May 15, Second Class Assistant Apothecary James Lovell, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 63rd regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on April 6, been drunk, when on duty, for the week. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The sentence has been confirmed.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on Friday, March 31, Apothecary E. Pearsall, subordinate medical department, attached to the Royal Artillery, Meean Meer, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Meean Meer, on March 13, been drunk. Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence—To be reduced to the bottom in the list of apothecaries of the 1st class.—(Signed) H. R. Courtenay, Colonel R.A., president.—Meean Meer, March 31.—Disapproved, the sentence being inadequate to the offence. The prisoner was convicted in October last of being drunk on duty, and was warned that, for a repetition of his offence of drunkenness, he would be recommended for dismissal from the service. His dismissal has accordingly been recommended. (Signed) Napier of Magdala, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Headquarters, Simla, May 11. Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief:—The numerous cases of drunkenness in the Subordinate Medical Department have attracted the Commander-in-Chief's attention. During the past year there have been twenty-three trials by Court-martial for drunkenness in this department, of which twenty-one resulted in convictions. Considering the very serious consequences which might arise from medicines being compounded or administered by a medical subordinate in a state of intoxication, the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government, warns the medical subordinates that any medical subordinate convicted by a Court-martial of being drunk will be dismissed from the service. The Inspector-general of Hospitals, her Majesty's British Troops, is requested to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure a better supervision and control of the junior medical subordinates than would appear to be now exercised. (Signed) Napier of Magdala, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Headquarters, Simla, June 19, 1871.—At a general court martial, assembled at Roorkee, on Wednesday, May 10, No. 1,492, Private and lance corporal G. Barnard, 109th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having, at Roorkee, April 7, been drunk. 2nd. Insubordination, in having, at Roorkee, on April 7, on being ordered by Ens. T. R. M. Macpherson, of the 109th foot, to take a drunken soldier to the guard, and to go into arrest himself, used insubordinate language towards him, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "No, I won't; I know who you are, you are an ensign in the 109th regiment, and I'm damned if I will." 3rd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Roorkee, on April 7, used violence against Ens. T. R. M. Macpherson, of the 109th foot, by striking him across the face with a stick, the said Ens. Macpherson being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner is of the 1st charge—guilty; of the 2nd charge—guilty; Of the third charge guilty. Sentence—To suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen (15) years.—(Signed) H. Francis, Lieut. col. R.A., and colonel, president. Roorkee, May 10. Approved and confirmed. The Court have performed their duty properly in awarding to Lance Corporal George Barnard a sentence of penal servitude suitable to the very heinous offence of which he was guilty. In consideration of the circumstance under which the crime was committed, the prisoner's previous good character and the contrition he has expressed, I commute the sentence to five years' penal servitude in India. The conduct of Ensign Macpherson was characterised by a want of judgment and an ignorance or disregard of the Queen's Regulations, which are inexcusable even in an officer of only two years' service, and deserve the severest animadversion. After the prisoner's first answer, Ensign Macpherson should have sent for an escort to take him into custody, instead of entering into an altercation with a drunken man, which led to a most serious military crime.—(Signed) Napier of Magdala, General, Commander-in-Chief in India, headquarters, Simla, June 3.

Madras.

MILITARY.

Commissariat.

Madras, June 22.—The following proms. are made in the commissariat dept.:—

Major B. F. Heysham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as depy. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. J. P. Watts.

Major G. R. F. Bardin, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act in the 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. C. Macdonald, offictg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major B. F. Heysham, offictg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act in the 1st class.

Capt. H. T. O'Reilly, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. W. Rowlandson, offictg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act in the 1st class, during the abs. on furl. of Major G. A. Walker.

MEDICAL.

Robertson.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Nagpore force, directing Surg. C. Robertson, 1st regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the right wing 32nd regt. N.I., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Hastings, M.D., relieved. June 2.

Smith, Asst. surg. J., to offic. as supt., lunatic asylum, Madras, during the absence of Murray, M.D.

Trimnell.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Saugor dist., directing Surg. major G. F. Trimnell, 40th regt. N.I., to take over med. charge of the 3rd Madras L.C., in addition to his other duties, pending further orders, v. Williams, 3rd Madras L.C., proceeded to join on appt. at Kamptee.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Bell, H. W. B., R.E., received charge of the office of the suptg. engr., central div., from Col. J. Jones, R.E., on June 14.

Spry, A. H., acted as jun. col. and mag. of Ahmednuggur from April 1 to June 4.

Wright, H. L., acted as dep. comnr. of customs, northern div., from May 5 to May 16. June 24.

MILITARY.

Ducat, Capt. W. M., R.E., having returned to duty on April 27 last, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to that officer by G.O. No. 280, dated April 8, 1869, is canc. No. 450.

Grant.—The services of Capt. C. Grant are replaced at the disposal of Govt., for employment under the political dept. June 28.

Lynch.—Indore station order confd., dated June 1, apptg. Lieut. Lynch, 14th N.I., station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Strong.

Malcolmson, Major J. H. P., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 1st regt. L.C. June 28.

Mallaby, Major R., staff corps, has qualified for employ. in the Judge Advocate Genl.'s dept. June 28.

Miller.—The services of Serg. W. H. Miller, 96 foot, unattached list, are placed at the disposal of the comy. gen. for employ. in the commissariat dept. June 28.

Muter, Lieut. col., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. to gen. duty, Sattara. June 28.

Sawyer, Lieut. G. W., 8th foot, is attached to commissariat dept. as a prob. sub asst. comy. gen., for duty. No. 458, June 28.

Shekleton, Col. J., R.H.A., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., R.A., during the abs. of Col. Anderson on m.c. No. 455.

Sibthorpe, Major L. H., staff corps, qualified at Hythe as 1st class instructor of musketry. June 28.

Ordnance Department.

No. 453.—The following promotions in the ordnance department are made:—

Sub conductor and acting conductor M. Haughey to be conductor, and Magazine serg. and acting sub conductor A. Harman (since deceased) to be sub conductor, from Jan. 24, v. McMorrow, retired.

Magazine serg. and acting sub conductor J. E. Humphrys to be sub conductor from June 7, v. Harman, deceased.

Magazine serg. E. Lawrence to be acting sub conductor from June 7, v. Humphrys, promoted.

MEDICAL.

Carswell, Asst. surg. M. B., Indian med. dept., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Sind district, and will travel by sea.

Cates, Surg. W. E., assu. charge of the civil med. duties at Dharwar on June 12, before office hours, from Asst. surg. R. H. Batty. June 19.

Collum, Surg. major W., assay master, acted as master of H.M.'s mint, Bombay (in addition to his own duties), from March 16 to June 15.

Gray, Asst. surg. W., M.B., to act as professor of botany in the Grant Medical College, v. Dr. Young, on leave. June 28.

Musketry.—Figure of Merit.—The following return is published, showing the best shots obtained up to April, 1871, by soldiers and officers of regiments practising in the annual course of musketry for 1870 and 1871:—1st Period, 150 to 300 yards, Colour Sergt. C. Smith, 66th foot,

69 points. 2nd Period, 400 to 600 yards, Private T. Mulrine, 83rd foot, 61 points. 3rd Period, 650 to 800 yards, Private B. McArdle, 1st batt. 8th foot, 50 points. Presidency, 400 to 800 yards, Private B. McArdle, 1st batt. 8th foot, 104 points. Officers, 400 to 800 yards, Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot, 96 points.

Wills of Officers and Soldiers.—The attention of officers commanding British regiments and brigades and batteries of the royal artillery serving in the Bombay Presidency is invited to para. 24 of the Royal Warrant and regulations under the Regimental Debt Act, 1863; and they are reminded that when an officer or soldier dies, leaving a will, if the balance due to the deceased be paid under such will by the committee of officers who make up his accounts, or by the paymaster, then a complete and authenticated copy of the will is to be transmitted with the casualty return and accounts to the Secretary of State for War, but if the balance aforesaid is to be paid under the directions of the Secretary of State for War, then the original will is to be so transmitted, and a copy to be kept with the regiment.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 1.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. J. D. Bird to be capt., v. H. W. Studdy, who retires; Cornet W. C. Lloyd to be lieut., v. Bird; Aug. 2.

Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieuts., viz.:—J. A. S. Freeland, v. H. W. Burnett, dec.; J. Hotham, v. G. Plunkett, resigned; H. C. M. Woods, v. P. D. Barclay, resigned; R. P. Maitland, v. G. J. Gillies, prom.; G. P. Owen, v. W. B. Cooke, seconded; F. T. M. Beaver, v. T. Le Marchant, prom.; E. D. Kelly, v. N. S. Perceval, resigned; E. F. Dawson, v. W. B. Adams, placed on tempy. h.p.; H. S. Dalbaic, v. C. A. Cresswell, transf. to Madras staff corps; C. L. Casey, v. W. C. Black, transf. to Bombay staff corps; D. C. Dean-Pitt, v. J. Loch, placed on tempy. h.p.; S. Watson, v. H. F. Phillpotts, prom.; H. B. Phipps, v. W. H. Kempster, resigned; P. C. E. Newbigging, v. W. Cotton, placed on tempy. h.p.; J. S. Frith, v. H. St. J. C. Bowen, placed on tempy. h.p.; F. B. Dalrymple, v. F. Beresford, resigned; A. L. Lane, v. H. L. Nicholas, prom.; C. M. Layton, v. J. R. Wilmer, transf. to Bengal staff corps; H. H. Pengree, v. C. W. H. Sealy, transf. to Bombay staff corps; Aug. 2.

To be Veterinary Surgeons.—Acting Vet. surg. C. J. Grey; Aug. 27, 1870. Acting Vet. surg. J. A. Woods; Sept. 24, 1870. Acting Vet. surg. R. F. Frost, Acting Vet. surg. W. Pallin; Jan. 14. Acting Vet. surg. J. W. Evans; Feb. 15.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts., with tempy. rank:—H. G. Kunhardt, A. W. Cockburn, N. M. Lake, H. L. Wills, E. Raban, B. Scott, G. F. Wilson, S. Grant, R. M. Ruck, S. H. Exham, E. Glennie, H. H. Muirhead, H. P. Leach, A. G. Goodwyn, W. H. Chippindall, A. C. Bruce, E. W. Cotter, F. H. MacDowel, C. Nugent, E. J. Bor; Aug. 2.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Reeves to be capt., by purch., v. R. B. Morony, who retires; Ensign E. W. Howey to be lieut., by purch., v. Reeves; Aug. 2.

17th Foot.—Ensign F. G. Lacon to be lieut., by purch., v. A. Strother, who retires; Ensign J. W. E. Angelo, from 24th foot, to be ensign, v. Lacon; Aug. 2.

25th Foot.—Lieut. G. M. Shirley to be capt., by purch., v. G. Kirwan, who retires; Lieut. H. G. Collis to be capt., by purch., v. H. G. Ramadge, who retires; Ensign H. G. Dixon to be lieut., by purch., v. Shirley; Ensign T. Barns to be lieut., by purch., v. Collis; Lieut. G. O. Stoney to be adj., v. Lieut. Collis, prom.; Aug. 2.

39th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. S. Irving, from 18th foot, to be lieut., v. E. Tufnell, who exchanges; Aug. 2.

49th Foot.—Ensign W. J. Jackson, from 35th foot, to be ensign, v. C. E. Yate, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign H. E. Haldane, from 19th foot, to be ensign, v. Woodward, prom.; Aug. 2.

55th Foot.—Lieut. S. Cargill to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. E. Lee, who has resigned that appointment; May 23.

63rd Foot.—Ensign G. L. Garstin, from 33rd foot, to be ensign, v. Palmer, prom.; Aug. 2.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, from h.p., late 55th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. A. B. Hankey, who retires on h.p.; Aug. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Asst. surg. J. B. Baker to be staff surg., v. A. F. Bradshaw, placed on the supernum. list, while serving on the staff of the C. in C. in India; Staff Asst. surg. W. A. Duke, from h.p., to be staff asst. surg., v. J. B. Baker, prom.; Aug. 2.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. A. E. Clarke, R.A., to be vet. surg., 1st class, v. Mayer, retired on h.p.; Vet. surg. T. J. Lang, R.A., to be vet. surg., 1st class, v. Collins, prom.; Vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant, R.A., to be vet. surg., 1st class, v. Gudgin, prom.; Vet. surg. W. B. Walters, R.A., to be vet. surg., 1st class; W. F. Blanshard, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Grey, prom.; A. Johnston, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Woods, prom.; G. D. Whitfield, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Frost, prom.; C. Clayton, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Pallin, prom.; Aug. 2.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. T. Rattray, C.B.I., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. H. Champion, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. G. U. Price, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. W. R. Elliott, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. R. Benson, Madras staff corps; Dec. 10, 1870.

Lieut. col. R. M. Johnstone, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. J. M. Cripps, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Bristow, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. P. Sandwith, Bombay staff corps; Dec. 11, 1870.

Lieut. col. C. A. Moyle, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. E. Thompson, Bombay staff corps; Dec. 22, 1870.

Lieut. col. B. P. Lloyd, Bengal staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. B. Dennys, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. C. D. Grant, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. J. R. Pughe, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. G. G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 3.

Lieut. col. J. C. Hood, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 29.

Lieut. col. J. J. Jenkins, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. F. Mardall, Madras staff corps; Feb. 8.

Lieut. col. G. Baldock, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. O. J. McL. Farrington, Bengal staff corps; Feb. 15.

Lieut. col. H. E. Jacob, Bombay staff corps; Feb. 25.

Lieut. col. C. W. Walker, Bombay staff corps; March 10.

Lieut. col. W. L. Cahusac, Bombay staff corps; March 31.

Lieut. col. C. C. Drury, Bengal staff corps; April 14.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows, viz.:—

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. H. Acton, Madras staff corps; Aug. 2.

To be Major.—Capt. W. M. Wright, Madras inf.; Aug. 2.

To be Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals.—Surg. major F. J. Mouat, Bengal estab.; Aug. 2.

INDIA-OFFICE, July 31.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the staff corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 38th regt.; Feb. 7, 1866.

Lieut. H. V. Hunt, 104th regt.; March 2, 1869.

Lieut. M. Armstrong, 20th hussars; May 30, 1868.

Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, 28th regt.; June 27, 1868.

Ensign R. J. Morgan, 12th regt.; Ensign C. A. Mercer, 19th regt.; Jan. 18, 1870.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut. C. H. Sheppard, Madras inf.; March 16, 1864.

Official Papers.

THE TEA-PLANTERS' MEMORIAL.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to R. B. Davidson, Esq., Cachar, dated Simla, May 30, 1871.

Sir,—In reply to the memorial of the tea-planters and the European residents of Cachar and Sylhet, forwarded with your letter of April 25, I am directed to forward for your information and that of the gentlemen whom you represent, a copy of Letter No. 429r, dated March 1, 1871, addressed to the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association of British India.

2. That letter contains a full exposition of the views and policy which, after mature consideration, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council has deemed it right to adopt in respect to the defence and protection of those districts.

3. H.E. in Council confidently hopes that the means which have already been taken, and the measures about to be adopted, will have the effect of creating in the frontier districts of Sylhet and Cachar an amount of security which has never yet existed, and will remove the apprehensions which have naturally been excited by the recent unhappy occurrences.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. U. Aitchison,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

The following, recorded by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is published for general information:—

I quite agree in the opinions which I find at the commencement of a previous correspondence that it is not desirable to pay young uncovenanted officers £250 or £300 per annum for learning their duty by vivisection, and that it is an extraordinary anomaly that, while covenanted servants have passed many examinations before entering the service, uncovenanted servants should enter without any examination at all. As things stand in this country, I do not desire a competitive or comparative system, but I do desire to establish a positive system of examinations.

I would have it that any person who can give satisfactory proof of character, respectability, and general moral and physical fitness, should be admitted to examination; that passing examination should give no claim to appointment; but that no person should be appointed to a subordinate executive appointment who has not passed, except servants of Government who have proved their capacity by long service in other appointments. As respects these last also, some examinations on the special subjects required for their new duties would be necessary.

I should like to secure—1st. A good general education. 2nd. In the case of natives, a certain knowledge of English. 3rd. In the case of Europeans, a certain knowledge of the vernacular. 4th. A knowledge of the most important criminal and revenue laws. 5th. Some knowledge of surveying, and the simplest elements of engineering.

As regards natives, for the first and second qualifications the university entrance examination might be accepted as a minimum. That would probably not be too much to ask of the Behar candidates. Any higher degrees would be considered as *pro tanto* in their favour, especially qualifications in civil engineering. The latter would of course render unnecessary all further examination to test the fifth qualification.

All native candidates should be required to show that they can read and write in the vernacular with such facility as to make them good mohurrirs.

In the case of European candidates, we should test by examination that they possess a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. They should be able to write well, quickly, and correctly from dictation, to compose a report, and to do all ordinary arithmetic correctly and quickly. This last should be particularly tested. They should be able to speak and understand the vernacular language, and to read it in print and translate it. Their knowledge of it should be sufficient to enable them to do business easily immediately on appointment.

As regards language, a candidate might choose either Bengalee or Hindoostanee; but if he passed in the latter he would not be eligible for appointment in a Bengal district, and would therefore, of course, have less chance of obtaining an appointment.

The examination in criminal and revenue law would be confined to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and a few selected laws.

I attach much importance to a certain knowledge of surveying and to the elements of engineering knowledge, both as useful for many things, and as showing that we want more than mere office men.

On the whole subject, however, I may say that my inclination is against appointing young men to high offices in the first instance, and I would much prefer that we should make certain inferior clerkships and similar offices open to all who have passed the university entrance examination, and then encourage them to pass in the criminal codes and surveying. Those who have done well and passed in these branches might well look for promotion.

As the system of limited competition once tried has been for some time in abeyance, and the present proposal is in some respects different from previous plans, it will be necessary to draw out new examination rules. A small committee will be appointed to settle the details on the principles here laid down. Meantime this note may be published as an intimation to all candidates that they need not hope for appointments till they are prepared to comply with conditions of the character here stated, and to submit themselves to examination under rules which will shortly be promulgated.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

June 23.—Under Section 5, Regulation III. of 1822, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, with the approval of the Government of India, is pleased, as a temporary measure, to authorise the several members of the Board of Revenue to exercise generally, throughout the territories subject to their control, all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively in respect of the departments detailed below:—

Mr. V. H. Schalch, senior member, will exercise the aforesaid powers in the department of land revenue, including the various departments connected with the same, that is to say, the revenue survey; the regulation and mutation of proprietory rights; the partition of estates; the sale or lease of waste lands; the acquisition of land for public purposes; the management of wards and attached estates, and the collection of cesses imposed on the land, or on the landholders, for any special purpose.

Mr. A. Money, junior member, will exercise the aforesaid powers in the departments of excise, assessed taxes, salt, opium, customs, stamps and stationery, tolls and canals, and all other taxes, tolls, and cesses.

With reference to the latter part of Clause 1, Section 5, of the above mentioned regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor, under the sanction of the Government of India, also specially authorises the several members of the Board to reverse or alter, when necessary, the decisions or orders of the officers subordinate to them in the departments made over to each respectively, so far as respects all executive matters; but not in respect to any proper judicial proceeding in which an appeal as of right lies to the Board of Revenue under the law, independent of the authority of the Executive Government. In such cases, as at present, the concurrence of the other member will be for the present required.

This order, investing the several members of the board with the powers above described, is not absolutely to deprive the other member of the power which he now possesses; and either member may exercise his ordinary powers in the departments specially allotted to the other member in case of emergency, such as absence of the member entrusted with the department, or the like, but each member will be solely responsible for the conduct of his departments, and the other member will only act at his request and as matter of mutual convenience. The Lieut.-Governor has no doubt that each member will give the other member the benefit of his advice when desired.

Of the two secretaries to the board, one will be assigned to each member, and will remain secretary in the departments transferred to such member, without reference to his position as senior or junior secretary.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, has just been issued, and furnishes the following information relating to these undertakings during the past year:—

The extent of railway communication now open in India is 5,051 miles, of which 557 miles were completed last year, and 211 since the beginning of the present year. The three presidency towns and the capitals of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab are now united, and the system of trunk lines laid out by Lord Dalhousie may be regarded as completed. This has been effected at a cost of about £70,000,000, and profits at the rate of about 3½ per cent. upon this sum were earned last year. A further sum of about £18,000,000 has been expended upon the other lines open for traffic, and upon those which are in progress, making a total outlay of £88,000,000 upon railways up to the 31st March last.

Materials to the value of more than £28,000,000 have been sent out from this country for the railways since their commencement; and 263,499 tons, purchased for £1,611,512, were despatched last year. There are now nine companies, representing 51,887 shareholders, 5,367 boud or debenture holders, and 1,392 holders of debenture stock. Of this number 51,519 are Europeans, and 368 natives of India.

It has not been a good year for traffic. The gross receipts were about £6,214,000, of which £1,924,000 was obtained from passengers, and £4,150,000 from the conveyance of goods, &c. The expenses amounted to about £3,368,000, leaving a net revenue of £2,846,000, showing an excess of £340,000 over last year; but the mileage open and the capital expenditure have increased in a greater ratio.

The amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest last year was £4,212,577. The net receipts fall short of this, leaving a sum of about £1,366,000 to be borne by the revenues of the country. During the first half of the year the East Indian Railway Company earned surplus profits, and divided with the Government a sum of £130,094. 13s. 3d. therefrom.

While (Mr. Danvers remarks) much may be done towards the improvement of the revenue from railways by wise economy, prudent management, and an equitable adjustment of rates and fares, their prosperity must, in a great measure, depend upon the general advance in the trade and condition of the people of the country. When commerce is active, and labour is in demand, railways will thrive if they are properly managed. During the past year trade has been depressed, and railways have suffered. Much of the cotton which had been grown has not found its way to the coast, and in some places it has been stored or buried to wait for better times. At the same time, the high amount of working and maintenance expenses on certain lines seem to imply either an absence of strict economy or imperfect construction in the first instance, and to demand constant and earnest attention from the managers of the railways.

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While the expenditure of some was in the proportion of 42 per cent. of the gross receipts, that of others was as high as 79 per cent. The train mileage receipts varies from 10·55d. to 2·52d., and the expenses from 6·39d. to 2·84d.

Of the 18,224,859 passengers conveyed, 92·73 per cent. were of the lowest classes, 6·52 per cent. second class, and ·75 per cent. first class. Compared with last year there was an increase of 1,800,000 in the number of passengers. Goods to the amount of 3,435,269 tons and 425,057 head of live stock were carried, compared with 3,359,792 tons and 430,983 head of live stock carried in the previous year.

Accidents have not been so numerous as in previous years, but a very serious one occurred on the Madras line, by which eight lives were lost. A bridge over a river gave way, and a train was precipitated into the water. During the whole year thirteen passengers lost their lives, and of these nine through causes within their control.

A conference of Government and railway officers was held during the year, and several minor questions connected with the working of the lines and the character of the rolling stock were discussed and settled. This will probably be the first of a series of such meetings, and much advantage may be expected from them.

The new guage for certain future undertakings has been fixed at 3 feet 3⅜ inches—that is, the French metre. Most of the State lines will be constructed on this scale. While the question of guage was under consideration, operations in connection with the Government works were, with one or two small exceptions, kept in abeyance. Surveys have, however, been made of certain lines, for which estimates and designs are being prepared, and the promise of considerable progress during the next two or three years has been given.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—A letter received in Bombay by the last mail from the Gulf gives a history of the famine and distress in Persia. For five years, according to this writer, matters have been growing worse, the climate becoming yearly drier, crops more scanty, and the Government more exacting. From Phars, lately the granary of Persia, the population, after in many cases selling their children have fled to distant cities; in Kerman, where not long ago wheat was sold in the bazaars at two annas per maund, the clamour of the famishing population has compelled the authorities to search for and confiscate the food stored away in private cellars and warehouses. In Yezd, which was never to any great extent grain-producing, but depended almost entirely upon Kerman, itself now famine-stricken, the condition of affairs can be hardly imagined. When grain first disappeared, camels', asses', horses', dogs', and cats' flesh was eagerly eaten, and when these failed the lower classes kidnapped and devoured children. Even dead bodies were eaten by the hunger-maddened populace.—*Pioneer.*

Home.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

On Saturday the Indian Civil Engineering College, about which more than one discussion has taken place in the House of Commons this session, was opened in the presence of the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, Sir S. Northcote, M.P., Colonel Chesney (President of the College), Mr. H. Merivale (Under Secretary for India), Major-General Baker, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Sir H. Montgomery, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Vivian, Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Montgomery, Major-General Sir R. Rawlinson, Sir E. Ryan, Major-General Napier, Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron, &c., the Professors of the College, and several ladies. Cooper's-hill, on which the College is built, is splendidly situated, commanding most extensive views of Windsor Castle and the valley of the Thames. It is better known, perhaps, as the subject of Sir John Denham's poem, which is entitled "Cooper's Hill." It was recently purchased and converted, under the direction of Sir Digby Wyatt, into a College for the education of civil engineers for the service of the Public Works Department in India. It is intended to accommodate 150 students ultimately, but at present only fifty have actually taken possession of their places. The College course will ordinarily extend over three years, and all the students who pass through it successfully will be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as assistant-engineers, second grade—the salary of which grade is Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum—and will be provided with a free passage to India.

The guests, having been shown over the College, assembled in the College-hall, where they were addressed by the Duke of Argyll. After stating the object for which they had assembled, he said it had been remarked many years ago that were the English, through any mishap, extirpated from India, they would not leave behind them in the country any marks of their occupation. That was, however, before the establishment of railways in India. The present railway system of India, which was begun and devised by the Marquis of Dalhousie, was one of which no country need be ashamed. It was no small boast to be able to say that, during a comparatively short portion of the English occupation of India, railways had been laid down along the valley of the Ganges from Calcutta to Lahore. (Hear, hear.) This was not properly the result of private enterprise, for there was a Government guarantee. Much progress had certainly of late years been made with the public works of India; but a vast amount of still further progress remained to be accomplished. The Government, in dealing with this important matter, had been placed in rather a peculiar position. In England there was never any lack of efficient engineers. They were, he supposed, developed by means of the competition which existed in this country. The result was that in England we were never in want of distinguished men to undertake our public works. The fact of being able to find educated engineers in England was no proof, however, that there existed in England proper means of scientific education. In India the case was quite different. There was a great want in India of properly-educated engineers. Hitherto there had been no means to supply the need of India in this respect. When the present Earl of Derby was the Minister for India, a special college for the education of engineers to serve in India was mooted. Every year since then it became more and more evident that some such special college should be established. The College had, in fact, become an indispensable thing. Its establishment had, indeed, been forced upon the Government. The noble duke quoted the authorities of Mr. Conybeare, Professor Jenkyn, of Edinburgh, and others, to show that there was no adequate provision for the education of civil engineers in the country, and said that India suffered greatly for the want of persons having special knowledge. The civil engineering profession was one of the noblest of all professions. Lord Macaulay once said, in a discussion, that the work of civilisation was nothing else than exercising a command over the resources of nature. That was a good summary of what the profession of civil engineering really was. The triumphs of engineering were always serviceable to the world. They were valuable additions to the permanent stock of the resources of mankind. He felt bound to explain that admission to this College was obtained by open competition. It was desired that the young who entered that College should obtain, not only the knowledge which would be most useful to them in the professional career which would be opened up to them, but that they should also receive the general training necessary to make them English gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) He wished it to be clearly understood that there was to be in this college nothing in the shape of monopoly. It was open to all. (Applause.) The noble duke concluded with an earnest appeal to the students present to take the fullest possible advantage of the education which the College afforded, and dwelt particularly on the importance of cultivating the good opinion of the people of India when they came to mix among them. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Chesney then made some observations on the objects and functions of the College, sang the praises of culture in which he held that Indian officials were lacking, and said the objects of the managers would be, not to make the students mere book-worms, but to give them a practical knowledge of those subjects which would be most beneficial and useful to them through life. (Hear, hear.) The visitors then proceeded to the dining hall, where a *déjeuner* was served, after which they returned to town.

Miscellaneous.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £340,000, and to Bombay, £60,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10⅛d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive about 26 per cent. Those above in full. Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive in full.

Recruits for India.—An India Office return shows that from the year 1850 to 1858, both years inclusive, 20,134 recruits were sent by the East India Company to India from their depot at Warley, of whom 11,192 were over 20 years of age, 8,938 from 18 to 20 years of age, and only four, who were specially enlisted, under 18 years of age. Men usually embarked for India within six months of their enlistment.

Albert Reconstruction Scheme.—A report has been issued by the Albert Reconstruction Committee to the policy-holders consequent upon the decision of Lord Cairns to proceed with the winding-up of the estate. In this they shortly explain the basis of their plan and the benefits which it would have conferred upon the assured. They point out that great advantage will result from the appointment of Lord Cairns as arbitrator, by which, though he has not seen his way to reconstruction, the winding-up will be completed in much less time, and with much greater economy, than would have been the case in Chancery.

Bills of Lading.—A meeting of steamship owners interested in the India and China trades, *via* the Suez Canal, was held on Friday, at the offices of the General Shipowners' Society, Cornhill, on the subject of the forms of bills of lading. There were present—Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Gellatly, Mr. Tindall, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Howden, Mr. Bott, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Monck, Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Andrew Duncan, Mr. M. Wills, Mr. A. G. Robinson, Mr. D. Currie, and Mr. J. Glover. A committee, with power to add to their number, was appointed to meet the merchants. A meeting of sailing shipowners will be held on Tuesday (this day).

An Unlikely Rumour.—It would seem that the press of India is, no less than that at home, afflicted occasionally with the vacuity arising from want of news wherewith to fill their parched-up pages. The present "silly season" of the Indian Presidencies has set in with one of the silliest of announcements, viz., that Lord Mayo's successor as Governor-General has already been mentioned by "those who ought to know!" &c., &c., and Lord Sandhurst is lighted upon as the coming Viceroy. Why not Lord Strathnairn, if mere guessing is the foundation for the report? The *on dit* need hardly require repetition in this country, only that it has gained such unnecessary currency in India.—*Broad Arrow.*

Death of Captain H. Girardot, R.H.A.—We regret to announce the death, which occurred after a short illness at Rathmines on the 28th July, of Second Captain H. Girardot, C Brigade, R.H.A. (late Bengal). Captain Girardot obtained his commission December 12, 1856; became first lieutenant April 27, 1858; and second captain March 24, 1865. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was present at the actions of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Bunkagoan (medal). The remains of the deceased officer were escorted on Monday last, with military honours, from his residence in Rathmines to the North Wall, for transmission to England. The procession was formed at 11.30 A.M., and was preceded by the band of the 8th Hussars, playing the Dead March in Saul. The firing party and guard of honour were under the command of Captain Shakerley. The body was carried on a gun-carriage of H Battery C. Brigade R.H.A., drawn by six black horses.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Army of India.—The annual statement of the progress of India shows that during the financial year 1869-70, for a net expenditure in India and England of £15,247,000, a military force of 190,662 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men was maintained in India—6,545 British officers, 60,425 British non-commissioned officers and men, and 122,122 native soldiers. The British cavalry and infantry, after certain reductions since carried out, now comprise respectively nine regiments of 455 men and 50 regiments of 885 men, officers being excluded in both cases. General Norman is of opinion that these British forces can bear no further reduction, but hopes that some economy may be effected in departments, and especially in the overland transport service. The health of the troops generally in 1869-70 was good, the death rate throughout Bengal amounting only to an average of 21¼ per thousand. The Government is fully sensible of the advantage of having troops in the hills, and several stations are in course of formation on the lower range of the Himalayas, at Puchmurree, in Central India, and elsewhere.

Mercantile Failure.—The *Glasgow Herald* announces the suspension at New York of Messrs. W. B. Cooper, jun., and Co., East India traders.

Northern Assam Tea Company.—It is announced by Mr. Barrow, the official liquidator of the Northern Assam Tea Company, that a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound is payable to the creditors on and after the 9th inst.

Postal Notices.—According to information received by telegraph from Hong Kong, the steam vessel which has hitherto carried mails between that place and Manila has been withdrawn, and, in lieu of it, a service has been established between Singapore and Manila. Consequently all correspondence for the Philippine Islands will, in future, be forwarded to Singapore instead of to Hong Kong. Notice is also given that mails for Malta, intended for conveyance *via* Marseilles, will hereafter be made up on the mornings of the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, with supplementary mails on the evenings of those dates, except when either of them falls on a Sunday, on which occasions the mails will be made up on the previous evening. Mails for Malta will also continue to be made up every Monday and Friday evening, for conveyance *via* Italy.

Dr. Beke.—It affords us much pleasure to be able to announce that Mr. Gladstone has placed the name of Dr. Beke on the Civil List for a pension of £100 a-year. Our readers will recollect that some months ago we urged Dr. Beke's claims on the notice of the Prime Minister, and expressed the opinion that few men to whom this recognition on the part of the Crown has been accorded ever deserved it better than the distinguished traveller and scholar to whom we refer. His travels in, and writings about, Abyssinia occupied many of the best years of his life, and for much of the knowledge we possess of that part of Africa we are indebted to Dr. Beke. He is probably the greatest Amharic scholar of his time, and his claims to the part of interpreter to the Abyssinian expedition were greater than those of any other man, although, as frequently occurs, these claims were not admitted. Mr. Gladstone has, however, now done something by way of compensation for the slights and injuries which Dr. Beke has had to endure, and we congratulate him on his graceful concession to merit, which is as creditable to him as it is welcome to its distinguished recipient.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Indian Architecture.—Last year there appeared at Bombay two large folio albums illustrative of ancient Indian architecture, consisting of very beautiful photographs by Mr. Sykes, accompanied with descriptive and historical introductions by Mr. J. Burgess, Fellow of the University, and Acting Hon. Sec. to the Asiatic and Geographical Societies of Bombay. The first album was entitled "The Temples of Satrunjaya, the celebrated Jaina Place of Pilgrimage near Palitana in Kathiawad," and consisted of forty-five exquisite photographs, measuring twelve by fourteen inches, with an introduction. The second consisted of photographs from Somanath Girnar and Junagadh in Kathiawad, forty-five in number—of a like size, and similarly described. Copies of these superb works were presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit to Bombay by his Highness the Rajah of Junagadh. We now learn that Mr. Burgess is about to publish a full description of the Brahmanical Caves of Elephanta, illustrated with drawings and photographs, both of the famous Rock Cut Temples and of the minor excavations, some of which have scarcely ever been alluded to by previous writers; and that conjointly with Mr. Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., he is engaged upon a new illustrative work on the Temples of Ellora and Nassick.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Suez Canal.—The following letter from Sir Daniel A. Lange is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your issue of the 1st inst., alleging that "one steamer had touched sixty times on her passage through the Suez Canal." I have made inquiries into the matter, and am now informed by the President of the Suez Canal Company that the statement is devoid of truth. May I take this opportunity to observe that Article 3 in the printed regulations furnished to captains expressly mentions that the captain is responsible for the conduct and management of his vessel in passing through the canal, and had the exceptional incident, to which your Suez correspondent alludes, really occurred, it would cast great discredit upon the captain's management, seeing that the largest-sized ships pass through daily without difficulty or delay. Not long since a similar rumour was spread abroad that a ship had grounded thirty-one times, and this also proved on inquiry to be a pure invention. It would be highly desirable in future to append the names of the ship and captain to any reports of this sort, which are not only manifestly unjust, but calculated to mislead shippers, whose interests in the truth of these matters are identical with those of the Suez Canal Company.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, Daniel A. Lange, English Director of the Suez Canal Company, 21, Regent-street, London, August 5, 1871.

The Port of Souda.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary as follows:—As the trade between Great Britain and India, *via* the Suez Canal, has continued to increase, the necessity of a convenient port of call in the Mediterranean has been much felt. Considerable attention is, in consequence, now directed to the port of Souda, in the island of Crete, which is in every way adapted to the purpose. The port of Souda is secure in all weathers, and, by its geographical position, is naturally designed, not only as the port of transit, but also as the entrepot for the commerce which is daily increasing, *via* the Suez Canal, between Europe and India. The Turkish Government has determined upon making the Bay of Souda a naval station for the Mediterranean fleet; and, in view of the probable future of the port, has executed a number of very important works, while others are in course of construction. Amongst these are a dock, an arsenal, a foundry with workshops attached, a steam saw-mill, yards for boat-building and the making of ships' gear, masts, &c. Buildings have also been erected containing offices for the various departments and lodgings for the clerks and workmen, together with warehouses for storing timber and depots suitable for a coaling station. A fine barrack capable of accommodating 500 soldiers, with sufficient space for military exercises, is likewise being built. At Souda the old salt-pits on the shore have been filled up, the surrounding land drained, and, on the 25th of last June the inauguration of a new town, called Azizirgé, took place on the spot. The foundations of this new town have been marked out, the plans prepared, and the buildings commenced. An hotel and restaurant will shortly be completed. The inhabitants of the islet of Souda, near the entrance to the port, will remove to the town of Azizirgé, and strong fortifications will be erected on the ground vacated. Two other forts will be constructed at either side of the port. The road between Canea and Souda is nearly finished, and a road-steamer, ordered from England, will run upon it, carrying passengers and produce to the latter port. The advantages to steamers visiting those waters of the port of Souda over that of Syra, as a port of call, will be considerable, not the least being the shortening of the voyage by several leagues. There is every probability, therefore, that the port of Souda will become one of the most important in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Imperial Parliament.

House of Lords, Monday, *July* 31.—Army Regulation Bill.—Lord Granville having proposed to postpone the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill until after the vote of censure had been disposed of, the Duke of Richmond expressed his concurrence in the arrangement, and rose to propose as a substantive resolution that which he had originally proposed as a "rider" to the second reading. Declining altogether to enter upon the merits of the Army Bill, he recapitulated the Parliamentary proceedings in regard to that measure, and briefly sketched the joint action of the Executive and the Legislature in regard to army purchase from its commencement. Under such circumstances the Crown ought not to have been advised to exercise the Royal prerogative without reference to any Act of Parliament. If the Crown were advised that it was acting under statute, as had been asserted by Lord Granville on the evening the warrant was signed, it had been improperly advised, and Her Majesty's signature had been improperly obtained. Although it was in the power of the Crown to set up the network of vested interests created by army purchase, he maintained that the Crown could not alone, *ex mero motu*, get rid of them, and that it was a distinct interference with the legislative functions of their Lordships to take the matter out of their hands, while the Bill was still before them. Was that House a deliberate Assembly or not? or was its opinion only to be taken when it coincided with that of the Government? He asked their Lordships to enter a protest as strong and as decorous as Parliamentary usage allowed against a course which threatened to render all discussion liable to be arrested by the "*Sic volo, sic jubeo*," of an imperious Minister.—Lord Granville, after a pleasant reference to the brightest gems of the Duke's speech—which he declared to be his quotations from three of the speeches of his colleagues at the Mansion House—examined the alternatives before the Government, and declared that the only course open to them was to deal with Army purchase by the Royal Prerogative. The Government were asked why, if they had this power, they did not exercise it six months ago; but would it have been wise to abolish purchase before obtaining the assent of the House of Commons? After criticising the changes made in the form and substance of the resolution now before the House, he adduced various precedents to show that purchase had been regulated and abolished by the authority of the Crown. Reminding their Lordships of the course taken by the late Duke of Wellington in abstaining from bringing the differences between the two Houses into prominence, but speaking against all hope that similar wisdom would be shown that night, he impressively pointed out the consequences of the resolution, and its effect upon the public out of doors.—Lord Salisbury accused the Government of having committed a grave breach of constitutional usage in having brought Army purchase within Parliamentary jurisdiction, and in having afterwards snapped their fingers in their lordships' faces when they were outvoted. Examining and declaring to be insufficient the pretexts by which the conduct of the Government had been justified in calling up a dormant Royal Prerogative, he expressed a belief that up to the rejection of the Army Bill the Government had not determined to issue the Royal Warrant, but that in so doing they were actuated by passion and resentment. After a scathing analysis of the majority of the

Government in the Lower House, which he asserted was led by its extreme section, he argued that under such circumstances the functions of their lordships rose into peculiar prominence, and that it was their duty to remit to the decision of the constituencies measures passed under pressure of this kind. When their lordships were told that it was their duty always to agree with the other House, he asked whether it was worth while to retain their power by uniformly acting against their convictions. They complained of a great constitutional wrong and a misuse by an imperious Ministry of the prerogative of the Crown.—The Duke of ARGYLL defended the conduct of the Government against the unconstitutional and unreasonable vote to which that House came on the Army Bill.—Lord CARNARVON claimed for the majority of their lordships great moderation in having averted many painful collisions with the other House. The Radical section of the other House clamoured for the suppression of that House whenever their lordships differed from them, but their lordships' House always had been free, and when it ceased to be so it ought no longer to exist. —Lord ROMILLY expressed considerable doubts as to the legality of the Royal Warrant, and inquired whether the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken before it was issued.—Lord PENZANCE replied in the affirmative.—Lord DERBY, as his speech on the Army Bill had been quoted in justification of the abolition of purchase by the Royal Warrant, said there was a wide difference between pointing out that a certain course was possible and recommending that it should be taken. After criticising unfavourably the course taken by the Government, he finally condemned it as bad in a constitutional point of view, and worse as a precedent; and, regretting that the Government, by adopting it, had injured a good cause, he heartily joined in the vote of censure. The resolution might not produce a political change, but it would place on record their opinion that astuteness was not statesmanship, and that smart practice did not pay in the long run.—The Duke of SOMERSET thought it might have been better if a little more time had been taken in issuing the warrant, but purchase must go, and no other course than that which they adopted was really open to the Government.—Lord RUSSELL, after an historic retrospect of the Acts regulating purchase, reaffirmed his opinion on the expediency of abolishing purchase, but justified his vote on the Army Bill in the absence of any plan of Army reorganisation. Their lordships would also be perfectly justified in visiting with their condemnation the undue interposition of Royal prerogative as a course of proceeding which tended to the gravest and most mischievous consequences.—Lord NORTHBROOK replied to various points raised by Lord Russell and other speakers.—Lord CAIRNS insisted on the unprecedented nature of the course taken by the Government, and entered upon a legal argument to show that the Royal Warrant was not issued in the exercise of a statutory right. Describing prerogative as a power not conferred by statute, he reminded their lordships that both the Premier and Lord Granville assured Parliament that the warrant was not an act of the prerogative, but a statutory right, and it was clear that the advice given to the Sovereign was that she was not making use of her prerogative in issuing the warrant. The Government, therefore, stood convicted on their own confession of having through ignorance misrepresented to the Sovereign the character of the act she was performing, which, instead of being a statutory act, was, in fact, an act of the highest and most stringent prerogative. The time was past for prerogative, as such, to overthrow the net of vested interests sanctioned by statute. If the abolition of purchase had been referred beforehand to the Liberal party in the House of Commons they would not have consented to see it accomplished by an act of the prerogative, but would have preferred that it should be decided by our Parliamentary system. He concluded a powerful peroration by saying that the Government would get their Bill, but would take with it the censure and condemnation of the House, deliberately approved by the country, for having, at a crisis that demanded the wisdom and forbearance of statesmen, acted with the petulance and recklessness of children. They had obtained an unreal triumph, but they had strained and discredited the constitution of the country.—The LORD CHANCELLOR denied that the Government had been convicted, either on their own confession or otherwise, of having given advice to the Sovereign which had been unwarranted by the facts. He explained that which was really conveyed to the Royal ear, and, replying in some detail to the legal arguments urged by Lord Cairns, came to the vote of censure, which, he said, was as little justified as any vote to be found in their journals. Quoting words used by the Duke of Richmond in a different sense, he said that defeat was more glorious to the vanquished in such a cause, than triumph to the victors could possibly be. Their Lordships divided, when there appeared—Contents, 162; and Non-contents, 82. The vote of censure was therefore carried by a majority of 80.—The Army Regulation Bill was then read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *Aug.* 1.—THE ARMY BILL IN COMMITTEE.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved an addition to the preamble, setting forth that by Royal Warrant all purchase regulations had been cancelled and determined. The motion was agreed to, together with certain amendments in the clauses rendered necessary by the ecital of the Royal Warrant.—The Earl of KELLIE expressed a hope r that the Secretary for India and the Secretary for War would put a liberal construction on the clause, and would grant compensation not only to Indian officers now in the service, but to those who retired in 1861.—The Duke of ARGYLL explained that with regard to the Indian bonus he had simply adhered to the arrangement made by his predecessor (the Marquis of Salisbury). Their lordships were probably aware that in India a system somewhat similar to purchase at one time existed. A man could not, indeed, purchase over a colleague's head, but it was customary for the officers to make up a purse, in order to push each other, and the noble marquis's despatch settled the question how far they should be compensated for money so expended. He had sent out instructions that the arrangement should be carried out in as liberal a spirit as possible towards the officers.—The Marquis of SALISBURY would recommend the noble duke to bear in mind that the very liberal terms insured to English officers by the Bill, though not conferring any new rights on Indian officers, would give them an impression that their treatment would be equally liberal. While, therefore, pursuing the policy pursued by successive Secretaries of State, the noble duke should consider whether it was possible to extend to old Indian officers the liberality now shown by Parliament to British officers.—Lord VIVIAN, without objecting to the clause re-vesting in Her Majesty the jurisdiction in respect of the Auxiliary Forces now exercised by Lords-Lieutenant, moved an amendment to prevent its exercise by the Secretary of State.—A brief discussion followed, which was terminated by the Duke of RICHMOND, who thought the militia and volunteer officers had no cause of complaint when they were placed on an equal footing with officers of the army, and expressed himself satisfied with the assurance given by the Government that the appointments to the auxiliary forces would be made by the Commander-in-Chief, subject to the responsibility of the Secretary of State.—Lord VIVIAN thereupon withdrew his amendment.—Upon an amendment moved by Lord MELVILLE, the Duke of RICHMOND suggested that recommendations for first commissions in the auxiliary forces should be made by Lords-Lieutenant; and Lord NORTHBROOK stated that it was the intention of the Government to consult those functionaries upon all first commissions. The Bill as amended then went through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Aug.* 3.—THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—Colonel C. LINDSAY asked the Secretary of State for War whether, on the abolition of purchase, the limit of the period of command of a battalion would be retrospective; whether officers displaced would at once receive any portion of the over-regulation money they had paid; and whether officers who went on half-pay after twenty-five years' service would receive it.—Mr. CARDWELL said the limit would not be retrospective, and that the other questions were all questions of the construction of the Act, the terms of which were so fully considered by this House, and whose authoritative interpretation will rest with the Commissioners. The intention of the Bill was to put all the officers affected by it in as good a pecuniary position as they would have been in if the Act had not passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *Aug.* 4.—THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—On the motion for the third reading, a few last words of protest fell from Viscount MELVILLE, the Marquis of EXETER, Lord ROMILLY, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, who, however, explained that the Bill was not now one for the abolition of purchase, but was merely one for compensation to officers.—Earl GRANVILLE said that the view of the noble marquis was exactly that entertained by her Majesty's Government.—The Bill was then read a third time. On the motion that it do pass, Lord STRATHNAIRN proposed to amend the sixth clause by transferring the appointment of militia officers from the lords-lieutenant of counties to the Commander-in Chief; but after some conversation the noble and gallant lord withdrew his proposal, and the Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, *Aug.* 5.—JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL BILL.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which is to add four paid judges to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said that there were 350 cases still before the Committee, although a large number had been disposed of during the present session. It was proposed by the Bill to appoint two judges of the Superior Courts at their present salaries of £5,000 a year, and to add two judges of the Court of Bengal, who should receive an addition of £1,500 a year to their present salaries.—Mr. T. COLLINS moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that it was impossible to deal with the Bill at this period of the session.—Mr. V. HARCOURT thought it was a very little Bill on a very large and important subject. He condemned the existing constitution of the Judicial Committee, and contended that the proper course to adopt was to establish a supreme court.—Mr. WEST supported the Bill, whilst Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY and Mr. Serjeant SIMON expressed a hope that it would only be a temporary measure.—After some further discussion the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, *Aug.* 7.—INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—The Earl of HARROWBY moved that an address should be presented to her Majesty for a copy of any communication in May last from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India relative

to a claim for arrears of interest on prize property lodged in 1858 by General Whitelock's prize agents in the State Treasury at Allahabad.—The Duke of ARGYLL intimated that it would be irregular to produce a despatch of this kind until the answer of the Indian Government has been received.—After a few words from the Earl of LONGFORD, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *Aug.* 7.—THE BONUS SYSTEM IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—In reply to Colonel JERVIS, Mr. GRANT DUFF said that, in the event of the Army Regulation Bill becoming law, the Secretary of State for India in Council would most carefully consider whether its provisions affected, and if so how, the decisions which had been given by his predecessors with reference to the compensation of the officers of the late Indian Army for the abolition of the bonus system.

India Office.

August 5, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. W. McCrindle (Uncov.), R. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), and H. B. Medlicott (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. L. Morris, J. J. Minchin, and J. T. Fowler (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. J. Farquharson, Staff Corps; Capt. F. F. Rowcroft, Staff Corps; Capt. W. J. Stewart, Staff Corps; Conductor R. Busher.
Madras Estab.—Major F. G. Hankin, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Gower, Staff Corps; Col. D. Hamilton; Surg. J. Murray; Col. W. Ramsay.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. P. Phelps, R.E.; Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Alexander, 4 mo.; Mr. W. Ellis (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. H. B. Medlicott (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. H. Irwin (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. W. Bell, 3 mo. 2 days; Mr. W. Woodward, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Irvine, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. E. F. Litchfield, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. F. H. Alexander, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. E. Taylor, 6 mo.; Capt. E. W. Flint, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Jopp, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. F. J. Oldfield, Cav., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. P. Beachcroft, D. E. H. Noyes (Uncov.), and J. Loney (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. H. E. Sullivan, and G. S. Sage (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. H. D. E. Forbes (Uncov.), and H. W. Barker (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. O. Menzies, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Beatson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. J. Stewart, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. McAlly, Staff Corps; Surg. major L. W. Stewart; Major F. Swiney, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Puckle, Staff Corps; Capt. T. R. Tabuteau, Staff Corps; Major A. F. Williams, Staff Corps; Col. T. Peyton, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major H. R. Oswald; Capt. W. M. Campbell, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

FRY—The wife of Major Fry, 88th Connaught Rangers, of a daughter, at Southsea, July 31.
HAWKINS—The wife of Cæsar Hawkins, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Rochester, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—FENWICK.—Joseph Barker, Surgeon Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, July 27.
BRIGGS—JANION.—Capt. Thomas C. Briggs, late Madras Army, to Matilde I., daughter of Robert C. Janion, at Halewood Church, Aug. 2.
BURKITT—DWYER.—William Robert Burkitt, C.S., to Kathleen Emma Georgina, youngest daughter of John Stephen Dwyer, J.P., of Shabally, Castle Connell, at Castle Connell, co. Limerick, by the Rev. Philip Dwyer, Incumbent of Ennis, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Robert Going, Rector of Ballymanley, cousin of the bride, July 27.
GUERIN—CROSSE.—Joseph A. Guerin, H.M.I.C.S., to Elizabeth W., daughter of the Rev. J. D. O. Crosse, at Pawlett, Somerset, July 27.
MITCHELL—PETER.—William Mitchell, solicitor Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, to Helen Ashmore, daughter of John Wood, Colinsburgh, and widow of C. W. Peter, captain H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Pittenweem, N.B., Aug. 2.
MORRIS—WOOD.—Major W. J. Morris, Madras Light Cavalry, to Alice P., daughter of the late W. Wood, M.P., at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 3.
ONSLOW—SCOTT.—Denzil R., son of Thomas Onslow, Madras C.S., to Clara L., daughter of James Scott, at Rusthall, Aug. 2.
POCHIN—NEDHAM.—Charles Norman Pochin to Alice M., daughter of the late Major gen. Nedham, Royal Horse Artillery, at St. Peter's, Nottinghill, July 31.
TADEMA—EPPS.—Laurence Alma Tadema, Townsend-house, North-gate, Regent's-park, N.W., to Laura Theresa, youngest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps, 20, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W., July 29. No cards.
WELDON—KENNEDY.—Capt. Francis Weldon, Indian S.C., to Henrietta F. A., daughter of the late Langford Kennedy, at Great Marylebone Church, Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mackintosh Balfour, at Beechhouse, Morningside, near Edinburgh.
FITZGIBBON—Capt. Richard A. Fitzgibbon, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at 20, Duke-street, W., July 31.
HARDINGE—Bradford Hardinge, B.C.S., son of the late Major-gen. Hardinge, K.H.R.A., at Hyde-park-square, aged 38, July 31.
PARKER—Arthur H. T. Parker, late of H.M.'s Indian navy, aged 30, Aug. 3.
POOLE—William S. Poole, Lt. Royal Art., son of the late Col. Matthew Poole, of H.M.'s Madras Army, at Blarney, Cork, aged 29, July 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 28. Eastern Star, Penang; Wye, Rangoon; Atlantic, Calcutta; Johanne Wilhelmine, Bombay.—29. Str. City of Poonah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Schweigaard, Rangoon; Tivoli, Maulmain; Rescue, Akyab; O'Thyen, Akyab.—30. British Queen, Rangoon; Auriga, Rangoon; Cochin, Java.—31. Trevanion, Colombo; Catalina, Manilla; Kebroyd, Colombo; Pandora, Colombo; Vancouver, Rangoon; Braemar, Akyab; str. Shiraz, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Humber, Calcutta; Sea Pink, Calcutta; Lord Raglan, Java; H.M.'s str. Nymphe, Bombay; Sydenham, Bassein; Susanna, Rangoon; Vigilate, Bassein.—Aug. 1. Amazon, Akyab; Bravo, Rangoon.—2. Talbot, Singapore.—4. Hereford, Calcutta; Pepita, Manilla; str. Sesostris, Alexandria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Erl King, July 31.—At GRAVESEND.—From HANKOW.—Lieut. Fullerton, R.N. From SINGAPORE.—Dr. Anderson. From PORT SAID.—Messrs. Braithwaite and Binyon.

Per str. Arcot, July 30.—At GRAVESEND.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and three children. From GALLE.—Mrs. Ozaune and child.

DEPARTURES.

July 27. Cordillera, Bombay; Importer, Calcutta; Nyassa, Penang.—28. Tabor, Bombay.—29. Maria Fidelia, Manilla; str. Azalea, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—30. Sir Walter Scott, Bombay; str. Corinna, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal.—31. W. G. Russell, Bombay; Robert Lees, Calcutta; Tennyson, Calcutta; str. Holland, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; New Wabeno, Galle; City of Venice, Bombay; Mayola, Galle; Patona, Galle.—Aug. 1. Pendragon, Calcutta; Cornwallis, Madras; St. Lawrence, Madras.—2. Jumna, Bombay; Carlisle Castle, Calcutta.—5. City of Madras, Calcutta; str. Akola, Aden and Colombo; Mayola, Galle; Morhill, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, July 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Conder and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. A. Elderton, Capt. H. M. Buller, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. A. Woolley. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder, Mr. Wakefield, Gen. Sir H. Tombs, Mr. S. Cresswell, Major Mellss, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. H. Duhan, Mr. H. Hobart. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Wildings, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley and three children, Mr. A. White, Mr. B. Haynes, Mr. R. Thomas. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Inglis, Master A. H. Mathewson. For MALTA.—Mr. Leycester, Mr. Hood, Miss Milivers.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Currie, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mr. S. D. Turner, Mr. P. Edinger, Asst. surg. Eyels, R.N., Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. O. Lash. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. S. W. Stewart. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lovall and two infants, Dr. K. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock. For CEYLON.—Mr. Sholto D. Skrine, Superint. asst. surg. Jennings. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. S. Watts, Miss Wilson, Mr. H. F. Taylor, Mr. A. Tenghergen.

Per str. Bangalore.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder, Mr. Hobart, Surg. Wackfield, Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, Mr. S. Cresswell, Major Millise, Mr. E. C. Greenway, Mr. H. Duhan.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Prince Regent, Liverpool to Bombay, July 16, 51 N., 11 W.
Sussex, London to Calcutta, July 20, off Portland.
Leopold Cateaux, Calcutta to Dundee, May 8, 31 S., 40 E.
Lord Strathnairn, Dundee to Calcutta, June 16, 9 N., 24 W.
Dispatch, Akyab to Falmouth, May 8, 34 S., 17 E.
Amity Hall (?), Akyab to Falmouth, May 14, 33 S., 11 W.
Achieve (?), Maulmain to Falmouth, July 17, 35 N., 13 W.
Sunbeam, Cardiff to Cape Town, June 14, 8 N., 24 W.
Rathfern, Rangoon to Liverpool, May 11, 1 N., 93 W.
Iron Cross, Calcutta to London, May 12, 1 N., 93 E.
Our Queen, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 8, 10 S., 36 W.
Glencairn, Liverpool to Bombay, June 24, 5 N., 19 W.
Winnifred, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 24, 12 N., 26 W.
Saghalien (?), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 5, lat. 23, lon. 3 E.
Findlay, Calcutta to Clyde, July 6.
Catherine Glen, Bombay to Liverpool, May 6, 32 S., 14 E.
Diligent, Akyab to Falmouth, July 10, 36 N., 38 W.
Aphrodita, London to Calcutta, June 10, 12 S. (?), 31 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Mirzapore, Bailloux, from Maulmain to Falmouth, which put into Mauritius on May 30, came in to repair a leak. After a survey had been held, it was found necessary to discharge and dock the vessel, and she is now on the slip being repaired and re-metalled.

The Latona, Hunt, from Bimlipatam to London with rice, put into Mauritius on June 5 to stop a leak, having experienced heavy weather; she began to make a considerable quantity of water on May 10 in lat. 7 N., lon. 60 E., and continued to make eight inches of water per hour in moderate weather. She has discharged the greater part of her cargo, and is being caulked and repaired in her upperworks afloat.

The Hotspur, Porteus, from Madras to London, with a general cargo, which put into Mauritius on June 9, leaky in topsides, had the pumps choked, and the lower part of her cargo (coffee) damaged; this is being landed from the outer anchorage, and the pumps are being put in order. It is expected that from 400 to 500 bags will have to be sold.

The Challenge, Craigie, from Bombay to Liverpool, with cotton, previously reported as having put into Mauritius on June 10 leaky in topsides, had a strong list to starboard. The master reports that on June 3, in lat. 14 S., lon. 74 E., after having experienced strong trade winds and heavy cross seas from the S.W., the vessel began to make water, which increased rapidly, so that the pumps had to be kept going night and day in order to free the vessel; she has discharged the greater part of her cargo and repaired her upper works afloat. About 350 bales of cotton and jute will have to be sold, being badly damaged.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

August 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Webster, and Mr. A. Caird.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Jacob, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. W. Gilbert.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. McLaren, and Mr. Drummond Hay.

August 19.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Wells and child, and Miss Wells.

August 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. H. W. Barker, and Naval Instructor Paul.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. J. Bickel, Mr. W. G. Probyn, Capt. R. H. Verschole, Mr. Fuchs, Surg. Wakefield, and Mr. J. C. Mandy.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Barwise.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins and child, and Miss Michell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Toler.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

AFGHAN POLITICS.

The *Broad Arrow* questions how far the peace patched up between father and son may be of a lasting character. On this point it is the more doubtful, as the conditions of peace do not appear altogether to remove the original ground of complaint; and the telegraph, on news derived from which it is proverbially difficult to speculate, gives but uncertain indications on this head. This much, however, is reasonably certain. Yakoob Khan is, since the death of the Ameer's favourite son and destined successor, at the battle of Kujhbaz, in 1805, the heir apparent to the Ameership. The Ameer, however, influenced by his youngest wife (a daughter of Aslum Khan, the murderer of Feramoorz), to whom he is extremely partial, passed over both Yakoob and his younger brother, in favour of her child, a lad of some fourteen years of age, Abd'ulla Jan, a boy not yet in his teens, whom he latterly designated as his successor, and who, it may be remembered, of all his family accompanied him to the Durbar at Umballa in the spring of 1869. Yakoob, who had displayed conspicuous ability in his Governorship of Herat, when he held it on his father's behalf, not unnaturally resented this; and, throwing himself, as we have already seen, into the arms of Persia, commenced the rebellion which has for the present terminated. There can be little doubt that Shere Ali must have conceded the question of the succession, or Yakoob, in the flush of victory, would not have come to terms. But the Governorship of Herat, on which post Yakoob was understood to have set his heart, has been conferred, seemingly as one of the conditions, not on him, but on his (own) brother, Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan. Such are the complications of Afghan politics that it is difficult, as yet, more closely to arrive at conclusions as to the facts of the past, or to forecast the probabilities of the future. But it is not too soon to acknowledge the eminent service rendered by Lord Mayo in quenching a flame which might have spread throughout a large part of Central Asia, and have caused us much loss both of material and moral power. In accomplishing this task under circumstances of great difficulty, and under the necessary disadvantage of possessing tardy if not imperfect information, Lord Mayo has shown himself fully equal to the high position he holds; and has evinced qualities, the possession of which his political opponents were, at a period of his appointment to it, too ready to deny to him. We hope this may be generally recognised.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Aug. 19.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, Aug. 11.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz. 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	98 ¼ 98 ½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			98 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			98 ¾
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			98 ¼
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94½ 95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			94½ 95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			94½ 95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100¼ ¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100¼ ¾
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			108½ 109

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo ...	2 dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		112¾ to 113
	India 4 per cent.		103½ to 104½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93½ to 94¼
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		100½ ¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109¼ to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¼ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		30s.
	Do. (under £1,000)		28s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	109¾
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	92¾
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106¾
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	105¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅜ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105¼
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24½ to 25¾
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...		165
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	9¾ to 10
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8 to 8½
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 18; Agra and Madras, July 16; Calcutta, July 15.

AN expedition against the Loshais has at length been set down for next cold season. The Government has adopted Lord Napier's plan of campaign, but has cut down to some extent his estimates of outlay. It is to be hoped that the consequent saving will not spoil in any way the thoroughness of the work cut out for our troops. Major Macdonald and Mr. Edgar will take an important part in the operations. In view of the climate and the jungles they will have to pass through, it is proposed to obtain most of the coolies from the Santhal districts, many of whom will doubtless be induced to stay behind afterwards as labourers on the plantations of Sylhet and Cachar.

THE Persian Gulf has been keeping up its old character for heat and unhealthiness. At Lingah, Bahrein on the Arab shore, and in the Turkish camp at Khatif cholera has begun its deadly work, while scores of sailors in the men-of-war on the Gulf have succumbed to cholera, sunstroke or heat-apoplexy. Among the victims to cholera was Dr. Hart, Acting Surgeon to the *Magpie*, at Bahrein, on whose Sheikh he had just been attending for that or some other disease. We hear loud complaints of the needless suffering caused by the absence of all cooling arrangements on board ships originally intended for the Canadian Lakes. If these complaints be well founded, they point to an amount of blundering which would never have been tolerated in the days of the old Indian Navy.

THE Indian papers give some fresh details regarding the progress of affairs in Afghanistan. On the murder of Feramorz Khan, the Ameer's generalissimo, a lucid light seems to be thrown from the report that he had quarrelled with Aslam Khan, his suspected murderer, about the plan of operations against Yakoob Khan. The former, it seems, was for advancing boldly towards Herat, while Aslam Khan, as if speaking for his brother, the Ameer, insisted on some course less openly hostile to Yakoob Khan. If he murdered Feramorz Khan, what then was his object? To favour Yakoob against his father, or to smoothe the road to their reconciliation? Be that as it may, we learn by telegram that Aslam Khan was to reach Kabul a prisoner on 18th July, and be brought up in irons on the same day before the Durbar. As for Yakoob Khan, his conferences with his father had not come to an end by the latest telegraphic tidings from Calcutta.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of August 12, Sayad Turki and his antagonist Ibrahim have come to terms regarding certain provinces of Muscat; the latter retaining Sohar, while the former receives Saweyk and Memoh. The same telegram reports Bokhara tranquil, and its king still resident at Shahr-i-Sabz. In India the rumour prevails that Abdurrahman Khan has been made King of Bokhara by the Russians, but in some well-informed quarters this story is regarded with suspicion, if not with downright disbelief. It is admitted however that Abdurrahman was at Samarkand on the 16th June, and it is generally believed that Russia has made peace with Bokhara.

WE are glad to hear that the command of the Allahabad Division, vacated by General Fraser-Tytler, has been offered to Sir Henry Tombs, of the Bengal Artillery, one of our foremost heroes at the siege of Delhi, to say nothing of former services in Gwalior and on the Sutlej, of his subsequent exploits under Sir Colin Campbell in Oude and Rohilkund, and of his timely successes in the Bhotan campaign.

THE reply of the Indian Government to Sir G. Balfour has at length been published. We hope to reprint it in our next issue. For the present we have only room to state that General Balfour is charged with exaggerating the value and extent of the reductions in military strength since 1862, with overlooking the difference in money between the value of each soldier in 1863 and his value now, and in making insufficient allowance for those new sources of outlay since 1862, which now amount to £2,396,830. Thus, according to General Norman, the present expenditure is lower by about £5,000 than it would be on the rates of outlay in 1862. These new figures however need careful pondering, and we shall not be surprised to see General Balfour return to the charge like a giant refreshed.

THE question of the rightful heir to the Gaddhi of the late Gaikwar of Baroda has after all been settled by the course of nature in favour of his brother, Malharao. The widow of the late sovereign gave birth to a daughter who clinched the Rani's disappointment by dying a few hours afterwards. Great accordingly were the rejoicings in the palace of Malharao, who has at length completed the not uncommon Eastern process of stepping from a prison to a throne. It appears that the new Gaikwar has likewise proved true to his Eastern breeding in the rewards he is said to have heaped on the astrologers who had foretold the birth of a daughter, not of a son.

BOMBAY has been enlivened by four days of spirited debating among the Town Justices on the question of a thorough reform in the Municipal Government. Mr. Knight, the well-known journalist, being stopped from reading off his speech, fell back on his own unprepared eloquence, and turned his command of ready utterance to such good account as to elicit the admiring comments of his opponent, Mr. James Taylor, who spoke next. Some sharp oratorical blows were exchanged among the speakers; Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, accusing Mr. Shahpoorjee of wilful misstatements—lies the Persian Minister would have

called them—a charge which Mr. Shahpoorjee indignantly repelled. In the course of this little word-battle Mr. Crawford observed that "whenever anyone gave him a foul blow he always tried to hit his opponent straight between the eyes." Beyond this spurt of warm language however Mr. Crawford appears to have made a strong but temperate defence of his conduct as Commissioner. Another speaker roundly charged the Municipality with bankruptcy, and a good deal of general incrimination enlivened the debate. At last it was resolved by a large majority to request the Government to transfer all the financial powers vested in the Bench and its Commissioner to a Town Council of sixteen, six a-piece to be chosen by Government and the Justices, and four by the ratepayers. The Town Hall was crowded day after day during the debate by thousands of excited ratepayers, and the scenes which took place are described as "without precedent or parallel in the history of Bombay."

The emancipation of woman appears to have found a new apostle in a high-caste lady of Madras, who has been lecturing her countrymen and women in Telugu on "Human Being," whatever that may be supposed to mean. The meeting, we are told, was attended by a good many Hindu gentlemen and Pundits. Unlike her English models, the Madras lady forbore from asserting the superiority of women to men. The men, she acknowledged, had the best of it in point of learning, although she quoted a number of female pundits who at various times had been renowned alike for their learning, their "masculine bravery," and their devotion to the Fine Arts. Some of them had even delivered lectures and taught morals to their husbands. The masculine mind at once recurs to Mrs. Caudle as the type of this interesting class, whose turn for lecturing has now taken a wider range, and whose moral teaching disdains the vulgar privacy of wedded life. Of course Mrs. Sree Rungamba Garu strengthened her reference to the "wonderful literary works of various female Pundits in the north and south of India" by an appeal to the recent march of intellect among her strong-minded sisters in Europe and America. In view of their achievements and of the great things already done by the Female Improvement Society in Calcutta, she claimed the right to lecture in aid of woman's advancement in Madras also. The lateness of the hour prevented her from going further into this hopeful subject for that present; but in compliance with the requests of her male admirers, she promised to give a course of lectures which we hope the local journals will be good enough to report for our benefit in becoming detail. A Hindu lady's views of "human being" and woman's rights may afford us a new variation from the stereotyped performances of our own "Ecclesiazusæ" in the West.

The Indian papers continue to give unfavourable news from Persia regarding the famine, in whose existence the Persian Minister in England declines to believe. No relief appears to have been forwarded to the towns of Shiraz, Kasan, and Khorassan, and about five hundred deaths are reported daily from Khorassan alone. The rich people are accused of buying up all the corn that came into the cities. Yezd alone has found temporary relief from the arrival of large supplies of corn from Ispahan. A large emigration has taken place from Faruz, where even the selling of children failed to support life. Yezd has been further fortunate in the removal of its former Governor, who had conspired with the grain dealers to keep up prices. The new Governor at once compelled those who had corn in stock to sell it to the poor at reasonable rates. Before his arrival nearly 25,000 people had left the city, and several scores of deaths occurred daily from sheer want of food. At Nahen those who could not get away remained only to die of hunger. In Ispahan seventy to eighty were dying daily at the end of May, and the sale of children was going on. Similar reports came from Kassain and Kome, and several other places. Numbers of starving fugitives were crowding into Teheran, of whom about fifteen were daily found dead or dying in the streets. Some 18,000 people are said to have perished through hunger or disease in Khorassan. The "beautiful cities" of Bustam, Damgan, and Subjavar have been "reduced to desolation and ruin." The support they have received from their wealthy brethren in Calcutta and Batavia has saved the Armenians of Ispahan from their share of the common suffering. Nor does the record of future prospects tally with the Persian Minister's rose-coloured view of things. The year's crop is said to be extremely scanty, especially in the districts of Dashtustan and Bagdad.

The Madras papers report a serious, if not a deadly affray at Bangalore, in which two officers of the 21st Fusiliers were badly wounded. It appears that Ensigns Frere and Lambart with two privates or sergeants of a Lancer regiment went one evening towards the bungalow of a Mr. Van Ingen, for the purpose, it is said, of taking their revenge on some of Mr. Van Ingen's family who had previously given one of the ensigns a very bad beating for some offence not clearly made out. On seeing their approach one of the ladies in the house gave the alarm. Her father and brothers rushing out, some of them with loaded firearms, a scuffle ensued, in the course of which both officers were badly shot, Mr. Frere's recovery being at one time very doubtful. A magisterial inquiry began on the 3rd July, but the evidence so far throws little light on the cause of the affray. It is apparent however that there was a lady, as usual, in the case; and it may be taken for granted that the two officers had no business in Mr. Van Ingen's compound after dark.

With regard to the death of Major Way, late Political Agent at Muscat, we are glad to hear that the Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Government concur in the opinion expressed by Major Ross, that there was nothing to show that the explosion which caused his death was not the result of pure accident.

The Public Works Department seems to labour under a strange fatality. One after another of the structures reared under its auspices betrays symptoms of premature decay. In addition to the recent failures at Allahabad, Poonah, and Jabalpore, we are now informed that the new barracks at Allahabad are so leaky as to be nearly untenantable, and those at Sagar are on the point of tumbling down altogether. The fronts of these latter are said to be full of cracks more or less serious; many of the arches have to be propped up with wooden supports or built up with solid stone; and from some of them the men have even been ordered out. Mere rubble, without a particle of mortar, is said to have been discovered in some of the pillars. A committee of inquiry has been ordered to sit at Sagar. As the charge for these barracks was £130,000, somebody must have made his profit out of their construction.

In spite of the alleged depression in the trade of India last year, we are glad to note that the seaborne trade of Bengal for that year exceeded that of any of the four previous years, being about a million and a-half better than the trade for 1868-9, and more than nine millions in advance of the total for 1866-7. The truth seems to be that while each merchant is making less than before, owing to the greater number of rivals, the total value of the Calcutta trade is steadily increasing. If the trade with France fell off from 2½ millions to little more than a million, the increased trade with other countries more than made up the difference. Germany's trade with India has risen from ten thousand to more than eighty-five thousand pounds, while the trade with the Mediterranean ports, which in 1866 was worth only ten thousand pounds, now stands at nearly half-a-million, the great bulk of which is due to the export side of India's account. The same remark holds good of the German trade, India's imports from Germany being rated at only eighteen hundred pounds. The remainder of last year's increase was contributed by Great Britain and North America.

In a little pamphlet on "The Dethronement of Law," reprinted from the *New Monthly Magazine*, the author, a retired Indian officer, pours forth a warning jeremiad over the anarchic tendencies of this democratic age, as seen from the stand point of a "laudator temporis acti." His essay is worth reading for its own sake, as a sober presentment of the dark side of a picture which certainly betrays a good many shadows to any one who regards it only under certain aspects and in relation to certain things. It is idle to ignore the disturbing and disintegrating effects of changes which are going on all over the civilised world. "The old order faileth" and only disorder seems just now to take its place. We are engaged, says Mr. Carlyle, in "shooting Niagara." Look out, says the pamphlet before us, for "an approaching universal dethronement of law." Its author's argument might almost be summed up in those lines of Virgil,

> ". . ubi fas versum atque nefas, quot bella per orbem,
> Quam multæ scelerum facies."

It is a wicked and lawless world in short, this of to-day, and the cataclysm is coming sooner or later. Our boasted knowledge is undermining the foundations of morals and religion. Science and democracy are conspiring to upset everything old and good. The reign of chaos, moral, social, and political must be near at hand when even women are rising in revolt against their rightful lord and master, man. In America lawlessness and scepticism are already rampant, and Paris has become a frightful example of the ills that spring from modern progress in the same direction. After all said however, it is only the dark side of the picture that we have been invited to contemplate. So far therefore we hold it to be essentially a one-sided view. Too much altogether is made of particular features, of passing discords which may yet resolve themselves into perfect tune. No allowance is made for the fragmentary look of unfinished work, for real differences of national character and local conditions, for the possible workings of a higher than human law, or the natural process of regeneration through decay. If there is one thing modern science begins to proclaim more loudly than another, it is the supremacy of law throughout nature. If the lovers of old times and creeds could realise the latent power of Science as a moral and spiritual teacher, they would hardly rail against it so vehemently as they do because of its disturbing effects on old theological dogmas, or because of the passing mischief which mere sciolists may entail by rash inferences from half-studied facts. Is it in short either a fair or a pious deduction from things around us, to argue as if some evil principle were enthroned in the place of that Supreme Good whom men in all climes and ages have worshipped under different names? Human law is in fact the expression of superior human strength; it is the will of the strongest reduced to rule. It is impossible therefore that such law should ever be permanently dethroned, so long as men are men, obeying the instinct which has hitherto led them to live together under the sanctions of rules devised by the strongest for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of their power. In times of lawlessness the will of the strongest is sure at length to express itself in Lynch-law. Such being the tendency of human nature, why should we fear the dethronement of that higher law which works in the long run for good throughout the universe.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in July):—Conductor J. Connolly, of the Ordnance Department, for two years. Lieut. J. W. Bernard (B battery R.H.A., E brigade), from date of departure. Captain and brevet major A. W. Twiss (H. battery 9th brigade), from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Ensign W. Montgomery, 2nd foot (1st battalion), from date of departure. Lieut. the Hon. E. Gifford, 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for ten days. Assist. surg. S. Duckering, 8th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Veterinary surgeon G. Blake (18th brigade R.A.), from May 30 to Nov. 30. Second captain and adjutant R. H. Young (6th brigade), from May 30 to Nov. 30. Quartermaster H. Nelson (9th brigade), to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Capt. (brev. major) J. I. Robinson, cadre 5th regt. Bengal light cavalry, for twenty months. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. R. Oxley, Madras staff corps, for two years. The unexpired portion of the furlough, dated March 17, 1869, to Major F. W. Knight, staff corps, is cancelled from June 3 last, the date of that officer's return to duty. The furlough on private affairs to Colonel J. A. Ballard, Royal (Bombay) engineers, mint master, on Jan. 4 last, is extended for a further period of six months on the same account. Lieut. T. Mayhew, No. 3 batt. 6th brig. R.A., to remain at Bombay for thirty days, from July 4. Capt. St. J. D. Daubeny, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—R. F. W. Cumberland, late captain H.M.'s 70th foot, at Nynee Tal, June 28. Mr. T. Cock, late 12th lancers, at Leicester, aged 83, July 29. Capt. H. Girardot, R.H.A., at Dublin, aged 34, July 28. Capt. A. F. Mules, 91st Highlanders, at Honiton, aged 27, July 25.

Bengal.—Dr. H. A. Woolton, late of the Bengal Service, at Dumfries, aged 81, July 26.

Madras.—W. R. Grylls, M.D., civil surgeon, at Coconada, July 1. Gen. Garstin, at Bangalore, July 13.

Bombay.—Dr. Hart, of H.M.'s *Euphrates*, serving on H.M.'s *Magpie*, in the Persian Gulf, of cholera, at Bahrein, June 30. Col. Ewen Grant, Bombay S.C., at Blackheath, Aug. 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, Aug. 8.—From Bombay.—Major Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ackhard and child, Mr. Watson, Rev. Mr. Royston. Messrs. Turnbull, Gladstone, Parker, Grant, and Sharkey. From Alexandria.—Mr. Lemoign, Mr. Lang. From Hong Kong.—Capt. Suir. From Madras.—Mr. Horsley. From Galle.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. Penny, Mr. Buckannan.

Per str. Pera, Aug. 10.—From Bombay.—Messrs. W. Irvine, E. Law, R. Boteler, J. Campbell, C. Henslowe, A. Young, J. Master, J. Raux, H. Viney, S. Carrington, W. Galway.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 12.—From Bombay.—Mr. Rennington, Lieut. the Hon. E. F. Gifford, Qrmr. H. Nelson, Mr. G. Malneir, Mr. E. Rackel. From Aden.—Mr. Reynell and two infants. From Alexandria.—Mr. R. Orr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 15, 1871.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND THEIR DISABILITIES.

Now that the new college for civil engineers has been fairly started into existence, with almost every promise of a fruitful issue, it is worth while considering what else remains to do before the seed thus sown can ripen into an abundant harvest. One great obstacle to the full success of the new institution will suggest itself to many of those who hope the best from an experiment, which promises to furnish India not only with a succession of trained engineers, but also, as the Duke of Argyll pointed out, with engineers trained in the spirit of English gentlemen. It is all very well to descant with Colonel Chesney upon the advantage of culture as an aid to professional training, and much may no doubt be said for the inducements which an improved scale of pay in India will offer to aspirants for a career in the Public Works Department of that country. But neither improved pay at first starting, nor the possession of that culture by which Colonel Chesney properly sets so much store, will make up for the continuance of those special disabilities under which the civil engineer in India still labours, in common with every English member of the uncovenanted services. The sooner that something is done to remove the inequalities which now divide one class of English public servants from another of the same social composition, the better chance will there be of securing the fittest men for what the Duke of Argyll pronounces "one of the noblest of all professions." If the future graduates of Cooper's-hill are to receive the culture of English gentlemen, they will naturally demand to be treated as such in the land of their future service. That such treatment is still withheld from civil engineers in India must be inferred not only from the complaints that continually reach us on this score, but from a fair comparison of their service-rules with those of covenanted civilians and of military officers in the same or in other departments.

From a paper which concisely sets forth their main grievances, we learn that "the junior ensign in the army or the youngest covenanted civil servant just arrived from England, takes precedence of civil engineers, no matter what their period of service may be or their grade." Here at any rate is one substantial grievance which needs prompt redressing before the best men can be induced to enter the Indian branch of "one of the noblest professions in the world." It is easy to call this a sentimental grievance; but while sentiment continues to govern nine-tenths of the world, it were perilous to deny the force of an argument which appeals yet more strongly to the man of general culture than to him who has no culture to boast of. In

a country like India, where all Englishmen are foreigners, and almost every English official bears in native eyes a value corresponding with his official rank, so glaring an inequality claims all the less excuse. It cannot be justified on any firm grounds of expediency or fitness, and, so long as it exists, Colonel Chesney may despair of reaping the full fruits of the experiment he has been chosen to carry out.

The head of a certain Oxford College declined to take in "gentlemen-commoners" on the plea that all his commoners were gentlemen. We commend his principle to the consideration of the Indian Government. In every Indian department where important duties are discharged by officers of the ruling race, or even by natives, it would be only politic to treat those officers as socially equal to each other. It concerns alike their self-respect, their influence with the natives, their efficiency as public servants, that caste distinctions should in their case be carefully ignored. Why should a young ensign or a "sucking civilian" be placed socially higher than the civil engineer or the school-inspector, whose profession is at least as noble, and whose social antecedents may have been quite as good? The oddest thing is that the rule of inequality which marks off one Indian service from another is intensified by the absurdly unfair equality enforced between native and English members of the uncovenanted services in respect of leave and service rules. While the covenanted officer or civilian can recruit mind and body by frequent visits home on ample allowances, the civil engineer has to put up with "the same amount of leave and the same allowances which a native of India enjoys, living in his own country, and perhaps within a few miles of his own house." Can anything be more unfair than conditions like these, which make no difference between natives and Englishmen on a point where the widest possible difference exists? The unfairness surely speaks for itself. If our countrymen have any right to hold office at all in India, and no one would deliberately deny them a certain share in the government of an English dependency, their right to serve their country on terms befitting their own physical needs and capacities rather than those of their Indian compeers remains beyond dispute. They ought at least to have better pay and more facilities for recruiting their health and improving their minds in the land from which they came. It is a cruel mockery of justice to place them on the same theoretic footing as the Indian who lives in a congenial climate, and has not far to go in quest of the new strength implied in a visit to his home and friends. And this mockery is heightened to an intolerable extent by the greater privileges accorded to military engineers. A civil chief engineer of the first class draws on furlough £254 a-year less than a military executive engineer five grades below him in the same department. In fact the difference in this respect between two sets of officials discharging exactly the same duties seems to us wholly unwarrantable on whatever plea. While a military chief engineer of the first class draws £1,000 a-year on furlough, a civil chief engineer of the same grade can draw only £400. The same disproportion works down through every grade, so that a military executive engineer of the first grade draws on furlough £654 a-year against £354 drawn by a civil engineer of the same grade, while an assistant civil engineer of the second grade receives only £130 a-year as furlough pay against £252 drawn by a military engineer of the same standing.

Remember also that the highest amount of furlough pay open to a civil engineer is actually less by £100 a-year than the £500 a-year which a covenanted civilian of the lowest standing can almost always claim. Again, the military engineer can take eight years of furlough during his term of service, whereas the civil engineer is expected to satisfy himself with only two years. While the former can at any time go home on sick leave with English furlough pay, the latter may only take three years of sick leave in all. Neither his furlough nor sick leave can ever count as service qualifying for a pension, whereas his military rival can spend two years in twenty, and three in twenty-five, at home without loss of nominal service. Here surely is a state of things which calls for swift amendment if the new College is to bear fruit worthy of its apparent promise. While inequalities so glaring remain unredressed, what likelihood is there of securing a regular supply of highly-trained young men for a service in which they will be placed on a lower footing of social and pecuniary advantage than the fortunate few who enter the same department by a different door?

THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE BILL.

A singular document has recently arrived from India which throws much light on the internal conflicts of Hindu society, though in a direction precisely opposite to that which the authors would wish to indicate. The English public has heard from time to time of the marriage reforms introduced by the Brahmo Somaj, who have for the last ten years discarded the idolatrous portions of the Hindu marriage ritual, and have thereby forfeited the legality of their marriages. In the year 1868 they applied to Government for an Act that should legalise these unions, and Mr. H. Sumner Maine consequently introduced into the Legislative Council a comprehensive measure, the "Native Marriage Act" (analogous to the English Dissenters' Marriage Act), giving to all non-Christian natives the option of marrying before a civil registrar, while they might afterwards add whatever religious ceremonies they might prefer. This Bill, which had the cordial support of Lord Lawrence, then Viceroy, was strongly opposed by the orthodox Hindus and Parsis, and was ultimately withdrawn in favour of a modified Bill brought forward by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the provisions of which are strictly limited to the Brahmos alone, so that no other sections of Hindu society can have any reasonable ground for opposing it. This Bill, as finally presented by the Select Committee on March 27, 1871, is very simple. It requires that the bridegroom should have completed the age of 18 and the bride that of 14, that they should be unmarried (this term is explained as meant to include widows and widowers), that they should be unrelated to each other in any of the degrees prohibited by the customs which they acknowledge, that they should both declare themselves to be members of the Brahmo Somaj, and that the marriage should be solemnised in the presence of three credible witnesses (and with consent of the bride's father or guardian if she be under 18) before a registrar of Brahmo marriages. Further, the Bill legalises past Brahmo marriages (if properly public and strictly monogamous), and declares bigamy a penal offence in all persons married under this Act. A measure so carefully just, so well calculated to organise into definite form the amount of moral and social elevation which has long been urgently demanded by the higher consciences of the native Indian community, while scrupulously avoiding all interference with the outlying masses who are as yet content with heathenism,—deserves every possible encouragement from the friends of human, not to say Christian, civilisation.

But at the eleventh hour opposition from a new quarter has come to the front. The Brahmo Somaj has for several years been divided more or less visibly into two sections—the Conservatives, led by the venerable Debendro Nath Tagore, the chief renovator of the sect after the death of its founder, Ram Mohun Roy, and the Progressives, who, under the leadership of our late visitor, Keshab Chandar Sen, formed themselves in 1866 into the "Brahmo Somaj of India," since when their numbers have increased till they have reached to about twenty-fold those of the "Adi (or original) Brahmo Somaj." The differences between the two sections are not so much doctrinal as practical, and relate chiefly to the attitude taken in matters of social reform; the Conservatives being very anxious not to break more than can possibly be helped with Hindu notions. They do not, therefore, make any important alterations in their marriage customs beyond the omission of idolatrous rites in the nuptial ceremony. The bride is not called upon to say a word, and is merely presented by the father to the bridegroom. The Progressives, on the contrary, give her a fair share in the service, and expurge therefrom a quantity of irrelevant traditional matter.

They also sanction the marriage of widows, and intermarriage between different castes (a permission secured in Mr. Stephen's Bill by simply ignoring caste altogether), and they have done much, and are endeavouring to do more, to discourage the pernicious system of child-marriage. All this meets with no approval from the conservative Brahmos, and they look with alarm on the Bill which would support the parties acting under it in such dangerous innovations. They have therefore presented a petition against it, which is a curious sign of the times. The drift of it is that the tendency of the Bill is to separate the Brahmos from the general Hindu community, which the petitioners do not desire; that they do not believe that the present Brahmo marriages are invalid (an opinion directly opposed to the highest legal authorities of British India); that they approve of the marriage of girls at the age of twelve years; that no law is needed against bigamy and polygamy, as they are rapidly dying out; and, moreover, that such a law "will in many cases operate as a hardship in the instance of those whose wives are suffering from incurable diseases," "and who, under such circumstances, would at present be justified to contract a second marriage, notwithstanding the existence of the first wife." That is to say, polygamy is expiring so rapidly that no law is needed to stamp it as a crime, *and* that such a law would be very hard upon us when we want to commit that crime ourselves. All this mosaic of bad reasoning and questionable assertion is accompanied with repeated assumptions that the petitioners are *the* Brahmo Somaj, while "Baboo K. C. Sen and his followers" are described as an insignificant minority, who have no right to represent the Brahmo community. Now, the relative numbers of the Conservatives and the Progressives show these pretensions to be ludicrously misplaced, and, even were those numbers reversed, the case for the Bill would be equally sound, as the measure is a purely permissive one, compelling no man to act under it. It will be just as open to any Brahmo to marry on the old system after the passing of this Act, as it is now for English Dissenters to marry at church instead of at their own chapels.

The real sting to half-hearted native reformers lies in this,—that the Act will necessarily tend to crystallise the hitherto fluctuating variation of social type between Brahmoism and Hinduism; and this is precisely the result which most clearly indicates the importance of the measure. It is a definite step in the ascent of native civilisation; a definite branding of certain evils, physical and moral, and a definite acceptance of a higher standard of social life. Imposed upon no man, it is urgently desired by thousands, and the genuineness of the demand has been proved in the best possible way, by deliberate sacrifices for conscience' sake. That the sturdy Puritanism of English Quakers should have been emulated by "effeminate Bengalis,"—that Indian husbands and fathers should have consented to forfeit social rights and popular favour for the sake of pure moral and religious principles, is a most encouraging feature of modern Indian society. And we cannot doubt that the enlightened Government which has undertaken to rectify the injustice of their present position will see that purpose fulfilled to the last jot and tittle of the law.

Correspondence.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—There would be less to object to in the Local Budgets of India if the ways and means for obtaining money were less censurable. Various attempts have been made to impose direct and indirect taxes for local purposes. The house-tax represents the former, and the Choongee-tax the latter.

Overworked Collectors and Deputy-Commissioners experienced so much trouble in assessing and collecting the house-tax to meet police and sanitary expenses, that they hailed with delight the re-introduction of the Choongee or Octroi-tax, by which they often obtained ten times as much revenue without any trouble at all. Neither Governors, District Officers, nor Local Committees would open their eyes to the fact that Octroi was sucking the life-blood of commerce, and was educating the whole nation in corruption. Bribery, extortion, and smuggling have of late years become almost universal where Choongee has been permitted.

The house-tax failed because no clear rules were given for its assessment, and because it was sometimes confounded with Income-tax. I knew a decayed gentleman with a marble palace in Benares, on whom the assessment was nominal on account of his poverty.

The Income-tax has failed, because Government *has never made it the interest of the taxpayers to see that their neighbours were properly taxed.* A clumsy attempt was made in Oudh by the imposition of an Income-tax called the Lump assessment. Government decided on the sums which were to be raised in each estate, Talookah and Pergunnah; but these sums were fixed by a percentage on the Land Revenue, and the Talookhdars and their agents were allowed to distribute the burden. The poor were squeezed, and the rich got off cheaply. The Lump assessment of £12,500 on the City of Benares excited the ridicule of those who knew the wealth of that city.

What I wish to urge is that local rates for local purposes in India would succeed, provided that full *publicity* be given to the assessments, and that the latter be revised *publicly* by European officers not overwhelmed with other duties. Without publicity neither rates nor income-tax can succeed in India. The whole community must know what every individual pays. I am writing of the natives; European merchants hate to have their affairs known; so an exception might be made in favour of Calcutta and Bombay.

Natives will not object to pay large sums if they know that the taxation is spread fairly over the community, and is absolutely required for educational, police, sanitary, and high-road purposes; but the public opinion of India abhors an income-tax which allows thousands of nefarious non-taxpayers to escape taxation upon the honest portion of the community.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The *Pioneer* observes that, according to the published tables, the receipts of the East Indian Railway show a very lamentable falling off, and it is to this circumstance that we presume the impending reductions in the staff are immediately due. Of course the primary reason for retrenching engineers is that there is no engineering to be done; but as this argument has held good in great part for two years, at least, we incline to believe that "the hard times" are the real reason, and that had the traffic receipts shown a handsome or even a satisfactory increase, the staff would have remained intact at its present strength. To the poor traffic receipts, then, the fifteen engineers (for this, we understand, is the number fixed upon) owe their misfortunes; but to what do the traffic receipts owe theirs? We think there are two reasons—there may be more, but two are prominent—the general unhealthiness of trade and the diffidence of the native community. Trade in most of its branches has this year (1870-1) been undoubtedly poor, and the East Indian Railway have suffered thereby; but for the second reason, the want of confidence which natives are beginning to display towards the railway, there is hardly so much excuse. They, the natives, say that the company's tariff is uncertain, and that they cannot be sure, when they start goods on a long journey, how much will be demanded upon them at the end. Whether the company is reasonable or not, we leave to the company to declare. Meanwhile, means of transport other than the rail have come seriously, we fear, into favour with the natives.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

The *Madras Athenæum* complains that, whilst on the one hand civilian engineers are to a great extent kept out from entering the ranks of the Public Works Department, and engaging in work they are specially fitted for, Royal Engineer officers, on the other hand, are ostracised from the ranks of every other department of the administration of the Indian Empire, and their energies are wholly confined to dabbling in bricks and mortar; to measuring up mud, and to wearing out mind and body, to say nothing of the human light divine, in a superfluity of mystifying account work. Why should all this be? What noble end is it intended to serve? A Royal Engineer, in qualifying for his commission, goes through a long course of military duty, routine as well as scientific, and likewise through a theoretical and partially-practical course of civil engineering. Having

gone through these and qualified in this combined course of education, we see no reason why he should, as soon as he sets foot in this country, be told off to work which is exclusively civilian in its nature, be transferred from the social and may be congenial sphere of a garrison town and his regimental mess to solitude in the jungles, and be subjected to the depressing influences of routine of the Department of Public Works. Does aught stand in his way of being permitted, like his military *confreres* of the Staff Corps, to elect for any one of the various departments of the public service, and be allowed room for the exercise of those tastes and idiosyncrasies which he more particularly displays to develop and work so as to promote the common good? What, for instance is there to debar him entering the Revenue Survey or Settlement, the Adjutant-General's or Quartermaster-General's Department, the Commissariat, the Police, or the Judicial Department, in so far as Cantonment Magistracies and Superintendentships of Jails are concerned, or the Accountant-General's or the Forest Department, or even purely military appointments, such as brigade commands, when length of service and rank entitle him to hold them? Nothing, certainly, that we can see, and we feel sure that, in expressing the foregoing sentiments, we are but speaking the thoughts of a large number of Royal Engineer officers, to whom the proposal of opening up all branches of the public service for their election and choice has only to be made to be closed with at once.

ACCLIMATISATION OF FOREIGN TREES IN INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* is glad to learn that Lord Napier's Government at Madras is alive to the importance of the acclimatisation of valuable foreign trees in India where such acclimatisation seems possible. A short time ago the Madras Governor requested the Secretary of State for India to procure for him a quantity of seeds of various kinds of timber trees from the West Indian Islands, and this requisition will doubtless be promptly complied with, as Lord Kimberly has directed the Governors of Demerara and Honduras to meet Lord Napier's requirements by all means in their power without delay. The acclimatisation of the mahogany tree in the Madras Presidency is the principal object of this requisition, and there appears every reason to hope that the experiment will prove a success. This valuable timber tree, it is well known, grows admirably under conditions of soil and climate obtainable upon the Eastern Coast; and the writer recollects having seen a few years ago at a place called Ankapillay, some thirty miles south of Vizaga. The trees were situate in a native gentleman's garden, but how they came there we could not discover; probably some collector of former days, with a taste for botany, had planted the seeds upon one of his *jumabundy* tours; at any rate, and whatever their origin, it was impossible to regard their massive trunks without wishing that the experiment of by-gone days had been tried upon a far more extended scale than this. But the mahogany tree appears to thrive well in many parts of the Madras Presidency. We have seen the tree in a flourishing condition at Bangalore, and a Madras contemporary lately informed us that "a large Honduras mahogany tree in the Company's gardens, Mount-road, Madras, has commenced to flower and seed—a fact without a precedent, it is said, in Indian experimental arboriculture." It is certain, then, that the mahogany tree can be acclimatised; the difficulty is the slow growth of the tree, and the time that must elapse for the planter before the timber is fit for felling. Natives love quick returns and handsome profits in their speculations, and, though mahogany plantations may afford them the latter, they may sigh for the former; *ergo*, it is very doubtful if they will generally lend any active support towards the success of Lord Napier's experiment. But the speculation, if we may so call it, is one for a Government to undertake which can boast of a Forest Department. Mahogany wood, as we all know, commands a high price in the market, and the price will probably rise, rather than decrease, in the future, since it is known that the Honduras forests have long been badly managed, and that waste and extravagance have characterised the proceedings of those interested in the Honduras timber trade. The Madras Government, indeed, proposes to plant for the benefit of posterity. But what then? A Government has higher duties to fulfil than can fall to the lot of private speculators, and Lord Napier is only acting up to the duties imposed upon him in seeking to create a timber trade of a novel description for India, whose profits, it is presumed, another generation will enjoy.

A Fatal Journey.—We regret to hear the melancholy death at Simla, on the 1st of July, of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Carter. It appears Mr. Carter, who had been married only a little more than a month, had taken a trip into the interior with his wife, and they were on their way back from Koteghur, when they were overtaken by the constant rain, and for three days were drenched, their baggage sharing the same fate, so that on their arrival at the bungalows they had no dry clothes to put on. In this way they hastened into Simla, and on arrival were so exhausted that, unmindful of their wet state, they threw themselves on the bed to obtain rest. During the night both were taken ill of fever, and Mrs. Carter died the following day. Mr. Carter is slowly recovering.—*Englishman.*

Bengal.

Archæological.—Colonel Hyde, R.E., Mint Master of Calcutta, is about to publish a "History of Indian Coins."

Camp of Exercise.—It is said that the Camp of Exercise will assemble at Delhi about the middle of December.

Dera Ghazee Khan.—The Shah Jumal bund, Dera Ghazee Khan, burst on the morning of 23rd June, and flooded the country to the south for seventeen miles.

An old Mutineer Caught.—A mutineer of 1857, named Dowlut Sing, for whose apprehension Government had offered a reward of Rs. 2,000, and the Hyderabad Government a supplementary reward of Rs. 5,000, has been arrested near Mirzapore.

Lahore.—The establishment of an Orphanage at Lahore is soon to be discussed by the Municipal Committee. Such a scheme has been suggested by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who is strongly in its favour, and guarantees hearty assistance from the Government.

Legislative Council.—Mr. Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has been appointed an additional member of the Council of the Governor-general for making laws and regulations.

Agricultural.—Dr. George King received charge of the Royal Botanic Garden, the Professorship of Botany, at the Medical College, Calcutta, and the Superintendentship of the Government Cinchona Plantation at Darjeeling, from Mr. C. B. Clarke, on the 10th instant.

The Jeypore Chief.—The Maharajah of Jeypore left his capital on Monday last for Simla, where he will stay, in all probability, until the end of the season. His Highness is accompanied by the officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, and his physician, Dr. Valentine.

Mr. G. Campbell.—It is said that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on his return from Hazareebaugh, will visit the military station of Berhampore and the Nizamut Buildings of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal at Moorshedabad.

Agriculture.—The Secretary of State has approved of the arrangements made by the Government of India regarding the appointment of seed gardeners to assist in the scheme for improving the cotton grown in the Benares and the Central Provinces.

Bank Returns.—The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the six months up to the 31st June at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras declared a dividend for the same period of 6 per cent. per annum.

Suicide of a Soldier.—Richard Wale, band corporal of the 20th Hussars, stationed at Umballa, committed suicide on Tuesday last by shooting himself through the head with a carbine. On his body was found a letter stating that he was tired of existence.

The Vagrancy Act.—We (*Examiner*) have reliable authority for stating that a party or parties have been deported to Europe under the Vagrancy Act, who were born in this country, and who up to the date of deportation had never been outside it!

Political.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that the appointment of Political Agent at the Court of the Maharajah of Independent Tipperah has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Power, who has, for the last three months, been officiating as joint-magistrate of Sylhet.

Civil.—Mr. C. Currie, Commissioner of the Seetapore Division, and now on leave in England, is to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oude, vice Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., Mr. G. Ouseley, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, officiating in his place pending the arrival of Mr. Currie.

Lord Mayo's Kindness of Heart.—It is stated that Lord Mayo has shown his sympathy for the Italian family of musicians, of whom four were killed at Simla last week by a landslip, by placing the survivors in his band. He has also promised to pay all expenses incurred in the burial of the deceased lads.

Legal.—The High Court, North-Western Provinces, have determined to admit pleaders of the Chief Court of the Punjab to the bar of the High Court, without further examination. In accordance with this rule, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, of Delhi, has been enrolled a pleader of the High Court.

The Famine in Persia.—A meeting has been held at Calcutta to consider what measures should be adopted for the relief of the famine-stricken in Persia, and has resolved that it is desirable to obtain through Government more information as to the extraneous help required before doing anything.

Sanitation.—The Municipality of Lucknow have done a sensible thing, which is likely to conduce to an improvement in the health of the people. The Health Officer has prepared a list of wells throughout the city which are to be kept solely for drinking purposes.

Contagious Diseases Act.—The *Indian Mirror* understands that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, for his consideration, the replies received from the several medical authorities in Calcutta to the circular issued by his Honour regarding the working of the Contagious Diseases Act.

LORD MAYO'S DURBARS.—The durbar for the Kohistan Chiefs, which Lord Mayo intends to hold at Simla, will, it is said, take place in the beginning of September. An Umballa contemporary states that in November the Viceroy will hold a durbar at Lucknow to decorate his Highness Nawab Mohsunnood Dowlah with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL.—We hear that the Government of India have recently sanctioned the grant of a further loan of five lakhs of rupees to the Ulwar State, on the same conditions upon which the first loan was advanced. The amount is to be repaid by the abovementioned native durbar by annual instalments, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

CATTLE DISEASE.—Cattle disease has committed great ravages in Munnipore, having exterminated nearly the whole of the plough cattle, especially buffaloes. In order to prevent a scarcity resulting, the Rajah has issued orders directing the head of each family to cultivate, by manual labour, not less than an acre of land, an order which is being willingly carried out.

OPIUM.—The Government of India is said to have approved of the proposition of the Board of Revenue for an annual disbursement of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 for each of the two opium agencies in Behar and Benares, to be distributed in rewards to the most deserving native workmen or Sirdars, and others employed in those factories.

THE HILL TRACTS FORCE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has recommended that the whole of the Hill Tracts Force be armed with a short breechloader, as having, besides other advantages, the recommendation that should any of the weapons ever fall into the hands of the Looshais, they will be useless for want of the special ammunition.

BIGOTRY AT UMRITSUR.—More disputes between the Hindus and Mussulmans at Umritsur. A Mahomedan, while purchasing some sweetmeat from a Hindu confectioner, had a dispute with him, and threw the sweetmeat which he had touched back into the shopkeeper's tray. A mixed crowd of Hindus and Mussulmans collected, and a struggle took place. The magistrate of the district referred the case to the honorary magistrate of the city for decision, who sentenced fourteen Hindus to imprisonment and fine. The correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar*, in giving particulars of the affray, considers the decision to be a partial one, and states that it has encouraged the Mussulmans to tyrannise over the Hindus and insult them.

INFANTICIDE.—The practice of female infanticide in the Humeerpore district, North-Western Provinces, has been reported on by the magistrate of the district, and fourteen of the clans residing in Humeerpore have had the law relating to communities suspected of this crime put in force as respects them. The magistrate's first idea was to apply the law to all villages without exception inhabited by tribes whose average of female children for the pergunnah or the district was shown to be bad; subsequently, he decided upon exempting particular villages in which the proportion of girls is good. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, this last course is undoubtedly the right one. Further, his Honour has directed that the exemption should extend to families which, though resident in a village guilty as a whole, are shown by statistics to preserve their daughters.

BETTING ON RAIN.—We had thought that betting on drops of rain was mythical, but it appears that this precise form of gambling is really just now the fashion in Calcutta, where even respectable native merchants are found to bet very large sums about the rainfall. When the weather becomes cloudy, we are told, wagers are laid as to the time within which the downpour may be expected. The wager being laid, the crowd wait patiently to see the water run out of the spouts, for a drizzle is not recoguised, and unless the water drips from the spouts, the party who bets that it will not rain has not lost. Sometimes the utmost confusion prevails; it rains for a few minutes, and the crowd look anxiously at the spouts, and if the water does not drip the yell is terrific, and losers attribute it to foul play, and boys are immediately sent up to the top of the house to see if the spout has been tampered with.—*Pioneer*.

OUDH.—"We learn that the Commissionership of Roy-Bareilly in Oudh is shortly to be abolished. Quite right, too; but this sort of nibbling is absurd. First, the Financial Commissionership was lopped off, and now the other Commissionership is sent adrift. The whole mouthful is no doubt coming; but there really is no ground for deferring any longer the inclusion of all Oudh in the province administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. A little moral courage is needed for it, and that's all. Certainly there would be no loss of efficiency by the measure, and there would be an undoubted gain in economy to the State. With General Barrow not likely to return, and with the Chief Commissionership thus practically vacant, the time, too, is propitious. Of course we do not contemplate any change in the system of administration, the non-regulation scale of salaries is all too profitable to the tax-payers for that. Then, again, Allahabad is to be washed away some day, that's settled; so the Government might as well take time by the forelock and at once go and settle at Lucknow, or, better still, come joyously back to its old love.—*Delhi Gazette*.

RAJPOOTANA.—The Home Government has confirmed the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of a Political Agent, with necessary office establishments, for Eastern Rajpootana, at a cost of Rs. 2,355 per mensem.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—A memorial, signed by upwards of one hundred superintendents and assistant-superintendents of the Government Telegraph Department, praying for a speedy revision of their furlough and pension rules, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

MILITARY.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the discontinuance of the practice of marking offenders with the letters D and B C, the punishment having been discontinued by the Mutiny Act of 1871. The *Delhi Gazette* says that Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., commanding the Gwalior District, now on leave at Cashmere, has been offered his choice of the Rohilkund or Saugor District.

COLD WATER FOR SUNSTROKE.—From the following, which we take from the Lahore paper, the "cold water cure" would appear to be very effective in cases of sunstroke:—On one of the very hot days we had recently, no fewer than *nine* men were struck down by sunstroke in the Lahore Central jail. They were all quite insensible, and only able to breathe in that thick stertorous way peculiar to the ailment. The superintendent, Dr. Lethbridge, had them laid out in a row on the cool floor of the hospital, and there watered them copiously and continuously for *five hours* by means of bheesties with mussucks, before much improvement was perceptible. Every man recovered, and it is to be noted as a circumstance of considerable importance that although all the cases were of a most serious kind the simple remedy of a continuous and long continued supply of cool water was at last efficient. The remedy, continued only for half an hour, and perhaps interrupted every time the mussuck was empty, would evidently have been of no avail. We commend the account to the attention of all travellers, and indeed of every one liable to be exposed to the heat of the sun.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 1. Medusa, Flindell, Masulipatam.—2. Labrador, Hughes, Newcastle; str. Simla, Anderson, Suez.—4. Str. Yorkshire, Kennedy, London; str. Hindostan, De Smidt, Hong Kong.—5. Jansetjee Jejeebhoy, Meah, Jeddah; Alluna Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; Sikh, Andrew, ——.—6. River Clyde, Vicar, London; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; str. City of Mecca, Robertson, Glasgow.—7. Gondola, [illegible].

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lode, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Donaboy. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Theobald.

DEPARTURES.

July 1. Inflexible, British Statesman, and Charmian.—2. Str. City of Oxford; Saint Marnock.—3. Str. Columbian; Calcutta and John O'Gaunt.—4. Strs. Moultmein and Petersburg; British India.—5. Str. Bushcer.—6. Countess of Elgin, Barrode, Bolton Abbey, and Howden.—8. Str. Punjab; Patrician.—9. Knight Companion, Galatea, Altcar, and Montrose.—10. Str. Leith; Arizona and Lightning.—12. Strs. Oriental and Sattara; City of Bombay, Simla, and Zoroaster.—13. Magna Charta.—14. Hartfell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjab.—For PORT BLAIR.—Major and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. F. W. Warden, Mr. H. H. Crook.

Per str. City of Oxford.—For LONDON.—Lieut. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallnutt, Mr. Coombe and two children, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mrs. Hodge and two children, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mr. R. Morrison.

Per str. Sattara.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. J. Arbuthhot, Mr. W. Macpherson, Mrs. O'Niel.

Per str. Oriental.—For AKYAB.—Miss Tobelmann.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 14, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 98 10 to 98 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
6½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 10 to 105 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 1 1-16d. to Is. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	305 to 307
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1385 to 1390
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	555 to 560buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	81 to 82
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	130 to 132
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	30 to 32
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	250 to 251
East India Tea Company	100 ...	63 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	200 to —

Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	...	...	...	250	...	147½	to	—xd
Howrah Docking Company ...	...	...	...	500	...	200	to	—
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...		1000	...	320	to	330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	...	...	...	500	...	500	to	—
National Bank of India (Limited)...	...	...	...	£12½	...	98	to	99
Oriental Gas Company ...	...	...	...	10	...	68	to	70xd
Port Canning Land Company ...	...	...	...	1300	...	380	to	385
Punjab Bank	...	...	...	100	...	80	to	—
Simla Bank	...	...	...	500	...	570	to	575
Turnoot Indigo	...	...	...	200	...	82	to	—
Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company...	...	...	...	£10	...	19	to	20slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.		To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £2 15 0 to £0 0 0	...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	...	Nominal.
Rice...	... 2 15 0 to 3 7 6	...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0	...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 15 0 to 0 0 0	...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, July 15.—Our quotations again show a considerable advance on those current last mail, which, as before, has been mainly brought about by the very firm position which importers have assumed. Dealers after our last began to show more disposition to enter the market, but they were not able to suit their requirements until the latter end of the week, when news arrived of a quieter market in Liverpool, and of a decline on cotton of ⅛ per pound having been established. This induced some importers, who were previously holders, to become sellers, and a fair business has been done in staple goods at the quotations given below. Grey Shirtings: 7 and 8¼ lbs., 39-inch, have been in active demand at advancing rates; lighter weights being less inquired for, have commanded a proportionately smaller advance; 45-inch are quiet; 50 and 54-inch wanted, and a fair business has been done, principally in the latter width, for arrival at higher rates. Jacconets and Madapollams are in fair request, and a good business could be done were holders willing to accept the offers made them by buyers. Grey Twist: Demand has been very active since our last, and a large business has been done in 40's at advancing rates. Higher numbers have also improved somewhat. Coloured Twist: Turkey Red continues depressed, while fancy colours begin to exhibit some slight signs of improvement.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, July 15.—Saltpetre: There is no change to report in the market, and prices remain firm at last week's quotations. There is still a good demand for the finer qualities, but, owing to the continued wet weather, the refiners are unable to supply their customers' demands fully. Rice: The fall in the rates for best white and medium noticed last week has stopped, and prices have slightly hardened, though the demand has not been large. In Balliam there has been a rise of fully one anna. Several shippers have come into the market for the country and outports. Linseed: The supplies from up-country have begun to come more freely into the market, and prices have generally declined, especially for good bold, which may now be quoted at from Rs. 4-4 to 4-5; medium has ruled from Rs. 4-1 to 4-2; small, Rs. 4 to 4-1; and Eastern Bengal, Rs. 3-14 to 4. Rapeseed continues in good demand; in fact, quite as many contracts have been entered into as the stock in the market is capable of supplying, and the new seed does not come forward rapidly. Of yellow there is actually none in the market. Teelseed and Poppyseed: Inquiries still continue, but there are no supplies on hand. Silk: The market has again been active during the week, and a rise of fully 8 annas has been established, both for filatures and native sorts.

Madras.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

We regret to have to record a painful circumstance which occurred last Saturday evening at Bangalore. A young officer, Ensign Lambart, of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, stationed there, was invited by a fair one, to whom he had been over attentive, to meet him at her house, and accordingly did so. He was then set upon by some male friends of the lady and cruelly thrashed; he swore vengeance, and proceeded, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his beating, to execute it. This retaliatory expedition was some days subsequent to the first encounter, and the young officer was upon this unfortunate occasion accompanied by Ensign Frere, of the same regiment, and two friends. Arrived at the house he called out or was met by an elderly relation of the fair one, and between the two first an argument and subsequently a tussle of some sort seems to have taken place, when in response to a cry for assistance from the older man some young men issued from the house armed, and deliberately shot the officer; his friends rushing to his assistance were likewise fired upon, and two of the four were seriously wounded. Mr. Frere received the contents of a fowling-piece discharged within a few yards of him full in his side, and for some days little hopes were entertained of his recovery; Mr. Lambart was shot in the knee, and amputation of the limb was at first looked upon as inevitable. By latest accounts both officers were progressing favourably.—*Madras Times.*

Dr. J. W. Orr, in his cross-examination before the magistrates, gave the following evidence:—"When rendering assistance to Mr. Frere, I put him no questions as to how this affray came about, as he was not in a fit state. I asked Mr. Lambart how it all came about. He said he and his three companions had gone to Mr. Van Ingen's house and had been attacked; firearms were used, and he and two of his companions were severely wounded. My first examination was a very hurried one, but I subsequently got fuller particulars. I did not ask if he was on terms of intimacy with the family, but afterwards, the same night, he told me the object of his going there. He said about a week before he had been inveigled into going to the house, and while there he had been set upon by three or four young men, and severely licked, or, to use his own words, nearly murdered, and that he had gone that night to take his revenge. He did not tell me he had a revolver, nor did he allude that night to any of his companions having had firearms. He did not say who his companions were, and he requested me not to ask, as he could not tell me. I acted on this information of Lambart's, instructing the police to arrest the prisoners. My sympathies were with the wounded men. I had not then heard both sides of the case."

The enquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore into the serious affray which lately took place at that station, and which we reported in our last week's summary, has been continued during the past week. Important disclosures have been made, and the two accomplices of Messrs. Lambart and Frere, whose names were withheld at the previous enquiries, have been supposed to appear and give evidence. It appears these accomplices of the young officers are two sergeants of the 16th Queen's Lancers, at present stationed in Bangalore, by the names respectively of Noakes and McInnes, one of whom is stated, in "sporting" language, to be a "bruiser."—*Athenæum*, July 16.

Miscellaneous.

Death of General Garstin.—The *Madras Times* mentions that General Garstin died at a quarter to eight on Thursday night July 13, at Bangalore.

Archæological.—It is said that instructions have been issued by the Government of Madras to make collections of the antiquities of the Neilgherry Hills.

Railways.—We are glad to notice the decided improvement which has recently taken place in the receipts of the Madras Railway Company, which now show a better return per mile than they did last year. On the Great Southern of India Railway a trifling improvement has also taken place.

Cholera at Trimulgherry.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, writing from Trimulgherry on the 6th inst., says—"Grieved, indeed, am I to announce to you the appearance of cholera in the 24th Regiment; so far it has only shown itself in one company. Up to this evening there has been but one death. The company has been placed under canvas a short distance outside the entrenchment."

The Trade of Cochin.—The Cochin season just closed has been one of the most active on record. The shipments of coffee are 34,562 cwts. in excess of last year; and of pepper 15,411 cwt. In coir-yarn there has been a decrease of 26,429 cwts., and cocoanut oil 38,137 cwts. After a lapse of five years fish oil has again become an article of export, 32,331 cwts. having been shipped.

Burmah.—The most important item of intelligence in the latest news from Mandalay is the promulgation of a Royal edict abolishing all indirect duties levied on produce bought and sold within the Royal dominions, and proclaiming free trade in all produce. The capital is perfectly quiet, and a marked improvement is represented as having taken place in the working of the mixed court. The King's consignment of goods to Yunan by the Bhamo route is after all to be despatched.

Madras Medical College.—The Madras Medical College officials and students held their annual meeting in the Hall of the College on Saturday evening, the 1st July, presided over by his Excellency Lord Napier, Governor of Madras. A number of visitors were present to witness the proceedings and to hear the address of Dr. Furnell, who had been requested to undertake that duty on this occasion. The proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close by a few appropriate remarks from the chairman.

Agricultural.—Dr. Bidie, the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, has, we understand, been informed, by the Commissioner of Octacamund, that an attempt, recently made, to cultivate maize on the Neilgherry hills has not proved successful, the climate and soil of the hills evidently not being suitable for the cultivation of this grain. In the Kurnool District, where success was naturally expected, a similar attempt to cultivate this pulse has also failed. In this instance the failure can hardly be attributed to climate, which in Kurnool is considered to be suitable to the cultivation of the grains indigenous to the plains of Southern India, of which this is one.—*Athenæum.*

Abandonment of the Hope Island Light-House.—We are about to part with an old beacon which, for upwards of half a century, has dimly illuminated the southern shore of our harbour; we say dimly, for many a noble vessel has been lost within view of the structure, and there is no locality on the whole of the Coromandel Coast where more wrecks have occurred than in the vicinity of the danger created by Point Godavery. The Hope Island Light-House is the oldest structure of its kind in the Bay of Bengal, and it was designed and built entirely by a sailor—the then Master Attendant of Coringa. It speaks volumes for the genius and intelligence of the builder, not only for its efficient durability, but for having stood the flood of the terrible inundations of 1833 and 1839. The reason for the abandonment of the present light-house is the steady progression of the land towards the sea, and consequently every year leaves the light-house further in the interior and diminished its utility to the navigator. The new light is intended to be placed about five miles to the northward and eastward of the present one, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the dangerous shoals round the Point. This is a move in the right direction, and for which we are not in the least indebted to Mr. Robertson's recent "visit of pleasure," but to our own present Master Attendant, with whom the project originated.—*Coconada Advertiser.*

BURMAH.—A rumour has been cureent in Rangoon to the effect that the King of Siam, after visiting Panang and Junk Ceylon, intended to go to Rangoon and Calcutta.

A NEW REVELATION.—The *Combaconum Athenæum writes*:—"Our correspondent from Cuddalore tells us of a tremendous farce that is being acted near Virdaohelam. One Ramaliga Pillai, a Tamil scholar of some repute, it appears, has set himself up for a god, and promises his votaries the resurrection of their relatives and friends that have departed this world. Thousands throng there daily, and a pandal is being erected at a cost of Rs. 15,000 ! ! ! in honour of the coming day when that glorious miracle will be wrought. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that so many of our countrymen are so credulous, and yet we have no doubt of the truth of our correspondent's statements."

ALLEGED CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Mr. C. DePerindorge, Surgeon Dentist, and member of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, recently reported to Government that he possessed an infallible specific for the cure of dysentery, and that he had used it for the past ten years with the greatest success. Since March last he had settled down at Ootacamund, and had cured all the cases of chronic dysentery that had been entrusted to his care. He requested, therefore, that Government would accept his gratuitous services in the first instance, and permit him to try his remedy on soldiers or other Government servants with a view to prove its value. He was informed, in reply, that the Government were unable to comply with his request.

TELEGRAPHS.—It is rumoured that Government is about to take over the Madras Railway Telegraph, and incorporate it with its own Telegraph Department. As the Government and the Railway Telegraphs compete with each other at a great number of important stations, at which both the Government and the Railway Company have telegraphic communication, the amalgamation will, in this respect (if in no other), be a judicious one. We hope, however, the Government will not convert the power they will obtain by the amalgamation of the two systems into a monopoly, and by this means make the public in future pay through the nose for their telegraphic messages.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE COMING ECLIPSE.—There will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will sweep across the Madras Presidency, on the morning of the 12th December. The width of the shadow path in India will be about seventy miles, and the central line of totality will enter the West Coast about thirty miles below Mangalore. It will proceed in a south-easterly direction over Manantoddy, Ootacamund, Coimbatore, the northern part of the Madura district, the south of Trichinopoly and Poodoocottah, and leaving India almost exactly on the tenth parallel of north latitude, will pass over the south of Ceylon across Java and North Australia. Observations will be taken, for which purpose an instrument is being sent out from the Greenwich Observatory.

A FEMALE LECTURER.—A native lady of about thirty, by the name of Sreerungammal, raising herself above the darkness in which her sisters are merged, has made her appearance before the enlightened public. This lady is a great pundit in Telugu, and equally so in Sanskrit, and possesses some knowledge of Tamil and English. Last night she delivered a very interesting and eloquent lecture on female education in Telugu. In the course of her lecture she brought forward quotations from the Hindu Shastras, and Puranas to prove the sanction of female education by our ancestors, pathetically pointed out the deplorable condition of our sisters, and entreated the gentlemen present to do something in the way of improving their condition. This is the first instance of a Hindu lady coming forward as a public lecturer. She seems to be our Miss Carpenter. In our next issue we shall publish a detailed account of the lecture.—*Brahma Depikai*, July 1st.

IRRIGATION.—The Secretary of State has, the *Madras Athenæum* hears, called upon the local Government with reference to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works, to report upon the following points:—1. The general character as to design and execution of that portion of the work which is now finished ; 2, the suitableness of the works for irrigating the country through which they pass ; 3, the probability of hesitation on the part of the ryots in taking the water at the prescribed rates ; 4, what force there may be in the company's argument that the remuneratiyeness of the present works cannot be fairly tested unless extended to comprehend the entire original project; and 5, whether the Government would be prepared to complete the project in the event of the company being wound up, or could arrange for completion by the States in case the company insist on retaining possession of the portion already executed.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

July 4. Str. Himalaya, ——, Bombay.—6. Str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta.—6. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Calcutta.—7. Indus, ——, Pondicherry.—8. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.—13. Str. Arabia, ——, Bombay ; Marseilles, ——, Liverpool; John Allen, ——, London.—14. Str. China, Perrins, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mr. Milon, Mr. and Mrs. McKing, Mr. Payne, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dibblee.

Per str. Dacca.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Lieut. col. Prichard, Mrs. Grylls, Mr. and Mrs. Kearny, Serg. Kettle, Mr. Laurence.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. Turnbull, Mrs. E. Jackson and four infants. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Putz, and Mrs. Chenard. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Finke. For KOWE (GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. Oldham. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. L. Todd, Mr. B. King. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Reid and two children, Mr. Maddocks. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. R. R. Dickinson and F. R. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Evans and infant, and Rev. F. Hinde.

Per str. Meinam.—From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Manthey, Zorn, Gambert, Got, and Mr. and Mrs. Montbrun.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Banoe, Mr. and Mrs. Bainsfather, Col. and Mrs. Rammell, Mr. Cavendish, Major and Mrs. Georges. From MELBOURNE.—Misses Farewell (four). From YOKOHAMA.—Asst. surg. Hodden. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Higgins. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Donaboy, Mr. and Mrs. Lode. From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Theobald. From MELBOURNE.—For CALCUTTA.—Major Stafford, Mr. A. Fulk, Mr. McCovey, Mrs. F. Elirhardt, and Mrs. Putz.

DEPARTURES.

July 5. Str. Himalaya, ——, Calcutta ; Lena, ——, Cocoanada.—6. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Southampton.—7. Paul Marie, ——, Bordeaux ; John Rison, ——, West Indies.—8. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—14. Str. China, Perrins, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—For GOPAULPORE.—Capt. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Master and two children. For COCONADA.—Mrs. and Miss Gahan, Mr. J. Hannon.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Mullaly, Mrs. Mullaly and infant, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. A. Mullaly and C. Mullaly, Masters Fred., Herbert, and Charles Mullaly, Capt. J. Obbard, Lieut. col. Hodgson and Master Hodgson, Mr. C. H. Trotman, Miss E. M. James, Mr. Hayne, Mr. Streeten, Mr. Trotman and two children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. S. Horsley. For SUEZ.—Col. Webb. For SYDNEY.—Mr. A. E. Woolley, Mr. J. F. Grady. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. Edwards, Mr. G. Twitchin, Mr. P. Clark, Mr. J. Leighton, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. W. Place, Mr. J. Connor, Mr. L. Moss, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. W. Stead, Mr. A Young, Mr. Hagan. For GALLE.—Mr. T. Clarke.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hecquet.

Commercial.

Madras, July 15, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1 11
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 5-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months			...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,,	at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
,, ,,	at sight	...	...	1 11¼

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 47 to 48 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	...	13 to 14¼ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1856-57	...	6¼ to 6½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	½ to ¾ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. to £3. 12s. 6d. ; Light Freight, £3. 16s. to £4. ; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

POONAH.—In consequence of the want of rain, the grain dealers in Poona have raised the price of grain of every description one rupee a pulla.

MILITARY.—With a view to reduction in military expenditure, it has been suggested to abolish the appointment of deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Madras, and military storekeeper, Bombay.

CIVIL.—We (*Poona Observer*) hear that Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, will be appointed as Revenue and Police Commissioner for the Northern Division, and that Mr. Pritchard will be appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

NEW STATION OF THE B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY.—We are informed that the Government of India has at length sanctioned the erection of an ornamental station for the B.B. and C.I. Railway on the Esplanade, opposite the Frere Fountain.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE LOST STEAMER "BREADALBANE."—Advices from Suez state that the cargo saved from the above steamer is in course of sale at Jeddah. Only 7,000 packages had been saved in a sound state ; of the remaining 16,000 some had been landed more or less damaged, but a good deal of cargo remained in the wreck not worth salving.

BHOW SINDHIA.—We learn from Baroda that Bhow Sindian, Dewan to the late Khunderao Gackwar, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by H.H. Mulharao, and his property, consisting of cash and jewellery of the aggregate value of about four laks of rupees, has been confiscated. His house was sold by public auction, and it realised about Rs. 10,000.

DHARWAR.—From the weather report of the collectorate of Dharwar for the latter half of June last it appears that the fall of rain was very slight throughout the collectorate ; yet the crops of rice, sugar-cane, &c., were doing good. In some places the sowing of jowaree was finished, while in others the ground was being prepared for the purpose. Much rain was required. Public health was satisfactory, but cattle disease was rife in the talookas of Dumhul and Nowlgond.

COMMERCIAL.—The prospectus of the Bombay Pier Company, with a capital of £300,000 in shares of £100 each, has been issued in Bombay.

THE LATE MAJOR COTTON WAY.—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, in a letter dated May 25, states that from what appears on record he entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Major Ross, that there was nothing to show that the explosion which caused the death of the late Major Cotton Way was not the result of pure accident. His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion stated by Major Ross.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lester, commissioner for Boundary Settlements between the Baroda and Joonaghur States, has been engaged in laying permanent boundary marks in the Gheer, and as the demarkation of these boundaries is a work of considerable expense and labour, it has been requested that the States concerned will see the safety of these pillars being duly ensured, and guard against wanton destruction.

MODIFIED THEFT.—In the course of the trial of the three soldiers from Kurrachee, at the Criminal Sessions, for theft Sir Charles Sargent, the presiding Judge, said he thought it was too often the case in this country that Europeans take goods from native dealers at their own price, and at a lower price than the native is willing to receive. "If," said he, "a dealer tells me he wants five shillings for a certain article, and will not sell it for less, and I, thinking it is not worth more than three shillings, offer him that sum and take the article away without his consent, I am guilty of theft, and amenable to the penalty provided for that offence by the Penal Code. It might not be so heinous a crime as if I had given the man nothing at all, but still it would be theft, and nothing else."

THE "ETHIOPIA."—The s.s. *Ethiopia*, which took a cargo of rice, &c., to the Laccadive Islands, returned on Thursday, July 6. A day after leaving Bombay, we learn, the *Ethiopia* met with heavy weather, and lost a lifeboat which was hanging in the davits. The Government of Madras in its communication to the Bombay Government requesting that provisions might be sent to the Laccadives, asked that 5,000 bags of rice should be sent; but on the arrival of the *Ethiopia* at the Laccadives it was found that the Madras Government had intended to ask for only 500 bags, so that upwards of 4,000 bags had to be brought back to Bombay. The *Ethiopia* left on Saturday, July 8, for the Persian Gulf, with the rice on board.

THE WEATHER IN KATTIAWAR.—Under date of the 10th July one correspondent writes from Kattiawar:—"The weather is still very warm, but old residents say the rain will soon come, and then we shall be cool enough. It is easy to see that rain is sadly wanted, and that the crops will suffer severely if delayed but a few days longer." Another, under the same date, writes:—"Still no rain! If this sort of thing continues much longer we shall hear of distress, for already the prices of grain have gone up. The Gymkhana of Rajkote was opened for the first time last Saturday, and was, I understand, a great success. The cruel (?) sport of pigeon-shooting was indulged in, followed up by tilting-at the ring, horse-racing, &c., so you see we are far from being dull.—*Times of India*.

PIG-STICKING.—The *Times of India* hears from Ahmedabad that a pig-sticking party there had an exciting chase the other day after as fine a boar as ever broke cover. The tusker was found in a jowaree field, ran his pursuers across some pretty ugly country, and gained a piece of jungle where he could have stayed had he liked. But, with apparent contempt for his enemies, out he rushed, and the fight began. Three horses and one man were killed, the latter shaken to death "as a terrier would shake a cat." After a desperate fight, the boar was vanquished in his old jowaree field. In the chase an officer had an ugly spill, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. He was dashing along on a spirited and powerful horse, and in his anxiety to have first spear, affected to despise such obstacles in his way as the boughs of trees, so coming in violent contact with one of these, he was swept out of his saddle and severely stunned by the fall. Happily, the injury sustained was not so serious as to prevent the subject of it from being in at the death.

SHIPPING.—The ship *Quorn*, 1,243 tons, Capt. B. Patching, sailed on July 5 for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, linseed, rapeseed, galls, and ambahuldee.—The ship *City of Tanjore*, 799 tons, Capt. Andrew Leslie, sailed on July 9 for Havre, with a cargo of cotton, linseed, rapeseed, turmeric, and coffee.—The ship *Nonpareil*, 1,090 tons, Capt. J. Johnson, sailed on July 9 for New York, with a cargo of linseed, rags, and 52 hides and skins, and the following passengers:—Messrs. H. Radam and F. L. Pierce.—The ship *Sir John Mandeville*, 1,354 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, sailed on July 6 for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, wool, linseed, coir yarn, beda, and cuscus roots.—The ship *Queen of the Lake*, 1,153 tons, Capt. J. Grossort, sailed on July 7 for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, gall, coir yarn, horns, hemp, gum, and beheda.—The ship *Mary Stenhouse*, 1,243 tons, Capt. T. Hedgcock, sailed on July 9 for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, wool, coir yarn, horns, coir rope, hemp, linseed, hides and cowdees.

THE LATE MR. JOHN E. PIGOT.—At the High Court, on Tuesday, Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, on taking his seat in the Second Division Court, observed that, previously to entering upon the business of the day, he wished, on behalf of himself and of the other Judges of the High Court, to express their deep sympathy with the Bar in the loss which it had sustained in the death of Mr. John Edward Pigot, the sad intelligence of which event had, within the last two days, reached Bombay by telegram. The late Mr. Pigot, his Lordship said, was an accomplished lawyer and scholar, and for several years had been one of the brightest ornaments of the Bombay Bar. The high principles, unswerving honour, and invariable courtesy which ever characterised Mr. Pigot, had endeared his memory to the Bench and Bar alike; by both he was deservedly held in the highest esteem and regard. His nobility of character rendered him a worthy example to all who might enter the profession. —*Bombay Gazette*, July 11.

THE GWALIOR RAJAH ON HIS TRAVELS.—His Highness the Maharajah Sindia is at present on a visit to the City of the Peishwas, and intends to come so far as Bombay. His Highness left Gwalior on the 26th June, and, after bathing in the Ganges on the 6th July, on which day there was an eclipse of the moon, he proceeded from Allahabad by special train, and arrived at Poona on the evening of the 9th. His Highness is accompanied by Colonel Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, his Dewan, a number of sirdars, and about 300 followers. Yesterday afternoon a grand durbar was held by his Excellency the Governor in the New Council House Poona, for the reception of the Maharajah. The Durbar, which was held at six o'clock, was numerously attended by officers, Government officials, and private gentlemen, and the galleries of the beautiful hall were crowded with ladies. His Highness wore the decoration of the Star of India, splendid jewels, and a magnificent gold-mounted sword. The Maharajah Sindia is still at Poona, and on Wednesday, July 12, a grand review of the troops in camp was held in his honour.—*Times of India*, July 11.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 6. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Laccadive Islands.—7. Str. Indus, Greaves, Suez.—8. Centurion, Widdicombe, Glasgow.—9. Str. Asia, McCallum, Calcutta; Scotland, Taylor, Greenock.—11. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Apis, Neropina, Trieste; Berkeley Castle, McMillan, Shields; Leaping Water, Kerr, Shields; Ireland, Humphrey, Liverpool.—12. Defiance, Angel, Dundee; str. Baroda, Hall, Suez.—13. William Prowse, Finlay, Liverpool; Haddington, Sargent, London.—14. Morning Star, Evens, Shields.—15. Str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Cochin; Cameo, Graham, Grangemouth.—17. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Calcutta; str. Enea, Stead, Hong Kong; str. India, Dodero, Genoa; str. India, Turner, Bussorah; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Glasgow; Montrose, Urie, Clyde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Johnston, Miss Lloyd, Mr. R. B. Beynon, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. H. J. Smith, Capt. Gubbins, Mrs. Hogg and child, Capt. Mockler, Messrs. Carmichael, N. E. White, T. Murray, W. J. Murray, T. Bridall, and B. G. S. Tanner. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Schwen, Mr. and Mrs. Bulloh, 3d. Dodero, Mr. Carpenter, Captain Portman, Major Hogg, Messrs. Barnet, Pater, Bonnycastle, and Portescus.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. E. Collins, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Moberley, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Miss Elliott, Sir Norman Pringle, bart., Mr. R. T. Chisholm, Mr. T. Jones, and Mr. H. Pestonjee. From BRINDISI.—The Hon. R. S. Childs, Capt. Hastings, Mr. D. Jolly, Mr. Stewart-Reid, Col. French, Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, Capt. Gwyther, Mr. Schwendler, Dr. and Mrs. Bonavia, Capt. Miles.

DEPARTURES.

July 5. Str. Travancore, Smith, China. &c.; str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; str. Arabia, Mathews, Madras; Quorn, Patching, Liverpool.—6. Sir John Mandeville, Mathews, Liverpool.—7. Queen of the Lakes, Grosart, Liverpool; Ana Huao, Spalding, Penang.—8. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Konia, Profumo, Penang, Gulf; str. Sahar, Blake, China, &c.—9. Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock, Liverpool; City of Tanjore, Leslie, Havre; Nonpareil, Johnson, New York.—11. Mail str. Mooltan, Babot, Suez.—12. City of Canton, Reddie, London via Colombo.—13. Peruvian Congress, Stockton, Akyab; Haddon Hall, Faithful, Calcutta; Royal George, Hamilton, Calcutta.—14. Schleswig Bride, Hanson, Calcutta; Mahableshwur, Corney, Moulmein.—15. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; British India, Le Paw, Havre.—18. Mail str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. O. Sharkey, Rev. P. H. Royston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Achard and child, Major Robinson, Mr. D. Watson, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Quillett, Mr. C. Schunk, Mr. J. A. Gladstone, Mr. E. A. Turnbull, Mr. J. L. Parker, Mr. A. Grant, Col. J. G. Palmers. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Newling, Mr. Green, Mr. Jandells, Mr. Kiddle, Dr. Dundas, Mr. R. S. Eaton, Mr. W. Headrie, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Broack, Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange, Asst. surg. J. D. Gunning, Lieut. Oxley, Lieut. Russell, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Axford, Mr. Brooksby. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. Bemmermann, Mr. and Mrs. Klussmann. For ADEN.—Mr. M. LaSanne, Mr. Dewchund, Mr. A. Rosello.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For BRINDISI.—Messrs. J. H. Master, J. McL. Campbell, A. P. Young, R. Boteler, J. Roux, H. Vinay, Henslowe, and Irvine, Dr. Cooper. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Mackenzie, Capt. O. M. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Col. and Mrs. Tedlie, Mr. Congdon, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. E. Pike, Ens. McDonald, Ens. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Estill, Ens. R. P. Galliver, Lieut. R. N. Auley, Mr. and Mrs. FitzSimons, Dr. Waylin, Mr. J. Quirk, Capt. and Mrs. Carr and three children, Mr. and Mrs. De Vere, Ens. Montgomery, Lieut. W. R. S. Burnett. For SUEZ.—Rev. W. Ellington.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 17, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 1-16d.
3 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...					1950 dis.

Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 90½ to 90¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 105⅞
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113⅜

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-15
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silv r, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	111
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah 1-13-6
Gold Bars, English	17-2
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 5s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, July 18.—Rain has at last fallen in Bombay; it began in the night of July 11, and we have had constant heavy showers ever since. The business done has, as might under the circumstances have been expected, been again principally of a speculative character, from the belief that after sufficient rains have fallen in the district a large demand will set in; it was chiefly in 6 lbs., 7 lbs., 8½ lbs., 39-inch Grey Shirtings, and in 3 lbs. Grey Maddapollams. But on Saturday, the 15th, owing to the home telegrams being regarded as somewhat less favourable, the Piece Goods market became extremely dull, and hardly any business has been done. The demand for local consumption and the interior continues to be most limited. In all kinds of Yarns a very small business has been done, but the prices of several descriptions of Grey Yarns may be quoted ¼ to ½ anna per lb. higher; dealers are holding back for lower rates, but importers are very firm. In Turkey Red Yarns no sales have been reported. Grey Goods: The market until July 15 continued very firm, and a large business was done at better rates, but at the close the market has been very dull, with little or no business doing. Metals quiet, with little or no change. Sales: 610 cwts. Copper Braziers at Rs. 46; and 700 cwts. Red Lead at Rs. 13-1.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, July 18.—Cotton: The telegrams received during the week show a further advance of one-sixteenth in the price of Fair Dhollerah, which is quoted at 7 7-16d.; but the telegram of the 15th—our latest message—states that the market on that day closed dull and heavy. The same telegram announces that the Agricultural Office at New York calculates the American crop at the low figure of 2,900,000 bales. If this estimate is correct or nearly so, a higher level of prices may be expected to rule next year. The purchases made during the week in Bombay for export have again been limited, aggregating about 6,700 bales only, and the following were the principal ones, viz., 2,500 bales of Dholleras and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 220 to 233 per candy; 1,100 bales of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 219 to 226; 1,350 bales of Vingoria, at Rs. 209 to 215; and 600 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 220½ to 226½. The market closes quiet, but steady.

Government Paper.—A limited business has again been done, but rates are very steady. We quote Fours at 99¾ to 99½. Fives at 105⅞, and Fives and a Half at 113. The Calcutta market also appears to be somewhat steadier; quotations there are Fours 99, Fives 105¾, Fives and a-Half 113¾. From London we have advices to July 5, when Fours were quoted at 94¼, Fives at 100¾, and Fives and a-Half at 109¾. In the new French Loan large transactions have taken place at 93½; it closes very firm at 93½ to 93¾.

Exchange.—A small business has again been done, and rates on London show a declining tendency. Credit and Document Bills have been done at one to two-sixteenth below last week's quotations, while Bank Bills are barely one-sixteenth lower. Rates close at 1s. 11 1-16d. for six months' sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11 3-16d. for Credits, and at 1s. 11¾d. for Documents, on which £7 and £9 a bale are advanced. On Calcutta the rate for sight Bank Bills is 100 5-16, and for 60 days' sight 99¾. The rate on China for 60 days' sight still stands at Rs. 226 per 100 dollars.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The following officers are reported to have passed in military surveying and field engineering at Thomason College, Roorkee (July 1):—By the higher standard; Capt. C. E. D. Branson, general list, infantry, with great credit; Ensign E. Burrell, 85th foot, with great credit; Lieut. R. Thomson, 1st batt. 11th foot, with great credit; Capt. J. M. Trotter, general list, infantry, with great credit; Capt. P. H. Harcourt, royal artillery, with great credit. By the lower standard: Lieut. H. R. Rathbone, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Ensign H. M. Carter, 62nd foot; Lieut. W. H. Browne, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, in the British Burmah Commission, has passed the prescribed examination in Indian history, political economy, and jurisprudence. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th June:—Lieut. F. W. Carey, royal artillery; Lance corporal H. Purcell, 2nd batt. 19th foot.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Aratoon—Lefeavere.—S. C. Aratoon to be head master of the Dacca Normal School. F. Lefeavere to be head master of the Dacca Collegiate School. July 12.

Aylmer, A. P., asst. conserv. of forests, is posted to the Assam forest div., and placed in charge of the sub div. of Lower Assam. July 12.

Bailey, Lieut. F., R.E., superint. of instruction of the corps of sappers and miners and supernum. exec. engr., 4th grade, is prom. to the 3rd grade, with effect from June 17.

Behrendt, J., on leave, to be an asst. professor in the Patna College. July 12.

Biddulph, T. H. S., is app. to offic. as an asst. to the acct. gen., North-Western Provinces. July 8.

Boyle, R. V., C.S.I., exec. engr., 1st grade, irrigation branch, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. July 1.

Bruce, D. E., asst. examiner railway accounts, Bengal, is app. to offic. as asst. controller public works accounts in the N.W.P., during absence of Lieut. LeBreton. July 8.

Byrne, E. S., is app. to take charge of the office of acct. gen., Punjab, and offic. as dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore Circle. July 1.

Cantopher, W. E., to be head master of the Hooghly Collegiate School. July 12.

Carter, J., asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, v. Mr. T. W. Rawlins. July 1.

Charles, J. G., to offic. tempy. as dep. col. of customs, Calcutta, and to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. superints. of police. July 12. [July 1.

Cline, G. W., LL.D., is app. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen., Bombay.

Comfort, Rev. M. B., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Gowhatty. July 17.

Craster, E. C., offic. dist. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom, to offic. also as additional dist. and sess. judge of Burdwan. July 12.

Currie, C., comr. of the Seetapore div., and now on leave in England, to offic. as judicial comr. of Oude, v. Sir G. Couper, Bart., C.B. July 1.

Dawes, F. C., asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, is invested with powers of a mag., as described in section 23, Act XXV. of 1861, in supersession of that portion of notification No. 2,183A, dated May 16 last, confirming that officer in those powers.

Donaldson, J., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from the imperial to the local estab., and his services are placed under the comrs. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta. July 12.

Dyce.—In P.W.D. notification No. 165, dated April 19, replacing the services of Lieut. Dyce at the disposal of the military dept., for "April 24" read April 26.

Farrer, Capt. A., asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned districts, to be a justice of the peace for British India. July 1.

Garrett, A. W., M.A., professor, Dacca College, to offic. as insp. of schools, South-East div., in add. to his present duties, till the arrival of C. B. Clarke. July 12.

Goodricke, G. M., to be asst. coll. of customs, Calcutta. July 12.

Graves, F., to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police. July 12.

Grigg, Capt. E. E., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Kheree, to offic. as canton. mag., 2nd grade, at Fyzabad, v. Major W. Phaire. July 1.

Henslowe—Clarke.—Messrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and G. R. Clarke, exec. engrs., 4th grade, having completed the work on which they were temp. employed in Central India, Railway branch, are retransferred to Oudh. July 8.

Hudleston, Lieut. B., 104th foot, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from May 24, in room of Capt. R. A. Dobbin, cadre of the late 6th European regt., dismissed.

Hughes, W. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is dismissed from the P.W.D. July 8.

Johnston, W., to be insp. gen. of registration in the N.W.P. July 1.

Larpent, F. de H., is app. to offic. as dep. accnt. gen., Punjab, in the 2nd class of the Financial Dept. July 1.

Livingstone, W. B., to be an asst. professor in the Dacca College. July 12.

Mace, F., is app. to the P.W.D. as a local overseer, 2nd grade, in Port Blair, with effect from March 15.

Macnaghten, E., to offic. as insp. gen. of registration during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. Johnston, with effect from July 1.

Mosley, Mr., asst. mag. of Mudhoobanee, in Tirhoot, is transf. to the Dacca div. July 12.

Nelson, R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from April 1.

Oldham, R. A., exec. engr., is transfd. from the Arrah to the Cossye div. as a temporary measure. July 12.

Ouseley, G., comr. of the Lucknow div., to offic. as judicial comr. of Oude, pending the arrival of Mr. Currie. July 1.

Perry, Capt. W. F. S., general list, inf., is removed from the list of the Bengal army, with effect from June 29, and will receive a special allowance equivalent to the half-pay of a captain.

Phaire, Major W., cantonment mag., 2nd grade, Fyzabad, to offic. as cantonment mag., 1st grade, at Lucknow, during the abs. on leave of Major W. Smith, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office. July 1.

Phillips, A., to offic. as an asst. professor in the Patna College during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Behrendt. July 12.

Purchas.—The servs of Lieut. W. R. Purchas, R.E., having been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India by the Madras Govt., he is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to Mysore. July 1.

Rawlins, T. W., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. J. Quinn took charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Benares. July 1.

Rhenins, T., is app. to offic. as postmaster of Madras. July 1.

Rowlstone, W. H., acct., 3rd grade, Punjab, is transfd. to British Burmah. July 8.

Sarson, W., dep. coll., Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a coll. in that district. July 12.

Shakespear, W., asst. conserv. of forests, is posted to Dacca. July 12.

Shuttleworth, Capt. C., cantonment mag. and judge of the Small Cause Court, Nusseerabad, to offic. as dep. comnr. in Ajmere during the abs. on priv. leave of Capt. H. M. Repton. July 1.

Taylor, R., offictg. accountant gen., Punjab, and dep. comnr. of paper currency, Lahore circle, is allowed priv. leave for two months from Aug. 14.

Tennant, Lieut. col. J. F., R.E., is app. to offic. as mint master at Calcutta.

Thompson, R. H. E., asst. conservator of forests in the N.W. Provinces, will continue to offic. as a dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, on the forest establishment, v. Greig, at present offictg. as conservator of forests in those provinces, and is posted to the Central Provinces. July 1.

Turner, A. M., asst. superint., 4th grade, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. July 8.

Wallis, B. G., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab, general branch. July 1.

Wells, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Southern Cuttack div. during the abs. of Mr. F. Bond, on leave. July 12.

White, H. F., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, assumed charge of the Mhow and Neemuch road div. on April 1.

Woodthorpe.—The services of Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., which were placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. in G.G.O., military dept., No. 505, dated June 1, are transfd. to the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce.

Berar Police.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Police, with effect from March 18 last, consequent on the departure to Europe, on medical certificate, of Capt. C. T. Lane, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade:—

Mr. N. B. Cumberlege, offic. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.

Capt. C. Jameson, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. M. Selby, proby. asst. supt., revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to offic. in the Berar Police as asst. supt., 1st grade, from date of joining.

British Burmah Commission.

[*Gazette of India*, July 8.]

In consequence of the return from leave, on m.c., of Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, dep. comr., 2nd grade, and of Capt. C. W. Street, dep. comr., 3rd grade, the following changes are made in the British Burmah Commission, to have effect from the dates mentioned:—

Major A. G. Duff, dep. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to revert to his substantive appt., with effect from Feb. 26.

Mr. W. de C. Ireland, dep. comr., 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive appt., with effect from Feb. 26.

Capt. W. G. Hughes, asst. comr. 1st (offic. dep. comr. 4th) grade, to revert to his substantive appt., with effect from Feb. 26.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, dep. comr., 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive appt., with effect from March 7.

MILITARY.

Allen—Perkins—Lambart.—21st Foot. Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. E. M. Allen, and is pleased to make the following proms.:—Lieut. A. T. Perkins to be capt., by pur., v. Allen, who ret.; dated June 23. Ens. F. R. H. Lambart to be lieut., by pur., v. Perkins, promd.; dated June 23.

Campbell.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 21, apptg. Lieut. E. A. Campbell to act as adjt., during the absence, on leave, of M'Ewen.

Curran, Serg. J., attached to the manufacturing depot, Dum Dum, is promd. to the rank of sub condr., supy. in the ordnance commissariat dept., with effect from May 18.

De Lousada.—With reference to the notific. issued by the foreign dept., No. 1,293G, dated June 20, the servs. of Capt. H. F. de Lousada, of the Madras staff corps, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

England.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31, apptg. Capt. A. England, 3rd squad. officer, 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th idem.

Eyears, Ens. J., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appt. in the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, with effect from April 11.

Farquharson.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 15, att. Capt. C. J. Farquharson, late 2nd wing subalt., to the 4th Goorkhas.

Green.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 29, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Green to offic. as adjt., 12th Bombay cav., in addition to his duties as 1st squad. sub., with effect from the 29th idem.

Halkett.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, making the following temporary app., with effect from June 26, v. Major R. D. Campbell, proc. on furlough:—Lieut. W. G. C. Halkett, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Halliday, Capt. G. T., late 4th European light cav., to be station staff officer at Fyzabad, v. Drummond, who has proceeded on fur. Dated June 22.

Hardinge—Sedgwick.—The services of 2nd Capt. E. P. Hardinge and Lieut. W. Sedgwick, R.E., doing duty with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

Hare, Capt. R. T., staff corps, is posted to the 14th N.I. for duty. July 4.

Jennings.—The undermntd. non-com. officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite his name:—Serg. major T. H. Jennings, 2nd regt. native light inf.—2s. 6d. (two shillings and sixpence) per diem, payable in India.

Kelly.—In G.O. of June 5, p. 275, for Lieut. Marcus W. Kelly, read—Lieut. Hervey Hamilton Kelly, 41st foot, to be capt. by purch., v. Miller, retired. Dated May 10.

Kennedy.—The following regtl. order, issued to the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, is confd.:—Colour sergt. S. C. Kennedy (subject to his passing an examination in drill) to be ensign, v. Ensign Eyears, resigned.

Lillingston.—In G.G.O. No. 516, dated June 7, placing the services of Lieut. W. S. Lillingston, 11th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, at the disposal of the P.W.D., after the words "public works department" insert the words "with effect from the 10th May, 1871."

Lloyd, Lieut. E., 108th foot, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd cav., to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob., v. Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, but to continue to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd cav. until further orders.

Marshall.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 18, app. Capt. H. S. Marshall, 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Hamilton, proc. on leave.

Moore.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 8, apptg. Lieut. G. R. Moore, officg. intpr., 107th foot, to be intpr., with effect from the 1st idem, v. Waller.

Napier, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., gen. list, inf., to be capt., from May 2, in room of Forsyth (staff corps), cadre of the late 49th N.I., dec.

Obbard, Capt. J., of the invalid estab., is permitted to retire from the service, on a special consolidated pension of £375. 7s. 6d. per annum, from July 7, or date of departure from Madras of the first P. and O. Co.'s steamer.

Peile, Lieut. col. W. B., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from Dinapore to Barrackpore, for gen. duty.

Perry.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India the name of Capt. W. F. S. Perry, of the gen. list, inf., is removed from the list of the Bengal army, with effect from June 29, and that officer will receive a special allowance equivalent to the half-pay of a captain.

Reay—Fraser.—Benares station order confd., dated May 25, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps, v. Chambers, staff corps, proceeding on leave. Dated June 7, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet col. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., R.H.A.

Stewart—Carruthers—Swetenham.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 17, making the following temp. appts., in consequence of Capt. J. M. Stewart, attached, having rejoined:—Capt. J. M. Stewart to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 21st N.I.; Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

Taylor—Robertson—Butler.—Hon. ens. and dep. asst. comy. T. Taylor to be asst. comy., and Sub condrs. J. Robertson and J. Butler to be condrs.

Urquhart.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. I. M'L. Urquhart to be capt., from Feb. 4. Memorandum: The above promotion in the 108th regt., published in G.O. June 27, is canc. June 28.

Warlow.—The surname of Capt. John Picton Warlow, of the staff corps, will in future be borne on the rolls of the army as "Picton-Warlow," instead of "Warlow," and he will be so addressed in all official correspondence.

Whitmore.—With reference to the notific. issued by the P.W.D. No. 244, dated June 21, the servs. of Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, of the R.E., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Local Rank.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. W. R. Tucker, R.E., to be major, from June 13.

Lieut. J. H. Campbell, 109th foot, to be capt., from June 11.

Major H. J. Maclean, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to be lieut. col., from May 30.

Brevet.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major R. Caulfield, Madras cavalry, to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. Sexton, Bengal staff corps, to be major from May 20, in succession to Lieut. gen. C. Wahab, Madras infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. H. Garbett, June 27.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The undermentioned officers of the royal engineers are appointed to the P.W. dept. in the grades specified, and posted as follows:—

Lieut. E. Harvey, exec. engr., 4th grade, to the Punjab.

Lieut. A. G. Clayton, asst. engr., 1st grade, Central Provinces, railway branch.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, cavalry.

Major W. M. Williams, staff corps, brigade major, southern district.

Capt. J. Beatty, royal engrs., exec. engrs., 2nd grade.

Capt. G. C. Foord, staff corps, arrived at Madras on June 29.

Lieut. col. E. Smalley, of the Bengal staff corps, arrived at Fort William on June 12.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Capt. D. W. Inglis, of the gen. list, inf., G.G.O. No. 417—per *China*, May 30.

Major T. C. Hamilton, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 511—per *Baroda*, June 6, from Bombay.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Paul Whalley, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour, three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 1 next. The unexpired portion of the fifteen months' leave of absence granted to the Hon. R. Spankie, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., by notification No. 76, dated Sept. 8, 1868, is cancelled. Capt. H. M. Repton, deputy commissioner in Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. M. Percy, postmaster of Madras, privilege leave for three months. Capt. C. Cleworth, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on private affairs, with effect from July 19. Col. R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., inspector general of irrigation works, preparatory leave from April 1 to April 8 last, both days inclusive. Mr. H. G. Cowie, assistant to the accountant general, N.W.P., privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 1 next. Mr. J. B. Birch, assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, for three months. Mr. F. Bond, executive engineer, 1st grade, Southern Cuttack division, for six months. Mr. G. Pothecary, executive engineer, 3rd grade, officiating executive engineer, Barrackpore division, for three months. Mr. E. J. Jackson, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, for eighteen months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in June):—2nd Capt. F. J. G. Hill, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to remain at Murree, from June 29 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, commandant sappers and miners, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. and brevet major A. W. Twiss, unmanned battery 9th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. H. T. Lugard, No. 3 battery 24th brigade R.A., to Simla, from May 22 to Oct. 31. Lieut. W. B. Macdonald, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to Nynee Tal, from June 18 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, commandant, corps of Bengal sappers and miners, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. W. Montgomery, 1st battalion 2nd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Major and paymaster W. Westell, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Murree, from July 12 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. J. R. Harriman, 2nd battalion 21st foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Ens. F. R. H. Liebenrood, 2nd battalion 24th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. A. L. Nicholson, 107th foot, from March 31 to Aug. 12, on private affairs. [This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. April 18.] Capt. G. Murray, 1st wing subaltern 21st M.N.I., from June 21 to June 22, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., garrison assistant surgeon, Fort William, to the hills north of Deyrah, from June 18 to Dec. 18. Lieut. col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, commandant 21st Punjab regiment of N.I., on private affairs, for two years, of which the first year, commencing from April 10, may be spent in India, and the remainder in Europe. Capt. (brev. major) J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th European L.C., in charge ordnance cattle farm, Hissar, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Surg. major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days to proceed to Madras to embark for Europe on furlough for twenty months. The six months' general leave, granted to Col. C. J. Robarts, staff corps (commandant 17th Bengal cavalry), in G.O.C.C. April 3, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Buick on other duty. July 4.

BEATTY, Capt. R., 10th regt. N.I., asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Salem, to act as supt. of police in Tinnevelly, during the emp. of Coningham on other duty. July 4.

BOYLE, J. A., to act as insp. of schools, 2nd div., during the emp. of Mr. Fortey on other duty. July 4.

BUICK, D., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, during the emp. of Mr. Hannyngton on other duty. July 4.

BURROWS, L. R., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, during the emp. of Mr. Cruickshank on other duty. July 4.

CHASE, T. A. N., to act as coll. and mag. of Bellary, during the abs. of H. Master on leave. July 4.

CHERRY, J. W., 3rd class asst. conserv. of forests, South Canara, to act as 2nd class dep. conservator of forests, with effect from Jan. 10 last.

CHILD, F. S., is permitted to resign the Madras C.S. from June 22, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of sicca rupees 10,000, under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State to the Govt. of India. Dated Feb. 16, No. 52.

CRUICKSHANK, A., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during the emp. of the Hon. Mr. St. Clair on leave.

FORTEY, H., M.A., insp. of schools, 2nd div., to act as insp. of normal schools and presy. div., during the abs. of Mr. Fowler on leave, or until further orders—to have effect from the date of Mr. Bowers' embarkation. July 4.

FULLERTON, J. Y., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, during the abs. of Mr. Jones on leave. July 4.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., to act as coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the abs. of Mr. McGregor on leave. July 4.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the Court to the head clerk on July 7.

HEMING, Lieut. D., gen. list, asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Krishna, to act as supt. of police in Jeypore, during the abs. of Lieut. Blaxland on priv. leave. July 4.

LISTER, A. L., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore, during the abs. of Mr. Stokes on leave. July 4.

LISTER.—The appt. of Mr. A. L. Lister to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore during the abs. of Mr. Stokes, is cancelled. July 11.

MACDONALD, Lieut. col. R. M., regist. gen. of assurances, to be insp. gen. of regist. for this presy. July 4.

ST. CLAIR, Hon. J. C., to act as coll. and mag. of Kurnool, during the emp. of Mr. Chase on other duty. July 4.

ST. CLAIR, the Hon. J. C., to act as coll. and mag. of Bellary during the abs. of Mr. J. H. Master, on leave. July 11.

STANBROUGH, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the app. of Dr. H. Stanbrough to act for the coroner of Madras as his dep. in the holding of inquests.

MILITARY.

ARBUTHNOT, Major G. A., Madras Cav., who was app. to offic. for Lieut. col. A. Drury, dep. qrmr. gen., during the abs. of the latter officer on priv. leave, will continue to perform the duties of the office until Col. Drury's return. June 30.

BAYLEY, Major J., H.M.'s 16th lancers, is app. to do duty at the depot at Wellington. June 30.

BLAKE, Major gen. H. W., inf., is posted to Pegu div. July 1.

FOORD—GRAY.—The following removals and apps. are ordered:—Major H. H. Foord, from gen. duty, Centre dist., to offic. wing officer 23rd L.I., v. Hailes, joined his own (8th) corps. Major R. S. Gray, from on prom. to gen. duty at Bellary. June 20.

GODFREY, Lieut. (brevet capt.) G., from 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., and offic. adjt. 28th N.I., to adjt. 28th N.I., v. Faunce, who vacates.

HALLETT, Lieut. W. H., acting supt. of the central jail at Salem, priv. leave for one month from the date of quitting his station.

KENNEDY, Lieut. A. C., qrmr. 20th N.I., is attached temporarily to the 39th N.I., with effect from date of joining.

LANE, 2nd Capt. H. P., is perm. to resign the R.H.A., and posted to 23rd Brigade. June 28.

PLACE, Col. A. F., from gen. duty, Centre dist., to offic. 2nd in com. 24th N.I. July 3.

TAYLOR—ROBERTSON—BUTLER.—Hony. ens. and dep. asst. comy. T. Taylor to be asst. comy., and Sub condrs. J. Robertson and J. Butler to be condrs.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, cav.; Major W. M. Williams, staff corps, brig. major, southern dist.; Capt. J. Beatty, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade; Capt. G. C. Foord, staff corps—arrived at Madras, June 29.

REMOVALS.

Head Quarters, Madras, July 5.—The following removals are ordered:—

Asst. surg. F. M. Rickard, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., I.M. dept., doing duty General Hospital, to att. 25th N.I

2nd class Asst. apothy. E. C. Garraty, from 16th lancers to A baty. 23rd brig. R.A., to join at public expense.

2nd class Asst. apothy. C. B. Connolly, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Mysore Circle, to 16th lancers.

MADRAS ARMY RELIEFS.

The following movements of corps have been ordered for the season 1871-72:—

British Cavalry.

H.M.'s 16th (the Queen's lancers), from Bangalore to Secunderabad.

H.M.'s 18th hussars, from Secunderabad to Bangalore.

Royal Artillery.

A battery D brigade, from Kamptee to Secunderabad.

B battery D brigade, from Bellary to Bangalore.

No. 1 battery 5th brigade, from the Mount to Cannanore.

No. 2 battery 5th brigade, from Fort St. George to Tonghoo.

No. 5 battery 3rd brigade, from Tonghoo to Darjeeling.

No. 5 battery 5th brigade, from Rangoon to Secunderabad, to be attached to the heavy field battery.

No. 6 battery 5th brigade, from the Mount to Rangoon.
No. 7 battery 5th brigade, from Bellary to Fort St. George.
E battery 20th brigade, from Cannanore to Bangalore.
D battery 23rd brigade, from Bangalore to Bellary.
No. 7 battery 6th brigade, from Secunderabad to the Mount.

British Infantry.

2nd batt. 21st regt., from Thyetmyo and Tonghoo to Fort St. George.
2nd batt. 24th regt., from Secunderabad to Kamptee.
45th regt., from Fort St. George to Thyetmo and Tonghoo.
3rd batt, 60th regt., from Bellary to Aden, to embark from Bombay.
48th regt., from Malta—the first arriving, to Secunderabad, the last arriving, to Bellary.
68th regt., from England—the first arriving, to Secunderabad, the last arriving, to Bellary.
79th regt., from Kamptee to England.

Sappers and Miners.

A Company, from Bangalore to Rangoon.
B Company, from Bangalore to Rangoon.

Native Infantry.

1st regt., from Kamptee to Thyetmo.
10th regt., from Dorundah to Tonghoo.
12th regt. foom Tonghoo to Vizianagrum.
27th regt., from Bangalore to Moulmein, Andamans, and Nicobars.
33rd regt., from Vizianagrum to Doorundah.
35th regt., from Madras to Kamptee.
36th regt., from Thyetmo to Bangalore.
37th regt., from Moulmein, Andamans, and Nicobars to Madras.

MEDICAL.

Archdall, Asst. surg. H. M. G., to be zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Tranquebar, v. Surg. Nash, vacated. July 1.

Cook, Asst. surg. R. D., M.B., of the Indian Medical dept., doing proby. duty with the 45th foot, is directed to report himself to the Insp. gen., Indian Medical dept., for orders. June 28.

Cook, Asst. surg. H. D., M.D., posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. dist., doing duty at St. Thomas's Mount. To join forthwith.

Fawcett, Asst. surg. E., having completed his period of prob. duty in the hosp. of H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is transf. to the dept. of the Dep. insp. gen., Indian Medical dept. ceded dists. July 1.

Hamilton, Asst. apoth. W., asst. to the prof. of Materia Medica and Botany, to act as asst. to the prof. of chemistry in the Medical College, during the employment of Hon. asst. surg. R. Harvey on other duty. July 1.

Macbeth, Asst. surg. H. M., posted to the 23rd brig. R.A., v. Croker, transf. to the staff. July 1.

Pearse, Asst. surg. R. E., zillah surg. of Salem, to act as supt. of the central jail at that station, without prej. to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut. Hallett, on leave. July 4.

Ross.—The following order is confd., Feb. 2, by the officer comdg. Pegu div., appg. Surg. H. Ross, M.D., 14th N.I., to the med. charge of the A company sappers and miners, v. Asst. surg. J. Macpherson, 38th N.I., relieved.

Stringer, 2nd class asst. apoth. V. A., of the subord. med. dept., is dismissed the service.

Subordinate Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned 2nd class assistant apothecaries, having completed five years' service, on the date specified opposite their names, are prom. to 1st class from that date:—

2nd class asst. apoth. J. A. Douglas, J. Rath, W. G. McFarland, T. W. Watts, J. Marrow, and E. Ailsworth. June 29.

Annuities Medical Fund.

The Medical Fund Annuities of July, 1871, are granted as follows:—

To Insp. gen. W. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I., M.D., a large annuity, from date of retirement, provided that event takes place on or before Aug. 31.

To retired Surg. major J. B. Stevens, a large annuity from July 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Madras Council.

Fort St. George, July 4.—H.E. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, will, on and after Friday, Aug. 4, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry hills.

The following officers of the secretariat will accompany the Government to Ootacamund:—

The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to Government, Military Department.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Public Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and Military Departments, which cannot reach Madras by the 1st August, will be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department to Fort St. George.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Asst. surg. H. D. Cook—Madras, June 23; Lieut. Rawsen, R.E.—Bangalore, June 24.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., 2nd member, board of revenue, three months' privilege leave, from or after Aug. 9. Mr. T. J. Maltby, acting senior assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, six months' special leave, from or after July 25, under section 23, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. R. V. Mayer, assistant director of revenue settlement, Cuddapah, 18 months leave to Europe. Lieut. W. H. Hallett, acting superintendent of the central jail at Salem, privilege leave for one month, from the date of his quitting his station. Mr. J. Urquhart, M.D., coroner of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from and after the 8th proximo. Surg. J. P. Nash, M.D., Zillah surgeon of Tranquebar, for thirty days preparatory to his obtaining leave to proceed to Europe. Mr. H. Bowers, inspector of schools, 1st division, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe. Capt. J. Beatty, R.E., executive engineer of the 2nd grade, thirty days preparatory leave, to rejoin his appointment. Lieut. and asst. comy. F. Graham, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, ten days privilege leave.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, controller of military accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from July 4, or date of departure; Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout, military accountant, without prejudice to his own duties, will conduct those of the controller during the absence and on the responsibility of Colonel Gililan. Lieut. col. F. G. Hodgson, staff corps, for two years, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Capt. G. J. F. Begbie, staff corps, executive engineer, Godavery dist., and to embark from Madras. Lieut. C. H. Trotman, infantry general list, assistant superintendent of police, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. C. H. A. Gower, staff corps, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, staff corps, district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore, for six months, on urgent private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis, staff corps, officiating wing officer 28th N.I., for one day, to enable him to join. Condr. E. Mollan, ordnance depot, from July 2 or date of departure, for six months, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on private affairs. Capt. W. D. O'Kerrick, 20th brigade, royal art., to Bangalore, for three months, from July 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. J. Bradford, 20th brig., from June 27 till July 18, inclusive, in extension of privilege leave, to Ootacamund, on private affairs. Capt. G. Haggard, 20th brig., R.A., from May 22 to Aug. 21, in extension of sick leave, on private affairs, pending retirement. Lieut. F. M. Turner, 20th brig. R.A., from May 18 to Nov. 17, in extension. Vet. surg. W. J. Masters, D brig. R.A., from May 19 to Nov. 18.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Awdrey, Lieut. A., received tempy. charge of the office of exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, from Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., on June 2.

Lieut. A. Awdry, R.E., received tempy. charge of the office of dep. consulting engr. for railways from Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., on June 2.

Allen, W., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Kulladghee, acted as superint. of police, Kulladghee, from March 21 to March 31. June 30.

Cameron, C. H., 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. July 4.

Cantem, A. M., late 2nd class sub judge of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the senior asst. judge of Sholapoor from Nov. 18 to Dec. 15, 1862.

Doig, Capt. A. J., deputy settlement officer, to act as settlement officer, Right Bank Districts, Scinde, on Major M. R. Haig's departure on furlough. July 4.

Easum, Rev. R., M.A., chaplain of Kirkee, to offic. as archdeacon and comy., during the abs. of the Ven. C. H. Leigh-Lye, on m.c. in England. July 13.

Edginton—Souter.—Messrs. A. Edginton and F. H. Souter, C.S.I., delivered over and received charge of the office of comr. of police, Bombay, on July 1. July 4.

Fernandes, P. F., has been app. sub asst. conserv. of forests, S.D., Canara, from July 1.

Hall, J. C., supt. of survey in native states of Gujarat, is app. an asst. to the political agent in Mahee Kant for purposes connected with the survey of the Edur State. July 13.

Hunter, Lieut. F. M., staff corps, is app. to act as 2nd asst. to the political resident at Aden. July 13.

Middleton, J. R., 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act, XII. of 1871. July 4.

Parsons, H. J., acting asst. judge of Ratnagherry, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV. of 1869. July 4.

Warden, Hon. A. B., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s covenanted C.S. on the Bombay estab. from Aug. 1 next. July 1.

Widdicombe, Lieut. col. W., acted as judicial comr. in Scinde, and judge of the Sudder Court in that province from June 3 to June 6. July 5.

Young, A. P., asst. supt., S. Maratha country rev. survey, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade. Dec. 27.

Municipal Appointment.

Pending the consideration of the question of the revision of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following re-appts. under that Act:—

Mr. A. T. Crawford to offic. as municipal comnr. for the city of Bombay until further orders.

Surg. T. G. Hewlett to offic. as consulting officer of health until further orders.

Mr. W. Maidment to offic. as controller of municipal accounts until further orders.

MILITARY.

Affleck.—1st regt. N.I. (Grenadiers), regtl. order confirmed, dated July 3, 1871, directing Capt. Affleck to perform the duties of adjt. in addition to his own.

Blowers, Capt. G. F., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 13th regt. N.I. June 30.

Carpendale, Capt. M. M., 2nd in com. and squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Col. Loch, or until further orders. June 13.

Drummond, Major J. H., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Ahmednuggur.

Du Vernet, Lieut. F. T. C., 56th foot, is provisionally app. aide de camp to Major gen. J. T. Grant, C.B., comdg. Poona div. July 15.

Dyke.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, appg. Lieut. C. J. Dyke, 108th foot, instr. of musketry to the regt., v. Lieut. Justice, who vacates on proc. to join the regtl. depot.

Ferguson, Lieut. J., 1st batt. 2nd foot, Deolallee depot, staff officer, Poorundhur, to offic. as paymr., during the abs. of Lieut. Montgomery on m.c.

Fraser, Capt. T. L., acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. from April 14 to May 24, inclusive. No. 463.

Hall.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. G. W. M. Hall to be capt. in 66th foot, from May 31.

Hughes, Lieut. E. A., 1st batt. 2nd foot, staff officer, Mount Aboo, to be staff officer, Poorundhur Sanitarium, v. Ferguson.

LeMesurier, T., to be super. asst. settlement officer in the Left Bank Sind Survey. July 4.

Luck, Capt. G., 15th hussars, is app. instr. in army signalling and telegraphy. July 1.

Lucas, Lieut. and adjt. H. F. E., 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Carpendale. June 13.

Rimington, Capt. S., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing sub. 26th N.I.

Stevenson, 2nd squad. officer Poona horse, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer 3rd L.C., during the absence of Major LeGeyt, or until further orders.

Thompson, Major, 59th foot, performed the duties of dep. judge advocate, Mhow div. of the army, from April 1 to 25.

Bombay Army Reliefs.

The following are the reliefs for the season 1871-72 of the Bombay army:—

A-18 R.A., from Ahmedabad to Belgaum.
C-18 R.A., from Belgaum to Ahmedabad.
No. 1 company R.A., from Rajcote to Aden.
No. 2 company R.A., from Aden to Rajcote.
3rd battalion rifle brigade, from Aden to England.
1st battalion 8th foot, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Allahabad.
44th foot, from England to Mhow.
59th foot, from Mhow to Nusseerabad and Neemuch.
3rd battalion 60th rifles, from Bellary to Aden.
1st grenadiers N.I., from Belgaum to Surat.
3rd regt. N.I., from Mhow to Ahmedabad.
6th regt. N.I., from Ahmedabad to Belgaum.
8th regt. N.I., from Ahmedabad to Poona.
9th regt. N.I., from Poona to Ahmedabad.
10th regt. N.I., from Malligaum to Mhow.
13th regt. N.I., from Surat to Ahmednuggur.
14th regt. N.I., from Mhow to Kolapore.
15th regt. N.I., from Meludpoor and Augur to Malligaum and Tanna.
16th regt. N.I., from Ahmednuggur to Mhow.
17th regt. N.I., from Kolapore to Dhoolia.
25th regt. N.I., from Dhoolia to Meludpore and Augur.
27th regt. N.I., from Hyderabad to Kurrachee.
29th regt. N.I., from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevet from the date specified:—

Lieut. W. S. Peat, general list, cavalry, June 27.

No. 465.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, June 27.

Military Furloughs.

No. 468.—Lieut. H. French, staff corps, who was on furlough on July 1, 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

MEDICAL.

Dymock, Surg. W., B.A., to be principal medical storekeeper at the Presy., and has also been app. Professor of Materia Medica in Grant Medical College. July 6.

Giraud, Staff Asst. surg., is app. to the med. charge of the 6th brigade R.A. July 4.

Gray, Asst. surg. W., M.B., is app. to act as Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, v. Dr. Young, on leave. July 4.

Gray—Knapp.—Asst. surgs. W. Gray, M.B., and W. F. Knapp respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, on June 1 last. July 5.

Hunter—Cook.—Surg. major W. G. Hunter, M.D., and Surg. H. Cook, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Physiology in the Grant Medical College on June 2.

Peters.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 692, Nov. 12, 1870, Asst. surg. Peters, on proc. from Bombay to Belgaum, was entitled to travel at the public expense. No. 415.

Smith, S., M.D., assumed charge of the duties of acting Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College on June 1 last.

Smith—Lalor.—Mr. S. Smith, M.D., and Surg. J. Lalor, A.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College on June 7 last.

Thorp, Surg. major E. C., M.D., in joint med. charge of Simla, is directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 1st Goorkha regt. at that station. April 15.

Wiehe, Surg. major C. G., M.D., services placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 467.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Travelling Allowance, &c., of Roman Catholic Priests.

Bombay Castle, July 4.—No. 462.—The following rules for the guidance of disbursing officers of the military account department in admitting the pay and travelling allowance of Roman Catholic bishops and priests, lighting and establishment, allowance of chapels, are published:—

I. An allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem is authorised for each of four bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in India, viz., for one in each of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and for one in each division of the Bengal presidency, in consideration of the labour imposed on them in furnishing ecclesiastical returns, for transmission to England.

II. Wherever two or more European regiments are quartered together two priests are allowed on salaries of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 per mensem respectively.

III. Wherever more than one European regiment, but less than two, is stationed, one priest is allowed on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

IV. A priest on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem is allowed at the seat of a local Government, irrespective of the number of European regiments located there.

V. When a priest is allowed for European troops, a separate priest for the civil station is not authorised. The only advantage that a priest with European troops derives from service at a station which is the seat of Government is the title to the maximum pay of Rs. 200 per mensem, irrespective of the number of European troops stationed there.

VI. A priest on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem is allowed where there may be one European regiment, or detachments of different corps equal in the aggregate to the strength of a regiment, or where, though there may be no European regiment, there are at least one hundred British-born Roman Catholics, natives of Great Britain and Ireland, resident and in the service of Government.

VII. At any other station to which a priest may be appointed by Government the pay will be Rs. 150 per mensem.

[A number of minor articles which follow are here omitted.]

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during June, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. P. Young, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. M. Salmon, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher Standard: Lieut. E. A. Johnson, 9th brigade R.A. Lower Standard: Lieut. J. M'L. Urquhart, 108th foot; Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S.; Major F. C. Hill, Lieut. G. W. Wood, Lieut. W. F. H. Jones, Lieut. F. T. C. Du Vernet, Ens. E. R. Kenny, and Ens. F. F. S. Stockes, 56th foot; Capt. H. P. Ewart, 2nd Life Guards, extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay; Sub condr. J. Lewis, Barrack Department; Asst. apothy. W. R. Scroggie, Subordinate Medical Department.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 8.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. F. Connell to be col., v. C. J. Wright, removed as a general officer; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. B. McRae to be col., v. W. H. Cox, retired on full pay; July 20. Capt. and Brevet col. J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Chandler, dec.; July 10. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. C. E. Oldershaw to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Connell; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. G. C. Henry to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. McCrea; July 20. 2nd Capt. W. G. Martin to be capt., v. Brevet col. Pennycuick; July 10. 2nd Capt. and Adj. P. H. Sandilands to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Oldershaw; 2nd Capt. W. J. Hall to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Henry; July 20 Lieut. H. M. Burgess to be 2nd capt., v. Martin; July 10. Lieut. T. C. Martelli to be 2nd capt., v. Sandilands; Lieut. J. C. D'U. Murray to be 2nd capt., v. Hall; 2nd Capt. A. M. Bonar to be adj., v. Sandilands, prom.; July 20. 2nd Capt. H. F. Phillpotts to be adj., v. Bortou, who resigns the adjutancy only; Aug. 1. Asst. surg. G. Traynor, from 46th foot, to be asst. surg., v. H. Harrison, who exchanges; Aug. 9.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. G. R. Lempriere, on tempy. h.p., has been permitted to resign his commission; Aug. 9. The tempy. commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent from Jan. 13, 1869, viz.:—H. Clarke, W. T. Wilson.

1*st Foot.*—Ensign A. R. Porter, from 38th foot, to be ensign, v. Baker, prom.; Aug. 9.

2*nd Foot.*—Qrmr. sergt. C. Pulsford to be qrmr., v. J. Stalford, who retires upon h.p.; Aug. 9.

5*th Foot.*—Capt. and Brevet major E. Le Pelley has been permitted to retire upon tempy. h.p.; Aug. 9.

11*th Foot.*—Capt. M. L. M'Causland to be major, without purch., v. T. B. Tuite, dec.; July 24.

37*th Foot.*—Lieut. W. Bashford, from 17th lancers, to be lieut., v. H. M. Barton, who exchanges; Aug. 9.

60th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. J. Shaw, from h.p., late invalid depot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. R. J. Feilden, C.M.G., who retires upon h.p.; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. C. A. B. Gordon to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brevet col. H. J. Shaw, who retires; Capt. C. Williamson to be major, by purch., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Gordon; Lieut. J. H. H. Croft to be capt., by purch., v. Williamson; Ensign E. T. H. Hutton to be lieut., by purch., v. Croft; Ensign F. W. Archer to be lieut., by purch., v. Sir H. P. Burrard, Bart., who retires.

76th Foot.—Ensign G. L. E. May to be lieut., by purch., v. C. C. Egerton, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 9.

107th Foot.—The retirement upon tempy. h.p. of Lieut. G. H. Dale, which was notified in the *Gazette* of June 27, has been cancelled; Ensign A. Batson to be lieut., v. G. H. Dale, dec.; June 30.

108th Foot.—The app. of J. D. Fullerton, gent., to an ensigncy, has been cancelled.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign H. Gordon has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 9.

BREVET.

Major gen. T. Elwyn, retired full pay, R.A., to be lieut. gen., the rank being honorary only; July 20.

Col. C. J. Wright, from R.A., to be major gen., v. Elwyn, retired on full pay, to bear date March 6, 1868, but not to carry back pay prior to July 20, 1871.

Col. W. H. Cox, retired full pay R.A., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; July 20.

Inspector gen. of Hospitals A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., on h.p., to be hon. surg. to her Majesty, v. T. Mostyn, dec.; Aug. 9.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. J. Robartes, Bengal staff corps; April 20, 1867.

Lieut. col. T. James, C.B., Bengal staff corps; May 3.

Lieut. col. E. H. Couchman, royal (late Madras) art.; June 12.

Lieut. col. C. Cookworthy, royal (late Bengal) art.; June 19.

MEMORANDUM.

The proper names of the general officer of the Madras army, described as Gen. Sir W. L. Williams, Bart., are Sir Watkin Louis Griffies-Williams, Bart.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE—At Bangalore, July 4, wife of W. A. Allardice, son.

ALLAN—At Dalhousie, July 6, wife of Major Allan, 41st, the Welsh Regiment, son.

BALLANTINE—At Chowringee, June 19, wife of J. J. Ballantine, daughter.

BARNES—At Calcutta, July 5, wife of S. Kentish Barnes, son.

BAYLIS—At Nynee Tal, July 6, wife of T. L. Baylis, daughter.

BRAGANZA—At Indore, July 13, wife of Pascoal Felix Braganza, Govt. Telegraph Office, son.

BUCKNER—At Umballa, June 25, wife of J. W. Buckner, Postal Dept., daughter.

BUNBURY—At Fyzabad, July 9, wife of Capt. W. R. Bunbury, S. A. C. General, son.

BURN—At Rangoon, May 22, wife of W. H. S. Burn, Deputy Inspector-General, Pegu Division, daughter.

BURTON—At Umballa, July 5, wife of J. Burton, son.

CARAPIETT—At Madras, July 3, wife of J. B. Carapiett, Telegraph Master, daughter.

CARTER—At Lahore, July 9, wife of J. M. Carter, daughter.

CARR—At Murree, June 18, wife of Major R. E. Carr, 36th regt., son.

CLARK-KENNEDY—At Bangalore, July 1, wife of Lieut. A. Clark-Kennedy, M. S. C., son.

COOKE—July 6, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Cooke, C.M.S., son.

COOKE—At Chittoor, July 10, wife of Surgeon Major A. L. T. Cooke, Civil Surgeon, son.

COGHLAN—At Tanna, July 8, wife of W. M. Coghlan, daughter, stillborn.

COUCHMAN—At Saugor, June 25, wife of Lieut. col. R. S. Couchman, 40th M.N.I., son.

CRAWFORD—At Alipore, July 12, wife of J. A. Crawford, C.S., daughter.

CURTHS, At Madras, July 13, wife of H. R. Curths, son.

DARLING—At Ootacamund, June 22, wife of R. Darling, Bank of Madras, Calicut, son.

DELASALLE—At Ootacamund, July 9, wife of B. DeLasalle, paymaster 15th King's Hussars, son.

DUCAT—At Ahmednuggur, July 12, wife of Capt. C. Ducat, twin sons.

FARNWORTH—At Allahabad, June 19, wife of C. M. Farnworth, daughter.

GILDEA—At Poonamalle, July 6, wife of Major Gildea, 2-21st Fusiliers, son.

HANDCOCK—Wife of Adj. Handcock, 6th Bengal light inf., daughter.

HARRISON—At Peshawur, July 6, wife of Capt. A. H. Harrison, 6th Royal Regiment, son.

HAWES—At Murree, July 3, wife of Capt. C. W. Hawes, Bengal S.C., daughter.

HUMFREY—At Calcutta, June 29, wife of Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, 19th regt., son.

JAMIESON—At Haupper, July 9, wife of Lieut. L. F. Jamieson, Stud Department, son.

JOHNSON—At Madras, July 6, wife of the Rev. William Johnson, C. M. S., Alleppey, son.

JONES—At Madras, July 9, wife of J. Jones, son, still-born.

KEYES—At Waltair, June 24, wife of Lieut.-Col. Keyes, Madras Infantry, son.

KINGCOME—At Bombay, July 7, wife of Capt. H. Kingcome, S.S. *Clyde*, daughter.

KINGSTON—At Oojane, June 28, wife of W. A. Kingston, daughter.

LEMARCHAND—At Lahore, July 7, wife of W. J. Lemarchand, Punjab police, son.

MCGLASHAN—At Bhosawul, July 5, wife of J. McGlashan, resident engineer G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

MACKEY—At Jhansie, June 30, wife of Qrmr. F. Mackey, 106th L.I., daughter.

MASTER—At Agra, wife of E. J. C. Master, Esq., H.M.I.C. department, daughter.

PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, July 7, Mrs. A. Phillips, daughter.

SAYCE—At Masulipatam, July 25, wife of W. L. S. Sayce, Supervisor P. W. D., daughter.

SMIDTH—At Ballygunge, July 13, wife of Johann Smidth, son.

SMITH—At Shahabad, July 7, wife of W. H. Smith, son.

SMITH—At Ghazeepore, July 6, wife of Joseph Smith, C.S., son.

STANDEN—At Cannanore, July 2, wife of Major D. Standen, son.

STORR—At Muddenpilly, June 29, wife of E. Storr, C.S., daughter.

THOM—At Madras, July 2, wife of G. Thom, M.A., Principal Doveton College, daughter.

WELCHMAN—At Mooltan, July 1, wife of Capt. A. J. Welchman, 19th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALDREY—STRADIOT.—At Madras, July 12, R. J. Baldrey to Marie Antoinette, daughter of the late F. Stradiot.

BARLEY—HURD.—At Royapettah, July 4, the Rev. A. F. Barley, of Negapatam, to Bertha S., daughter of the Rev. A. Hurd, Barbadoes.

DUMAINE—DUTEIS—At Chandernagore, July 3, James Dumaine to Louisa A., widow of the late A. Duteis, of Bordeaux.

DUTT—GHOSH.—At Calcutta, July 12, G. C. Dutt to Adhor M., daughter of Baboo B. Ghosh, of Krishnagore.

FARIS—PAYSER.—At Goojranwalla, July 3, W. P. Faris to Mrs. E. Payser.

GALLOIS—DAVIS.—At Calcutta, July 2, Alphonse Gallois, of Casella, Factory, Rajshahye, to Agnes D., widow of S. F. Davis, B.C.S.

LECOT—BAYLEY.—At St. Thomas' Mount, July 4, Frederic P. F. Lecot, to Edith M. A. Bayley, daughter, of Major General J. W. Bayley, Staff Corps.

MCDERMAID—LAMBERT.—At Calcutta, July 5, N. B. McDermaid, to L. S. Lambert, of Southampton.

MURPHY—BALDWIN.—At Simla, July 4, Lewis Murphy to E. Baldwin.

PATTERSON—MURPHY.—At Trinity Church, July 5, Claude D. Patterson, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, to Edith C., daughter of the Rev. Robert Murphy, LL.D., and D.C.L., Senior Chaplain of Bangalore and Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.

SCHŒFFER—KING.—At Deccan, June 28, Edward Schœffer, to Louisa, daughter of Dr. H. W. King.

SCHOENEMANN—COLLIS.—At Calcutta, July 11, C. M. T. Schoenemann, to Letitia M., daughter of the late Dr. Collins.

WHITEHOUSE—LLOYD.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, July 8, William P. Whitehouse, of Khundwa, to Anna Lloyd, of Brompton, London.

WILMANS—LEONARD.—At Bremen, May 24, Bernhard Wilmans, to Louise M., daughter of Major James Leonard, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BASON—At Calcutta, June 22, Helena B., daughter of H. Bason, aged 14.

BELLAMY—At Calcutta, June 17, Elizabeth M. Bellamy, aged 39.

BENNETT—At Lahore, June 20, Edward Bennett, foreman blacksmith, P. and D. Railway, aged 55.

BRADFORD—At Lucknow, June 28, Alice M. M., wife of Col. E. Bradford, Bengal S.C., aged 28.

BREAREY—At Masulipatam, June 29, Ethel I., daughter of J. E. Brearey, aged 9 months.

BURBIDGE—At Mussoorie, Arthur A., son of J. G. Burbidge, station master, Cawnpore, aged 1.

CARROLL—At Arcot, July 2, John Carroll, Pensioned Quarter-Master Sergeant and late Inspector Madras Railway Co., aged 55.

FORSTER—At Hissar, July 2, James, son of Major T. F. Forster, aged 11 months.

GRYLLS—At Coconada, July 1, W. R. Grylls, M.D., Civil Surgeon, aged 41.

HANDS—At Secunderabad, July 6, Frederic, son of Lieut. H. H. G. Hands, Madras Army, aged 1 year.

HODGE—At Calcutta, June 27, Susan, wife of G. A. Hodge, aged 37.

JONES—At Lullutpore, May 31, Anna, widow of the late G. M. Jones, Collector of Customs, Muttra, aged 39.

KEMP—At Allahabad, July 14, Henry O. L., son of H. Kemp, Customs Department, Deorie, Saugor, aged 5 months.

KINGCOME—At Bombay, July 7, Ethel E., daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. Kingcome.

LONGLEY—At Calcutta, July 9, Nellie M., daughter of Edward Longley.

MCISAAC—At Coimbatore, July 12, Colin McIsaac, M.A., Head Master of the Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

MYATT—At Byculla, July 3, John Myatt, aged 39.

MATHEWS—At Howrah, July 5, Sarah, wife of the late W. Mathews, Engineer E.I. Railway, aged 51.

O'CONNELL—At Cuddalpore, June 17, Amy A., daughter of T. J. O'Connell, Madras police, aged 3 months.

PEARCE—At Simla, July 6, wife of J. Pearce, aged 21; and on July 7 their infant daughter, aged 22 days.

RANDALL—At Poona, July 11, Robert, son of the late Lieut. J. Randall, Bombay horse art., aged 22.

RIVINGTON—At Byculla, July 7, Annie, wife of P. Rivington, aged 30.

RONCHETT—At Negapatam, July 10, R. Ronchett, resident apoth. G.S.I Railway.

SERGENT—At Coconada, June 23, Capt. J. B. Sergent, late of the Mercantile Marine, aged 67.

VIVEIROS—At Mazagon, July 4, J. A. Viveiros, aged 40.

WADE—At Madras, July 7, Michael Wade, Assistant Apothecary, aged 32.

WAREHAM—At Agra, July 2, Agnes E., daughter of Mrs. and Mr. F. S. Wareham, aged 2.

WHITE—At Moorshedabad, June 26, J. White, M.D., Surgeon major, and Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, aged 52.

Home.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In the course of his opening address before the Geographical Section Colonel Gull made the following remarks:—

One addition has been made during the past year to that long list of martyrs to geography in the name of the undaunted George Hayward, formerly a lieutenant in the 72nd regiment, who had for some years resolutely devoted himself to geographical discovery. After having proved his powers in a journey to Yarkand and Kashghar, which obtained for him last year one of the medals of the Geographical Society, he had started again, with aid from that Society, to attempt an examina tion of the famous plateau of Pamir, hoping to succeed in crossing it, and to descend upon the Russian territory at Samarkand. In the Darkot Pass above Yassin he was foully murdered by the emissaries of the chief of that district, Mir Wali by name. Public suspicion in India first turned upon the Maharajah of Kashmir, on whose alleged oppressions Hayward, in a private letter, had made severe remarks, which were rashly published by the editor of a local newspaper. The latest intelligence seems to exonerate the Maharajah, and to throw the guilt of complicity rather on the Mahomedan Chief of Chitral. If he be the guilty man, it may be difficult to punish him, so inaccessible is his position at present; for, to apply the old saw of the Campbells, "It is a far cry to Chitral." I may observe, however, that some sixteen or seventeen years ago a similar murder took place on the persons of two poor French priests at the other extremity of India, and within the Thibetan boundary on the Upper Brahmapootra, and the apprehension of the criminal must have seemed almost as hopeless as in this case. Yet eventually he fell into the hands of our officers of the province of Assam, and paid the due penalty of his crime.

The geographical field on which, with your permission, I propose to expatiate for a little is that of India beyond the Ganges. I mean in the largest sense of the expression, and inclusive, at least, in some points of view, of the Indian Islands. India, indeed, in old times was a somewhat vague term, or at least it had always a vague as well as an exacter interpretation. In the latter, it had the same application that we give it now when we speak with precision; it meant that vast semi-peninsular region roughly limited by the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges, which embraces many nations and many tongues and many climates, but yet all pervaded by a certain almost intangible character, which gives it a kind of unity recognised by all. In its vaguer sense, India meant simply the Far East. The traces of such use still survive in such expressions as the East Indies or the Indian Archipelago. Though this vague and large application of the name probably arose only from the vagueness of knowledge, it coincides roughly with a fact, and that is the extraordinary expansion of Hindoo influence which can be traced in the vestiges of religion, manners, architecture, language, and nomenclature over nearly all the regions of the East to which the name has been applied. Another name has been applied to the continental part of this region—Indo-China. This, too, expresses the fact that on this area the influences of India and of China have interpenetrated. But the influence of China has, except on the eastern coast, been entirely political, and has not, like India, affected manners, arts, and religion.

The address concluded with a long and interesting account of the land trade which has been maintained for many centuries between Western China and the Valley of the Iriwadi.

COLONEL CHESNEY ON THE NEW COLLEGE.

The following extract from Colonel Chesney's speech at the opening of the Cooper's Hill College will interest some of our readers:—

Answering a possible criticism, that, as engineering was a practical art, the preparation for it should be practical also, Colonel Chesney explained that a large part of the college course would be in the strictest sense practical; and when the rest of a man's life was to be passed in the practice of his profession it was not too much to ask that a year or eighteen months, or even two years, should be devoted to preparatory study. The importance of a strictly scientific preparation held especially in the case of engineers destined for India, because there a man had not the same opportunity of making up for lost time which he possessed here, in the centre of scientific thought and professional inquiry. In India the engineer would very likely spend a great part of his time in out-of-the-way places, dependent on his own resources, and with little to stimulate intellectual research. Such a man would often never take the first step to learn, from a disinclination to admit his ignorance of starting; and the habit of acquiescing in ignorance once acquired was not easily shaken off. He had urged upon the students the need for culture as a means of getting on and enhancing their usefulness as public servants; but it would be difficult to lay too much stress on the value of culture for its own sake. By dealing with their professional work in a scientific way, an interest was imparted to what would otherwise be professional drudgery. It was quite as much, however, in pursuits outside the course of professional business that systematic culture should be aimed at; and the conditions of life in India—its monotony, the long days, the enforced seclusion, rendered scientific or literary pursuits especially needful as a relaxation. A deficiency in culture was one of the main defects of our countrymen in India. You found there a degree of zeal and devotion to the public service, a standard of self-denial in the cause of the Government and an industry which he verily believed to be unexampled in any country in the world; but, if the paradox might be employed (like the Barbadians, who were too brave), many able public servants were too zealous in the cause of their masters. They took refuge from the qualms of conscience reproaching them for not making better use of their time by what he might term an effort of mental indolence and by burying themselves deeper in official business. It was to this want of culture, accompanied with so much ability, and producing an engrossing attention to official matters, that might be ascribed the tendency to hold extreme opinions, and a one-sidedness regarding vexed questions of polity and administration, which was a characteristic of Anglo-Indian society. The work, he suspected, would often be better done if less time were given to it. At any rate, the students before him should not suffer themselves to be persuaded that there was no time for culture. Above all, they must give no weight to the pestilent doctrine that culture interfered with expertness in business. Practical ability was compatible with any degree of culture. It might be said that he had shadowed forth too wide a scheme to be aimed at with success. But how much, after all, would be left undone! The classical languages, even the modern languages of Europe, they were obliged wholly to neglect; they did not attempt even to step upon the threshold of mental philosophy, and even of the natural sciences their range was but a partial one. These considerations should lead to humility rather than to conceit. Further, it might be remembered that if the course proposed was too extensive to admit of great proficiency in any one line, an elementary knowledge need not to be a superficial one, it might be complete and exact as far as it went. The great thing for the students to bear in mind was that they were here, not to be educated, but merely to begin their education, and to be set in the right road for pursuing it. With men, at any rate, education could never stop without being followed by deterioration. If it were true that motion was the condition of the physical universe, it was not less true of the mental state of man. We might go forward or fall backward, but could not stand still. The pursuit of knowledge, too, was the one pleasure that never palled; and by laying themselves out to be studious men, and not merely industrious men, blunting their faculties in the mere discharge of routine duties, the young men now beginning their career would secure for themselves a certain fund of happiness, independent of any caprice fortune might have in store. Lest it should be supposed that he was advocating a process for the generation of bookworms, he would only add that there would be a reasonable amount of recreation, while a large part of the business of the place would consist of out-door or other work, which would be in itself a relief from the labours of the lamp. There is one more point (said Colonel Chesney, in conclusion) on which I may say a few words, and that is as to the moral side of our life here. We have here no traditionary influences to watch over us, no cloistered shades of hallowed relics invoking us to guard the sacred genius of the place, no accumulated honour handed down to our safe keeping, no historic *prestige* to condone or extenuate folly. We shall be judged by what we are, not by any conventional standard confusing right and wrong. But if these adventitious aids are wanting, the greater is our responsibility. Gentlemen, if it be a great thing to belong to a family descended from a distinguished ancestor, it is still greater to be the distinguished founder of it; and if you accept this trust in the needful spirit, if you determine to maintain an etiquette of manners and a standard of morals which shall banish anything like "bad form," from the precincts of the place, its future success in this respect will be certain. Everything in such cases depends upon making a good beginning. In a school or college it is as easy to maintain a high tone as it is difficult to emerge from a low one. As we begin so shall we go on; and if you to accept this responsibility, as I am sure you will, you will be amply rewarded when in after life you may be able to reflect that any reputation achieved by Cooper's Hill is due to the character established by you, its earliest inmates. Our standard will be aimed high, and I may say for all those to whom your Grace has entrusted the administration of the place, that we shall not be easily satisfied. But if, happily, our aspirations shall be realised, and we hope and believe they will be, then, though, Cooper's Hill may not exactly attain to that degree of eminence predictee for it in another sense by the poet when, one hundred and fifty years ago, he sang that—

"On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,"

still, the college on Cooper's Hill will not be unworthy to take its place among the educational institutions of the country, useful to the public service, and illustrating the sagacity and wisdom of its founders. (Loud cheers.)

Miscellaneous.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The regulations for the open competition of 1872 have been issued. The examination will take place on the 19th March, 1872.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE.—A copy of correspondence between Major-General Miller, the India-office, and the Treasury, upon the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty, has been published.

NORTHERN ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—A dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound to the creditors of the Northern Assam Tea Company (Limited) has been announced by Mr. Samuel Barrow, the official liquidator.

LITERARY.—The Senate of University College has appointed as its Professor of Hindustani Kazi Shahabudeen Ibrahim. This gentleman is an accomplished scholar, and held a high position in our service in India. He was afterwards Dewan to the Rao of Kutch, and is now resident for him in London. He also acts as hon. secretary of the East India Association. Kazi Shahabudeen is a thorough master of his own language.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion to India and China are the latest extracted from *De Quetteville's Indian Circular*:—By the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, per *Nubia*, July 22, from Southampton—gold, to Bombay £680. Ceylon £240; silver, to Bombay £5,250, Penang £1,450, Singapore £50,000, Hong Kong £191,000. Per *Delta*. July 29, from Southampton—gold, to Bombay £10,785. The price of silver is quoted as bar 5s. 0 11-16d. per oz. standard, dollars 4s. 11⅞d. per oz., 5 francs 4s. 11½d. per oz.

TO CHINA BY THE SUEZ CANAL.—In an illustration of the results of the introduction of steam, *via* the Suez Canal, into the China trade, it is mentioned that the steam-ship *Craigforth*, of Leith, a vessel of 1,109 tons register, and 140-horse power, arrived at London on the 3rd inst. from Hankow, with a full cargo of the new season's teas, having been absent from London exactly four months and twenty two days, during which time she had made her outward voyage and delivered and reshipped cargo at Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Hankow, returning one of the first three steamers, and having accomplished the voyage to and from Hankow in a shorter time, it is believed, than any previous vessel.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The directors of the Land Mortgage Bank of India have issued their report and statement of accounts for the year ending the 31st December last. All financial requirements have been fully provided for, and no call will be necessary. The bank's liability upon its debentures was decreased during 1870 to the extent of £29,600, and this liability has been still further reduced during the present year by £1,410, giving an aggregate of £31,010. Altogether the report speaks favourably of the progress made in realising several old assets, and of the prospect of the tea estates in Darjeeling, Cachar, and Assam. It is proposed to raise about £100,000 in debentures, for the purpose of providing additional means for the successful working of the bank.

BURMESE OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.—Her Majesty's Government has permitted Padui Woon, Secretary to his Majesty the King of Burmah, and Moung Dung Thoo, an officer of the Burmese army, to receive a course of instruction in the several manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. This is not the first occasion in which this privilege has been extended to the Burmese allies. A young Burmese gentleman, said to be a scion of the Royal house, after being educated at one of the Woolwich military schools, has for the last twelve months been allowed to devote himself to the study of the manufactures of guns, shells, fuzes, and other warlike material at the Royal Arsenal. Padui Woon and his companion took their first lesson on Tuesday morning last in the Royal Laboratory.

MILITARY.—We are surprised to find that the *Delhi Gazette* complains of "another grievance which may safely be called 'an infraction of the Parliamentary Guarantee' secured to the Indian Army on the amalgamation in 1861," viz., that the three high appointments of Adjutant-General at the three Presidency's headquarters are all held at the present moment by officers of the British Army, —viz., in Bengal by Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, in Madras by Colonel Roe, and in Bombay by Colonel Kirby. Our contemporary affirms this to be manifestly a gross injustice to the officers of the Indian Army. Seeing that Colonel Kirby has held his appointment since June, 1868, Colonel Thesiger his since March, 1869, and Col. Roe his since November, 1869, our Delhi contemporary is somewhat late in discovering the hardship of which he talks. Had we any grounds for founding a complaint against the manner in which the officers in question have performed the very responsible duties of their offices, we might be inclined to fall in with his views, but failing, we must regard the present attack as altogether uncalled for. We doubt whether India ever had three more popular adjutant-generals serving together. Could the Indian Army produce three officers to fill the appointments more satisfactorily?—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

DEATH OF COLONEL EWEN GRANT, BOMBAY ARMY.—We regret to announce the death of Colonel Ewen Grant, of the Bombay Army, which took place on the 9th inst, at Blackheath. This highly-respected officer entered the Bombay Army in 1839, and was appointed originally to the 1st, and soon afterwards to the 3rd, Native Infantry. He served with the Bombay Column of the Army of the Indus, and was present at the action of Nufoosk on 31st August, 1840. Between 1841 and 1845 he served in Civil employ and with the Coolie Corps in Goozerat. In 1846 he was appointed to a Belooch regiment. Colonel Grant's regiment formed part of the Bombay Column of the Army of the Punjab in 1848-9; he was with it through the campaign, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goozerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army, for which he received the medal and two clasps. In 1851 he left India on leave, and in 1855 and 1856 served in the Crimean campaign as Provost-Marshal to the Turkish Contingency, receiving the Crimean medal. On return to India Colonel Grant was placed in command of the Scind Horse, and was with the Persian Expeditionary Force at the bombardment and capture of the Forts of Mohumea, and pursuit of the Persian Army (medal). During the mutinies he was attached to the Commissariat Depot, and was Director of the Transport train between Bombay and Nusseerabad. Colonel Grant subsequently served in the Staff of the China Expeditionary Force in 1860-61, under Sir Hope Grant. Colonel Grant at the time of his death was on a short leave of absence from India.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *Aug.* 5.—THE PERSIAN MISSION.—In reply to Mr. BENTINCK, Viscount ENFIELD stated that no decision had yet been arrived at with regard to the transference of the superintendence of their relations with Persia to the India-office; but during the recess that, as well as the other recommendations of the select committee on the diplomatic and consular services, would receive the careful consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Aug.* 10.—YOUNG SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to Colonel GRAY, said the Government of India was quite alive to the expediency of sending as many young soldiers to the hill stations as the interests of the service would permit, but it would not be conducive to discipline that general instruction should be given to send to the hills all young soldiers arriving in India.

GUNNERS FOR INDIA.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Major ARBUTHNOT, said: The number of gunners above twenty years of age required for service in India will be drawn by volunteers proportionately from each brigade at home, such brigades receiving from the depot an equal number of recruits under twenty in exchange.

STAFF CORPS OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to Colonel NORTH, said: The attention of her Majesty's Government has not been called to the grievances of a large class of officers of the Indian Army who joined the Staff Corps. The Secretary of State has sent no directions to the Government of India that all the Staff Corps officers, whether passed or not in the senior Hindustani test, who were otherwise well qualified for civil or military duties, should be employed; but he has permitted the Government of India to employ officers who have not passed in such departments and positions as the Government of India may consider them fitted for.

THE 18TH HUSSARS AT SECUNDERARAD.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in reply to Mr. BRADY, said he was not aware that one-sixth of the whole number of men of the 18th Hussars, stationed at Secunderabad, besides women and children, had died of cholera. He was informed that the whole number that died was thirty-nine, including one woman and four children. The whole number of men was 386. The cholera made its appearance on the 25th of May, and was supposed to have been brought in by travellers. On the 23rd of June the regiment was perfectly healthy. Secunderabad was 360 miles from the sea. He was informed that the barrack was not in a hollow, but on sloping high ground. There were graveyards in the vicinity. The wells in the immediate vicinity of the graveyards were not used, but the men were supplied with good water from a distance. Evidence very unfavourable to the Secunderabad Barracks was given before the Royal Commission of 1863, and in 1866 they were reported upon not very favourably, though he was also bound to say not very unfavourably. In 1869, however, a very much better report was received; for during the virulent cholera epidemic of 1868 they seem to have been extraordinarily healthy. He did not know of any Commission having reported that no regiment should remain more than three years in any given station, but it was not at all usual for regiments in India to remain more than three years in any given station.

THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.—Mr. CARDWELL having moved that the Lords amendments to this Bill be considered,—Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the changes which had been made in the preamble of the Bill, which recited as the consideration the signing of a certain Royal Warrant. It now appeared that the warrant was not issued under the authority of a statute, and, as they had no authentic

information as to what had occurred in the House of Lords which had led to the change, he thought the proper step would be to examine the journals of the other House. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That was the course which was adopted in 1860, and he, therefore, moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to examine the journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon the Army Regulation Bill, and to make a report thereon to the House.—(Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.)—Mr. CARDWELL observed that the precedent referred to by the right hon. gentleman was no precedent at all in his favour, but rather a precedent against him. When the Commons passed the Bill for the abolition of the paper duty the House of Lords thought fit to reject it. The Commons heard no more of it, and it was, therefore, necessary to search the journals of the other House. But in this case they had authentic information before them, and the course suggested could only lead to delay. The question as to the authority under which the Royal Warrant abolishing purchase was issued had nothing whatever to do with the matter.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *Aug.* 11.—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN OFFICERS.—Sir D. WEDDERBURN asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would explain the grounds upon which certain payments, such as long service pay, were made by the Indian Government at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee, the real value of the rupee not being estimated higher than 2s., so that officers entitled, after 25 years' service, to 3s. extra per diem, lose at least one-fifth of that amount. —Mr. G. DUFF said according to the custom which had prevailed ever since the commencement of this century officers had been paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee; but the apparent loss was made up by allowances.

India Office.

August 12, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. E. Kilkelly; Capt. J. E. Howey, Inf.; Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Murray; Lieut. col. W. Ramsay; Surg. major J. Kirkpatrick.
Bombay Estab.—Conductor J. Cronolly.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. J. Eckford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. major A. L. Bogle, 4 mo.
Madras Estab.—Col. R. A. Doria, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. F. Ogilvie, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major H. M. Cannon; Capt. H. D. E. W. Chester, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. R. T. Chapman, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major M. Style; Conductor A. Bartleman.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

HALL—The wife of Capt. Montagu Hall, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Farnborough.
LANGLEY—The wife of Harley Langley, M.D., Bombay Army, of a daughter, at Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Aug. 8.
RIDDELL—The wife of G. D. Riddell, Surgeon Madras Army, of a son, at Maida-hill, Aug. 4.
SPARKS—The wife of Capt. John B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Sylverton, Perthshire, Aug. 7.
WODEHOUSE—The wife of Capt. Charles Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Brighton, Aug. 5.

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—PALMER.—J. C. Gilbert to Caroline M., daughter of the late Charles McEvers Palmer, Capt. 14th Regt. Madras N.I., at Lewisham, Aug. 5.
HASLAM—ST. BARBE BROWNE.—Francis W. C. Haslam to Rose St. Barbe, daughter of Lieut. col. St. Barbe Browne, late Bombay Army, at Abbotsham, N. Devon, Aug. 8.
LEVIEN—WILLIAMSON.—Arthur Levien, Bengal C.S., to Marianne E., daughter of Samuel Williamson, at Holywell, Aug. 8.
PALMER—BARBOR.—Thomas Wm. G. Palmer to Clara H., daughter of Major Geo. A. Barbor, late of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, at Cheltenham, Aug. 8.
PEARSE—RADCLIFFE.—Lieut. Arthur N. Pearse, R.A., to Alice E., daughter of the late Capt. Charles W. Radcliffe, 7th Bengal Cavalry, at Kensington, Aug. 10.
ROSE—GRANT.—Charles H. Rose to Amy, daughter of the later Major gen. John Grant, Royal Artillery (Bombay), at Ramsgate, Aug. 9.
VALLINGS—CONROY.—Capt. Adolphus Vallings, Bengal S.C., to Blanche M., daughter of the late John A. Conroy, at Brighton, Aug. 8.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mackintosh Balfour, at Beech House, Morningside, near Edinburgh.
GRANT—Colonel Ewen Grant, Bombay S.C., at Blackheath, Aug. 9.
TRENCH—Geraldine, widow of the Rev. Robert F. Trench, late Missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Lucknow, at Zurich, aged 25, Aug. 3.
WOOTTON—Doctor Henry A. Wootton, late of the Bengal Service, at Dumfries, aged 81, July 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5. Jerfalcon, Cape Town; Dilbhur, Calcutta; Mogul, Akyab; Jean Pierre, Bassein; Luctor et Emergo, Akyab; Duke of Edinburgh, Bombay.—6. Ruhtinas, Maulmain.—7. Tim Whiffler, Rangoon; Corra Linn, Rangoon; Ardgowan, Colombo; Sambiri, Batavia.—8. Mirella, Rangoon.—9. City of Cashmere, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 5.—At SOUTHAMPTON.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Remington, Lieut. Hon. E. F. Gifford, Qrmr. H. Nelson, Mr. G. MacNair, Mr. E. Roeckel, Mr. Axford. From ADEN.—Mr. Reynell and two infants. From SUEZ.—Captain S. C. Price. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Orr. From MALTA.—Mr. S. R. Smyth, Mr. Ward, Master Jackson. From GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Jones, Mr. S. Reid, Capt. Salmond, Dr. D. M'Ewan, R.N., Col. E. Maberly, C.B., Col. Lambton, Mr. D. B. Cayaux, Mrs. St. Ledger and child, Capt. Hardy and three children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6. British Monarch, Bombay; Hafrsjord, Mauritius; Maggie Leslie, Mauritius.—7. Mayola, Galle; Helen Denny, Rangoon; Nagasaki, Bombay; Ontario, Bombay; Ben. Buck Greene, Mauritius.—8. Glenavon, Calcutta; Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; Poonah, Calcutta; Melrose, Bombay; Anna, Galle; Alfred, Batavia; Kosmopolitet III., Akyab; Wellesley, Calcutta, via Demerara.—9. Carnarvonshire, Hioqo; str. Virago, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Callisto, Colombo; Therese, Hong Kong; Pleiades, Chittagong; John Lawrence, Calcutta; River Eden, Singapore; Bella Maria, Bombay; Ocean Beauty, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Virago, via Suez Canal, Aug. 8.—From GRAVESEND.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Oakes and child, Miss Oakes. For COLOMBO.—Mr. F. H. Dampier, Mr. F. Kenworthy, Mrs. W. Olive and child, Mr. A. Bianconi.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, Aug. 12. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Owen, Mr. Webster, Mr. G. Graham, Mr. H. Turton, Col. T. Wright.

Per str. Pera, Aug. 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. W. Campbell, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Warder. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. Ireland. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. W. C. Phillips. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairbairne. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Bulwer. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Irving.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 27, 9 N., 25 W.
Benjamin (?), Bombay to Liverpool, July 15, 44 N., 29 W.
Indian, Calcutta to Barrow, July 7, 35 N., 38 W.
Buchanan, Akyab to Falmouth, June 13, 4 N., 25 W.
Adelaide, Liverpool to Bombay, June 26, 8 N., 25 W.
Mirella, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 1, 19 S., 68 E.
Leopold Cateaux, Calcutta to Dundee, June 15, 13 S., 9 W.
Jason, London to Calcutta, June 26, 7 N., 26 W.
Oliver Cromwell, from Rangoon, April 12, lat. 3, lon. 91 E.
Miako, London to Japan, 3 N., 23 W.
Philosopher, Liverpool to Calcutta, June 14, 23 S., 16 W.
Ida, Cardiff to Aden, June 17, 20 S., 34 W.
Baroner, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 27, 27 S., 12 E.
Guacho, Akyab to Falmouth, June 1, 31 S., 33 E.
Heros, Akyab to Falmouth, June 5, 36 S., 24 E.
City of Lahore, Calcutta to London, May 5, 8 N., 89 E.
Southwick, Vizagapatam to London, May 22, 10 S., 87 E.
Lucy A. Mekeis, Bombay to Liverpool, June 23, 36 S., 20 E.
T. D. Marshall, Akyab to Falmouth, June 15, 29 N., 43 E.
Mindoro, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 16, 16 S., 39 E.
Dr. Petermann, Bassein to Falmouth, June 16.
Pembroke Castle, Calcutta to London, May 4, 9 N., 82 E.
Kenyon, Calcutta to London, May 20, 6 S., 92 E.
Ellen Goudy, Akyab to England, May 20.
Persian, Akyab to England, June 25, off the Cape of Good Hope.
Thunderbolt, from Bombay, June 23.
John McDonald, Calcutta to London, June 22, off the Cape of Good Hope.
Ophelia, Bombay to Liverpool, May 12, 9 N., 69 E.
Rialto, Bombay to Liverpool, May 21, 1 N., 71 E.
Rathfern, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 25, 34 S., 16 E.
Hooghly, Calcutta to London, July 4, 16 S., 5 W.
Theodore Engels, Akyab to Falmouth, May 30, 28 S., 40 E.
Theophane, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 30, off Cape Agulhas.
Granville, Akyab to Falmouth, June 30, off Cape of Good Hope.
Alix, Akyab to Queenstown, June 10, 33 S., 32 E.
Busy, Corings to London, June 12, 32 S., 38 E.
Ernst, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 14, 35 S., 25 E.
Acacia, Ceylon to London, May 10, 16 S., 85 E.
Zenobia, Madras to London, May 16, 5 S., 83 E.
City Camp, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 8, 27 S., 48 E.
The Tweed, Bombay to London, June 24, 36 S., 19 E.
Racehorse, Singapore to London, May 16, 7 S., 103 E.
Elizabeth and Ann, Singapore to London, June 12, 29 S., 42 E.
Wennington, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 23, 35 S., 20 E.
Teviot, Ceylon to London, July 6, 16 S., 5 W.
Psyche, Akyab to Falmouth, July 6, 17 S., 3 W.
Lloret, Calcutta to London, May 24, 14 S., 81 E.
Wooloomooloo, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 3, off St. Helena.
Dunloe, Kurrachee to Falmouth, June 24, 21 S., 10 W.
Little Catherine, Calcutta to Dundee, June 15, 13 S., 9 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Great Australia, of Liverpool, Smith, from Rangoon, arrived at St. Helena on June 30, and reported having, on June 6, in lat. 36 S., lon. 24 E., encountered a very severe hurricane, which lasted until the 7th; she had bulwarks carried away, cabin doors washed in, and other considerable damage, and jettisoned 100 tons of rice. She proceeded from St. Helena on July 1, after trimming ship.

The Constance, Ryder, from Cochin to Falmouth, which arrived at St. Helena on July 1, and proceeded on the 4th, had experienced a hurricane from June 6 to the 9th in lat. 35 S., lon. 28 E., during which she lost starboard bulwarks, water-casks, and spare spars, and started deck-house.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little,
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little,
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Wells and child, and Miss Wells.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. L. R. Glass.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. A. McCally.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and Mr. Caird.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Creasy.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. E. W. Carleton, and Mr. H. N. Courteney.

AUGUST 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. H. W. Barker, Naval Instructor Paul, Miss A. G. Ferguson, Capt. Haig, and Mr. F. Field.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. J. Bickel, Mr. W. G. Probyn, Capt. R. H. Verschole, Mr. Fuchs, and Mr. J. C. Mandy.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Barwise.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins and child, Miss Michell, and Mr. W. F. Spaight.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Toler.

SEPTEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. C. Lazarus, and Miss Lazarus.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. H. R. Oswald, Col. J. Puckle, Col. W. J. Vizard, Mr. G. S. Sage, Mr. J. Burrowes, Mr. Peebles, and Mr. Aspinall's two children.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Adams, Mrs. Masham, Capt. R. Malden, and Ensign Neville.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, and Mr. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Puckle and infant.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. E. T. Delmege.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Smallbone, and Asst. surg. J. B. Baker.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. W. Hogg.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Archer.
BRINDISI to BATAVIA.—Mr. R. Hutchinson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Asst. com. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Miss Hartnell, Miss Graham, Mrs. Giles, and Mr. Giles.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Knox Leet.

SEPTEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Clarke and two infants, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Browd, and Miss D. Windsor.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. E. P. Henderson, and Mr. Blay.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrass.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Waters, infant and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Simpson, and Mr. R. K. Brereton.

ANOTHER P. W. D. FAILURE.—More honour to the Public Works Department! The double-storied barracks built at Saugor some two and a half years ago are already showing signs of premature old age, and causing the station authorities anxiety. The fair fronts of these noble buildings are, we are told, becoming wrinkled with cracks and fissures; many of the arches are propped up by wooden supports, and in one block it has been considered advisable to build up the ground-floor archways with stone, in order to save the upper-floor from coming down. The recent rains have been too much, and we hear that portions of the barracks have been condemned by a professional engineer, and pronounced absolutely *unsafe;* and some of the men of the regiment occupying these dangerous portions have accordingly been ordered out of them. We are not in possession of full particulars, but a little bird tells us that many of the pillars can be opened by merely chipping the pointing with a pebble, and that masses of the stones can be removed by the hand, revealing internal chasms, or mere rubble without a particle of lime or mortar of any kind. Our little bird was pecking at some of the pillars in pursuit of its avocations, and it assures us it came upon "many places positively *hollow*." We are sorry to say that this caused our little bird's angry passions to rise, and it designates the palatial buildings as "simply a mass of villainous robbery." This is naughty language, and much too strong. We have no doubt there will be a full and complete investigation in due time, and we should think the disclosures will be somewhat interesting. The barracks only cost thirteen lakhs of rupees.—*Englishman.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Aug. 19.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, Aug. 25.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			99
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99
4th 4 per Cent. 1833-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	94½ 95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			94½ 95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94½ 95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100 ⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100½ ¾
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			109 ⅛

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras ...	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10¾d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo ...	2 dis.	1¼ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¾d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		112⅜ to 113
	India 4 per cent.		103⅜ to 104⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93⅜ to 94⅜
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		101
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108½ to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅜
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		29s. to 34s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	103⅜ to 105
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to ⅜ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	109¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	92⅜
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½ to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅜ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105⅝ to 105⅞
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...		163
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	9⅞ to 10⅛
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¼ to 8⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 8⅜
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12½
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4¼
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7 to 7½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1½ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ ¾
5	New	4	1⅞
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½ to 5⅜
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 6 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

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At the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 10th May, a Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

I.—ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	... £1,000	... £19 6 8	... £9 13 4
30	... 1,000	... 24 8 4	... 12 4 2
40	... 1,000	... 31 10 0	.. 15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium. in India.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20	... £1,000	... £42 0 0	... £21 0 0	... £9 13 4
30	... 1,000	... 48 0 0	... 24 0 0	... 12 4 2
40	... 1,000	... 59 0 0	... 29 10 0	... 15 15 0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

20	... £1,000	... £47 0 0	... £23 10 0	... £9 13 4
30	... 1,000	... 54 0 0	... 27 0 0	... 12 4 2
40	... 1,000	... 63 0 0	... 31 10 0	... 15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 25; Agra and Madras, July 23; Calcutta, July 22.

THE most exciting topic of the week in India appears to be the weather and its probable effect upon the crops. The *Friend of India* regrets to hear that the fair prospects of Indigo as they seemed a few weeks ago have now in many instances changed greatly for the worse. In May all was going on as well as possible; but the heavy incessant rains of June have brought the produce down far below the average, and on many estates where the manufacture was already drawing to a close the outturn will barely cover the cost. Throughout Lower Bengal, especially in Purneah and Bhagalpore, which have suffered most from floods, a sorry season is expected. Tirhoot and Chumparun however give more cheering reports, and in Maldah and Moorshedabad some of the estates were doing fairly. Of Tea on the other hand the reports are good. In some parts of Assam too little rain has fallen, but the tea-gardens of Cachar and Darjeeling promised well in point of quantity, although in quality the crop may hardly compare with that of last year. In Oudh and the North-West some damage has been done or threatened by the heavy rains, while at Poona the want of moisture has sent up the market price of grain. In the Berars a scanty rainfall has darkened the prospects of the cotton crops.

THE coffee estates in Mysore appear to be just now suffering from more than one scourge. Besides the mischief threatened by the reappearance of the "borer," some of them have been visited by another insect, which attacks the young trees, eating up their leaves, and otherwise hurting them. Old trees appear to be left untouched by these little epicures, who are reported as being from their numbers all the harder to exterminate.

FROM the *Delhi Gazette* we learn, in expansion of former telegrams, that Yakoob Khan, with three hundred troopers and a good many Sirdars and Khans who had gone out to meet him, arrived at Kabul on the 5th July. They lost no time in paying their respects to the Ameer, at whose feet fell his penitent son, praying for pardon with a "shawl hung round his neck, the Koran in his hands, and tears in his eyes." The scene, says the Kabul writer, was "very affecting." Was it the fatherly heart or the shrewd head of the Ameer that impelled him to take the rebellious Yakoob back into his best graces? The reconciliation, we are told, is complete, extending to all Yakoob's partisans. Troops have been sent on from Farrah to replace Yakoob's men at Herat, the government of which is made over to Yakoob's younger brother, Ayoob Khan. The returned prodigal himself remains at Kabul; and thus one troublesome knot in India's foreign politics has managed to get itself untied with a little judicious help from Lord Mayo. Something of the result may also perhaps be due to the good offices of the aged Afzul Khan, Governor of Farrah, who had used all his influence and persuasions to bring father and son together. He went forth boldly to meet Yakoob in hopes of winning him back to his allegiance, and at the same time he wrote urgent letters to Shere Ali on behalf of a full pardon for his offending son.

AT Simla the Viceregal Council has been doing a little legislation just to keep its hand in. On the 11th July Mr. F. Stephen introduced a Bill to amend the law concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mohammedans. The further consideration of the Brahmo Marriage Bill was suspended by general consent until the Council's return to Calcutta, on account of the disagreements which divide the Brahmoists themselves on some of its main provisions. Mr. Cockerell's Bill to bring the Dehra Dhoon under Regulation Law was finally considered and passed.

WE are sorry for the undertakers of Calcutta, but if their business begins to grow slack there, could they not shift their quarters to some unhealthier city in Bengal or elsewhere? It appears that the reduced death-rate in the City of Palaces since the introduction of new drainage and waterworks has told greatly for the worse on those gentlemen who are wont to fatten like ghouls upon the dead. So little have the undertakers been doing for some months, that they have been driven to advertise against each other the lowest prices at which funerals can be supplied. The *Indian Daily News* tells a sadly amusing story to the point:—"The Chairman of the Justices, while out as usual inspecting the several divisions of the town, met an undertaker on the Dhurrumtollah-road, and asked him how his business was getting on. 'Very dull,' replied the undertaker with a sigh, adding, 'we will have to apply to you for compensation, as the drainage and waterworks have done it all.'"

MR. V. T. TAYLOR, officiating Collector of Bhagalpore, seems to have made a useful discovery, or rather rediscovery, of some lead ore in the Sahran Pergunnah of his district. It was first discovered five years ago by some Koles, who were digging for iron ore. Samples of the lead were forwarded by a native trader to Mr. Metcalfe, then Deputy Magistrate at Banka, who sent them on in his turn to Government. What the Government did or said on the occasion Mr. Taylor could not ascertain; but evidently no steps were taken to test the metal until Mr. Taylor revived the subject in May last. In consequence of his report, the Bengal Government forwarded the samples to Dr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, for his inspection. He pronounced them to be true galena, or sulphide of lead, which generally contains about 86 per cent. of the pure ore. They

were also found to yield 52½ ounces of silver to the ton of lead, a proportion which would make the ore "highly valuable if it occurred in any quantity," seeing that in England it pays to separate only two ounces in the ton. Dr. Oldham naturally declined "from small hand specimens to form any opinion as to the quantity" of lead ore found by Mr. Taylor, the nature of the lode containing it, or the ease with which it might be extracted. But if the vein on which Mr. Taylor stumbled be of any extent, its neighbourhood to the new Chord Line ought to commend it to the further notice of the Government.

A recent experiment in cotton-growing on the Nicobar Islands promises well for the commercial future of that little-known penal settlement in the Bay of Bengal. Samples of the cotton raised there from seed supplied by the India Office have lately been examined at Mr. Carnac's request by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who consider them "of very superior quality and excellent in every respect." They look upon the cotton in question as equal to fair Sea-Island cotton, and likely to realise at Liverpool from twenty pence to two shillings a pound. A sample of indigenous cotton was likewise submitted to them. This on examination they held to be "evidently of Pernambuco stock," but of "a good useful quality," valued at 8d. to 8½d. a pound in the home market. The samples in question were forwarded to Government by Mr. F. de Röpstroff, Extra Assistant to Colonel Man, whose account of the circumstances marking their production is not without interest. It appears that round every village in the Nicobars cotton grows naturally to a height of six or eight feet, with large pulps and long coarse staple. Seeds from this and the exotic plant were sown in July 1870 in a well-sheltered valley near Nancowry Harbour. The soil is "polycistina clay slightly intermixed with sand." The cotton was planted in straight lines four feet apart, *en echelon*. The first flower appeared on the 27th August, and the first pod opened on the 8th November. Owing apparently to heavy rain in October and the hard clayey soil in parts of the plantation, for the breaking up of which too few hands were available, some of the seeds which were nine months old at first starting never came up at all. Enough however grew up to show what might be done with larger means. In the latter part of November Mr. de Röpstroff was able to write—"The little bushes, three feet high, spread out their branches, which sink under the weight of the cotton, and, as far I can see, the crop is most promising." So far therefore the experiment has proved successful enough to warrant its renewal under fairer conditions. The writer suggests the propriety of sending some ticket-of-leave men to the spot with a little money, who, after working there for one season, might receive grants of land and a supply of seed; the Government taking the produce off their hands at a fixed rate according to quality. In this way he thinks that free settlers might in time be induced to convert the barren grass fields of Trinkut into flourishing cotton plantations.

Mr. de Ropstroff differs from the geologists, most of whom "have in strong terms pronounced upon the sterility of the clay which covers the greater part of Trinkut, Nankowry, and Kamorta." He holds on the contrary that "nearly everything will grow in polycistina clay if the soil is broken for it." Wherever sand is mixed with the soil, especially on the Plutonic rocks, the Nicobar jungles are found to "vie in luxuriance with any other jungle in India."

Mr. Clarke's Report on Cinchona Cultivation for 1870-71 opens with an appreciative reference to the death of Dr. T. Anderson, who introduced the cultivation into Bengal and helped largely to develop it to its present state of prosperity. On his departure for England in 1869, seven years after his first attempts to grow Cinchona in Sikkim, Dr. Anderson left his successors little to do beyond completing the success he had already achieved. Last year being unusually wet, the growth of the plants was proportionally large. In the Rishap plantation at 2,000 feet above the sea, the Cinchona Succirubra grew on an average 45·8 inches, and the C. Calisaya 42·5 inches during their fourth year. Higher up the hill the growth was steadily less up to the level of 3,500 feet, where it was "comparatively very small." The trees planted on the higher levels will therefore come into bark-bearing much later than those below them. A large area planted in 1868 will not be fit for thinning before the Christmas of 1872. On the other, the Teesta plantations, which suffered so heavily from fire and deer in 1869, have "recovered wonderfully," parts of them being considered the finest in the whole Rungbee plantation. These trees grew at a level of 450 to 900 feet above the sea. Referring to the fear felt by some persons that a large number of four-year-old trees will die out this year, Mr. Clarke quietly observes that such an event would be "a most startling surprise," both to himself and to "every gardener about the place." Last year's growth was on the whole good, and the plants promised well in March last. Very few died except young ones, which had been planted out in swampy places. The Rungbee plantations had proved equal to all demands for seed, but are likely this year to run short of C. Calisaya seed. As the cinchona may grow on the wettest soil, if only the water does not stagnate, uniform planting is the practice followed by the head-gardener. Too great moisture however seems fatal to the Cinchona Officinalis, which thrives best on the drier slopes of Tukvar, north of Darjeeling. Of C. Succirubra, there were 480,000 young plants, mainly seedlings, in the nursery beds, most of which were, if possible, to be planted out in July; the remainder being reserved for the following spring.

Intermingled here and there with the cinchona succirubra was a plant somewhat like it, but hardier and better suited to different levels. At first it was taken for a hybrid; but is now supposed to be the cinchona pitayensis. Its bark has been found to yield more alkaloid and more crystallisable quinine than the C. Calisaya of the same age. Its culture has therefore been extended, and Mr. Clarke regards it as "destined to prove one of the most valuable species at Rungbee." During the last cold weather about 12,500 lb. of dry succirubra bark were obtained by thinning the plantations. Of this 5,000 lb. were sent over to England for sale, and the remainder was boiled down at Rungbee. In the English market the bark is said to be worth 1s. 9d. a pound. Mr. Broughton's method of utilising the red bark in the Nilghiri plantations is henceforth to be adopted at Rungbee, where the needful machinery has been set at work at a moderate cost with every prospect of success. From each acre of 1,200 trees Mr. Clarke counts on obtaining 300 lbs. of bark.

The August number of *Fraser* contains an amusing paper on "John's Indian Affairs." It is evidently written by one who knows India as well perhaps as any Englishman can be expected to know it, and who has a knack of treating Indian topics with a light hand. We could make a pretty fair guess at the authorship, but it is enough to say that he discusses matters from an unofficial standpoint, and is therefore not quite in harmony with the official mind on various moot questions of the day. He warns his friend "John" in a pleasant bantering way against believing all that his agents tell him, chaffs him about all the money he has spent on palatial barracks, comfortable jails, new departments, agricultural exhibitions, and so on, frightens him with a gloomy picture of the money drain upon his Indian estates, and explains for his benefit the meaning of the "satirical titter" which greeted Sir R. Temple's assertion that only thirteen people in Bengal had complained against the income tax. There is much in the paper which English readers would do well to think over, mixed with some things which the writer himself would do quite as well to reconsider. Does he not overshoot the mark for instance in describing the extent to which India is impoverished by her payments to English absentees? Is there nothing to place on the other side of the account in respect of money made and spent by Englishmen in India? Does India in short derive no countervailing advantage from her connection with England? On matters of personal experience however the writer in question is an unimpeachable authority. His story for instance about the extortion practised by native officials under the Forest Conservancy Act speaks for itself. Some of these gentry forced the people to pay for the timber they had cut down on their own lands for building purposes. Complaining to the writer about so iniquitous a demand, some of the farmers showed him "receipts for the money in a regular Government form." Of course the illegal plundering was stopped in that particular district; but how far the same game was carried on elsewhere, and may always be carried on under like conditions, we dare not try to guess.

By some inadvertence the death of Mr. F. W. Prideaux, Chief of the Revenue Department at the India Office, was omitted from our last issue. Mr. Prideaux's long and honourable service of thirty-seven years, the last thirteen of which were passed at the head of the Revenue Department, claims at any rate a passing reference from a journal devoted to Indian affairs. For some years before 1858 he and Mr. John Stuart Mill were serving together as assistants in the Foreign Correspondence Department of the India House. His son, Captain W. F. Prideaux, of the Bombay Army, now Assistant Political at Aden, may be remembered as one of the prisoners whom Lord Napier's advance on Magdala released from the clutches of King Theodore of Abyssinia.

The cry of the superseded colonels once more reached the ears of the House of Commons on Monday last, when Colonel Anson tried hard to persuade the Government to follow up the advice of a late Royal Commission, by setting aside so much of the Parliamentary Guarantee as precluded them from promoting the superseded colonels by a stroke of the pen. He only asked for the immediate promotion of forty-five British colonels to the next grade; but Mr. Lowe remained sternly economical, and refused to add £12,000 a-year to the public burdens. It was hard, he owned, to be superseded; but his duty to the public forbade his applying the sort of remedy proposed; and, besides, the colonels had put themselves out of court by spurning through their advocates the very reasonable compromise held out from the India Office. The Secretary for India had proposed, it seems, to let Indian and English colonels be placed for promotion on the same list, as soon as the few remaining colonels in the Indian Staff Corps had become major-generals. To this however the English colonels would not agree, if it was possible to obtain terms better suited to their traditional pretensions. Between Mr. Lowe acting in the interests of the British taxpayer and the Duke of Argyll defending those of the Indian Army and people, the aggrieved colonels are placed, as it were, between two stools. As they are little likely however to get what they want from so stern an economist as Mr. Lowe, and the Secretary for India will certainly make them no new concessions at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, we think they will do wisely to forbear from asking Parliament a second time to set aside the Guarantee of 1858.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday (Monday) by Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, from which we may quote the following sentences:—

> I thank you for the liberal supplies which, under the circumstances of the year, I directed my Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted in order to meet the charge of the compensations required by the abolition of purchase in the army.
>
> By the Army Regulation Bill you have made a liberal provision for the officers of the Army, who will no longer be permitted on retirement to sell their commissions to their successors; and by transferring to the Executive Government powers in respect of the auxiliary forces, which have hitherto been vested in the lords-lieutenants of counties, you have laid the foundation for measures calculated to effect a closer union among the various land forces of the kingdom.

The Overland Indian Mail of August 1 will be due in England on Saturday next, if not sooner.

Regimental Schools.—The Right Hon. the C. in C. has notified that on the number of grown girls and infants attending a regimental school, reaching that for which pay of a monitress is authorised (Military Regulations, section 57), the appointment of a monitress may be made by the commanding officer in communication with the superintendent of army schools. It will suffice to send to the superintendent's office an extract of the regimental order making the appointment, with the following particulars:—Age; standard of reading, dictation and arithmetic, as per last examination; and a statement made that the monitress will continue to be taught daily with the other children by the schoolmaster, or by the schoolmistress, in cases where the grown girls are instructed by the latter.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Col. F. T. Wroughton, c.b., Bengal Infantry, July 17, at Dum Dum.
The Rev. Mr. Wallace, chaplain of Berhampore (by suicide), July —.
Madras.—Major gen. A. M. McCally, late 28th Madras N.I., at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, Aug. 13. Major T. T. Digby Roberts, late 36th regt. Madras Army, at Bath, Aug. 14.
Bombay.—Col. R. J. Crozier, Bombay Army, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 67, Aug. 12. T. W. Ramsay, late of the H.E.I.C.S. Bombay C.S., at 16, Queen's-gate, Hyde-park.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, Aug. 15.—From Bombay.—Mr. Bonnycastle, Col. Robinson, Mr. P. Pearson, Mr. E. Morris, Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, Col. Hyde, Mr. Barnett, Major and Miss Walker, Mr. W. Hom. From Madras.—Dr. and Mrs. Nash and child, Mr. Gale. From Alexandria.—Mr. V. Defalque, Mr. Chaillen, Mr. Lascaris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 22, 1871.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

The dingy-looking shroud which has for many weeks past veiled Outram's statue from too prying eyes, was at length removed on Thursday last under the auspices of Lord Halifax, who did duty for the absent Duke of Argyll, his head bared for a time to the full force of what the papers were pleased to call a tropical sun. Tropical or otherwise, the sun was quite scorching enough to justify the friendly offer and ready acceptance of an umbrella, under whose shade the erewhile Secretary of State for India could hold forth in comparative comfort on the virtues of "India's Bayard," as Outram was fitly styled by his great opponent the Victor of Meeanee. The task so cheerfully undertaken by Lord Halifax was rendered all the easier by the many picturesque incidents in Outram's career. The simple recital of that noble-hearted soldier's contributions to Indian History forms the best possible eulogy of a life which the first of living writers on Indian History made better known to English readers in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is pleasant to think that Sir John Kaye's presence was not wanting to the latest commemoration of one of his own especial heroes; and of all the statesmen who for the last twenty years have ruled the immediate rulers of India, none perhaps could show so clear a title as Lord Halifax, to speak from his own knowledge to the eminent services which Outram had rendered his country, alike as a soldier and an administrator.

The story of few lives points its own moral or paints its own portrait so readily as does that of Sir James Outram's Indian career, from the day when the young sepoy lieutenant first made his genius felt among the wild Bheel tribes of Kandeish to the moment when, covered with glory but broken down in health, he left India forty years afterwards only to die. Brave, frank, high-souled, large-hearted, self-reliant, of simple habits, sound mind, and unwearied energies, he was the very type of those who "dare do all that may become a man." Each of the leading passages in his life illustrates one or more of those high qualities, which place Outram among the very first of the soldier-statesmen who built up our Indian Empire to its present height. His success in taming the Bheels of Western India by means of fearless courtesy and persevering kindliness at once stamped him as a born ruler of men. His ability as a soldier was well sustained under Lord Keane and Sir Thomas Willshire during the Afghan War, especially in his close pursuit of the flying Dost Mohammed. His cool gallantry shone out in the defence of the Hydrabad Residency for three hours in 1843 against overwhelming masses of Belooch assailants burning to

revenge the wrongs done by English hands to the Ameers of Sindh. His chivalrous sense of justice revolted from accepting his share of the prize-money awarded to all who fought under Sir C. Napier in Sindh. As Resident at Baroda in 1851 Colonel Outram braved the wrath of the Bombay Government by his unsparing exposure of a system of corruption whose ramifications spread from Baroda to Bombay. Driven from his post by official pressure from Bombay, he came home to find a discerning friend in Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood, who sharply rebuked the Bombay Government and sent Outram out to serve Dalhousie and his country in Bengal. As Resident at Lucknow after Sleeman, Outram loyally carried out the decree of annexation against which he had protested in vain. He had not been long in England when the first signs of a war with Persia found him ready and eager to place his sword once more at the disposal of the Indian Government. Hardly had he brought the war to a successful close, when the great Sepoy Mutiny called him back to India, to crown his many past services with fresh proofs of his dauntless courage, his able soldiership, his self-denying chivalry, and his unflinching zeal for the public good. The characteristic unselfishness which made over to Havelock the glory of leading the succouring army to Lucknow may be contrasted with Havelock's previous readiness to supersede Neill in the advance upon Cawnpore. In all that happened between the first relief and the final capture of Lucknow, Sir James Outram played a very brilliant part. Whether he had to hold the Lucknow Presidency during the second siege, or keep swarms of rebels in check at Alumbagh, or clear the way for Sir Colin Campbell's final entrance into Lucknow, everyone knew that Outram, if any one, could be trusted to maintain England's honour against all hazards. To Sir C. Campbell his mere name and presence were worth a whole division in the field. When Lord Canning issued his famous edict of confiscation against the Taloukdars of Oude, to Outram, the Chief Commissioner, was entrusted the congenial task of softening so heavy a blow by means of explanations, for which no one less popular than himself could have won the general belief.

Such, in brief, was the simply great career of one who, like Munro, owed much more to himself and his opportunities than to the accidents of birth or political connections. Let us add, that of all our Anglo-Indian worthies few, if any, can show a record at once so pure and bright as that of James Outram, who did his work with the quiet steadiness of a true Englishman, with the ability of a first-rate public servant, and with the noble unselfishness of a practical Christian. His very failings, such as they were, serve to mark the nobler side of a nature which fired up against every seeming departure from its own lofty code of justice and right-doing.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

Not least important of the subjects reserved for future consideration by the Indian Finance Committee are the present condition of the Public Works Department, and the best way of averting in future the kind of shortcomings which have marked its recent career. Colonel Tyrell has lately told us how much of those shortcomings may be traced to the system of entrusting too many incongruous duties to the same officer, and Lord Mayo's published comments on the departmental blunders at Allahabad seemed to justify many of the worst stories which found their way home through the Indian papers. Since then a court of inquiry has been ordered into the defective state of the barracks at Sagar, and a tale of similar miscarriage comes to us from Amballa. In England the latest contribution to the list of charges against the Department bears the name of Captain Thomason, of the late Bengal Engineers.*

Having "served in all the grades of executive engineer," the author of this little pamphlet has some right to be heard as an exponent of what he considers the defects of his department, and the proper way of remedying those defects. In the first place, an engineer entrusted with works of irrigation in a new district has to begin, as it were, at the very beginning. The country must be surveyed afresh, the old revenue surveys being quite out of date. For this purpose he must organise and train a proper staff, draw up the needful designs and estimates, and provide for the manufacture and carriage of all his materials. The consequent waste of time, labour, and money is aggravated by the necessity of drawing out detailed plans of everything, looking after the accounts, conducting an immense correspondence, overlooking the assessments for water distributed, discharging magisterial duties, and keeping the works in repair. What wonder if under such conditions the work in hand progresses very slowly, with the help of subordinates more or less inexperienced? Such a system ends where it ought to begin. It turns out proficient engineers at the moment when they are about to rise into a grade where that particular kind of proficiency is no longer needed. It burdens the executive engineer with a quantity of work that might be done far more cheaply by men of a lower class.

A yet greater evil in the present organisation is shown to arise from the utter neglect of steam power and other labour-saving appliances. The "petty contract system" which prevails in the department, and is "only a shade of an improvement on the daily labour system," involves needless delay and expense, from the old-fashioned methods adopted by the contractors, their slowness in setting to work which they are apt to abandon at critical seasons, and their exaction of payments in advance on very doubtful security. That labour in India is still cheaper than steam, Captain Thomason holds for a pure mistake; it being generally allowed that "steam will beat any manual or animal power, however cheap." But the executive engineer has no power or time to mend matters in this respect. It will probably take two years before a request for new machinery obtains the sanction of the Home authorities, and by that time some one else may have taken his place, who will lack the means or the will to carry on his experiments to a fair issue. Under the most hopeful conditions for such experiment, its success can hardly be expected. If the machinery goes wrong, there are no means at hand for setting it to-rights; "the whole thing is new to everybody; failure after failure (all having to be duly reported) destroys all rest and peace of mind, and wears out the experimentalist, who is pretty sure to hear of the matter having been dropped by his successor." This is mainly due to the want of workshop training among the public works officers, especially those of the Royal Engineers—a want which the new College at Cooper's-hill is bound to remedy, so far as the civil engineers are concerned.

Again, if an executive engineer would ask for new machinery, he has small chance of getting it unless he can prove that its cost will be recovered from the particular work for which it is needed. If Government were its own contractor, no such rule would be allowed to hamper its servants' efforts after reform. Nor ought it to be content with one great central workshop at Roorkee, which cannot possibly satisfy the wants of all India. Steam and machinery are put out of the question while every engineer in the North-West must send to Roorkee for "a true screw a foot long, or an iron casting of ten pounds." They will only become possible when small repairing workshops are scattered throughout the country.

According to Captain Thomason, a very large saving of time and labour would be effected by substituting the steam pump for the wasteful methods of baling out water that now prevail. In the carriage of materials, which now forms one of the heaviest items in Public Works accounts, steam power would save two-thirds of the present outlay.

For the manufacture of materials also, and its due concentration in one spot, Thompson's road-steamer and Hodgson's wire tramway are strongly recommended. The wastefulness of a system of scattered manufacture, which deprives the land of precious manure in order that lime may be largely adulterated with ashes, would be obviated by the former, while bricks might easily be carried by the wire tramway six times as far as they can travel now in the rude carts of the country. Another large

* "The Public Works Department of India Why so Costly?" By Captain C. S. Thomason, R.E. King and Co. 1871.

saving would be assured by the extended use of concrete and concrete cement. "The department do not use concrete because they have no cement; and they have no cement because they do not employ steam," or devote proper attention to a manufacture the materials for which abound everywhere. A similar neglect prevails touching the manufacture of stoneware and pottery. A few pice expended in clay pipes would largely do away with the need of making costly bridges and culverts all along the country roads. For want of steam and machinery India's wealth in all kinds of clay fit for pottery, and the manual skill of her best native potters, remains unemployed, while Calcutta sends to England for stoneware pipes, and large sums of money are lavished on costly brickwork and masonry. For want of steam-power to carry materials and break up stones or other road-metal miles on miles of road remain unmended or unmade; nor has any use been made of the "general joiner" machine, which, worked by two lads, is said to "do as much as thirty skilled English joiners," or something like three hundred natives. Finally, for want of steam-ploughs and other like aids to scientific farming, India has hitherto made no way in an industry which forms the mainstay of Indian revenue, and the deaths from malaria caused by irrigation combined with bad farming almost equal the aggregate of those resulting from periodical famines.

For these defects Captain Thomason proposes certain remedies which seem practicable enough. One source of needless delay and trouble might be cut off by the use of photography for multiplying copies of plans. In the second place the executive engineer might be relieved of much mechanical labour by the employment of trained surveyors furnished from the Surveyor General's office, but working partly under his own supervision. For the manufacture of materials and so forth, he would organise a separate "Material Department," consisting of skilled English artisans and trained natives, officered by engineers selected from the Indian Public Works and, when needful, from the profession at home. Such a body would form in fact "a kind of civil sapper and miner corps," whose services would also be invaluable to an army in the field. The North-Western Division should have its head-quarters at Roorkee, with minor workshops at Agra, Bareilly, and Allahabad. From these centres again movable field workshops could be detached to every needful point within the Provinces. The services of such a body should be given out first of all to any Government Office, secondly, to municipal bodies, and thirdly to agriculturists employing steam and machinery. Special care should be taken to bring into the new department none but men of proved capacity, to supply it with uniform machinery, and to avoid competition with private enterprise. Due stress is also laid on the new field thus left open to skilled artisans from England who would do cheaply the work now demanded of highly educated engineers, and to native workmen whose skill and industry ought to be more steadily encouraged than they are now by masters who aim at governing India for her own good. That such a body would be of infinite service to the State we readily allow; and if the ruling powers have all the foresight and sincere purpose for which we would willingly give them credit, Captain Thomason's pamphlet will not have been written in vain.

GOVERNMENT IN THE CLOUDS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dr. Chever, in a recent lecture delivered at Calcutta, described the manner of life of our countrymen one hundred years ago. Our rude forefathers in the East were no doubt much given to duelling, drinking, and running into debt. But though they committed extravagances condemned by their more civilised descendants, they did their work, and good work, moreover, in a climate which Englishmen of the present day systematically avoid whenever they can, either because they are afraid of it, or because they find it interferes at times with their personal comforts and pleasures. Were the old Indian of a century ago now to visit his countrymen, he would find them for at least six months out of the twelve not at their posts amid the people where he lived and worked, but in distant mountain retreats. In the place of the robust rowdyism of his days he would find a general thoughtfulness of personal ease and comfort, and a universal longing to "get home" and away from a country where he was content to pass a lifetime. He would wonder at the temerity of his descendants, but would think little of their sagacity. Remembering what he and his fellow-workmen went through when Englishmen were first acknowledged as conquerors in the land, how hard they fought and how hard they strove, they—a few Englishmen—against millions, to retain the mastery, he would think what reckless folly was this systematic mountain government, or rather misgovernment, of a subject-people dwelling in distant plains. How "the Hills" are now the first thought may be observed from the following fragment of intelligence which reaches us by the last mail:—"The Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce has now got a 'local habitation.' A board fastened on a tree in Chota Simla indicates that the office of the new bureau is situated near that of the Quartermaster-General. Colonel Thuillier and the headquarters of his department (the Trigonometrical) are now at Simla, for the purpose, it is said, of being within easy communication with Mr. Hume's office. A printing branch is to be established in connection with this Department." No sooner is a novel and costly department organised than it is established in a distant mountain retreat, where, as regards the benefit of the people who are taxed for it, it might as well be established "up in a balloon."

Correspondence.

THE DETHRONEMENT OF LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—You did me the honour, in your last issue, to notice a pamphlet of mine, called "The Dethronement of Law." In some respects you spoke of it, perhaps, quite as highly as it deserves, but your critique contained certain arguments and inferences, to which I should like to make a short allusion.

The principal aim and object I had in view, in the pamphlet in question, was simply to comment upon the oft referred to antagonism which exists between science and revelation; an antagonism which I contended was rapidly increasing—and the other matters alluded to were but of secondary importance; corollaries grouping themselves naturally around that one great central fact.

Your opinions, as expressed in your leading article, are, I am aware, in full accordance with the tendency of thought of the present day, and it was simply from a desire to combat—however weakly—these very notions, that I brought forward my views.

Old fashioned enough, even in the teeth of the "latent power of science," to retain my faith in that "old creed" to which you allude, I would fain have shown how, before advancing knowledge and the pride engendered by its acquisition, faith in this particular revelation which we denominate Christianity is gradually losing its hold upon the consciences of the civilised portion of mankind, and how the effect of this consummation would appear inevitably to tend to weaken the moral impulses, and, *à fortiori*, to bring about, eventually, a general Dethronement of Law.

But you mistake my line of reasoning when you assume that these conclusions necessitate a deduction "that some evil principle is enthroned in the place of that supreme good, whom men in all climes and ages have worshipped under different names." What is now taking place, and whatever may hereafter happen, is, according to my view, simply the result of Divine working, carried on for Divine ends—utterly inscrutable as that working and those ends may appear to the very highest order of human intellect.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Author of the "Dethronement of Law."

August 17, 1871.

[All we can say is, that to argue as our correspondent does on this matter seems to us very like a practical disbelief in the

triumph of good over evil. If God is all-good, the present anarchy cannot last.—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—A few years ago a grand Commission sat at Constantinople to find out the truth regarding cholera. Two representatives from each of the Great Powers formed part of this Commission, which decided on the certainty of answers to two of the questions.

Firstly, the Commission decided that cholera was unknown in the civilised world previous to the year 1814. This tallies with the traditions of natives of India who declare that cholera was first known about the time of the Pindaree war.

Secondly, the Commission decided that cholera originated in India, and from that country spread over the world.

It was proposed that a deputation should be sent by the Commission to India to make further enquiries, but this suggestion was strenuously resisted by the British Commissioners, who gave assurances that enquiries should be prosecuted by the Indian Government.

The public has a right to ask, What has been done? what reliable information has been obtained? Has it been proved that cholera originated in the squalid misery of the inhabitants of the Nerbuddah territories, who suffered so cruelly from the rapacity of the Pindarees? Or did cholera originate in the Jessore district, as some declare? Was bad food the cause? Had enough salt been imported into the Nerbuddah territories to preserve the blood of the natives from corruption?

Next let us consider how this fearful disease is propagated. There is, I think, some fear that the doctors may confound English cholera with Asiatic cholera. The medical profession are arguing that infected water and dirty clothes are the means of propagation, whereas it is necessary to bear in mind that Asiatic cholera is propagated *by the air;* that nothing can shut it out; that no precautions can prevent its intrusion into the palace as well as into the hovel. Asiatic cholera is a stream of noxious air in which very little ozone can, I believe, be detected. It flows like a river through the land, the centre of the stream being usually the most deadly. That Asiatic cholera is a stream of noxious air can, I think, be proved by the suddenness with which it ceases. A thunderstorm, or other atmospheric violent change, often stops it. Were water or clothes the means of propagation, it would not disappear so suddenly.

How, then, can we defend ourselves against this noxious air? The best thing to do is to get out of it, if possible. By a journey of ten or twenty miles it is often possible to get into an atmosphere where ozone abounds. But those who cannot run away should meet the noxious air with sound bodies and intrepid minds. To preserve a sound body I venture to offer to the male readers of your paper the following advice:—

1. Do not overwork; do not expose yourself to sunstroke or drenching rain.

2. Be careful in your diet; eat wheaten bread and mutton, and (in moderation) ripe fruit. Two or three glasses of wine assist in keeping the stomach in good order.

3. Flee fornication. During an epidemic of cholera it is well for even the married to abstain from sexual intercourse; but those who assemble by troops in the harlots' houses enter the gates of hell, going down to the chambers of death.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIAN MARRIAGES.

The *Madras Times* observes that in England women seldom marry before they are 18, and usually when they are past 20, while men are almost always long past the age of virility (21) when they take to themselves wives. The mean age according to the census tables is 26 for males, and 24¼ for females. The very reverse of this is the case in India. Here mere children are, by those who ought to know better, permitted to become man and wife, and it is consequently no uncommon thing in this country to see a strip of a girl 12 or 13, who would in England be eating bread and butter in the nursery or schoolroom, walking about with an infant on her hip to which she stands in the relation of mother. This state of things is certainly the most melancholy of the many instances of native folly which fall under the notice of Englishmen in India. It is true that girls become women earlier in the East than in the West, but it is impossible for the most superficial observer not to see that the marriage of Indian females takes place long before it ought, and that the effects of the practice are disastrous to all concerned. We rejoice therefore to observe that a movement is on foot in Bengal to put an end to so pernicious a practice, and, with a view to helping that movement forward, we propose briefly to consider the evils which arise from men and women marrying too early, as exemplified by those around us. In the first place then the child of a child cannot be expected by any rational being to turn out a strong man or woman, either physically or mentally. His mother's constitution is not formed, she has not arrived at her full physical strength, her mind is not developed, her muscles are not set, she is in fact still an undeveloped being in all respects. As then the child must take after its parent it follows that the infant of a girl of twelve or thirteen will necessarily be wanting in constitution, and in that full development of brain and mental power necessary to enable it to play its part well in life. It is possible indeed that if the father be of mature age the failings of the mother may to a certain extent be neutralised, but in India unfortunately the father is usually in the same predicament as the mother, being in every sense a boy. The result, therefore, is, that native men and women are constitutionally weakly, that their powers of mind and body fail at an early age, and that they live, as a rule, a much shorter time than Europeans, being worn out and old men when Englishmen are in their prime. In the second place, the early marriage of girls is injurious to the mothers themselves. A girl who, though still a child, is expected to go through the trials and perform the duties of maternity, must necessarily be expected to suffer. The powers of nature cannot be taxed prematurely with impunity. If these girls who are still in their childhood are forced to become mothers their health must give way, and the result of such loss of health must by premature old age, and the bestowal of delicacy of constitution on every child that is born to them. We see in fact that this is the case, for the Indian woman is already aged at twenty-five and at forty is positively in many cases a hag. It is also pretty certain that the death-rate of women is increased by these early marriages, numbers of girls who otherwise would have grown up into fine women dying in their youth. It has been proved that in France, of those who have married under twenty, twice as many die as the unmarried of that age, clearly showing the ill effects of premature matrimony on the female constitution. It is therefore to be taken for granted that in this country, where the girls marry very young, numbers must die who would have lived to become women if they had had a fair chance of life given them. Partly the early marriage of the sexes is objectionable on grounds of political economy. A man and woman have no right to marry unless they have a fair prospect of being able to bring up a family without being a burden to other people. Now, it is clear that this can never be the case in India. A boy and girl wed and have children who have to be supported by the grand-parents, and thus it comes to pass that poverty falls upon families which under other circumstances would be decently off. How common it is to hear a native say that he has to support his sons and their children, and that he finds it almost impossible to play the part of bread-winner to so many. The consequence of this state of things is that a number of persons have to live almost at starvation point, and thus men and women, being badly nurtured, are prone to disease and fall victims to complaints which, had they better-sustained bodies, would not affect them seriously.

AFGHAN POLITICS.

The *Friend of India* maintains that Lord Mayo never took the side of Abdoola against Yakoob. His great object was to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and to accept the existing dynasty, with the right of succession vested in the Ameer, as it had previously been vested in Dost Mohammed. That this course has been inconvenient we should imagine Lord Mayo would readily admit. But he would not, we should say, be so ready to admit that any other course was practicable at the time. We were virtually bound to support the succession in Shere Ali's line, but we were not in all eventualities bound to support a succession in a particular branch of that line. That is, if Shere Ali had died a year ago we take it that Lord Mayo would have been committed to the support of Abdoola Jan. But surely it would be a great mistake to suppose that if Abdoola had turned out individually weak, and Yakoob had been entirely master of the frontier, that it was the duty of Lord Mayo to prop up the throne of the untried boy against the genius and capacity of the tried and able man. We think Mr. Vambery entirely in error in supposing that there is any radical ground for Yakoob being opposed to the English Government. If Lord Mayo simply left matters to take their own course the throne of Shere Ali would perhaps be shaken to its foundation. We do not believe for a moment that up to this time Yakoob Khan has ever thought seriously of uniting himself with the Russians unless he was forced to it by irretrievable disaster. If the Russians had any wish to overturn the throne of the present Ameer, the best man they could have for the purpose would be Rahman Khan, who is in their pay, and some people say actively in their service. If Rahman owed his succession to the power and policy of Russia, he might, brave as he has been, be inclined to become her vassal. But no Ameer whose title to the throne was undisputed would ever—granting him or-

dinary common sense—prefer a Russian alliance to an English one. It is clear to everyone, who knows anything of England and India and the frontiers, that the boundary line marked out at the Umballa Durbar is the line upon which England is contented to rest, as her line of Indian Empire. Can the same be said of Russia? Can anybody say where she is inclined to stop? The march of events, the undoubted progress of India, the great highway that Russia has secured by the Suez Canal, some complications pointing the way to Constantinople, or all these events, and others equally pertinent, combined may draw for Russia the eventual line of empire far to the West of Afghanistan. But no Ameer of that country ever can rely upon such a march, or union of events. If Yakoob Khan ascended the throne of Afghanistan to-morrow his true interest would be in preserving friendly relations with the Government of India. If Rahman Khan made another attempt, as he might, with Persian help and Russian instigation, the main prop of Shere Ali's throne would be the man who has lately endangered it, and failing that prop the probability is that Rahman would be victorious, or at least would compel Shere Ali to come to terms that would be tantamount to defeat. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Viceroy has acted wisely in recommending a reconciliation between the Ameer and his son, and though we foresee nothing but complications in the future from the injudicious order of succession, so determinedly persisted in by the Ameer, we do not see that those complications would be in the slightest degree lessened—indeed we think they would be an hundred fold increased—by leaving Shere Ali and his able son to fight it out to the bitter end. Instead of supporting our ally and our avowed policy we should be suffering it to fall to pieces, and probably to give place at once to a different policy at the same time that it gave place to a different dynasty.

THE NEW CODE OF EVIDENCE.

The *Englishman* remarks that hitherto India has not possessed any uniform law upon the subject of evidence. Within the Presidency towns the English Law of Evidence is in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian Legislature, of which Act II. of 1855 is the most important. In the Mofussil, the Muhammadan Code originally was followed by our courts. But its provisions were of uncertain application, and although a superstructure of rulings and precedents gradually grew up, the customary law of the Courts did not assume any definite form. Since the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code even this customary law has ceased to have any validity in the Mofussil Courts, and such tribunals have had no fixed Law of Evidence except that contained in Act II. of 1855, with the High Court Rulings thereon. They are not required to follow the English Law, but they are not debarred from adopting its provisions when they regard them as the most equitable. It thus results that at this moment there are practically two sets of rules of evidence, based upon the most opposite systems, current in the Mofussil Courts. In ordinary cases a District Judge goes by Act II. of 1855, with the High Court rulings based upon it. But in a great cause in which Calcutta barristers are employed, he suddenly finds himself involved in the complications of the English rules of evidence —rules which have been the slow, irregular growth of centuries, and which are adapted to a very different state of things from that which at present obtains in India. The effect of this has been to place Mofussil justice at the mercy of any sharp barrister who is determined to fight a case point by point. English counsel import with them into a Sessions Court a system of evidence with which the native pleader is wholly unacquainted, and in which the Judge has never been trained. Both the Judge and the native pleader naturally know a great deal more about the Indian Law than the barrister. But they make no pretensions to acquaintance with a system which ought never to have been allowed to apply to this country, which is not formally applied to it by any express law, and which, in the ordinary business of the Courts, is never referred to. The unregulated and undefined application of the English Rules of Evidence to the Mofussil Courts has caused more miscarriages of justice in important trials than all other causes put together. It is from this anomalous and disgraceful state of things that the Evidence Bill, now published, will rescue the Indian Courts. It reproduces, as far as possible, the English Law of Evidence; but that law, not in its heterogeneous and complex English fashion but systematically arranged and adapted to the requirements of India. The English law of Evidence has grown out of two distinct sources,—the English system of pleading, and the practice of the English Courts of Common Law. For example, the rule that evidence must be confined to the points at issue is founded on the English system of pleading, while the rule that hearsay is no evidence has grown out of the practice of the Courts. It constantly happens that the two sets of rules run into each other in an irregular way, and as a matter of fact the only mode of learning the English rules of evidence is by a practical acquaintance with the system of pleading and the practice of the Common Law Courts. A barrister who has spent a few years in drawing caricatures on the benches without ever holding a brief is thus enabled to perplex and puzzle the ablest judges and pleaders in our Mofussil Courts. The two features which chiefly strike us in the code now published are its total rejection of the phraseology of the English text-writers, and its effort to arrange in their natural order the fundamental principles which underlie the mass of precedents which such text-writers have collected.

Bengal.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Wallis, chaplain of Berhampur, is said to have committed suicide.

GENERAL STEWART.—General D. Stewart, lately appointed Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, has been very unwell at Simla.

RETALIATION.—An attack has been made by the Hindoos of Raikote, near Loodiana, on the Mussulman butchers, and a man and a woman have been killed.

THE WEATHER IN OUDH.—In some of the districts about Lucknow there have been apprehensions that damage will result to the crops from the rains being too continuous and heavy.

THE COTTON CROPS.—The excessive rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and the scanty fall in the Berars have to some extent damaged the cotton plants.

YUNAN.—The advent of the rains has led to a temporary cessation of hostilities between the Chinese and Panthays in Yunan, but the Chinese appear to hold the routes.

LEGISLATIVE.—At the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Bill for imposing rates for the construction and maintenance of roads was finally passed with a few alterations, and the Council then adjourned to November next.

BRAHMO MARRIAGE BILL.—An official telegram has been received in Calcutta from Simla, informing the Brahmo Somaj of India that the final consideration of the Brahmo Marriage Bill has been postponed till the return of the Supreme Government to Calcutta.

BRITISH BURMAH.—Mr. Eden has gone to Moulmein to arrange with the Commissioner and the Inspector General of Police the best plan for the police administration on the Salween Frontier. The matter is very important, the timber trade, &c., having suffered greatly from dacoity.

EDUCATIONAL.—We see it stated that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has received a somewhat severe wigging at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor for the strong minute he indited some time back, charging the Supreme Government with obstructing high class education.

MILITARY.—It is said that Colonel Gough, military secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, is obliged, owing to ill-health to return to England. The military force at Sagar is to be reduced next cold weather. The committee on the new barracks have not as yet completed their investigations.

POSTAL.—The Calcutta *Examiner* says that the Commissioner of Cooch Behar thinks of establishing a mail cart line between Tytali, on the Darjeeling-road and Doobiree on the Berhampooter, passing through Cooch Behar. If this line is established the journey to Assam by land will be greatly improved.

SMALL-POX AND THE N.W.P.—In the death returns of the North-Western Provinces for May it is stated that small-pox was prevalent in the Saharunpur, Mozuffernuggur, Bijnour, Indradabad, and Bareilly districts, and that out of the 10,116 deaths from small-pox in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, 6,909 occurred in the above five divisions.

THE SUTTEE AT BULLEAH.—We learn that several of the persons connected with the late Suttee case at Bulleah have received condign punishment. The Brahmin priest who officiated has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and the two sons-in-law of the deceased to five years' each. It will be a long time before another suttee takes place at Bulleah.

AMENDED LEAVE RULES.—The local Governments and departments of the Governments of the three Presidencies have been empowered to grant military officers in civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding three months, as furlough, without reference to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

MUNICIPAL.—The dispute between the Calcutta Municipality and the Post Commissioners as to the right to the Strand Bank has been referred to a meeting of members from both sides for settlement. In case no agreement is come to, the municipality will apply to the High Court for a mandamus to prevent the Port Commissioners using the bank.

TELEGRAPHS.—Colonel D. G. Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs in India, who is about to leave for Europe on furlough, has been ordered by the Secretary of State to proceed to Florence to attend the telegraphic congress. The *Englishman* understands that Colonel R. Murray will officiate for Colonel Robinson during his absence.

KABUL.—According to the *Pioneer*, there is no truth whatever in the report first published by *Indian Public Opinion*, that the King of Bokhára has been deposed, and Abdúl Rahman Khán set up in his place. Abdúl Rahman, says our contemporary, is still living under surveillance at Samarkand. The report of a severe engagement between Yákúb Khán and the Amír's forces, followed by the capture of Farrah and Kandahar, is stated to be equally apocryphal; as also the details given by the Lahore paper of the murder of Feramorz Khán.

The late War.—Letters have been received by the Commander-in-Chief in India from Count Bismarck and the French authorities returning thanks for the contributions of the Indian army to the sick and wounded funds.

Oudh.—We find from the Report on Criminal Justice in Oudh during the year 1870 that the crime of kidnapping girls had decreased from 152 to 100. 2,876 persons were whipped, a reduction of 1,000 as compared with 1869, but owing more to the reduction of crimes for which whipping is the punishment than to any diminution of the crimes themselves.

Public Works.—We, *Indian Public Opinion*, understand that Colonel Drummond may be expected very shortly to resume his appointment of Joint Secretary Public Works Department and Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government, consequent on which it is believed that Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard will revert to his substantive appointment in the Central Provinces. Colonel Pollard has deservedly won considerable favour during his short acting appointment, and will take with him universal kind wishes.

Civil.—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., has resigned the Bengal Civil Service. In consequence of the relaxation in the fifty-five years' rule lately published by the Government of India, orders have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to all heads of departments, to furnish lists of all their subordinates who have exceeded the prescribed age, whom it is desired to retain. His Honour adds that he "will readily entertain the case of any officer in whose favour it may be deemed proper to make a special representation."

When to Marry.—Doctor Mohendra Lal Sarkar, in a letter addressed to Babu Kesab Chandra Sen, and published in the *Indian Mirror*, adds his opinion to those of the other doctors, to whose letters regarding the minimum age at which native girls should marry we have recently referred. Dr. Sarkar gives some interesting facts in connection with the matter, in investigating which he appears to have spent much time and trouble. He agrees with the other doctors who were consulted, in fixing the minimum advisable age at sixteen, and he supports this decision by quoting a Sanskrit text from Sasrata, in which this age is mentioned as the advisable minimum. From a medical point of view Dr. Sarkar's letter is peculiarly interesting.—*Englishmare.*

The Miss Burdett Coutts of Bengal.—The Ranee Shurnomoye, "the grand old lady of Cossimbazar," has, it is said, been recommended to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as a fitting recipient of the Star of India; but, according the *Hindoo Patriot*, Mr. Campbell, while fully admitting the Ranee's claim to a special mark of the approbation of Government, is of opinion that the C.S.I. is not quite suited to old ladies. It has therefore been suggested that she should be gazetted Maharanee, an honour which every one would be glad to see conferred upon her. Her life has been spent in unobtrusive and never ceasing acts of charity, in which needy persons or deserving institutions, regardless of creed or colour, have equally participated—the kind old lady being as liberal of mind as she is of purse. She is the Miss Burdett Coutts of Bengal, and like that lady should be raised to or in the peerage.—*Pioneer.*

Death of Colonel F. T. Wroughton.—We regret to have to record the death of Colonel F. T. Wroughton, C.B., which took place on Monday last at Dum-Dum, where he was on general duty. Although he had been in ill-health for some little time, nothing serious was anticipated by the doctors until a day or two before his death. He was a general favourite amongst his friends and comrades, and that he was a gallant soldier his war services as given below will testify:—Served throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49; present throughout operations in vicinity of Mooltan; present at attack on Durmsala (wounded), siege and surrender of Mooltan and battle of Goojerat, medal and clasp; served in campaign against mutineers in 1857-58; had military charge and command of Colonel Pulwan Sing's Division of Nepaulese troops; with these troops he kept clear for a period of four months frontier districts of Azimghur and Jounpore; commanded in affair of Bughah on 18th August, 1857, at attack on entrenched dwelling of Rajah Idaunt Jehan, a noted rebel in Jounpore District, leading to his capture and execution, after a prolonged bombardment of his house; present at affairs of Khoodwah on October 19, 1857, which ended in signal defeat of enemy, and capture of their camp; received thanks of Lieut.-Governor Central Provinces; commanded at severe action of Chanda, when 1,000 Goorkhas attacked and beat off 5,000 Oude troops, capturing their artillery, ammunition, and camp; received thanks of Lieut.-Governor Central Provinces; received special thanks of Governor-General in Council in December, 1857, for services performed; whilst in military charge of Nepaulese troops, marched through Oude with Brigadier-General Frank's column; was present at attack on Chanda and affair of Umeerapore on February 19, 1858, and battle of Sultanpore on the 24th of the same month; was present throughout siege and capture of Lucknow; promoted to Colonel by brevet, medal, and clasps. He was waiting at Dum-Dum to complete the short period he had to serve for his off-reckonings, when it was his intention to settle in New Zealand, where he had purchased an estate, and where his wife and family now are. He was buried yesterday in the cemetery at Dum-Dum with full military honours, H.M.'s 107th Regiment forming the firing party, under command of Major Lockhart. All the officers, civil and military, and several of the residents of the station, attended the funeral.—*Englishman*, July 19.

A Mad Elephant.—On the 27th January a mad elephant from the Rewah territory entered the Mandla district at the village of Tarraj. The villagers at once took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but a woman and child attempting to escape by running attracted the brute's attention and were pursued and killed. On the following night it went to the village of Mangah, where it killed a boy. Two days afterwards it appeared at Barbaspur, where it killed a woman, and on the following night at Kamaria, where it killed a man and woman. It then made its way to Dongria, whence all the villagers tried to escape on its approach, but two old women were overtaken by the elephant and killed, while another was trampled on and seriously injured. From there it went to Manori and killed a woman and two children, and passing on to Karbeli killed a baby, snatching it from its mother's bosom, and on the same evening and in the same place it killed a man. On the next night it killed an old woman at Nighori, and on the next another at Banu. On February 7 it came past the Ramgurh Tahsil, where it was fired upon and driven off towards Bijori, where it revenged itself by killing a man and a boy. On the next night it surprised in the jungle a party of villagers who had escaped from Nanda and killed another baby, which it snatched from its mother. On the following day it killed two more men, one at Belgaon and the other at Belgara. It next visited Saylaya, whence all the villagers escaped, except one boy who was rolled about and apparently played with by the elephant, which left him without killing him, and then went into the village and avenged itself by pulling down houses. On the 15th the brute was reported at Mohari, where it wounded a man and a woman by rolling them about and inflicting various injuries, but did not kill them. On the 19th it was at Naraingunge, where it killed one man and wounded another. A party, however, had been organised in pursuit, and the brute was pursued across the Nerbudda, and driven into the jungles on the hill called Daldalli Pahar, whence it was found impossible to dislodge it. It is said to be a magnificent beast, with tusks nearly three feet long. The total of its victims between January 27th and February 19th was twenty-one persons killed, besides several wounded. The most horrible and almost incredible circumstance, however, is that this elephant was seen to devour at least five of its victims, after tearing them limb from limb. In 1868 and also 1869 a *musth* elephant, possibly, it is said, this very brute, appeared in the Mandla district, but did little or no mischief.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 15. Str. De Ruyter, Young, London; West Ridge, Warland, Liverpool: Mirzapore, Mackenzie, Sunderland.—17. Eaton Hall, Mosnard, Liverpool; Clara, Nickels, Boston.—18. Str. China, Perrins, Aden; Beaumaris Castle, Madron, Cardiff; Cynric, Wallace, Cardiff.—19. Knight Commander, Stap, ——; Kate Gregory, Mansen, Moulmein.—20. City of Glasgow, Black, Glasgow; The Bruce, Braes, Galle.—21. Mussory, Lorengen, Moulmein; The Royal Family, Osborne, Bombay; St. Kilda, Dyett, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 16. Str. Simla, Hindostan, Ralston, City of Hankow.—17. Royal Alice.—18. Str. Hindoostan, str. Moulmein, str. Bellona, Lord of the Isles.—19. Str. Glenartney, Shahpore. 20. Str. Himalaya, Saint Monan, Erato.—21. A. V. A., Cutch Merchant, Rozelle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Miss Loch, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. Barleben. For Galle.—Mr. A. H. Bleckynden, Mr. F. C. Carr, C.S. For Southampton.—Mr. Anslie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Andley, Misses E. and C. Handley, Mr. J. S. Hubbard and infant, and Capt. Bent. For Brindisi.—Mrs. Crawford.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 21, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 99 2 to 99 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 12 to 106 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	305 to 307
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1367½ to — xd.
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	560 to 565buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	81 to 82
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550

Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	...	...	250	...	130	to	132
E. B. Indigo Company	...	...	...	...	100	...	20	to	21
East Indian Railway Company	...	...	...	£20 or	218	...	250	to	251
East India Tea Company	...	...	...	...	100	...	65	to	—
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	...	...	...	£20 or	218	...	240	to	—
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	...	...	250	...	180	to	182½
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	..	..	250	...	145	to	147½ xd
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	...	...	500	...	195	to	200
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	...	1000	...	320	to	330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	...	...	...	...	500	...	600	to	—
National Bank of India (Limited)...	...	...	...	£12½	...	98	to	99
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	...	...	10	...	68	to	70 wd
Fort Canning Land Company	...	...	...	...	1300	..	365	to	370
Punjab Bank	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	80	to	—
Simla Bank	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	570	to	575
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	83	to	87
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	...	250	...	—	to	—
Upper Assam Tea Company...	...	...	..	..	£10	...	19	to	20slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 15 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 15 0 to 3 7 6 ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, July 22.—The market after the despatch of last mail opened quietly, and prices began to decline; business closes exceedingly quiet. Grey Shirtings: 39-inch mark a decline of about 2 annas per piece, at which there have been a few transactions, but holders in general are firm; while dealers express themselves indifferent about buying at present. 54-inch goods, demand continues, and a good business has been done for spot and arrival at firm rates. Jacconets and Madapollams are in fair demand, and prices are firm. Grey Mulls are very quiet, and prices have a weakening tendency. Grey Twist: The demand for 40's has been very quiet during the week, and prices are 2 to 3 pie per morah lower. Coloured Twist continues quiet.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, July 22.—Saltpetre: The transactions in refined have been limited, though the demand is good; but the refiners cannot work in the rainy weather we are having daily. The stock in the Bazaar is about 400 tons only. Linseed: There has been a steady demand for both Europe and America, and though a few contracts were entered into at a slight rise in price, the bulk of business was done at former rates. Rapeseed: Supplies come in but slowly, and are taken up as soon as they arrive, but without causing any change in rates, which exhibit, if anything, a tendency to decline.

Madras.

Trimulgherry.—We are glad to learn that up to the 8th July no more cases of cholera had occurred amongst the men of the 24th Regiment at Trimulgherry.

The Governor of Madras.—Lord Napier returned from Bangalore on July 23 after a two days visit to that station. His Excellency the Governor and Staff, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot were to leave Madras on Wednesday, the 26th, by special train to Coimbatore, whence he would proceed up the Ghaut *en route* to Ooty on Friday morning.

Weather.—More rain has fallen and the clouds threaten to give us still further down pours. The great and unbearable heat which prevailed some days ago is considerably abated though not completely so; and Madras may now be said to be bearable. The rain fall is most opportune, in respect of agricultural operations, and it is believed that the forthcoming season will be a most fruitful and abundant one.—*Athenæum*, July 23.

The New Presidency College, Madras.—By desire of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Napier, K.T., the superintending engineer 4th division forwarded a plan with estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,600 of a Dutch garden proposed to be laid out in front of the New Presidency College, for the sanction of the Government. The superintending engineer has been directed to proceed with the levelling and gravelling operations provided for in his estimate.

Court Martial.—A general court-martial has been ordered to assemble in the Northern District, and is, we believe, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Kearnay, recently in medical chrage of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry at Cuttack. A dispute seems to have arisen between him and the regimental authorities, in reference to his ordering some rubbish to be thrown into a tank adjoining the regimental hospital, and which it appears he had been expressly prohibited from doing by a written memo. He denied all knowledge of such an order, when the original memo. was produced bearing his initials in acknowledgment of his having seen it—and this has been made the ground work for a court-martial.—*Madras Times*.

Ootacamund.—We are informed that Dr. Hunter, of the Madras School of Arts, is now at Coonoor, awaiting the arrival of his staff of photographers, to take portraits of the tribes of the Neilgherries, on the premises of Mr. Herklotts. We trust Dr. Hunter will not be disappointed; but we fear he will find it no easy matter to get the tribes in question to enter an appearance for the object he has in view. Years ago, when they were coerced by official authority to be so good as to sit for their likenesses, they evinced great refractoriness, and did not at all seem to like the idea of being photographically immortalised. "The Queen wants our portraits," they said, "to send for the best specimens of us to serve her Majesty. We do not relish the prospect, and would rather remain where and how we are." Prejudices which the then collector of the district could not overcome are not likely to be subdued by any private individuals such as Messrs. Herklotts and Hunter.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*.

The New Park.—The projected new park situated off the Mount Road, a short distance from Government House, is, we hear, to be finished as speedily as possible, so that it may be opened to the public before Lord Napier leaves India. It is to be called "Napier Park" in honour of his Lordship, who was the first to propose that the unused and waste piece of land, which is to form the park, should be turned to some account by being made suitable for a place of amusement and resort for the people of this populous neighbourhood.—*Athenæum*.

Vagrancy.—Another lot of fifteen vagrants have just been granted free passages to Australia and England. From the number of these people already sent away from Madras, at the expense of the State, and the frequent applications to Government for grants to dispose of fresh batches, a tolerably correct idea may be formed of what the "vagrant" or "loafer" nuisance was when these people were at liberty—as they were a short while ago—to prowl about Madras as they pleased, seeking alms at the houses of respectable people, and too frequently behaving in an intimidating and threatening manner, especially when servants or ladies were alone in the houses at which they made their calls.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A New Water Machine.—An officer in the Madras army is said to have invented a water-velocipede, a kind of miniature paddle-wheel boat, in short, wherein the feet of the passenger supply the motive power. It is described as consisting of two canoes, or snake boats, connected together by a wooden platform, the boats being ten feet long, and one foot beam, placed three feet apart, on which rests a platform ten by three. In the centre of the platform is the crank (raised on wooden chucks, on which the bearings are placed) connecting the two paddle-wheels, three feet in diameter. The dip of the paddles is about one foot. The motion is given to the crank which propels the velocipede by means of the paddle-wheels, by two rods, which may be called piston-rods, each two-and-a-half feet long, working through an oscillating bar, three feet long, fixed at the hinder part of the platform. The motion is given by the direct pressure of the operator's feet alternately on the piston-rods.

International Exhibition of 1872.—The Madras committee for the International Exhibition have resolved to address the Dewan of his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore and the Dewan of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin inviting contributions from their respective States, to ask the Commissioner for Mysore whether a Committee will be formed for Mysore, and to offer the Madras Committee's services on any point that their aid may be deemed desirable. The committee have further resolved as the funds at their disposal will be of limited amount to invite free contributions from all who may be desirous of exhibiting any product, the same to be disposed of at the close of the exhibition according to the exhibitor's instructions. It has also been resolved that the accounts of the 1871 International Exhibition be closed and submitted to Government recommending that the unexpended balance, and all further disbursements or receipts connected with the Exhibition of 1871, be allowed to be carried forward to the accounts of the Exhibition of 1872.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 16. Str. Penang, ——, Bombay; Agamemnon, ——, Cardiff.—17. James Wishart, ——, London; New Castle, ——, London; Sir Robert Sepphigs, ——, London.—18. Str. Satara, ——, Calcutta.—19. Str. Simla, Anderson, Calcutta.—20. Sea Queen, Plant, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—From Madras.—For Rangoon.—Major gen. and Mrs. H. W. Blake. For Masulipatam.—Mrs. Swinton and three children, Rev. J. and Mrs. Harrison. For Coconada.—Capt. Beatty.

Per str. Satara.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Capt. C. J. Jennings, Mr. A. D. Lacombe, Mr. W. B. Peters, Head Constable Cook, Mr. T. Lamb.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Miss Loch, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Luke, Mr. Barleben. For Galle.—Mr. Bleehynden, Mr. Carr. For Brindisi.—Mrs. Dobbie. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Handley and two children, Mrs. Hubbard and two infants, Capt. Bent.

DEPARTURES.

July 15. Str. Arabia, ——, Rangoon.—17. Str. Penang, ——, Calcutta.—20. Str. Simla, Anderson, Southampton; str. Satara, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Rev. and Mrs. Newport and infant, Mrs. Bird and infant, Col. G. Gough. For Brindisi.—Dr. and Mrs. Nash and child.

Bombay.

TO THE LACCADIVES AND BACK.

(FROM ONE WHO WAS THERE.)

Bombay, *July* 7.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Ethiopia*, Captain Scott, left Bombay on the 23rd ult. for Carwar and the Laccadive Islands, with about 400 tons of provisions, consisting of rice, salt, chilies, &c. The vessel encountered very heavy weather immediately after clearing the prongs, increasing in violence for the first forty-eight hours. On the night after she left port the ship laboured and rolled in a most uncomfortable manner, and frequently the high short seas came tumbling on

board on either side. At about 2.30 A.M., during a very heavy roll to windward, the lifeboat hoisted at the midship davits was completely submerged and carried away by the sea. The ship arrived off Carwar late on the evening of the 25th ult., but could not enter on account of the thick weather and high sea running till the next morning. Chitlai, the northern Laccadive, was the first island to be visited, and this was reached on the evening of the 27th. The vessel had to be kept during the night very close under the lee of the island, so as to be as much as possible sheltered from the sea, which was breaking with tremendous violence on the weather side. These islands are very difficult to find in thick, squally weather, as scarcely any of them rise more than six feet from the surface of the water, and they have a novel appearance when first coming in sight, as the cocoanut-trees, with which they are thickly covered, have the appearance of growing out of the sea. They are all of coral formation, and very few have any anchorage near them. As a rule, no bottom is found at a hundred fathoms close up to the beach. The natives, who are all very poor, but very mild and civil, soon came off in their boats in swarms when the *Ethiopia* approached, and worked with a will to land the stores as soon as the ship anchored, handling their boats, and carrying them through the surf in a very masterly manner. With this very ready assistance the four northern islands, Chitlai, Kitban, Armini, and Cardamum were all provisioned within three days, though they are from twenty-five to thirty miles apart, and quite invisible to each other even in clear weather. The *Ethiopia* went on to Karakel on the 1st inst. to embark some natives belonging to Cardamum, an island the property of the Bebee of Cananore, the other four being British. The remainder of the stores were put on shore at Cardamum by the night of the 3rd, and the vessel's head was then turned towards Bombay, much to the relief of all on board, who had been tumbled about in anything but an agreeable manner for the best part of a fortnight. The relief was most opportune, for although at present the natives cannot be said to be in a starving state, their condition was a most precarious one, for had not food arrived when it did, the poor sea-girt islanders, shut up in their little countries, without being able to communicate with the main land, and scarcely with each other during the monsoon, would soon have been in a wretched plight. The poor fellows seemed deeply grateful for the assistance afforded them, without which, there is no doubt, many of them would have met with a lingering death before the close of the monsoon. The relief was prompt and opportune, and equal credit is due to those who made the arrangements to those who carried them out so efficiently.

Captain Scott was accompanied in his far from pleasant and somewhat dangerous trip, at this season, by Captain Hewett, late I.N., who went as transport officer.—W. F. D.—*Times of India.*

Miscellaneous.

MUSCAT.—Syed Toorkee has resolved on another expedition against Lobar, and has himself gone with his troops.

RAILWAYS.—Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell is spoken of as likely to be appointed Chief Engineer to the Indus Valley State Railway.

THE GWALIOR RAJAH.—His Highness Maharaja Sindhia will arrive in Bombay in the beginning of August. He proceeded on Thursday on a pilgrimage to Poorundhur, where he intends to stay about a week.

A FALSE REPORT.—It turns out that the report of the death of the Rance of Baroda's daughter was unfounded. The child is alive and well, and has never been ill.

THE POONA DOUBLE MURDER.—Patrick Smith, of her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, was arraigned on Monday by the police before Col. G. E. Evezard, the full-power Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, for the murder of Private E. Roberts, of her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, on the night of the 18th June last, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, by shooting him with a revolver in the barrack-room of the regiment. Also for shooting private Carroll on the same night and at the same time, and from the effects of which Thomas Carroll died in the hospital, after suffering for twenty-six days. The statements of the several witnesses were recorded, and Private Patrick Smith will be committed for trial before the High Court of Bombay on the ensuing Criminal Sessions. We regret to state that Private Thomas Carroll died on the 13th inst. at the regimental hospital.—*Poona Observer.*

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Private letters from Shiraz as lateas the 10th June leave no doubt of the terrible reality of the famine. The loss of life has been, and still continues to be, fearful. In the town of Kazerun, for instance, which a few months ago contained a population roughly estimated at 10,000, only 2,000 remain, 4,000 having died, and the rest have fled in despair. Our informant could scarcely credit the statistics furnished to him, but the emaciated and miserable appearance of the few inhabitants he saw, and the speaking silence of the hovels, gave evidence of its possible truth. Yet Kazerun is readily accessible to relief from Bushire and Shiraz, being about midway between the two. The harvest that will now be gathered, or that, in some places, has been gathered, may save many lives, but the sufficiency of the crop is doubtful. The old women and children who have lost their male supporters appear to be the most helpless. Cholera does not seem to have been so bad as represented. Not disease but starvation has killed its tens of thousands. From Yezd the accounts are still worse.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. Str. Hindostan, Roskett, Suez.—20. Str. Dacca, Paterson, Calcutta.—21. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Zanzibar; White Adder, Harris, London.—22. Hamoody, Nacoda, Jeddah; Winslow, Portoe, put back from sea.—23. Snipe, Browne, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. H. R. Hope, Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, two Misses Robinson, Master Robinson, Mrs. Thompson and infant, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. J. Lovelock, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. E. Bevnon, Mr. W. Maule. From BRINDISI.—Lieut. W. G. Ross, Capt. Trevor, Major Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. A. King. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Feiner. From SUEZ.—Mr. Dance, Mr. J. Winkworth.

DEPARTURES.

July 18. Str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suez; str. Asia, McCallum, Coast and Calcutta; Joshua, Stewart, Moulmein.—19. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, China, &c.; Sepia, Connell, Liverpool.—21. Landsborough, Thomas, Gangan.—22. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—24 Tythonus, Andrew, Havre; Bride, Wylie, Havre.—26. Mail str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Spottiswoode, Mrs. Glass and child, Capt. J. L. Dickin, Mr. Gaudon, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Dickinsons, Mr. Goodsir and three children, Mr. E. G. Stead, Mr. E. L. Griffin, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. White, Mr. A. J. Almond, Capt. E. S. Boville, Mr. H. Adkin, Lieut. R. O. Aldworth, Lieut. A. H. Creasy, Mr. H. Pemberton, Mr. Buchan. For BRINDISI.—Col. Hyde, Mr. P. Pearson, Col. Robinson, Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, Mr. E. Morris, Mr. T. W. Higgins, Mr. W. J. Hamm, Mr. Carrington. For ADEN.—Lieut. F. M. Hunter. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. Langden.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 24, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11 3-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¾d. Docts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	... ...	...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	... ...	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	... ...	...	,, 99¼
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43	... ...	...	
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	... ...	...	
Five per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. Loan	... ...	...	,, 100¼
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		... ...	...	,, 114

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 25.—Grey Goods: The market has been extremely dull, and the smallest business we have had to report for several years back has been done during the week. Prices of some descriptions have declined about 1 anna per piece. Bleached Goods: The market remains unaltered in all respects. Dyed and Printed Goods quiet, and no change. Turkey Red Goods continue very dull; and no sales. In Grey Yarns a very small business has been done, and prices of some descriptions have nominally declined about ¼ to ½ annas per lb. Metals: A moderate business has been done during the week. In Copper prices have generally advanced 8 annas to 1 rupee per cwt. In Yellow Metal there has been a general decline of about 8 annas per cwt. Of Spelter, English has been sold at Rs. 93 per cwt.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 25.—Cotton: The market here has been extremely dull, so much so that, until the 22nd instant, when the Liverpool market was said to be firmer, hardly any business whatever was done; but prices, notwithstanding, have throughout remained unaltered. The total purchases made in the week for export amount to about 2,200 bales only.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A large business has been done in the week at advanced rates, and the market closes very strong.

EXCHANGE.—Rates close a shade weaker than they did last week; a fair business has been done in the week, but there was more difficulty yesterday in placing Credits and Documents. The rate on China for 60 days' sight closes at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 103RD REGIMENT.—On Saturday afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Arthur presented new colours to the 103rd Regiment, now quartered at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, in the presence of the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany and their two eldest sons, Prince William and Prince Henry. Prince Arthur, who wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, was attended by Colonel du Plat, Equerry to the Queen. The Imperial party drove to the grounds in an open carriage and four. The Prince Imperial wore the German uniform, and the Princess a light blue satin dress, trimmed with white lace, and a white tunic with gold trimmings. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the colours, and the Prince, in presenting them, said that he felt he was giving them to men who would defend them from danger and dishonour at the risk of their lives. He spoke of the services rendered by the regiment in India, and said he was sure that, should occasion arise when they would have to follow these colours into action, they would think of Guzerat and Seringapatam, and do their best to imitate their predecessors; but he trusted that the blessings of peace would be continued to us. He hoped the men and officers would endeavour to perfect themselves in their noble profession, and that the officers might be followed by men who would be proud to do so. The ensign then took charge of the colours. Colonel Furneaux thanked his Royal Highness for his good opinion of the regiment. The old colours were, he said, presented to them six years ago by the late Sir Charles Napier, but since then they had not had opportunities of adding many more names to their old standard.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Avern, F. M., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Bengal, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is transfd. from Bengal to the Punjab in the railway branch. July 15.

Carey, J. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Burrakur div. to the Northern Circle. No. 220, July 17.

Clarke, Capt. H. M. S., to offic. as personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, N.W.P., with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as asst. insp. gen., railway police, Upper div., by Capt. P. C. Dalmahoy. July 19.

Dennehy, Capt. T., offic. dep. insp. gen. of police, to offic. as asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, N.W.P., in addition to his other duties, during abs. on leave of Capt. Dalmahoy. July 19.

Evanson, Capt. R. C., canton. mag. of Rangoon, to offic. as mag. of the town of Rangoon, in add. to his own duties, with effect from June 2.

Foster, R., insp. of police, Budaon, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Budaon, during abs. on leave of Major A. F. Corbett. July 19.

Grey, Sir W., K.C.S.I., is perm. to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from July 1.

Hallett, J. R., Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000. July 15.

Harding, J. H., controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, British Burmah, and offic. controller, Central India, is permanently posted to the latter province. July 15.

Heeley, W., B.A., to offic. temp. as insp. gen. of jails, and to exercise the powers of a mag. within the jails in the Lower Provs. July 12.

Hills, Capt. G. S., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the first Presidency div. on July 11.

Joll, H., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Bhaugulpore div. on July 7. No. 216.

Kilby, S. J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Purneah, during the abs., on leave, of Major H. P. W. Wynch. June 29.

Knyvett, C., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Agra, offic. as dist. supt. of police, Shahjehanpore, during the abs. on special duty of Lieut. T. J. Ryves, July 19.

Knyvett, A. V., is app. to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police from March 8, the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the dist. police of Chittagong, to the date on which he may take charge of the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Lea, Extra asst. com. R., has been placed in charge of the Kamroop treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. July 19.

Lumsden, J. J. F., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Kirwee, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad. July 19.

McKoy, W. R., supervisor, 2nd grade, is transf., from the Northern Cuttack division to the Northern Circle. No. 203. Mr. McKoy is posted to the Purneah division. No. 221.

McRae.—With reference to Notification No. 151 of March 31 last, J. H. McRae, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, resumed charge on June 16 of the Neemuch div. from Capt. Nuthall, offic. exec. engr. Capt. Nuthall will continue in charge of the Chittore div.

Manson, A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree, 2nd grade, during the absence of Walton. July 18.

Moss, T., controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, offic. controller, British Burmah, is permanently posted to that province.

Oswald, S., Madras probationary revenue surveyor, 4th grade, to be asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, from July 6.

Pearsall, H. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Ramghur div. on June 20. Mr. Pearsall, asst. engr. 2nd grade, from the Ramghur to the Dinapore div. No. 201.

Pemberton, Capt. E. A., offic. asst. comnr., 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, offic. as cantonment magistrate of Kamptee from April 10 to May 6.

Raban, Lieut. col., is app. under section 3, Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the lieut. governor's control. July 14.

Raban, C., offic. assist. superint. police, Sylhet, to have temporary charge of the police of that district. July 14.

Reid—Doss.—The undermentioned assistant engineers, 1st grade, are transferred from Oudh to the Provinces specified:—J. H. Reid to the Central Provinces; B. K. Doss, to Bengal, irrigation branch.

Repton, Capt. H. M., assist. comnr. of the 1st class, but offic. as dep. comnr. at Ajmere, to be dep. comnr. in the Ajmere Commission, with effect from April 1.

Robinson, W. Le F., reported his return to Bombay from furl. on July 7.

Sarson, dep. coll. of Chittagong, has been placed in charge of the Chittagong treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. July 19.

Walker, Capt. D. G., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to the Dum-Dum div., to be exec. engr. of the Dinapore div. July 17.

Westmoreland.—The following transfers are made in the accounts branch of the P.W.D.:—Capt. J. P. Westmoreland, R.E., controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, Central India, and offic. controller in the Punjab, is transf. to Rajpootana, but will continue to offic. in the Punjab. July 15.

Whiteway, R. S., asst. mag. of Azimgurh, to be superint. of the jail at that station, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act, with effect from March 14.

Magisterial Appointments.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of July 5.)

The following appointments have been made by the Lieut. gov. of Bengal:—

Mr. F. Jones to be junior superint. of survey, continuing to offic. as senior superintendent.

Mr. L. B. B. King to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Noakhally, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Dinagepore, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Burdwan, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Shahabad, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Sarun, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. G. S. Park to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Jessore, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Maldah, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Backergunge, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, M.A., to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Sylhet, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, on leave, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Rungpore.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Bograh, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. T. T. Allen to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Beerbhoom, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, on leave, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in Gya.

Mr. G. Graham, M.A., to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in the 24-Pergunnahs, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Patna, and to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. on his return from priv. leave.

Mr. J. C. Price to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Midnapore, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. C. F. Worsley to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Patna, and to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, B.A., to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Nuddea, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. A. L. Clay to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Chittagong, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. R. Porch to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Bancoorah, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. J. S. Carstairs to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Rajshahye, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Mymensing, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Tipperah, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. D. M. Barbour to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Patna, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district until relieved by Mr. A. C. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Toynbee to be an asst. mag. and coll. of Cuttack, continuing to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cuttack until relieved by Mr. W. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Weekes, M.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Bhaugulpore div., Purneah, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, B.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Rajshahye div., Dinagepore, and to continue to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade on return from priv. leave of absence.

Mr. T. W. Gribble to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., Sarun, continuing to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, M.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Dacca div., Dacca, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, B.L., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Burdwan div., Midnapore, cont. to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. C. C. Quinn to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Presidency div., Jessore, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade on return from priv. leave.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Orissa div., Balasore, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. W. F. Meres to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Burdwan div., Hooghly, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Charles to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., Patna, and to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. A. Manson to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Orissa div., Pooree, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.A., to be asst. mag. and coll. in the Dacca div., Mymensing, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. W. McK. Clay, B.A., to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Rajshahye div., Rungpore, continuing to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., Gya, and to continue to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, on return from priv. leave.

BENGAL POLICE.

The following district superintendents of police are transferred :—

Mr. W. L. Owen, from Backergunge to Noakhally.

Mr. F. T. Platts, from Jessore to Gya.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, from Gya to Backergunge.

Mr. G. M. McM. Ridsdale, from Noakhally to Jessore. Mr. Ridsdale will officiate as district superintendent of police, Sylhet, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Patch, or until further orders.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The following transfers to take place, with effect from Oct. 1 :—

Mr. W. A. Wilson, asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, from 2nd div., Lower Provinces, to 1st div., Oudh.

Mr. J. A. Swyney, asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, from 1st div., Oude, to 2nd div., Lower Provinces, at Debrooghur.

Mr. R. B. Smart, asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, from 1st div., Lower Provinces, to the North-Western frontier.

Mr. G. B. Scott, asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, from the North-Western frontier, to 1st div., Lower Provinces, at Gowhatty.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department with effect from May 13 :—

Mr. N. T. Davey, dep. superint. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. superint. of the 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Capt. F. Coddington, dep. superint., of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. superint. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Davey.

Capt. W. H. Wilkins, assist. superint. of the 1st grade, to offic. as dep. superint. of the 3rd grade, v. Capt. Coddington.

Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, assist. superint. Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from April 3.

Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., is app. an assist. superint. of the 2nd grade in the topographical branch of the survey department.

COMMISSIONERS, N.W.P.

The following officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from May 26 :—

Mr. J. C. Macdonald, offic. superint., Terai.

Mr. F. Kilvert, offic. asst. superint.

Mr. R. Quin, offic. extra asst. comr., Kumaon.

Mr. C. A. Battenburgh, extra asst. comr. of Jaloun, with the full powers of a mag., as described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be additional members of the Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements to be made in India in connexion with the International Exhibition of select works of fine and industrial art to be opened at Kensington on May 1, 1872 :—

The Hon. F. S. Chapman, C.S.; the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I.

MILITARY.

DALZELL.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the batt. of his regt. specified :—Ens. A. E. Dallzell, 2nd batt. 12th foot.

HILL, Lieut. W., 1st wing sub. 19th N.I., to be 2nd wing sub. 2nd Goorkha regt., v. Cox, app. offic. qrmr. July 3.

HUDSON—STEWART.—Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com. 21st N.I., to offic. as comdt., during the absence, on furl., of Lieut. col. Thelwall; Capt. J. M. Stewart, att. to the regt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Hudson. July 3.

MONEY-SIMONS, Ens. J. J., 41st regt., 1st wing sub., on prob., 25th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., on prob., 24th N.I., v. Trotter, vacated on obtaining furl. July 3.

MUNDY—Cornet L. G., to be lieut., 11th hussars, without purch., v. Lillingston, admitted a probnr. for the staff corps. May 10.

LLOYD, Lieut. E., 108th foot, offic. squad. subalt., 2nd cav., to be 2nd wing subalt. 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, on probation, v. Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, but to continue to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., 2nd cav.

MURRAY—NORTH.—Capt. P. Murray, R.E., 2nd in com. and adjt., to offic. as comdt., Bengal sappers and miners, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. col. Maunsell. Dated July 3. Lieut. W. North, R.E., doing duty with the corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. and adjt., v. Murray. Dated July 3.

REID, Ensign A. J. F., 109th regt., app. 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., on probation, 42nd N.I., by G.O.C.C. dated May 16, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Mercer, transfd. to the 4th Goorkhas. Dated July 3.

SAWYER, Ensign H. A., 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 19th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, 19th N.I., v. Hill, transfd. to the 2nd Goorkhas. Dated July 3.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieut. J. G. Pollock, subalt., No. 3 horse light field battery, and offic. comdt., No. 4 horse light field battery, to be comdt., v. Capt. W. F. Grey, deceased, but to continue to offic. as comdt., No. 4 horse light field battery, during the abs. on furl. to Europe, on med. certificate, of Capt. H. F. Pritchard.

Lieut. J. A. Kelso, subaltern, to offic. as comdt. during the period Lieut. J. G. Pollock may offic. as comdt. No. 4 horse light field battery.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieut. N. Powlett, offic. subalt., to be subalt., v. Lieut. J. G. Pollock.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., Bengal staff corps, arrived at Bombay on June 3.

Major J. F. Sherer, Bengal staff corps, dep. comnr., Nowgong, Bengal, arrived at Bombay on May 18.

MEDICAL.

ALLAN—POTTER.—Oude div. order confd., dated May 24, app. Asst. surg. A. Allan, M.D., 1st batt. 17th foot, to the med. charge of that corps, during the abs. on leave of Surg. W. J. Ingham, or until further orders, with effect from the date of Surg. Ingham's departure. Dated June 6, placing the servs. of Surg. H. Potter, M.D., 17th Bengal cav., at the disp. of the dep. insp. gen., Lucknow Circle, for civil employ, in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure.

DALY—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to app. Surg. G. H. Daly, M.D., of the med. dept., garrison surg., Fort William, to offic. as princip. med. storekeeper to Govt. at the presy., during the abs. on leave, on m.c., of Surg. major D. McDonald, M.D., or until further orders.

DUKA, Surg. T., M.D., civil surg. of Darjeeling, to have charge of the Lock Hospital at that station. No. 633J, June 23.

DUKE—The serv. of Asst. surg. O. T. Duke, M.D., of the med. dept., offic. in med. charge of the 3rd regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept. July 1.

DUKE, Asst. surg. O. T., at present offic. in med. charge of the 3rd N.I., to have med. charge of the Baghelcund agency. July 1.

GRAHAM, Surg. H. W., assumed charge of the office of dep. assay master of the Bombay mint on June 9.

HOUSTON, Surg. J., M.D., civil surg. at Mysore, to act as surg. of the Mysore commission, during the abs. of Surg. maj. H. R. Oswald, on furl. to Europe. July 1. [July 19.

JACKSON, Surg. C. J., to offic. (temp.) as civil surgeon of Moorshedabad.

KELLY—Roorkee station order confd., dated June 7, app. Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, in med. charge of the depot sappers and miners, to the med. charge of station staff, in add. to his other duties.

KIDD.—The servs. of 1st class Apothy. W. A. Kidd, Subordinate Med. Dept., are placed temporarily at the disp. of the Home Dept.

KIRKPATRICK, Surg. major J., M.D., services placed at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George, with effect from the date on which he may embark from Madras for Europe on furlough.

KIRTON, Supernum. Surg. W. H., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

MACARTHUR, Asst. surg. A., 6th Madras N.I., assumed charge of the above dispensary and jail from Asst. surg. T. Robinson on May 1.

MCGAUN, Asst. surg. T. J., civil surg. at Shimoga, to offic. as civil surg. at Mysore, and to have charge of the jail at that place. Asst. surg. McGaun will perform the duties of chemical examiner to the Mysore administration during Surg. Houston's employ. on other duty. July 1.

MOIR, Asst. surg. W., M.C., civil surgeon of Meerut, to be med. officer of the Meerut central and district jails.

PEER.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 10, appt. Surg. T. Peer to offic. as ridingmaster 5th Lancers, during the absence, on sick leave, of Ridingmaster W. Rant.

PRICE.—Nowgong station order confirmed, dated June 8, directing Asst. surg. W. Price, M.D., 15th Madras N.I., to assume med. charge of the 7th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Surg. T. Ringer, M.D., proceeded on leave.

ROBINSON, Asst. surg. T., of the 6th Madras N.I., assumed charge of the civil dispensary and jail at Nagode from Surg. J. W. de Fabeck, April 13.

ROE.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated May 26, directing Staff asst. surg. E. H. Roe, lately arrived from England, to proceed to Muttra, on the 29th idem., for duty with the 11th hussars.

SPENCER, Asst. surg. T. C. H., to offic. as civil surg. at Shimoga, and have charge of the jail at Shimoga, in the room of Asst. surg. McGaun. July 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADMISSIONS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

Simla, June 30.—With reference to Clause VI. of the rules for the examination of military officers seeking admission to the staff corps in the civil department in the non-regulation provinces of the Lower and North-Western Provinces of Bengal, published in G.O. No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, it is hereby notified that Bentham's "Theory of Legislation" (published by Messrs. Trubner and Co., London, 1864), and Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy," are substituted for Maine's "Ancient Law," and Austin's "Principles of Jurisprudence," Vol. I., and Mill's "Political Economy." This change will take effect at the expiration of twelve months from the publication of the order in the *Gazette of India*.

OFFICERS' REMITTANCES.

The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published :—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

London, April 27, 1871.

My Lord,—In the letter from the Government of India, dated June 23, No. 239, it was recommended in the 22nd paragraph that all payments of the equivalent of Indian pay to officers on furlough at home should be made at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee.

2. In the reply, dated Aug. 26, 1868, No. 297, Sir Stafford Northcote observed in the 16th paragraph that, "in accordance with the present practice," payments of that character would be made at the proposed rate of exchange.

3. Accordingly, in the G.O. issued by the Government of India on November 10, 1868, No. 1,064, publishing the revised Furlough Rules of 1868, it was stated that furlough pay in all future orders and references would be understood as the half Indian salary, within the prescribed limits, converted at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee.

4. It is not clear whether it was intended by this order that furlough pay issued to officers under the rules of 1854 should also be issued at this fixed rate.

5. As the rate of exchange has not varied since 1860-61 until the present financial year, for which it has been fixed at one shilling and elevenpence, it is only on the question at what rate furlough pay for the current quarter should be issued that my attention has been specially drawn to the point, although the order was sanctioned in my despatch dated March 31, 1869, No. 93.

6. On a careful consideration of the matter, it appears to me that there is no reason why the pay of officers in this country should be issued at a different rate from that at which those in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salary to England.

7. I have accordingly to request that your lordship will at once issue an order cancelling so much of that of November 10, 1868, as fixed the uniform rate of two shillings, and announcing that all payments of furlough pay will be made at the current rate of exchange fixed for the official year.

8. Until the date of the general order which you will issue under these instructions, payments of furlough pay will be made to officers, under whatever rules they may be, at the rate of two shillings for the rupee.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

With reference to the above, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that officers who have embarked for England on furlough before this date will be exempted from the operation of this order for the period of their present furlough.

NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by H.M. the Queen, and which has received her Royal sign manual, has been published for general information:—

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us that it is advisable to regulate the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies. In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare that it is our will and pleasure that the following table be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz.:—

Governor general and Viceroy of India.
Governor of Madras.
Governor of Bombay.
President of the Council of the Governor general.
Lieutenant governor of Bengal.
Lieutenant governor of North-West Provinces.
Lieutenant governor of the Punjab.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when a member of Council.
Chief-justice of Bengal.
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
Chief-justices of Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces.
Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay, when also Members of Council.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when not a Member of Council.
Puisne judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces.
Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, when not Members of Council.
Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad.
Military officers above the rank of major-general.
Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c.
Commodore commanding her Majesty's naval forces in India.
Judge Advocate-General of India.
Secretaries to the Government of India.
Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make laws, &c.
Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
Commissioner in Scinde.
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Chief secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

First Class.

Civilians of Twenty-Eight Years' standing to rank with Major-Generals.

Advocate general, Calcutta.
Residents at Foreign Courts and Residents at Aden, the Persian Gulf, and Bagdad.
Recorders of Moulmein and Rangoon.
Advocates general, Madras and Bombay.
Members of the Boards of Revenue, Bengal, Madras, and North-West Provinces.
Secretaries to Local Governments.
Chief Engineer, 1st class.
Comptroller general of Accounts in India.
Directors general, Post-office, Telegraphs, and Irrigation.
Judicial Commissioners, Oude, Central Provinces, Mysore, and Sind.
Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces.
Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Secretary to Council of Governor general for making laws, &c.
Officers commanding brigades.

Second Class.

Civilians of Twenty Years' standing ranking with Colonels.

Commissioners of divisions.
Directors of Public Instruction under Governments.
Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Military Secretary to Viceroy.
Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.
Surveyor general of India.
Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey.
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.
Superintendent of the Geological Survey in India.
Inspector general of Forests in India.
Inspector general of Police (under local governments).
Registrars general (ditto).
Standing Counsel to Government of India.
Remembrancers of Legal Affairs, and Legal Advisers to the Government in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.
Commissioners of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Class, and Superintendents of Irrigation.

Third Class.

Civilians of Twelve Years' standing ranking with Lieutenant colonels.

Political Agents.
Under secretaries to Government of India.
Inspector general of Education, Central Provinces, and Directors general of Education, Oude, British Burmah, Berar, and Mysore.
Officers, 1st grade, Educational Department.
Officers, 1st Grade, Financial Department.
Private Secretaries to Governors.
Military Secretaries to Governors.
First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Chief Magistrates of Presidency Towns.
Administrator general, Calcutta.
Administrators general, Madras and Bombay.
Inspectors general of Gaols (under local governments).
Sanitary Commissioners (ditto).
Conservaters of Forests (ditto).
Superintending engineers, 1st class.
Deputy directors of Post-office and Telegraphs, and Directors of Traffic and Construction.
Postmasters-general.
Senior chaplains.
Officers, 1st grade, Geological Survey.
Officers, 2nd grade, Education Department.
Officers, 2nd grade, Financial Department.
Superintendents, 1st grade, Telegraph Department.

Fourth Class.

Civilians of Eight Years' standing ranking with Majors.

Assistant political agents.
Officers, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.
Officers, 3rd grade, Education Department.
Officers, 3rd grade, Financial Department.
Superintendents, 2nd grade, Telegraph Department.
Government solicitors.

Fifth Class.

Civilians of Four Years' standing ranking with Captains.

Junior chaplains.
Officers, 4th grade, Education Department.

Sixth Class.

Civilians of less than Four Years' standing to rank with Subalterns.

Note I.—Commissioners of divisons within their own divisions, and residents and political agents within the limits of their respective charges, to take precedence immediately before civilians of the 1st class.

Note II.—Collectors and magistrates of districts, and deputy commissioners of districts, and the chief officer of each presidency municipality to take precedence within their respective charges before the 3rd class, and lieutenant colonels in the army.

Sheriffs to rank within their charges immediately after lieutenant colonels in the army.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor general in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with natives; and the Governor general in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fourth year of our reign.—By her Majesty's command,

ARGYLL.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. W. Bernard, E battery B brigade royal horse artillery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. J. Ogilvy, M.D., F brigade R.H.A., to Mussoorie, from July 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Col. C. Douglas, 19th brigade R.A., to Calcutta, for one month, on expiration of present duty at Bankipore, on private affairs. Brevet col. J. Young, 25th brigade R.A., to remain at Simla, from June 30 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd capt. C. E. Nairne, B battery 19th brigade R.A., to remain at Cashmere, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. F. Howard, B battery 19th brigade R.A., to Simla, from June 14 to Oct. 14. Lieut. E. F. Law, B battery 16th brigade R.A., to England, from date of availing himself, until Jan. 1, 1872, on private affairs. Lieut. C. H. H. Mayne, E battery 23rd brigade R.A., to remain at Nynee Tal, from July 21 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Ensign P. J. Hughes, 26th foot, to Calcutta, from June 25 to October 15, to study the native languages. Capt. J. Ennis, 37th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surgeon J. H. Ross, 39th foot, M.B., to remain in Cashmere from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C., March 9. Capt. A. H. Kay, 55th foot, from the 2nd to the 9th March, in extenson. Capt. A. H. Kay, to Mussoorie, from the 12th to the 30th June, on private affairs. Asst. surg. C. F. Richards, 85th foot, M.B., to Simla, from June 30 to July 30, on private affairs. Capt. St. J. E. Daubeny, 109th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Ensign L. M. Boileau, from July 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Capt. F. F. Rowcroft, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 4th Goorkha regiment, for two years. Capt. W. L. P. Drummond, Bengal staff corps, for twenty months. Major W. Smith, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, for twenty months. Surg. J. Fawcus, M.D., medical department, inspector general of jails, Lower Provinces, for twenty months.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during June, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Dr. N. B. Baillie, civil surgeon of Bhaugulpore, is allowed four days' subsidiary leave, in addition to the fifteen days' leave granted to him under the orders of April 25 last. Major H. P. W. Wynch, district superintendent of police, Purneah, for three months. Mr. D. R. Lyall, officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca, for three months, from any date between Aug. 1 and 7 next, on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. G. Field, sub deputy opium agent of Chuprah, has ten days' preparatory leave, in addition to the seven days granted to him. Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, special sub registrar of Mozufferpore, for ten days, from the 20th inst. Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., principal of the Presidency College, for one month. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mymensing, for three months. Mr. E. J. Jackson, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, fourth division, for fourteen days, from July 15, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has privilege leave for two months. Mr. R. Lea, extra assistant commissioner, Kamroop, having returned to duty on the forenoon of June 14, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd idem is cancelled. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, Loharduggah, having returned to duty on June 19, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th idem is cancelled. Mr. W. M. Smith, extra assistant commissioner of Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, having returned to duty on the afternoon of June 24, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of April 6 last is cancelled. Mr. H. T. Hanby, assistant revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, 1st division, N.W.P., for one month. Mr. E. C. Barrett, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, 2nd division, Central Provinces, for three months, for the purpose of passing an examination in the Hindoostanee language. Mr. T. W. Wood, assistant superintendent of police, officiating as superintendent, 4th grade, British Burmah, for one year. Mr. W. C. J. Windle, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, for two years, with effect from June 12. Mr. J. Patch, district superintendent of police, Sylhet, for three months. Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, special sub registrar of Mozufferpore, for one month, in extension of leave granted June 30. Mr. T. Walton, B.A., officiating magistrate and collector of Pooree, for two months, from Sept. 13 next.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Carmichael, D. F., to act as 3rd member of the board of revenue during the employ of Mr. G. Thornhill as 2nd member of the board. July 18.

Garstin, J. H., coll. and mag. of South Arcot, will be considered as having acted in that appt. on May 24 and 25.

Thornhill, G., to act as 2nd member of the board of revenue during the abs. of the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., on leave. July 18.

MILITARY.

Bowen, Lieut. col. A. E., staff corps, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to gen. duty, Vellore. July 13.

Cookson, Lieut. col. J. G., cav., is posted to gen. duty at Bangalore.

Dunbar, Lieut. J. 1st batt. 21st foot, doing duty at the depot at Wellington, is directed to rejoin his regt. at Bangalore, his services being required owing to a paucity of officers. July 10.

Gordon.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 23rd L.I., appg. Capt. J. H. Gordon to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his duties as 1st wing sub., v. Hailes, relieved. July 15.

Hands, Major W., staff corps, is app. provincial aide de camp to Major gen. H. W. Blake, comdg. Pegu div. July 10.

Harrison—Madras S.C.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major G. A. Harrison, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from July 8.

Hooke, Capt. H. H., 45th foot, is app. staff officer of convalescent depot at Wellington, v. Capt. Yeldham, 18th hussars, removed. Capt. Yeldham will rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad. July 5.

Proudfoot.—The following order is confd. by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, appg. Ens. A. W. Proudfoot, 76th foot, to do duty with the detachment, sappers and miners. July 15.

Pryce, Ens. D. D., 2nd batt. 24th foot, is admitted to the Madras staff corps as a probationer. Ens. Price is app. 2nd wing sub. 41st N.I. July 15.

Ramsey, Major W., cadre 10th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col. by brev. from July 8.

Rawson, Lieut. C. C., R.E., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. Taylor, and to be posted to the Madura dist. on special duty under Mr. R. Smith. July 5.

Stive, Lieut. J., to be capt., Madras volunteer guards.

Taylor, Lieut. R. F., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade, in succession to Capt. G. J. E. Begbie, proceeded on furl. to Europe. July 5.

Thompson, Capt. F. H., acting 2nd asst. supt. rev. survey, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act XXXVII. of 1860 on officers app. by Govt. for purposes of demarcation. July 5.

Winterbotham, Lieut. (brevet capt.) F. H., inf. gen. list, will do duty with the sappers and miners at Bangalore—to join on expiration of his privilege leave. July 10.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England: Lieut. col. H. S. Rammell, staff corps, wing officer 25th N.I.; Major T. C. Georges, staff corps, wing officer 14th N.I., and Capt. L. B. Bance, staff corps, superint. British Burmah police; arrived at Madras, July 14. Lieut. C. J. Johnston, general list, qrmr. 32nd N.I.; arrived at Bombay, July 7.

MEDICAL.

Croudace, Surg. T., to be zillah surg. and supt. of gaol of Masulipatam, but to continue in his present app. until relieved. July 11.

Stevens, Surg. major J. B., having attained the age of fifty-five, has been called on to retire, or produce the prescribed certificate for continued service. He attended before the medical board, who were unable to grant the certificate; and Surg. major Stevens was consequently placed on the retired list on the rate of pension next above that to which his service entitled him. His vacancy has effect from April 27 last.

Wright, Asst. surg. W. E., zillah surg. and supt. of gaol, Masulipatam, to be civil surg., Cocanada, v. Surg. Grylls, dec. July 11.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Gompertz, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, preparatory leave from March 12 to March 18. Mr. O. B. Irvine, acting civil and session judge of Bellary, special leave for six months. Mr. H. E. Stokes, under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, privilege leave for twelve days from July 19. Surg. H. King, A.B., M.B., chemical examiner, privilege leave for two months from July 24. Surg. W. Pearl, medical officer at Ootacamund, for one month retrospectively, from April 11. Lieut. col. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., acting superintendent engineer of the 4th division, fifteen days' priv. leave. Lieut. J. F. Dorward, R.E., executive engineer of the 4th grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave. Ensign and dep. asst. comy. W. F. Bateman, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, leave for two months. Mr. F. Brickwell, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, two months' privilege leave in continuation.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in July):—Surg. C. Cooper, M.D., in medical charge 5th regt. N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs. Col. H. E. Hicks, 5th brigade R.A., from June 19 to 28, to Bangalore, on private affairs, the first five days being privilege leave. Lieut. W. M. Campbell, 23rd brigade R.A., in extension to Sept. 23, to Neilgherries. Brig. gen. G. B. Shakespear, commanding Centre Districts, from July 10 or date of departure to Aug. 20, privilege leave. Lieut. J. N. Tew, 21st foot, from June 17 to Aug. 16, to Rangoon, on private affairs. Ensign R. H. Ellis, 89th foot, from July 4 or date of departure to Sept. 30, to Poona, on private affairs. Major (brev. lieut. col.) W. Tedlie, 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, from July 1, to Bombay. Senior apoth. J. Cunnigham, for five months, to Madras and Bangalore, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. C. Babington, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., to Mysore, for two years; Assist. surgeon G. Park, M.D., 9th brigade R.A., from May 26 to September 26; Lieut. col. A. Drury, deputy quartermaster, from June 30 to July 1, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join; Capt. A. McGoun, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, ceded district, from July 10, for sixty days' privilege leave; Lieut. C. Russell, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay; Cornet T. Hope, 18th hussars, from July 10, for six months, to Madras; Ensign D. D. C. McDonald, 76th foot, from July 3, or date of departure, to Bombay; Ensign F. W. Snell, 76th foot, from July 12, or date of departure, for six months, to Madras, to study; Assist. surgeon E. Ward, 89th foot, from July 5 for one month, to Bangalore; Capt. W. G. Carr, attached to the 9th regiment N.I., from July 5, or date of departure, to Bombay; Lieut. col. G. T. Gough, half pay list, military secretary to H.E. the C. in C., for six months; Surgeon J. P. Nash, M.D., Indian medical department, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Bagnell, Rev. H. W., B.A., is confd. in the app. of chaplain of Ahmednuggur. July 20.

Barrett, H., to be a dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade. July 20.

Johns—King.—Messrs. G. H. Johns and J. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. in the Kaira district on the afternoon of June 24.

Johnston, Rev. C. F. H., M.A., to act as junior chaplain of the Cathedral, as a temporary arrangement.

Loch, W. W., C.S., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Khandeish. July 20.

Monk-Mason, T., acted as jun. coll. and mag. of Kulladghee from Dec. 13, 1870, to March 12, 1871.

Payne.—The services of Capt. C. D. P. Payne, staff corps, are placed tempy. at the disposal of Govt. for employment under the judicial department. Capt. Payne to act as asst. district superint. of police in the Punch Mahals district, during absence of Lieut. Baugh on leave. July 13.

Price, W. S., asst. superint. Southern Mahratta Country revenue survey, to 1st grade of pay for an asst. superint., from Oct. 1, 1870.

Reid, G. B., has been app. supernum. asst. coll. at Poona. July 20.

Reid—Johns.—Messrs. G. B. Reid and G. H. Johns respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 2nd asst. to the coll. of Poona on July 4.

Reynolds, Lieut. E. S., staff corps, is app. to be asst. political superint. on the Upper Sind Frontier, v. Capt. Forbes. Lieut. Reynolds is also invested with the powers of a mag. in the Upper Sind Frontier district. July 13.

Russell—Candy.—Messrs. W. A. Russell, M.A., and R. E. Candy, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector, Southern division, on July 5, after office hours.

Saldanha, J. J., 1st class subordinate judge of Dharwar,, was in charge of the Dharwar Adawlut from Aug. 3 to Aug. 26, 1870, and from Nov. 1 to Nov. 2, 1870.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, July 5.—*No.* 18.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

1st Hospital Asst. M. Francis, general, No. 297, of the gun boat *Clyde*, was transf. to the turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* on the 6th inst.

No. 19.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, 1st class engr., attached to the factory, was directed to assume charge of factory smithy from March 29, v. McArthur, app. offic. asst. chief engr. and inspector of machinery.

Mr. E. W. Bullock, 1st class engr., attached to the factory, was directed to assume charge of the factory smithy from May 12 inclusive, v. Lamborn, relieved.

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, 1st class engr., attached to the factory, to receive charge of the factory smithy from June 1 inclusive, v. Bullock, app. to charge of pumping engine.

Indian Registration.

The G. in C. under section 4 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, has been pleased to make the following appointments, from the 1st inst., the date on which the Act came into operation :—

Mr. T. P. H. M. Filgate, registrar general of assurances, to be inspector general of registration for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Moore, assist. comnr. in Sind, and branch registrar general of assurances, to be branch inspector general of registration for the province of Sind.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant to act as branch inspector general of registration, during the absence of Mr. Moore.

MILITARY.

Boyd—Thompson.—Capt. J. M. Boyd, staff corps, to offic. as qrmr. 2nd regt. N.I. (grenadiers). No. 429. Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the batt. of his regt. specified :—Ensign Thompson, 1st batt. 8th foot. No. 430.

Crawford.—Left wing order confd., dated November 12, 1870, directing Lieut. A. Crawford to act as adjt. to the wing of 108th foot, consequent on the departure of the head quarters.

Dods.—With reference to the notification issued by the home dept., No. 236, dated June 16, the services of Major P. Dods, Bombay staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay. No. 562.

Dyke, Lieut. C. J., 108th foot, is confd. in app. as instr. of musketry to the regt., v. Justice, who vacates.

Erskine, Lieut. C. M., from 2nd squad. subaltern Poona horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 3rd L.C., during absence of Capt. Willoughby.

Ewart, Capt. H. P., 2nd regt. L.G., to be extra A.D.C. on H.E. the governor's personal staff. July 10.

Ewart.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. H. P. Ewart, 2nd regt. of life guards, to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff. July 15.

Gillespie, Capt. W. J., 49th foot, to be asst. director of gymnastics, v. Capt. Daubeny, 109th foot, who vacates on proceeding on leave to England. July 15.

Hennell, Capt. R., general list, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. of 25th regt. N.L.I. July 22.

Hogg, Ensign H. C., 1st foot, 2nd squad. subaltern on probation 3rd L.C., to be 2nd squad. subaltern on probation Poona horse, v. Erskine.

Hunter.—The services of Lieut. and Adj. Hunter, 24th N.I., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the political dept. July 13.

Johnson, Lieut. E. A., B.9 R.A., to act as 3rd class comy. of ordnance during the abs. of 2nd Capt. F. W. M. Spring, R.A. No. 481, July 7.

Nuthall, Ensign A. J. P., 83rd foot, is reported to have qualified as an instructor in gymnastics and fencing. July 22.

Owen—Phillips.—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 8, directing Capt. Owen to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Capt. Phillips as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Stevenson.

Payne, Capt. C. D. P., staff corps, servs. placed temp. at the disposal of Govt. for employment under the judicial dept. No. 480, July 7.

Sawyer.—Erratum.—In G.O. No. 458, June 28, *for* "Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, 8th foot," *read* "Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, staff corps."

Shewell.—The following promotion is ordered in the commissariat dept., to have effect from June 6, the date on which Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, acting deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, proceeded to England, on private affairs :—Major A. M. Shewell, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, is prom. to grade of acting deputy asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Swanson.—With reference to G.O. No. 210, dated March 29 last, the app. of Major Swanson to act as 1st class comy., v. Clarke, is to have effect from March 11.

Sind Frontier Force.

The following arrangements in the Sind Frontier Field Force are confirmed :—

3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Capt. Reynolds offic. as comdt., Lieut. Coulson as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, and Lieut. McNeill as 2nd squad. officer, the two latter in add. to their respective duties, from June 3.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Capt. G. F. Blowers, staff corps, June 16.
Capt. F. P. Worthy, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., June 29.
Capt. E. Mockler, inf. gen. list, July 7.

MEDICAL.

Arnott, Asst. surg. J., M.D., performed the duties of civil surg., Poona, from April 28 to May 26.

Dempster, Surg. C. C., is transf. from 25th to 6th brigade R.A.

Gray, Asst. surg. W., M.B., assumed charge of the duties of acting professor of botany in the Grant Medical College on the morning of June 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Movement of Troops.—Annual Relief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 8.—The following programme of the movements of H.M.'s Indian troopships during the season 1871-72, received from the Horse Guards, is published for general information :—

From England.

Ships.			Date of arrival at Bombay.		Troops.
			1871.		
1st voyage,	Malabar	...	Nov. 1	...	44th regt.
2nd ,,	Crocodile	...	Nov. 10	...	70th regt.
3rd ,,	Serapis	...	Nov. 16	...	13th brigade R.A.
4th ,,	Euphrates	...	Nov. 24	...	54th regiment.
5th ,,	Jumna	...	Dec. 29	...	Drafts.
			1872.		
6th ,,	Crocodile	...	Feb. 21	...	Drafts.
7th ,,	Serapis	...	Feb. 27	...	Drafts.
8th ,,	Euphrates	...	Mar. 15	...	Drafts.
9th ,,	Malabar	...	April 1	...	48th regt. from Malta.
10th ,,	Jumna	...	April 12	...	68th regiment.

To England.

Ships.			Date of departure from Bombay.		Troops.
			1871.		
1st voyage,	Jumna	...	Oct. 1	...	Will be published hereafter.
2nd ,,	Malabar	...	Nov. 15	...	
3rd ,,	Crocodile	...	Nov. 24	...	
4th ,,	Serapis	...	Nov. 30	...	
5th ,,	Euphrates	...	Dec. 8	...	
			1872.		
6th ,,	Jumna	...	Jan. 12	...	
7th ,,	Crocodile	...	Mar. 6	...	
8th ,,	Serapis	...	Mar. 12	...	
9th ,,	Euphrates	...	April 1	...	
10th ,,	Jumna	...	April 24	...	

N.B.—It will be observed that, with one exception (the *Euphrates* goes home *via* the Cape, with invalids, calling at Beypore), the whole of the troopships homewards and outwards this season proceed *via* the Suez Canal.

The dates of departure from Bombay may be considered as definite, those of arrival at Bombay will depend on the time actually required for the voyage and the passage of the Canal. The departure of the ships from Suez on the outward voyage will be communicated by telegraph to the authorities at Bombay.

Schools.—British Regiments.—The Commander-in-Chief directs that no school assistant is to be appointed until he has become a thoroughly drilled soldier. The frequent and unnecessary withdrawal of school assistants from their duties at the regimental school, being calculated to give rise to much inconvenience in carrying on the instruction, it is essential that a limit should be put to their absence, which in future is to be required only for the following purposes, viz., attendance during musketry drill, and at one parade a week, and on occasions when they are absolutely wanted for some urgent regimental duty. The schoolmaster will record in his register every occasion on which a soldier assistant is absent from the school.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in July):—Second Capt. H. L. Ellaby (No. 1 battery, 6th brigade R.A.), from July 17 to July 31, on private affairs; Lieut. D. Russell (D battery, 20th brigade R.A.), from date of departure, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. col. H. E. T. Williams, 108th foot, to remain in England, from May 29 to Nov. 30.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—Schoolmaster P. Mulvihill and No. 946, Private S. E. Clift; 15th hussars. No. 895, Bombardier T. Lonorgan; E brigade R.H.A. No. 1,107, Corp. W. Stevenson; No. 1,509, Private W. Hurley; and No. 1,477, Private H. Purtell; 1st battalion 2nd foot. No. 1,200, Private J. Fitzpatrick; 49th foot. Major F. C. Hill, Lieut. G. W. Wood, Lieut. W. F. H. Jones, Lieut. F. T. C. DuVernet, and Ens. E. E. Kenny; 56th foot. Ens. F. F. S. Stokes and No. 1,884, Lance corp. S. P. Stephens; 83rd foot. Serg. T. Taylor; ordnance department. Hospital serg. W. Hamilton, general depot; unattached list.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 18.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Y. D. Scott, C.B., on the seconded list, has been perm. to retire upon full pay; Aug. 19. 2nd Capt. C. E. Webber to be capt., v. Brevet major C. J. Darrah, dec.; Lieut. A. B. Coddington to be 2nd capt., v. Webber; Lieut. R. N. Buckle, from supernum. list, to be lieut., v. Coddington; June 22. Lieut. A. C. Smith, from seconded list, to be lieut. The surname of the lieut. app. on Aug. 2 is Wells, and not Wills, as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 1.

1*st Foot.*—Ensign H. W. Goldsworthy to be lieut., by purch., v. E. A. Morant, who retires; Aug. 19.

2*nd Foot.*—Capt. T. J. Hercy to be major, without purch., v. J. C. Weir, made supernum. on being app. asst. qrmr. gen. in India; Lieut. R. A. Crawford to be capt., without purch., v. Hercy; May 10. Lieut. G. H. Woodard to be capt., without purch., v. Crawford, whose prom., on July 1, has been cancelled; Ensign W. G. Collis to be lieut., without purch., v. Woodard; July 1.

3*rd Foot.*—Staff surg. W. Collis to be surg., v. T. Teevan, app. to 30th foot; Aug. 19.

8*th Foot.*—Lieut. G. R. Hamilton has been perm. to retire upon tempy. h.p.; Aug. 19.

25*th Foot.*—Ensign C. W. Gray to be lieut., by purch., v. H. H. P. Powell, who retires; Aug. 19.

26*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. W. Carpenter, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. Gray, M.D., app. to staff; Aug. 19.

59*th Foot.*—Ensign M. James to be perm. to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Aug. 19.

104*th Foot.*—Capt. A. W. Ducat, from 106th foot, to be capt., v. R. C. Richardson, who exch.; Aug. 19.

106*th Foot.*—Capt. R. C. Richardson, from 104th foot, to be capt., v. A. W. Ducat, who exch.; Aug. 19.

108*th Foot.*—Ensign E. A. Barclay to be lieut., v. T. Greenaway, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 6.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. Hooper, from 30th foot, to be staff surg., v. W. Collis, app. to 3rd foot; Asst. surg. J. Gray, M.D., from 26th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. Carpenter, M.D., app. to 26th foot; Aug. 19.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. O. Salusbury, C.B., retired upon a pension, late 101st foot, to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Aug. 19.

Brevet col. H. Y. D. Scott, C.B., retired full pay, R.E., to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Aug. 19.

Paymr. A. A. Ross, 17th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; July 17.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. O. Salusbury, C.B., h.p., late 101st foot, has been perm. to retire on a pension; Aug. 19.

Lieut. J. Jordan, h.p., late 107th foot, has been perm. to commute his military allowance; July 27.

INDIA-OFFICE, Aug. 17.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. cols. J. W. Sanders, Bengal inf.; J. P. Clarkson, Bengal inf.; G. G. Anderson, Bengal inf.; W. Montriou, Bombay inf.; L. J. Farquharson, Bengal cav.; G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay inf.; A. K. Moffat, Bengal inf.; H. L. Peter, Bengal inf.; E. M. MacGregor, Bombay cav.; C. Need, Bengal inf.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Majors R. Jenkins, Bengal cav.; C. Needham, Bengal staff corps.

To be Major.

Capt. A. A. Gordon, Madras cav.

To be Captains.

Lieuts. F. T. Humfrey, Bombay staff corps; J. M. MacDonald, Madras Inf.; J. Kelly, Madras Inf.; J. L. N. Willis, Bengal staff corps; H. J. Nuthall, Bengal staff corps; C. A. E. S. Carter, Bengal inf.; W. Stenhouse, Madras inf.; W. Willcocks, Bengal inf.; A. C. Crookshank, Bengal staff corps; J. May, Bengal inf.; A. Bredin, Madras staff corps; C. W. Gabb, Bombay cavalry; E. W. Begbie, Madras inf.; C. R. Oxley, Madras Inf.; W. L. Ranking, Madras inf.

Major G. R. Westmacott, Bengal staff corps, to be Lieut. col.; Capt. T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, to be major, in succession to General R. Podmore, Madras inf.

Major T. S. Warden, Bombay staff corps, to be Lieut. col.; Capt. C. A. Benson, Madras inf., to be major, in succession to Major general J Welchman, C.B. Bengal inf., deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Majors W. E. Marshall, F. H. Hanmer, (brevet lieut. col.) T. James, C.B., J. A. Tytler, V.C., R. J. D. Ferris, F. J. Stephenson, (brevet lieut. col.) T. Wheeler, (brevet lieut. col.) M. J. Brander; F. J. Ellis, F. E. Laing, S. D. White, S. Black, C. H. Hall, J. C. Millar, G. A. Cuyler, A. Ellis, F. Duffin, A. T. Armstrong, W. C. Hamilton, (brevet lieut. col.) J. F. Stafford, (brevet lieut. col.) C. H. Barchard, C.B., C. C. Dandridge, H. P. Williams, (brevet lieut. col.) R. C. Cross, G. Cavenagh, H. R. Wroughton, (brevet lieut. col.) H. R. Garden, J. Williamson, W. Paske, P. Maxwell, J. Leven, W. C. R. Mylne, (brevet lieut. col.) H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., (brevet lieut. col.) E. H. Langmore, E. B. Clay.

To be Majors.

Captains (brevet major) G. C. Depree, (brevet major) C. J. Mead, H. R. Osborn, E. H. C. Simpson, G. B. C. Simpson, (brevet major) J. H. Jenkins, E. C. Impey, W. C. B. Ryan, E. T. Sadler, L. H. Williams, G. J. Pasley, J. V. Hunt, C. F. Sharp, T. E. Vander-Gucht, B. R. Chambers, C. C. Taylor, (brevet major) C. T. Hitchins, C. E. Orman, H. Fellowes, C. P. Hunter, J. Gillespie, C. M'Farlane, (brevet lieut. col.) J. P. Sherriff, A. H. Bramley, W. Phaire, L. H. P. De Hochpied Larpent, F. M. Armstrong, A. E. Campbell, T. J. Watson, M. G. Smith.

To be Captains.

Lieutenants H. J. Barton, W. J. Parker, J. W. Taylor, W. E. Forbes, F. W. Collis, W. Barron, W. J. W. Muir, G. B. Stevens, C. T. Lane, E. Newberry, W. S. Brooke, C. M'Neile, J. M. Sym, C. S. De Fermoy Roche, A. G. Handcock, D. R. Clarke, C. S. Pratt, F. H. Alexander, W. G. Maitland, J. H. Baldwin, D. Adamson, W. B. A. Fergusson, L. H. G. Becher, A. J. D. Hawes, R. M. B. Thomas, E. P. Ommaney, (brevet capt.) E. H. E. Kauntze, B. P. Bromhead, D. Darroch, J. S. Tait, (brevet capt.) A. L. Crookshank, C. H. Bridges, S. C. MacTier, J. L. Ferris, H. W. J. Senior, A. B. Douglas, T. F. Bruce.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late European 1st cav.—Lieut. F. Currie to be capt.

Late 3rd European cav.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. C. Kemble to be capt.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper to be capt.

General List of Infantry Officers.

To be capts.—Lieuts. C. H. Forster, A. J. Stead, F. B. Morris, H. Wylie, E. M. Forbes, A. B. Clare.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be surgs. major.—Surgs. J. B. Scriven, J. W. R. Amesbury.

To be surgs.—Asst. surgs. W. E. Allen, R. Mantell, M.B., E. C. Bensley, J. Fawcus, M.D., T. W. Sheppard, J. Ellis, M.B., E. Selous, C. P. Costello, J. J. Durant, F. Odevaine, G. Grant, M.B., G. C. Chesnaye, J. Duncan, M.B., E. O. Tandy, F. Parsons, F. G. Constant, M.D., J. H. Condon, W. R. Hooper, M. H. Lackersteen, M.D., H. S. Smith, M.B.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Baird—At Oomercarry, July 17, wife of J. P. Baird, chief inspector Government Bunders, son.

Begbie—At Madras, July 15, wife of A. P. Begbie, acting deputy registrar of the High Court, daughter.

Bickers—At Agra, July 16, wife of J. Bickers, dep. coll., son.

Carden—At Sealkote, Punjab, Aug. 8, wife of Lieut. col. Carden, 5th R.I. lancers, daughter.

Crane—At Singapore, June 27, wife of C. E. Crane, son.

Downes—At Lucknow, July 16, wife of L. Downes, R.A., son.

Fulford—At Umballa, July 18, wife of C. J. R. Fulford, son.

Haire—At Mhow, July 17, wife of Asst. apothecary W. Haire, E.D., R.H.A., son.

Hart—At Royapooram, July 19, wife of C. E. Hart, son.

Hawkes—At Palaveram, July 16, wife of H. Hawkes, asst. apothecary E.A.V. Company, daughter. [corps, daughter.

Hickman—At Poona, July 20, wife of Major D. Hickman, Bombay staff

Godfrey—At Dharwar, July 17, wife of Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Bombay staff corps, son.

Johnston—At Nungumbaukum, July 16, wife of E. Johnston, Madras Institute, C.E., son.

Law—At Bhool, July 16, wife of Lieut. col. S. C. Law, son.

Lowe—At Poona, July 17, wife of J. G. J. Lowe, daughter.

MacCarthy—At Secunderabad, July 17, wife of Capt. E. D. J. MacCarthy, H.H.N. staff, daughter. [daughter.

Nicolas—At Kussowlie, July 14, wife of Rev. P. Nicolas, chaplain,

Peirce—At Calicut, July 11, wife of R. H. Peirce, son.

Purvis—At Kirkee, July 13, wife of Capt. Purvis, son.

Roberts—At Calcutta, July 15, wife of H. Roberts, son.

Robertson—At Seebpore, July 10, wife of A. Robertson, junior, son.

Saubolle—At Rampore Bauleah, July 9, wife of A. Saubolle, of Barrogburrea Factory, son.

Smith—At Singapore, June 30, wife of W. B. Smith, daughter.

Ticehurst—At Surat, July 16, wife of Surg. Ticehurst, 13th regt. N.I., son, still-born.

Wheeler—At Jullundur, July 14, wife of Capt. H. J. Wheeler, 14th regt. N.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONDON—SICKLEMORE.—At Kurrachee, July 15, M. Condon, Scinde Railway, to Frances S., daughter of S. Sicklemore, Inspector Mulleer Viaduct.

FENWICK—AGABEG.—At Dum-Dum, July 15, Major Fenwick, C.V. Rifles, to Ripsima A. M., daughter of the late J. Agabeg, of Calcutta.

HOME—WALLACE.—At Madras, July 17, J. B. Home to Isabella J., daughter of J. R. Wallace, of Peterhead, Aberdeen.

PEARSON—LINN.—At Bombay, July 19, T. W. Pearson, C.E., of Akola, to Elizabeth C. Linn, of Mahim, Bombay.

RIDGWAY—FALLON.—At Dinapore, July 12, Lieut. R. K. Ridgway, H.M.'s 96th regt., to Emily M., daughter of Dr. S. W. Fallon.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—At Palaveram, July 16, H. Beaver, son of Capt. J. N. Beaver, European veteran battalion, aged 32.

BELL—At Oomrawuttee, J. F. H., son of J. R. Bell, C.E., aged 8 months.

BOULTON—At Murree, July 13, J. H. B., son of Asst. surg. Boulton, R.A., aged 11 months.

CARPENTER—At Trimulgherry, July 10, C. G., son of Apothecary G. F. Carpenter, 76th regt., aged 5.

CLARKE—At Belgaum, July 14, Mabel, daughter of Capt. R. T. Clarke, Bombay staff corps.

CLAYSON—At Bangalore, July 17, J. Clayson, Pensioned Sergeant major of H.M.'s M.N.I., aged 52.

COURT—At Missouric, Aug. 6, Mary J., wife of M. H. Court, C.S.I.B.C.S., Commissioner of Meerut.

GARSTIN—At Bangalore, July 13, General E. Garstin, col. comdt. royal Bengal engineers, aged 77.

HASHMAN—At Agra, July 13, H. J. Hashman, of Allygurh, aged 37.

HASHMAN—At Agra, July 13, J. H. F., son of Henry Hashman, aged 7 months.

NICHOLSON—At Campbellpore, July 8, Eric H., son of Capt. S. Nicholson, R.H.A.

NUTTALL—At Campbellpore, July 11, John Nuttall, late supervisor P.W.D., Attock, aged 50.

PARRY—At Chinsurah, July 17, Harriet, wife of R. Parry, of the Hooghly College, aged 32.

PEIRCE—At Calicut, July 17, Charles G., son of R. and C. Pierce.

RILEY—At Singapore, June 25, Frank W., son of R. Riley, aged 3.

WALLIS—At Sea View, Bandora, July 23, Madeleine A., daughter of C. J. Wallis, aged 3 months.

WELSH—At Cawnpore, July 17, Charles A., son of J. W. Welsh, postmr., aged 13 months.

WROUGHTON—At Dum-Dum, July 17, Col. F. T. Wroughton, Bengal inf., aged 51.

Official Papers.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following Regulations for the Open Competition of 1872 have been issued. They are liable to be altered in future years:—

1. On Tuesday, March 19, 1872, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal (for the Upper Provinces and for the Lower Provinces), for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.* Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February, 1872, evidence showing:—

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of her Majesty.

(*b*) That his age on the 1st of March, 1872, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [N.B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or province in which the candidate may have resided.]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d*) That he is of good moral character;

and must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon the payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary, and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England, including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature...	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
Do., Rome	750
Do., France	375
Do., Germany	375
Do., Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,250
Natural Science—that is (1), Chemistry, including heat; (2), Electricity and Magnetism; (3), Geology and Mineralogy; (4), Zoology; (5), Botany	1,000
(The total, 1,000, marks, may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head).	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Literature and Language	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before Feb. 1, 1872, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment to which he may be entitled according to his place in order of merit will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—‡

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular§ Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the civil service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than January 1, 1872.

‡ The fee for this examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

† "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, including mathematics.

‡ This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

§ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to ten successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

Note.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half-years of probation, and £150 after the last half-year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India-office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, among other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a security will be required.

(3.) After passing the final examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India-office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same.

The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1. 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1874 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

GENERAL DALFOUR ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

Reply by the Government of India.

The following note is in reply to Major general Sir George Balfour's letter to the *Times*, published in the issue of 23rd May :—

The statements in Major-General Sir George Balfour's first letter to the *Times*, being unsupported by data of any kind, afforded no definite ground for reply. The *Times* of 23rd May, received yesterday with the English mail, contained General Balfour's second letter, wherein he reproduces his previous statements, with the calculations and reasons on which they were based. These statements, and the reply of the Military Account Department, will now be placed in juxtaposition :—

Statement.

The net military expenditure in England and in India together, in 1862-63, was £1,074,553, less than that estimated for 1871-72.

Reply.

2. The gross military expenditure (which is the true ground of comparison) is thus shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts :—

	1862-63.	1871-72.
In India ...	£12,853,636 ...	£12,410,000
In England	2,144,737 ...	3,574,000
Total ...	£14,998,373 ...	£15,984,000
Excess over 1862-63 ...		£985,627

If the military receipts were included, the result would be better, *i.e.*, the excess over the expenditure in 1862-63 would be £969,035. The difference between these and Sir George Balfour's figures, however, are not material to the general issue.

Statement.

The Army Estimates for 1862-63 are the last for which Sir George Balfour holds himself responsible. Comparing the effective strength of the Indian Army at that period with the strength in 1871-72, he makes out a reduction of 14,664 Europeans, and 10,000 Natives, representing a saving (at the established rates of cost, viz., £112-4 for Europeans, and £41-9 for Natives) of £2,059,800. Adding to this sum the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (£208,935), of the Nagpore Force (£74,280), of the Trigonometrical Survey (£59,461), he calculates a saving in all of £2,402,466. This amount, with (£1,074,553), the excess of estimate for 1871-72 over the net expenditure in 1862-63, will give a total of nearly three-and-a-half millions sterling, which is either being spent in vain, or should be accounted for in any case.

Reply.

3. These figures are totally different from those to which Sir George Balfour pledged himself and the Government of India, in the Army Estimates for 1862-63. The Estimates were based upon an established strength of 69,324 Europeans, the then average effective strength being 69,179, according to the Quartermaster-general's return for the three Presidencies. Sir George Balfour's recent statement in the *Times* gives the established strength for 1862-63 at 78,899, and the average effective strength at 75,407 Europeans. His statements of the established strength in subsequent years also differ widely from those given in the annual estimates, which were carefully reckoned according to the batteries and regiments assigned for service in India, in each year. The differences between his statements and the Army Head Quarters returns, respecting the effective strength, are equally remarkable.

He now compares the supposed effective strength in 1862–63 (75,407) with the supposed effective strength in 1870–71 (60,743), and thus obtains his reduction of 14,664 Europeans. But the comparison being really between the actual expenditure of 1862–63 and the estimate for 1871–72, the actual strength of the former year (69,179, according to the official returns) should be set against (60,445) the established strength in 1871–72. He may be allowed, however, the advantage of his own estimate of the established strength in 1862–63 (69,324) against the established strength in 1871–72 (60,445), or a reduction of 8,879 instead of 14,664 Europeans.

4. If Sir George Balfour's present figures be right, his budget figures for 1862–63 were wrong, and the financial arrangements of subsequent years were likewise framed on similarly erroneous data as to strength. But those data, carefully collated from official records according to the usual methods, were freely proclaimed, and have remained unchallenged until now. The data for Sir George Balfour's present conclusions are not given. Possibly he may have included the depot strength in England, but that was provided in the capitation rate on the strength in India, and cannot be imported into the consideration of the present question. Probably he may have included the officers of the British Army in India, but the difference between the number of such officers in 1862–63 and 1871–72 would be considerably less than a thousand, and that would not account for the difference between his figures and those of the Indian Estimates. Besides, in rating army expenditure, it is not usual to add the number of commissioned officers to the number of soldiers.

5. Again, the reduction in the strength of native troops is now assumed at 10,000 men, besides the Hyderabad Contingent and the Nagpore Irregular Force, or about 20,000 men in all. The effective strength of the Native Army in 1862–63 was stated by Sir George Balfour, when submitting the estimates for that year, at 124,505, and the estimates were based upon an established strength of 127,994 natives, including the Hyderabad Contingent and Nagpore Force. The established strength in subsequent years was as follows :—

1865-66	131,517
1866-67	131,576
1867-68	129,161 (*a*)
1868-69	130,412 (*b*)
1869-70	122,442 (*c*)
1870-71	122,122
1871-72	121,931

(*a*)—Decrease by transfer of Hyderabad Contingent.
(*b*)—Increase by augmentation of Bengal and Bombay regiments for the Abyssinian Expedition.
(*c*)—Decrease by absorption of augmentations.

Thus the Hyderabad Contingent passed out of the Military Estimates in 1867-68, and is duly accounted for. The Nagpore Force was abolished in 1862-63 ; and here it may be remarked that the saving by its abolition is now set down at £74,280, whereas the provision in the budget of 1862-63 was only £20,928, and was not entirely expended owing to the abolition of the force in that year.

6. In respect both of the European and Native Army, therefore, the extent of the reductions effected since 1862-63 has been overstated. Anyhow, the expenditure of that year must needs be judged by the standard of strength on which the estimates and accounts were based. In this case the figures are Sir George Balfour's own, deliberately adopted by his successor in all subsequent commentaries on the military expenditure in India. They accord also with the actual facts as exhibited in the official returns, save that the Native Artillery, the Pegu Sappers, the recruit and pension boys of the Madras and Bombay Native Armies, and part of the Hyderabad Contingent, amounting in all to about 6,000 men, are omitted from the established strength of natives. Adding these to the figures given in Sir George Balfour's Budget for 1862-63—allowing him, for Europeans and natives, the full benefit of the established strength, which usually exceeds effective strength, and, comparing the figures with the established strength in 1871-72, the result will be as follows :—

	Europeans.	Natives.
1862-63	69,324 ...	134,246
1871-72	60,445 ...	121,981
Reduction	8,879*	12,265*

This reduction in numbers, with the reductions in staff and departmental appointments, represents a saving of rather more than one and one-third of a million sterling ; see enclosure A, which exhibits, in detail, the saving from each item of reduction. This method is preferable to that of applying to the respective numbers, general average rates deduced from data alike inapplicable to the expenditure of 1862-63 and to the conditions of the current year. If, then, to this saving of one and one-third million be added £985,627 (being the excess of the estimated expenditure of 1871-72 over the actuals of 1862-63), there will appear a total excess of £2,391,417, instead of the three and a-half millions stated.

7. Before entering upon an explanation of this excess, the rates of former and present cost of the soldier will be briefly noticed, in connection with Sir George Balfour's remarks, quoted in the margin.

Statement.

"The rates of cost were struck at a period of administrative economy, but by no means remain the same at a period of extravagance ; on the contrary, they are liable to a rise of 10, 15, or 20 per cent. ; in fact, just in proportion to the want of proper check on the expenditure."

Reply.

8. Yet the rates of that period of economy are found to exceed the rates prevailing ten years before by nearly 25 per cent. in the case of Europeans, and 64 per cent. in the case of natives :—

	1863.	1863.
Cost per man—		
European	£90	£112
Native	25	41

Economy and check were of no avail then against inevitable economic changes, and the growing exigencies of the army. Similar causes, and to a much greater extent, have influenced the expenditure since the year 1863. The rise in prices throughout the country has been more marked, the improvements in the pay, shelter, equipment, instruction of the soldier, have been more urgent and more costly than in any previous period. It is owing entirely to these causes, which were never even contemplated in 1862-63, that the cost of the army has not decreased correspondingly with its strength ; it is owing to the persistent efforts to keep down the strength within the lowest limits compatible with safety, and to enforce economy in every practicable direction, that the military expenditure is not higher than it is.

9. But to return to the rates. A consideration of the military expenditure in India must show how impossible it is to fix a unit of cost that shall be true for more than one year. War, famine, epidemics, derange the nicest calculations. And in a large army, in course of reduction, the unit of cost must frequently vary in an inverse ratio to strength ; as, when the reduction only effects rank and file, the diminished number has to bear an increased proportion of staff, departmental, and general charges incidental to organisation and equipment. This is so obvious a truth as to require only a passing remark, in reference to the course that has been adopted of testing the military expenditure of the present day by the experience of 1862-63 and 1863-64.

10. Having thus endeavoured to show that Sir George Balfour is in error as to the extent and value of the reductions in the Indian Army, it only remains to state the countervailing effect of the several measures of military reform that have resulted in increasing the aggregate military expenditure. In stating this, it will be necessary to repeat, though in more detail, what has been mentioned before, in several reports to the Government of India by the late Major-general Broome, in the financial exposition of the Hon. Sir Richard Temple in 1869, and, lastly and more fully, in the statement of Major-general the Hon. H. W. Norman to the Council of the Governor-general of India in the present year. Accordingly, a detailed list is subjoined in the enclosure B of the items of increased charge between the years 1862-63 and 1871-72, amounting to £2,396,830, or over two and one-third millions sterling.

* It will be observed that these figures correspond with the reductions between 1862-63 and 1871-72, detailed in the enclosure A of this note.

A consideration of that list, in connection with the enclosure A, will show that the whole case really stands thus:—

The gross expenditure, in England and in India, on account of the Indian Army in 1862-63 was	£14,998,373
The reductions between 1862-63 and 1871-72 (enclosure A) ...	1,405,790
Except for disturbing causes, the expenditure would now be ...	£13,592,583
But new sources of expenditure have arisen (enclosure B) ...	2,396,830
Making a total of	£15,989,413
The Army Estimates for 1871-72 amount to	15,984,000

11. It will be seen, then, that the savings by reduction of strength, and economy in other directions, have been counteracted by the effect of various measures for improving the condition of the army, and by a general rise in prices attesting the growing prosperity of the country. As remarked by Major-general Broome in one of his latest reports:—"As troops must be fed, housed, clothed, and served at the prevailing rates of the day, no amount of administrative supervision or executive management can prevent additional expenditure, as compared with previous standards, when such standards have been superseded or rendered obsolete by the altered circumstances of the country."

12. It being of importance that Sir George Balfour's representations in the *Times* should be promptly met, this note is submitted in anticipation of the detailed review of the military expenditure for the past ten years now in course of preparation for the Government of India. The review may indicate some means of saving; but it will show also that in the whole range of Indian military expenditure, only a few grants, aggregating about five millions sterling, are likely to afford scope for retrenchment, and that out of this sum it will be impossible to extract a saving of three millions. G. W. KELLNER, on Special Duty.

Military Department, Account Branch, Simla, June 23.

ENCLOSURE A.

Items of Decrease in the Strength and Cost of the Indian Army between the Years 1862-63 and 1871-72.

Number.	Items of Decrease.	Amount. £.	Total. £.
	EUROPEANS.		
863 ...	Artillery—Seven light field batteries broken up in 1865-66; three garrison batteries, Madras, in 1867-68; battery of local artillery in Bengal; withdrawal of 2nd line of waggons, withdrawal of 1 brigade and 5 batteries horse artillery, and breaking up of a brigade and 3 garrison batteries of artillery, after allowing for augmentations in the remaining batteries	222,980	
1,240 ...	Cavalry—Two regiments withdrawn, and a troop in each of the remaining 9 regiments broken up ...	130,000	
6,222 ...	Infantry—Five regiments withdrawn, and 2 companies in each of the remaining regiments broken up ...	357,100	
408 ...	East Indian regiment	17,500	
146 ...	Lahore Light Horse	10,000	
8,879			737,580
	NATIVES.		
1,424 ...	Nagpore Force, broken up	20,900	
8,114 ...	Hyderabad Contingent, transferred to another account	208,900	
566 ...	Reduction of Assam mounted battery, the horse and Golundaz batteries of native artillery in Madras, the Eurasian battery, 1 light field battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, and 1 battery of the Bombay native artillery	31,200	
3,560 ...	Reduction of 4 regiments Madras N.I. and the Pegu sapper battalion ...	80,600	
1,682 ...	Reduction of 2 native cavalry corps, Bombay, and in the strength of cavalry regiments in Bengal ...	72,680	
41 ...	Reduction of the Viceroy's body guard	5,000	
15,387			418,720
3,122*			
12,265	STAFF.		
	Reduction of army, divisional, and brigade staff	65,000	
	Reduction in ordnance, commissariat, and medical departments...	20,000	
	Abolition of invalid and recruit depots	5,000	
	Transfer of cost of Trigonometrical survey ...	59,490	
	Add—		149,490
	Estimated value of proposed reductions in the native armies of the three Presidencies	—	100,000
	Grand total	—	... £1,405,790

* This number represents augmentations in the native army between 1862-63 and 1871-72, viz.:—

One regiment of native infantry in Bengal	... 712 men.
Augmentations to Punjab infantry corps	... 480 ,,
,, to Assam regiments	... 660 ,,
,, to sappers and miners	... 811 ,,
Aden troop of cavalry	... 133 ,,
Beelooch mounted guides...	... 315 ,,
Body guard in Bombay	... 71 ,,
	3,122 men.

ENCLOSURE B.

Items of Increase in the Amount of Cost of the Indian Army between the Years 1862-63 and 1871-72.

Items of Increase.	Amount. £.	Total. £.
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND STAFF—		
Revised scale of staff salaries, regimental and departmental	82,500	
The abolition of half-batta rates of pay ...	30,000	
The grant of good-service pensions to officers	5,000	
Increased rates of pay to medical officers ...	20,000	
The reorganisation of the Madras native army	20,000	
Appointment of 2nd doing duty officers to native regiments	10,000	
Reorganisation of the Bengal sappers and miners	10,000	
Increased rates of pay to veterinary surgeons	3,500	
Revised scale of administrative medical staff	11,000	
Veterinary inspection	7,200	
Increase by promotions in the staff corps, after making allowance for decrease in the local service...	212,600	
		411,800
EUROPEAN ARMY—		
Increased family allowance	22,500	
Revised scale of clothing and compensation ...	20,000	
Introduction of an improved scale of medical comforts	10,000	
Gymnastic instruction	15,000	
Garrison instruction	10,000	
Increase of 2d. a day to the pay of European soldiers, and an additional 1d. on re-engagement, with bounty, &c.	250,000*	
Formation of skeleton companies of engineers	2,500	
Formation of 2 mountain batteries of artillery	4,000	
Formation of an invalid and recruit depot at Deolalee	6,000	
Grant of good-conduct pay at earlier periods to European soldiers...	35,000	
		375,000
NATIVE ARMY.		
The Derajat Frontier militia	14,000	
Increased pay to native commissioned officers	32,000	
Increased rate of hutting-money	4,000	
The grant of good-conduct pay at shorter periods	57,000	
Conversion of Rattray's Sikhs into an infantry regiment of the line	15,000	
The grant of cantonment batta on furlough...	5,000	
Formation of the Governor's body guard at Bombay	4,400	
Addition of 200 men to each of the 3 native infantry regiments in Assam	5,000	
Compensation for dearness of forage to native cavalry	35,000	
Formation of the Aden troop of cavalry ...	6,900	
Increase of 40 men to each infantry regiment, Punjab Frontier Force	4,030	
Increased rates of pay to the Deolee and Erinpoorah cavalry and infantry	4,000	
Compensation for dearness of provisions in excess of the expenditure on that account in 1862-63	200,000	
		386,330
TRANSFERS AND MISCELLANEOUS—		
Transfer from the civil department of the cost of the Lawrence Asylum	15,000	
Capitation grants to volunteers	7,500	
Transfer of the cost of the fund offices to the military estimates	6,900	
The inclusion of postage charges in ditto ...	45,000	
Revision of the subordinate medical department	15,000	
Increased rates of pay to army warrant officers	22,800	
The establishment of a Snider factory ...	6,000	
Extended grant of travelling allowances to officers and men	20,000	
Inland transport charges (increase owing to general rise in prices)	331,700	
Feed of army remounts ditto ...	35,300	
Maintenance of Government studs ditto ...	67,500	
Barrack supplies and charges ditto ...	156,000	
Ordnance ditto ditto ...	84,000	
Camp of exercise	10,000	
		822,700
HOME CHARGES—		
Europe stores	228,000	
Sea transport	150,000	
Payments to the Imperial Government for troops serving in India	23,000	401,000
Grand total	—	... £2,396,830

* When this measure was introduced in 1867-68 the cost was correctly estimated by Major general Broome at one-third of a million sterling. On the present occasion allowance has been made for reductions in the number of men, for the withdrawal prospectively of the extra penny a day, and for the discontinuance of bounty and compensation in lieu of clothing on re-engagement.

Home.

THE OUTRAM STATUE.

On Thursday last the statue of Sir James Outram, the Indian warrior and statesman, was unveiled in its place on the Thames Embankment, with some slight ceremonial, in which Lord Halifax took the principal part. There were present the Chancellor of the Exchequer, General Sir G. Pollock, General Malcolm, Lady and Miss Havelock, Sir Mordaunt Wells, Sir P. Martin, Sir J. Kaye, Sir F. Outram, General Downing, General Sir W. Wyllie, Colonel French, Colonel Holland, Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., &c. The statue, which is by Noble, is a little to the west of the Charing-cross railway bridge, and faces the river. It is of colossal size, twelve feet high, cast in the best bronze. The pedestal is of Aberdeen granite, about nineteen feet high and fourteen feet square at the base. The upper part of the pedestal is polished. At each angle of the square on which it rests are Indian trophies. The statue is simple in its disposition. The right hand rests on the sword. The chest, round which is a scarf, is thrown forward, and seems full of manly strength. Behind, at his feet, are a helmet and cannon. When the statue had been unveiled,

Lord Halifax ascended the grass mound on which it stands and addressed a few words to the people, who by this time had collected round the memorial. He said that, in the absence of the Secretary of State to India, the Committee of the Outram Testimonial had done him the honour of requesting him to take the chief part in the unveiling of the statue of Sir J. Outram. He had great pleasure in complying with their desire, not only from the position which he once held in regard to India, but from the sincere respect and regard in which he held the memory of Sir J. Outram. The more intimate one was with the history of India the more marvellous must that history appear from its early beginning under a commercial company to its present gigantic proportions. Marvellous must seem the succession of able men by whose ability and energy it was raised to its present condition, and amongst those men there was no brighter or nobler specimen than Outram. (Loud cheers.) In whatever light he was regarded—warrior, diplomatist, statesman, or governor—he distingnished himself in all. Having gone out to India without any special claims or favour, he soon became distinguished by his talents and ability. He was employed against the wild tribes of Bheels, where he showed all those characteristics that distinguished him in future life. Some he conquered, all he conciliated, and then led against others whom he added to the tranquil subjects of the Indian Empire. He rendered most signal services in Afghanistan under Lord Keane and Sir T. Willshire. He was next employed in Sind, and when he thought the Ameers of that country were unduly oppressed, he did not hesitate to come forward to vindicate their rights. (Hear, hear.) He was then employed as Resident at Sattara, from which place he came home. When he was President of the Board of Control, he thought it advisable that Sir James Outram should not remain unemployed, and he sent him out to India with the highest recommendations to Lord Dalhousie. Upon Sir James Outram fell the, to him, disagreeable task of annexing Oudh, but he accomplished it well. His health failed, but he seemed to recover it when placed at the head of the Persian expedition, which he accomplished with success. That expedition was hardly over when his services were again required to quell the Indian Mutiny. He was sent to join Havelock in the relief of Lucknow. As senior officer he was entitled to take supreme command of the force, but his chivalrous nature determined him not to deprive Havelock of the honour, and he served as a volunteer under his junior. (Cheers.) After the relief of Lucknow, Sir J. Outram was engaged for some time as Commissioner in Oudh, and contributed largely to the pacification of that kingdon. He finally returned to this country in broken-down health and shattered constitution, to the approbation and the honours of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.) He was humane, beloved by the natives, and advocated their claims consistently with the true interests of the Empire. He united all the clements of the civil and military services. He deserved the epithet by which he was characterised as "the Bayard of the Indian Army, without fear and without reproach." He deserved the character given to himin an address presented to him on his return. It was by such men as James Outram our Indian Empire had been obtained, and it is by such men it must be preserved to this country.

At the conclusion of his speech the noble lord was very loudly cheered.

Accompanied by most of those who were directly connected with the ceremony, Lord Halifax then proceeded to the Westminster Palace Hotel, where a *dejeuner* in honour of the occasion was given. Sir John Kaye presided, having on his right the Dowager Lady Havelock, and on his left Sir Francis Outram, only son of the General.

In the course of the speeches which followed the *dejeuner* reference was made to the facts that Lord Halifax, when at the India Office, had moved in Council that a public funeral be voted to Sir James Outram, and afterwards that a mural monument be erected in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Halifax, in returning thanks for his health, said that in his time he had filled a great many offices, but he looked back with most pleasure to his connection with the India Office. All through life he had worked hard himself, and expected others to do so; but he had never made a call, however severe, upon the Indian branch of the Civil Service to which they had not heartily responded and striven to give effect to his wishes.

Sir F. Outram gave expression to the natural feelings of pride and gratification shared by his mother and himself at the events of the day; and Sir H. Rawlinson made acknowledgment of the great exertions of Sir John Kaye in carrying the matter to so successful an issue.

The absence of Mr. Noble, the sculptor, was regretted; he was obliged, however, to attend a meeting at Liverpool in connection with a monument to the late Lord Derby.

Miscellaneous.

Export of Bullion.—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—From Southampton, per Poonah, Aug. 5:—Malta, gold, £47,000; silver, £3,000; Alexandria, gold, £850; Ceylon, gold, £320; Madras, gold, £3,426. Per Massilia, Aug. 12: Bombay, gold, £800; silver, £5,000.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were at the average rate 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 10$\frac{7}{8}$d. will receive about 32 per cent. There were no tenders for Madras.

Indian Reliefs.—Nothing is of course arranged with respect to the Indian reliefs for the season 1872-73, but we have it on good authority that the 20th Hussars, a brigade of artillery, the 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, 2nd batt. 10th Regiment, 2nd batt. 24th Regiment, 96th Regiment, and 105th Light Infantry will be brought home; the 10th Hussars, a brigade of Artillery, the 80th Regiment, 2nd batt. of the Buffs, 43rd Light Infantry, 40th Regiment, and 67th Regiment going out.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Commercial.—With regard to an impression that the approaching issue of 75,000,000 dols. United States Bonds may have some important influence on the London Money Market, it is stated that the proposed operation will amount simply to a conversion, as the entire proceeds of the 5 per Cent. Loan will be allowed to the paying off of 5-20 Bonds, while, in addition to this, the Treasury is prepared to use a large sum from its gold reserve for the same purpose. Holders of the 5-20 6 per Cent. Bonds will be offered to exchange into 5 per Cent. Bonds, bond for bond, and all payments to the new loan on the part of the public will be able to be made either in cash or in any of the 5-20 Bonds that may be drawn for payment, or in matured coupons of the United States Government.

Young Soldiers.—Referring to a paragraph which appeared in a recently received copy of the *Deccan Herald* on the subject of the young soldiers composing the 56th Regiment at Poonah, the *Globe* expresses surprise "that the Government has not yet begun to act upon the recent recommendations made by medical authorities and others against the practice of sending out young troops to India." Our contemporary is not, perhaps, aware that the 56th Regiment embarked for India some six months before Lord Sandhurst made his able speech in the Lords in condemnation of Mr. Cardwell's "stripling system." To the credit of the Secretary of State for War, be it said, he has since taken the advice of those better versed in things military than himself, and, although the 56th went out with an unusually large number of growing lads in its ranks, our contemporary's mind will be eased when we assure him that the error is not to be repeated, and that the 44th, 70th, 54th, and 68th, embarking during the winter, will take out with them very few, if any, youths under twenty.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Famine and Cholera in Persia.—A telegram received on August 5 by the Galata Board of Health from Tabreez reports the rapid spread of cholera in that city. Last week the deaths from the epidemic averaged 200 a day, and when the telegram was despatched on Friday the inhabitants were flying in thousands to the villages towards Oorumian and Khoi. The intelligence also at Tabreez at the same date was that the famine in the southern provinces, instead of abating, was "worse than ever." Mr. Alison's report to the contrary must, therefore, be received *sous benefice d'inventaire.* Since the above appeared in our daily issue of Monday we have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter from Teheran by the last Tatar, more than confirming the worst news previously received:—"The famine in the southern provinces has been more terrible than we have been led to believe. In Khorassan one-third of the whole population has perished from starvation, and at Ispahan no less than 27,000 souls have succumbed to it. More than this, in the province of Mazanderan, where rice is the staple of life, the prevailing drought has dried up the swamps and caused a complete failure of the rice crop, while the cattle plague has de-

stroyed the greater part of the oxen and buffaloes. A great curse has, in fact, weighed over Persia ever since the Shah's pilgrimage to Kerbela. Cholera, typhus, small-pox, famine, and cattle plague have combined to ruin the country."—*Levant Herald.*

PRIZE FOR A MILITARY ESSAY.—The Duke of Wellington, desiring to promote professional knowledge and the expression of original ideas among officers of the army, proposes, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to give £100 as a prize for the best military essay, on the following conditions:—1. Subject of the essay,—"The system of field manœuvres best adapted for enabling our troops to meet a continental army." This subject will be treated under the following heads:—(*a*) Mode of forming the columns of march when a collision with the enemy may be expected. (*b*) Mode of covering an army on the march, or in position, in order to conceal its movements and to obtain information of those of the enemy. (*c*) Mode of forming, combining, and employing the different arms for attacking an enemy in position. (*d*) Mode of combining and employing the different arms for receiving the attack of an enemy. 2. Tactics have lately undergone, and may be expected to undergo, important modifications. The subject, therefore, opens a wide field for the display both of acquired knowledge and of original views. All theories or suggestions should be supported by argument, and, as far as possible, by precedents of recent warfare. Where general principles are laid down, the modifications which circumstances, such as different topographical conditions, may cause should be explained. 3. No essay is to exceed in extent 100 printed pages of the Queen's Regulations. 4. The competitors to be officers on full pay or half-pay of her Majesty's army, without restriction as to rank. 5. The essays to be forwarded before March 1 next to Colonel E. B. Hamley, C.B., Commandant of the Staff College, who has, at the Duke of Wellington's request, undertaken to decide among the competitors. Each essay will be distinguished by a number and a motto, inscribed by its writer, who will also communicate the number and motto, together with his name, to the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, Piccadilly, to whom alone they will be known until the prize is awarded. 6. Arrangements will be made for the publication (if it be deemed desirable) of the prize essay, for the benefit of the writer, and his name will also be published.

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDIA.—At a meeting of the executive of the United Kingdom Alliance, held in Manchester on August 15, to hear an address from Babu Sasipada Banerjee on "Social Reform in India" the Babu said the temperance movement was the first movement of reformation in the town in which he lived. They began with the temperance movement, and now they had all the other institutions which were necessary for the improvement of a nation. They had, after much exertion, established female schools, but there was a very strong prejudice against female education. "Orthodox" people would not, on any account, send their girls to school. They said girls had not to work, and therefore they did not need education. That was not all. Superstition was brought forward. They seemed to believe that by educating their girls they would make them widows. He could not make out what education had to do with the lives of husbands. Nevertheless it was a fact, and on no account would they condescend to send their girls to school. Again, the horrid system of early marriages in India was against the beneficial working of those schools that were already established. Girls got married at five, six, seven, eight, and nine years, and when they reached ten or eleven they were taken away from school, so that there could be no substantial result. Hindoo reformers of the present day thought very cautiously as to whether society would prosper by Hindoo women being freely introduced. He thought it was a mistake—a weakness on the part of the reformers to take the matter in that light. If education were to be given to Hindoo women, liberty must first be given, for what could education do without liberty? Englishmen in India did not treat Hindoos as their equals, but would always keep a wide space between them, and as long as that was the case and as long as educated Hindoos would not come over to England, it was not to be expected they would get rid of their prejudice against the English home, and against the liberty of English ladies. Amongst the social evils of the country was the custom of families living together in one house. In fact, a Hindoo house was not a house, but a village—for sixty and seventy people frequently lived in one house. His object in coming to this country was to study English institutions, and better to understand the English home, and if possible to carry home with him the sympathy of England in his work in India. Manchester was known to India in all its towns and villages where its prints were bought and worn; and it was not, he hoped, too much for this town to send its sympathy to India along with its goods.

PRUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.—A paper by Lieut.-Colonel Bray, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on "The Prussian Mode of Conducting Large Manœuvres," is about to be published at the Royal Artillery Institution for the information of the regiment, and as it is upon the reports of this officer, among others, that the contemplated peace campaign next month will be based, his experiences will no doubt be valuable and interesting. He says that he accompanied Major-General Sir Charles Staveley and three other officers to Berlin in 1868, for the purpose of witnessing the field manœuvres of the Prussian army, and that he was much impressed with the high training of the troops and the practical teaching afforded by the apparent reality of their sham battles. The troops marched out in war-service order and without tents. Every officer, from general to lieutenant, carried a map of the surrounding country, which he consulted at every halt, and every one of them had a field-glass. A printed "general idea" of the day's work was also freely distributed. The opposing forces were placed miles apart and quite out of sight of each other. Fields under cultivation were marked by poles and bunches of straw, and were avoided if possible; but the troops passed where they pleased, and at the end of the day the damage done was assessed by a board of officers and civilians and paid by the Government. Early each morning cavalry outposts were spread out in front to feel for the enemy, and nothing could escape the eyes and ears of the army, the information being obtained, as in the field, at the risk of capture. There were also two or three dragoons with every infantry picket, and altogether the manner in which the outpost duty was performed gave the English officers a new idea of the value of cavalry. Colonel Bray explains the system of umpires adopted by the Prussians in their mimic engagements, and gives a few simple rules by which they and the troops are guided. The umpires, distinguished by a white band, scatter themselves along the front between the contending armies, and decide when a position has been carried, whether a battery has been fairly captured, whether a cavalry charge has been effective, and so on, besides preventing, by their interposition, many of the absurdities which generally arise in sham fights for want of a controlling power. At the end of the day the beaten army had to march some miles further on, to be ready for the next day's manœuvres. He found that the Control Department did its work well, country carts being pressed into the transport service, as they would be in actual war. In fact, he says, the Prussian army has only been carrying out in France what they have been practising for years past at home, and he attributes their late success to four principal causes—better organisation, perfect outpost duty, practice of great manœuvres every year on an intelligent and scientific system, and superior application of artillery fire.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, *Aug.* 14.—BREECHLOADERS FOR INDIA.—Colonel NORTH, on the motion for going into committee of supply, rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to Return No. 306 lately issued to members, and relating to the distribution of breechloaders among our Indian forces. He had moved for the return on the 20th of February, and it was laid upon the table of the House on the 16th of June. On the 28th of July his right hon. friend opposite had been asked whether it was the case that several regiments in India were still armed with the old muzzle-loader, and whether some of the recruits from England who had been instructed at home in the breech-loading exercise had to learn the muzzle-loading exercise. The right hon. gentleman stated that it was true that in some few instances muzzle-loaders were still employed. During the recess, however, he had learnt that the number was very great, and that the latter statement contained in the question was perfectly true. To his great astonishment this return, when presented, showed that there were no less than thirty-one regiments now serving in India armed with muzzle-loaders, and that arms of this description were issued to the 2nd battalion of the 19th regiment and the 96th regiment in 1869, and to the 2nd battalion of the 1st Royal Regiment last year. In the case of the 76th regiment, Snider arms were ready for issue, but no ammunition was available, and probably if the troops were called into action Snider ammunition would be served to the muzzle-loading troops and muzzle-loading ammunition to those who were armed with Sniders. The 10th Regiment was stationed at Madras, and was armed with Sniders, having probably secured all the breach-loading ammunition in the Presidency, as the 76th, also stationed in Madras, could obtain none. On the 23rd of February, a very few days after he had moved for the return, the noble lord, the Under-Secretary of State for War, replying to a question asked in the House of Lords, said that anything approaching the conclusion that our regular forces were not armed with breech-loaders was entirely contrary to the facts of the case. After that statement of his noble friend, he could scarcely believe his eyes when he found from this return that two regiments of cavalry and twenty-nine of infantry were still without breechloaders. (Hear, hear.) Some of the arms, too, went back almost to the time of the Crimea. The 76th, for instance, received theirs in 1859, as did also the 10th. The 108th received theirs in 1857, 1864, 1865, and 1866. He desired, therefore, to ask what her Majesty's Government had done since the 28th of July, 1870, when the question put to his right hon. friend must have drawn the attention of the Government to this matter. Considering the money that was expended on our army such a state of things ought to be impossible. (Hear, hear.) He asked whether the men forming these regiments were properly armed, and ready for any expedition they might be called on to serve in.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said the answer given by Lord Northbrook was perfectly correct, but he referred to the troops at home, not the Indian troops. As regards India he stated that on the 1st of October, 1870, there were thirty-two out of fifty regiments in India

still armed with muzzleloaders, but since that, sufficient breech-loaders had been supplied to arm every man in every European regiment in India.—Colonel North stated that the returns were dated March 24, April 12, and April 26, 1871.—Mr. Grant Duff said the returns were perfectly correct at the time they were issued.—Sir J. Hay stated, according to a return laid on the table by the Secretary of State for War, there were 54,000 men then unarmed with the Snider rifle. Could the Secretary for War say that 54,000 Sniders had been sent out since that return was made?—Sir H. Storks was understood to say they had.—Mr. Eastwick wished to know whether they had also been served out.—Mr. Grant Duff said he could not answer that question, but he had no doubt they were served.

Supersession of Colonels.—Colonel Anson rose to call the attention of the House to the supersession of the colonels of the English army by those of the Indian army—a subject which he said had been the topic of much discussion and correspondence and of several reports, but nothing had yet been done. In the first session of the present Parliament the Secretary for War appointed a committee, who were limited to making a proposal which would not impose any expense upon either this country or India. They reported that the case was one of great injustice to the officers of the English army, and that something ought to be done, whereupon a correspondence arose between the India Office and the War Office. Last session he obtained the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject, and after two or three sittings they reported (with only one dissentient) that supersession should at once cease. That report was presented at the end of the session, and as soon as Parliament was prorogued there was further correspondence relative to the legality of that recommendation. Lord Cairns, Vice-Chancellor James, and Baron Bramwell were appointed to inquire, and they reported that it was a breach of a Parliamentary guarantee that had been given, but they agreed that the case was one of great injustice, and that either a stop should be put to the practice or that some compensation should be given. After that report was made further correspondence passed between the Secretary for War and the Secretary for India, and the result was an agreement that the supersession complained of should cease when the staff corps promotion came into play, but the Duke of Argyll stipulated that the rate of promotion should be reduced from twenty-three to nineteen per annum, which was an increased injustice to the British army officers. He resolved to oppose the Bill which was to be brought forward to carry out that arrangement, as it did not carry out the report of his committee. Two reports had recommended that forty five major-generals should be appointed from the list of officers who had been superseded. That portion of the report of his committee was warmly suported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was opposed to the second portion, which he did not insist upon; but now he found that he could not get either, although there had been a universal expression of opinion that this was a case of hardship. He hoped the Government would accede to his motion; if they did not, and as it was impossible for him to obtain any redress from the House at the present period of the session, he should bring the subject forward again next year. In this matter the India Office had defended the rights and privileges of the officers of that department, and he wished that the War Office had acted in a similar manner. He did not think that the House ought to grudge any expenditure that might be necessary to do justice to the officers whose cause he advocated. The hon. and gallant gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the report of the War Office Committee, dated the 9th day of January, 1869, be adopted, in order to mitigate the hardships inflicted on the British colonels."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said high legal authorities, to which he was bound to bow, had declared that the course complained of by the hon. and gallant gentleman was in complete accordance with the guarantee received by the Indian officers in 1858, when the East India Company was abolished and its army placed under the Crown. The opinion of those learned judges would have been more satisfactory to his mind had they adverted to a subsequent stage of the affair—that was, to what happened in 1860, when the two armies were amalgamated, the two Governments having been amalgamated in 1858, because it was quite evident to any one that principles that were laid down for portions of the Indian army when it was a separate army from the Queen's army, though it belonged to the Queen, would not necessarily apply when the two armies were absolutely amalgamated and made one army. That being the state of the case, it became absolutely impossible, at least without an Act of Parliament, to give effect to the report of the committee of last year, and the question that remained was whether the Government, under these circumstances, having the report of the committee, but not having legal power to give effect to it, had made a fair and reasonable offer to the hon. and gallant gentleman and those whom he represented. He believed a rule had been laid down to the effect that, when eight or more officers had been promoted, the Staff Corps would be carried over to the English side and would become part of the English service, the Indian officers belonging to the regiments of cavalry and infantry continuing still to enjoy the benefits of Indian promotion. He should have been very glad if he could have obtained a removal of the differences between these two services, so that the English and Indian officers should obtain promotion according to the time of their service, but that having been ruled to be contrary to the guarantee of 1858, the question was what terms he could make for the English army. He thought that since January last four out of the eight officers of the Staff Corps on whose promotion the Indian Government insisted had been already provided for, so that only four officers now stood between us and the time when the Staff Corps would be carried over to the English side. If the plan proposed by the Government had been carried out there would be, perhaps, in about six months not merely an amalgamation of the Staff officers corps of the Indian service; that plan would apply not only to the Staff officers, but to the whole of the officers in the Indian army. The hon. and gallant gentleman repudiated the proposal of the Government that as soon as the remaining four colonels, out of the eight Staff officers, were made generals, the whole of the two services should be entirely amalgamated, so that there should be perfect equality and no difference between them, and he asked him instead to take the course which he repudiated in the committee, and which he thought the House would repudiate. The hon. and gallant gentleman asked him to agree to the recommendation of Colonel Egerton's Committee, that forty-five generals should be created, at an expense of about £12,000, in order to satisfy some forty-five out of 250 or 270 officers who had been superseded, and that the Government should go back to the year 1854 and re-arrange the list of generals according to the services of the different colonels who were promoted to be generals. The latter of these propositions would bring the whole army into confusion; as to the former of those propositions, it was in effect this—that a burden of £12,000 should be imposed upon the taxpayers in order to create forty-five new major-generals, not because they were wanted for the public service, but because the hon. and gallant gentleman was not disposed to accept a proposal as fair as it was possible for the Government to make it.—Sir C. Wingfield, speaking in the name of the taxpayers, had no objection to the charge for an immediate promotion of forty-five of these officers to the rank of general, instead of the gradual promotion to which they were entitled, provided that charge were borne by the Imperial Exchequer.—After a few words from Colonel North in support of the motion, Colonel Anson withdrew it.

Post-office Orders for India.—Mr. Monsell, in reply to Mr. Figgins, said it had been the desire of the Post-office to extend the money-order system not only to the Eastern Presidencies, but to India generally. Some difficulties were raised, however, by the Indian Government as to the terms of the arrangement, but about nine months ago it was supposed that those difficulties had been got over. Accordingly, a despatch was sent to India with an intimation that the arrangement would be immediately carried out if a reply was received by telegraph. From that time to the present no communication on the subject had been received from the Indian Government.—The House then went into committee of supply on the Army Estimates, which were completed at a late hour.

India Office.

August 19, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. James Elliott (Uncov.), and H. Gunning (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. D. Maclean, J. H. Wright (Uncov.), and H. Bowers (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. I. Robinson, Cav.; Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, Cav.; Major T. Buttanshaw, Staff Corps; Capt. G. R. Gibbs, Staff Corps; Lieut.-col. G. Faithfull, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Surg. C. Cooper; Capt. C. R. Oxley, Inf.; Col. E. A. H. Webb, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. F. R. O'Kearney, Capt. J. W. M. Anderson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Capper, 12 mo.; Mr. G. E. Lance, 6 mo.; Mr. G. Wiggins (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. D. Pratt (Uncov.) 6 mo.; Mr. J. Elliott (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu, 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Battye, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. J. Miller, 6 mo.; Surg. major W. White, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major F. C. Taylor, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. A. Buchanan, Inf. 6 mo.; Capt. G. C. Sartorius, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Mackenzie, C. Currie, J. Power, G. B. Pasley, W. R. Burkitt, C. B. D. Marks (Uncov.), J. F. Goulding (Uncov.), E. O. Bradford (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. H. Propert.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major H. M. Cannon; Conductor M. McIntyre.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, Invalids; Major W. J. Vizard, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Brig. gen. E. P. Lynch.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

GILLESPIE—The wife of Capt. W. A. Gillespie, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Hythe, Kent, Aug. 14.

PAXTON—The wife of Col. Llewellyn Paxton, late Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at East Lavant, Aug. 13.

WILLIAMS—The wife of Capt. C. Sidney Williams, Royal (Madras) Art., of a daughter, at Southsea, Aug. 5.

WILSON—The wife of J. P., son of the late Capt. J. P. Wilson, H.E.I.C.S., of a son, at Totness, South Devon, Aug. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT—ARMSTRONG.—Hubert F. Bartlett, Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet C., daughter of Thomas Armstrong, at All Saint's, Notting-hill.

CLARKE—MCCAUSLAND.—T. P. Clarke to Clara L., daughter of Lieut. gen. M'Causland, C.B., at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Aug. 10.

GORDON—STEWART.—Lieut. col. W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, to Harriet E., daughter of Andrew Stewart, at Cairnfield, N.B.

NEWTON—GORDON.—William D. O. H. Newton to Adeline C., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Robert Gordon, Adj. general, Madras Army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Aug. 10.

PALLISER—COTTON.—Lieut. colonel Charles H. Palliser, C.B., 10th Bengal Lancers, to Harriet B., daughter of the late Rev. Charles Cotton, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Aug. 10.

RUSSELL—CAUTLEY.—Arthur H. Russell to Annie A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Richard Cautley, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, at Paddington, Aug. 17.

THOMAS—ORD.—Christopher H. G. Thomas to Emily K., widow of the late Col. Richard Ord, of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Fownhope, Aug. 10.

DEATHS.

CROZIER—Col. Rawson J. Crozier, late Bombay Army, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 67, Aug. 12.

GODFREY—Jane O., widow of Lieut. col. John Race Godfrey, late Madras Native Infantry, at Brighton, aged 75, Aug. 14.

HUTCHINS—Catherine, widow of the late Major gen. H. Hutchins, 30th Bengal N.I., at Cheltenham, Aug. 16.

MCCALLY—Major gen. Andrew Munro McCally, late 28th Madras Native Infantry, at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, Aug. 13.

RAMSAY—Thomas Williamson Ramsay, late of the H.E.I.C. Bombay C.S., at 16, Queen's-gate, Hyde-park.

ROBERTS—Major T. Digby Roberts, late 36th regiment Madras Army, at Bath, Aug. 14.

TURNER—Annette, widow of Lieut. col. William Turner, Bengal Army, at Wimbledon, aged 72, Aug. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12. Corsica, Akyab; Assaye, Rangoon; Theophane, Rangoon; Mogul, Akyab.—13. Tim Whiffler, Rangoon; Waterloo, Akyab.—14. Carn Tual, Akyab.—15. Adelina, Rangoon.—16. City of Cashmere, Colombo; str. Albatross, Manilla, via Suez Canal; str. Cheops, Singapore, &c., via Suez Canal; Papa, Rangoon; Ghazeepore, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Berar, Madras; Laurie, Shanghai; City of London, Cape of Good Hope; John Potts, Mauritius; Stanfield, Singapore; Henriette Gertruida, Sourabaya; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—15. Str. Henry IV., Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Talisman, Aden; Ocean Beauty, Colombo; Ann Fleming, Aden.—16. Macedon, Cochin; Fritz, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Baghdad, Aug. 10, via Suez Canal.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Capt. and Mrs. Ketchen, Mr. J. Montgomery, Master Montgomery, Mr. Noyes, Mr. R. Pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Miss A. Ross, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Bellman.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. R. Richards, Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Mr. Caird. For MADRAS.—Lieut. W. Colley. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Bashford. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Grey, Mrs. J. A. Rossiter, Mr. J. R. Hirne, Mr. P. A. Noyes, Mr. P. Ulwin. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Wells. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. J. Burgess.

Per str. Delta, Aug. 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Jacob, Mr. W. Gilbert, Surg. Wakefield, Mr. H. M. Court.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

City of Lahore, Calcutta to London, May 21, 7 S., 91 E.
Thetis, Bombay to Liverpool, July 2, 10 S., 11 E.
Mount Royal, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 1, 38 N., 40 W.
Belvidere, London to Madras, July 5.
Ghazeepore, Calcutta to Liverpool, Aug. 12.
Minnie Warren, Cardiff to Aden, July 2.
Corraline, Rangoon to Queenstown, July 25, 42 N., 45 W.
Magellan, Liverpool to Kurrachee, May 24, 6 N., 26 W.
Annie Pletcher, Liverpool to Bombay, June 7, 13 S., 36 W.
Kenyon, Calcutta to London, June 22, 35 S., 23 E.
Heros, Akyab to Falmouth, July 7, 7 S., 15 W.
Papa, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 15, 11 N., 24 W.
City of Ningpo, Calcutta to London, July 20, 22 N., 37 W.
Oliver Cromwell, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 4, 35 S., 19 E.
Buckinghamshire, London to Calcutta, Aug. 8, 48 N., 7 W.
Windsor Castle, Liverpool to Rangoon, Aug. 4, 31 N., 18 W.
City of Brussels, Calcutta to London, June 4.
Bean Real, Sunderland to Rangoon, July 1.
Mountain Laurel, Cardiff to Singapore, June 26, 2 N., 22 W.
Bertha, Akyab to Falmouth, July 10, 46 N., 23 W.
Squando (?), Calcutta to Liverpool, June 2, off Cape of Good Hope.
Belvidere, London to Madras, July 3, 11 N., 26 W.
Ellen Munroe, Liverpool to Galle, 9 S., 34 W.
Monarch, of Calcutta, Aug. 2, 33 N., 14 W.
Jeverland, Bassein to Falmouth, July 26.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Some of the cargo, consisting of seed, of the Dilbhur, Miller, from Calcutta, now discharging in the East India Docks, was discovered on Aug. 11 to be on fire, but after several hours was subdued. The rest of the cargo consists of tea and jute, but the seed has sustained the greatest damage. The vessel has not suffered any material injury.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. H. W. Barker, Naval Instructor Paul, Miss A. G. Ferguson, Capt. Haig, Mr. F. Field, Col. Sandwith, and Mr. W. Gully and two children.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. J. Bickel, Mr. W. G. Probyn, Capt. R. H. Verschole, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. J. C. Mandy, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. B. L. Goopta, and Mr. S. N. Banerjee.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Barwise.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins and child, Miss Michell, Mr. W. F. Spaight, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fair.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Toler.

SEPTEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. C. Lazarus, Miss Lazarus, Bishop Gordon, and Ensign Angelo.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. H. R. Oswald, Col. J. Puckle, Col. W. J. Vizard, Mr. G. S. Sage, Mr. J. Burrowes, Mr. Peebles, Mr. Aspinall's two children, Mrs. Cox, and Mr. L. H. Phillips.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Adams, Mrs. Masham, Capt. and Mrs. R. Malden, and Ensign Neville.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. A. Grant.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Puckle and infant, and Mr. G. A. Baumgarten.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. E. T. Delmege.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Smallbone, and Asst. surg. J. B. Baker.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. W. Hogg.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Archer.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore.

BRINDISI to BATAVIA.—Mr. R. Hutchinson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Asst. com. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Miss Hartnell, Mrs. Giles, and Mr. Giles.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Knox Leet.

SEPTEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Clarke and two infants, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Browd, Miss D. Windsor, Mr. E. Cox, Mr. J. C. Cox, jun., Mr. J. H. De Rinzy, Hassim Ali Mahomed Taher, Ali Hussan, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. E. P. Henderson, and Mr. Blay.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrass.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Waters, infant and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Simpson, Mr. R. K. Brereton, and Mr. E. A. Graham.

SEPTEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Harden.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Irwin.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt, Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Brind, Mr. E. Buck, Mr. P. Rhodes, and Miss Graham.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. R. B. Elliott, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Caber, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bradford, and Mr. E. G. Sharkey.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. R. Baillie.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. F. Barnes, and Mrs. Maitland.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Dods and two children.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harcourt Hardy.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeland and three children, Com. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children, and Miss Harrison and governess.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.

The *Times* remarks that without altering the powers of the Judicial Committee or changing its composition, except by adding certain paid judges, the Bill passed on Wednesday ought at least to sweep away the mass of business pardonably delayed, and prevent the recurrence of such a discredit to the supreme appellate tribunal of the empire. We have now fairly mastered the discovery, which is not, in truth, far to seek, that unpaid work is always untrustworthy work. It appears, however, that the Government have not yet frankly accepted the kindred lesson that underpaid work is hardly worth the purchasing. To save a thousand a year, or thereabout, the success of an important experiment is imperilled, and the choice of the Government is narrowed so much that we cannot see how the best men are to be got for these new places. Yet it can hardly be denied that we require the best men we can find. It is certainly not too much to say that the judges of the Judicial Committee should be fully equal in ability, erudition, and professional standing to the Vice-Chancellors of our Equity Courts or the Puisne Judges of our Common Law Courts. It is not only that the questions which come on appeal before the Judicial Committee are as intricate and various as any that arise either at equity or common law, but that from the judges who will have to deal with these questions there is required a range of legal knowledge far wider than we look for in any chancery or common lawyer, however eminent. It may almost be said that for the work of the Judicial Committee we need jurists of a peculiar type, with a special capacity for assimilating varying legal systems and administering all with substantial justice. Is it so easy to find men who can do this sort of work efficiently that the Government think they can be got on cheaper terms than a Vice-Chancellor or a Puisne Judge?

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

The *Times*, noticing the fact that a statue of Sir James Outram was to be unveiled on the Thames Embankment, says no man better deserved this conspicuous, though slight, commemoration. His ca-

reer was peculiarly brilliant; but, as he himself delighted to insist, it was but a brilliant illustration of ordinary English work and English character in India. Had such work been done in Europe or such a fame been gained among comrades and subordinates, a peerage would have been deemed an inadequate acknowledgment. As with his fellows, however, in India, his achievements were all performed in the modest discharge of ordinary duty. There are political functions among them, but no political ambitions such as excite European society. Outram was proud to be a servant of the Company, and most Indian commanders have been men of modest origin, single aims, and simple expectations. A great task is laid on them, and they fulfil it to the uttermost, revealing, under pressure of circumstances, qualities which are an honour to our race and our country. There is still no lack in India of either the energy, the ability, or the justice which animated Outram, though they may rarely be fused into such a unique and chivalrous mould. That is, perhaps, the chief of the many services he has rendered to his country and his profession. He has furnished an example, to be loved as well as to be admired, of all the qualities which combine to make the English Empire possible and useful. He possessed the spark of fire which renders them animated, and makes them live alike in history and in the present.

The *Telegraph* maintains that whoever else among Englishmen may be adjudged worthy of a statue upon the commanding site of the Thames Embankment, James Outram most assuredly deserved that which was on Thursday last unveiled there. There is no more precious possession for a State than the memory of its distinguished sons—men who have been virtuous as well as illustrious. Their work does not end with their lives; the country which claims them is enriched in the eyes of all the world by their reputation, while the lesson of their career impresses a thousand silent students, and thus spreads throughout their native land the influence of their characters. James Outram was emphatically one of those natures which make up the moral grandeur of an empire. Valour is common enough where English blood runs; but when Britons look at Mr. Noble's admirable presentment of Outram, let them envy and emulate his special though chief claims to renown—the pity, the purity, the justice, and the courtesy of this man, who, known or unknown, would have equally lived and died a hero and a Christian knight.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the interest excited by the unveiling of the statue of Sir James Outram proves how deep is the national sentiment with respect to all that is truly noble and heroic. Many years have elapsed since this great soldier-statesman passed away from among us, utterly worn out and exhausted by the constant strain upon his energies made by the demands of the public service. But the lapse of years has caused no diminution of the interest taken in this deferred commemoration. The most distinguished members of the Indian civil and military services met together to do honour to a man who will ever be a conspicuous figure in the historical portraiture of India. The oration delivered by Lord Halifax was remarkable alike for the good taste and fine sentiment which ran through it, and for the historical accuracy and the power of compression which delivered a copious biography in a quarter of an hour. Among all the failures and disappointments which in these days we are doomed to encounter, it is something to fall back upon a reality of the true heroic type. In Outram—either as lieutenant, captain, field officer or "General Sir James"—we had a man who did the right thing at the right time. Years may pass, new interests may be excited, but the national mind will always cling fast to the thought that true heroic action is something not to be forgotten. We may perhaps never see again in India such men as Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Lawrence; but there is some consolation in the thought that there is still alive among us an intense appreciation of the good deeds done in that old "nursery of captains" which lies beyond the Indian seas.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Aug. 26.
VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, Sept. 1.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery. but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 6 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		99
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		99
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		99
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	94⅝ 9
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		94⅛ 9
5½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94⅛ 9
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		100 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		100⅛ ⅜
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		109 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅜d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		113⅛
	India 4 per cent.		103⅜ to 105⅛
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		93⅛ to 94⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		101
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		108½ to 109
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		32s. to 34s. pm
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to ⅜ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (5 per cent. deben.)	all	99⅛
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent....	all	106⅛
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅜ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105⅜ to 106½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)... ...		17⅛
10	British Indian Extension	100	11½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¼ to 8⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	7 to 8⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12⅜
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅞ to 8
		all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ ⅜
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4¼ to 5⅜
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	6 to 5 dis
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ⅛ pm
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

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" " 12 to 14 ... 12 " "
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A Deposit of 5 per Cent. will be required, which may be made in cash, or in any United States Government Security, which will be returned on effecting the exchange.

Applications for Bonds by Cash Payment will be received on following conditions in the accompanying Form B:—

		Per Bond of 500 dols.
Deposit on application	5 per cent., or	£5 12 6
Pymnt. on Dec. 1 next	86 per cent., or	96 15 0
	91 per cent. (= ex 4s. 6d. per dol.)=	£102 7 6
Plus one month's interest at 5 per cent., being that accrued from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 (to be paid in sterling) =	... ...	0 8 8
	Total Cash	£102 16 2

Such United States Government Bonds as shall have been notified for redemption, and matured United States Government Gold Coupons will be received as Cash, dollar for dollar, except that the month's accrued interest must be paid in Sterling as above-said. The Deposit may be temporarily made in any United States Government Security.

Provisional Receipts (Scrip) will be given for the deposit. The Bonds of the Funded Loan (which are issued in the United States) will be furnished in London at an early date, against corresponding amount of Five-Twenty Bonds or payment in full. Cash Payment in full may be made on August 31 only, under discount, at Bank of England rate.

Should the application for Bonds not be complied with, the Deposit of the Applicant will be returned forthwith.

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FORM A. No. .....

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Gentlemen,—In accordance with your public announcement, dated the 19th of August, 1871, I apply for Dollars in bonds, of the above Funded Loan, in exchange for existing Five-Twenty Bonds of the United States Government, and I herewith hand to you £ or Dollars United States Securities, specified at foot, as a deposit on this application; and I undertake to accept the Bonds of the Funded Loan to the amount hereby applied for, or to any smaller amount for which you may accept this application, and I undertake to deliver to you in exchange for the same the corresponding amount of Five-Twenty Bonds of the United States Government, dollar for dollar, on or before the 1st of December, 1871.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name at full length .....
Address in full .....
Dated this .....day of August, 1871.

[SPECIFICATION OF DEPOSIT.

£ „ „ Sterling.
Dollars United States per Cent. Bonds, issue of Coupon of attached, with
Dollars United States per Cent. Bonds, issue of Coupon of attached, with

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FORM B. No.....

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Name at full length.....
Address in full.....
Dated this ..... day of August, 1871.

SPECIFICATION OF DEPOSIT.

£ „ „ Sterling.
Dollars United States per cent. Bonds, issue of Coupon of attached, with
Dollars United States per cent. Bonds, issue of Coupon of attached, with

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 1; Agra and Madras, July 30; Calcutta, July 29.

The rainfall in Bombay appears so far to have been unusually scanty, only twenty-five inches having fallen by the end of July out of the normal average of eighty inches for the whole season. At Poonah the rain-guages record only about eighteen inches. Instead of the usual steady downpour of the monsoon, showers, relieved by frequent breaks of sunshine, have made the weather enjoyable for man at the expense, it is to be feared, of the crops by which he has to live. People were already looking forward to a late and poor harvest; but as the monsoon had still two months to blow, we may hope to hear of an early change for the better.

THERE is to be a cold-weather campaign against the Loshais after all; and it is, we learn, to be carried on under the supreme control of Lord Napier himself. With his plans for that end there will be no interference, so long, we presume, as he keeps within certain bounds of expense. We may therefore reasonably hope that whatever is to be done beyond Cachar this cold weather will at least be well done by the conqueror of King Theodore and his chosen lieutenants. That some decisive attempt must be made to deliver the rising province of Cachar from periodical inroads and their disturbing effects on its commercial growth, is a necessity beyond question, however widely opinions may differ as to the best way of making the attempt. As the process of retaliatory warfare seems to have found most favour with the Government, we can only hope that it will be applied with a thoroughness which may teach the Loshai tribes a lesson of good behaviour for the future. Nothing short of that will justify the proposed campaign as a movement in defence of the British frontier. It is no holiday task which Lord Napier has undertaken; but if his hands are left unfettered in all essential respects, we may reckon upon seeing it brought to a thoroughly successful issue.

WE are indebted to Mr. R. Carnac for the following copy of a telegram forwarded to the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated Nagpore, July 30, 1871:—

"Since my letter of the 19th inst. crop prospects have improved. Reports from Wurdah Valley and East Berar are favourable. In West Berar sufficient rain has fallen during the week. Mr. Dunlop reports—Prospects are now better, the young crops look well; they have got a fair though late start.

(Signed) "H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner."

Mr. Carnac is now on tour through the cotton districts, and hopes to furnish further information by the next mail.

THE Rajkoomar College, lately opened by Sir S. Fitzgerald for the benefit of the noble youth of Kattiawar, already counts among its pupils nearly all the young princes and noblemen of that province. Besides the countenance they had previously given to the new institution, by subscribing money for its foundation and sending their sons to gain knowledge within its walls, the chiefs and princes of Kattiawar have now come forward, at Colonel Anderson's prompting, with a fresh subscription of £18,000 for the complete endowment of the new College.

WE are glad to hear that the Bombay Government is at length bestirring itself to remove the scandal arising from the scant accommodation provided for insane patients in the Colaba Asylum. It proposes to build two new asylums, one in the Konkan and the other in the Dakhan, and so to alter the Colaba Asylum as to ensure separate rooms for male and female patients. All this it will do if it can only raise the needful funds. In Bombay opinion seems to set strongly against any waste of money on the present building, which is said to be utterly unfit for hospital use. A far healthier and roomier site has been pointed out at Worlee, a height sufficiently near Bombay, but not too near for the comfort of those who need retirement. There is a swamp at present at the foot of the hill, but its drainage appears to be an easy matter.

THE pleasant and popular station of Bangalore does not recommend itself just now as a good school for manners. We have lately seen how two young English officers got badly punished for invading a gentleman's *compound* after dark with intent to hurt somebody. And now we read of other officers of higher rank, who seem to have kicked and cuffed a harmless Government Surveyor in broad daylight on the very slightest provocation. It would appear as if these little ebullitions of British feeling are not so uncommon as quiet folk might desire; for Mr. Norris's assailants were fined by the Cantonment Magistrate no harder than five rupees each. The next time Mr. Norris feels thirsty on a race-course, we hope he will take care in what company and under what conditions he proceeds to quench his thirst.

PENDING the final sanction of the home authorities, the Indian Government has appointed Dr. Francis Day, of the Madras Medical Service, Inspector of Fisheries for India on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month. His appointment is to be "experimental" up to 1874. Dr. Day is to begin work at once in the North-Western Provinces, whence he will proceed to the Punjab Frontier first; reserving for the cold weather his inspection of the various fisheries on the Bombay coast.

THE idea of separating the civil from the military branch of the Indian Medical Service appears at length to have hardened

into a practical purpose. According to a Bombay paper the separation has already been determined. Every army surgeon is to make his election between the two careers, and those who elect for military service will be placed under Inspectors-general of the Royal Army, while the civil surgeons are to have their own chief appointed by the Indian Government. From this we gather that the first step has been taken to amalgamate the Indian Army surgeons with those of the Queen's Army. That may or may not be a change for the better; but the drawing of a sharp line between military and civil surgeons in India seems to us very like a change for the worse. Dr. Thom is named by the *Bombay Gazette* as likely to be placed at the head of the civil surgeons on the Bombay side.

The new Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has no idea of letting his subordinates go to sleep over their work. Not long ago he took the Revenue Board severely to task for the shortcomings in their last Report. It contained hardly anything that he wanted to know, and so he requested the Board to oblige him for the future with information of the proper kind. The Board in their reply complain that not much information can be given "without a careful enquiry into the statistics of each separate district," and that such enquiry would involve "a detailed examination of the past revenue history of each district from the time of the original settlement." The collection of the needful data would be all the harder, because in the permanently settled districts there is scarcely a collector who has been long enough in charge of his district to be "at all thoroughly acquainted with the details of its past and present physical and social condition," and because the district officers have had no experience in drawing up the kind of reports now demanded of them. Hitherto the Government has interfered so little with the landholders regarding the management of their estates, that Government officers have no means of readily obtaining the kind of detailed information which those who administer a ryotwar land-system can easily acquire. They have little in fact to work upon except mere "surmise and vaguely formed opinion" regarding the important questions of land-tenure and popular well-being. The Board in short appear to shelter themselves under the good old plea of "you're another." While the Government itself was sleeping, how could its servants be expected to keep awake?

Mr. Campbell however appears loath to admit the plea. He points out in his answer that down to 1833 at any rate the Government continued wide awake to the domestic affairs of Bengal, and that the very Code of 1793 provided for frequent interference with the new rights conceded by it to the zemindars. It was only after the separation of the North-Western Provinces that a school of officers sprang up, who laid down and acted upon the new theory of learning the zemindars and the people to "settle their affairs in the Courts." Mr. Campbell however is willing to ascribe a large share in the ignorance of which he complains to that frequent shifting of Collectors from one district to another, which has grown into a system by no means easy of amendment. "The necessity for devising a remedy for this evil has the Lieutenant-Governor's most anxious attention." To this end something may be done, he thinks, by the direct agency of his own government; but no permanent remedy will be secured without "some considerable change in the distribution of civil offices," a change which his Honour hopes in time to carry out, when his plans have been so fully matured as to need only the final sanction of the Supreme Government. That such a change will involve some addition to the salaries of district officers in Bengal, which being fixed at a time when they were neither magistrates nor general administrators, are far below those of similar officers elsewhere, Mr. Campbell readily allows; expressing also his fears lest the Financial Department may prove hard to convince of the need for further outlay to that end. Nevertheless he boldly pleads the cause of the district officer, and distinctly counsels the employment in their behalf of any savings which "can be effected in other quarters." Some people will be surprised to hear that any class of covenanted civilians are badly paid in proportion to their work; but Mr. Campbell is not one of those who shirk their duties, and we have his own authority for believing that "the duties now required of district officers in Bengal are to the full as onerous and important as in any other part of India." For our part we should like to see those duties shared between judicial and revenue officers; but this would probably involve an outlay yet larger than that recommended by Mr. Campbell.

The Indian Police are finding out the use of scientific means for unlawful ends. At Nagpore the other day one of them turned a galvanic battery on a woman suspected of complicity in a heavy case of theft. The subject of this new mode of torture got so frightened from the shock that she hurried home full of the idea that a devil possessed her, and forthwith took poison to save herself from some worse fate. She lived long enough however to attest her deposition, and her friends have entered a criminal suit against the police.

To judge from a telegram of August 23 from Calcutta, which appeared in the *Times*, some curious rumours have found their way into the Indian papers. Shere Ali had been murdered, and Abdurrahman Khan was advancing on Kabul. From the aforesaid telegram however it appears that up to the 13th August there had been no foundation for the rumours in question. Seeing that Shere Ali had been reconciled to his son Yakoob, it is to the last degree unlikely that Yakoob's cousin and former antagonist should have once more turned up so near the scene of his past reverses. No news can be deemed surprising that comes from Afghanistan, and to the people of that country bloodshed is a trifle; but the story of Shere Ali's murder may be dismissed, we fancy, as an idle invention.

According to the latest telegrams forty English regiments in India are now armed with Sniders, and fifty-nine Sepoy regiments with Enfields. Of regiments armed with breech-loaders there are now in India ten more, and of native regiments armed with Enfields twenty-eight more, than there were six months ago.

We suppose that a good many of our countrymen in India will have found something to their advantage in the new Warrant of Precedence. Henceforth at any rate the Uncovenanted Services will be brought into pleasanter social relations than before with their covenanted rivals. It is much gained for them when a Chief Engineer of the First-Class or a Director-General of Telegraphs is allowed to rank with Brigadiers, Major-Generals, and Civilians of twenty-eight years' standing. Colonels and Civilians of twenty years' standing are to be classed with Directors of Public Instruction, with Chief Engineers of the Second and Third Class, and with the Head of the Forest Department. In the Third Class, headed by Civilians of twelve years' standing and Lieutenant Colonels, we come upon the Educational Chiefs of the minor provinces, followed by officers of the second grade in the Education and Financial Departments, by local Conservators of Forests, Superintending Engineers of the First Class, Deputy-Directors of Post Office and Telegraphs, Postmasters-General, and so forth. In the Fourth Class Educational and Financial Officers of the third grade and Telegraph Officers of the second grade take rank with Majors and Civilians of eight years' standing. The next class includes Educational Officers of the fourth grade. There is a Sixth Class led off by Civilians of four years' standing and Subalterns, which appears to include the ruck of uncovenanted officers. In the matter of precedence therefore something has at last been done to redress the grievances of the uncovenanted services. The work of improvement however can hardly stop here. After the social gain must come a corresponding change in furlough and pension rules before the uncovenanted servant can appreciate the just dealing of his employers.

The rules lately published for the next examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service are open to criticism in respect of the preference shown for mathematics over other branches of study at least as serviceable in their way. While only 500 marks are allowed for each of the three branches of English study and as many apiece for Sanskrit and Arabic, while 750 is the highest figure for each of the two classical languages, Greek and Latin, to mathematics alone are assigned as many as 1,250 marks, or 250 more than the number reserved for the examiner's second favourite, natural science. As the young men who will come up for examination are to be above seventeen and below twenty-one years of age, this arrangement looks very like a fresh bait thrown out to crammers and a new blow dealt at public schools. One would imagine that its authors had somehow got confused between the equipment needful for

a civil engineer and that of a covenanted civil servant. For the former a due knowledge of mathematics and natural science may be indispensable; but why the first place should be reserved for these two studies in the opening competition for a service which demands no special knowledge of either, is a question for which we can find no sufficient answer. It may be good for the young civilian to develop a decided taste for scientific studies; but we always fancied that the opening examination was meant rather to test his general culture than his special knowledge of things not generally taught in English schools, nor absolutely essential for his future career. If special training for his future business were the one thing needful, some knowledge of Indian history and geography would be more to the purpose than all the mathematics and science in the world; and indeed in the subsequent examinations such knowledge is not overlooked, however low the rank assigned to it in comparison with law and even with Sanskrit. But if even Indian history is left out of the subjects named for the first examination, we may well ask why a place so prominent should be accorded to a study like mathematics, in which comparatively few English schoolboys have the will or the means to make much progress, and for which no place is reserved among the special subjects taken up by candidates during their two years' probation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has fallen into an amusing error in its satirical comments on the new examination rules. In pointing out the care which has been taken to "prevent the competition-wallahs having any knowledge of the country in which their official life is to be spent," it compares the 350 marks assigned to Indian history and Geography with the 750 at which the histories of Greece and Rome are severally valued. Unluckily for the comparison, and the whole effect of the satire suggested by it, the *Gazette* appears to have confounded the first examination with those that follow. In the former, as we said above, no place at all is reserved for Indian, nor any in the latter for Greek and Roman History. It may be a mistake to exclude Indian History from the list of preliminary studies, but our clever contemporary may find comfort in hearing that the selected candidates have nothing to do thenceforward with any other history than that of India. Another difference moreover is worth pointing out. At the first examination the candidate may, if he pleases, take up Greek and Roman History. At the subsequent examinations he must, in addition to Sanskrit, the Indian Vernaculars, Law, and Political Economy, display a sufficient knowledge of Indian History and Geography. Whether for the last-named studies 350 marks may seem too low an estimate, in comparison with the number assigned to Law and Sanskrit, is a separate question which our contemporary might do well to discuss.

A good deal of murmuring was to be heard in India at the result of Mr. O'Connor's suit against Major Parsons, the Simlah Magistrate, for wrongful imprisonment. Mr. O'Connor has been nonsuited with costs, a verdict which may, for all we know, have been good law, but amounts in fact to a great injustice, so far as the Simlah tradesman whom Major Parsons, acting as accuser and judge in one, imprisoned for an alleged breach of the conservancy laws is concerned. The non-official community are very sore at the sanction thus given to the violent proceedings of an official who had openly spoken of his victim as one "who ought to be put down with the strong hand."

It appears from an official return that on the 1st April, 1871, out of a total of 3,069 officers in the Indian army, 599 were unemployed, 488 on furlough, 1,347 in military employ, and 625 in civil and other departments. Of the unemployed, 185 are lieutenant-colonels, 112 majors, 266 captains, and 36 subalterns. What is to become of these expensive idlers?

The next mail from Bombay will not be due in London before Sunday night.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major J. G. Ryves, R.E., at Chepauk, July 29.

Bengal.—Capt. J. Weatherspoon, at Singapore, July 6, aged 45. The Rev. A. W. Wallis, at Berhampore, July 8. A. P. Simkins, assistant controller-general of military expenditure, at Calcutta, July 22.

Madras.—Mr. Colin McIsaac, M.A., head master of the Provincial School, Rajamundry, at Coimbatore, July 12.

Bombay.—E. White, Esq., late E.I.C.S., at Twickenham, Aug. 19, aged 85. Major-gen. M. F. Willoughby, C.B., late R.A., at Kensington-gardens-square, Aug. 20. Major T. Drever, Madras Retired.

Ceylon.—Capt. H. L. FitzGerald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, at Point de Galle, July 20, aged 55.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 22.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Power and infant, Mr. E. Walker, Capt. Westmacott, Messrs. Steel, Findley, Macnamara, Corbet, Pearce, Ball, Pothecary, and Read, Capt. Ripton. From Alexandria.—Mr. Frugar, Mr. Kohler.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 29, 1871.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

From Mr. Juland Danvers's latest Report on Indian Railways, we learn that 557 miles of new railway were completed in the last and 211 miles in the early part of the current year; so that the whole railway mileage of India now amounts to 5,051 miles. The system of lines projected under Lord Dalhousie may thus be regarded as complete, now that all the presidency towns have been brought into a certain connection with each other, and with the capitals of the Punjab, Oudh, the Central, and the North-Western Provinces. If these trunk lines make no very great show on the railway map of India, they represent at any rate the continuous labour of twenty years, and an average yearly profit of about 3½ per cent. upon a total outlay of 70 millions, to which may be added the 18 millions expended on branch lines already opened or in course of construction up to the end of last March. Twenty-eight millions' worth of materials have been sent out from England for the use of these lines, which belong to nine companies, representing in all 51,887 shareholders, 5,367 bond or debenture holders, and 1,392 holders of debenture stock. Of the whole number thus interested in Indian railways, only 368 are natives of India; a fact for which no explanation is offered in the Report. Not one native appears on the share list of the Madras Railway, and only seven on that of the Great Southern. The East Indian, in which 126 natives have invested, has hitherto found most favour in native eyes, perhaps because it already pays more than the guaranteed five per cent. In the Great Indian Peninsula Line there are 97 and in the Bombay and Baroda 69 native investors.

On the mileage completed in the past year about £5,500,000 was expended. Twelve millions more will probably be required to complete the guaranteed lines already sanctioned. The probable cost of making 1,328 miles of State railway is reckoned at about twelve and one-third millions, of which five millions are assigned to the Indus Valley Railway of 500 miles from Mooltan to Kotree, and three millions for the line from Lahore to Peshawar, 270 miles long. Most of this outlay is still to incur, for the question of guages necessarily delayed the progress of the new State lines. With the actual settlement of this question in favour of a guage of three and a quarter feet, equal to the French metre, we may hope for some more tangible fruit erelong from the new arrangement, than a branch line of eight miles to Kangaum, and another of about the same length to Oomrawattee. On the Jhelum section of the proposed line from Lahore to Peshawar some time has been taken up in

altering designs at first intended for the standard guage, but the line itself has been laid out as far as Jhelum, and the progress making with it this year is indicated by a probable outlay of £200,000. A State line of 236 miles from Agra by way of Jeypore and Sambhar to Ajmere in the heart of Rajpootana, and another line from Delhi through Rewaree and Ulwar to Jeypore, have already been surveyed, and work on the latter branch begun. For a broad guage line from Goolburga to Hydrabad through Secunderabad and Trimulgherry the Nizam of Hydrabad is to furnish the needful funds.

Last year proved bad for traffic in comparison with the mileage opened. The gross railway receipts were about £6,214,000, but the net revenue was only £2,846,000, or £340,000 in excess of the previous year. This left about £1,366,000 chargeable to the Indian revenue for guaranteed interest. There is still much room for reducing the working expenses on some of the lines, where they mount as high as seventy-one and seventy-nine per cent. of the gross receipts, while in others the proportion varies from forty-two to sixty per cent. On the Carnatic line it rose to nearly 113 per cent. At present the Bengal lines have the advantage of using cheaper fuel, but if the new coalfields at Chandah and on the Nerbudda prove equal to present expectations, the working expenses on the Bombay side will soon be largely reduced. Madras still depends on wood fuel, for a due supply of which at a moderate rate effective measures have been taken by the Forest Department. Similar measures have been carried out in the Punjab and Sindh. Wood where it is plentiful may be cheaper to work than imported coal; but in one respect, namely, its greater liability to produce fires through sparks from the engine, its use appears to be rather costly. In the first half of 1870 the Madras railway, which burns wood, had to pay Rs. 14,983 in compensation for damage done, against Rs. 9,529 paid by the East Indian, and Rs. 500 paid by the Great Indian Peninsula line, both of which burn coal. Of the fifty-three cases of fire reported for last year thirty-nine happened along the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and in 1869 it was the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway that caused the greatest number of fires.

Last year the number of trains that ran off the line was 258, a serious increase on the total for 1869, and more than double the figures for 1868. Of these mishaps only ten occurred on the largest and busiest line of all, the East Indian, while 182 befel the Great Indian Peninsula. Some of these accidents were caused by cattle straying on the lines and getting run over. As many as 314 beasts came last year in the way of the trains, and suffered for the faults of others or their own misfortune. It seems hard, as Mr. Danvers hints, to hold the railway companies answerable for damage done to or through such stray "cattle" as elephants, camels, bears, wild buffaloes, goats, and boars. Already they have spent between them at least a million in fencing 5,000 miles of railway; but what amount of money would suffice, we wonder, to keep an elephant or a buffalo off the rails? According to Mr. Danvers, it is a question whether the fences are not too good for the purpose, or whether it might not often be safest to dispense with them entirely. It appears moreover that cattle often stray into the railway lands with the cognisance if not with the encouragement of the herdsmen. Once over the fences, they find it no easy matter to return under the terror inspired by the sudden approach of a railway train. Now that the Government are making their own lines, they have begun to see good in the American system of leaving the lines unfenced through grazing lands, and the Legislative Council is already considering a Bill for levying fines on herdsmen or cattle-owners who let their cattle trespass on railway ground.

In respect of accidents to human life the returns for 1870 show well by comparison with almost any former year. Not more than 13 passengers were killed and 63 wounded, including eight lives lost by the fall of a bridge over the Cheyair river on the Madras Line. Of 113 railway servants killed, and 134 injured, 100 in the one case and 114 in the other suffered from their own fault. The number of persons who died in trains or at stations from heat-apoplexy, cholera, exhaustion, and so forth amounted to 114, not a very large figure for such a climate, but one which, under better arrangements for cooling the carriages, ought, we think, to be greatly reduced. Lord Mayo at any rate has been doing his best to mitigate the dangers of a railway ride in India during the hot weather, and we trust that future reports will show how successfully the railway companies have striven to realise his humane intentions. Of the 69 collisions reported last year no fewer than 46 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as against six on the East Indian, which did twice the work of the other line. Of 45 other accidents 12 were due to defective rolling-stock, 16 to the neglect of gatemen or police, and 12 to the locomotive department.

The entire strength of the Indian railway service amounted last September to 69,233 persons, or about fifteen per mile, of whom 3,865 were Europeans to 1,707 East Indians; the remainder being natives. These were distributed among 477 stations, in proportions varying from 10 per mile on the Madras Railway to 18 per mile on the Great Indian Peninsula. Of the European servants 48 died to 11 East Indian; 456 Europeans and 183 East Indians left the service; and 317 Europeans and 62 East Indians were dismissed. Apart therefore from those who died, 20 per cent. of the European staff had to be replaced during the year. How much the efficiency of the service is weakened by changes so extensive, we need not say. In view of the greater costliness of an European staff, an attempt is now making to exchange European for native agency, and in Madras the movement has so far proved successful. This however is a question which craves wary walking in the interests of the railways themselves. Native agency is of course cheaper in respect of mere pay than European; but for all duties demanding presence of mind, great muscular energy, or continuous strain of mind or body, the Englishman will always claim with justice the first choice. "To train and educate natives to perform the duties now allotted to Europeans" is no doubt "an important object" on other than economical grounds. But whether on behalf of the millions who use the railways, or of the thousands who have invested money therein, we would ask the authorities to be very careful how they jeopard a larger number of human lives by the wholesale substitution of native pointsmen, guards, and drivers for Europeans of the same class.

One passage in Mr. Danvers's statement demands further explanation. It has been finally resolved, it seems, to adopt the new narrow guage for the 500 miles of railway between Mooltan and Kotree. This seems at first glance a questionable move, involving all the worst drawbacks attendant on a break of guage in the very midst of a line already in part constructed on a broader guage. We are told indeed that a net saving of at least £800 a mile will thus be effected, but is it really worth while to save about £400,000 on a line where, for strategic purposes, if for no other reason, a uniform guage seems specially desirable? If Kurrachee is destined to be the true base of military connection between England and Lahore, and a broad-guage line has already linked Kurrachee with Hydrabad and Mooltan with Lahore, we are at a loss to see the advantage of connecting Mooltan with Kotree by a line entailing a serious break of guage at either end. It is certainly better to have a narrow-guage line down the Indus Valley than none at all; but we should like to feel sure that the new line will prove equal to the safe and speedy carriage of all kinds of military stores on any emergency.

Correspondence.

INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In 1844, when Outram held charge of the Mundlesir District, he instructed a young assistant magistrate on what foundation our Empire in India rests. History since that year has shown how much that wonderful Empire has been steadied or shaken by the financial policy of the Government.

During Sir Robert Peel's administration two schools of poli-

ticians in India were vehemently opposed to each other. The policy of the one school was to frighten the natives; that of the other was to make them love us.

The advocates of the former declared that our Empire in India depended on the sword alone; that we were encamped in the midst of a hostile nation, and must, therefore, rule the natives by fear and brute force.

This school ridiculed the idea of our ever being able to attach the affections of the natives to our rule. What native, argued they, can ever be induced to love either a Scotchman or an Englishman? We are perpetually offending the prejudices of the conquered race. We are constantly offending them by our ignorance of their language, habits, customs, and religion. We offend the Hindoos daily and in every corner of India by killing and eating the sacred cow. We offend the Mahommedans by eating pig and drinking wine, by our discourtesy and brusquerie. Mahommedans, Mahrattas, and Sikhs will never love those who have deprived them of empire.

What do the disciples of this school now say? I read in the *Times* of the 22nd inst. a letter from its Calcutta correspondent, showing how the bad manners of some of the young competition magistrates are alienating the goodwill of many influential natives, who as Municipal Councillors have hitherto been the best means of communication between the bumptious young district officer and the people whom he has been appointed to govern.

The disciples of the school who urge that we should seek to gain the friendship of the subject race have greatly dwindled in numbers and influence since the death of Henry Lawrence. That great statesman has left no successor, and the conquering race is fast forgetting the maxim that no government is worthy of the name which cannot sympathise with the wants and feelings of the nation.

Henry Lawrence well understood the value of the army; no one in India has done more for its wellbeing than he did; but he knew that the English Army if deserted by the people must perish. Even supposing that the English soldier could dispense with the camp followers, with the coolie bearers, with the water carriers, the tent pitchers, the sweepers, the bakers, &c., &c., still we must have an army of natives to supplement the English Army, which otherwise would speedily be worn out by outpost duties, by guarding military stores, treasure, and prisoners, and by keeping open communications. What could we do without loyal natives to keep open thousands of miles of railroad and telegraph wires, and to act as spies? Is it known in England that during the Mutiny we had much better information than the rebels had?

There is therefore some reason in cultivating the goodwill of the natives, as well as in relying on brute force, notwithstanding that the Sniders and English cannon may do wonders.

Outram knew this. He knew that good finance meant not only the supplying of the British Army with all the means and material of war, but also the imposition of taxes wisely.

Are the foolish Income-tax and excessive Salt-tax proofs of wise taxation?—Your obedient servant, T.

A CAUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—That notorious impostor and agreeable rogue who has been living upon the credulity of simple-minded people for the last twenty-five years has again reappeared, as it were, from the clouds. I therefore consider it my duty, as a useful member of society, to call public attention to this barefaced swindler.

To the best of my recollection he has been taken up several times, and has been sometimes convicted, while he has at other times got off, as it were, by a legal loophole. He watches with wonderful care for the fresh arrival of Indian officers or their families. He sets to work until he discovers their whereabouts, and something of their antecedents. Then he attacks his victims.

He has cheated no less than nine ladies and gentlemen within my acquaintance. Some of them are widows encumbered with large families, who can ill afford the money obtained from them by this heartless swindler. Others only laugh at being bamboozled by this sharper.

A few days ago he called upon an Indian statesmen, well-known for his generosity, amiability, piety, and constant charity. This nobleman had heard a great many anecdotes of Master Hobson Jobson, and was fully expecting his advent. On my inquiring from him one day if he had received a visit from a philanthropist, who was about to establish a useful Institution for European Children in India, his reply was, "No, not yet." I replied, "Well, be prepared to give him a warm reception." Lo and behold! one fine morning this wolf in sheep's clothing made his appearance, and with his usual familiarity was about to make himself quite at home, "hand and glove" with the magnate, when the latter, who is naturally so mild and amiable that he would not hurt his greatest enemy, stepped back and quietly observed, "I have already heard all about you. There is no use in your trying any of your games with me." No sooner were the words uttered than off went the fellow, like an escaped thief.

Mr. Editor, the swindling of this landshark has caused many heartaches and annoyances. It would be an act of real benevolence to put up a printed notice in every steamer bound for England, something to the following effect:—"*Caution* to those who are going to London. *Beware*, beware of a dark man, aged about sixty-four, who will call to solicit subscriptions for an establishment in the hills." Such an advertisement would no doubt be a beacon to all.

A detective who arrested this rook for swindling an Indian officer in 1860 told me that he lives in a well-furnished and handsome house, and according to all that could be ascertained in the neighbourhood he must eke out a handsome income by this system of barefaced imposition.

An elderly woman, fat, fair, and forty, is generally seen in his company, like a pilot fish, and doubtless pockets some of the proceeds of his deceit, or picks some dainty morsels while he hunts his victims down.

Hoping that you will give this a prominent place in your next issue, and that other Indian papers will be ready to forewarn and forearm those about to return to fatherland after a lapse of many years,—I remain, yours obediently,

Aug. 26. Syed Abdollah.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIAN SALARIES.

The *Indian Observer* reminds us that when Mr. F. S. Chapman, in the debate on the last Budget, took exception to the high salaries paid to the Judges of the several High Courts in India, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen took up the cudgels in their behalf, and expounded very clearly the grounds on which this apparent extravagance was justified. After pointing out the essential difference between the employment of European and native agency, he explained that it was necessary to offer about three times a man's English income in order to induce him to come out. But, on the hand, he was very careful to mention that the reasons which existed for paying the large salaries which high European officials enjoy in this country, ceased at once to apply the moment a native was elevated to the same post. The difference was precisely that which existed between the use of an imported article and one of native manufacture. This is a very important truth, and we are extremely glad to see the Government at last recognising its importance. As for the native, of course he will cast it in our teeth that we write in the pride of civilian bureaucracy—that there is no difference between a native and a European, except in the colour of his skin, and that it is merely a race antipathy which supplies us with arguments like these for appropriating all the corn ourselves, and leaving him naught but chaff. With such a man we can only use the *argumentum ad hominem*, and ask him in reply if he would pass the best years of his life in service in England for the same amount of salary which he is permitted to draw here. This is the question to which he must give an honest answer, before he urges the equalisation of the terms of European and native service in this country. The fact is that by the admission of a few natives to the High Court, the Civil Service, and some other high posts, we have been encouraging them to expect to enjoy the same high salaries as are required to bring out competent men from England; and this expectation is permeating all ranks of native society. For this reason alone it is quite time that we reversed our policy. The exigencies of the country require that we should no longer encourage such extravagant views, and if they were really fitted for self-government, the native public, who form the bulk of the taxpayers, would be the first to insist upon such a policy of economy as the Government of India would now seem to have inaugurated.

AN EDUCATED ARMY.

The *Delhi Gazette* holds that until every officer is educated to the present Staff College standard he remains an officer but in name, and

so long as the great mass of the men are but peasants who can shoulder arms and march in line, they are not soldiers such as the present age requires. Idleness reigns in our barracks, and devours officers and men alike; and with a profession immensely wide in its scope, and every year getting wider, we lie asleep and unmoved. The country has spared no expense in arming the men, no expense in keeping them in that way up to the age. But more she cannot do. The rest remains with her paid superintendents—the officers of her army. Until they work at their profession as the professional classes in England have to work, as their fathers and brothers have to work, and until every private soldier works as his people at home have to toil and labour, efficiency is as far off as ever. In one year a great and boastful army has passed away to prison in a foreign land, a fact that speaks a great lesson to all of us. With the abolition of the system of buying the command of men we must look forward to a great change, and it is to be hoped that the future officer will be a more professional soldier and a harder working man. The army is no idle lounge, a place from whence to get long leave, and do very little save a parade once a day; it is a difficult and laborious calling, particularly with our men, who are after all only ploughboys or untaught labourers, and who need careful and enlightened teaching, not in drill only, but in the numerous requirements which the individual soldier should be acquainted with. To-day he is a baby in the hands of his officers, and yet the same class in any other calling can be made anything of, good carpenters, or masons or tailors, good colonists. How is this done? Simply by teaching. England succeeds in everything but soldiering. She pays more for her army than any other departments, and yet she gets but a poor return for her money. And why? Because those whom she entrusts with the training and teaching of her soldiers have but little interest in their work, and, untaught themselves, cannot see the value of teaching their men. The abolition of a system by which one man can buy the power of commanding others will be a great thing. Let us hope a new day will dawn with its advent.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

The *Englishman* has drawn attention to the unscrupulous manner in which the funds of a wealthy Mohammedan endowment at Hugli had been appropriated by Government to purposes not only foreign to the intention of the founder, but such as he would have regarded with abhorrence. The case of the Mohammedan endowment at Sasseram involves a similar injustice, none the less gross because the income of the charity is less considerable. In this case, though the Government have not actually set aside the hereditary manager, and taken the trust into their own hands, they insist upon his making over a considerable portion of the funds to be expended at their discretion for educational and other purposes, never contemplated by Sher Shah when endowing the charity, to the detriment of the objects plainly laid down in the firman, and dear to every Mussulman. We cannot help thinking that, however excellent its motives may be, the Government in thus treating the endowed property of the native community entirely forgets the peculiar relation in which it stands to them. Precedent may no doubt be found in English history from the time of Henry the Eighth downwards, for not only diverting, but actually confiscating, pious and charitable bequests. But the English Government is a Christian Government, legislating for a Christian country, and its position in respect of the religion of the nation affords it plausible, if not perfectly logical, grounds for interference. In this country the declared policy of the Government is to separate itself entirely from the religious affairs of its subjects. As a Government, it has no more concern with the progress or conservation of Hinduism than Mohammedanism, or of Christianity than either, and its manifest duty under these circumstances is to confine its interference with religious and charitable bequests, to seeing that the intentions of the founders are honestly carried out. Even this duty, we think, it might more consistently make over to the representatives of the communities concerned, in concert with the courts of the country. Instead of this it really diverts the funds bequeathed to the fulfilment of its own policy, even though that policy be opposed to the feelings which dictated the bequests. If a magistrate wants a road made, or a dispensary established on European medical principles, or a common school supported to teach native children English, he has only to recommend the Commissioner to call for a subsidy from the nearest Mohammedan endowment, and his object will be accomplished. The trustee may be compelled, for want of the funds which have been thus filched from him, to turn away the fakír from his doors, to stop the teaching of Arabic, or the reading of the Koran. But in the eyes of the European officials this is a change for the better, and their word is law. A specious distinction has, we are aware, been drawn between religious and charitable bequests. But what such a distinction has to do with the right of Government to divert funds from the objects prescribed by their donors we cannot see. In the eyes of the Mohammedan community a charitable bequest is a religious bequest, even although the charity is devoted to the profane object of relieving the fakír, or furnishing a Turkish bath to the weary traveller. A Government that stands aloof from the spiritual concerns of a people like the Mohammedans can hardly enter into their feelings so fully as to be entitled to arrogate to itself the right of interfering in matters of this kind.

Bengal.

ENGLISH AND NATIVE MANNERS.

In a letter to the *Englishman* "Brittanicus" thus discourses:—

Now, geniality, polished courtesy, and expansive sympathies are not, in sober truth, the qualities that most distinguish the average Briton. But I think you will agree with me that the exclusiveness and want of sympathy are not all on one side. When we find ourselves regarded as *mleches* by one large section of the native community, and as *kaffirs* by the other, we should indeed be little short of angels if we did not more or less reciprocate the feelings implied in these not very complimentary epithets. Even in the eyes of educated Hindoos we are a race superlatively unclean in our habits and food, and unintelligible in our ways of thought, while the meaner sort have a vague idea that we are a semi cannibal people, whose constant diet is half-raw beef, washed down with copious draughts of *brandy sharab*. The Mussulman dislikes us doubly—first as infidels, and secondly, as the destroyers of the glory and supremacy of Islam in this country.

Conscious of all this, the Anglo-Indian has come to the conclusion that to hold himself somewhat aloof from the native is the best and pleasantest course for all concerned, and that if he keeps up an interchange of the barest civilities, it is all that is required. He does not visit natives because he has a strong impression that they would much rather he didn't, and the visiting process would certainly be an intolerable bore to himself. When in communication with natives of any rank, he has an uneasy feeling that there is an elaborate code of etiquette which he may, unknown to himself, infringe, and feelings and prejudices which he cannot by any possibility understand or appreciate, and to which he may at any time administer a rude, though perfectly unintentional shock. The dash of *brusquerie*, which marks the social intercourse of his own countryman, makes extremely distasteful to him the elaborate and somewhat fawning ceremonies of Asiatic courtesy.

It is impossible that any European gentleman should ever be received into a native gentleman's family circle as he would into that of one of his own countrymen; nor is it, indeed, desirable that it should be so. On his side, knowing that the native's ideas with regard to women are extremely repuguant to his own, he is no way desirous to encourage the latter to any degree of social familiarity. As a general rule, indeed, he only desires to get out of his house as quickly as possible a man who would feel insulted by being asked to sit down at the same dinner-table with him; and I take it those high officials and others who make an attempt at freer intercourse with natives do so, not from any pleasure it gives them, but simply because they believe it to be one of the duties of their station.

In fine, I cannot think that too close an amalgamation of the European and native elements in this country is in any wise desirable. In your remarks on Mr. Atherton's letter you clearly pointed out the physical obstacles that stand in the way of his scheme—obstacles which are, and must, in the nature of things, remain insuperable. Giving Mr. Atherton full credit for the purity and philanthropy of his motives, it still seems to me that his ideas, if carried into practice, would inflict considerable damage in many ways on our position in India. Greece conquered her conquerors, and Hindustan, from whatever cause, has in no case exercised a benign influence on those whom she has received into her bosom. Where are now the fair-faced, stalwart, joyous Aryan warriors of the old Vedic times, where the hardy and warlike Mussulman and the once lordly Portuguese? They all of them yielded to the influence of the Circe's cup held to their lips by hands well skilled in ministering to every depraved desire of indolence and sensuality. And they fell one after the other. It was reserved for the rugged and ungracious islander, strong of hand and cool of head, to grasp the mighty prize that fell from their enervated grasp. To the last day of an existence in India we shall still have need of the strong Saxon hand and the cool Saxon brain, and these, with all due deference to Mr. Atherton, no Indian mothers can give us.

OUT IN THE RAIN.

Raining! and apparently not going to stop for a week! The trees all in their places are standing quiet, like whipped children, not a leaf daring to stir while the thunder scolds. Now and again comes up a blast of wet wind, driving the rain into fine spray before it and shaking all the garden. The bamboos are taken by surprise and sway in confusion here and there, but, as the wind settles down to blow steadily, bow courteously to their neighbours, sweeping their plumed boughs in graceful unison. The tough teak tree feels the wind and flaps its thick leaves lazily; the jamoon is fluttered from crown to stem; the feathery tamarinds are shivering in consternation; and panic-stricken acacias toss about their tasselled leaves. There is something almost piteous in the way the plantain receives the rude wind, throws up its long leaves in despair, now drops them down or flings them helplessly about; but it is not often that there is high wind with the rain. Generally there is only rain—a great deal of it. The birds knew what was coming when they saw the drifting clouds being huddled together and worked up into a black mass, and then spread

out like a grey plaster on the ceiling of the sky, and the air has been filled this hour past with their warning cries. They have now gone clamorous home; but after a long interval come the late birds, who had dawdled over their last worm too long, calling out as they pass to their comrades far ahead to wait for them; and then, after another while, comes the last bird—for when the storm is at its worst there is always one more bird to pass, flying too busily to speak, and which scuds, albeit heavily, across the sloping rain, cutting its way to a dry resting-place as straight as did the dove of the Deluge. The green parrots—birds of the world as they are—went over long ago, screaming and streaming by. The crows, too, after casting about for a nearer shelter, have flung themselves across the sky towards the hospitable city; one young crow meant to have seen the storm out, and so he kept his seat on the roof, and in the insolence of his glossy youth rallied his old relatives escaping from the wet; but a little, later as he flapped his spongy wings ruefully homeward, he regretted that he had not listened to the voice of experience. For the rain is raining—raining as if the water was sick of life on the sky—raining as if the rain hated the earth with its flowers and fruits. The clouds have a great deal to get rid of, and they mean that it shall all be gone before night. There is more, they know, coming up with the night wind which it will take them till the morning to bale out. And now the paths begin to show how heavy the shower is. On either side runs down a fussy stream, all pitted with rain pock-marks, from which jut out pigmy Teneriffes in a mimic Atlantic, the larger kunkur stones. But the rain still comes down, and the two fussy streams have joined into a shallow smoothly flowing sheet, and there is nothing from bank to bank but speckled water-bubbles hurrying down, but, haste as they may, getting their heads broken by the rain-drops before they reach the corner and the rank grass blades, born of the rain and the steamy heat. And now you begin to suspect rain on the sunken lawn; but before long there is no room for mere suspicion, for the level water is showing white through the green grass, in which the shrubs stand ankle-deep. How patiently the flowers stand in their ditches, bending their poor heads to the ground, and turning up their green calices to be pelted! But besides the trees and flowers and washed-out insects, there are but few creatures out in the rain. Here comes a seal carrying a porpoise on his back: no, it is our good friend, the bheesty. Dripping like a seaweed, a thing of all weathers, he splashes by through the dreary waste of waters, like one of the pre-Adamite creatures in the Period of Sludge. Who can want water at such a time as this? you feel inclined to ask, as the shiny bheesty with his shiny mussuck squelches past, his red apron, soaked to a deep maroon, clinging to his knees. A servant remembers something left out of doors, and, with his master's wrath very present to him, detaches his mouth from the hookah bowl, and with his foolish skirts tucked round his waist paddles out into the rain, showing, behind his plaited umbrella, like a toadstool on its travels. A young pariah dog goes by, less dusty and less miserable than usual. The rain has taken the curl out of his tail, has washed away his landmarks from the familiar posts and pillars—but he is, and he knows it, safer in the rain. There are no buggies passing now, from beneath whose hoods, as the levin lightning leaps out of the black clouds, will leap sharp whiplashes, curling themselves disagreeably round his thin loins or tingling across his tender nose. There are no proud carriages with arrogant drivers to be rude to him if he stands still for a minute in the middle of the road to think, no old pariah dogs on the watch to dispute, and probably to ravish from him, his infrequent treasure trove. The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the slab ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes; and the dank frogs doat on it. They hop impatiently out, albeit in a stealthy way, from clammy corners behind pillars and under flower-pots; to see if their ditches are filling nicely, and hop back happy. But there is one creature to whom rain is an unmixed abomination—the punkah cooly, for whom the architect foregoes to build a verandah. He sits perched, like a desolate fowl, on an empty beer box under a roof of his own construction, fearfully and wonderfully made out of remnants—not, however, so cunningly devised, but the resolute ruthless rain finds its way in, soaking the cooly on its cramped perch and sopping his wretched "property" in the corner—a brown cloth and a pink cloth, a dingy horse rug variegated with dingy patches, a shiny brass lotah and a yard string. But the rain has no bowels.—*Pioneer.*

STATION TALK.

Nusseerabad, *July* 15.—During the past two or three weeks the weather has been very changeable. Sometimes we are favoured with clouds and rain for days together. The sun's ascendency is but short-lived; the clouds come to the fore again, and reusurp the sway of affairs above. There is a contest going on between the two now as I write, and although aided by a high easterly breeze, the old fellow's rudder will, I fear, again come to grief. With but few exceptions, the rain we are having falls in a monotonous drizzle. This, though very annoying to those whose disposition or duty calls them out of doors, is, I believe, the best for fertilising the soil, which, after all, is, or rather should be, the main consideration. The cultivators appear to be happy at the prospect of a glorious harvest, as I observe them every evening, when come home from their day's toil, giving vent to their high spirits in songs and laughter. It is to be hoped that their expectations will not fail to be realised, and that as a consequence the grain market will wear a less gloomy aspect than it does at present.

Banda, Bundelkhund, *July* 18.—Two atrocious offences swell the calendar for this month. One of them occurred in Pylanee police station, in the Banda portion of the district, and the other in Bhowree, in the Kirwee sub-district. In both cases the circumstances under which the offences were perpetrated point them out as crimes of singular atrocity. In the former case it appears that the husband anticipated the unfaithful conduct of his wife, and took no steps to prevent it, but on the contrary kept watch until its accomplishment enabled him to execute the plan of vengeance which he had formed. This is proved by his having actually overheard the assignation for that night, and to his being a witness of a visit paid by the paramour. He struck the paramour eighteen blows with a sharp axe, nine of which are declared by medical testimony to be dangerous. In the latter case it is evident that the defendant did not act on a sudden and incontrollable impulse, but being cognisant of an intrigue between his brother's wife and another man, he with "malice aforethought" determined to kill her; or to quote his own words, "I led her to a secluded spot and there murdered her to save the family honour, because if the intrigue were known, disgrace would have inevitably followed." It, however, never entered the head of this ignoramus that both police and judicial inquiry would have "inevitably followed" the murder, and the family honour, or "hoormut," as he termed it, would be at stake. In the first-mentioned case the defendant had it in his power to prevent the intrigue, but preferred to allow it to proceed, and then deliberately, and by repeated blows of an axe, half murdered the adulterer, and then attempted to serve his wife in the same way, unmoved by the earnest appeals to his mercy made by the wretched woman. In both cases the defendants have been secured by the police. They have the sympathies of the native public, in accordance with a theory propounded in the Shastras, which constitutes male relatives the arbiters of life and death, in regard to all cases of adultery and fornication in which their female relatives are concerned. The Pylanee case came on for hearing at the Deputy Magistrate's Court, when the defendant expressed his regret in not having murdered his wife's paramour outright.—Wells: The water of about three-fifths of the wells in Banda is undrinkable for three or four months of the year, and at a time when water is so greatly in requisition, the hot weather. This is caused by the wells being dug under the sheiter of some huge tree, the leaves of which, decaying inside, give the water an abominable smell. To this may be attributed a great deal of the sickness which is prevalent in some districts. Another evil in connection with the Banda wells is an insufficiency of water. Both evils attracted the attention of the magistrate, Mr. E. B. Thornhill, and he personally inspected the wells, and has done much in remedying the evils alluded to. A great many have been cleaned out, and to hear the shouts of joy when a well situated in a crowded part of the city was made to produce abundantly, at once proved that Mr. Thornhill's efforts were appreciated by the hundreds who were furnished with water from that particular well. If the magistrate had merely issued an official order the work would have been done, but not so speedily. He, however, did not do so, but undertook to have it performed under his own supervision by frequently visiting the several localities himself. I do not know if such a phenomenon exists in other districts, but at Banda there are two or three wells which produce both brackish and sweet water, that is, if you draw from one side you get brackish water, and if from the opposite side you take up sweet water.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

The Wahabis' Trials.—A telegram from Patna informs us that Pir Muhammad, one of the so called Wahábís, has been acquitted and released. The other prisoners have been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

O'Connor v. Parsons.—The case of O'Connor *v.* Parsons at Simla, for damages for wrongful imprisonment, has been decided in favour of the defendant with costs. The case will be appealed to the High Court, as otherwise a magistrate, so long as he believed himself to be right, might imprison any European on his own evidence, sitting himself as judge in the case, for the breach of an order, the time for the completion of which had not expired.

Assam.—A private letter from a tea-planter in Assam says:—"Splendid weather for tea now. The spider for the season, I think, has spun its last web, and the blister blown its finale bubble. The tea tree looks verdant, healthy, and like itself again, while all around the crops (near the splendid nurseries of dhan—for they have not yet been transplanted to the pattars) augur an abundant harvest. What a country this is! No famine—no starvation—an El Dorado indeed for the thousands we read of who perish in those famine-stricken countries!"—*Englishman.*

Musketry.—The 1-19th regiment heads the list of regiments in the musketry practice in India for last season, with a figure of merit of 153-50. Captain Moffatt, of the same regiment, is the best shot amongst the officers, and Private Bryant, of the 62nd regiment, amongst the rank and file.

International Exhibition.—The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be the Bengal Committee for making arrangements in connection with the International Exhibition of 1872:—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Baron Dowleans, Mr. W. Stalkart, Bábú Degambar Mittar, Khajah Abdúl Ganni, c.s.i., and Mr. F. Wyman. Mr. H. H. Locke is both a member and Honorary Secretary.

Missions.—The report of the American Free Baptist Mission in Lower Bengal for the year ending March, 1871, has just been published. The report states that at Bhimpore the Santal Christians are making good progress. The most cheering fact about the Bhimpore branch is that a chapel has been built entirely by the native Christians. The work done during the past year in connection with the Santal village schools is very satisfactory. No fewer than 720 boys and girls are taught in these schools. The greater part of the scholars are Santals, and the rest generally belong to the lower class of Hindoos. The receipts during the year on account of donations and subscriptions amount to 2,177 rupees, and grants from Government to 8,993 rupees, making a total of 11,171 rupees.

Duties of a Subordinate Civil Officer.—The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that amongst the other qualifications for future members of the Subordinate Executive Service they should be able to ride. His Honour says:—"It is of immense importance that a sub-divisional officer should, for example, be able to go out ten or fifteen miles before breakfast, and make a judicial recognition into the circumstances of a murder,—the body, the blood, the scene of the struggle, and so on, without interfering with his regular work for the day; and in very many of the duties of an executive officer such activity is required. Riding should therefore be added to the obligatory subjects of examination, and I will thank the committee now sitting to arrange this."

Colonel Garden.—We regret to learn that Colonel Garden's (the Deputy Quartermaster-General), state of health is such that it seems probable that he will have to take leave to England as soon as the cessation of the rains permits his leaving Simla. Colonel Garden has for some time been the right hand of his department, and is practically Quartermaster-General elect, as Colonel Lumsden's period of office expires next year. We trust that rest and change of climate will tell favourably upon the liver-complaint from which he is suffering, and that he may yet be enabled to take up the high appointment to which his services would next year entitle him. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v.c., first assistant in the Quartermaster-General's office, will succeed Colonel Garden as Deputy Quartermaster-General.—*Englishman.*

Death of the Rev. A. W. Wallis.—The *Indian Church Gazette* deeply regrets to announce the death of the Rev. A. W. Wallis, Chaplain of Berhampore, who committed suicide by hanging himself on Saturday, 8th July. The unfortunate gentleman had been for some time in a melancholy state of mind, and his conduct at a funeral, a few days before his death, was only explicable on the supposition that he was not accountable for his actions. The Rev. A. W. Wallis was of Magdalen Hall College, Oxford, and his attainments as a classical scholar were considerable. A touching Latin epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral at Calcutta to a son he had lost is an evidence of the elegance of his scholarship. He had completed his twenty-fourth year's service, and would, in the ordinary course, have retired in April 1872. He has been Chaplain of Berhampore since February 1866. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of the London Missionary Society.

The Banda Prize.—A legal opinion has been given on the Banda-Kirwee prize money. It is decided, says the *Friend of India*, that the debts due to the ex-chiefs are property of the description ordinarily distributable as booty or prize to the troops engaged, and that the rejection of the claim by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in May, 1869, is in direct conflict with established precedent. It continues that the question raised in this case may be properly referred to the High Court of Admiralty, and suggests that the most expeditious course will be to present a petition to the Queen in Council, praying for such a reference. It will be within the memory of our readers that Government paper to the value of many lacs of rupees was captured by our troops at the taking of Kirwee, and that Government refused to redeem its own bonds on the plea that they had become forfeit by the rebellion of the ex-rajahs of Banda and Kirwee. The legal opinion quoted will probably reopen the whole question—to the great chagrin of the lawyers!

The Camp of Exercise.—It is said that the proposed Camp of Exercise has caused something very like a panic among some of the elderly Brigadiers and Colonels. Assuming the number of troops at six thousand there will be two Generals and five or six Brigadiers on the ground; and it is the qualifications of these officers, rather than those of their subordinates, which will be most severely tested. The regimental officers of the different arms will learn a good deal without much risk of exposing their supposed deficiencies, but any incapacity on the part of the higher officers in command of divisions or brigades will lead to open confusion and a public breakdown. We take it, however, that this is precisely one of the benefits which will accrue from Camps of Exercise. They will test the capacity of senior officers for practically handling the masses of troops whom they command. Underlying the army agitation at home is a wide spread impression among Englishmen that our military system does not produce generals able to direct military movements on a large scale, and that a war is half over before they get rid of incapables, and the right men come to the front.

Do We All Drink Leather?—The *Pioneer* reports the interesting discovery, on the part of a savant, of a sudden formation of leather at the moment when milk is poured into a cup of tea. The contact of the albumen of the milk with the tannin of the tea engenders "minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of tanned hides." The savant, who has made this discovery with the aid of a microscope, calculates that in the course of a single year a tea-drinker of average capacity must imbibe enough leather to make a pair of shoes. As there can be no doubt of the *bona fides* of this valuable discovery, we venture to protest against the criminal luxury which it reveals. We see no reason why a machine, similar to the apparatus which makes smoke "self-consuming," should not be invented for the purpose of apprehending the stray particles of home made leather in our tea-cups, and considering them for their proper uses in the economy of creation. We can hardly conceive of anything that more clearly partakes of the character of criminal luxury than a systematic course of drinking boots; and we think that the warning recently furnished by France should not be lost upon us.—*Englishman*

The Faith of a Mahajun.—The general good faith and honest dealing of the mahajuns of this country among themselves are almost proverbial, and deserve to be so. A curious instance of their mutual confidence may be seen in an old custom still prevalent in Mirzapur. In that city there circulate among the bankers sealed bags of Furrackabad rupees, each bag bearing the name of a banker and the amount contained in it. These bags are never opened nor their contents counted or examined, and even though in weight the bag should be as much as 10 per cent. below the nominal value put on it, it still circulates for the full amount, on the faith of the name written on it. In the event of the rupees being sent to the mint to be melted down, the loss would be borne by the banker whose name was on the bag, but the mahajuns themselves are very adverse to pressing matters to this point; and so, as it has been the *dustoor* among them for many years, so it is probably the bags will continue to circulate for many years to come. Originally the Furruckabad rupee was coined of exactly the same value as the Government one, but as none have been coined for about fifty years they have probably lost somewhat in weight from circulation. They generally pass current at a discount of from 6 pies to 2 annas 6 pies per cent. though occasionally they have fallen much below that.—*Pioneer.*

Afghanistan.—Letters from Cabul up to July 3 inform us that a few durbar officials, who are indisposed towards Sirdar Mahomed Hoossein Khan, have told the Ameer that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Hoossein Khan had resolved between themselves that the former, after killing the Commander-in-Chief, should take possession of that part of the kingdom where he at present is, and bring the army under his command, and the latter (*i. e.*, Mahomed Hoossein Khan), by putting gunpowder under the ground of the durbar apartment, should dispose of his Highness. Many and other similar accusations have been put on Sirdar Mahomed Hoossein Khan; consequently the displeasure of the Ameer against the members of this family is enhancing every day. About Rs. 40,000, placed at credit of Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Hoossein Khan, have been realised from various people, and the other property of both brothers is still under a guard. Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, has reported to the Ameer that when Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan arrived in Furrah he absolutely denied having killed the Commander-in-Chief. Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan had arrived in Grishk with irons on his legs, under a guard of two or three hundred sowars. The men from the Cabul troops in Sebzwar, having arrived in Cabul, reported that all the officers of the army are under the impression that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan caused the death of the Commander-in-Chief by a gunshot through the agency of his own servants.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 22. Admiral Rigault, Riboulet, Bourbon; str. Busheer, Starratt, Moulmein; British Navy, Porter, Liverpool.—24. Str. Punjaub, McKirdy, Camorta; str. Penang, Smart, Bombay.—26. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; Phœnix, Hatch, Coconada.—27. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

July 23. Str. Meinam; Bedfordshire.—24. Str. Singapore; Asia, Egeria, Carnarvon Castle.—25. Str. Madras; Walter Baine.—26. Str. Mahratta; Ocean Mail and Lord Canning.—27. Artist and City of Mobile.—28. Omar Pasha.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—For Akyab.—Mr. and Mrs. Sode, Mr. W. Poule, Mrs. A. L. Theobald, Mr. J. P. Cropley, Mrs. Bell, Mr. S. D. Doutt.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 21, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92¾	Rs. 99 6 to 99 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	99 12 to 100 0
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	99 12 to 100 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103	Paid off.
6 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	114 0 to 114 4
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104	106 0 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200	320 to 325
Bank of Bengal	1000	1390 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	660 to 665buy
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	82 to 86
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	132 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100	21 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	251 to —
East India Tea Company	100	70 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250	182½ to 190
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	147½ xd
Howrah Docking Company	500	196 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	320 to 330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	98 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	68 to 70 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300	370 to 375
Punjab Bank	100	80 to —
Simla Bank	500	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200	82 to 83
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	19 to 20slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 10 0 to £0 0 0	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, July 28.—The past week has been marked by extreme quietness, and, were it not for the firmness which importers continue to exhibit, we should no doubt have to record a serious decline in values. As it is, a small concession has been in some instances unavoidable, and in many cases quotations are, in the absence of demand, almost nominal.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, July 28.—Saltpetre: The supply of refined 5 per cent. refraction is exhausted; higher rates were given for the small quantity of refined in hand, in some instances as much as Rs. 7-10 being paid; but the price of washed and crude remains unaltered. Rice: The principal business has again been in Ballam for the outports, white being neglected, with a falling market. The new Moonghy is coming in but slowly, and the quality of what has arrived is by no means first class. Linseed: A brisk business has been done during the week both for Europe and America, and we now quote good bold at Rs. 4-5 to 4-6; medium, Rs. 4-2 to 4-3; and small, Rs. 4-1 to 4-2. The new crop is now rapidly coming into the market. Rapeseed: During the last two or three days there has been rather more activity in the market, but rates have slightly declined. The new crop from Eastern Bengal is rapidly coming forward, and is of good quality, but at present there is little demand for this description. Silk: There has been less activity in the market during the week, but prices for filatures have been fully maintained, though native is somewhat weaker. The prospects of the rainy bund are still reported as favourable.

Madras.

FRACAS AT THE BANGALORE RACE-COURSE.

The following information was laid before the Acting Cantonment Magistrate on Monday last, Mr. P. B. Gordon appearing for the applicant.

Owen Vincent Norris sworn—I am an Assistant Surveyor in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and reside at Bangalore. On Saturday, the 22nd July last, I went to the race course. Just as the races were over, and as I was seated in my coach, some of my friends, Messrs. Mitchell, Torrens, and Bond, came up and asked me to the stand to partake of some champagne, which was being distributed by Mr. Abdoollah. I proceeded to the verandah of the stand, where I saw the cup on the table and champagne being served out in glasses. There was a crowd round the table. I saw my friends helping themselves to champagne as everybody appeared allowed to do. After the crowd had somewhat disbursed, I went to the table and took up a glass of champagne. I was previously seated on a bench. There were many filled glasses on the table. On my taking up the glass, Colonel Ramsay addressed me in a loud and offensive manner, saying, "Put down that glass, will you? put that glass down, who told you to take it up?" I felt abashed, set down the glass, and said, "I beg your pardon, I thought it was open to the public; I saw my friends round the table helping themselves." Colonel Ramsay replied, "It is not open to the public, but only to the friends of Mr. Abdoollah, or for those who had done work." I said I was sorry for the mistake, and went back two or three paces. After helping some jockeys and sergeants, Colonel Ramsay left the table, and coming up to me said, "Oh, you're the person, you may now take a glass." I said, "I now beg to decline it." Stepping forward a little I raised my hat and said, "Colonel Ramsay, should you again have occasion to speak to a gentleman, please speak more civilly." He turned on me fiercely and said, "If you don't stop your —— jaw, I'll kick you —— over tip and turn you out," or words to that effect. I am certain of the words (represented by dashes). I said, "You are taking too much on yourself, Colonel Ramsay; you know you dare not do so." He at once cuffed and collared me with one hand, and kept pushing me violently with the other. I cried out, "Major Ramsay, you are an old man, and I wouldn't like to strike you." He then grew more violent, and seized my coat, and some others joined him in pushing me. I tried to extricate myself, but found myself pushed till I got to the top of the steps. There seemed to be about half-a-dozen men pushing me. A person came behind to drag me down the steps, and when I shook off Colonel Ramsay, I found myself pinioned behind by the arms, and in that way I was dragged down two or three steps towards the course. I turned round by an effort and recognised Mr. Lavelle as the man who was pushing me from behind. I said, "Mr. Lavelle, let me go, you have nothing to do with the matter, I wish to speak to Colonel Ramsay," and I tried to get away. Lavelle then hit me with his clenched fists several blows; one hit me on the chin and the others about the neck, arms, and shoulders. As I was warding off the blows, Mr. Mitchell ran up and seized Lavelle and pulled him away, three or four others also came up to separate us. Just then several gentlemen came rushing up to the spot, among others one of the stewards, whom I afterwards found to be Captain R. C. Stewart, and said, "Don't make a disturbance, go away quietly." I replied, "I am not making a disturbance, I have been assaulted, but I'll go away if I get my hat." After I had got my hat, a third gentleman came up and seized me by the coat saying, "Where are you going to?" I do not know who he was.

By the Court—I had no stand ticket when I went to the stand; but my friends said the ropes had been taken down and the stand was open to all. I can't myself remember if the ropes were taken down.

His Worship—Ropes or no ropes, did you suppose the stand was open to the public without tickets.

Complainant—I certainly thought so, especially as my friends were passing in and out, and they had no ticket. They had gone in the same way on the previous day. I now charge Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle under the Penal Code with assault and criminal force, and seek the protection of the Court.

Upon the above information, summonses were granted against Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle, made returnable at nine o'clock on Friday, the 28th inst.

With reference to the above the *Madras Times* has the following:

"We learn by telegram from Bangalore that Mr. Norris's complaint against Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle for assault was heard and decided yesterday by the Cantonment Magistrate, who considered that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met by the payment of a fine of five rupees by each of the defendants, who at once admitted the assault."—*Madras Times*, July 27.

Miscellaneous.

Gun Accident.—Madras has had another horrible gun accident. On the morning of the 26th July, while some guns which had been rebushed were being proved at Saint Thomas' Mount, one of them burst, and six gunners were injured. One man had his leg blown off below the knee, and died shortly after he was taken to the hospital. Another man sustained a fracture of a bone of the right leg. Two men were severely injured by splinters and grains of powder, and the remaining two men escaped with slight injuries.

The Bangalore Row.—Further details have appeared regarding the progress of the police investigation into the famous Bangalore *fracas*, wherein two officers of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers were severely shot. The examination of witnesses was continued on the 21st July, when the evidence of two Misses VanIngen was taken. Both denied having received any letter from Mr. Lambart stating that he would call on the night of the affray. Dr. Lougheed, 21st Fusiliers, who is in attendance on the wounded officers, having stated that he could not say on what date they would be well enough to attend the Court, the case was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Gordon again applied to the magistrate to accept bail for Mr. E. VanIngen, and the magistrate promised to consider the application. The application has, however, been since refused. Both the wounded officers are progressing favourably. Mr. Frere is quite convalescent, and is recommended driving exercise. Mr. Lambart is still unable to bear his weight on his leg. With the aid of crutches and a starch bandage he can get into a carriage, but it is not known when either gentleman will be able to give evidence.

The King of Burmah is said to have bought up Rs. 90,000 worth of piece-goods on three months credit for the royal bazaar, which is said to be underselling the Mandalay market. His Majesty, who has evidently learned the political importance of entertaining, has given another breakfast to the European and Eurasian community of the capital.

Agriculture.—We hear that the question of agricultural improvement is now the principal question engaging the attention of the Madras Government, and that it is likely to form the stock subject of discussion during their stay at Ootacamund. It is proposed to establish in different parts of the Presidency experimental farms as branches of the Government experimental farm at Madras, the whole to be under the general direction of Mr. Robertson, now at Sydapet. The objects of these farms will be to ascertain the proper rotation of crops in the various districts, and to introduce new crops suitable to the climate. There can be no doubt that the Government possesses in Mr. Robertson a man admirably qualified to direct an undertaking of this kind.—*Madras Times.*

Model for Cholera Hospitals.—A few sheds are now to be seen in the compound of the Medical College. These sheds have been, we learn, designed by Dr. Balfour, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, and are intended as a model for cholera hospitals throughout the Presidency. They consist of a cholera shed to contain six or eight patients with fittings; a shed for the dispensary and for the stowage of comforts, &c., which is fitted with a table field medicine chest and other requisities; a shed for the medical officer arranged to meet necessary requirements, and a shed for servants attending upon the sick. The material with which these sheds are constructed is common bamboo matting for the walls, and cadjan leaves for the roof. Lord Napier, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, inspected the sheds.—*Madras Times*, July 27.

Abolition of Slavery in Siam.—Notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the first King of Siam, and his doings and prospects, yet there still occur now and then accounts of further steps towards civilisation, and an onward progress towards material prosperity. The following intelligence from a Java paper cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers. The King of Siam, after his return to his States, abolished slavery in the kingdom of Siam from and after the 1st January, 1872; slaves then in being will be manumitted from the produce of a tax laid upon the slave proprietors from the present time. A good commencement has also been made in the laying out of new roads, and the erection, or building, of new bridges, of a substantial nature, whereby the development of the varied resources of the kingdom of Siam will be much furthered. The proposed visit of his Majesty and suite to Calcutta will enable them to carry out plans for improvement with creditable vigour and effect. Good roads not only favour despatch for commerce in time of peace, but materially aid military movements in time of war.—*Straits Observer.*

The King of Burmah and Major Sladen.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following notes of a conversation that lately took place in the Royal palace at Mandalay between his Majesty the King and an English clergyman who resides at the capital:—King: Phoongyee, I have sent for you, as I wish you to take an oath.—Clergyman: Your Majesty, I will be glad to hear of what nature the oath required is.—King: I wish you to swear that if Sladen ever returns here you will not speak to him, nor communicate with him in any way.—Clergyman: Your Majesty, I cannot take such an oath, Major Sladen having been my friend for many years.—King (angrily): Then you must swear that you will come and tell me everything he says.—Clergyman: Your Majesty, I cannot do that—it would be an unpardonable breach of confidence on my part.—King: If you will not do as I want, I will burn down your kyoungs.—Clergyman: The kyoungs are your Majesty's, and so your Majesty can do with them as your Majesty pleases. The King in a rage then took his departure. Next day his Majesty's sons presented themselves at the clergyman's school as usual, but were politely told that they had better return to their father, because, as the King had said that he would burn down the kyoungs, some evil might happen to them if they remained in the doomed buildings. How this matter ended we have not heard, but the kyoungs were still standing when the last steamer left Mandalay.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 26. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez; str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta; Gauntlet, ——, Negapatam; Polysema, ——, Pondicherry.—28. Inveralium, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Col. Pollard, two Misses Pollard, Paymaster Hignett, Mrs. Moss and infant, Mrs. Larcombe, Mr. Gebbie, Major Benden. For Calcutta.—Paymaster O'Kelly, Mr. Sutchell, and Mr. Blechynden.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Wayer, Mrs. Koplong and two children.

DEPARTURES.

July 26. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta; James Wishart, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delhi.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. S. Martin and child.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Grunburg. For Pondicherry.—Mr. J. M. Miller, Mr. Scamper, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Boomville.

Commercial.

Madras, July 29, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11¼ to 1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11 3-16 to 1 11 5-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10¾ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	40 to 42 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13⅜ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	½ to ⅝ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. to £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

Civil.—At the instance of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government, we hear, have sanctioned the permanent establishment of the subordinate Civil Courts of Kotree and Meerpore Buttora in Sind, which were opened experimentally under Government orders for the 19th February, 1867.

The Contagious Diseases Act.—Some changes are to be made in the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay. Dr. Hewlett, the health officer, will, we understand, be appointed to take charge of the registration, and the Lock Hospital will be placed under the care of Dr. Partridge.

Commercial.—We understand that the British and Foreign Insurance Office has paid up the full amount represented by its policies on shipments made by Jetha Vullubjee, per the ship *Aurora*. The amount insured in this office was not very large. Two other offices whose stake, on the other hand, is large, have not yet manifested any intention of paying.—*Times of India.*

The Bombay Municipality.—The Bombay Bench of Justices had a somewhat stormy meeting in the Town Hall last week. Mr. John Connon has been appointed Chairman of the Bench, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Scoble, who has resigned owing to ill-health. The business at the meeting concerned chiefly the lease of the new offices on the esplanade. The matter is referred for counsel's opinion as to whether the Municipal Commissioner had legal authority to bind the Municipality to such a lease.—*Times of India*, Aug. 1.

Mr. W. Sowerby on Ocean Tides.—The Bombay Geographical Society has had a paper read before its members by Mr. W. Sowerby, C.E., on the subject of the action of ocean tides geologically and geographically considered. The writer is, we believe, more conversant with the topics comprised under the title, as they concern the Indian seas and coast than any one else now in India. Such a paper cannot but have an important bearing on harbour questions affecting our commerce. There was a large attendance, and an interesting discussion followed the reading of Mr. Sowerby's paper.

Wreck of the S.S. "Breadalbane."—We learn by private advices from Jeddah that the ship *Teazer* will bring to Bombay a further quantity of goods, principally wines, spirits, and some iron, saved from the wreck of this steamer. The wreck lies in thirty feet of water, and every package saved has been recovered by Arab divers, several of whom, we regret to hear, have lost their lives in their attempts to save cargo. A great many bales of cotton goods lie on the shore loose in a rotten state, and, beyond the cargo coming forward by the *Teazer*, we understand the remainder will not pay the expense of forwarding it to Bombay.

The Lunatic Asylum.—The Bombay Government has at last taken into serious consideration the necessity of doing something to put an end to the scandal caused by the disgraceful want of suitable accommodation for insane patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The wish of the Government is, we understand, if money can be found for the purpose, to build two new asylums, one in the Concan and the other in the Deccan; and it is also proposed to spend some Rs. 20,000 in altering the present asylum so as at least to give the male and female patients separate quarters. Any large expenditure of money on the Colaba Asylum is greatly to be deprecated. Let it be made a decent habitation, by all means, for the patients until some new house is provided for them; but, says the *Bombay Gazette*, the determination ought to be formed at once to remove the lunatics as soon as possible from a site which has been proved to be as unfit for a hospital as any that could have been selected in Bombay. If the Government is of opinion that there ought to be an asylum in the island of Bombay, there could certainly be no better position for the new building than a correspondent some days ago drew public attention to as being already

available at Worlee. The situation is retired and healthy, and at the same time convenient to the town, and it would be a great boon to the inhabitants of Bombay if the swamp at the foot of Worlee-hill could, as is proposed, be cheaply reclaimed by being filled with the earth from the crest of the hill when the ground is levelled to provide a site for the new asylum.

EXECUTION OF THREE MURDERERS.—Patrick Robinson, a soldier of the 49th regiment, Shaik Moorad Hoosein Ali. and Ibboo Shahbooden, who were each convicted of murder at the last Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to death by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the presiding Judge, was hanged last week, outside the west wall of the County Jail. All three of the murders were most unprovoked. Patrick Robinson on the 11th March, with a soldier of the same regiment named George Picking, accompanied two civilians to the Chandnee Railway station from Asseerghur, and while they were returning, Robinson, under the influence of liquor, apparently, proposed that they should kill the first native they met. The first man they met was allowed to pass, but the next, a poor Bheel, named Tookrao, was knocked down by Robinson with a stick, handed to him by Picking, and Robinson afterwards cut his throat, and the two dragged the body to a nullah, and Picking covered it with stones. Four rings, which the deceased wore, were taken from his fingers, and two of them were afterwards sold by Robinson for four annas, and the other two found in his chest. These were the main facts of the case as detailed in the evidence adduced at the trial and contained in the condemned man's confession, which has been made public. There seems to have been no motive whatever for the crime, and the only defence that Mr. Starling, the counsel appointed by the Court to defend the prisoner could urge, was that it was more likely that Picking committed the murder, and in order to receive pardon, had endeavoured to fix the crime upon another man. The defence was an able one, but it broke down, for the statement of the man Picking was so minutely corroborated by small items of circumstantial evidence, as to leave no doubt in the minds of any one in Court but that Robinson was the man by whose hand the unfortunate native died. From what transpired at the trial, as well as the dying confession of the convict Robinson, it would seem that both were equally guilty, and that Picking had more to do with the matter than he himself stated—that he was merely a helpless looker-on may be gathered from the fact that, while in confinement on the charge of murder, he made a successful attempt to escape, but was afterwards recaptured. The prisoner's confession tallies so well with the evidence adduced for the prosecution that there can be no doubt but that the corroborative evidence on the part of the prosecution was almost entirely accurate.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 25. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—26. Enoch Train, Lane, Penang.—27. Str. Ellora, Hector, Suez.—28. H.M.'s str. Lynx, Keats, Persian Gulf.—29. Str. Khedive, Steward, Hong Kong.—30. Callirhoe, Irwin, London.—31. Canute, Quine, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Pearson, Mr. Stenning. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Wilson. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. T. de Faira Raposo.

DEPARTURES.

July 25. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Aden and Suez; str. Mula, Coates, Persian Gulf; Charles Bal, Chapman, Liverpool.—28. Str. Apis, Ucropina, Trieste, &c.—29. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Enoqu, Fentiman, China, &c.; Princess Alexandria, Rowe, Liverpool; Centurion, Weddicombe, Calcutta; Regina, Brady, Calcutta.—31. Ireland, Humphrey, Rangoon; Hydree, Nacoda, coast and Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Indus, Greaves, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—For BRINDISI.—Capt. H. Repton, Messrs. E. Walker, Girdlestone, Morton, Nicholson, J. MacNamara, E. Power, Mrs. Power and child, Capt. R. W. Westmacott, Messrs. C. Pemberton, R. Pearce, W. S. Steel, J. Findlay, Corbet, G. Pothecary, V. Ball, Reid, Nash, Barnett, Bonnycastle, and Gale, Major and Miss Walker. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. John Brown, Capt. W. F. Tucker, Mrs. J. R. Bell, Mr. W. R. Simmonds, Mrs. S. Cooper and two children. For SUEZ.—Mr. Blascheck.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 31, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	... 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.	
6 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d. Credit Bills.	
6 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 11 5-16d. Docts.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... 1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 100
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 106½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 114½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs.	10-15
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars...	Do.	220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		111
Sycee Silver		109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	16-13-6
Gold Bars, English		17-2
Ditto Pekin		16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 1.—The utter stagnation of the Piece Goods Market, noticed in our last report, has continued, hardly any business whatever having been done, except a sale of 200 bales of 9 lbs. Maddapollams at a somewhat reduced rate. This extraordinary state of the market is accounted for by the fact that no authentic accounts have been received of sufficient rain having fallen in the important districts which are suffering from the want of it, and that buyers are in consequence deterred from entering the market. Yesterday was Cocoanut-day, when the coast trade is supposed to reopen; but the rainfall in the presidency town is 25 inches, against 45 inches in the same period last year. In the Wurdah Valley, however, and in the Berars, the rain, though late, is now favourable, and the young crops look well; and in Rajcote, also, there was last week a good fall. But in Kattywar, generally, in Guzerat, Scinde, and the Deccan, according to the latest accounts, the rain still keeps off, and the worst apprehensions are felt for the crops. Grey and Coloured Yarns continue also in the same dull state, and most descriptions of them show a decline of ¼ anna per lb.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 1.—Cotton: By telegrams received during the week the Liverpool market has shown a weaker tendency. The market here has been extremely dull, and prices of 32's quoted Rs. 5 to 10 per candy below those of last week. The business done in the week for export has again been very small—even for this season—the purchases aggregating about 1,250 bales only; the principal purchases were about 400 bales of Dhollera and Bhownuggur at Rs. 230 to 231, and about 350 bales of Barsee at Rs. 219 to 220. The market has been nominally closed the last two days on account of the Cocoanut holidays, and is very quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A large business has been done this week, and the market closes strong, with an advancing tendency.

EXCHANGE.—A limited business has been done this week, but rates, though a shade firmer towards the close, have throughout been unchanged. On China the rate for 60 days' sight closes at Rs. 225 to 226 per 100 dollars.

"INDIAN" PAY.—The Government of India has ruled that an officer on the expiration of his tour of service, unavoidably detained till the departure of the *earliest* troopship after the date of expiry of the term of his service, is entitled to his Indian pay and allowances up to the date of embarkation.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general Court-martial held at Secunderabad, July 5, Private William Morley, of the 2nd battalion 24th regiment, was found guilty of acts of insubordination, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, desired to adhere to their former sentence. The sentence to be carried out under the orders of the officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Under the title of "Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill Estate Tontine," certificates representing 850,000 guineas are now being issued, which will entitle the holders of one or more certificates of a guinea each to share in the various objects of the institution, or even in the entire property of the Palace and grounds of 498 acres, should they, fifteen years hence, be among the surviving holders. Under an ingenious plan framed for the purpose, each subscriber will have several options as to the mode in which he may obtain a return for his investment, and be virtually guaranteed against loss. The trustees and Board of Directors consist of experienced persons familiar with the management of London properties and of public establishments, and it may be hoped that the result of their arrangements will be to furnish to the population of the north of the metropolis a place of resort as attractive as that on the other side at Sydenham. In an address lately delivered by Mr. John Horatio Lloyd, one of the trustees of the Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill Estate Tontine, he explained the principle on which it was proposed to raise the necessary capital, and declared that he was perfectly satisfied that no possible loss could be sustained by any one investing; as, in addition to the value of the property, a system of insurance had been devised which was a practical guarantee against any possible failure.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Atkinson, E. F. T., to offic. as judge of the Court of the Small Causes at Allahabad, with effect from May 3.

Ayerst, Rev. W. A., M.A., to be a senior chaplain, from July 11.

Barbour, D. M., to be an asst. mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to have charge of the sub div. of Buxar, during the absence, on leave, of J. S. Armstrong. Mr. Barbour will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the first grade. July 25.

Barlow, J., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Mudhoobunee, in Tirhoot, July 25.

Batten, H. G., extra asst. comr., Kumaon, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. July 26.

Bell.—The services of W. O. Bell, coll. of customs, Agra, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce. July 26.

Bonnand, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, British Burmah, is transf. to Hyderabad. July 25.

Brookes.—The services of Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India by the Madras Govt., he is appt. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to Mysore. July 25.

Butcher, E. H., asst. superint., revenue survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from March 26.

Colquhoun.—The services of the Rev. R. Colquhoun, B.A., military chaplain of Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the home dept., with effect from June 12 last.

Cordery.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., Punjab, and Oudh, J. G. Cordery, C.S., returned from furl.

Curran, Dr. R. H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Gowhatty. July 25.

Davies, W. S. R., to offic. as dep. comr. of Julpigoree, in the 4th grade, during the absence, on priv. leave, of Lillingston. Mr. Davies, who has been, under separate orders of this date, apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Julpigoree, will also offic. as sub. judge of that dist. July 20.

Ellis, Rev. F., M.A., sen. chap., has been permitted to retire from the Bengal ecclesiastical service, with effect from Feb. 4 last.

Fryer, Capt. G. E., asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, officd. as dep. comr. of the Tavoy dist. from Dec. 15 to May 13.

Grimley, W. H., B.A., to offic., until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, in the 2nd grade. July 25.

Henslowe, C. W. E., exec. engr., 4th grade, irrigation branch, is granted leave to Europe on private affairs for six months, without pay, with effect from July 14.

King, R. M., dep. comr. of Fyzabad, to offic. as comr. of the Lucknow div., v. Ouseley, with effect from May 27 last.

Livingstone, W. B., officd. as professor in the Dacca College, during the absence, on leave, of Rowe, B.A. July 25.

Madge, G. I., clerk in the Bengal P.W.D., is transfd. as an acct. of the 4th grade, on prob., to Central India to fill an existing vacancy. July 18.

Man, E. H., 2nd asst. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands.

Meares, G. R. K., asst. supt. of police, Raneegunge, having returned to duty on the 27th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of May 11 last are cancelled.

Meiklejohn, G. F., asst. superint., revenue survey, Mysore, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from June 1. July 19.

Moore, W., is reapp. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway. July 15.

Murray, Major R., Bengal staff corps, deputy director general of telegraphs in India, is app. to offic. as director gen. during the absence, on special duty to Europe, of Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E. July 19.

Parrott, Lieut. col. B., to be an hon. mag., and to be invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class, to be exercised within the limits of the Mahomdabad Tuhseel. July 26.

Payne, Surg. major A. J., M.D., to offic. as sanitary comr. for Bengal, in addition to his own duties, as superint. of the lunatic asylums at the Presy. July 25.

Quin, Capt. T. J., offic. asst. comr., Jaloun, is invested with the powers of an asst. comr. of the 1st class, with retrospective effect from May 5.

Sterndale, R. A., is app. to offic. as asst. comr. of paper currency, Calcutta. July 25.

Toynbee, G., asst. mag. and coll., Cuttack, to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, with effect from July 15. July 22.

Verner, W. H., asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, servs. placed (temp.) at disposal of the Govt. of India in the financial dept. July 24.

Whitmore, J., to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Chittagong. July 25.

Justices of the Peace.

July 22.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under section 3, Act II. of 1869, to be justices of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. governor's control:—Messrs. R. D. Hare and C. F. Mason.

Oude Commission.

July 21.—The Gov. gen. has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Oudh Commission:—

Mr. J. G. Anderson, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to be dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Ross, resigned.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, asst. comr., 1st grade, to be dep. comr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Anderson.

Capt. J. N. B. Hewett, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Sparks.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade, v. Capt. Hewett.

Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, supernum. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. McMinn.

Central Provinces Commission.

July 20.—The following temporary promotions have been sanctioned in the Central Provinces Commission, in consequence of the deputation on other duty of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., Commissioner Nagpore div.:—

Major F. A. Fenton, dep. comr., 1st class, to be offic. comr., Nagpore div.

Lieut. col. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., 2nd class, to be offic. dep. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., 3rd class, to be offic. dep. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Bloomfield, dep. comr., 4th class, to be offic. dep. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to be offic. dep. comr., 4th class.

International Exhibition of 1872.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Committee in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to make arrangements in connection with the International Exhibition to be opened at Kensington on May 1, 1872, viz.:—

President: Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S. Members: Baron Dowleans, Mr. W. Stalkirt, Baboo Digumber Mitter, Mr. F. Wyman, and Khaja Abdool Gunny, C.S.I. Member and Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. H. Locke.

MILITARY.

Bellamy, Capt. P. L., 55th foot, offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab., in succn. to Capt. E. Fortescue, resigned. July.

Bushe, Lieut. col. C. K., 59th regt., having completed the qualifying period with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., from June 16, under the provisions of the royal warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

Eardley-Wilmot.—The leave, on private affairs, to visit Cashmere and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, granted to Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, adjt. 14th Bengal cav., in G.O.C.C. dated March 30, p. 156, is canc. at his own request.

FitzSimon—Dunn.—The C. in C. in India accepts the resignation by Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, 62nd foot, of his appt. of instr. of musketry, and is pleased to make the following appt.:—Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn to be instr. of musketry, v. FitzSimon, who has resigned the appt. July 4. [request. July 14.

Fletcher, Major C. W., is posted to Meerut, for gen. duty, at his own

Fortescue, Capt. E., rifle brig., is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt. as brig. major at Umballa. July 14.

Fraser, Major G. L., Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. July 14.

Green, Lieut. J. H., Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. July.

Hogg—Pollock—Mackenzie.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. T. I. M. Hogg, R.A., to be major, from June 13; Lieut. J. G. Pollock, R.A., to be capt., from June 10; Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, R.A., to be capt., from June 10.

Rivaz—Conolly.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. V. Rivaz, R.A., 1st wing sub. 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force; Lieut. A. Conolly, R.A., offic. qrmr. 5th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force.

Sage.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 19, appg. Ensign C. A. R. Sage to be interpr. to 104th foot, with effect from the 17th idem., v. Lieut. F. J. W. Davies.

Thomson—Dennehy.—Capts. G. C. Thomson and T. Dennehy, Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, are prom. to the rank of major.

MEDICAL.

Ferguson.—Benares garrison order confirmed, dated May 31, apptg. Asst. surg. J. Ferguson, 1st batt. 3rd foot, to the med. charge of the station staff, with effect from April 1, v. Surg. R. H. Perkins, 5th N.I., proceeding on sick leave.

Griffith—Strahan.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated April 20 last, placing the services of Asst. surg. G. Griffith, 31st N.I., at the disposal of the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals of the circle, from the 22nd idem, for employment, as a temp. arrangement, and apptg. Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan to temp. med. charge of the 31st N.I., from the date of Dr. Griffith's departure.

Kellar, Surg. E. M., M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major. July 14.

Kelly—Graves.—Meerut div. order, dated June 15, making the following med. arrangements, with effect from the date of return of the headqrs., Bengal sappers and miners, to Roorkee:—Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, on being relieved by Surg. A. Eteson, to proceed to Chuckratta, and take med. charge of the detachment of Bengal sappers and miners. Dated June 19, directing Asst. surg. W. Graves, 65th foot, at present at Meerut, to report himself for duty at that station, on expiration of his privilege leave. Dated June 23, directing Asst. surg. W. Graves, 65th foot, doing duty at Meerut, to proceed to Mecan Meer, and take med. charge of F baty. F brig. R.H.A., as a temp. measure.

McArthur.—Nagode station order confd., dated June 20, directing Asst. surg. A. McArthur, M.B., 6th Madras N.I., to assume med. charge of the 2nd squad. 7th Bengal cav., with effect from April 30, in add. to his other duties.

Richmond.—Oude div. order confd., dated June 19, placing the services of Surg. A. F. Richmond, 38th N.I., at the disposal of the dep. inspr. gen., Lucknow Circle, for civil employment, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

Tomkyns, Surg. A. P. T., supt. of the Central Prison at Bareilly, to offic. as inspr. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, N.W.P., during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Clark, with effect from July 11.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Financial Department—Accounts.

Simla, June 29, No. 1,438.—In continuation of the resolution No. 353, recorded in this department on the 17th January, 1871, and with reference to the resolution No. 3,698, recorded in this department on the 29th September, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to abolish the offices of Examiners of Claims at Calcutta and Bombay, and to provide for the performance of the duties of those offices by sanctioning the appointment of an additional assistant to each of the Accountants-General of Bombay and Calcutta, who shall ordinarily be in the fourth class of the Financial Department.

2. In accordance with this resolution, the schedule showing how the offices in the department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes will stand as shown below:—

First Class—Six Offices.

Accountants General and Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency in Madras and Bombay; Accountant General, Bengal; Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; and two of the following three offices, viz., Deputy Comptroller General, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Second Class—Seven Offices.

Deputy Comptroller General; Inspector of Local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

Third Class—Ten Offices.

Assistant Comptroller General; Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay; one Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Fourth Class—Ten Offices.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Assitant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Fifth Class—Thirteen Offices.

One Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.
Two Assistants to the Comptroller General.
One Assistant to Accountant General, Madras.
„ „ „ „ Bombay.
Two Assistants „ „ Bengal.
„ „ „ „ N. W. Provinces.
„ „ „ „ Punjab.
One Assistant „ „ British Burmah.
„ „ Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

3. To give effect to these orders, Mr. G. W. MacLeod is appointed an assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal, and Mr. T. G. Trevor is appointed an assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay. Mr. Trevor will, however, continue to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Lawrence Asylum.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council notifies that the orphan children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, when taken to the Lawrence Asylum or other orphanages in India, or when quitting such institutions to return to England, will be entitled, until they reach the port of embarkation, to a subsistence allowance of six annas per diem, or Rs. 12 per mensem. A daily allowance of eight annas will be granted as remuneration to the person who may be in charge of the children while in transit to their destination.

2. The same allowance will be granted to children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have left India when they quit such institutions to proceed to England.

3. When practicable, and as a preferable arrangement, a suitable ration in kind is to be issued in lieu of the subsistence allowance authorised above, the grant of which is to be confined to cases where it may not be practicable or convenient to supply the ration in kind.

4. An allowance, as below, will also be granted for the outfit and care during the voyage home of such children when they are sent to England from the Lawrence Asylum or other orphanages in India, under instructions from the Secretary of State or other competent authority.

For a boy's outfit	Rs. 40
For a girl's outfit	50
For the care of a boy	30
For the care of a girl	40

5. The outfit allowance will be drawn by the commanding officer of the station, or the nearest military authority, and expended in the provision of a suitable outfit for the children before they quit the institution to join the embarkation depot for the purpose of returning to England.

6. This order is in substitution of G.G.O. No. 1,080, of Nov. 18, 1870, and is applicable to the three presidencies.

Pay of Inspectors of Hospitals on Furlough.

With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 1,137, dated Dec. 6, 1867, and 345, dated April 18, 1871, the following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Military—No. 142.

India-office, London, May 31, 1871.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—Your letter No. 89, dated March 16, 1871, relates to the pay to be drawn while on furlough by an officer of the rank of inspector or deputy inspector general of hospitals who has completed his tour of service.

2. I concur with your Government in the decision that an officer so situated who may take furlough within Indian limits under the rules of 1796 is entitled to receive his unemployed pay for such period as he would have received it if resident in India.

3. With regard, however, to the officer who may take furlough under 1868 rules, you will have observed from my despatch No. 55, of Feb. 23, 1871 (paragraph 13), that I do not consider that the unemployed pay, which can only be received in India for six months, can be taken as a basis for the calculation of furlough pay under these rules, and that officers who have completed their tour taking furlough under the 1868 rules are to receive the British (para. 13 of despatch of Secretary of State, No. 152, May 16, 1864) furlough pay of their rank and standing.

4. This, of course, in no way affects the cases of officers taking sick leave under the rules of 1854, which are governed by the despatch No. 297, of Oct. 24, 1867.

(Signed) K. K. Burne, Colonel, Sec. to Govt. of India.

Furloughs in India.

The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated July 14, is published:—

No. 613.—In modification of the provisions of G.G.O., dated June 9, 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council has empowered local governments and departments of the Governments of the three presidencies to grant to military officers in civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding three months, as furlough, without reference to the Government or C. in C. of the presidency to which the officer belongs, provided that in each case the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the officer concerned.

2. In the event of there being no furlough due to the officer, the leave may be granted as if it were furlough (in India) under the provisions of Rule XI. of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, provided the urgency of the case, whether on the ground of sickness or from any other cause, is such as, in the opinion of the local government, or department of government, to justify the exceptional indulgence.

3. It is not considered necessary to prescribe any fixed intervals within which a repetition of the indulgence cannot be permitted; but the Governor general in Council looks to the local governments and departments of governments to see that such leave is not granted too frequently, or without sufficient grounds.

4. As all leave so taken in India will reckon as part of the eight years to which an officer's total furlough is restricted by Rule XVI., it will be necessary that a copy of the order granting the leave shall in every case be forwarded to the military department of the Government of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

5. Officers obtaining leave under paragraph 1 of this order will be entitled during the period of their absence on it to furlough pay, as laid down in Rule V. of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868. Those who obtain leave under paragraph 2 of this order will be restricted to the English furlough pay of their rank, per day, as follows:—

General Officer (Staff Corps)	£1 5 0
Colonel of Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery of the local service (and Lieutenant colonel, Staff Corps, if receiving the colonel's allowance)	1 5 0
Lieutenant colonel (with the exception mentioned above)	1 0 0
Major	0 16 0
Captain	0 10 6
Lieutenant	0 6 6

6. If an officer exceeds the period of leave granted to him under the provisions of this order, he will forfeit his appointment, and can only be reappointed, as a special case, with the sanction of the Government of the presidency to which the appointment appertains. Should he desire an extension of it as furlough, he can obtain it in the military department of his own presidency to such an extent as he may be entitled under the rules.

7. No leave as furlough out of India can be granted by any authority

excepting the Government (in the military department) of the presidency under which the officer may be serving.

FURLOUGHS—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 502.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated July 6, 1871, is published:—

No. 595.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify that the indulgence of furlough is extended to passed hospital apprentices under the following conditions:—

1st. The indulgence of furlough will only be granted to men of certified good character and prudent habits, and under circumstances in which the Government may consider it advisable.

2nd. Each application is to be accompanied by a certificate from a medical committee to the effect that the state of health of the passed hospital apprentice renders a change of climate highly desirable.

3rd. The services of men to whom furlough may be granted are always, when the state of their health allow it, to be made available for duty with invalids or discharged men on the voyage from India.

4th. With every application for the indulgence, a descriptive roll in the form annexed [form omitted] is to be furnished, and applications are not to be forwarded on account of passed hospital apprentices of less than one year's service in that grade, except in cases where the necessity for furlough is caused by wounds received in action.

5th. Furlough will invariably, in the first instance, be limited to the period of one year from date of quitting India. Men whose state of health, when that period has expired, does not admit of their return to duty in India, will be subjected to medical examination in view to the leave being extended for a period not exceeding eight months, or to discharge being effected if reported unfit for further service.

6th. No portion of the furlough will be allowed to reckon as service for pension.

7th. A free passage to and from England will be provided by the State for passed hospital apprentices granted furlough, but not for their wives or families; but to assist them in taking home and bringing out their families, an allowance of £20 will be granted as allowed to non-commissioned officers by G.G.O. No. 961 of 1861. Should the services of a hospital apprentice be dispensed with on being reported unfit for further service while on furlough, he will, if he should desire it, be provided with a free return passage to India.

8th. The furlough pay will be 50 per cent. of the monthly rate of pay laid down in paragraph 19 of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868.

REMITTANCES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Simla, July 21.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, the Gov. General in Council is pleased to notify that the rate of exchange fixed in the financial notification, dated Feb. 10, for officers' remittances and effects, viz., 1s. 11d. per rupee for the year 1871-72, shall be adopted in the recovery in India, from civil engineers, mechanics, and others, of the portions of their salaries which have been made payable to their families in England.

2. The privilege of making family allotments in England will, for the future, as a general rule, be strictly confined to the class of mechanics, boilermakers, &c., who would probably find it very difficult to make remittances through ordinary channels. Special cases, however, will be considered by the Secretary of State, and decided on their merits.

3. The remittances to England of any civil officers who enjoy the privilege, and of the Administrator General and Official Trustee in each of the three presidencies, will be adjusted from the current year, 1871-72, at the rate fixed for officers' remittances.

BILLS OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Simla, July 14.—*No.* 2,019.—Several instances have lately come before Government of advances, in lump sums, having been taken for defrayal of special contingent expenses which were spread over several months. The advances were taken on an outside estimate of the probable charges, so that eventually the actual expenditure fell short of the advances, and the excess had to be refunded. Besides this inconvenience, there is a tendency in advances of lump sums to induce officers to postpone submission of their bills on account of the actual expenditure till completion of the service for which the advance may have been taken.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires that this objectionable system should be discontinued as far as possible. Heads of departments and other authorities are reminded that bills for contingent expenses are payable in the usual course immediately on presentation; that more than one such bill may be presented in a month should necessity arise; and that, accordingly, the instances should be rare in which funds for contingent expenses or special services need be obtained in any other form than that of payment of bills for the expenditure.

3. Accountants-General should use their best endeavours to discourage such advances, reporting to the local Government, and, if necessary, to the supreme Government, any instances to which they object and which they cannot prevent.

4. This order does not interfere with the system of permanent advances for ordinary contingencies.

CASH BALANCES.

Simla, July 6.—*No.* 1,760.—It is important that the Government of India should know, at the earliest possible moment, the actual cash balances in the public treasuries at the close of each month, and the customs' receipts at the principal ports as specified below:—

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, Chittagong, Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein.

2. Owing to neglect on the part of individual officers, it too often happens that more than a month passes before the figures are all received and can be compiled.

3. There can be no reason whatever why the necessary local reports should not be despatched regularly by the evening post on the last day of each month, and in future any officer failing to make such despatch must fully explain the cause of default.

4. Accountants general will henceforth report to the Government of India, and to the local government, the name of any officer whose negligence causes delay in their report to the Government of India of the provincial cash balances at the end of each month.

And severe notice will be taken of any neglect so brought to notice, and of any delay in the submission to the Government of India of the customs' returns.

STUDENTS OF THE THOMASON COLLEGE.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has notified that, in future, soldiers of the unattached list who are selected for the Thomason College, Roorkee, will be required to resign their positions on that list, and revert to the regimental pay and allowances of the rank which they held previous to their transfer.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in July):—The furlough in India granted to Capt. F. A. Buckley, late 37th N.I., is extended for one year. Capt. C. E. D. Branson, general list, infantry, for two years. The leave granted to Ensign W. S. Hamilton, 104th foot, in G.O.C.C., May 25 last, p. 260, is cancelled.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. E. G. Lillingston, B.A., officiating deputy commissioner of Julpigooree, for three months, under section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from July 25, or any other day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. J. S. Armstrong, assistant magistrate of Buxar, for three months, under section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may be relieved. Rev. T. D. Gray, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, two months' privilege leave, Aug. 19. Mr. J. F. Browne, officiating district and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, for three months, under section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from July 18, the date on which he was relieved of the judge's office at Bhaugulpore. Mr. F. T. Platts, of the police, is allowed the usual preparatory leave of absence to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from leave to England. Mr. L. Berkeley, asst. comnr. of paper currency, Calcutta, has priv. leave for three months. Mr. F. Henvey, on special duty, three months' priv. leave from Aug. 1. Mr. J. H. Twigg, officig. joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 21. The Rev. F. C. Fagan, M.A., chaplain of Allahabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. M. H. Court, C.S.I., commissioner of the Meerut division, six months' special leave, with effect from April 29 last, together with six days' subsidiary leave, in supersession of the notification dated April 24 last. Mr. A. L. M. Lawson, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st grade, 1st division, Bhawulpore, twenty days, under Financial Department notification No. 3,622, dated Dec. 22, 1865, from such date in August as his services can be spared.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. R. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, officiating executive engineer, Dinapore division, passed in the lower division on June 5. Mr. J. T. Simpson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the first Presidency division, passed in colloquial Hindoostanee on June 23. The following officers have passed the examination prescribed for junior officers of the British Burmah commission:—Judicial and revenue duties: Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, with credit. Law—Higher standard: Lieut. G. F. Thorp, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Lieut. G. Alexander, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Lieut. T. J. Baynes, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. Law—Lower standard: Mr. R. B. Hawkes, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. A. O. Brown, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. G. Wiedeman, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, with credit. Revenue—Higher standard: Lieut. G. F. Thorp, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Lieut. G. Alexander, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. Revenue—Lower standard; Mr. A. O. Brown, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; and Mr. G. Widemann, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade. Mr. E. J. Connor, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, passed in the first or lower standard in Hindustani on July 3. The board of examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindee: Lieut. C. D. Swete, 29th N.I. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Lieut. and local capt. W. J. Boyes, 2-12th foot; Lieut. and local capt. J. A. Barlow, 107th foot; Capt. F. H. Hinde, 22nd N.I. Lieut. W. H. Rathborne, R.E., assistant engineer, Rajpootana Railway, has passed the departmental standard examination.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D., to be a member of the central committee for the examination of assistants, v. J. H. Blair. July 25.

BAGSHAWE, F. J., prob. asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as 2nd asst. superint. July 25.

BELL, Rev. A. C., M.A., to be chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, to join on being relieved by the Rev. Mr. Walker. July 25.

BOSWELL, J. A. C., to be coll. and mag. of Kistna dist., with retrospective effect, from Sept. 2, 1870.

CLARKE, Rev. D. G., B.A., acting chaplain of Vepery, to be chaplain of that station. July 25.

Carmichael, D. F. C., to act as member and president of the central committee for the examination of assistants during the absence of the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I. July 25.

Clerk, Lieut. R. M., 2nd asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as 1st asst. superint., as long as he does duty with the Tinnevelly survey party. July 25.

Cloete, Capt. J. G., 1st asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as dep. superint., revenue survey, Coimbatore, during the employment of Major W. H. Hessey on other duty. July 25.

Cruickshank, A., acting sub coll. and mag. of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore from C. J. Knox on July 20.

Deane, Rev. C. H., M.A., chaplain of Mercara, to act as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, during the absence of the Rev. C. R. Drury on leave. July 25.

Ellis, Hon. R. S., C.B., chief secy. to Govt., resumed charge of the office from W. Hudleston on July 20.

Foster, W. S., to act as coll. and mag. of Bellary, during the absence of Master, on leave. July 25.

Hannan, J., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, having returned to duty on the 7th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of April 4 is cancelled.

Hessey, Major W. H., dep. supt., revenue survey, Coimbatore, to act as supt., revenue survey, during the absence of Priestley, on priv. leave. July 25.

Hudleston, W., sec. to Govt. in the Revenue Dept., resumed charge of the office from Carmichael on July 20. [supt. July 25.

Liardet, Capt. C. A., 2nd asst. supt., revenue survey, to act as 1st asst.

Master, J. H., acting coll. and mag. of Bellary, delivered over charge of the district to Foster, sub coll., on July 15.

Master, C. G., acting coll. and mag. of Ganjam, assumed charge of the dist. from Carr, acting coll., on July 10.

Newman, H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, during the employment of Foster on other duty. July 25.

Porteous, Lieut. J. E., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, in Malabar, during the employment of Thomas on other duty. July 25.

St. Claire, Hon. J. C., assumed charge of the district of Bellary from Foster, sub coll., on July 19. Hon. J. C. St. Clair to act as civil and sess. judge of Nundial during the employment of Forbes on other duty.

Walker, Rev. A., acting sen. chap. of the Church of Scotland, to be sen. chap. from June 15, v. Wright, retired. Rev. A. Walker to be chap. of St. Andrew's Church, Madras. July 25.

Wynch, Rev. J. W., M.A., chap. of Mysore, to act as chap. at Vepery during the absence of Clarke, on leave. July 25.

Local Fund Board.

Under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Local Funds Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the Local Fund Board for the Calicut Circle :—

The superintending engineer, 7th division.

The deputy inspector of schools.

MILITARY.

Austin, Capt. E., staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. July 17.

Bird—Hope.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—Capt. F. P. Bird, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners; arrived at Bombay, July 12. Lieut. H. R. Hope, cavalry gen. list, adjt. 1st L.C.; arrived at Bombay, July 19.

Boyle, W., C.B., 89th foot, to assume com. of garrison of Cannanore during abs. on a tour of inspection of Brig. gen. G. Selby.

DeThoren, Brevet capt. O. W., 45th regt., to be acting interp. of the regt. from July 11, v. Capt. H. H. Hooke, relieved.

Gadsden, Major F., from offic. wing officer 25th N.I., to gen. duty at Secunderabad, with effect from date of relief by Lt. col. Rammell. July 17.

Grant, Major J. M., Madras staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from July 22.

Ogilvie—Shelley.—Lieuts. H. R. Ogilvie and H. R. Shelley, infantry general list, to be capts. from July 20. July 25.

Rammell, Lieut. col. H. S., wing officer 25th N.I., removed to offic. wing officer 29th N.I.

Wetherall, Major P. J. K., staff corps, attached to sappers and miners, has obtained a certificate in surveying. July 25.

Retirement.

Col. C. S. Bivar, of the Madras cav., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £191. 12s. per annum, from Aug. 15.

Movements of Regiments.

The movements of the undermentioned corps, notified in G.O.G. No. 68, dated July 11, are cancelled :—

H.M.'s 2nd batt. 24th regt.

M.M.'s 48th regt.

H.M.'s 68th regt.

The following movements are ordered :—

H.M.'s 44th regt. from England to Kamptee.

H.M.'s 48th regt. from Malta to Bellary.

Brevet Promotions.

The following brevet proms. are made :—

Infantry General List.

Lieuts. H. R. Ogilvie and H. R. Shelley to be capts. from July 20.

Staff Corps.

The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Major J. M. Grant, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from July 22.

Serg. W. C. West, public works department, is prom. to the rank of sub condr.

2nd Class schoolmaster T. C. Sherwood, attached to the European Veterans, was prom. to the warrant rank of 1st class schoolmaster on Dec. 9, 1870.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Capt. F. P. H. Bird, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners—arrived at Bombay July 12.

Lieut. H. R. Hope, cav. gen. list, adj. 1st light cav.—arrived at Bombay July 19.

Transfers.—Royal Artillery.

Headquarters, Madras, July 17.—The following transfers of royal art. officers are provisionally sanctioned by the C. in C. in India :—

Lieut. F. R. Twynam from officers' baty. 23rd brig. to No. 7 baty. 5th brig.

Lieut. N. Powlett from No. 4 baty. 5th brig. to No. 3 baty. 5th brig.

Lieut. W. D. Corfe from No. 3 baty. 5th brig. to No. 4 baty. 5th brig.

Lieut. W. J. Clarke from officers' baty. 5th brig. to No. 1 baty. 5th brig.

Lieut. W. L. Alves from officers' baty. 5th brig. to No. 6 baty. 5th brig.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson from No. 5 baty. 5th brig. to officers' baty., 5th brig.

MEDICAL.

Ritchie, Asst. surg., M.D., 9th N.I., to assume med. charge of 25th N.I., without prejudice to his own duties, v. Asst. surg. J. Smith, ordered to proceed on duty to Madras.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. Grose, acting secretary to board of revenue, privilege leave for three months, from or after Aug. 26. Mr. R. Rice, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, for one month, from Sept. 15 next. Col. F. J. B. Priestley, superintendent of revenue survey, privilege leave for three months. Mr. T. G. Clarke, magistrate of police for the town of Madras, privilege leave for two months from Aug. 14. Lieut. and Asst. comy. J. Gray, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for six weeks.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Aitken.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 384 of 1870, the retention of appt. by Col. W. D. Aitken, R.A., is extended to July 26.

Armstrong.—The following temp. arrangement is confd. :—Mr. R. Armstrong, 1st class engr., proceeding to join the gunboat *Clyde*, was provided with second-class passage from Bushire to Lingah on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bushire*, from Feb. 12, the *Clyde* being at that time at the latter port.

Boevey—Pollen.—Messrs. A. C. Boevey and A. D. Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 2nd asst. coll., Khandeish, on July 8.

Boulton, W. A., superny. asst. settlement officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, having passed the prescribed deptl. exam., is prom. to the grade of asst. settlement officer, with effect from July 5.

Edwards, J., Hoozoor dep. coll. of Khandeish, acted as dist. dep. coll. of that dist. from April 12 to June 25.

Fernandez, J., acting subordinate judge, 2nd class 1st grade, Coompta, is app. to be substantive *pro tem.*, from March 1. July 18.

Hume—Smith.—Lieut. C. W. Hume, 3rd batt. rifle brig., performed the duties of brig. major at Aden from April 29 to July 1. Col. C. H. Smith, C.B., R.A., commanded the Bombay dist. from June 25 to July 8.

Lester, Lieut. col. J. F., commissioner for boundary settlements between the Baroda and Joonaghur states, having concluded the duty on which he has been engaged, his services are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Lodder, Comdr. E. F., R.N., comdg. H.M.S. *Bullfinch*, acted as political agent, Muscat, from May 2 to May 7.

Sharkey—Fulton.—Messrs. E. D. Sharkey and E. M. H. Fulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 2nd asst. coll., Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of July 10.

Sharman.—Under the provisions of the 128th Article of War, Sub condr. J. D. Sharman, of the P.W.D., is remanded to regtl. duty in the rank held by him previous to his appt. as a warrant officer, with effect from April 22 last.

Sheppard, G. F., temporarily held the substantive appt. of coll. and mag. of Tanna, from Feb. 20 to Feb. 24 last, both days inclusive.

Stock.—The services of Capt. F. T. Stock, late acting superint. of police, Sholapoor, have been placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. July 27.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, July 19.—*No.* 20.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Mr. L. W. Sutton, acting 2nd officer of the gunboat *Clyde*, is app. to steamvessel *Sind*, as acting 3rd officer, from 16th inst.

No. 22.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Mr. Elton, comdg. H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, B.M., performed the duties of

store accountant of that vessel from Oct. 1, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870, there being no other officer available.

MILITARY.

Crawford.—Left wing order confd., dated Nov. 12, directing Lieut. H. Crawford, 108th foot, to act as adjt. to the wing, consequent on the departure of the head quarters.

Greig, 2nd Capt. P. H., is directed to proceed and take command of A baty. 18th brig. R.A. July 22.

Hennell, Capt. R., gen. list, to offic. as 1st wing sub., 25th N.L.I. July 22.

Holberton, Capt. T., 18th brig. R.A., on being relieved of the command of C baty. 18th brig. by Reid, will join the head qtrs. of his brig. at Kirkee. July 22.

Laing.—Surat station order confirmed, dated July 8, directing Lieut. W. Laing, 13th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in add. to his own, during absence of Capt. Payne on other duty. Regimental order confirmed, dated July 8, directing Lieut. W. Laing, qrmr., to offic. as adj. 13th N.I., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Payne.

Mockler, Capt. E., general list, is attached to do duty with the 5th regt. N.L.I. July 22.

Nealson.—With the sanction of the Director General of Military Education, Mrs. Nealson is appointed a 3rd class army schoolmistress, and attached to the 49th foot. July 22.

Nuthall, Ensign A. J. P., 83rd foot, is reported to have qualified as an instr. in gymnastics and fencing. July 22.

Radcliffe, Lieut. G. B. E., 1st wing sub. on prob., 24th N.I., to offic. as adjt., during the abs. of Lieut. Hunter.

Reynolds—Lucas.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments in the 1st regt. Sind horse, with effect from July 8:—Lieut. E. S. Reynolds to be 3rd squad. officer, continuing to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his own duties. Lieut. C. A. de N. Lucas to be adj., v. Reynolds.

Smith, Ensign H. F., 88th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 30th regt. N.I., on probation, to offic. as qrmr. July 22.

Thompson, Major, 59th foot, performed the duties of deputy judge advocate, Mhow division of the army, from April 1 to April 25, inclusive. No. 483.

Urquhart, Lieut. J. M., 108th foot, to be staff office Mount Aboo Sanitarium. July 22.

Yate, Ensign C. E., offic. 1st wing subaltern 27th N.L.I. (Beelooch regt.), on probation, to offic. as adj., v. Wood, who vacates on prom.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major and brevet lieut. col. W. Gray, July 19.

Major J. Fairbrother, July 19.

Sappers and Miners.

The following arrangements in the sappers and miners are confirmed, as a temporary measure, with effect from June 22:—

Capt. J. H. R. Cruickshank to offic. as comdnt.

Capt. C. P. Newport to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. G. H. Turner to offic. as adj. and superint. of instruction.

Capt. T. Trueman to offic. as doing duty officer, in add. to his own duties.

MEDICAL.

Barker, Asst. surg. T. C., is transf. from gen. duty, Northern div., to gen. duty, Mhow div., and, on proceeding to join, will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

Bell, Surg. G. C., to take med. charge of the Yerrowdra Central Jail, in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure. July 20.

Davidson, Asst. surg. J., to be superint. of Poona City Jail. July 20.

Dymock, Surg. W., B.A., assumed charge of the appointment of professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College on July 6.

Francis.—The following tempy. arrangement is confd.:—Mr. M. Francis, 1st hospital asst., general No. 297, proceeding to join the schooner *Constance*, was provided with a 2nd class passage on board the British Indian S.N.Co.'s steamer *Cashmere*, from July 8.

Medical Appointments.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 20.]

Asst. surg. J. Arnott, M.D., to be asst. surg. European General Hospital, v. Dr. Dymock.

Asst. surg. J. Davidson to be asst. civil surg., Poona.

Asst. surg. W. Gray, M.B., is confirmed in the app. of professor of botany in the Grant Medical College.

Asst. surg. J. Arnott, M.D., to be professor of pathology in the Grant Medical College.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Kensington Exhibition of 1872.—Sub Committee, Bombay.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following officers and gentlemen to form a committee, to act in concert with the Central Committee which has been formed at Calcutta, to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of Select works of Fine and Industrial Art, to be opened at Kensington on May 1:—

President.—The Hon. Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B.

Vice-President.—The Hon. A. Rogers.

Members.—Ex-officio: The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; the Secretary to Government, Political Department; the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; the Cotton Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction. Col. Sir W. L. Merewether, C.B., K.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice J. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. Melvill, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon. M. Stewart, the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, L. Ashburner, Esq., C.S.I., T. C. Hope, Esq., F. F. Liddердale, Esq., H. Maxwell, Esq., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., G. W. Terry, Esq., Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., Dr. Bhau Dajee, Khan Bahadoor Pudduniee Pestonjee.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.—Gerald Seymour V. Fitzgerald, Esq., C. R. Ovans, Esq.

The subjects selected for exhibition are cotton manufactures, jewellery, musical and acoustic instruments, paper, stationery and printing, with machinery and materials for the above. Among these H.E. in Council desires particularly to draw the attention of the committee to cotton, to ensure a good exhibition of which he has directed an appropriation not exceeding Rs. 20,000 from the cotton fund.

As regards the other subjects named for exhibition, his Excellency would be glad to receive as early a report as possible from the committee.

All district officers are requested to render every assistance in their power to the Bombay Committee.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Bombay Castle, July 13.—*No.* 490.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 392 of 1868, para. 14, and G.G.O. No. 215 of 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the effective strength of the several grades of the "Apothecary Class" of the subordinate medical establishment to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian services of this Presidency will be as follows:—

	Apothecaries.	Asst. Apothecaries.	Passed Apprentices.	Apprentices.
For 4 brigades (head quarters) R.A.	4	—	4	4
„ 18 batteries R.A.	—	18	—	—
„ 2 regiments British cavalry	2	2	2	2
„ 9 regiments British infantry	9	9	9	9
„ General depots, Poona and Deolalee	2	2	2	2
„ 4 sanitaria stations	—	4	—	—
„ C. in C.'s establishment	1	—	—	—
„ European General Hospital, Aden	—	1	—	1
„ European Gen. Hospital, Kurrachee	—	1	—	—
„ Sappers and miners (head quarters)	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	18	38	17	18 or more
Additional 15 per cent.	3	6	3	3
	—	—	—	—
Total	21	44	20	21

No. 491.—In continuation of G.O. No. 490, of this date, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the effective strength of the several grades of the "Apothecary Class" of the subordinate medical department to be maintained for the different hospitals and dispensaries belonging to the civil department of this Presidency will consist of 18 apothecaries, 19 assistant apothecaries, and 37 apprentices, of which latter 33 are required for the European General Hospital, Bombay.

Regimental Horse Allowance.—The Government of India has ruled that a cavalry officer of the local service does not forfeit his regimental horse allowance while employed as a station staff officer.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lance Corporal J. Lyons, 2nd foot, Lance Corporal J. Bartlett, and Private T. Hardman, 49th foot; Mr. H. Holtzebro; Serg. W. G. Harrison, R.E.; Mr. E. Hoelzer; Serg. S. Hockey, R.E.; Serg. J. Orford, R.E.; Serg. W. T. Waddel, R.E.; Mr. L. E. Constans; Serg. G. McLeod, R.E. The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages mentioned:—Mr. J. B. D. Adams, supernumerary assistant revenue survey and assessment, Poona and Nassick, and Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Marathi. Mr. F. J. B. Yates, Hindustani, according to the higher standard. Mr. Farques, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian, according to the second standard.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during July, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. M. Smith, R.E., for two years, from Sept. 24 next. The leave, without pay, granted to Mr. J. W. Orr, M.A., prothonotary, ecclesiastical and admiralty registrar of the High Court, is extended for eight months from Aug. 11. Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, collector of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from Sept. 1. Mr. A. Faulkner, senior assistant commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Chap. VI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code of 1871. Mr. E. A. Francis, assistant superintendent, Poona and Nassick Survey, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. G. Carr, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieut. B. N. Anley, 41st foot; Major W. Tedlie, 60th rifles; Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, 62nd foot; Ensign D. D. C. McDonald, 76th foot; Ensign W. H. Smith, 79th foot; Ensign R. P. Gallwey, 92nd highlanders; and Asst. surg. A. Royle, R.A., to Dec. 20. Capt. M. H. Nicholson, general list, is allowed a furlough for two years. Lieut. and local capt. R. O. Aldworth, 49th foot, to Bombay, from July 22 to July 31, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. L. J. W. Torpichen, rifle brigade (3rd battalion) to England, from date of embarkation, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. C. F. James, station staff officer, Ahmednuggur, from May 26 to May 27, in extension. Capt. E. H. T. Tyndall, staff corps (17th regiment native infantry), to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MUSKETRY.—A return has been published at Bombay showing the result of the past annual target practice of native regiments armed with smooth-bore muskets. From it we ascertain :—I. The 12th native infantry stands first in the orders of merit. II. The number of regiments whose percentage exceeds 5 per cent. of non-excercised men ought to be still further reduced during the next year's course. Average individual firing, 38·60; average volley firing, 6·06. The 3rd, 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 30th regiments native infantry, being armed with Enfield rifles, are excluded from this return.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDREE—At Middle Colaba, July 30, wife of Gerrard Andree, son.
BAKER—At Singapore, June 19, wife of R. Baker, daughter.
BEST—At Coimbatore, July 20, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., son.
BISHOP—At Meerut, July 22, wife of Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal infantry, son. [surgeon, son.
CONDON—At Cawnpore, July 21, wife of J. H. Condon, officiating civil
DAWSON—At Chindwara, C.P., July 21, wife of Rev. James Dawson, son.
FIRTH—At Madras, July 24, E. Firth, daughter.
HAIR—At Mussoorie, July 20, wife of James Hair, suptg. engr. Irrigation Works, N.W.P., daughter.
HUTCHINSON—At Gwalior, July 26, wife of Lieut. col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, daughter.
IRONSIDE—At Calcutta, July 23, wife of W. Ironside, son.
JONES—At Cawnpore, July 24, wife of E. A. Jones, son. [son.
JUSTICE—At Toondla, July 20, wife of Police sergeant S. Justice, G.R.P.,
KING—At Lucknow, July 22, wife of R. Moss King, B.C.S., son.
KINSLEY—At Rangoon, July 8, wife of P. Kinsley, son.
KNOX—At Allahabad, July 27, wife of G. E. Knox, B.C.S., son.
LAW—At Bhoog, Kutch, July 15, wife of Lieut. col. S. C. Law, Bombay S.C., son.
LYNN—At Camp, Baroda, July 26, wife of Capt. W. A. Lynn, comdg. H.H. The Gaekwar's 3rd regt. N.I., daughter.
NEWMAN—At Calcutta, July 27, wife of B. Newman, daughter.
PRIMROSE—At Mangalore, July 23, wife of Alexander Primrose, son.
RICE—At Coimbatore, July 23, wife of R. Rice, C.S., daughter.
ROBERTS—At the Doveton College, Calcutta, July 15, Mrs. Henry Roberts, son.
ROSS—At Kurrachee, July 21, wife of E. C. Ross, daughter.
ROW—At Vizagapatam, Sri Ankitham Achayyamma Garu, July 6, wife of A. V. Nursing Row, daughter.
ROWLANDSON—At Masulipatam, July 21, wife of Capt. W. Rowlandson, 17th regt. M.N.I., daughter.
RYAN—At Bhootan, July 16, wife of Major W. C. B. Ryan, 41st Bengal infantry, son.
SAUBOLLE—At Rampore Bauleah, July 9, wife of A. Saubolle, of Barroghurrea factory, son.
SYMONDS—July 15, wife of W. A. Symonds, acting supt. Central Jail, Trichinopoly, daughter.
TAYLER—At Bangalore, July 25, wife of Capt. J. C. Tayler, R.A., son.
TIPPETTS—At Nowshera, June 20, wife of Surg. A. M. Tippetts, 5th Northumberland fusiliers, son.
WATKINS—At Kidderpore, July 23, wife of F. A. Watkins, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—STOPFORD.—At Belgaum, July 18, Col. Cadwallader Adams, of the 49th regt., brig. gen. comdg. the Belgaum dist., to Anna, daughter of the late Col. J. Stopford, C.B., formerly of the 64th regt.
AUSTIN—YOUNG.—At Colaba, July 26, Frederick T. V. Austin, Bombay police, to Mary J., daughter of Corporal Walter Young, 3-6th R.A.
BALDWIN—MURPHY.—At Simla, July 4, Eveline Baldwin, to Lewis Murphy.
GAMBLE—DAMPIER.—At Coimbatore, July 24, R. F. Gamble, of the Coonoor municipality, to Charlotte E., daughter of E. Dampier, of Madras.
HANBY—TAYLOR.—At Mussoorie, July 14, H. T. Hanby, to Henrietta B., daughter of G. B. Taylor, of Mussoorie.
SMITH—YOUNG.—At Colaba, July 26, J. G. Smith, inspr. Bombay police, to Grace, daughter of Corporal W. Young, 3-6th R.A.

DEATHS.

DRYSDALE—At Hong Kong, June 26, Dougal MacL. Drysdale, of Dumbarton, Scotland, aged 26.
EVANS—At Agra, July 17, Charlotte, widow of the late Lieut. Edward Evans, Ordnance dept., aged 69. [aged 2.
GLASS—At Mirzapore, July 26, Charles J., son of J. W. Lister Glass, E.I.R.,
GLEN—At Broach, July 18, Emily L., daughter of James Glen, civil surg. of Broach, aged 2.
HARRIS—At Calcutta, Aug. 23, Frederick M. Harris, Lieut. H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I., aged 25. (By telegraph.)
HOLMES—At Calcutta, July 19, Capt. T. J. Holmes, of the I.G.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Simla*, aged 48. [Johns, aged 1.
JOHNS—At Agra, July 20, Eveline G., daughter of Sub asst. surg. S. P.
RYVES—At Madras, July 29, Major Joseph G. Ryves, R.E.
SENIOR—At Meerut, July 10, Arthur B., son of Mrs. and Capt. H. Senior, aged 1. [mily. expenditure, aged 48.
SIMKINS—At Calcutta, July 22, A. P. Simkins, asst. controller gen. of
SMYTH—At Mozuffernugger, June 26, Adeline, wife of W. T. Smyth, inspector of police, N.W.P.
VANDERPUTT—At Mussoorie, Eleanor M., wife of J. Vanderputt, of the Topographical Survey, aged 27.
WEATHERSPOON—At Singapore, July 6, Capt. J. Weatherspoon, aged 45.
WELSH—At Cawnpore, July 17, Charles A. A., son of J. W. Welsh, postmaster, aged 13 months.

Home.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Among the most interesting papers read on the first day in Section E, was one by Mr. Clements Markham on "The Somali Coast," contributed by Capt. Miles. It contained some interesting information in reference to the trade in gum and aromatic spices, as it has been carried on by the natives from ancient times. Mr. D. Hanbury, alluding to a statement in Captain Miles's paper, that in ancient times frankincense was held to have come from Arabia and from the adjacent coast of Africa, said that, while this was the case, they were taught in all the books that had appeared on the subject in the latter part of the last century, and in the whole of the present till within the last few years, to believe that frankincense was a product of India. It was very desirable to have information on this highly interesting subject. With regard to the different species of gum trees, their information was very poor, and as to myrrh it was even more so. Much had been written as to cinnamon, early authors holding that it was a production of Africa and Arabia. It was a very interesting question, and one which required elucidation, whether the cinnamon mentioned in Holy Writ was the production of Africa and Arabia, or whether it was merely carried thither from India, or from the still remoter regions of Siam and China by way of commerce, and whether in that way the idea was promulgated that it was produced in the land and districts from which it was shipped, by way of the Red Sea, to Europe.

Commander A. Dundas Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, contributed a paper on "The Proposed Ship Canal between Ceylon and India." With the Alderney and other British Parliamentary harbour discussions before the eyes of their understanding, permission, he thought, might perhaps be readily accorded to a student of thirty years in Indian hydrography to bring before the Association his views concerning the proposed scheme. After giving a sketch of the various projects that had been put forward for making a navigable passage between Ceylon and the Indian continent he proceeded to say that the project for deepening the Paumben Passage for large ships had been set aside by its own advocates in favour of the Port Lorne scheme, which had such remarkable advantages as to claim the attention of the Governments and mercantile communities of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon. An interesting discussion followed, in which the President and Sir E. Belcher joined.

Captain A. Pullan contributed some notes "On British Gurhwal," where he had been employed for four years on the Trigonometrical Survey; and Mr. Samuel Mossman a paper "On the Inundation and Subsidence of the Yangtze River."

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

In the course of a paper which Colonel E. W. Bray read here on Wednesday last (Lieut.-General Eardley Wilmot in the chair), "On the Military Advantages Obtainable from Field Manœuvres in Time of Peace, and on the Duties of an Umpire Staff in Sham Fights" the lecturer referred to field reviews in India, and afterwards to the Indian Commissariat Department, which latter he instanced as a model for the Home Commissariat or anomalous so-called Control "Department."

Colonel Bray said he had served in the English army for thirty-two years, and had played his own small part in a good many sham battles and fights in different parts of the world under many generals; he was sorry to say that some of the real engagements he had seen might be described as "shams" and not "battles." He was present at Ferozepore in December, 1842, after the retreat of our army from Affghanistan. This retreat was called "a retirement from the country," the French would call it "taking up a fresh strategical base;" and so it was, only we were kicked out of Affghanistan by the Affghans as a primary operation. The troops then assembled at Ferozepore were 35,000 men of all arms—a splendid opportunity of practising field manœuvres on a grand scale. What was done? absolutely nothing but a few common brigade drills, a big march past for the edification of the Sikh General who was encamped close by with 8,000 men, and a field-day. The next day the Sikh General gave us a march past, too; but followed by a sham fight, which was acknowledged to be much better than ours. Now what caused this unsatisfactory state of things in our army?—and why has this gone on for a century or more when other European nations have improved these very things, and reduced great manœuvres and sham fights to an art—to high military art? He had served under many first-rate men, and he knew, he thought, the reason of their failures in these matters. With good and accomplished soldiers, these failures resulted from the following causes, viz. :—1. No rules were laid down in the English Army for large operations, manœuvres or sham fights with a real working enemy in time of peace, and no attempt was ever made to use an "Umpire Staff" (on the Prussian principle) to smooth over the unavoidable difficulties which must occur when there is no shot or shell to mark the progress of the fight. 2. Troops were never evenly divided, or sufficiently evenly divided, for the purpose of

carrying out an operation. 3. The opposing commanders were never allowed full liberty of action to carry out the "General Idea," or plan of manœuvre. 4. There was an absence of real military criticism. These four instances of shortcoming had been sufficient to paralyse all attempts at successful and brilliant displays of military talent in time of peace.

The success of experimental encampments like that at Aldershot and manœuvring campaigns was to a considerable degree dependent on the commissariat, or, as the modern term is, the Control arrangements. Col. Bray drew a comparison between the home "Control" arrangements and the Control and Commissariat Staff of our Indian system. He should (he said) like to hear of this name "Control" being changed to "Commissariat Staff Corps," as their present name did them great harm, it being absurd to call a man a Controller who controlled nothing. The real Controller is the General or other officer who commands. The so-called Controller is only a Commissariat staff officer acting under his orders. In India there is an admirable Commissariat Department. There is nothing better, or, perhaps, so good, in Europe. In India it is called the "Commissariat Staff," and is commanded and managed by officers of the Indian army who have a specialty for this line, assisted by conductors and sub-conductors who are all selected sergeants, corporals, or privates from regiments serving in India, who receive high pay and rise to the rank of conductor, but not higher. Then there is a large staff of native officials of different ranks, who are very sharp, intelligent men, who keep the accounts, arrange contracts, look after the stores, &c., &c. In the Indian Commissariat, also, the officers hold real executive Commissioned rank, which is acknowledged by the rest of the army and the men they command; for they are merely officers on staff-employ, and they keep their places on the lists of the Staff Corps, and are promoted to the higher ranks of captain, major, and colonel by length of service, viz, captain in twelve, major in twenty, lieut.-colonel in twenty-six, and colonel in thirty-two years.

This was a very different thing from the anomalous Control Department established by Mr. Cardwell and superintended by Sir Henry Storks. "I defy any man," observed Colonel Bray, "to recollect whether an army service officer is a Controller, Assistant, or Deputy, or Deputy Assistant Controller."

The remainder of the lecture was upon the duties of the Umpire Staff, as now carried out experimentally at Aldershot, and the formation of troops in order of battle.

The point to be considered by the commanders and the umpires in a sham fight was whether the end or object justified a certain loss of men in making the attack. Attacks cannot be made without loss—an omelette cannot be made without a breaking of eggs! The troops must be kept under cover until the point of attack has been determined on, and then the troops must advance under fire. The Prussians at their manœuvres are very fond of moving their men in columns, under what would be very damaging fire; but they say that infantry must be brought up under fire in columns to the point at which they propose to deploy; and that it is not possible to advance infantry in long wabbling lines over long distances to avoid fire. The Prussian line of attack is three deep. But we English have more confidence in lines, and are more accustomed to move in line and fight in line. Our cavalry are altogether too cautious, and display little enterprise. The Prussian order of battle is "To fight in a deep order, yet so that when great and rapid results are to be attained, the broader front can be re-established at any moment." This was a very valuable rule; particularly to us who are given to fighting in long weak lines without supports, second lines (columns), or reserves; by such a form of disposition the lines may be pierced or outflanked by the general who fights in deep order. This applied also to our cavalry, where we see constantly working two regiments in two long straight lines; the second three, four, or five hundreds yards in rear of the first; the second line being so far behind that it could scarcely save the first from a complete overthrow. This was entirely different from the German plan, which is never to attack on the front alone, but at the same time on one or both flanks.

In conclusion, Colonel Bray remarked that the "Umpire Staff" system, which had only been on trial at Aldershot for a few weeks, although it was not yet in proper working order, and although as yet imperfectly understood, had already made a vast change in an Aldershot field-day. The white band of the Umpires, like the wand of a magician, had suddenly turned the time-honoured Battles of Cocked-hat-wood and Elmore-hill into practical and instructive realities.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. J. Melvill.—It is reported that the present Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the India-office, Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, eldest son of the late Sir J. C. Melvill, so long Secretary to the East India Company, is about to retire on a liberal pension. The name of his successor has not, as yet, been made public. Mr. Melvill's uniform urbanity will cause his retirement to be much regretted.

Dr. E. J. Waring.—In the list of the recently elected Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, London, we notice the name of Dr. Edward J. Waring (late of the Indian Medical Service), editor of the "Pharmacopœia of India," and other good medical works.

Indian Funds.—The following notice was issued from the Bank of England on Aug. 21:—"India £5 per Cent. Stock—India £4 per Cent Stock.—Transmission of Dividend Warrants by post.—Notice is hereby given that any holder of the above-mentioned stock, residing within the United Kingdom, may have his dividend warrant sent to his address by post, on filling up and sending to the chief accountant of the Bank of England a form of application which may be obtained at the Bank of England, or at any of its branches."

Military Boots.—Writing on this subject, an infantryman affirms that the boot now in wear amongst the infantry is useless, and that the experimental one issued to the 97th Regiment is next door to it. Laces in a campaign are dangerous, troublesome, and a nuisance; for a man might as well be barefooted as without laces, and in the field laces are not always to be had. What our army wants, in our correspondent's opinion, is a half-Wellington, and until it gets that it will never be properly shod. The Prussians get rid of the wet-sock difficulty by simply getting rid of the sock itself when the long boot is worn. They line the boot with a thin felt, and this is, in a large measure, the reason the German army marches so well.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Astronomers in the East.—*Nature* states that the Government have acceded to the request of the British Association with respect to the proposed Eclipse Expedition. We may therefore hope for the most important series of observations along a line extending from the Neilgherry Hills in India to Cape York in Australia. The observation in India will be entrusted to Mr. Pogson, Colonel Tennant, and Captain Herschel. Mr. Lockyer has been requested to observe in Ceylon. The instruments will be sent out to Australia by next mail, and those for India will follow shortly. As before, the Government not only help in money but in transport, camping, and the like. The Government have also agreed to undertake photographic observations of the approaching Transit of Venus.

The New Act on the Judicial Committee.—On Wednesday the Act to make further provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was issued. Within twelve months four additional members of the Judicial Committee are to be appointed, either judges of the courts at Westminster or judges of courts in India, as described. With pensions, they are to receive £5,000 a-year each. The judges are to hold their office as other judges. The term "Superior Courts at Westminster" means her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity at Westminster, inclusive of the Court of Probate and Divorce and the High Court of Admiralty. Doubts have arisen as to the pension of the judge of the Probate and Divorce Court, and it is to be the same as the puisne judges of the Superior Courts. The Judicial Committee will not sit till November, and no positive arrangement, it is understood, has as yet been made as to the "new judges."

Robbery from the India-office.—Charles Nobbs, a porter employed in the India-office, was indicted at the Middlesex Session, on the 21st inst., for stealing a hearthrug, knives and forks, dinner napkins, paper, and other articles belonging to her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. The prisoner is the person who was, on February 12, 1870, charged with causing the death of his wife—or, rather, a person with whom he lived—by throwing her over Westminster-bridge into the Thames. He was remanded seven times, and was ultimately tried and acquitted at the Central Criminal Court. The body of the woman was recovered, after being in the water three weeks. The charge against the prisoner was for purloining several valuable documents from the India-office, and selling them as waste paper. The accused, who made no defence, was convicted. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he had a great mind to send him to penal servitude, but the sentence was eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Launch of the "Scindia."—The screw steamer *Scindia* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Oswald and Co., Pallion, Sunderland, on Thursday, the 17th inst. She is built for Messrs. C. M. Norwood and Co., of Hull, for their Red Cross Line of steamers between London and Calcutta, and is 2,150 tons register. Her dimensions are—length 300ft. between perpendiculars, 310ft. over all, 35ft. beam, and 25ft. deep. She is built with full poop and topgallant forecastle and hurricane deck-house, and fitted with first-class accommodation for thirty passengers, every care being taken to give a thorough ventilation for the Indian climate. The vessel as she left the stocks was named the *Scindia* by Mrs. John F. Norwood, of Hull, the wife of the principal owner, in the presence of a large number of visitors. The *Scindia* is to be commanded by Captain Law, who already has had considerable experience in the Eastern trade *via* the Suez Canal, and was late in command of the screw steamer *Russia*, of the Red Cross Line. This is the largest steamer yet launched on the Wear, and the builders have on the stocks, to be launched in about six weeks, a sister vessel, and are in negotiation for the building of two more similar vessels for the same firm and line. Both steamers are to be fitted with compound surface-condensing engines of 200 nominal horse power by the builders.

THE HIMALAYAN TEAS.—A recent number of the *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie* contains the result of an interesting investigation on Himalaya tea by Th. Zoeller. The results lead to the conclusion that Himalaya tea is quite equal to the best Chinese tea, but it must remain undecided whether the presence of theobromine is accidental, or constitutes a distinction; the results also bear out the experience of tea planters, that the youngest leaves of the tea plant give the best quality. In reference to the action of tea upon the human system, the author again points to the richness in potash, the importance of which in nutrition has been demonstrated by Kemmerich's experiments.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL WILLOUGHBY.—Major-General Michael Franklin Willoughby, C.B., of the Royal Artillery (Bombay), recently deceased, served in command of the artillery with a field detachment in the Mahee Kanta in 1822 and 1823, and with the field force in 1824, during which period he was present at the storming of Godsa, and forced an entry into the fort of Champaneer by blowing open the gate, and was present at the subsequent reduction of the hill fort of Powaughur in 1824. Commanded the Bombay Foot Artillery at the siege and surrender of Kittoor in 1824; commanded the Bombay Foot Artillery in the operations in Kattiawar in 1825; commanded the artillery, with the force under Brigadier Bayly, in the Red Sea, in 1839, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Aden; commanded a battery at the battle of Hyderabad in 1843, for which service he received a medal, and was nominated Companion of the Bath. He was for many years on the staff of his regiment, and on that of the garrison of Bombay, and subsequently held in succession three important appointments in the Bombay Ordnance—viz., Agent for Gunpowder, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, and Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, the last-mentioned appointment during the worst period of the Indian Mutiny. In consequence of his extensive knowledge of ordnance and military stores, in the year 1858 he was appointed to the India Office Staff appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Stores for India, and on the 8th February, 1859, he became Inspector of Stores for India, and finally retired from the public service in March, 1870.

RECIPROCITY.—The following letter appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"SIR,—I have no doubt that the proposal, which seems to be so popular with the military doctrinaires, to fill the junior appointments in the Civil Service with deserving old soldiers, as a means of encouragement helping to facilitate recruiting, is a very excellent device. But I have another device, also excellent of its kind, wherewith to supplement it. I think it would be extremely advantageous to our national interests to give the command of some of our regiments to superannuated Government clerks. Such rewards might draw a better class of men into the Civil Service, and stimulate them to greater industry during the period of their official service. Of course, it might be said that this would be rather hard upon military men, and that they might resent the appearance of interlopers from another service. And this, certainly, is not an unreasonable objection. But I think it just probable that the Civil Service might also consider an importation from the ranks of the army into our Government offices not a little unfair. A civil servant has no special freedom from resentments. If you prick him, does he not bleed? The service is becoming worse and worse every year, the rewards fewer, the inducements less. In these days of competitive examinations a Government servant of thirty years' standing has no more chance of obtaining employment for his son in the permanent service than his butcher or his grocer; indeed, not so much, as the selling of meat or groceries is more lucrative than Government employ, and so the tradesman can spend more on education. A few very humble appointments, however, of a more temporary character, are still left, not requiring high cramming, and those it is now proposed to take away from civilians. But, as I have said, if we can only get the command of a few regiments of horse and foot when we are superannuated, it may go far to reconcile us to the military interlopers. I know half a dozen old boys from Whitehall or Somerset House who would undertake at a fortnight's notice to march a thousand men each to Dartmoor, and feed them well upon the way.—I am, yours obediently, "C. S."

THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "We are indebted to a friend of Sir James Outram for some interesting extracts from his letters. Even in the midst of the complicated affairs which so fully occupied his time and attention at Oude, the war in the Crimea was always uppermost in Outram's thoughts, and he longed to take a part in it. Writing from Lucknow on March 20, 1855, he said, 'I must confess I am beginning to despond regarding the war in the Crimea. I don't like trusting to any co-operation from the Turks from Eupatoria. They certainly will be defeated by the Russians if they move out of their entrenchments, and I see not how otherwise we can assemble sufficient forces to complete the investment of Sevastopol, and at the same time keep in check the enormous army Russia will now have in the Crimea. Affairs are very gloomy also at Kars, and I regret much I did not go there instead of coming here. All the pomps and luxuries I have enjoyed are grating to my feelings, for I feel that I ought to be sharing the dangers and privations of my comrades in the field.' Four months later the intelligence of our successes in the Crimea induced him to take a more cheerful view of the subject; his only fear was that 'Russia may succumb before we have expelled her from Georgia and Circassia, which ought to be accomplished before we concede peace to her, if we look to our own interests and those of Turkey, which are more seriously jeopardised so long as that door of aggression remains open to Russia than even were she in possession of the Danubian Principalities. The ratifications of peace with Persia promised to give Outram a little rest, but the rebellion broke out in India, and he hastened to place his services at Lord Canning's disposal. His disinterested and generous conduct towards Sir H. Havelock on the occasion of his appointment to the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions of the Bengal army is well known; nevertheless, his own statement of the circumstances, contained in a private note, will be read with deep interest. In a letter, dated Cawnpore, September 17, 1857, he writes:—"After staying at Government House six days, I was sent up country by steamer to take command of two divisions of the Bengal army, with the chief commissionership of Oude, still retaining the appointment of Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana besides. I wished to be relieved of the latter, that my *locum tenens*, Sir J. Lawrence, one of my companions in chase of Dost Mahomed over the Hindoo Coosh in 1839, might be confirmed, but the Governor-General insisted on my retaining it. After seeing to the districts under my charge as I came along, I pushed on here with such reinforcements as I could gather to enable Havelock to make another advance upon Lucknow. I joined him the night before last, and the troops were all up yesterday morning, since when we have been preparing a boat-bridge across the Ganges, which, and the fascining of some swamps beyond, will be finished by to-morrow morning, and all the troops, &c., will, I trust, be over by next day. I have given the command of the rescuing force to Havelock; for it would have been very unfair to supersede him after having fought so long and so gallantly, now that we have, under the blessing of God, the means of accomplishing that object. I myself shall accompany as 'commissioner' and as *volunteer* under him until the object has been accomplished."

H.M.'s 103RD FUSILIERS.—With reference to the late inspection of this old regiment a correspondent writes to the *Times* pointing out that Prince Arthur omitted to mention Seringapatam and Poonah or Kirkee among the places at which the regiment had distinguished itself. At Seringapatam the whole regiment volunteered to storm the breach (a part only being selected). The forlorn hope was under the gallant Sergt. Graham, who was killed while in the act of planting the British colours. At Kirkee, in 1817, the regiment marched forty miles into action and won the battle under Col. Burr—aided by the Bombay (Sepoy) Grenadiers and a few guns of the Bombay artillery—the odds against them being quite as great as at Plassey under Clive. The 1st regiment of Bombay Fusiliers was raised in 1662. It was a Royal regiment, and the first body of British troops which served in India, as it assisted in the capture of Bombay from the Portuguese in that year. The second colour bears in the centre the East India Company's crest under a crown, and the following inscriptions, "The Royal Tiger," superscribed, "Plassey," "Buxar; "The Elephant," superscribed "Carnatic," "Mysore," "Guzerat," "Seringapatam," "Kirkee," "Beni Boo Aly," "Punjab," "Mooltan," "Goojerat." The lion rampant and crown is the device of the regiment. The old colours, which have been deposited in St. Thomas's Church, were presented in 1846 by Gen. Sir Charles Napier, who addressed the regiment as follows:—"Soldiers, I have this day the honour to present new colours to the oldest regiment in the service of the East India Company, a regiment which cannot tread on any part of our Eastern territory where history has not been illustrated by its glory and its blood, and also both in victory and defeat. To you, Fusiliers, I have only to refer to past exploits to recall to your memories the battle-fields under Clive, Lawrence, Coote, Cornwallis, Smith, and others—from Plassey to Beni Boo Ali, ay, and long before Plassey, including innumerable sieges and assaults unsurpassed in number and in daring by any regiment in the world, but I will speak of only two, which appear to me to be the most celebrated; I mean the capture of Ahmedabad and Seringapatam. At Ahmedabad the two principal men, Ensign Hienne and Sergeant Hugh Fridge (both of your regiment), led the stormers to the wall, and sword in hand they mounted the breach and won, Hienne his lieutenancy, and Fridge the honour of carrying the colours for which he had so bravely fought. A few years after the same courageous soldier, the same Hugh Fridge (now become Captain Fridge), mounted the immortal breach of Seringapatam, close following the more young, more active, and more renowned Sergeant James Graham, and who there fell, distinguished by a glorious death in the service of the British Throne. Soldiers, it must rouse the minds of military men to think of the exultation of your regiment, as, in a dense column, it dashed up the breach, following the gallant Graham, and beheld the hero waving the colours of England on the summit, amidst the flashing of Mysorean scimitars, the fire, the smoke, and the loud cheers of the stormers, as they fiercely won their bloody footing aloft. Take your splendid colours, soldiers, refulgent with the glories of a hundred battles! Ye are as good men and as strong men to do battle as the heroes who went before you, and the day will come when in future combats you shall renovate your fame as you

have this day renovated your standards." In 1848 Sergeant John Bennett, of the same regiment, planted the British colours on the breach at Mooltan, for which service he received his commission as ensign.

India Office.

August 26, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, Staff Corps; Surg. J. P. Nash; Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps; Capt. G. J. F. Begbie, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. S. J. Hire, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Arnott, Inf., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Col. H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. H. Y. Shortt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. E. Reade, Inf.; Conductor R. A. Dawson; Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor R. W. Sadleir; Deputy inspector general J. Rose; Lieut. C. J. Walter, Staff Corps; Col. H. L. Pester, Inf.; Capt. C. E. Armstrong, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. J. Fulton, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

HICKMAN—The wife of Major Devereux Hickman, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Poona, July 20.

RYAN—The wife of Major W. C. B. Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Buxa, Bhootan, July 16.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—CRAGG.—Robert M. Adams to Louisa M. F., daughter of the late William Cragg, H.E.I.C.S., at Brixton, Aug. 23.

BOLTON—SHEIL.—Lieut. col. Robert H. Bolton, Madras Staff Corps, to Isabella L., widow of the late John H. Sheil, at Kill-of-the-Grange Church.

BUSHNELL—WILSON.—William U. Bushnell to Ellen E., daughter of the late Capt. Charles H. Wilson, 32nd Regt. Madras N.I., at Tunbridge-wells, Aug. 22.

IRWIN—SCULLY.—Valentine Irwin, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of James Scully, at Bray, co. Wicklow, Aug. 17.

MAGRATH—GREENE.—Major Beauchamp H. W. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, to Manie, eldest daughter of the late Henry Greene, C.E., of Bray, co. Wicklow, at Christ Church, Lee, Kent.

RATTON—BELLORD.—James L. Ratton, M.D., Madras Army, to Alice M., daughter of James Bellord, at St. John's Church, Duncan-terrace, Aug. 23.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—Anna, daughter of George A. Ballard, Madras Civil Service, at Southgate, Aug. 20.

GREENLAW—Alexina, infant daughter of the late Col. Greenlaw, Madras Army, at Cosham, Hants, Aug. 13.

PATON—Emily Jane, the beloved daughter of Major gen. John Paton, at Rugby, at the residence of Edmund Harris, Esq., aged 18, Aug. 22.

WHITE—Edward White, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Twickenham, Aug. 19.

WILLOUGHBY—Major gen. Michael F. Willoughby, C.B., late Royal (Bombay) Artillery, at Hyde-park, Aug. 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. Houri, Rangoon; Velocity, Akyab; August Friedrich, Akyab; Panama, Rangoon; Sansparel, Bombay; Metis, Rangoon; City of Lahore, Calcutta.—18. Str. Excelsior, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Thomas Stephens, Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Zenobia, Madras; Czarewitch, Calcutta; Mount Royal, Rangoon; Black Prince, Rangoon; Michiels Loos, Akyab; Melissa, Rangoon; Dolbadern Castle, Rangoon; Wilhelm Aberg, Rangoon; Maury, Rangoon; Woolloomooloo, Rangoon; Rene d'Anjou, Rangoon.—19. The Tweed, Bombay; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta; Southwick, Madras; Cardiganshire, Calicut; Kenyon, Calcutta; Talisman, Calcutta; Grand Duchess, Calcutta; Princess Somawatty, Bombay; Vernon, Calcutta; Corra Linn, Rangoon; Irwell, Bimlipatam; Heros, Akyab; Caroline, Akyab; Tuisco, Akyab; Tangier, Maulmain; Hugo and Otto, Rangoon; Ernst and Maria, Maulmain; Dennis, Akyab; Star of Erin, Calcutta; Mozambique, Rangoon; Elizabeth, Akyab; City of Ningpo, Calcutta; Iron Cross, Calcutta; Locksley Hall, Akyab.—20. Legion of Honour, Akyab; Hercules, Akyab.—21. Carn Tual, Akyab; Hoogly, Calcutta; Roman Empire, Calcutta; Waterloo, Akyab; Dunloe, Kurrachee; Otago, Maulmain; Ottawa, Rangoon; Java, Calcutta; Corsica, Akyab; Cardigan Castle, Calcutta; Duncairn, Calcutta; Sarah and Emma, Rangoon; Royal Visitor, Bombay; Marietta, Akyab; Slieve Donard, Rangoon; Elisa Queirolo, Rangoon; Gertrude, Maulmain; Rialto, Bombay; Bonnie Dundee, Bombay; Oberon, Bombay; Rathbern, Rangoon.—22. Australia, Akyab; Tellechi Chinzza, Akyab; Gertrude, Maulmain; Ferdinand Brumm, Akyab; Persia, Akyab; D. H. Watjin, Rangoon; City Camp, Maulmain; Varuna, Bombay.—23. Three Bells, Madras; Carmarthenshire, Madras; Augusta, Akyab; Forfarshire, Rangoon; Ophelia, Bombay; Calcutta, Bombay; Ellen Rickmers, Rangoon.—24. Lorton, Nagasaki; Westward Ho, Bimlipatam; Barlington, Madras; Sadowa, Maulmain; Oliver Cromwell, Rangoon; Great Australia, Rangoon; Jane Henderson, Rangoon; Madonna, Saigon; Chausman, Port Elizabeth; Favourite, Cochin; Hercules, Akyab; Naomi, Penang; Tethya, Bombay.—25. Scandia, Rangoon; Menzies, Rangoon; Thunderbolt, Bombay.—26. Girvan, Cochin; Upcoat, Cochin; Mindora, Rangoon; Dolbadern Castle, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17. Str. Australia, India, via Suez Canal; Maria, Bombay.—18. Hourah, Calcutta.—19. Str. Vixen, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Arundel Castle, Calcutta; Astarte, Bombay; Rajpoot, Calcutta; Ocean, Galle; Pellicano, Rangoon; Brechin Castle, Calcutta.—20. Str. Agra, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—21. Champion, Galle; str. Enterprise, China, &c.; Sbandi, Calcutta.—22. Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Elizabeth Nicholson, Calcutta; Vincenzo, Chittagong.—23. Persian Empire; Star of Albion, Calcutta; Green Jacket, Calcutta; Lord Clyde, Calcutta; Mary Emma, Bombay; Arcot, Calcutta; Cochin, Batavia; Ville de St. Servan, Mauritius; Ruby, Bombay; str. Killarney, Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal.—24. Crusader, St. Helena.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, Aug. 26.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. W. Barker, Mr. Paul, R.N., Miss A. G. Ferguson, Capt. Haig, Mr. G. Field, Col. Sandwith, Mrs. Gully and two children, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson and infant, Mrs. Seargrim and child, Mr. Rose, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. Mr. Caird.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 29.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Parkes, Mrs. Lewis and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Watson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. L. Glass. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Rohl, Mr. E. R. Menser, Mr. R. G. Head. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Zenobia, Madras to London, July 5, 11 S., 13 W.
Dunloe, Kurrachee to Liverpool, July 21, 24 N., 35 W.
Sussex, London to Calcutta, July 29, 38 N., 13 W.
Prussia, Bombay to Liverpool, July 9, 9 S., 12 W.
Trevell, Vizagapatam to London, Aug. 7, 47 N., 16 W.
Thracian, Tuticorin to London, June 15, 30 S., 42 E.
Tethya, Bombay to Liverpool, July 11, 3 N., 24 W.
Barham, Bombay to Falmouth, July 15, 28 S., 41 E.
Roodee, London to Bombay, July 14, 11 N., 26 W.
Childwall Abbey, Liverpool to Calcutta, July 15, 5 N., 23 W.
Girvan, Cochin to London, July 17, 7 N., 24 W.
Dunloe, Kurrachee to Liverpool, Aug. 3, 47 N., 22 W.
Three Bells, Madras to London, Aug. 2, 35 N., 36 W.
Gosforth, London to Madras, July 18, 7 N., 23 W.
Alumbagh, Bombay to London, June 26, 32 S., 11 E.
Eliza, Bombay to Queenstown, July 7, 10 S., 13 W.
Tofcombe, Calcutta to London, Aug. 3, 36 N., 36 W.
Antrim, Bombay to Liverpool, June 8, 11 S., 73 E.
Carthage, Calcutta to London, April 16, 12 N., 92 E.
Burlington, Corings Bay to London, July 27, 17 N., 31 W.
Doxford, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 18.
Adele, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 17, 27 S., 48 E.
Ennisowen (?), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 4, 35 S., 18 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Oberon, Sowill, which arrived at Liverpool on Aug. 21 from Bombay, reports that on May 3 she experienced a most violent gale, during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends for twelve hours, and the poop cabin completely gutted on the lee side, which necessitated all the cargo contained therein to be thrown overboard in order to right the vessel. From June 16 to 18, when off the Cape of Good Hope, she experienced a severe gale from the westward.

The Rialto, from Bombay, arrived at Liverpool on Aug. 21, was in collision there on the 22nd. She also, on April 30, in lat. 15 N., lon. 70 E., and on May 1 encountered a most violent gale, and the weather continued very heavy until the 4th; also, that from Cape Clear to Tuscar she experienced hard gales and thick weather.

The cargo in the lower forehold of the Hoogly, from Calcutta, in the Victoria Docks, which arrived at Gravesend on Aug. 21, has taken fire; cargo being discharged on the quay.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. C. Lazarus, Miss Lazarus, Ensign Garstin, Ensign Angelo, Lieut. Buller, and Capt. and Mrs. Walter.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. H. R. Oswald, Col. J. Puckle, Col. W. J. Vizard, Mr. G. S. Sapte, Mr. J. Burrows, Mr. Peshall, Mr. Aspinall's two children, Mrs. Cox, Mr. L. H. Phillips, and Col. W. H. Watts.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Adams, Mrs. Masham, Capt. and Mrs. R. Malden, Ensign Neville, Capt. and Mrs. Bamfield and two children, Col. Turner, C.B., and Mr. F. B. Thomson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, Mr. Wilson, Mr. A. Grant, and Mr. Power.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Puckle and infant, Mr. G. A. Baumgarten, Mr. F. Ellis, and Mrs. Cooper.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Smallbone, Asst. surg. J. B. Baker, and Miss Tulloch.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. W. Hogg.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Archer.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore.

BRINDISI to BATAVIA.—Mr. R. Hutchinson.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. H. Martin.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Asst. com. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Miss Hartnell, Mrs. Giles, Mr. Giles, and Lieut. Dalzell.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Knox Leet, Mr. Hornblow, and Capt. Hamilton.

SEPTEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Clarke and two infants, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Brown, Miss D. Windsor, Mr. E. Cox, Mr. J. C. Cox, jun., Mr. J. H. De Rinzy, Hassim Ali Mahomed Taher, Ali Hussan, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. E. P. Henderson, and Mr. Blay.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrass.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Waters, infant and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Simpson, Mr. R. K. Brereton, Mr. E. A. Graham, and Mr. G. H. Lane.

SEPTEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Harden, Col. and Mrs. Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Laurie and two children.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Irwin.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. P. Rhodes, and Miss Graham.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. R. B. Elliott, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Caher, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bradford, Mr. E. G. Sharkey, Mrs. and Col. Broughton and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Master.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. R. Baillie.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. F. Barnes, and Mrs. Maitland.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Dods and two children.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harcourt Hardy.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeland and three children, Com. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children, and Miss Harrison and governess.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Belnairs and three children, and Capt. Carey.

SEPTEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. W. Barnfather, Miss Meyers, Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Major H. Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, Mr. G. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and two children, Mrs. C. W. Moore and infant, Miss Edmund, Mr. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bean, Miss A. H. James, Miss Collings, Mr. Steedman, Mr. E. Money, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. G. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Cathcart, Mr. C. Peel, Miss Brind, Mrs. J. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Peyton, and Mr. Buck.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and party, Mr. E. M. Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyall, Mr. E. Noell, Mr. A. Kennaird, Mr. Currey, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. R. Campbell.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Reinhold.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Levick.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard.

SEPTEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Howitt and infant, Miss Griffin, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, and Mr. F. Rose.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. R. Alexander.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Haldwasch.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Gell, Bishop of Madras, and Mr. R. F. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. Fergusson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. O. and Mrs. Menzies and two children, Miss Godsall, Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Halliday, Mrs. C. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Giffard, Mr. C. Connell, and Mr. A. Fanshawe.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lause, Mr. Steinbelt, Mr. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hall, Mr. H. Leitch, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. Teske, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Mr. J. Roone, Mr. G. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Mr. F. Mulock, Mrs. Jenkin Jones, Mrs. Cubitt, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. Butt, Mr. Newburn, Dr. H. N. Cameron, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. Brown, Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. Black, Capt. the Hon. E. Boscawen, and Mrs. J. Watson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prow, Mr. Diefenback, and Rev. A. M. Rudolph.

SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Young.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Delenge, and Mr. W. C. Brodie.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Caster.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Myburgh.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Wright.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dry, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Anderson and two children, and Mr. W. Gardner.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Learmonth.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Upcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Durrant, and Capt. Kane.

OCTOBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Col. A. B. Beatson, Mrs. A. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Col. H. Peston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and two children, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, and Capt. and Mrs. Roberts.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mrs. and Miss Dampier, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sladen, and Mrs. S. Watson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, and Mr. A. R. Upcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. H. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. W. Cuniffe.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Johnson.

IRRIGATION.—After twenty years' delay, the Taptee irrigation scheme, whereby the thirsty but fertile plains of mid-Guzerat are to be perenially watered, was put in hand rather more than a year ago. The plans were considerably modified from those first drawn up by Captains Trevor and Chambers. The dam or anicut which is to arrest the monsoon floods and secure a supply for the irrigating canal is placed, we believe, on the site originally chosen. That is, situate in the moderately elevated country of the Mandavee districts, nearly thirty miles east of the railway line and Surat. In the original plan we observe one canal was intended to be taken along the southern side of the Taptee all the way to Surat, or at least up to the railway, another smaller canal branching off from the other at Currode, tending on towards Bardolee. All this part of the original project was omitted from the modern and accepted plan. Even in its reduced and modest shape, the Taptee scheme is estimated to cost over thirty lakhs, and "the section recommended for immediate execution" only 9½ lakhs.—*Times of India.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Sept. 9.

VIA BRENNER and BRINDISI, on the Friday, Sept. 1.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99 99 99 99
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	... ...		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94½ 95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...		94½ 95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...		95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	... ...		—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		100 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		100¾ 101¼
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...		110

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Madras	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅞d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 5⅝d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6⅛d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅜d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		113¾
	India 4 per cent.		105¾ to 106
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93½ to 94½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		101
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108¼ to 109
	India Six Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼
	India 4 per cent. Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		32s. to 34s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1⅞ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
	Ditto	all	93½
Stock	Ditto (per cent. deben.)	100	106
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	96
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	102
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	all	106 to 107
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	4	⅜ pm.
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	10	106 to 107
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43½ to 44½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...		170
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	10⅞
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12⅜
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8
		all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6½ to 7
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 5
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 8 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 8; Agra and Madras, Aug. 6; Calcutta, Aug. 6.

THE Bombay papers report the arrival at Bombay of the Maharajah of Gwalior, and his subsequent proceedings, which included a visit to the troopship *Jumna*. His Highness seems to have been duly impressed with the great size of the vessel, and the noble accommodation it provides for a crowd of passengers. The ball he gave at Poonah before his departure for Bombay is described as a very brilliant affair.

MR. R. CARNAC'S latest report on the cotton prospects of Berar and the Wardah valley is more encouraging than its predecessor. In spite of much rain the cotton in the Wardah valley was doing very well, and the subsequent fine weather was favourable for weeding. Both there and in Berar the plants appear to be "very healthy and well forward." It is believed that the acreage now under cotton is quite equal to that of former years. West Berar sends a report not quite so hopeful, more rain being still wanted to make the plants safe.

IN Gujerat, especially about Broach, the cotton crops are reported to be "in splendid condition." That part of India has been swept by heavy floods, which have done much harm to the Bombay and Baroda Railway between Baroda and Ahmedabad. One bridge and several parts of the embankment have been carried away, so that passengers can no longer get beyond Baroda by rail. The interruption however is only for a short time.

THE Bombay Municipality finds itself at issue with the Bombay Government on the question of paying the police. The Justices have been told that their Resolution for discontinuing payment of the police from the Municipal Fund is against the law, which provides that no reduction of police outlay can be made without the sanction of the Governor in Council. If the Bench cannot somehow defray the necessary charges, they will have to fall back on new taxation—a prospect not very agreeable to a heavily-taxed community.

ACCORDING to the latest news received in India from Persia, the sufferings of the Parsees in the south had been relieved by the help they got from India; but among the Mohammedans the prevailing distress was aggravated by the spread of cholera. Even in the middle of July numbers of poor wretches were dying of hunger in Bushair or wandering helplessly about the streets.

LORD NAPIER has issued an order establishing a system of garrison instruction throughout India. A superintendent with a staff of eleven Garrison Instructors forms the new department. The former will have a staff salary of Rs. 500 a month, and the latter Rs. 400. Five Instructors are assigned to Bengal, four to Madras, and two to Bombay. Officers attending the Instructor's course will have to be regular and work hard, on pain of being remanded to their regiments. The same fate will befal those who fail to pass at the end of their course.

WE are glad to learn that the doom so lately pronounced on Colonel Mowbray Thomson is not for the present to be enforced. Thanks to Lord Napier's timely intercession, it is possible that a brave and generally respected officer will not suffer so cruel a penalty as forced retirement on a starving allowance for an act of well-meant irregularity. The penalty at any rate is to be deferred until the Secretary for India has had time to reconsider the subject by the light of a memorial forwarded from Colonel Thomson. The feeling in India seems to set strongly in favour of that officer, and it is said that Lord Napier had been at first unduly biassed against him by an unfair "confidential report." That form of moral assassination never found much countenance in the old Indian Army, and the old dislike of it will hardly be lessened by the use to which it has been turned in the present instance.

THE old hatreds of the Hindu and the Mussulman, founded on differences of race, religion, and historical surroundings, have lately been flaring up in the North-West of India with a fierceness which calls for grave reflection. At Bareilly and Pillibheet it was the Mohammedans who broke the peace by wantonly assailing Hindoos. In the Punjab on the contrary it is the Sikh-Hindoos who fall upon Mohammedan butchers. In both provinces the rival sects and races are more evenly matched and less peaceful by nature than in almost any other part of India. The Mohammedans of the North-West have not yet forgotten the glories of other days when their forefathers held the place now filled by ourselves, and a like feeling still lingers among the Sikhs who little more than twenty years ago were lording it over the Mohammedans of the Punjab. A fair measure of justice has already been dealt out to the Mohammedan rioters in Rohilkund, and it is to be hoped that stern penalties will be enforced on the Hindu murderers of Lahore, Amritsar, and Goordaspore. The rulers of India must show themselves prompt to suppress all forms of civil disorder wherever they appear, and whoever may be the culprits. To win the trust and affection of all the great sections of the subject peoples is a task which may not be accomplished for ages to come, if indeed for ever; but evenhanded justice will at any rate strengthen the foundations of our rule by the respect it never fails to inspire among the governed. There is no harm however in taking timely precautions against the turbulent fanaticism of Sikhs and Mussulmans. We are not sorry therefore to note that the garrison of Amritsar, the headquarters of Sikh Orthodoxy, has been strengthened by a company of Highlanders from Jalundar and of Sepoys from Meeanmeer.

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India*, the Sanitary Commission have strongly advised the substitution of iron or some kind of metal pails for the immemorial *massak* used by British regiments in India. It is complained that the Bheesties—those "angels" in name if not in deed—do not keep their massaks clean, and thus the purest water becomes tainted. Lord Napier is said to have stood up for the good old leather water-jugs, which have refreshed so many a thirsty soldier on the line of march. He maintains that pails would prove no cleaner than massaks in the absence of cleanliness among the water-carriers. Lord Mayo however seems to have fancied the pails, which are now to be used experimentally at four military stations. It is possible that they may answer well enough in cantonments; but imagine a Bheestie following a regiment in the field with a hard inflexible water-can at his back, instead of the yielding sheepskin tied up at the neck to keep the water cool and fresh! If the soldiers themselves were asked for their opinion, we have little doubt which way their votes would go.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram, the field force destined to act against the Loshais will consist of two columns—the Cachar column to be formed by the 32nd, 42nd, and 44th N.I., while the Chittagong column will be made up from the 2nd and 4th Ghoorkas and the 27th N.I. Considering the nature of the country they have to march through, and of the enemy they may encounter, it is a pity perhaps that some Ghoorkas could not have been added to the former column. The 32nd Punjábies however are not to be despised, and the other two regiments were recruited from Assam and Sylhet. The 27th are also Punjábies, fit for fighting if hardly suited to the climate. Both columns are to march about the 1st December, and each will be accompanied by half a Punjab mountain battery, two mortars, and a company of Sappers and Miners. It is believed that the Cachar column will be commanded by Major-general Bourchier, and the Chittagong column by Colonel Brownlow. Altogether the force will probably muster about five thousand strong—a number quite large enough for the work they may have to do.

A CALCUTTA telegram of September 2 reports that the Viceroy held a Durbar at Simlah on Thursday last, which was attended by twenty-two hill chiefs of the Protected States between Simlah and the Sutlej. Lord Mayo enlarged on the peace and prosperity enjoyed by his guests under British rule, and exhorted them to show justice and moderation in return for such great blessings.

A CALCUTTA TELEGRAM reports the interruption of traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway through the floods.

INTENDING candidates for the Indian Civil Service will hardly find a trustworthy guide to the knowledge of their own tongue in Mr. Bigsby's "Catechism of the History of the English Language." We fear that the Examiners will not smile favourably upon the youth who informs them, on Mr. Bigsby's authority, that our word "play" comes not from Old English *plegian*, but from French *plaire*, that "ass" has no connection with *asinus*, but only with some Hebrew source, and that "game"—from Old English *gamen*—may be traced back to Greek *gameô*, "to marry." A yet more startling derivation is that of "lord" from Saxon *hlaf*, "high" and Latin *ortus*, "born." Those who are still in doubt as to the true components of Hlaford and Hlæfdige, our "lord" and "lady," will be grateful to Mr. Bigsby for the very odd light he has thrown upon these words, and will give up trying to degrade a lord into a "loafward." Some people will be surprised to hear that sport comes from a Greek word *speitzô*, "to jest," of whose existence they had not been aware; while others will awake from fond dreams of the early prevalence of their mother-tongue, to learn that not till the reign of Elizabeth did English become "the fixed basis of our parlance." The derivation of *posthumous* from *humus*, "earth," is another novelty which we commend to the compilers of English dictionaries. *Enthusiasm* from *thuo*, "I am ardent," will furnish a new sensation to readers of "Liddell and Scott."

WE are sorry to see that no attempt has yet been made to secure the arrival of our Indian reliefs at their several stations before the middle of the hot weather. It appears that the 68th Foot cannot under present arrangements reach Bombay before the end of April next. That is a bad enough prospect for the men, each of whom will have cost the Indian Government several times the price of a recruit despatched by the East India Company. But if the regiment is doomed to march in May from the seacoast inland to Mhow, that station will in all likelihood become the hospital if not the grave of many a young fellow who left England in good health, and might have rubbed easily through his term of Indian service, had he only reached Bombay a few weeks earlier. If the *Army and Navy Gazette* however is rightly informed, there is just a hope that one of the regiments now quartered at Poonah may go on to Mhow, thus making room for the 68th in the healthiest of the Bombay stations.

THE Mont Cenis Tunnel, which pierces the Alps some sixteen miles away from the old pass of Mont Cenis, at a height of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea-level, is to be formally opened on the 17th of this month. From the French side of the mountain, above Fourneaux, the tunnel gradually rises to a height of 4,377 feet above the sea. Thence it slopes down about 44 feet to Bardonecchia on the Italian side, where, emerging from the bowels of the mountain, the railway linking France with Italy is carried down the hill side pass Salabertrand and Exilles into the valley of Susa, at Bussolino, a distance of thirty miles from the tunnel's mouth. All the heavy work which Italy on her side had undertaken has thus been successfully accomplished after many years of persevering effort. On the French side however there are still some ten miles of unfinished railway which can hardly be placed in working order before November, if even then. The chief blame for this delay is ascribed by the *Times* with apparent truth to French jealousy of Italian success, rather than to any hindrance caused by the late war. Self-interest however must still be a powerful lever to French co-operation in an enterprise which must benefit France even if it hurts Marseilles. In fact the mischief to Marseilles is done already; for the stream of Anglo-Indian traffic will never again be diverted into its former channel, and the French will hardly care to increase by further delays the amount of the forfeit they pledged themselves to pay if the tunnel was opened before their part of the work should have been completed. The Italians have fulfilled their share of the bargain within the stipulated time. It only remains for France to make the best of a still unpalatable issue, and so enable the Indian mails to save another day or two on their passage home by Brindisi. To men of business in this country it will be a great boon to get their Indian letters on Friday, in time for sending off an answer on the following day.

WITH regard to the ventilation of the great Tunnel, there seems no good reason for the fears so often expressed beforehand by people distant from the spot. For some weeks past experimental trains have been running almost daily through the eight miles of tunnel ventilated by shafts two and three thousand feet deep. No annoyance from bad air seems to have been felt—a result which speaks strongly in favour of this grandest achievement in railway engineering. Travellers from England will probably be thankful if the air in the Mont Cenis Tunnel prove no worse than that of the Metropolitan Railway, and by all accounts the former at present is a good deal the purer of the two.

THE penultimate number of the *Saturday Review* contained a well-considered article on "Our Military Position in India." With many of its chief points we cannot but agree. It would no doubt add greatly to the efficiency of our British garrisons in India if they were divided among fewer stations, and a large proportion of them kept for two-thirds of the year among the lower ranges of the Indian Hills. It has long been justly urged too, that the whole Indian army should be remodelled into a number of army-corps, each under its lieutenant general, and the whole governed by one Commander-in-Chief, acting as Minister for War, and leaving all military details to the corps-commanders. There is probably room too for settlements of retired soldiers in the hills and highlands, who would obtain land and other privileges on condition of rendering military service at need, either through themselves or some of their family. Some of the reasons moreover advanced for refusing to reestablish the old local British army have at any rate a plausible look. But we altogether protest against the well-worn assumption that the old company's Europeans proved

wanting in discipline and efficiency in spite of the "standards" set before them by the Queen's troops in India. This absurd calumny seems as hard of killing as the proverbial Hydra, or some of the popular fallacies against which the *Saturday* loves to tilt. We are almost tired of repeating that the "White Mutiny" of 1860-1 was confined to mere recruits and to a regiment raised only two years before, that the partial insubordination was provoked by an act of stupid injustice; and that, under all provocations, the older regiments and batteries remained conspicuously loyal. If we remember right, the soldierly conduct of these latter was openly attested by the general officers under whom they served. At any rate, the fact of their good behaviour is beyond dispute. As for the efficiency of these old local corps, that question is sufficiently answered by the history of the last hundred years, and by the matchless services of the Bengal and Madras Fusiliers, and the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery throughout the Mutiny campaigns. Both in general discipline and real efficiency these troops themselves set the standard of excellence which the *Saturday* charges them with having failed to emulate. In point of fact, until the days of the Mutiny, there was no kind of standard which the Company's European Artillery could have followed except their own, a standard formed out of the remembrance of their own past achievements, aided by an intelligent study of the latest improvements at home and of the best examples of artillery practice in modern warfare. And yet, by the confession of competent judges, the old Indian Artillery was second to none in the world. With them, and indeed with their comrades in the European Infantry, rivalry of race served every purpose of military efficiency. For the honour of their own country, they were bound to show their native comrades the best that English soldiers could do, and they did show it on every occasion. Recent experience has certainly failed to prove the superior discipline of an army periodically replaced from England; for never in the latter days of the Company's rule was insubordination so rife among English soldiers as it is now.

With regard to the use of India as a training-ground for the home army, military opinion is by no means unanimous. There are many reasons for thinking that service in such a country is not the best preparation for European warfare; but even if it were, the loss of such a school would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages of a separate local army, whose presence would secure India from being stripped of her English garrisons whenever England happened to need more troops for her own protection, or for the carrying on of a war satisfactorily elsewhere.

The next Overland Mail is due here on Saturday.

Female Education in Madras.—The state of female education in this Presidency, described by the Director of Public Instruction in his report for last year, cannot, the Government observe, be regarded as hopeful, though the increase in pupils is about thirteen per cent. "It appears that seven-eighths of the female education is in the hands of missionary and religious organisations; that only seven Mahomedan girls are under instruction; and that Hindoos and Mahomedans together make up only three-eighths of the whole. The remaining five-eighths are probably Christians. In 1868-69 there were 2,694 Hindoo girls under instruction, three Mahomedans, and 5,402 others. The percentage of Hindoo and Mahomedan girls has therefore risen from thirty-three to thirty-nine per cent. of the whole, which is so far satisfactory, and is probably due to the enhanced grants given on the results system for female pupils. The fact noticed, that village schoolmasters are trying to get as many girls as possible into their schools, is very encouraging. A still greater enhancement of the grants for girls would no doubt further stimulate this movement. 960 girls passed for results grants, 532 for the first or lowest standard, 229 for the second, 150 for the third, and 49 for the fourth. 533 passed from schools in the 6th Division, and 223 from schools in the 5th."—*Madras Mail*.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. J. Milnes, Madras Retired. H. M. Tweddell, Bengal Retired. Major R. P. Ince, late 56th regt.

Bengal.—Capt. R. P. Saunders, R.H.A., at Benares, July 29. The Rev. S. Carter, Church Missionary Society, at Simla, July 30.

Madras.—Major J. G. Ryves, R.E., joint secretary to the Government of Madras, P.W.D., at Madras, July 29.

Bombay.—Capt. J. Wright, 106th regt. (Bombay L.I.), en route from Gwalior to Agra. Capt. A. W. Turner, brigade major, Poona, Aug. 1.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Massilia, Aug. 30.—From Bombay.—Mr. E. D. Bentley, Mr. R. Angus, Mr. P. Pestonjee, Col. Priestley, Mr. D. Lyall, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Beveridge. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Money, Major Nowell. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Koeppen, Mr. Zudu, Mr. G. Zudu. From Alexandria.—Mr. Lackman, Mr. Heard.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 5, 1871.

THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE BILL.

Since our leader on the Brahmo Marriage Bill appeared, we observe that in the actual copy of the petition sent up against it by the Conservative Brahmos, the clause in defence of bigamy was prudently omitted. On another point, however, no scruples seem to have been felt. Although the memorial purports to be from "the members of the Brahmo Somaj," its managers have circulated it largely among the idolatrous Hindus, very many of whom have been induced to sign it under false representations as to its real nature and professed purpose. This fact, first asserted (with particulars of names and places), in letters from several of the Progressive Brahmos, is now placed beyond all doubt by letters from thirty of the orthodox Hindus in question, who have written to the *Indian Mirror* to express regret at the deception practised upon them, and to withdraw their names from the memorial. Meanwhile our lively contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, publishes some curiously obscurantist remarks on the contest, based upon the assumption that the memorialists really represent the chief majority of the Brahmo body. "'Mr. Sen,' it is to be feared, with something of the wisdom of the serpent, tried to steal a march on his co-religionists." Whether "the wisdom of the serpent" is more traceable in the public and widely-spread agitation carried on for three years by the Brahmo Somaj of India for a much-needed relief to conscience, or in the equivocal statements and false signatures of the counter-memorial of the Adi Brahmo Somaj, may be open to question. The contest "will end, we suspect (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), in the Bill being shelved as unnecessary." It is very curious to see this dictum of traditional Hinduism reproduced so naïvely in one of the most intellectual of London journals. But the hopelessness of this reactionary movement is not without witness even here, for the writer adds a faint protest against child-marriage. "The stars in their courses fight against Sisera," and the divisions of Reuben are powerless to avert the result.

INDIA IN 1869.

An official review of India's internal progress during 1869-70 seems, at first sight, rather out of date in the latter half of 1871. But the time for issuing the yearly statement from the India Office must depend in great measure on the time taken up by the local Governments in preparing and forwarding the materials out of which these statements have to be constructed; and the work of preparing and collecting those materials from

all parts of our Indian Empire necessarily involves a good deal of laborious delay. If we were minded to grumble at the apparent lateness of the final result, we might still console ourselves with the greater freshness and precision thereby imparted to a review of events already old enough to be half forgotten in this age of high-pressure journalism. It is good now and then to cast our eyes back over what happened two years ago, and to have our memories sharpened up by well-digested summaries of events which have since been getting crowded out of sight by others of more immediate interest. Does it not seem strange for instance to note from the present Report that the spring of 1869 marks the date of Shere Ali's visit to Lord Mayo at Umballa, that Rajpootana suffered heavily during the year from the ravages of locusts and the natural fruits of the previous famine, and that in the first days of 1870 Prince Alfred was exchanging visits with native Indian princes, and varying the usual round of formal sightseeing with intervals of exciting sport?

One useful novelty in the present report may be found in the comparative statements of Receipts and Expenditure, which remind us how hardly the retrenchments and the new taxation of 1869-70 saved India from a deficit little less than that of 1868-9. We are glad too to see that the series of maps introduced into last year's report reappear in the present one. The districts and divisions in each province are clearly marked, and the lines of railway, the rivers, hill-ranges, chief towns, and stations are carefully pointed out. A few sentences are devoted to the net military outlay for the year, which amounted to £15,247,000 on an army of 190,662 officers, under-officers, and men, of whom 6,545 were British officers, and 60,425 non-commissioned officers and privates of the British army, the remainder consisting of native troops, and the whole defended by 484 field guns. This force has since been somewhat reduced, to a point beyond which General Norman deems further reduction impracticable. That may be true enough as regards the native garrisons; but perhaps a fair trial of Sir H. Havelock's scheme for holding India with mounted riflemen might safely lead to the reduction of the English troops by ten thousand men, especially if it were aided by the concentration of the remainder in large stations and in the hills. There is room, too, as General Norman hopes, for economy in the departments, most of all in the Overland Transport Service, which seems to grow costlier every year, and will cost a good deal more if the short service system is extended to India. The health of the troops during the year is noted as good, the average death-rate of Bengal having fallen to 21½ per thousand.

Among the 29 Acts passed by the Supreme Council during the year, Act XXI., or the European Vagrancy Act, and Act VIII. of 1870 against Female Infanticide claim prominent notice. Act XI., which introduced the French standard of weights and measures into India, may be deemed an improvement by believers in the eternal superiority of a standard borrowed from astronomy over one based upon human requirements. Act XVI., which raised the income-tax to 3⅓ per cent., has fortunately been since repealed, to the general satisfaction of an impatient and angry public.

Passing on to the Native Feudatory States immediately controlled from Calcutta, we come upon a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Saunders for his able report on Hyderabad and the Berars. The ceded provinces of East and West Berar contain about 3,000,000 souls within their 18,000 square miles of rich black loam overlying trap and basalt. Blest with an abundant rainfall, numerous streams, and widespreading cotton grounds, the Berars are traversed by a railway which connects them with all the great centres of trade. In Kangaum, the largest cotton-mart of India, a million sterling of money changes hands during five months of the year. The revenue of the Berars has increased in seven years from £420,905 to £794,500. So peaceful are the people that not a single regular soldier is needed for their governance. Cheap and prompt justice has been brought within reach of all; the land-revenue is being settled on a right basis; new jails have superseded the old ones; a sound system of forestry is being established, and popular education is spreading fast over the land. In spite of some heavy charges on the revenue, nearly a quarter of a million sterling in all has been paid over to the Nizam as surplus income, in accordance, we presume, with the treaty arrangements under which the Berars were assigned to the Indian Government. One large item of outlay is for the police, whose duties are made heavier by the lawless propensities of various tribes, "with whom robbery is a profession, a faith, and a mission." Mr. Saunders thinks that the police on the whole do their duty, but fail, like Indian policemen everywhere, in detective skill under a system which forbids the use of torture and all strong measures for the discovery of guilt. The land revenue for 1869 amounted to £448,090, an increase of £13,214 on the previous year. In spite of a reduction in the salt-tax, its yield increased by several thousand pounds. After three years' working, the new system of State education has already issued in 339 schools which educate 11,264 scholars, or about one in 150 of the population. Of this number 762 are girls. A Normal School for masters was opened at Akola in this same year.

In 1868 Berar contributed 233,000 bales of cotton to the 1,334,000 bales sent to England during the year. But owing to bad weather the cotton exports for 1869-70 amounted only to 175,988 bales. On the model farms, where the seeds are carefully selected, and deep ploughing is the rule, 176 lbs. of cleaned cotton were obtained from ordinary fields, and 255 lbs. from fields of the higher class, or three and four times the quantity yielded by an ordinary native field. Of the whole area of the province, 46 per cent. was under tillage, while 29 per cent. more was cultivable. A good deal of new land was brought under tillage during the year. Of the cultivated area about two-thirds were laid out with corn, the rest with cotton. Prices have risen three and fourfold in the last fifteen years; cotton for instance, which fetched 16s. a maund in 1853, is now worth £2. 10s. in East and nearly £3. 6s. in West Berar, while buffaloes have risen from four to eight pounds each. Out of a net profit in 1869 of about ten shillings an acre the ryot paid only half-a-crown to the State, and as cotton alone covered the whole demand for land revenue, two-thirds of the cultivated acreage yielded its occupants a clear profit. The Berar ryot may be deemed fortunate among his kind. To crown the wealth of Berar, coal fields extending over more than 1,000 square miles lie along both sides of the Wardah river, and near them some very valuable beds of iron ore.

The Nizam of the Dakhan still remains sole master of 80,000 square miles of country in the heart of Southern India. Since the death of Afzul-ud-dowlah in 1869, Hyderabad has been virtually governed for his child-heir by Sir Salar Jung, our trusty ally during the Mutiny. To him indeed is mainly owing the great improvement which has come over the country and its affairs in the present century. "The public treasury is full; the Hyderabad Contingent has not fired a hostile shot since the suppression of the Mutiny; the police have been placed on a satisfactory footing; the once dangerous mob of the capital is thoroughly under restraint." The Rohillas and Arabs, those old plagues of the Nizam's Government, of whom there are reckoned to be some eleven thousand in Hyderabad, have lately been kept in pretty good order by a minister thoroughly imbued with the statesman's natural hatred for all forms of lawless turbulence. The state revenue of Hyderabad in 1869-70 amounted to a little over a million and a quarter, and its trade was valued at 3¼ millions a-year. Good first-class roads are still to make there, and the measures taken for keeping the tanks in good repair have not been taken too soon. Education is for the most part limited to private or indigenous schools, but the desire for an improved system of teaching appears to be gaining ground, especially among the higher classes.

The section devoted to Rajpootana begins with a brief abstract of Colonel Brooke's Report on the famine of 1868-9. In spite of a soil largely dependent on the yearly rainfall for its crops, a moderate rainfall produces a very fair harvest, and the vast tracts of sandy plain yield sufficient pasturage for immense

herds of camels, horned cattle, and flocks of sheep. Before the famine, which ravaged five-sixths of a province much larger than the British Islands, Marwar alone had at least 2¼ millions of horned cattle, hundreds of which belonged to single households. Of these, of camels, and sheep, large numbers were yearly bred for sale in the neighbouring provinces. The bankers of Marwar appear to be an enterprising and wealthy race, and the ryots themselves are usually well to do. The famine year however witnessed a sad change; one million of people with two million head of cattle having emigrated from Marwar alone; while throughout Rajpootana a million and a quarter of human beings are reckoned to have died of hunger or disease. In Ajmere the Indian Government spent £152,000 in the relief of districts containing only 400,000 souls. Large sums were also spent within their own territory by several of the great native chiefs, and Bombay contributed handsomely to the same object. In May, 1870, Marwar had become a solitude. The grass on its vast plains was "untrodden and uncut;" scarcely a bird or a beast was to be seen; the very jackals were dead, the field-rats starved out, and insect life had sensibly diminished. To crown all, the country is sadly misgoverned by an extravagant minister and a grasping sovereign at the head of a corrupt Court. Troops, establishments, and workpeople call in vain for their arrears of pay, nor can all Colonel Brooke's remonstrances bring about any real amendment in a state of things which cannot last much longer.

Oodipore and Jeypore offer a much more cheering picture. In the former its young Maharana has set up regular criminal and civil courts, in defiance of the petty Sirdars who prefer keeping the law in their own hands; and he purposes introducing a proper revenue-settlement into his dominions. Oodipore or Meywar suffered less from famine than its neighbours, owing to the forethought shown in stocking the granaries at the capital. In 1869-70 the great trade of Jeypore in gold, silver, and precious stones was diminished by the famine, but in other respects that province maintained its lead among native States. Good things were reported by Captain Bradford of the Maharaja's college and his school for the sons of his Thakoors, and much is expected from the School of Arts at Jeypore under the able management of Dr. De Fabeck. The new Council had not fulfilled all the hopes of its princely founder, but with time and patience it may yet prove an administrative success. It is satisfactory also to learn that the turbulent Thakoors of Shekhawatti have been won over to a better frame of mind by the Maharajah's enlightened policy.

Correspondence.

INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—You would confer a great benefit on the Indian Government, and on its creditors, if you would publish the terms of the Indian Government Loans effected during the past five years.

When a Government negotiates loans, either for general purposes or for railways, it should be most careful to make the terms *public*. It is a duty which it owes equally to its old creditors and to its new.

The credit of the Indian Government with the natives of India was irreparably ruined by its financial proceedings in 1853. In that year the Indian Government offered to pay off certain 5 per Cent. Promissory Notes, but offered in exchange 4 per Cent. Paper. The native bankers and others understood by this proceeding that Government had a surplus in its Treasury; they could not conceive that Government was at that very time contemplating another loan on the ground of promoting Public Works. In 1856 and in the beginning of 1857 some of them did not hesitate to assert that Government had not behaved honourably in changing its debts bearing interest from 5 per Cents. into 4 per Cents.; and they openly declared that their 5 per Cent. Paper ought in justice to be returned to them.

What has been the consequence of the financial manipulation in 1853? Out of 51,000 shareholders and 6,700 bondholders in Indian railways *guaranteed by Government*, only 368 are natives of India!

Now, whether the Indian Government issues its loan certificates in India to banks, to be negotiated in London, or whether it negotiates them direct in London, its proceedings ought to be *widely published*. It is well known that ladies in England wield considerable influence, and it is believed that they are the proprietors of large sums in Indian Securities. Let Government be careful that they may not have reason to accuse it of stockjobbing, and of playing into the hands of either bulls or bears.

There is another point to be kept in view. It should be distinctly understood that the Five per Cent. Paper and Three per Cent. Consols have not the same security. If we should lose India, the Five per Cents. will become worthless. Whatever Government may succeed us in India, whether it be Asiatic, European, or American, it will repudiate our liabilities, whether in the shape of Promissory Notes or of Railway Bonds; and the Republican party in England will never permit Parliament to pay any interest on Five per Cents. out of English revenues. Those, they will say, who aspire to 5 per cent. must remember that high interest means bad security.—Your obedient servant,

T.

P.S.—If the English proprietors of Indian paper would take the trouble of bringing public opinion to bear on the Government of India, the security of their property would be greatly increased.

COMPETITION-WALLAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In your remarks on my note in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the subject of the exclusion of Indian history and geography, from the initial examination of "competition-wallahs" for the Indian Civil Service, you appear to have done me such scant justice that I cannot but think that you did no more than glance at the article. You say that I have made the "amusing error" of confounding the initial and the final examination of embryo Indian civilians. If you will re-peruse the note you will see that after condemning the system whereby Indian history was entirely excluded from the *initial* examination, I observed that there "seems to have been a sort of feeble sentiment of misgiving in the minds of the educational authorities, for they have provided that those who have obtained their nominations shall in the *final* examination take up Indian history, &c."

Now, Sir, my position was that this subsequent admission of Indian history into the final examination did not condone the offence of omitting it from the examination papers of what is really *the* competitive examination. The second examination is simply a competition for rank—that is, relative place on the list—and seldom or never has the effect of excluding anyone from the Indian Civil Service after he has succeeded in the primal competition. I suppose that the idea of the Civil Service Commissioners is that, if a youth takes up Indian history, and fails to obtain entrance into the Indian Service, it will only be a burden to him—"of no sort of use to a gentleman." Now it is this notion which I desire to repudiate, and I thought that *Allen's Indian Mail* would be the first to support my views. The error, whether "amusing" or not, seems to be on your side, not mine.—I am, yours obediently,

The Writer of the Article.

Athenæum Club, Aug. 31.

[We gladly give our correspondent the full benefit of his own reading of what he wrote; but the sentence he himself quotes in part, ends thus—"Indian History and Geography at the rate of 350 marks, the Histories of Greece and Rome being estimated at 750." Surely this seemed to infer that both sets of subjects were prescribed for the same examination.—Ed. *A.I.M.*]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE SALT DUTIES.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the proposition to equalise the salt duty throughout India has been received with considerable disfavour in British Burmah, where much contempt is felt and expressed for the marvellous "ignorance of the wants of their neighbours" which is believed to have been exhibited by the Calcutta press. "They hold," writes one journal, "to the stupid old

belief that what is sauce for the goose must of a necessity also be sauce for the gander." Unhappily for British Burmah, this stupid old belief has lost none of its truth in consequence of its age and stupidity; although it was not on this ground that the equalisation of the salt duty was recommended. At present Bengal pays a heavier salt duty than any other province in India; and not only is there no reason why the Bengali labourer should pay more for his salt than any other labourer in India, but, moreover, differences in rates of duty necessitate the maintenance of expensive inland preventive establishments with the object of suppressing smuggling from lightly taxed into heavily taxed provinces. Abuses of this kind seem to call for some remedy; but when we turn for enlightenment to British Burmah, we find that the abuses themselves are but imperfectly appreciated in that quarter. In fact, imperial views of taxation are not in vogue in the province, which seems only to desire that its trade may be interfered with as little as possible—no matter what happens elsewhere. The desire is not an unnatural one for the people of the province to entertain; but it is open to the objection that it is virtually based on the principle that other portions of the empire should pay for the benefit of the people of Burmah.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that the present policy of the Government, both at home and in this country, must inevitably lead to two disastrous results, viz., a large and dangerous increase of the native clement in the Covenanted Civil Service, and a still larger but less trustworthy addition to the Subordinate Service. It is simply a question of time, and a very short time. We shall have the superior branch of the service crowded with natives, and only a few stray Englishmen and East Indians in the lower branch. A number of the principal covenanted officers (it may be a commissioner here and there) at the head-quarters stations will be natives, and the deputies in the outlying sub-divisions will also be natives. The Secretariats and other Departments of the State will have their quota. Are Englishmen in India prepared for this change? Is India prepared for it? Are the natives of the country willing to acquiesce in it? We think that the answer to these questions must be in the negative. We do not believe that even the natives of India are willing to abandon, so entirely, the government of the country to their own countrymen. It would be a state of things fraught with serious danger, which, in a time of trouble, would be sure to lead to the total collapse of the administration. What would have been the end if the country had been officered after this fashion in the dark days of the Mutiny? Mr. Tayler very justly remarks, "It cannot be denied, and will not, I fancy, be questioned, even by the natives themselves; for many years to come the chief power must be lodged in the hands of the English. All will, I apprehended, admit that there are other qualities besides intellectual ability which are essential for the safe administration of India; and however confident we may feel of the loyalty of those who have acquired the advantage of English education, we cannot have the same absolute assurance of these high moral qualifications as would render them competent to face successfully disaffection or revolt." And, again—"Have the authorities themselves considered how many admissions they will sanction, and what would be the political effect if, after some years, the majority of the services were natives? This question cannot be too soon, or too carefully, grappled with. We owe it to the natives as well as to ourselves that there should be no misapprehension on a subject which is important alike to both." Its early consideration is of importance, "so that we may never find ourselves in the predicament of having to retrace our steps, and withdraw a privilege which we have once conceded." Mr. Tayler has not raised the warning note too soon, and we feel it our duty to re-echo it. The question is one of vital importance to England and India, and the consideration of it cannot much longer be delayed.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Indian Public Opinion observes that the enterprising merchants of Delhi are preparing to supply the wants of the camp of exercise. While we wish all success in their business to those merchants, we trust they will not take it ill of us when we remark that such preparations somehow jar on our ear in connection with the camp. Our idea of the proposed camp is one in which the soldiers and officers shall be equally under the strict discipline, routine, and hardships of a real campaign. We desire to see the banishment of luxuries during the few weeks the army will practise its mimic war. It must be fed entirely by the Commissariat Department. There must be nothing on any table even of the highest officers which has not been obtained through the regular channel. This must include liquors as well. This idea will doubtless be laughed at by officers who have little faith in the Commissariat, and who are only accustomed to barrack campaigning. The Commander-in-Chief is going to test the capability of our army for going upon a real campaign. The country which depends for its security on these troops is going to look narrowly on. But the whole object will be frustrated if there become mixed up with the routine of real camp life articles of luxury and usages of peace which are inconsistent with the probable course of a campaign in the field. One step, has, it is true, been taken against this in the limitation of the officers' baggage, but we feel a thrill of alarm when we perceive the camp looked upon as a sort of mine of wealth for those who deal in articles of luxury. The greatest precautions must be taken to keep down the inevitable camp followers. The press will watch with jealous eyes every arrangement and every movement. There will, since the late European war, be a new element in the newspaper criticism. It will no longer be the mere delight of expatiating on the beauties of a review as of a raree-show, but it will mercilessly expose the defects of the organisation, the blunders of the commanders, and the failure of dispositions whenever they occur. "John Baumwoll" will be there to write home to his Imperial master how the Englischer war in India, and how easily they could be rolled up. The "Old Volunteer" will be there to get materials for an Indian "Battle of Dorking." But there will be few "Dr. Russells" to flatter the chiefs, and still fewer *Telegraph* men to write about "Shells by Moonlight." We are determined to have the truth as to whether our armies can take the field, or whether our military system is a costly luxurious sham.

IS INDIA A GOOD SCHOOL OF WARFARE?

The *Delhi Gazette* admits that the officers of a portion of the native army, notably those on the Punjab frontier, enjoy great advantages not possessed by their brethren serving with British troops. They are constantly in a state of preparation for active service, and being less hampered by vexatious and minute rules and regulations, are more capable of acting on their own responsibility in emergencies. We look to this body to furnish capable generals for future campaigns in India. With the exception referred to, we think we have shown the fallacy of the idea that India is a good school for soldiers, and the sooner it is got rid of the better for the army in particular and the country in general. That India *might* be such we do not deny. It possesses in a remarkable degree most of the requisites for the practical illustration of the great operations of war; at easy distance from most stations are vast barren plains admirably suited for the manœuvres of all arms of the service; majestic rivers intersect the country, affording splendid opportunities for the solution of the difficult problem of how to pass a great army expeditiously over a large river; a great system of railways, roads, telegraphs, and canals, not overburdened by traffic and under the control of Government, would be at the service of the commanders in the mimic warfare, and the value of these means of communication and their influence on strategy could be put to a practical test. The climate too in the cold season—at least the climate of Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab—is simply perfect, and eminently favourable for bivouacing and military exercises. We hope that the Camp of Exercise, which is to be formed near Dehli during the ensuing cold weather, will be the first of a series of annual cold weather manœuvres. The advantages of these to all concerned would be incalculable. Officers and men would be instructed in the practical details of their profession, and their health would be improved. The force should be divided into two bodies, one to operate against the other acting on the defensive. Only the general plan or idea of the campaign should be communicated beforehand to the leaders; their action as to details should be quite unfettered. The objections which have been recently put forward against camps of exercise are utterly groundless. Why should they degenerate into pic-nics? Of course soldiers' wives would not be permitted to accompany the regiments; and no ladies should be allowed within ten miles of the camp. If real work is to be done officers will have neither time nor inclination for balls and entertainments. The objection on the score of expense to the country though plausible at first sight should not be entertained for a moment. It is strange how blind most Governments are to the fact that it is a dangerous policy to maintain a military force in a state of semi-efficiency. Better to have no army than one unprepared for a campaign which gives only a false security to a state.

PUBLIC WORKS FAILURES.

The *Times of India* holds that Colonel Tyrrell took an effectual method of challenging public attention by citing one special instance, which had come under his own knowledge, of a particular work in connection with which the State had suffered to the extent of five or six lakhs of rupees. This was the great eastern road of the Central Provinces, stretching about 150 miles from Nagpoor to Raepoor. The reply to this allegation, which reply we stated in substance, was most unequivocal. It was pointed out, that Colonel Tyrrell must be utterly and wantonly wrong, seeing that the amount of the "swindle" which he averred had been practised on the Central Provinces Administration exceeded by over 80 per cent. the whole amount spent on the said road. We know that some of those who put forward this denial did so in good faith, and in dependence on official accounts which they were warranted in accepting as correct. We so far accepted these flat contradictions as to remark, that without further explanation we could not understand Colonel Tyrrell putting forward such allegations unless he knew something more to support them than appeared in his pamphlet. This explanation he now offers in the shape of official letters written by him when in charge of the said work and whilst striving to get at the bottom or the beginning of the

terrible mess in which, he declares, he found all the records relating to that Nagpore road. His rejoinder to the statement that the amount of the alleged swindle far exceeded the total amount sum expended, comes to this—no one can tell what amount of money was spent or swindled away on that work; and he gives definite data which serve to account for much if not the whole of the defalcations he alleged. We leave those skilled in these matters to say whether or not Colonel Tyrrell has exonerated himself from the reproach of having made a reckless or ill-founded statement. The controversy concerns us chiefly, as to whether the special instance of defalcations on the Raepoor road is so far substantiated that it serves to back up Colonel Tyrrell's general argument for revision and reconstruction of the Public Works Department itself. We do think the statements in the present letter must prove difficult of refutation, and that the small volume in which this controversy originated is worthy of close attention in the interests of the public. Doubtless there are many exaggerated statements made in India both as to failures in public works, and misappropriation of the funds which ought to have been spent on them. But when we recall the downfall of the Allahabad arsenal; the failures in the monster barracks up and down India; the "mismeasurements" at Gunness Khind; the extraordinary costliness of some of the Bombay Harbour Defence works; and these "inefficient balances" on the Nagpore road, it is plain to every one that there is something so far wrong in the methods pursued, that to set it right would be worth some well considered effort that should be supported by the whole authority of the Government of India. We commend Colonel Tyrrell's letter to the best attention of the Finance Minister. Something must be essentially at fault in the system when wholesale peculations could be going on within a day's gallop of one of the acutest and most vigilant administrators in India.

PRIZE MONEY.

The *Madras Times*, commenting on the Parliamentary Debate of June 30, remarks that angry words afford little pain, and the troops composing the Abyssinian expedition will not forget that this capture of Theodore's crown at the time was considered one of the great results of the campaign in England. Mr. Henly now calls the transaction sacrilege—the "robbery of a church"—but if the campaign was to occur over again this year, we dare say Mr. Henly would be among the first to offer his Parliamentary congratulations to the force which "in the face of innumerable difficulties," etc., etc., "snatched the symbol of despotic power from the hoary head of the barbarous tyrant," and so on. The Abyssinian heroes will take these bitter words of the Government party at their true value, and pouching their money, can afford to smile at them, but in order to prevent these wretched scandals for the future, we would inquire, is it not worth the consideration of the Government to lay down some law by which troops should be protected from the delays and extortions of prize agents, and harpies of that class, whether in the treasury or outside it, in days to come? The national morality, and our system of strict discipline for the British army, denounces looting and requisitioning by individuals as military crimes of the first magnitude, and rightly too, but if we offer compensation to the soldier in prize money, it is surely only fair that he should receive it? The existent laws regarding prize money, and its distribution, are faulty to a degree, and seem framed rather to take advantage of the soldier in every possible manner, and to swindle him out of his gains, than to afford him any facility for obtaining them during his lifetime. It is true we are at peace with the world just now, but who can say what the morrow will bring forth! With another war, we will most certainly observe the same trouble about prize money that all our recent wars have discovered, unless, indeed, while the occasion offers, we take advantage of it to revise all our rules and regulations regarding its amassment and its distribution.

THE OUTTURN OF OPIUM.—Instead of 55,724 chests originally estimated, it seems probable that the opium outturn of the Behar and Benares agencies for the current season will not exceed about 41,000 chests; and the deficiency is attributed to a blight which is said to have fastened upon the poppy plants, and to have defied all the precautions taken by the local authorities. Amongst the other expedients that have been resorted to for the purpose of counteracting any effect which this deficiency may have on the financial estimates, is the experiment of introducing foreign seeds. Turkey seeds have not hitherto proved very successful, and we learn that arrangements are in progress for the supply of other descriptions of seed. Few of these, we should imagine, would have much chance of success where the indigenous seed has failed, and, at any rate, it ought to be borne in mind that, as the opium produced during the present season will not enter the market before the following year, the deficiency referred to above can have no unfavourable effect upon the financial arrangements of this year. It is, indeed, within the limits of possibility that the probable scarcity of the drug in the earlier sales of next year may tend to raise the value of the quantity that is now in stock and already available for sale. This, at least, would be the certain result of the deficiency now reported but for the uncertainty that hangs around the progress of poppy cultivation in China.—*Indian Daily News.*

Bengal.

THE ORISSA CANALS.

The facts about Orissa are briefly these: Five great rivers collect the drainage of sixty-three thousand square miles of the hill country towards Central India and dash down their concentrated floods upon the three thousand square miles of the Cuttack delta. Besides its own rainfall of about sixty-five inches a year, the level strip between the mountains and the sea has to find an exit for the drainage of a territory twenty-one times its own area. In the rainy season the rivers devastate the delta, while, like other Indian streams rising among hills, they fail to yield a trustworthy supply in summer. An enormous mass of water, aggregating 2,760,000 cubic feet per second, is thrown down in time of flood; while in the hot weather the total supply dwindles to 1,690 cubic feet per second.

This water supply is regulated and utilised by four canals, which form in fact four great artificial rivers running along high ground, and intended both for navigation and irrigation. The High Level Canal starts from Cuttack, and, as above stated, is designed to provide a cheap trade route between Cuttack and Calcutta, as well as to supply water to the country through which it passes. It has been completed as far as the Brahmani River, and when opened to Balasore will irrigate 572,000 acres in Orissa alone. The Kendrapara Canal also starts from Cuttack, and runs towards the sea, dropping into tidal waters at Marsaghai, after a course of 42½ miles. This canal was opened throughout in May, 1869, and is designed to supply water to 385 square miles. The Taldanda Canal also runs to the coast, and will, when finished, connect the city of Cuttack with the main branch of the Mahanuddy within tidal range. The first two sections as far as Sonpore have been opened, and the canal will irrigate in its first section alone 18,000 acres. The Machhgaon Canal branches off from the Taldanda Canal at Birbati, and proceeds to the mouth of the river. It has already been completed as far as Singapore.

The commercial future of these artificial rivers, as trade routes, will be dealt with hereafter. We propose this morning to deal with the accomplished facts as regards their irrigating powers. The Orissa husbandman has been accustomed to use irrigation only for the more costly sort of crops, such as pan-leaf, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. For such crops a field is generally selected which has the command of a natural water-course; and the highest form of irrigation known in Orissa has hitherto consisted in throwing water on to the fields by means of hollow palm-trees or basket scoops from a tank or dammed-up stream. The East India Irrigation Company at first fixed the rates for supplying canal water at five rupees an acre. This rate proved too high, and a graduated scale was afterwards introduced, by which leases for large areas were offered at reduced rates. Even this failed to induce the cultivators to buy the water, and a further concession was made, by which the separate husbandmen in a village might combine to take a general lease for their aggregate lands at the reduced rates.

Much confusion and many abuses followed, and practically the company's rates were reduced to Rs. 2-8 an acre. The first year in which the cultivators availed themselves of canal irrigation was 1866-67, when leases were executed for 667 acres at a total charge of Rs. 2,520. Of this, however, only Rs. 620 could be collected, and the rest had to be written off as a bad debt. Next year, 1867-68 leases were executed for 1,842 acres, at an aggregate charge of Rs. 3,660; but only Rs. 1,750 could be collected, and the balance had again to be written off. The remissions of these two years were rendered necessary, partly by the unfinished state of the works, which disabled the company from performing its share of the contract, partly by the inexperience of the Government officers, and partly by disputes on the part of the cultivators touching the validity of the leases. A large area was irrigated by stealth, and the smallness of the returns was chiefly owing to the difficulties incident to introducing anything new in Orissa.

These returns cannot, therefore, be taken as a test of the revenue capabilities of the canals. In 1868-69, a drought at the end of the rains awoke the fears of the husbandmen, and water was taken for 9,378 acres, at an aggregate charge of Rs. 22,880. The popular apprehensions culminated in a panic; and the demand for water became so urgent that it was found impossible to comply with the usual forms, and irrigation was granted in many cases without leases. In others, the husbandmen appropriated wholesale on their own account. However, after some opposition, the land which had actually received water was measured, and the people paid on the whole very fairly for what they took.

Last year, a long protracted drought thoroughly aroused the cultivators to the folly of neglecting irrigation. Until far on in October, it seemed that another famine in Orissa was inevitable. Still the people thought Rs. 2-8 an acre too high a rate; and it was not till the Commissioner, Mr. Ravenshaw, by insisting upon the terrible risks that the province ran, induced Government temporarily to bring down the rate to a rupee an acre, that water was taken on a great scale. Between 98,000 and 100,000 acres were immediately put under irrigation, and even this amount of land, although insignifi-

cant compared with the future capabilities of the canal, would have sufficed to take the extreme edge off a famine. It represents at the very lowest estimate a total outturn of about a million and a-half hundredweights of paddy, or 750,000 hundredweights of rice. As we stated the other day, the total rice supply which the Government managed to throw into the province amounted to only 298,535 hundredweights, at the enormous cost of £189,919, merely to land at the sea coast. This year we observe that the irrigation has increased by 50 per cent., even as compared with last year, when a panic occurred. The truth is, that when once a village takes water, it finds the profits of irrigation so immense, that it never leaves it off.—*Englishman.*

STATION TALK.

Nynee Tal, *July* 24.—The Court of Inquiry at Ranecklet, composed of Colonel Pennycuick, C.B., R.A., as President and Lieutenant-Colonels Wallace and Wilkinson as members, has concluded its proceedings. The inquiry, I understand, was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with two deaths that occurred suddenly with the detachment of the Royals, which marched from Shahjehanpore *via* Bareilly to Ranecklet in April last. The detachment, it appears, started with two bad cases in hospital, and on its march from Bareilly unfortunately took the road leading to Moradabad instead of that towards Ramnugger, and did not discover the mistake until it had reached the first encamping ground, from which I believe after a brief halt it was made to retrace its steps to Bareilly, and continue the march thence to the right encampment, a distance in all of over thirty miles. After completing the first march on the wrong road, it is said the medical officer advised a halt, especially as the day was rainy; nevertheless, the march was continued, and occupied eleven hours in the hottest month experienced this year. The two deaths occurred after the arrival of the detachment in camp, and the object of the inquiry has been to ascertain if the deaths were in any degree due to the severity of the march. The Quartermaster-General's Department would appear not altogether blameless in not having arranged the march of the detachment earlier in the season, as these are not the only deaths which occurred during the march.—The men of the 1-19th Regiment attached to the Convalescent Depot have been given the option of volunteering to regiments remaining in India, those adhering to the old "crack shots" rejoining the corps early in October next.—Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Municipality in the early part of the season to counteract the foibles of dak choudries, matters in connection with dooly dak travelling appear to have drifted into the old groove. Those ill-used are reluctant to hand up their grievances to the municipality, and hence these brigands enjoy a perfect immunity from fines and punishments, and are enabled to continue their little games with the greatest impunity.—The mails continue to arrive very late in the day, which, I suppose, cannot be helped under present circumstances, although the roads to Nynee Tal, the cart road included, appear to be singularly free from slips. We have Colonel Dansey to thank for the good condition of the cart road, and it has proved an immense boon in enabling us to continue the use of country carts to the exclusion of the indolent and unreasonable coolies of these regions.

Lahore, *July* 21.—I hope you will get the judgment in the case of the Mahunt or High Priest of Battala, who has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for what appears to be a very deliberate and cold-blooded murder. But for the Mahunt's connection with the crime, there would be nothing very extraordinary in the case as compared with the general range of murders. But the consignment of a man of his sacred position to the manipulation and tender care of a low caste sweeper has roused the indignation of his disciples and a certain class of people, and disturbances, either overt or concealed, have been anticipated; in truth, a rumour yesterday got afloat at Lahore that the troops were under arms and ready for action at Meean Meer, the fort, and at Umritsur. On inquiry, however, I find that precautions have been taken, and that these relate to the execution of the Mahunt. There is not the least occasion for any alarm. Why should there be? The disaffected, those of them that were left, have not quite recovered the effects of the thrashing they received in 1858-59, and the terrific punishment they then received will be the talk yet of a couple more decades. When that time comes round an age will have passed away, and the doings of the Mutiny will leave behind but a faint impression. The ill-disposed may then begin to *talk* of another mutiny.—On the matter of the late butcher murders near Loodiana, my opinion is that the men who perpetrated them were the same batch connected with the murders at Umritsur. I feel disposed to think that there is something more than mere caste prejudices in this matter. We will see. Where these murderous Akalis are taken I hope they may, if convicted, be all hanged in uniform, with their conical head-dress and as many of the steel amulets as they may choose to wear whilst undergoing the pains of a glorious martyrdom. In all such cases our tedious law processes are at fault. Be not surprised if you hear that our efficient and energetic police have made a muddle of these Akali cases.

Allahabad, *July* 24.—The past has been a very wet week. To-day we have a little dry weather, and really we are at this moment enjoying a very pleasant evening. A clear sky, bright moon, a cool westerly wind, and the absence of that oppressive heat which invariably precedes and follows a shower of rain in this season are making the weather really enjoyable. A telegram was received here on the 20th inst., intimating an unprecedented rise in the Jumna at Delhi. Here it began to rise three days ago, last night it rose considerably, but I believe the flood has not reached here yet. It is said that it will reach us to-morrow. One of the piers of the Jumna-bridge is under repairs. A cook-house attached to the new barracks has come down, and if report speaks true the barracks themselves are not very strong; not that they show any signs at present of following the example of the cook-house, but the material used in building them is admitted to be of such inferior quality that it would not be surprising if a few days' more rain will make their stability questionable. The Gun Carriage Agency buildings are to be patched up and strengthened for occupation in November next. All Saints' Church is not making much progress. I am told the works have been stopped, owing to some dispute between the contractor and the committee. The Alfred Park and the Thornhill Memorial are making fair progress under the energetic supervision of Mr. Mayne. The *Pioneer* announced the other day that Sir Dinkur Rao had undertaken the administration of the Rewah State. I believe your contemporary is misinformed, for I understand that at a conference which was held at Sutna the other day, it was decided that Sir Dinkur was to have nothing to do with it. From official returns I learn that during June there was one death in the city caused by cholera, fourteen by small-pox, forty-four by fever, and fifty-three from other causes. How far these returns are to be depended on it is not necessary to say.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Rohilkund.—The *Rohilkund Akhbar* declares that the early and unusual rainfall of this year has been most destructive to crops in the Rohilkund district; grain to the extent of hundreds of thousands of maunds has been destroyed, and cultivators have been unable from the incessant rain to find time to husk their corn.

Opium Gambling.—We are glad to learn from a Calcutta telegram that the Government of India has acted on the suggestion we made a month ago, and, with a view to check gambling at the opium sales, has published a notification stating what number of chests of Behar and Benares opium it will put up for sale during the year.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Floods in the N. W. P.—We (*Pioneer*) hear of floods all over the country, particularly in the Delhi, Cawnpore, and Mirzapore districts. It is said that the Judge of the High Court deputed to try the Bareilly rioters was nearly washed back again to Allahabad, having been thirty-four hours in making his way through the waters from Futtehgurh to Bareilly.

Military.—The Sirhind Division is likely soon to be vacant. General Turner and General Donald Stewart are both mentioned for the command, the former, we read, being the first favourite among military circles in Calcutta, where his urbanity and soldierly qualities have made him generally esteemed. General Turner is on leave in England; General Stewart is on the spot, having been detained at Simla by ill-health, from which, however, he is now convalescent.

Cinchona Cultivation.—The *Darjeeling News* contains in its last issue a vigorously-worded plea for private enterprise in the matter of cinchona cultivation. From it we learn that the private plantations receive from the Government gardens hardly any gratuitous assistance. It says that "seeds are given away most sparingly, and not a single plant has been parted with except at a very high price."

Coolie Flogging.—We lately noticed the case of an Assistant Commissioner in Assam, who allowed a tea-planter to go scot-free for cruelly flogging a cooly. We how learn from the *Indian Observer* that Captain Rutherford, the Assistant Commissioner in question and *ex-officio* Protector of Labourers, has been removed from his appointment in consequence of his proceedings in connection with that case. The planter's name is Menzies Smith. Is he to be now brought to trial?

A Native School of Music.—We understand that through the exertions of Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, an experimental "Musical Institution" is about to be opened at the Normal School from the month of August next. Instruction will be given in both vocal and instrumental music; and we believe the system of notation invented by Baboo Khetter Mohun Gosami will be adopted. Such an institution ought to give a great stimulus to musical science and art among the natives.—*Englishman.*

A Narrow Escape.—Captain Irvine, of the ship *Bechardass Ambaidass*, from Boston, reports that on the 17th of April last, when in lat. 40·8 N., long. 61·42 W., the ship got into a dreadful hurricane, lost sails, spars, bulwarks, and everything movable about the deck, also had all running gear destroyed. On the same date he saw another ship with the mainmast and foretop-gallant mast gone, but his own ship being disabled and partly on her beam-ends, he was unable to go to her assistance.—*Englishman,* Aug. 4.

Legislative.—A Bill to provide for the care of men coming on Australia in charge of horses on engagements which terminate on the conclusion of the voyage is now before a select committee of the Legislative Council. This measure enlarges section 31 of the Vagrancy Act in such a manner as to render the importer, or consignee, of any animal liable to all charges incurred by the State in consequence of the person who has come to India in charge of such animal becoming a vagrant within a year after his arrival in India.

Shake your Boots.—A gentleman in the station had a narrow escape from being bitten by a snake. Whilst putting on his boots, the bearer, after cleaning them, which were of patent leather, handed the right boot to his master, who on putting it on found that his foot would not go in further, and that there was something very soft towards the toes. On drawing his foot out to ascertain the cause, out tumbled a snake of a leaden colour eleven inches in length! The reptile was killed with the same boot in which it had taken up its temporary abode.—*Mofussilite.*

Telegraphs.—We (*Englishman*) learn that the Secretary of State has telegraphed that the Florence International Telegraphic Congress is postponed, and countermanded the orders for Colonel Robinson's attending it. Colonel Robinson had left Simla before the telegram arrived, and has continued his homeward journey, taking furlough instead of proceeding on special duty. The Congress is only postponed till next year. Major Champain, of Persian celebrity, is to represent the Indo-European line, and one of the superior authorities of the English Post-office will attend on behalf of the British telegraphs.

Legislative.—At the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on July 25, the following business was transacted:—The Hon. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the transport by railways of dutiable goods to places beyond the customs line; the Hon. Mr. Stephen introduced a Bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mahometans); the Hon. Mr. Strachey presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to authorise the extension of the Chowkidary Act to places where there is no jemadar of police; and the Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill for declaring the local extent of the Acts of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

English Midwifery.—The *Englishman* says:—"The attempt of Dr. Wise, of Dacca, to insinuate English midwifery into native households seems to have utterly failed, even where it had the best chance of succeeding, among the poor. Native midwifery is not so simple an affair that science can readily supply its place. In the first place, the office of midwife in a village is the monopoly of a particular individual, who generally inherits it; in the second, her business is made up for the most part of mysteries, which science discards, but which the native women look upon as the most essential part of the entire performance. To make use of the services of Dr. Wise's *dais* would certainly be considered irreligious and inauspicious, and we are not surprised to learn that they are driven away with curses when they appear where not wanted."

Relative Rank.—It appears that the authorities at the India House have made rather a mess of the new "Warrant of Precedence." Some great men are left out altogether, and some little men are put, by mistake, above their betters. Of course, as might be expected, the ladies are in a state of dangerous excitement. This is not to be wondered at. The very soul of India society is precedence. Anything out of gear in the "Warrant" could not fail to stir to the lowest depths the feelings of those primarily concerned. We have not yet heard of any actual breaches of the peace, and we advocate mild measures. The aggrieved fair ones can appeal to Duke, who, as a Scotch Highlander, cannot be supposed to be deficient in gallantry. Patience is difficult but sometimes necessary. In due time, we presume, all wrongs will be righted.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Cheating the Devil.—One of the Honorary Secretaries of the Asiatic Society has pointed out a most curious agreement between the popular traditions of Dehra Ismail Khan and of Saxony. In the former district, it is said that the Babars entered (many years ago) into an agricultural partnership with the devil, and gave him his choice of the roots or stalks of their harvest. The devil chose the stalks, so the Babars sowed nothing but onions, carrots, and turnips. The devil, very naturally annoyed, insisted next harvest on getting the roots, so the Babars grew only wheat and sugar. In Saxony, it is related that the peasants made the same compact with Rubezahl, the spirit of the Sudetic Range; in fact, he got his name from this transaction, for Rubezahl means "turnip counter." He chose the roots, came to count them, and found that the peasants had sown only rye!—*Pioneer*, August 1.

The Beef Riots.—The Lahore paper says, "The public, which has taken such an interest in the present attitude of the Hindoos and Sikhs, will scarcely believe it possible that Government has been weak enough, foolish enough, mad enough, to send orders to Goordaspore to suspend—not the condemned Mohunt, but—his *execution!* On Sunday an order arrived at Goordaspore to that effect, but the order—if we are rightly informed—arrived in vain. There is a report current that before the fears of Government had in this manner made themselves apparent, before the Sikh priest knew that the force of character of his people had conquered and overborne the force of character of the Indian Government, the condemned man died by his own act. It is said that unable to bear the indignity of being hanged by a sweeper, he poisoned himself with opium."

Indianised English.—The following is quoted by the Lahore paper from a local hotel prospectus:—"Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say before hand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, &c., are if they say that they not have anything to eat they will not be charged, and if not so, they will be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place and should they want to say, anything they must order the manager for and not any one else, and unless they not bring it to the notice of the manager they will be charge for the least things according to hotel rate—and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it. Should any gentleman take wall lamp or candle light from the public rooms they must pay for it without any dispute—its charges. Monthly gentlemens will have to pay my fixed rate made with them at the time and should they absent day in the month they will not be allow to deduct any thing out of it—because I take from them less rate than my usual rates of monthly charges."

Lord Mayo's Expected Visitors.—It is gradually becoming the proper and fashionable course for wealthy tourists to shun the inclement wintry skies of our Western isles, by taking a run through India towards the end of the year. The present Viceroy and Lady Mayo seem inclined to encourage this very sensible method of spending money and time. We hear that they are likely to have, amongst other guests, next cold weather, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, also Lord and Lady Ashburton. It is not much knowledge of our political and social affairs that can be picked up in travelling over great part of India between November and March, but many incidental advantages must accrue from India becoming familiarised to persons of position and influence in English society. They will, at any rate, be able to form a more definite idea than before of the heavy labour and constant responsibility which devolves on the European rulers of India. We do not hear that the Prince of Wales has yet thought of turning his steps eastward, either in his proper character or under the shield of an *incognito*; but after the season is over he is bound to some German watering place.—*Times of India.*

Civil.—The *Englishman* mentions that Mr. J. Westland, the talented young civilian whose work on Jessore has attracted so much attention, vacates the Under-Secretaryship, and goes home on furlough in September. Government is said to be searching the civil list for a good mathematician to take his place, irrespective of the various claims of the different provinces to supply the man. It is also understood that Mr. Chapman, the Chief Secretary, will take three months' privilege leave to England after the next Budget, and as Mr. Chapman is pretty sure to be detained for examination by the Parliamentary Committee, the three months will probably be extended to four or five. But after the severe handling which Sir Henry Anderson and Mr. Harrison have received, it may perhaps, says our contemporary, not be deemed prudent for the Financial Secretary to trust himself within reach of Professor Fawcett. It is said that Mr. Rivers Thomson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, intends shortly to proceed on three months' leave, and that Mr. C. Bernard is likely to officiate for him during his temporary absence. By the time the above-mentioned leave expires, Mr. H. L. Dampier, the permanent incumbent, will probably have returned to India.

The Calcutta Census.—According to the last census returns, the total number of British-born subjects resident within the town and port of Calcutta, inclusive of the garrison is 81,320, the proportion of males to that of females being as 198·85 to 100. Excluding the garrison population, the number of this class is 6,703, consisting of 4,269 males and 2,434 females. Of the total population, 2,693 are returned as born in England, 579 in Scotland, 862 in Ireland, 79 in Wales, 24 in the British Isles, 119 in the Colonies, 3,851 in the East Indies, 40 in foreign countries, 35 at sea, and 38 not stated. Although the number of males in the entire population is as nearly as possible double that of the females, in the Indian born population there are only 92 males for every 100 females, indicating probably a large excess of females among the Eurasian population. The preponderance of Irish over Scotch arises entirely from the larger proportion of the former race among the troops in garrison. The returns, it should be remembered, do not include the suburbs, and consequently give a totally inadequate idea of the number of British born subjects fairly entitled to be included among the inhabitants of the capital. So far from there being any reluctance to make the return, Mr. Chick, who conducted the census, states that such was the eagerness to be included in it that upwards of four hundred non British persons had to be rejected. It appears from the returns that there are no less than 2,113 unmarried British-born men in Calcutta, a fact, as Mr. Chick observes, of some interest in a local point of view. The Calcutta census of 1866 gave a total European population in Calcutta of 11,224, but included all foreigners, and a larger marine population, and was taken at a time of the year when town is unusually full.—*Englishman.*

THE NUSSEERABAD BARRACKS.—We are at length in a position to answer the query of "Tax payer" in our issue of the 8th July, regarding the Nusseerabad barracks. We learn that a resolution of Government *has* been issued, declaring these buildings a "disgraceful failure" on the part of the P. W. D., but omitting any statement or imputation of blame to any of the officers concerned. For all that Government say on the matter of responsibility it might be "the cat!" Whoever the delinquent or the delinquents may be, they have escaped public punishment, have escaped even public censure. This procedure on the part of Government will not be satisfactory to those chiefly concerned, viz., the tax-payers. We have a right to demand first, the publication of the Government resolution on the Nusseerabad barracks, *in extenso*, and secondly, if not satisfactory, as it really is not, a reinvestigation of the whole affair. So far as we can learn, Colonel Crommelin's report has not seen the light. But the public have a right to ask for the publication of it. What influence has been brought to bear on Lord Mayo to make him shirk the question of fixing the responsibility of the Nusseerabad failure? A very different procedure to that adopted in the Allahabad case, and therefore very unjust! It is very evident there has been some "hole and corner work," which should be fearlessly and entirely exposed. Barracks cannot have been built as the Nusseerabad barracks have been without gross negligence and fraud on the part of more than one party concerned. Yet Government pass the matter over by simply directing that the upper stories be pulled down! A mode of procedure extremely well calculated to perpetuate similar P. W. D. work. It appears to us that all the officials concerned are equally to blame; those who commenced the buildings, for the bad material and workmanship; those who completed the buildings, for placing good work and material on the top of bad.—*Delhi Gazette.*

TRIAL OF THE BAREILLY AND PILLIBHEET RIOTERS.—The Bareilly Sessions for the trial of the Bareilly and Pillibheet rioters commenced on the 16th inst. The first trial lasted two days, and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners, nineteen in number, on a charge of rioting and assaulting and obstructing public servants when suppressing a riot. There were at least a hundred witnesses. The prisoners were sentenced, some to eighteen months, some to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government prosecutor did not press for a severe sentence, and was, we believe, instructed not to do so. On Wednesday a prisoner was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from discharging his duty, and of using criminal force to deter a public servant (Mr. White, assistant magistrate) from the discharge of his duty; he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Those were Pillibheet cases. The trial of five Mahomedans for a very cold-blooded and atrocious murder of a Mohunt in Bareilly was the next on the list; this was a very heavy case, and terminated in the conviction of three of the prisoners, who were *sentenced to death.* On Thursday a Mahomedan was tried for the murder of an old and apparently inoffensive Hindoo; but the prisoner was acquitted; Mr. Warner defended him. On the same day the same prisoner and his father and another Mahomedan were tried for rioting and causing grievous hurt; they were ably defended by Mr. Warner, and acquitted. In this case both the assessors, one Hindoo and one Mahomedan, agreed in finding the prisoners "not guilty;" in the former case the Hindoo assessor alone pronounced the prisoner "guilty," and the Mahomedan, with equal promptitude, found him "not guilty." We are assured that the amount of reckless swearing which has taken place since the trials commenced, if collected carefully, would fill the largest cart in the province of Bareilly. There are still eleven cases to dispose of, three of them being on charges of murder.—*Pioneer*, July 24.

AFGHANISTAN.—From advices from Cabul, dated 6th July, we learn that the arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan in Cabul was first fixed for the evening of the 6th instant; but as he arrived on the 5th in Killa Kazee, four kos from Cabul, it was determined that he should come to Cabul the same evening. In deference to the wishes of the Ameer, no person went to meet him, and he (the Sirdar) having arrived himself yesterday with fifty sowars at 8 P.M. in the Bala Hissar, waited on the Ameer (to acknowledge his faults) under the protection of the Koran. The Ameer took tea with him, and after an hour dismissed the durbar. At the time of his Highness's arrival near the gateway of the chief harem he told the Sirdar to go to his own house. The Sirdar was with the Ameer on the 6th also till 10 A.M. in durbar, but no conversation took place between them.— The *Bombay Gazette* has received the following news from Cabul: On Friday, 7th July, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan presented three Turkoman horses to the Ameer. His Highness was pleased to accept one, and returned the other two to him. He also sent a horse as a present to Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Sirdar Abdullah Khan, and Sirdah Ahmed Ali Khan. The Ameer has assigned fifteen trays of prepared food a day for the followers of Mahomed Yacoob Khan. On July 7 the Ameer sent Syed Noor Mahomed Shah, Shah Murd Khan, and Meer Akbar Ahmed Khan, to Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, casting on Yacoob Khan the blame of "the misfortune or ruin of the family, the murder of Sirdah Futteh Mahomed Khan, his son, and other valuable officers of the army; the ruination of the kingdom, treasury and the army;" but offering to abdicate in his favour. Sirdar Yacoob Khan replied with fresh expressions of penitence, and said he had no desire for power, but would be content if he were forgiven and allowed to remain with the Ameer. No durbar official, Sirdar, or any other person has gone to see Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan since he has arrived in Cabul. It has been reported that before his departure from Herat, Mahomed Yacoob Khan caused several men who might have been a cause of disturbance to be killed, and also, that he has left Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, at Herat.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. Str. Belgian, Leighton, Singapore.—30. Cambay, Williams, Liverpool.—31. Jane Porter, Wilson, London; Clyde, Shrewsbury, London; James Wishart, Groundwater, Newcastle.—Aug. 1. Str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; Richard Rylands, Vaughan, Liverpool; Gainsborough, Charlton, London; Haddon Hall, Faithfull, Bombay; Ranee, Wilkie, port not mentioned; Redgauntlet, Swan, Liverpool; Atlantique, Grimard, Bourbon.—2. Str. Historian, Tuson, Hong Kong; John Peacock, Finaly, Greenock; Becherdass Ambardass, Irvine, Boston.—3. Schleswig Bride, Hanser, Bombay.—4. Str. Oriental Smith, Moulmein, Rangoon; Janet Cowan, Cuthbert, port not mentioned; Anonyma, Shilston, Liverpool; Dundee, Ower, Dundee; Royal Saxon, Anderson, Aden; Str. Atalanta, Hyde, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 29. Janet Court, East, Bengal, British Viceroy.—30. Hippogriffe, Shelomith.—31. Str. China, Gondola, Eurydice, Phatte Alium.—Aug. 1. Str. Moulmein.—2. Str. Busheer, Bleng.—4. Mysore, Mahanada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. C. J. Browne, Mr. E. W. Oates, Rev. F. R. Mitchell, Capt. Douglas, A. Dutt.

Per str. China.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Campbell and four children, Mr. Kemble and four children, Mr. G. Mackenzie. For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Sutherland. For SYDNEY.—Signor Alberto Zelman. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. H. Lambert, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Johnstone and four children, Mr. G. Plowden, C.S., Major Nowell, and Mr. T. W. Wood.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 28, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 6 to 99 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 10 to 99 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 10 to 99 14
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 14 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 12 to 106 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d. to Is. 11 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	320 to 325
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1330 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to —buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	90 to 91
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	132 to 136
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	28 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	263 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	75 to 80
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	190 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	147½ to 150 xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	320 to 330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	97 to 98
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	68 to 70 wd
Fort Canning Land Company	1300 ...	375 to 390
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	85 to 86
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	19 to 20 sirs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 10 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.—Our market has been very quiet during the past week, and transactions have been reduced to a minimum, while holders exhibit no anxiety to realise at the low rates obtainable; dealers, on the other hand, are averse to operate, having no present requirements for goods, and not having sufficient faith in the future of prices to speculate on the renewal of the demand from the interior.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.—Jute: During the early part of the week a considerable fall took place of about 8 annas per maund; but at the close prices rallied, and we now quote new fine Serajgunge from Rs. 5 to 5-8, and old Jute Rs. 4 to 4-8. Saltpetre: Prices are almost daily rising, and the stock of refined is almost, if not quite, exhausted, the wet weather having continued uninterruptedly, and stopped all work; we quote refined, 5 per cent. refraction, Rs. 7-10 to 7-12. Rice: There has been a good demand during the week for second quality and broken white for shipment to England, but the best white has been entirely neglected; the demand for Ballam for Mauritius and the West Indies has also continued. Linseed: The transactions in good bold have been very trifling, sellers standing out still for high rates. In other sorts there has been a decided decline, large supplies having arrived, es-

pecially from Eastern Bengal. Rapeseed: The best yellow has been in good demand, but is scarce in the market. Silk: The supply in hand is almost exhausted, and accounts of the new rainy bund crop are beginning to be unfavourable; but there has been no change in prices.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

OOTACAMUND, *Aug.* 1.—The official season has commenced, but as yet there are no indications of vitality having been imparted to the dead inactivity of the station. It is perhaps too soon to judge. Time must be given for the various public departments to settle themselves in their respective offices, make everything snug, keep documents within reach, and light the fires, and then we shall perhaps have a *furore* of business, such as has never disturbed the peaceful equanimity of the Blue Mountains. At present the Adjutant-General's office has pitched its tents at Kilburn, the Quartermaster-General's holds out at Lower Norwood, the Commander in-Chief's at a bungalow in Kandel; the office *par excellence* being of course located at Stonehouse—I mean the Government office, with Council Chamber combined. The heads of all departments appear to have arrived, as well as their staffs of clerks; the latter, probably, not so comfortably housed as they could wish, and consequently longing for a return to heat and mosquitoes, not to say anything of thoughts after sweethearts and wives, bairns and chums. Where the Government does not provide quarters, it cannot but prove a serious inconvenience to clerks, who have to depend on Samaritans for lodging, and some kind-hearted materfamilias for board. There is no hotel that would open its doors to them for what they could afford to pay, and hence cheap lodging and boarding establishments during the official season would, I should think, be highly remunerative to the owners. As far as I can learn, the first Council will be held on Friday next, the 4th instant. The seat of consultation has been under repair, and it is to be hoped will be finished and garnished before the eventful day arrives. No one can say what Stonehouse has cost for repairs since it became Government property. The Commissioner has most considerately provided a new flagstaff, and on this the ensign that has "braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years" will indicate to the people of Ootacamund that their destinies, and the destinies of others in the presidency, are being solemnly disposed of. There has been unfortunately a rather unhappy occurrence at Wellington. Two of the principal officers have been removed, due it is said to one of them having appointed a butcher sergeant, of whose nomination to the post the other disapproved. Other rumours are afloat as to the *casus belli* between the two officials, and the tongue of report proceeds to assert that an enquiry into the circumstances will be made shortly at a large military station not far distant. The officer who has succeeded Colonel Collingwood in command of the depot is spoken of in flattering terms. The gentleman who made the recent rapid journey from Pothanore to Ootacamund is Mr. Wellesley of the Secretariat. Captain Jago, Neilgherry Forest Department, has, I am told, been appointed to "count the trees" in the Government cinchona plantations. The station is healthy, and I trust will continue to be so, to enable me to send you a more readable letter next time.—Correspondent of *Madras Times*.

Miscellaneous.

THE BANGALORE AFFRAY.—The young officers concerned in the VanIngen affray are both convalescent, and will be able this week to attend the Court for the purpose of being cross-examined. A Calcutta contemporary thinks it hard that Mr. Edwin VanIngen, junior, should not be let out on bail, and it may seem to many equally hard that Mr. VanIngen, senior, should have been suspended by the Commissioner from his appointment pending the issue of the trial.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. J. Wynch, of Mercara, who has been appointed by Government to officiate for the Rev. D. G. Clarke, has arrived in Madras and took part in the morning and evening services on Sunday last at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery. Mr. Wynch will assume charge of the acting Chaplaincy of Vepery after the laying of the foundation-stone of St. Matthias' School in Paleamootoo on Thursday evening next, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke. Mr. Wynch intends shortly giving a series of sermons on the truths of religion.—*Madras Athenæum*, Aug. 1.

"TREMENDOUS WIGGING" TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—We hear that what is described to us as a "tremendous wigging" has been administered by the Supreme Government to the Madras Government and military authorities for their conduct in respect of the affair of the 19th regt. N.I. We are told that the Government of India has disapproved of everything that has been done either by Government or by the late Commander-in-Chief, except the removal of the European officers of the regiment by the former. As Government was so ready to publish its condemnation of the 19th Regiment, perhaps it may think it only just to publish this commentary on its own conduct. But we fear not.—*Madras Times*.

MADRAS NEWS.—The Government is now fairly established on the Hills, and the first Council was held at Stonehouse on Friday, the 4th inst. The induction of the Rev. J. Gorton as Archdeacon of Madras took place in the cathedral at evening service on the same date. On the evening previous the Archdeacon elect presided at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new school house in Pereamoottoo for the children connected with the parish under the ministerial superintendence of the Rev. D. G. Clarke, Chaplain of Vepery.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 6.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Madras Military Budget Estimate for the year 1871-72, we read, has just been received by the local Government from Calcutta, precisely four months after the commencement of the official year. The total amount sanctioned for expenditure is Rs. 2,94,87,210, which is a decrease over the amount sanctioned for 1870-71 by Rs. 5,13,690. In forwarding this estimate the Government of India have requested that heads of departments be enjoined careful observance of the limits of the provision under the various items of expenditure.

A JUST AWARD.—One instance of the arrogance with which some Europeans treat educated Hindoos is found in the want of discretion lately displayed by the Civil and Sessions Judge of Madura. Mr. F. Muthukistna, a barrister, who had been practising in the district, proceeded about a year ago to Europe without permission of the Judge. On his return he went to practice as usual, when the sensitive Judge charging him with contempt of Court fined him fifty rupees and also barred his practice. The Government have very properly administered a "wigging" to the Judge, and ordered the refund of the fine. At this rate, we shall have at no distant period a regular brood of (Sir B.) Peacocks!—*Bangalore Spectator*.

JAIL RIOT IN BRITISH BURMAH.—We learn of a serious *emeute* among the prisoners at the jail at Bassein, on the banks of the Irrawaddy. This occurred about fifteen days after the present superintendent, Dr. Nisbet, had taken over charge on his return from England, and it appears to have been solely owing to the gallant conduct of the jailor that Dr. Nisbet escaped with his life. Some thirty Burmans were concerned in the outbreak. No attempt at escape was made, it seems simply to have been an attempt on Dr. Nisbet's life. The prisoners were dissatisfied with the provisions supplied to them, and thought they would show their dissatisfaction by attacking the superintendent, who managed to escape over a palisade about seven feet high. The prisoners then tried to make a rush after him through an opening, where, however, the jailor stopped them, and was himself wounded with stones. A body of police then fired on the rioters, dispersing them without loss of life, though one man was shot through the thigh. The whole matter is being inquired into by Dr. Kelly, the Inspector-General of Jails in Burmah.

THE MADRAS 19TH N.I.—From accounts appearing in the local papers, departmental bungling with the native regiment whose state has been before the public for some months has not ended even yet, says the *Delhi Gazette*. The volunteers from other regiments to replace the disbanded No. 1 Company have parted from their wives and families in anticipation of being sent off to the Straits Settlements at once. They marched to Palaveram, and have been ordered to remain there till September next, losing their batta in the meantime. The inducement for sending away their kith and kin was, we find it stated, undoubtedly the expectancy of batta and some increment, sufficient to enable them to maintain two separate establishments, but they find that they have trudged all the way to Palaveram to be deceived and mortified by disappointment; for how can men feel otherwise when shifts and changes are made which run them close for funds, and their expenses are increased in their domestic circles, owing to the blunders of Government officials who are expected to see that every precaution has been taken to stave off complication, long prior to the arrangements for transfer take place? The collecting of the volunteers has been going on ever since No. 1 company of the 19th was disbanded. The passages for these men and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, were actually secured, and just as they were on the eve of embarkation it is discovered that the season of the year to undertake a voyage to the Straits Settlements is unpropitious. To delay embarkation until September next will be to prolong the misery and discomfort of the men who have so cheerfully volunteered, and of their wives and children who have been forced to part from them. It will have the effect of rekindling bad feelings in the bosoms of every man who has been deceived; and disseminate more widely than ever a feeling of distrust and estrangement from Government. Can any one wonder at their men running rusty, becoming discontented and ultimately evincing all the elements of mutiny under such circumstances?

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 31. Str. Asia, —, Bombay; str. Scotland, —, London; Cleopatra, —, Boston.—3. Str. China, Perrins, Calcutta.—4. Highflyer, —, Freemantle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—Mr. Maing, Mr. Boitcom.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Kemble and four children. For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Sutherland.

For Sydney.—Signor A. Zelman. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Money and child. For Southampton.—Mrs. Lambert, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston and four children, Mr. T. W. Wood, Major Nowell, Mr. G. Plowden.

DEPARTURES.

July 3. Str. China, Perrins, Southampton; str. Scotland, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Ryves. For Batavia.—Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot. For Sydney.—Messrs. J. McIver, T. Bourne, A. Vining, W. McArthur, A. McLean, and L. D. R. Campbell. For Melbourne.—Messrs. T. Smith, J. Hay, W. Frond, and F. A. Burns.

Bombay.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE BERARS AND THE WURDAH VALLEY.

The following letter from Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, dated Deputy Commissioner's Camp, Oomraotee, 5th August, 1871, has been received by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"Sir,—As I am aware that the members of your Chamber will be anxious to receive before the departure of the mail further information regarding the prospects of the cotton crop in this part of India I have this day addressed to you a telegram as below:—

"'Cotton prospects in Wurdah Valley and East Berar favourable. In West Berar about one inch of rain has fallen during the week, and prospects are brighter.'

2. "The following more detailed information may be of interest, and will, I hope, reach you before the departure of the mail of Tuesday next.

3. "During the past week I have been at Nagpore and at Wurdah, and have had opportunities of ascertaining the views of many native landholders regarding the state of the cotton crop in the Wurdah Valley. They all agreed in stating that, notwithstanding the unusually heavy rain that has fallen, the cotton plants are doing very well, but that a break of fine weather, to admit of the crops being weeded and the sowing of jowarree (Holcus sorghum) being completed, is much wanted. During the last two days the weather has been fine, and yesterday, as I passed by railway through the Wurdah district, the cultivators were to be seen taking advantage of the fine morning, and busily employed in cleaning their cotton fields with the "*dowrah*," or light grubber in use in this part of India. The cotton plants, both in Wurdah and that portion of East Berar through which I passed, appeared to be very healthy and well forward.

4. "At Oomraotee itself all are agreed in regarding the prospects of the crop in this part of Berar as favourable. It is, as yet, too early to frame an accurate estimate of the area sown with cotton this season, but the general impression is that the acreage is certainly net less than that of former years.

5. "Beyond passing through it on my way to Nagpore, I have not yet visited West Berar. The following, however, is the latest information taken from the report of Mr. Dunlop, the Assistant Commissioner, dated Akola, 3rd inst.:—

"The weather of late has been less unfavourable, but we have still to complain of a want of rain. Within the last few days rain has fallen in the district generally in a sufficient quantity to place the crops beyond immediate danger, but not to ensure them against the effect of subsequent dry weather, and we require fully two or three inches more to make them safe.

"The rainfall at Allusna has been as follows:—

30th July	Nil.
31st „	0·10
1st August	0·30
2nd „	0·57
	0·97

Total up to date 7·56 inches, and in Ballapore during these four days 0·36 inch fell. Sheagaum of late has had rather more rain than our other registering stations. The total fall in Julgaum is 6·70, and in Ballapore 5·73 inches.

"As a brief description of the present state of the crops, I would say that at present they are in quite a healthy condition, but so backward that we are more than usually dependent on favourable weather, and the monsoon has hitherto been so irregular, that we cannot look upon the success of the crop with much confidence.

"The cotton farm has fully benefited by the late rain, and the crops on it are now making good progress. The principal sowing operations are completed, and the greater portion of the seed has already germinated.

6. "At the close of my tour, that is to say in the course of another fortnight or three weeks, I shall hope to be able to supply you with further information regarding crop prospects and the area sown with cotton in these provinces.—I have, &c.,

"Harry Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner."

Death of Major J. G. Ryves.—We regret to record the death at Chepauk, on the morning of Saturday, 29th July, from liver complaint, of Major Joseph Gore Ryves, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to the Madras Government in the P. W. Department.

Miscellaneous.

Death of Captain Turner.—It is with very deep regret that we announce the death of Captain A. W. Turner, Acting Brigade Major at Poona. He died on Tuesday afternoon of diarrhœa, after only a few days' illness. The deceased officer was a universal favourite, not only with the officers of his own regiment, but with all who knew him here.

Death of Captain Wright.—We learn with regret of the death of Captain J. Wright, of H.M.'s 106th Bombay Light Infantry. Ailing for some time, he died in a travelling carriage, on the banks of the Chumbul, *en route* from Gwalior to Agra. His remains were interred in the Agra cemetery, with military honours, on the evening of Tuesday, August 1.

Caste Rules.—A woman of the Kapole Bania caste has been excommunicated by her caste people under the following circumstances:—It is said that the husband had a Maratha woman in his keeping, and for this offence his wife and little daughter were excommunicated. He has since died, and they suffer the penalty inflicted by her caste. They are now destitute, and have prayed for readmittance, but are not heeded.—*Arya Mitra.*

Offering a Bribe to a European Officer.—A case was tried before Dr. Fraser, railway magistrate, on Monday last, in which two natives were charged—the one with offering a bribe of Rs. 50 to Captain Candy, R.A., station staff officer at Kirkee, and the other with abetting him in committing the offence. The Magistrate found both prisoners guilty, and sentenced the principal offender to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and the second prisoner a fine of Rs 100. It is not often that such an accusation can be established, as there is seldom more than one offender in such a case.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Ruler of Gwalior.—His Highness Maharajah Sindhia and retinue proceeded to Bombay yesterday morning at 11.30 A.M., local time. On the station were Major General J. T. Grant, C.B., and his staff, and W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, Venayek Wassodew, Esq., Oriental translator to Government, and Capt. Van Straubenzie, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, and Captain Babington, Railway Police Superintendent, with a number of civilians. A company of H.M.'s 56th Regiment, under the command of Captain Fleming, with full band and regimental colours, formed the guard of honour, while outside the station a battery of Royal Artillery from Kirkee was placed to fire a salute of 19 guns. H.H. the Maharajah was conveyed to the station in H.E. the Governor's carriage, accompanied by W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., and Captain Van Straubenzie, A.D.C, escorted by the bodyguard of H.E. the Governor, and a party of H.M.'s 1st Regt. L.C.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 5.

Agriculture in Sind.—The following is from Sir William Merewether's Report on affairs in Sind, from 22nd to 28th July:—"Agriculture.—Cotton sowing has now been completed. The young plants springing up have been weeded and are looking well. Very little rain fell. The early sowings of American cotton are excellent. The Egyptian and Bourbon appear to be indifferent. The Peruvian, though much infested with white ants, looks healthy. Broach has a fair appearance. Water entered the Thurr Canal from the Eastern Narra on the evening of the 6th inst., and passed over the weir on the 12th idem. In the Rohree division the floods entered the Ooboura talooka from Rawulpoor territory on the 26th June; these floods, passing through several districts, fell into the Narra earlier than last year. From their extent and velocity a full rubbee crop may be expected. No damage of any importance has as yet been caused by these floods, but the new village of Tanda Nijabul, although surrounded by a bund, is suffering injury through percolation of water, its site being on sandy soil, and now found to be low ground; some houses have already fallen, and the people are thinking of abandoning the village. The old village of the same name was completely taken away by the river last year. The new site was entirely their own selection."

Horse Breeding.—The question of horse breeding is of considerable importance in this country. The subject has received much attention in our columns at different times. The result of the horse show at Ahmedabad shows some good results, and is worthy of note. The exhibition of young stock, the produce of Government stallions, at the Ahmedabad Horse Show on March 17, 1871, and following days, was most satisfactory and encouraging, showing, as it conclusively does, the great superiority of this produce over the indigenous breed of the country. This superiority is manifest in size and symmetry, in bone and power, and in a comparative freedom from unsoundness. Crossing the country mares with good English or Arab stallions is hereby shown to be attended with the most promising results, and the generally good condition of the young animals, as well as of the brood mares, proves that the owners have learned to appreciate the necessity and advantage of feeding their breeding stock liberally. This, combined with their improving judgment in selecting a stallion suitable for each particular mare, and the healthy feeling of competition incited amongst them by the prize shows, and the encouragement they receive from Mr. Borradaile, affords great room to hope that in time a really good breed of horses may be established in the country,—one producing horses suitable as remounts for the army, though for many years such colts will probably sell

for more than remount prices. The Government stallions present were a show in themselves, being nine superb horses in the highest health and condition.—W. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon.—*Star of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 31. Canute, Quine, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Str. Martaban, Sanders, Bussorah; City of Vienna, McDonald, Glasgow.—2. Connemara, Hughes, Calcutta; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta; Ann Millicent, Peck, Liverpool.—3. Str. Ceylon, Evans, Southampton.—4. Duiveland, Graves, Mauritius.—5. David Malcolm, Martin, put back from sea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. T. Alexander, Mr. R. Alexander, Mrs. J. Husband, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. H. Hopkins, Col. Fisher, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. G. F. Graham, Mr. T. Esson. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangles, Col. Trevor, Mr. Mactavish, Mr. Preston, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. F. A. Hawkes, Mr. G. Hawkes, Mr. Juliens Posuer, and Rev. C. N. Dall. From ADEN.—Mr. C. D'Souza, Mouso and friend, A. Ayeer and three friends.

DEPARTURES.

July 31, Ireland, Humphrey, Rangoon.—Aug. 1. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.; str. Indus, Greaves, Aden and Suez; str. Dacca, Patterson, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—2. Str. Ellora, Hector, China, &c.; Erimanta, Shields, Liverpool.—3. David Malcolm, Martin, Havre; Leaping Water, Kerr, Maulmein.—4. William Prowse, Finlay, Cochin.—5. Scotland, Taylor, Moulmein; Flying Venus, Logan, Liverpool; Evening Star, Fladsend, Calcutta; Stornoway, Short, Liverpool; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—8. Mail str. Baroda, Hall, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For BRINDISI.—Messrs. D. R. Lyall, H. Beveridge, T. E. Jeffrey, C. D. Bentley, R. Angus, C. E. Roberts, Hamilton, Tyndall, A. Clegg, and A. Burke, Col. F. J. B. Priestley. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Close, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. Jeyland, Capt. Randall, Asst. surg. H. F. Browne, Mrs. Barker and infant, Mrs. Cole, Mr. Blackley, Mr. F. Smith. For SUEZ.—Mr. Fink and a gentleman. For ADEN.—Capt. Mockler.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 7, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	630 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan		Rs. 97½
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		,, 99½
,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,, 106½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		,, 111⅛ to 114½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 8.—The Piece Goods market still continues in an utter state of stagnation. The latest telegrams report the Manchester market dull and drooping, 7 lbs Grey Shirtings being quoted at 7s. 10½d., and 8½ lbs. at 9s. 3d. Grey, Coloured, and Turkey Red Yarns also have been dull, and a very small business has been effected in them. Grey Goods have been extremely dull, and a further decline of 1 to 2 annas per piece has taken place. In Grey Yarns there has been a further decline of about ¼ anna per lb. Metals have been steady, with little or no change in prices. In Copper no sales have taken place. In English Spelter about 300 cwts. were taken off at Rs. 9-9.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 8.—Cotton: Telegrams report the Liverpool Cotton market quieter and weaker. The market here has consequently been very dull, and prices may be quoted about Rs. 5 to 8 per candy lower than those of last week. The business done during the week for export has been small, the purchases aggregating about 3,000 bales; the principal purchases were about 900 bales Dholleras and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 215 to 218, and about 1,200 bales Meeruj at Rs. 190 to 195 per bale.

EXCHANGE.—Bombay, Aug. 8.—The business in sterling exchange for the present mail has been very small, and, owing to the state of our import market, there has been scarcely any demand for Bank Bills on the part of remitters. Rates opened with a rather weak appearance, but owing to the advance reported by wire in Calcutta, buyers were enabled to command an advance in all descriptions of about ¼ per cent. A fair amount of business has taken place in Calcutta exchange, but without any alteration in rates. On China, 60 days' sight bills are quoted at Rs. 225½ per 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BEDDY, H. W., to offic. as superint. of the Moulmein Central Jail during the abs. of Mr. B. H. Davidson. July 24.

BELL, J. S., to offic. as judge of the courts of small causes at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat. Aug. 1.

BILLINGS, W. A., dep. controller of public works accounts, rejoined the central office of accounts, Bengal, on return from priv. leave, on July 17. No. 228. [ment. July 29.

BONNAUD, W., to offic. as head master, Agra College, as a temp. arrange-

BRADY, P. H. W., revenue surveyor, 4th grade, doing duty in head qrs. office, Calcutta, to the 4th div., Central Provs., in Poona, from July 1, as a tempy. arrangement. No. 67.

BROWN, Capt. F. D., offic. superint., Ganges Navigation Works, will take charge of the 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, in add. to his own duties, during Mr. Parry's absence, on leave.

BRUCE, D. E., asst. examiner, railway accounts, Bengal, is app. to offic. as asst. controller, public works accounts, in the N.W.P., during the abs. of Lieut. Le Breton. July.

COLQUHOUN, Rev. R., B.A., is app. to be chaplain of Morar, with effect from June 12 last, during the absence on deputation of the Rev. W. D. Cowley. July 28.

COTTON, Capt. G. W., R.E., exec. engr., 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class within the limits of the station of Madhopore, for the purpose of trying cases of breach of canal rules. No. 907, June 30.

CRAWFORD, J. A., has resigned his appt. as a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta. July 21.

EGERTON.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate R. E. Egerton, C.S., financial comr., Punjab, to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. No. 9, July 6.

EVANS, H. F., asst. settlement officer, to offic. as settlement officer of Furruckabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. Buck. No. 1,080A, July 7.

EWING, R. D., overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Hidgellee div., availed himself of the priv. leave granted to him on the forenoon of July 15. No. 135.

FOSTER, E., officg. dist. superint. of police, Mynpoory, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Banda, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. T. Castle. July 29.

FRASER, Capt. H., dist. superint. of police, transfd. from Nimar to Sagar, assumed charge of his duties at the latter station from Insp. Garlah on June 23. No. 302. [P.W.D. July 6.

HUGHES, W. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is dismissed from the

KELLY.—The appt. of Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, attached to the depot of H.M.'s Bengal sappers and miners at Roorkee, to the charge of the civil med. duties of that station, during the absence of Eteson, is hereby canc.

LAIDMAN, G. J., to be an *ex officio* member of the municipal committee of Saharunpore, and to act as sec. during the absence on leave of Tidy. No. 3,032A.

LASSALLES, Capt. J. H. C. G., asst. comnr. at Beawur, in Mhairwarra, to offic. as cantonment mag. and judge of the Small Cause Court, Nusseerabad, in the room of Capt. C. Shuttleworth.

LINTON, C. D., to offic. as judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Dacca, Bohor, and Naraingunge.

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr, 1st grade, is transfd. from the 1st div., Grand Trunk road, to the 1st Presidency div.

MENZIES, Major H. C., asst. comnr., 2nd class, and judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawuttee, is app. insp. gen. of registration in the Hyderabad assigned districts, without prejudice to his other duties. July 29.

MURPHY, Lieut. H. H., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from 1st to 2nd div., Agra Canal. Dated Allahabad, July 12.

OLIVE, J. W., asst. superint. of police, to offic. as superint. of police, 5th grade. July 29.

PEMBERTON, Capt. E. A., asst. comnr., reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties, at Khandwa, Nimar dist., on June 21. No. 303.

PLATTS, J., insp. of schools, northern circle, rejoined from med. leave to Europe, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. E. Willmot, insp. gen. of education, on July 3. The unexpired portion of Mr. Platts' leave, viz., from the 4th to the 22nd July inclusive, is cancelled at his own request. No. 305.

POLLOCK, A. R. S., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Azimgurh, from the date upon which Mr. M. Brodhurst returns from privilege leave. July 29.

PORTER, W. J., offic. superint., 5th grade, to revert to his position as offic. asst. superint. of police. July 29.

Rogers, Capt. B., asst. superint., Port Blair and the Nicobars, is inv. with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of that settlement. No. 1,143, July 7.

Rowlstone, W. H., accountant, 3rd grade, Punjab, is transfd. to British Burmah. No. 263, July.

Short, W. H. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, Bareilly, to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Shahjehanpore during abs. of Ryves. July 29.

Stewart, S. A., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central Assam div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the 3rd Presy. div. during the abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. Neuville, or until further orders. No. 233.

Warden, H. W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Delhi dist., Rajpootana State Railway, on July 8. No. 2,118 R-C, July 7.

White, E., asst. mag., to be placed in sub divisional charge of Pillibheet, with effect from May 26, and to be invested with powers of a magist. under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Windle, J. A., exec. engr., 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Circular and Eastern Canals div. on return from priv. leave on July 1. No. 226.

Woodthorpe, Lieut. R. G., R.E., services placed at disp. of the P.W.D. on June 1 last are transfd. to the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce. No. 267.

Wyllie, Lieut. W. H. C., asst. comr., is app. a member and sec. of the municipal committee of Lakhimpur in the Kheree dist. July 6.

Municipal Committees Nynee Tal and Simla.

July 4, No. 2,823A.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Municipal Committee of Nynee Tal, for two years, and to hold office from July 1:—

Mr. W. Drew, Motee Ram Sah, Gunga Dutt Punt, and Mr. W. G. Allan.

The following gentlemen to be members to fill existing vacancies:—

Major F. C. Anderson, v. Mr. G. W. Allan, resigned.

Mr. J. C. Macdonald, v. Mr. Kempson, absent on leave.

No. 1,288.—The Hon. the Lieut. governor is pleased to confirm the election by the house proprietors of Simla of the following gentlemen to serve as members of the Municipal Council for the season of 1871-72:—

Major S. B. Goad, Mr. F. Peterson, Mr. W. H. Cary, Mr. P. Mitchell, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. J. Craddock, Mr. C. J. Marsden, Abdul Karim, Walli Muhammad, Abdula, pleader.

His Honour is further pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to represent the interest of visitors:—

Col. F. Roberts, Mr. J. Ranfray, Rev. H. Crofton, chaplain.

Public Works Department.

Lieut. J. Dundas, v.c., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, railway branch, Central India, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from March 1.

Mr. J. R. Bell, asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the Berar railway div. from Mr. J. Steel, exec. engr. 3rd grade, on March 6.

In continuation of notific. No. 233, dated June 15, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following additional proms. in the engr. estab. of the railway branch of the P.W.D., with effect from March 1:—

From 2nd to 1st grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. F. E. Robertson, Punjab; Mr. C. B. Target, Mysore.

The undermentioned officers of R.E. are appd. to the P.W.D. in the grades specified, and posted as follows:—

Capt. E. P. Hardinge as exec. engr., 4th grade, to the Punjab railway branch.

Lieut. W. Sedgwick as asst. engr., 1st grade, to Bengal irrigation branch.

Police.—British Burmah.

July 24.—In consequence of Mr. J. W. Olive having reverted to his appointment as an asst. superint. of police, British Burmah, the following temporary alteration of rank will take place, with effect from the date of Mr. Olive's return to duty:—

Mr. W. J. Porter, offic. superint., 5th grade, to revert to his position as offic. asst. superint. of police.

Mr. J. W. Olive, asst. superint. of police, to offic. as superint. of police, 5th grade.

Police.—Central Provinces.

July 26.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces police, with effect from June 14:—

Major H. V. Mathias, dist. superint., 2nd class, to offic. as dist. superint., 1st class.

Capt. S. S. Sutherland, dist. superint., 3rd class, to offic. as dist. superint., 2nd class.

Mr. J. C. Duff, dist. superint., 4th class, to offic. as dist. superint., 3rd class.

Lieut. R. W. E. Burrowes, dist. superint., 5th class, to offic. as dist. superint., 4th class.

The Governor general in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the death of Capt. J. Forsyth, late asst. comnr., 1st grade (July 24):—

Mr. F. MacGeorge, asst. comnr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comnr., 1st grade.

Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, asst. comnr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comnr., 2nd grade.

Education, Science, and Art Department.

July 17.—*No.* 265.—The following appointments are made, with effect from May 29, the date on which Mr. J. C. Doran made over charge of the Wards Institute at Ambala to Mr. Robinson:—

Mr. J. C. Doran to be head master of the Lahore zillah school, on Rs. 350 per mensem, v. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. C. S. Kirkpatrick to be asst. inspector of schools, Ambala Circle, v. Mr. C. B. Carbery, who will revert to the Zillah School estab.

MILITARY.

Alexander, Ensign A. DeV., from the 38th foot, to be ensign 1st batt. 3rd foot, v. Hackett, who exchanges. Dated July 17.

Atkins.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 23 last, app. Capt. G. Atkins, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 1st N.I., with effect from July 17, v. Holdsworth on leave.

Bushe, Lieut. col. C. K., 59th regt., having completed the qualifying period with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., from June 26, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

Butler.—The admission to the Bengal staff corps of Ensign (now lieut.) J. Butler, 19th foot, asst. comnr., British Burmah, and his promotion to the rank of lieut. in that corps, are held to have effect from July 9, 1868, instead of the date previously announced. No. 590.

Carey, Brevet col. T. A., staff corps, offic. comdt. 18th N.I., to be comdt. 8th N.I., v. Shakespear, resigned. Dated July 18.

Compigne.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, app. Lieut. H. M. Compigne temporarily to act as interpreter to 1st foot, v. Gleig, there being no qualified officer available.

Elliott, Lieut. G. H., offic. 3rd squad. officer 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 3rd Bengal cav., v. Cracroft, offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Dated July 18.

Farquharson.—Regtl. order confid, dated June 15, attaching Capt. C. J. Farquharson to the 4th Goorkhas.

Field.—Regtl. confd., dated April 15 last, app. Lieut. G. L. Field to act as adjt. 1st batt. 17th foot, in add. to his other duties as interpreter, v. Watson, proc. on leave.

FitzSimon—Dunn.—The C. in C. in India accepts the resignation by Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon of his app. of instructor of musketry, 62nd foot, and is pleased to make the following app.:—Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn to be instructor of musketry, v. FitzSimon, who has resigned the app. Dated July 4.

Foote, Major F. B., wing officer, and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Girdlestone. Dated July 18.

Girdlestone, Major W. B., staff corps, 2nd in com., and offic. comdt., to be comdt., 16th N.I., v. Barwell, vacated on prom. Dated July 18.

Gream, Capt. R. N., 62nd regt., to offic. as director of gymnastics in India, v. Mosse, deceased. Dated July 18.

Hackett, Ensign M. F. F., from 3rd foot, to be ensign 38th foot, v. Alexander, who exchanges. Dated July 17.

Halkett.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, making the following temporary appointment, with effect from June 26, v. Campbell, proc. on furlough:—Lieut. W. G. C. Halkett, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Judge, Capt. S. A. T., Bengal staff corps, who was app., on probation, as sub asst. comsy. gen., 3rd class, May 31, 1870, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the army commissariat department. No. 602.

Marshall.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 18, app. Capt. H. S. Marshall, 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. W. C. Hamilton, proc. on leave.

Nation—Rowcroft—Fosbery.—Lieut. col. J. L. Nation, staff corps, to be comdt. 35th N.I., v. Blackwood, dec.; dated July 18. Major G. C. Rowcroft, wing officer 35th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Wheler, vacated on obtaining an extension of furl.; dated July 18. Capt. and Brevet major G. V. Fosbery, v.c., offic. 2nd in com. 5th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as wing officer 25th N.I., v. Rowcroft; dated July 18.

Seton, Lieut. H. C., royal (Bombay) artillery, to offic. as subalt. No. 2 horse light field battery (Hyderabad contingent) during the period Lieut. J. A. Kelso may offic. as comdt. July.

Sherlock.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, app. Capt. W. W. Sherlock to be interp. 38th foot, and also a member of the committee of paymastership, with effect from July 20, v. Local capt. J. S. Nelson.

Stewart—Carruthers—Swetenham.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 17, making the following temporary appts., in consequence of Capt. J. Stewart, attached to 21st N.I., having rejoined:—Capt. J. M. Stewart to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 21st N.I.; Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Young.—Chunar garrison order confd., dated June 24, app. Major W. S. Young, fort adjt., to the com. of the garrison and of the European invalid battalion, in addition to his other duties.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 603.—The following regimental orders, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, are confirmed:—

June 7.—Consequent on No. 3 Company having been divided into two separate companies, in accordance with Government letter No. 602, dated Jan. 16, 1871, designating the companies of the regiment as follows:—

A Company (Capt. C. J. Connew's).
B Company (Capt. J. Bruce's).
C Company (Capt. F. G. Teale's).
D Company (Lieut. Power, in temporary command).
E Company (Capt. J. R. O'B. Salmon's).
F Company (Capt. J. Rose's).

June 24.—Notifying the following appointments:—

D Company.

Lieut. M. Power to be capt.
Ensign W. H. Clark to be lieut.
Private E. M. Lewis to be ensign.
Subject to these officers passing an examination in drill.

Local Rank.

Simla, July 18.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. H. LeCocq to be major, from June 13; Capt.

E. W. Childers to be major, from June 13; Lieut. W. S. Hebbert to be capt., from June 10; Capt. and Local major J. Hunter to be lieut. col., from June 14.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. D. M. Wilson to be capt., from June 22; Lieut. P. C. Whalley to be capt., from June 22; Lieut. T. B. Tyler to be capt., from June 22.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. T. Howard to be capt., from June 22.

108th Foot.—Capt. J. R. Gordon to be major, from June 13.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Simla, July 18.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

11th Foot.—Capt. J. H. Bamfield, 1st battalion.

25th Foot.—Ensign A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, 2nd battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotions, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

11th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. Roe, 1st battalion; Major G. T. Osborn, 1st batt.; Capt. A. H. Vaughan, 2nd batt.; Lieut. H. W. W. Spooner, 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Capt. L. C. Brownrigg, 2nd batt.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 22.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. W. H. Meiklejohn, to be capt., from June 29, in room of Capt. W. F. S. Perry, removed from the list of the Bengal army.

Infantry.—Major H. T. Oldfield, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 9th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. C. Smith, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. W. Jones to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. T. Wroughton, dec.

Infantry.—Major H. F. Newmarch, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 24th N.I.—Capt. G. N. Saunders, staff corps, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. A. J. Nicholson to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. T. Oldfield.

Infantry.—Major G. C. Rowcroft, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 41st N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Inglis, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. A. C. B. Wither to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. F. Newmarch.

Infantry.—Major N. Barton, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre late 52nd N.I.—Capt. A. Cockburn, staff corps, to be major; General List, Infantry—Lieut. E. L. Clarke, 103rd foot, to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. C. Rowcroft.

Infantry.—Major H. A. Prinsep, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre late 3rd European regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) S. D. White, to be major; General List, Infantry—Lieut. C. M. Stockley, 101st foot, to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) N. Barton.

Infantry.—Major J. Macdonald, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre late 18th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) B. T. Stafford, to be major; General List, Infantry—Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, to be capt., from July 18, in room of lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. A. Prinsep.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) W. Macdonald, to be lieut. col.; Cadre late 25th N.I.—Capt. C. A. Munro, staff corps, to be major; General List, Infantry—Lieut. W. Loch, to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Macdonald.

Infantry.—Major G. B. C. Simpson, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre late 23rd N.I.—Capt. W. G. Waterfield, staff corps, to be major; Gen. List, Infantry—Lieut. L. Wemyss, to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) W. Macdonald.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) R. C. Cross, to be lieut col.; Cadre of the late 17th N.I.—Capt. J. N. B. Hewett, staff corps, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. the Hon. R. W. Napier to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. B. C. Simpson.

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. Morland, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal fusiliers—Capt. E. A. C. Lambart, staff corps, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. F. M. M. Harris to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, staff corps.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) W. F. Shaw to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 43rd N.I.—Capt. C. W. Hawes, staff corps, to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. A. S. Roberts to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Morland.

Infantry.—Major P. Wheeler to be lieut. col.; Cadre of the late 15th N.I.—Capt. J. G. Campbell to be major; Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. A. D. Strettell, 109th foot, to be capt., from July 18, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) W. F. Shaw.

Excepting in the first two cases, all the officers in whose room the promotions have been made have been removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut. C. F. Powell, 96th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force; Jan. 26, 1870.

Ensign G. Gaisford, 96th foot, 1st wing subalt. 5th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force; March 23, 1870.

Ensign G. Gaisford, 96th foot, 1st wing subalt. 5th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, admitted to the Bengal staff corps, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from March 23, 1870.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. R. P. Blake, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Major J. Gillespie on general leave, and during the absence on duty with the 1st Punjab cav. of Capt. T. O. Underwood, or until further orders.

Lieut. E. A. Money, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. R. P. Blake.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS.—Rawulpindee brigade order confd., dated May 23, attaching Staff asst. surg. R. Adams, M.D., to the 38th foot, and appg. him to assume med. charge of that regt. during the illness of Surg. W. S. Whylock, M.D.

COURTNEY.—Meerut station order confd., dated July 5, appg. Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney, with the 8th Bengal cav., to assume temp. med. charge of the 3rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. O. T. Duke, M.B.

ELGEE—LYONS.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated April 20, app. Staff asst. surg. W. Elgee to the med. charge of the garrison cells, Fort William, v. Asst. surg. D. Macpherson, invalided. Dated June 27, directing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, doing duty at the Presidency gen. hosp., to take up the duties of garrison asst. surg., Fort William, as a temp. arrangement.

GUPTA.—Lahore div. order confd., dated July 5, app. Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., to do duty with the 24th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg. P. J., to be superint. of the Baraich jail, under Sec. 7 of the Prisons' Act of 1870, and to be invested with all the powers of such officer under the Act, with effect from April 19.

HENRY.—Oude div. order confd., dated June 27, directing Staff surg. J. J. Henry, 21st hussars, to proceed to Allahabad and assume med. charge of the 104th foot.

MURRAY, Hon. surg. T., M.D., civil surg. of Ajmere, to have med. charge of the Mhairwara batt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 1.

PRICE, Asst. surg. W., of the 15th Madras N.I., to be in civil med. charge of Nowgong, in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 7.

ROBINSON.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated June 23, directing Asst. surg. T. Robinson, M.B., doing duty with the 21st Madras N.I., to proceed to Nowgong and assume med. charge of the 7th Bengal cav.

TANNER.—Nynee Tal station order confd., dated May 1, directing Asst. surg. W. Tanner, B baty. A brig. R.H.A., to take med. charge of the detach. 3rd Goorkha regt., with effect from Nov. 8, 1870, v. Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, M.B., civil surg., Nynee Tal, there being no officer of the Indian med. service available.

WALSH, Asst. surg. J. D., offieg. garrison surg., to be *ex officio* member of the municipal committee, Chunar. No. 2,914A, July 7.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd inst.:—Lieut. G. T. Carré, royal horse artillery; Staff asst. surg. A. Thomson, royal horse artillery; Lieut. (local capt.) H. H. F. Gifford, 4th hussars; Surg. C. C. Dempster, royal artillery; Staff asst. surg. J. Martin, royal artillery; Lieut. J. M. Salmond, royal artillery; Trumpeter D. Seymour, C-19th royal artillery; Driver W. Cook, E-23rd royal artillery; 2nd Capt. J. H. Crowdy, royal engineers; Lieut. W. F. Richardson, royal engineers; Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, royal engineers; Lieut. W. J. H. Logan-Home, royal engineers; Capt. J. I. Dobson, 2-25th foot; Lieut. H. H. Mulcahy, 2-25th foot; Corporal W. Hall, 2-25th foot; Private J. Smith, 36th foot; Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 38th foot; Ensign A. de V. Alexander, 38th foot; Ensign J. O. Quirk, 41st foot; Private E. Hotchkin, 55th foot; Capt. C. F. Bond, 105th foot; Passed Hospital Apprentice J. Morrison, 106th foot; Serg. R. Read, public works department; Hospital Apprentice F. Bradley, sub. medical department. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on June 5:—Lieut. F. W. Carey, royal artillery; Lance corporal H. Purcell, 2nd batt. 19th foot. The undermentioned officers have passed an examination in the tests prescribed by G.G.O. No. 531 of 1864, for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's department:—Brevet col. A. K. Moffat, Bengal infantry; Lieut. col. C. St.G. Brownlow, staff corps; Major J. C. Horne, staff corps; Local major F. W. Stubbs, royal artillery; Capt. A. Seagrim, staff corps; Capt. J. Harger, 2nd Bengal 25th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on July 3:—Private C. Donovan, 20th hussars; Lieut. J. M. Alves, royal artillery; Sergeant J. Fay, 1-14th foot; Private T. Cunningham, 1-14th foot; Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd foot; Lieut. C. Roberts, 72nd foot; Passed hospital apprentice R. L. Smyth, 72nd foot; Private P. Marshall, 72nd foot; Private W. Cruikshank, 92nd foot; Sergeant J. Herrington, commissariat department.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, district superintendent of police, Jabalpur, is granted subsidiary leave for one week from July 12, or subsequent date, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on private affairs. Col. H. D. Taylor, inspector general of police, is granted privilege leave for one month from Aug. 2. Mr. J. Neuville, executive engineer, 4th grade, 3rd presidency division, privilege leave for two months and sixteen days. Mr. C. W. Hope, executive engineer, 3rd grade, returned from privilege leave granted to him on July 15. Mr. H. Read, deputy commissioner of Bhandara, for three months from July 28, or subsequent date. The three months' privilege leave granted on May 16 to Mr. Stewart, executive engineer, Central Assam division, is cancelled from the date of his joining the 3rd presidency division. Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, district superintendent of police, Jabalpur, availed himself of his subsidiary leave on July 14. Major T. F. Forster, deputy commissioner, Hissar, two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 1, or subsequent date. L. Cowan, officiating deputy com-

missioner, Ludiana, two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 1, or subsequent date. J. Frizelle, assistant commissioner, Rawalpindi, one month privilege leave, from Sept. 1, or subsequent date. W. H. Mercer, officiating district superintendent of police, Jhelum, privilege leave for two months. Mr. M. Holland, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, privilege leave for two months. C. Cheyne, executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to 1st division, Sirhind Canal, three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of. T. Martin, executive engineer, New Hansi branch division, Western Jumna Canal, has short leave of absence. Mr. H. A. Coombs, Bengal police, reported his departure from India on board the *City of Oxford* on July 2. Mr. H. M. Reilly, district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is permitted to avail himself of his privilege leave from July 8, instead of from June 4, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 7, 1871. Mr. T. A. Brown, deputy collector, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from August 1. Three months' privilege leave of absence having been granted to Mr. James Parker, superintending engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, in G.O. No. 13,851, dated May 1 last, Lieut. R. P. Tickell, R.E., executive engineer, on special duty, will officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, from date of Mr. Parker's going on leave, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties. Mr. James Parker, superintending engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, Nynee Tal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 6th inst. of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted him by notification No. 13,581 of the 1st of May last. Mr. J. H. Carter, assistant magistrate and collector, Aligyurh, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from Aug. 1 next. The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. G. Butt, assistant settlement officer, Shahjehanpore, is hereby cancelled. Mr. C. Bickers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, I Allahabad division, for three months, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, in order to study the native languages. Mr. W. E. Parry, exec. engineer, 3rd division, Grand Trunk Road, for three months. Mr. J. Tweedie, officiating postmaster-general of Bengal, privilege leave for two months. Mr. W. R. Benson, officiating judge, Azimgurh, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 12. Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, Shahjehanpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from August 20 next. Mr. A. Robinson, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of sub division of Kussya, in the Goruckpore district, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 14. Mr. W. H. Hudson, assistant magistrate and collector, Goruckpore, for three months, to remain in India, with effect from Aug. 1 next. Mr. W. S. E. Marston, head master, Agra College, for four months, on private affairs.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in July):—Lieut. and Local Capt. T. Graham, D battery D brigade R.H.A., to remain at Murree, from Sept. 2 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Cornet C. W. Norton, 5th lancers, to Murree, from July 7 to Oct. 15. Asst. surg. J. M'Cully, M.D., 16th lancers, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. W. Brodhurst, 20th hussars, to the hills north of Deyrah, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Quartermaster H. Nelson, 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. J. D. Gunning, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to Bombay, from July 1 to July 31. Major C. G. Grant, 1st battalion 17th foot, to remain in Cashmere, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted April 12. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, 62nd foot, to Bombay, from July 6 to Aug. 5. Lieut. W. H. Wickens, 63rd foot, to Mussoorie, from July 2 to November 15. Lieut. the Hon. E. F. Gifford, 83rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, 92nd foot, to Simla, from July 14 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. P. F. Robertson, from April 11 to April 22, in extension of preparatory leave granted Feb. 10. Ensign R. P. Gallway, to Bombay, from June 29 to July 29. Brevet lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c. (wing officer 3rd Goorkhas), S.C., to Nynee Tal, from July 7 to Oct. 6. Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse (2nd wing subaltern 9th N.I.), S.C., to remain at Kussowlie, from Aug. 18 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Capt. W. F. Tucker (doing duty 3rd Ghoorkas), general list, infantry, to Bombay, from July 7 to Aug. 5, preparatory to furlough to England. Asst. surg. P. Shepherd, M.B., to Calcutta, from July 20 to Sept. 20, on urgent private affairs. Qrmr. H. Woods, 18th Hussars, from date of embarkation. Capt. (local lieut. col.) A. H. Heath, E battery 23rd brigade R.A., to remain at Almorah, from June 29 to July 31, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. C. M. Smith, G battery 8th brigade R.A., to Calcutta, from July 15 to Oct. 10, to study the native languages. Lieut. C. Russell, D battery 20th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. E. Walter, No. 2 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. M. W. Brock, 1st battalion 17th foot, to Bombay, from July 5 to Aug. 5. Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange, from July 5 to Aug. 5. Capt. E. W. Evans, 1st batt. 19th foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from June 20, and thence to England, overland. Lieut. B. N. Anley, adjutant, 41st foot, to Bombay, from July 9 to Aug. 7. Ens. G. F. W. MacMahon, 55th foot, to Bombay, from Nov. 12, 1870, to March 10, 1871, on private affairs. Lieut. R. H. Harrison, 58th foot, to Murree, from June 29 to Oct. 15. Lieut. J. W. L. Torphichen, 3rd battalion rifle brigade, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major H. L. C. Bernard, wing officer 31st infantry, to Mussoorie, from July 11 to Oct. 11, on private affairs. Capt. H. R. Wintle, 1st wing subaltern 18th N.I., to Mussoorie, from July 28 to Sept. 12, on private affairs. Surg. major S. Clark, to Nynee Tal, for four months, from July 1, or such date as he may avail himself of, under the Rules of 1854. Staff vet. surg. A. Turnbull to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from July 31 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. The leave of absence granted to Capt. D. M. Strong, general list, infantry, 1st squadron subaltern 10th Bengal cavalry, on April 26, is cancelled at that officer's request. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson, 5th lancers, on April 3, is cancelled. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) D. G. Robinson, R.E., director general of telegraphs in India, for two years, on private affairs. Ens. E. V. Huyshe, 41st foot, is permitted to visit Calcutta as well as Simla, on the leave granted on March 27. Surg. E. Morton, 29th regt. N.I., for two years. Major J. A. Brereton, staff corps (doing duty at Meerut), is permitted to visit Cashmere on the leave granted in G.O.C.C. June 5, in addition to the places therein mentioned. Asst. surg. J. Anderson, B battery 16th brigade R.A., is permitted to visit Cashmere on the leave granted him on May 26.

Madras.

MILITARY.

To do Duty.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage (dated July 25):—

Capt. H. A. Robinson, 16th lancers; Capt. J. Groves, 18th hussars; Capt. J. Whitton and Lieut. J. Dunbar, 1st batt., 21st foot; Capt. M. Thunder, Lieut. F. Packman, and Lieut. J. N. Tew, 2nd batt. 21st foot; Capt. E. H. B. Sawbridge, Capt. H. B. Church, and Lieut. T. Rainforth, 2nd batt. 24th foot; Capt. C. C. Willoughby, 3rd batt. 60th rifles; Capt. E. LeB. Butler, and Lieut. H. L. Brett, 76th foot.

General officers commanding division and districts will avail themselves of the services of the above officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the ports of embarkation.

MEDICAL.

Transfers.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Asst. surg. E. A. Gibbon from B baty. 23rd brig. R.A. to A baty. 23rd brig. R.A.; to remain at St. Thomas's Mount.

Asst. surg. H. M. Macbeth from Europe to B baty. 23rd brig. R.A., Thayetmo; to join at public expense.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in Tamil (July 19):—Lieut. H. R. L. Morgan, R.A.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. Boardman, staff corps, doing general duty at Cannanore, from July 13 or date of departure, to Madras. Ensign W. H. Sim, 2nd batt. 10th foot, from July 1 to Oct. 31, to Madras and Neilgherries, on private affairs. Major (brev. lieut. col.) G. M. Miller, 79th Highlanders, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Cane, Rev. A. G., is app. acting chaplain of Surat. Aug. 5.

King, J., M.A., first asst. coll. of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a comr. Aug. 5.

Lester.—The notification dated July 26, placing the servs. of Lieut. col. J. F. Lester, boundary comr., at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., is canc.

Ovans, C. R., C.S., to act as coll. of Bombay, and supt. of stamps and stationery, from Sept. 1, during the abs. of Arbuthnot.

Reynolds, Capt. E. S., S.C., has been app. asst. political supt. on the Upper Sind Frontier, in succession to Capt. Forbes.

Rimington, Capt. S., 26th regt. N.I., performed the duties of the commissariat dept. at Nusseerabad, from May 22 to July 10.

Stock.—The services of Capt. F. T. Stock, late acting supt. of police, Sholapoor, have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 513. July 26.

Walton, W., to be cotton inspr. in the Southern Maratha country. Aug. 5.

Worthy, Capt. F. P., sub asst. comy. general, 3rd class, having returned from furl., is promoted to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. general, 1st class, from July 12.

MILITARY.

Bean, Lieut. F. W., staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from July 27.

Greig, Second Capt. P. H., has been directed to join A battery 18th brigade R.A. for duty, not to command it. Aug. 5.

Hore, Lieut. W. S., general list, infantry, to be capt. from May 2, v. Way, cadre 28th regt. N.I., deceased.

James, Lieut. M., 59th foot, 2nd wing sub. 8th N.I., to be 2nd squad. sub. 3rd L.C. Aug. 2.

Knott.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 19, directing Ens. C. J. Knott to act as qrmr. 3rd batt. rifle brig., from Aug. 1.

Rendell, Hospital apprentice A. H., is discharged the service at his own request. Aug. 5.

Stevenson—Balfe.—Regtl. order 49th foot, confd., dated July 27, making the following arrangements, with effect from the 24th idem.:—Lieut. and local capt. W. Stevenson to act as instr. of musky. during the absence of Aldworth on m.c. Ens. E. Balfe to act as interpreter, v. Stevenson.

Warden—Ross.—Lieut. col. T. S. Warden, staff corps, offic. asst. adjt. gen., to be an asst. adjt. gen. on the estab., v. Cahusac, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th inst. Capt. W. H. Ross, staff corps, station staff officer at Asseerghur, to be a brig. major on the estab., v. Warden.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July and August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868:—Capt. W. F. Tucker, general list, infantry. Capt. R. Westmacott, staff corps, acting superintendent of police, Punch Mahals district, for one year.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence, under the rules of 1868 (in July and August):—Capt. D. Maxwell, 15th Hussars, to Ahmednuggur, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 26, on private affairs. Lieut. R. H. R. Boyd, to Simla, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 8, on private affairs. Cornet C. K. Rennell, to Ahmednuggur, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 26, on private affairs. Vety. surg. M. F. Healy, to Poona, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, dated Poona, July 29:—Hindustani Higher Standard: Capt. W. J. Hott, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Ens. F. G. Alexander, 56th foot; Ens. T. H. Mackenzie, 106th foot; Lieut. F. G. T. Welch, 108th foot; Ens. L. T. Spens, 1st battalion 3rd foot. Persian: Capt. R. Hennell, general list.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—At Mussoorie, Aug. 4, wife of C. J. Cooke, Esq., daughter.
DUMAINE—At Chandernagore, August 3, wife of M. Charles Dumaine, daughter.
EAGLETON—At Calcutta, August 2, wife of F. A. Eagleton, son.
GANTZER—At Howrah, July 28, wife of Mr. H. A. Gantzer, daughter.
GELSTON—At Seetapore, July 25, wife of Lieut. A. W. H. Gelston, the Buffs, son.
GROGAN—At Nynee Tal, July 30, wife of Major C. E. Grogan, 1-14th regt., son.
HORSBRUGH—At Goona, Central India, July 27, wife of Lieut. C. B. Horsbrugh, 2nd regt. C.I. horse, son.
JENKING—At Sealkote, July 20, wife of Major C. V. Jenkings, offic. dep. comr., daughter.
KNOX-ORD—At 3, Middleton-road, Entally, July 26, wife of Mr. W. Knox-Ord, daughter.
MARETT—At Sultanpore, Oude, July 25, wife of Capt. James R. Marett, assistant commissioner, son.
NAUZAIS—At Sonebursa, July 3, wife of Louis Nauzais, indigo planter, daughter.
PAIN—At Ahmednugur, Aug. 2, wife of Mr. C. Pain, Sub-Engineer P.W.D., daughter.
ROBERTSON—At Seoni, Aug. 1, wife of Donald Robertson, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, son.
ROUSE—At Coimbatore, July 27, wife of E. J. Rouse, son (stillborn).
SCOTT—At Midnapore, July 28, Mrs. Andrew Scott, son.
SMITH—At Trichinopoly, July 25, wife of the Rev. Clement Smith, Chaplain, daughter.
SULLEN—At Lahore, July 25, wife of S. Sullen, postmaster, daughter.
THOMPSON—At Saugor, July 28, wife of George Thompson, son.
WHITTEN—At Barrackpore, August 2nd, wife of Arthur Whitten, son.
WOOD—At Bangalore, July 29, Mrs. William Wood, son, prematurely.
VON GEYER—At Grant-road, July 30, wife of Mr. J. C. Von Geyer, son.

MARRIAGES.

DE PENNING—WALE.—At All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, July 26, C. B. De Penning, resident officer, Chedderghaut, to Adelaide G., eldest daughter of H. Wale, apothecary, R.A., Trimulgherry.
HOOGEWERF—WALKER.—At Christ's Church, Trevandrum, July 31, Violante M. Hoogewerf, to H. M. Walker.
LANE—ERSKINE.—At the Toondla Church, Bombay, July 24, T. A. Lane to Jane E., youngest daughter of R. Erskine, late of the Custom House.
SMITH—LESLIE.—At Bhaugulpore, July 27, B. Smith, Bengal staff corps, to Anna J., eldest daughter of the late Sir Norman Leslie, Bart.
WALPOLE—TEMPLETON.—At Chinsurah, July 29, H. Walpole, Esq., son of the late General H. Walpole, of the Indian Army, to Temple G., second daughter of Mr. M. S. Templeton.

DEATHS.

CARTER—At Simla, July 30, the Rev. S. Carter, Church Mission.
CORNISH—At Rajmahal, July 25, P. C. Cornish, aged 34.
CRANE—At Kidderpore, Aug. 1, Mrs. Ann Crane, aged 64.
DAVIS—At Allahabad, July 29, Frances, wife of Mr. William Davis, Manager Great Eastern Hotel.
DRYSDALE—At Hong Kong, June 26, D. M. Drysdale, of Dumbarton, Scotland, aged 26.
ELLIS—At Etah, July 22, James H., son of J. C. Ellis, aged 6 months and 25 days.
GORDON—At Landour, July 26, Mrs. Theodore Gordon.
JOHNSTON—At Jubbulpore, July 27, Lilian M. M., daughter of F. J. Johnston, Executive Engineer, aged 1.
LANE—At Nagpore, July 28, W. B., son of W. and C. Lane, aged 1.
RAJ INDUR PURTAB SAHEE—At Hatwab, Pergunnah Koaree, on July 23, Maharajah Rajah Raj Indur Purtab Sahee Bahadoor, Maharajah of Hutwa, of congestion of the lungs.
REBELLO—At Agra, July 27, Constance Caroline Carli, daughter of the late John Rebello, of Agra, aged 16.
SAUNDERS—At Benares, July 29, of disease of the heart, Captain R. P. Saunders, R.H.A., aged 33.
ST. MARTIN—At Ootacamund, July 23, Percy S. V., infant son of G. F. and E. M. G. St. Martin.

Home.

THE INDIAN COURT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Buckmaster lectured in the Albert Hall on Friday to a very fair audience upon the objects in the Indian Court, especially the metal work and embroidery, which he described as unequalled by anything hitherto exhibited in this country. The principal pictures in the Foreign Fine Art Gallery were referred to, not in any critical spirit, but in language easily understood, and likely to be of service to the visitors. These brief expositions are a very useful addition to the Exhibition, and cannot fail to be of interest to those who are fortunate enough to hear them.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—It may be interesting to some of our readers, and probably to those connected with the medical service also, to be made acquainted with the progress of the movement for the medical education of women; we therefore insert the subjoined from a lady correspondent:—"Several ladies and gentlemen interested in the above object are about to establish a College as a direct means of giving a medical education to ladies in every respect as good as is received from the hospitals. It is to be carried out as a public institution; thereby hoping to gain general support. It having been felt that a large sum would be wanted if a building were taken purposely, the committee have been kindly granted the use of necessary departments for the College at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 85, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Any ladies requiring professional assistance can obtain full particulars of Miss Brook Smith as above."

BILLS OF LADING.—The question of a uniform bill of lading, which is now being discussed by a committee of merchants and shipowners, leads to one of equal importance—viz., that of a uniform letter of hypothecation of produce or merchandise represented by bills of lading; and whether such a document, to be legal and binding, should not bear a bill of lading stamp, or an *ad valorem* stamp, according to the value of the property so hypothecated. On the subject of letters of hypothecation we believe the law to be singularly defective, and to admit of such a form as may suit the legal taste or acumen of any one to adopt, according to the best of his judgment. It would be difficult also to find a treatise on this important question that could be depended upon or referred to as an authority. In all transactions connected with goods or merchandise transported by sea from one place to another, and on which money is advanced by a third party, there is no part of commercial law that more requires revision, and adaptation to the laws of other countries, as well as to our own recognised customs. A great want of information as to the laws of foreign countries, it may be added, in such respects, is generally admitted, which makes the business of advancing on produce shipped thither, from India, China, or other parts of the world where our commercial relations extend, doubly hazardous.—*Financier.*

PAY OF INDIAN OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.—The following letter appears in the *Daily News*:—"Sir,—I beg the favour of your giving publicity to the following complaint of a serious pecuniary injury that has just been inflicted by a recent order of the Secretary of State for India upon officers of the Indian service when on furlough in England. By the furlough rules of 1868, officers on leave to Europe receive half the pay of their rank on appointment, and it was then expressly laid down that this was to be calculated at the rate of exchange of 2s. for the rupee, so that an officer drawing Rs. 500 a month pay received £25 a month when on furlough. The Secretary of State has just issued an order that in future the rate of exchange is to be calculated at 1s. 11d. the rupee, which reduces the £25 to £23. 19s. 4d. The same rule has been laid down for family remittances. This reduction is a great injustice, and a direct breach of faith with regard to the furlough regulations, as is very apparent when one considers that a few years ago the rate of exchange was 2s. 1d., and even more, for the rupee, but Government never then dreamt of paying more than 2s., though now that the exchange has fallen, they turn round and say we will only give 1s. 11d. It has often been said that good old John Company treated its servants with more consideration and fairness than they meet with under the present *regime*, when Government seem to be ever trying to find an excuse for reducing an officer's scanty allowance. It is hardly a policy that will pay in the long run, if they desire to get good work out of their servants.—AN OFFICER ON FURLOUGH."

TELEGRAPHY.—A shareholder in the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company thus writes to the editor of the *Financier*:—"Sir,—The traffic receipts of this company for the month of July have not been published. I shall be glad to have an explanation of this sudden departure from a practice which has obtained during each of the nine months ending June last during which the cable has been at work. It is idle to say that this policy of secrecy is for the interests of the company. What it does is this—it adds one more element of uncertainty to a property in its nature uncertain and hazardous. The China and British-Indian Extension receipts for July were duly published in the first week of this month. The Great Northern (China and Japan) is a successful company of long standing, and the direction have not yet discovered that the

publication of the traffic receipts works prejudicially. The practice of the railway companies of this country, with their aggregate capital of many millions, is another example in point. The shareholders of our company have on several occasions distinctly expressed their wish not to be 'kept in the dark' as to the condition of their property. At the last half-yearly meeting on June 21st, at the instance of an energetic and vigilant proprietor (Mr. William Ford), we obtained from the directors an undertaking to hold *half-yearly* meetings in future, and it was the general understanding of those present that the direction would continue, as heretofore, the practice of acquainting us with the condition of our business by publishing the traffic receipts of each month. I would advise the shareholders to make a united representation to the directors upon this matter *at once*, and in a form which shall be incapable of misunderstanding."

WELLINGTON IN INDIA.—One great characteristic of the Duke of Wellington—a characteristic not often found in those who excelled in the art of official correspondence—was a great dislike to letter-writing whenever a verbal communication could be substituted. In India the practice of writing chits, *i.e.* notes, on the smallest provocation has always been carried to excess, and when only a colonel the Duke exerted himself to check the foolish and objectionable habit. In 1802 we find him directing the Deputy-Adjutant-General to write as follows to Lieut.-Col. Cuppage:—"Col. Wellesley has observed that much inconvenience arises from commanding officers communicating in writing with officers under their orders, when living in the same garrison with them; and he recommends that when you have anything to say to officers under these circumstances you will order them to attend you, and deliver your sentiments to them; and also that you hear their representations in the same manner, verbally." Again, a few weeks later, in commenting upon a court-martial arising out of some disputes between certain officers, Col. Wellesley thus expresses himself:—"The whole dispute originated in the practice, so common and so prejudicial to the despatch of business, of writing upon all occasions. Captain ——, Captain ——, and Lieutenant ——, residing in the same cantonment, there was no occasion for writing a word upon the subject; the whole might have passed in verbal communications, and if that more expeditious mode of transacting the public business had been adopted, it is probable that Lieutenant —— would have given the explanation required from him; that Captain —— would not have thought it necessary to make a reference in an irregular form to the commanding officer in Malabar; and he would not have supposed he had a provocation to write an intemperate letter to his commanding officer."—*Athenæum.*

TRIAL OF A NEW PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steam-ship *Mirzapore*, 3,400 tons burthen and 600-horse power, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, has been tried at the measured mile in Stoke's Bay, when a speed of 13 knots was realised. A numerous party assembled on board on the occasion, comprising, besides the directors, Sir Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Scudamore, Mr. Fraser Grove, M.P., and other persons of distinction. After the trial a collation was served, and several toasts proposed, M. De Salis, one of the directors of the company, presiding. The Chairman, in proposing success to the *Mirzapore*, adverted to the fact that the opening of the Suez Canal had transferred the carrying trade of the East from sailing vessels to steamers, and it was to meet the requirements of the new trade thus created that the *Mirzapore* and several other large ships of her class had been ordered. The object of the directors in building these ships had been to obtain vessels possessing high postal speed, and at the same time endowed with large cargo carrying capacity. The *Mirzapore* was a ship of this description, she had great speed, she berthed also 200 passengers, and would carry 3,000 tons of cargo. The deep interest felt by the directors in the success of this ship extended beyond the immediate circle of the company. She was intended to convey cargo direct from India and China to England, *via* the Canal; and when they reflected on the great stimulus to the trade and prosperity of any port which the arrival and departure once a week of such large vessels involved, they would see it was matter of the highest importance, not only to the commercial interests of Southampton, but also to those of the important counties which adjoined it, that a line such as he alluded to should be established and maintained. There were other persons also besides the residents of Southampton interested in this matter—he meant the railway companies in whose hands lay the solution of the whole question. Their present rates on cargo between Manchester and Southampton were simply prohibitory, but he trusted they would see it was for their interest to adopt more moderate charges, and thus permit a commerce of a new and important character to be attracted to the chief port of the south of England, instead of allowing it to be driven to Liverpool or London, where, it was to be observed, it would be wholly exempt from railway charges of all description. The toast having been acknowledged by the builder of the vessel, Mr. Caird, and the Postal Service by Mr. Scudamore, the party returned to Southampton at six P.M. after an agreeable excursion.

OUR ARMY IN INDIA.—When a journal like the *Saturday Review* takes up an Indian topic we may reckon upon seeing that topic handled with a certain amount of special knowledge as well as good reasoning and literary skill. An article of three columns in last week's *Review*, on "Our Military Position in India," does not altogether belie such expectations. The writer takes due note of the difficulties which the new terms of short service have imported into the question of maintaining an efficient English army in India on the footing ruled in 1858. He is fully alive to the advantages of a uniform system of enlistment for home and foreign service in an army designed for either purpose, and he deprecates with some show of reason any change which would deprive our home troops of a valuable training-ground, and shut off both India and England from readily helping each other in time of danger. If India were given over to a local army, having by its side no Imperial troops as standards of discipline, the local forces would be apt, he argues, to fall off in soldierlike efficiency, as they did even in 1859 and 1860, when such standards were still before them. Here the reviewer wanders away from hard facts in obedience to the blind guides who have so cruelly misexpounded the history of only twelve years ago. We assume that his reference to the so-called "White mutiny" has been made in good faith, owing to that ignorance of the real facts which some of our leading statesmen have seemingly done their worst to encourage. An excuse was wanted for doing away with the old company's army, and so the misconduct of a few hundred mere recruits in the company's British regiment raised during the Sepoy mutiny became a convenient handle for blasting the fair fame of a local European army, second to none in the world for fighting purposes, and equal, at the very least, if not decidedly superior, in general discipline to the imported troops whose lead they were supposed to follow. Any old officer whose opinion could be given fairly and frankly would own the immense difference between the facts of this matter and the popular delusion which nothing hitherto has been strong enough to dispel. If Sir J. Kaye lives to complete his story of the Sepoy war, the eyes of his readers will no doubt be enabled to pierce through the clouds of error and exaggeration which official partisanship has raised around the character of his old comrades. He will be able, at any rate, to show that some of the older European regiments—the heroes of Sobraon, Goojrat, Delhi, and Lucknow—were specially praised by the authorities of that time for their loyal attitude under the grossest provocations; and he might point with truth to the unrivalled achievements and thorough soldiership of his old comrades in the Company's artillery, as a proof that English soldiers in India can get on very well without the help of "standards" borrowed for their benefit from the army at home.—*Home News.*

India Office.

Sept. 2, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. A. Coombs (Uncov.), T. Hughes (Uncov.), and G. De Vere (Uncov.), Mrs. G. De Vere (Uncov.), Messrs. F. A. De Roepstorff (Uncov.), W. Cracroft (Uncov.), Jas. Dwyer (Uncov.), and D. W. Marsden, Cov. C.S.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. H. Woodroffe, T. E. Marshall (Uncov.), R. V. Mayer (Uncov.), and O. A. Hayne (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. Smith (Uncov.), and F. B. Girdlestone (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. D. Pringle, Inf.; Brevet major H. G. Jenkins, Cav.; Col. D. G. Robinson, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. E. M. Walter, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. G. Hodgson, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. H. Trotman, Inf.; Col. M. C. Spottiswoode, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. H. Nicholson, Inf.; Surg. E. Morton.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Chapman (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. G. W. V. Yule (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. C. W. Wilmot (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. J. W. Ballantine (Uncov.), 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, 6 mo.; Mr. G. Cadell (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. L. Armstrong, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Surg. J. A. Cox, 2 mo.; Lieut. col. A. J. M. Rainey, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major G. N. Stephens, 6 mo.; Col. R. T. Snow, Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Dixon, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major D. Hutcheson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. A. Dick, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. G. Probyn, A. Levien, G. C. Cooke (Uncov.), M. F. Beamish (Uncov.), J. P. Armstrong (Uncov.), G. A. Goslin (Uncov.), F. J. Jordan (Uncov.), R. J. Harrison (Uncov.), and E. S. B. Pereira (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Mr. W. Foxton (Uncov.), Mr. S. W. Tyndall (Uncov.), and Mr. R. M. Lambert (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. D. G. Newington, Inf.; Lieut. col. G. C. Hankin, Staff Corps; Col. H. L. Pester, Inf.; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. Rose; Capt. C. Hunter, Art.; Capt. J. B. Brander, Staff Corps; Col. T. H. Sibley, Staff Corps; Col. W. J. F. Stafford, Staff Corps; Surg. W. Walker; Conductor W. H. Manners.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. F. Fitzgerald; Capt. W. Stoddart, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. Tweedie, Staff Corps; Col. C. R. Baugh, Staff Corps; Capt. A. R. T. McRae, Staff Corps; Conductor G. Hart; Col. J. S. Gell; Capt. R. V. Malden; Capt. C. W. Gabb, Cav.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTH.

HANCOCK—The wife of Capt. G. E. Hancock, Assistant Resident, Baroda, Bombay, of a son, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Aug. 25.

MARRIAGES.

IRVINE—MAGUIRE.—George D. Irvine, Madras Civil Service, to Emily G. K., daughter of T. Maguire, at Chelsea, Aug. 29.

WILKINSON—HUGHES.—Edward G. Wilkinson, M.A., to Georgiana, daughter of the late Col. H. P. Hughes, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, at Paignton, Devon, Aug. 24.

WYER—TOWLE.—Frederick Wyer, Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth A., daughter of John Towle, at Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, Aug. 29.

DEATHS.

LEWIN—Octavius H., son of the late Lieut. W. C. Lewin, H.E.I.C.S., at Lower Norwood, aged 30, Aug. 24.

TWEDDELL—Hubbersty M. Tweddell, late D.I.G.H., at Ramsgate, Aug. 27. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. Sarah and Emma, Rangoon; Elizabeth Ann, Singapore; Gertrude, Maulmain.—28. Str. Tweed, Canton, via Suez Canal; Legion of Honour, Akyab; Bellisle, Kurrachee; Jane Avery, Cochin; Persia, Akyab; Augusta, Akyab; Asterion, Rangoon.—29. Doctor Peterman, Bassein; Salisbury, Akyab; Otago, Maulmain.—30. Polly, Natal.—31. Str. Canton, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal; Elizabeth, Akyab; Wylo, Rangoon; Herald of the Morning, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Psyche, Akyab; Melpomene, Bassein.—Sept. 1. Moskowa, Rangoon; Felicinia Chiozza, Akyab; str. Pera, Alexandria.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26. Brinkburn Priory, Aden; England's Glory, Bombay; Daphne, Calcutta.—27. Khencowsee, Calcutta; Discord, Manilla; Fiuclin, Ceylon.—28. Str. Odessa, Singapore and China, via Suez Canal; Alonza, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Hector, Penang, &c., via Suez Canal; Glencorse, Calcutta; City of York, Calcutta; Virginia, Bombay; Hercules, Galle.—29. Suez, Galle; Camperdown, Calcutta; Gryfe, Calcutta; Bristow, Penang; Baldovan, Bombay; Canning, Galle; City of Ancy, Bombay; Albinsserraard, Batavia.—30. Walmer Castle, Galle; Alice Buck, Galle; R. F. Gabian, Bombay.—31. Pembrokeshire, Bombay; Rohilla, Calcutta; Ivanhoe, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Enterprise, via Suez Canal, Aug. 20.—From GRAVESEND.—For GALLE.—Mr. Nicoll, Mr. W. Loos. For HONG KONG.—Miss Kennard, Miss Hohns. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Yee, Mr. J. May.

Per str. Arcot, via Suez Canal, Aug. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Graham, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. Lewis, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Windsor. For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Swiney. For COLOMBO.—Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. W. Wragg, Mr. Freebody.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mirzapore, Sept. 2.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. O'Reilly Druse. For MALTA.—Asst. commr. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Miss Hartnell, Mrs. Giles, Mr. Giles, Professor Archer, Capt. Phillis.

Per str. Candia, Sept. 13.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, Mr. Wilson, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. J. Power, Mr. J. L. Parker, Mr. Keenan, Mr. C. B. Lynch. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. J. Salk. For PENANG.—Dr. G. H. Lander.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Psyche, Akyab to Falmouth, July 17, 1 N., 21 W.
George Gilroy, Dundee to Calcutta, July 16.
Nora, Sunderland to Galle, Aug. 19, 49 N., 5 W.
Vesta, from Rangoon, June 30, 32 S., 31 E.
Evangeline, Calcutta to Liverpool, July 20, 21 S., 65 E.
Scandia, from Rangoon, July 28, 12 N., 26 W.
Shepherd, Colombo to London, May 7, 3 S., 84 E.
George Kendall, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 13, 5 N., 17 W.
British Envoy, London to Calcutta, July 23, 10 N., 25 W.
Shields, for Galle, July 20, 7 N., 25 W.
Vigilant, Cardiff to Colombo, July 21, 9 N., 25 W.
Robert Lowe, Calcutta to London, May 12, on the line, 93 S.
La Plata, from Bassein, May 15, 1 N., 94 E.
Constance, Cochin to Falmouth, July 11, 8 S., 16 W.
Lucy A. Nicholls, Bombay to Liverpool, July 27, 12 N., 30 W.
Ferdinand de Lesseps (str.), Calcutta to London, July 4, 21 S., 70 E.
Jacoba Helena, Calcutta to Liverpool, June 22, 36 S., 20 E.
Barzilai, Vizagapatam to London, 16 days out, 15 N., 87 E.
Farnum (?), for Calcutta, June 2, 20 N., 91 E.
Eliza Boswell, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 13, 35 S., 24 E.
Statelie, Cardiff to Aden, July 13, 11 N., 26 W.
Honor, from Akyab, July 16.
Anna Margaretta, Cardiff to Singapore, July 2, 5 N., 24 W.
Conway Castle, Akyab to Falmouth, July 26, 11 N., 26 W.
Balkamah, Liverpool to Calcutta, July 14, 2 N., 24 W.
Birmingham, Shields to Bombay, July 21, 13 N., 26 W.
Galatea, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 5, 35 N., 37 W.
Henry Greenfell, Java to Falmouth, May 20, off Anjer.
Woodcote, Akyab to Falmouth, July 19, 6 N., 23 W.
Teviot, Colombo to London, July 19.
Royal Sovereign, Cardiff to Bombay, July 27, 14 N., 26 W.
Alexander Liddle, Clyde to Rangoon, 48 N., 19 W.
Candide, from Calcutta, June 14, 35 S., 18 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Times, from Akyab to Liverpool, stranded on Aug. 26, near Formby, during a very heavy gale; crew saved by lifeboat. She has since been got off, and arrived at Liverpool.

The Washi (str.), from London to Japan, &c., was spoken on Aug. 15, in lat. 37 N., lon. 3 E., with boiler burst, and has been towed into Malta by the Glengyle (str.) —salvage, £500.

The Nagasaki, Burns, from Shields to Bombay, with coals, foundered, Aug. 28, five leagues N.N.W. of Arranmore; crew saved in ship's boats, and landed at Mullinmore.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Clarke and two infants, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Brown, Miss D. Windsor, Mr. B. Cox, Mr. J. C. Cox, jun., Mr. J. H. De Rinzy, Hassim Ali Mahomed Taher, Ali Hussein, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. and Miss London, Mr. and Mrs. James, and Mrs. Maule.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. E. P. Henderson, Mr. Blay, Col. and Miss Gell, and Mr. Stutz.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrass, and Dr. Payne.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Waters, infant and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Simpson, Mr. R. K. Brereton, Mr. E. A. Graham, and Mr. G. H. Lane.

SEPTEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Harden, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. Laurie and two children, and Capt. W. Stewart.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Irwin.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Foster.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. P. Rhodes, Miss Graham, Mr. R. Heinan, and Brig. gen. Lynch.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Caher, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bradford, Mr. E. G. Sharkey, Mrs. and Col. Broughton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Master, and Col. W. J. Stafford.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. R. Baillie.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. F. Barnes, and Mrs. Maitland.

BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Dodis and two children.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harcourt Hardy, and Mr. Murton.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. Cousen, and Mr. R. Mees.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeland and three children, Com, Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children, Miss Harrison and governess, and Messrs. Arnauld, Whitworth, Jones, Allen, Richardson, Parnes, Bagelley, Comp, Stubbs, Bakewell, Hodgson, Tuck, Gower, Rutton, and Ensor.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Bellairs and three children, Capt. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Glassford, and Mr. Fownes.

SEPTEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Mostyn, Mr. W. Barnfather, Miss Meyers, Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Major H. Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, Mr. G. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and two children, Mrs. C. W. Moore and infant, Miss Edmund, Mr. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bean, Miss A. H. James, Miss Collings, Mr. Steedman, Mr. E. Money, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. G. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. Buck, Ensign Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Mempson, and Col. and Mrs. Cockburn.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and party, Mr. E. M. Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyall, Mr. E. Noell, Mr. A. C. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Currey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. Campbell, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Baboo Goolza Shah, and Mr. H. Reid.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Reinhold, and Mr. Lehner.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Levick.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard.

SEPTEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and infant, Miss Griffin, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, and Mr. R. Rust.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. F. Matthews.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Haldren.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Gell, Bishop of Madras, and Mr. R. F. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. Fergusson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. O. and Mrs. Menzies and two children, Miss Godsall, Mrs. F. Richardson, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Halliday, Mrs. C. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Giffard, Mr. C. Connell, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Rev. E. Davies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, and Mr. P. de L. Johnstone.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lause, Mr. Steinbelt, Mr. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Teske, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Mr. J. Roone, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. A. Cox, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. B. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Mr. F. Mulock, Mr. Butt, Mr. Newburn, Dr. H. N. Cannon, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. Brown, Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Arrow, Mr. Black, Capt. the Hon. C. Boscawen, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. H. B. Elliott, Mr. C. Voss, Mr. R. Pearce, and Capt. Corbet.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prow, Mr. Diefenback, and Rev. A. M. Rudolph.

SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Miss Walkinshaw.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Delenge, and Mr. W. C. Brodie.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas, Mr. Caster, and Mr. Cornes.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Myburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Tapp.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Wright.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dry, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. L. Currie, and Miss Currie.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Learmonth.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. H. Davis.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Upcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Durrant, and Capt. Kane.

OCTOBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Shaw, and Miss Mrs. Cordner and infant, Col. A. B. Beatson, Mrs. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Col. H. Peston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and two children, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, and Mr. R. R. Carew.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sladen, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Jenkin Jones, and Mrs. Cubitt.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, and Mr. A. R. Upcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. H. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. W. Cunliffe, Baron and Baroness D'Amier and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Johnson.

DEATH OF PRIVATE CARROLL.—We regret to state that Private Thomas Carroll, of her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, who was shot with a revolver by Private Patrick Smith, of the same regiment, on the 18th of June, died on the 13th July at the Regimental hospital.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Sept. 16.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Sept. 8.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

THE HARBOUR ENGINEER.—The following letter from Mr. Robertson has been despatched to Lord Napier, Governor of Madras:—47, Albany-street, Edinburgh, June 29, 1871. My dear Lord Napier,—I observe in this week's *Homeward Mail* that the Madras Chamber of Commerce had addressed a memorial to the Government, expressing their dissatisfaction at what I had done in India, objecting to my not having examined the harbours during the monsoon but only in the fine weather, and stating that I had not been furnished with plans, &c., of the Madras break-water. You are aware that the Madras Chamber of Commerce only expressed a wish to meet me the day before my steamer sailed, and that I was quite unaware of their desire to meet me in a body. When I heard they wished to do so at once, I gladly attended a meeting in their hall, and was only sorry they had not asked me before, as both my visits to Madras were for a fortnight each. With regard to the time of my visiting the harbours, this took place, it is true, during the time of the fine weather, for this is the only time when much boating and coast work can be done with any safety at all. Moreover, I saw then all the bars at the river mouths at their *worst* state, which is the time an engineer prefers to inspect a harbour. Before leaving Calcutta the Government of India furnished me with all the various plans for break-waters at Madras, and the reports of the committee, &c., quite enough for me to form an opinion on the subject, taken along with inquiries made on the spot from individuals, though not from the Chamber collectively. At the meeting, however, I was shown a plan (and I think it was the only one on the table) in a bound-up book, by Mr. DeClosets, for docks on the island, which I did not remember having seen before, nor have I yet come cross it amongst the Government papers. The Chamber kindly gave me a copy, and I am, therefore, most likely in possession now of all that has been written about the question. However, I have not come to it yet; for it is better to take up my various reports, some eighteen in number, in the order in which the places were inspected. In visiting the whole of the seaboard of the Madras Presidency in one fine season, I thought I had worked hard, though it is quite true that the pleasure of Lieutenant-Colonel Farenell's society made it to a great extent a work of pleasure. At all events, it has given me as much work as it is possible to do before my return to India. Would you kindly send the chairman a copy of this, as the post is on the point of going?—*Madras Times.*

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			99
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	94¾ 95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			94¾ 95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			100¾ 101¼
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			110

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Madras	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Bombay	1s. 10¾d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1¼ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6⅜d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¾d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206
	India 5 per cent.		113½
	India 4 per cent.		105⅜ to 105⅝
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		93½ to 94½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		101
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108½ to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅜
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅜
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¼
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		30s. to 35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	4 to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107⅜
Stock	East Indian	100	108¾
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (¼ per cent. deben.)	all	93½
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	102¼
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107⅜
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	4¾
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106⅝ to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7⅞
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85⅜
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43½ to 44½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...		175
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	11
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 10¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	12¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅞ to 7¾
		all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6½ to 7
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 5
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Tea (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ½ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

Messrs. Jay Cooke, M'Culloch, and Co.'s New York "Weekly Circular," with Mail dates to August 15, and Cable despatches to August 30, says:—

"The present unprecedentedly high prices of United States Bonds warrant the conclusion that the time has arrived when our Government can issue Five per Cent. Obligations at par; and this opinion receives the strongest possible confirmation from the fact that those most intimately connected with the market for our securities at home and abroad have within one week very largely subscribed for the New Five per Cent. Bonds. At the moment, foreign exchange is weak and dull. As usual at this season, the commercial demand for bills is light, and time exchange is made freely in anticipation of the exports of the new cotton crop. The supply of bills against local exports is still liberal, and a moderate amount of good bankers' paper, made against corporate loans negotiated in Europe, or securities sent there, is coming on the market. The gold premium declined about ⅜, upon the announcement of the new loan arrangements, but subsequently recovered to the extent of the fall upon the opinion that the negotiations will not so far affect the supply of gold upon the market as to interfere with the ability of the cliques to control the premium, and to compel the large number of 'short' sellers to pay high rates of interest for their borrowed gold. Reports from the South are still favourable to the prospects of the cotton crop. Within the last few days there has been a moderate fall of rain in the cotton States, which has much benefited the growing crop. So completely has the prospects changed within the last two months that some of the Southern reports admit the possibility of the crop being equal to that of last year. However this may be, there can be no doubt the supply will exceed the expectations very generally entertained in the trade a few days ago."

COTTON.—The total quantity of cotton shipped from Kurrachee in June comprised 900 candies of 240 lbs., of which 539,000 lbs. were exported to London direct, and 37,240 to Havre. The total number of bales was 1,527.

Advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, delightfully situate, with unsurpassing views. The house is capitally Furnished, is in excellent condition, and contains Seven Bed-rooms, Dressing-room, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Library, and Offices, Garden and Fowl-house. Good supply of Water and Gas.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

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Extracts from Medical Opinions.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Aug. 15; Agra and Madras, Aug. 13; Calcutta, Aug. 12.

THE Bombay papers still complain of the scanty rainfall on their side of India. In one week only an inch and a-half had fallen, and the whole amount down to latest dates did not exceed thirty inches. Around Dharwar there had lately been some wet weather, but not enough to allay the fears entertained for the safety of the grain crops. The plants that had come up were far below the average height, and much of the land remained unsown. From the Berars and Central Provinces the reports of the cotton crops are at last good, and no fears are expressed as to the future yield. The plants are said to be thriving over at least three-fourths of the cotton area, and the remainder, it is hoped, will turn out well in spite of the insufficient rainfall. It is feared however that, unless the average fall is made up before the middle of September, Bombay must look forward to a hot and unhealthy autumn season. The damage done to the Bombay and Baroda Railway has already been repaired as far as the twenty-eighth mile from Ahmedabad.

IN spite of the damage done by floods to parts of the Bombay and Baroda line, we are glad to hear that the railway bridge over the Nerbudda, which had hitherto suffered more or less every year since its construction, has this time withstood the fury of a very high flood without hurt. The happy result appears due to the measures lately taken at the suggestion of Mr. Matthew, the Chief Engineer, for strengthening the bridge by screwing the piles down to a much greater depth, and digging deep trenches to carry off some of the water. This rather expensive process, which the Government long shrank from trying, is supposed to have made the bridge safe against the highest floods that are likely to assail it.

A HEAVY disaster appears to have befallen the Punjab Railway Bridge over the Beas. A hundred and eighty yards of embankment on the Jalundar side have been carried away, leaving a watery gap of the same width, which passengers have to cross by boat. Great damage has been done to the protecting wall. One of the piers gave way altogether, and tumbled into the water, carrying with it the girders across the last two spans. It was feared that another pier would soon fall in. A train which happened to be on the bridge was swept into the watery gulf, and the carriages were soon tossing down the swollen stream. The stoppage of traffic will probably be serious, for there seems no chance of repairing the bridge before the river has subsided, and that will take some time. It is fortunate that no lives were lost, but some of the passengers must have been terribly shaken and a good deal bruised.

MAHARAJAH SINDHIA left Bombay on the morning of August 13 for Nassik on his way home to Gwalior, after spending ten days in the Western Capital. He seems to have lived very quietly during that time, keeping for the most part among his own people, the Mahrattas, to the disappointment of those who looked for a little more pomp and splendour from the foremost representative of the princely Peshwahs. Some people also find fault with him for [illegible] mendicants in preference to objects that better please themselves. But that is surely a matter about which his Highness may be allowed to please himself.

THE Duke of Argyll's despatch of 29th June, 1871, to the Indian Government on the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, appears somewhat after time; but his Grace excuses the delay in sending it by reason of his desire for full information touching the details of the visit and its immediate results. As a formal acknowledgment of the readiness shown by the Princes and Chiefs of India to "demonstrate their sense of the honour done to them by the visit," and their "devotion to her Majesty the Queen," the letter will no doubt be received with becoming thankfulness; and those for whom it was written will be glad to hear how pleased her Majesty's Government were "to know that many of the Native Princes and Chiefs sought to commemorate the sojourn of his Royal Highness in India, not by costly pageants, as in days gone by, but by enlightened acts of philanthropy, especially by endowing institutions for education, which will confer lasting benefits upon the people." His Royal Highness will feel duly flattered by the compliment paid to "the judgment, tact, and courtesy" by which he "won the respect and regard of all classes in India." He will also be relieved to learn that his visit laid "no perceptible burden" upon the people of India, at a time when it was necessary to "put some pressure upon the Indian taxpayer." His Grace devotes one sentence to the famine, which put a stop to "all idea of a vast assemblage at some central points," and another to "the excellent judgment and discretion evinced in all their arrangements by Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Seymour Blane, and Captain John Clerk." A well-meant if hardly pertinent reference to Sir N. Chamberlain's "high character as a soldier," closes the despatch.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is actively discharging the proverbial duties of a new broom. His pen has of late been very busy. One day he makes a raid against the Revenue Board; on another he lectures some of his subordinates for failing to ride about the country; and now he has spoken his mind about the management of the local jails. The unjudicial element has had too much of its own way. Since medical officers have taken charge of the jails, their

whole attention has been fixed on manufactures and sanitary considerations. Prisoners are neither separated nor classified. "Long term men and short, hardened criminals and young men convicted of most petty offences, are all herded together in the same yards and workshops." This occurs even in the great jail of Alipore, while in the female jail at Russa "murderesses and misdemeanantes, and women under trial" are all "kept promiscuously together." This indeed cannot well be remedied until the central jails are completed and the district jails improved; but Mr. Campbell insists on an immediate change in the treatment of short-term prisoners. Instead of being simply locked up without any kind of employment, their imprisonment should be "vigorous and stinging," and measures to that end must be taken at once. Even the long-term prisoners have too many indulgencies. Tobacco was "at one time all but permitted," and criminals of the deepest dye have at once been "put into high office as gaol writers." In short, the system followed "seems to be too much that of a manufactory and too little that of a jail." With regard however to the employment of prisoners as warders, overseers, and so forth, Mr. Campbell prefers it for various reasons to the old plan of hiring warders, provided that what he calls "judicial considerations" are not neglected. The reforms he calls for may involve some increase of outlay, but due care will be taken to sanction no needless or unprofitable increase of cost. For all these purposes he has given the chief control of the Presidency jails to a judicial officer, who will look into the subject from the judicial point of view, with an eye to the due punishment and prevention of crime, rather than the making of large profits from prison labour.

WHAT are the right precautions to take against cholera, is still one of the most puzzling questions of the day. Whether the cholera poison is conveyed in the air or the water, or through both, and how far the disease can be kept off by a process of strict quarantine, are among the points on which doctors seem to differ the most widely. In England there is a tendency to believe in quarantine, while in India medical opinion rather sets the other way. Dr. Smith at any rate, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, has small faith in the efficacy of quarantine. In his report for 1869 he declares that "there is much evidence to show that the disease appeared simultaneously and independently in many places; because, in a large number of such instances, although special enquiries were instituted to the subject, importation could not by any means be traced; because in certain localities free communication with infected places went on without any manifestation of the disease occurring; and *lastly*, because its often sudden and simultaneous disappearance over broad tracts of country tends to prove its dependence on influences far other than those of mere human agency." In some few instances the disease appears to have been spread by human intercourse; but for all that Dr. Smith believes that "quarantine operations of the most complete and perfect description" would have failed to stop the spread of cholera in 1869. It is possible that his inference may have been drawn from incomplete or misleading data, but as Dr. Cunningham, in his review of all the Indian Sanitary Reports for that year, cautiously remarks, the facts cited by Dr. Smith "are of great importance in the enquiry, and are well worthy of being recorded in detail."

WITH regard to the baneful influence of venereal disease among English soldiers in India, Dr. Cunningham makes some just remarks. Admitting with Dr. De Renzy that the disease in question has never been among the chief causes of mortality in India, he quotes against that officer the figures which show how largely its presence impairs the general health and efficiency of our Indian garrisons. Out of a daily average of 1,590 sick in 1868, the venereal cases were 365; in 1869 the proportions rose to 1,985 and 436 respectively; and in the following year there were 430 venereal cases each day out of 2,017 men in hospital. Statistics alone will never perhaps show the part actually played by diseases of this class in swelling the yearly list of invalids, or impairing the vitality of soldiers' children; but "anyone acquainted with the British soldier knows how frequently that deterioration of health which leads to death or discharge from the service is traceable to the syphilitic poison." People may differ as to the moral bearings or the remedial fitness of the measures taken to arrest disease; but it does certainly seem "incredible that anyone acquainted with the facts should argue that this class of diseases is comparatively of so small importance that no means need be taken for its prevention at all." That the results of the methods lately employed for checking those diseases in cantonments have fallen short of men's expectations, Dr. Cunningham freely admits; but these shortcomings are entirely due to "the very imperfect manner in which the system has been worked. Wherever the civil and military authorities have combined to give it a fair trial, the results have been very different." Even from the figures above quoted, it is easy to see the marked improvement that has taken place in India since the introduction of a Contagious Diseases Act into Indian cantonments. That yet greater results will follow in good time, if the outcry raised by sentiment-mongers in England fails to hamper the movements of Indian statesmen, we cannot but believe. In all such campaigns against a long-prevalent disease, time and calm persistence are necessary conditions of success.

A CLEVER writer in the *Pioneer* has given us an Anglo-Indian version of the "Battle of Dorking"—itself ascribed by common rumour to an Anglo-Indian pen. "How we Lost India" supplements the dismal picture of Britain's downfal, as presented in the other well-conceived but very alarmist essay. It describes the conquest of India by the Russians, and their mode of governing the conquered country. Having swallowed Persia first, and entered into a league with Turkey, Spain, Prussia, and Italy, the great Northern Power seals up Egypt, and then sends forth the invading hosts through the Khaibar Pass. They make short work of the small British force left at Peshawar, and proceed to attack our main army posted on the Sutlej. Of course our brave countrymen perform miracles of valour, but in vain. The Sepoys with their Enfields are no match for the foe, and we have no mitrailleurs in the field. Our left gets finally crushed for want of the right ammunition, the centre broken and driven back in confusion, the reserve itself is forced to surrender, and only the shattered right wing makes good its retreat to Delhi, thence to Fort William, and finally to England. The Russians establish a purely military government, the native princes are all deposed, the knout and the spy system flourish everywhere, crime is sternly repressed, justice promptly if rudely rendered, trade and industry encouraged, and the native nobles crushed and humbled. A large revenue is obtained by farming the taxes to leading natives, under heavy penalties alike for extortion and default of payment. Some twenty millions of surplus are yearly remitted to St. Petersburg. The Russian language is taught in all the schools, fakeers and other mendicants are suppressed, violence offered to a Russian is punished with death, and everyone has to salute the Russian uniform. The great Brahmo apostle himself, K. C. S., gets knouted for daring to "comment unfavourably on the despotic nature of the Russian rule," and flies to London, where he is received as a martyr. Sanitation is carried on everywhere with a high hand, and cholera almost ceases to appear in an epidemic form. The press of course is placed under stern censorship; and the moral of the story is that "it is not by preaching liberty, equality, and fraternity, and by pandering to the vices of a degraded nobility, that an alien race can best rule an Asiatic nation, and that were no *love* can ever be, *fear* must reign in its stead."

HAD the writer been less careful to imitate the painter who wrote beneath his picture, "This is a lion," we should have given him credit for several morals, each more to the purpose than this retrograde worship of brute force. We had hoped, for instance, that his picture of Russian rule was meant as a warning to those restless spirits who would exchange the King Log of to-day for a King Stork from the banks of the Neva. We had detected, among other things, a telling hit at the policy which declines to arm our sepoys with the same weapons as their British comrades, and supplies them with officers liable to be continually shifted from one duty to another. For the present we can only add that if the Russian conquest of India depends on the rout of a British army along the Sutlej, it will be a long time before we shall have any cause to dread the issue of a Russian invasion through the Khaibar.

SEVERAL letters from Indian officers have lately appeared in the *Times*, all dealing with the long-deferred settlement of the Indian Bonus Question, as compared with the liberal terms so readily accorded to officers of the British Army. One of them

draws a contrast between the justice meted out to "the rich officers of the Royal Army, who alone could pay over-regulation prices," and the scant consideration hitherto shown for the equal claims of poor officers in the Armies of India. Another points with still greater force to the difference between a purchase system carried on to some extent in direct violation of the law, and one which was "formally sanctioned by letters from our late masters, the Hon. Court of Directors . . . and the British Government through the Board of Control." In face of the Parliamentary award of compensation for illegal claims, we may well ask on what plea of simple justice or expediency a similar concession should be any longer delayed to claims which nothing but a lawyer's taste for quibbling could dream of calling illegal. The bonus system of the late Indian Army was, in plain truth, deliberately sanctioned in 1837 by the Court of Directors writing under the direct authority of her Majesty's Government acting through the Board of Control. That system was wholly upset by the Acts of 1858 and 1860, which abolished the Company's rule and established a Staff Corps on a new principle of promotion. The Company's officers were formally guaranteed against any consequent loss of rights, privileges, and expectations. Lord Cranborne's Despatch of August, 1866, founded on a special vote of Parliament, endorsed at any rate the principle of indemnifying public servants for losses caused by their masters' own acts. But the due application of the principle was so ingeniously shirked in the instructions sent out to India, that not one officer in twenty has ever been repaid the money actually laid out by him in buying steps; far less the money he would have received from his juniors on his own retirement. In view however of this year's vote, the old argument against giving compensation for anything but the sums actually paid by each officer becomes obsolete and unjust. According to the new Act a purchase officer in the Queen's Army is to receive "a sum equal to the estimated price at which the commission held by him on the said appointed day would have been saleable if this act had not passed." This surely is plain enough. It lays down the principle of compensating an officer, not for the sum of his past payments, but *for the money he expected to receive on his own retirement*. The same principle is extended to the officers in the new Line Regiments, who are to receive a sum equal to what they would have received from their juniors, according to the custom of their regiments, had they retired by a certain date. Practically speaking, a Purchase Officer may sometimes get back no more than the value of his past outlay, but the principle of the new concession is based on his expectations alone, not on the sums already paid by him. In the case of the non-purchase regiments, which have a bonus system practically the same with that of the old Indian Army, except in the matter of legal sanctions, that principle has been yet more clearly affirmed by the amended Clause IV. What wonder then that Indian claimants whose case is much the stronger both in law and equity, and whose prayer for justice remains unanswered after nine years' waiting, feel sore at the very unequal measure they have hitherto received? Let them however have a little more patience, and their cause must soon prevail. In reconsidering the question by the light of the new Act, the India Office must have time, we suppose, for a further reference to India. What the minor Governments will counsel we can easily guess from their recorded minutes; and as for the Supreme Government, we cannot believe in the likelihood of their offering further resistance to a demand which Parliament, if the case were once more fairly put before them, would never stultify itself by refusing.

The next Overland Mail from India will not be due in London before Sunday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. T. Ord, 52nd regt., at Limerick, Aug. 20, aged 29. E. O'B. Forsyth, late 75th and 17th regts., at Clifton, Sept. 3, aged 28. Capt. D. McDonald, 79th Highlanders, son of the late Gen. Sir John McDonald, aged 34, at Kamptee, Aug. 28. Gen. T. M. Tayler, East India Army, at Ramsgate, Sept. 2, aged 80. F. T. Tegart, Esq., late Ceylon Rifles and 18th regt.

Bengal.—Capt. E. F. Hardinge, at Mussoorie, Aug. 11. Capt. Basevi, R.E., in the Changchenmo Valley, north of Ladakh, on the great Yarkand route.

Madras.—Col. Boileau, R.E., at Cuddalore, Aug. 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 5.—From Bombay.—The Hon. W. Robinson, Mr. W. K. Benson, Mr. W. W. Goodhue, Mr. F. A. Kottman, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Platt, Mr. W. B. Farr, Mr. Darrach, Mr. Lee. From Alexandria.—Mr. W. Anderson.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 16.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Praker and two children, Mr. Downing, Esq. Biggs, Rev. W. Crawfoot, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Rassem and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Glen and infant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 12, 1871.

INDIA IN 1869-70.—II.

If the table-lands of Mysore were free from the famine that wasted Rajpootana in 1869-70, they did not escape wholly from disasters of another kind. Owing to a failure of silkworms and to the ravages of the "borer" insect among the coffee plantations, a part of the revenue derived from mulberry gardens and coffee culture had to be remitted. The coffee exports raised from 21,845 estates, covering more than 100,000 acres, amounted only to 3,349 tons, against 5,220 tons in the previous year. One difficulty with which the Mysore planters, mostly Europeans, have to contend, may have had something to do, we fancy, with this great falling off. Besides paying a small excise duty on the spot of sixpence a maund, coffee is charged in England a much heavier duty in proportion to its prime cost, than tea. The tea-duty has been continually lowered, but no corresponding reduction has been made on coffee, although so much of it is now grown in English dependencies by English planters. Mr. Lowe should look to this matter during the recess. Of the million sterling raised as Revenue from Mysore, more than £75,000 was obtained from the *sayer* or excise duty on tobacco, betel-leaves, cocoa-nuts, opium, and wrought piece-goods. From 24 State Forests covering an arrear of about 370 miles the year's net profits were £20,000. The revenue obtained from more than 40,000 looms amounted to £7,400, while opium yielded only £50. Out of £170,000 spent on public works, £30,000 was devoted to irrigation, chiefly to the repair of the many tanks with which Mysore has been endowed. It is proposed in future to entrust these repairs to the revenue officers, and to let the tanks, when complete, be managed and maintained by the ryots on certain conditions.

There are 24,950 police, employed at a cost of nearly £68,000 in a province containing over four million people within an area of 27,000 square miles, about the size of Bavaria. Mysore possesses 120 criminal courts of all kinds and eight jails, in which 1,795 prisoners were daily confined in 1869-70 at an average cost of £8. 1s. 7d. a man. The police are said to be badly organised. They seem moreover prone to take up persons on the slightest possible grounds, for two-thirds of their prisoners were acquitted upon trial. The progress of education in Mysore was satisfactory. The new *hobli* or smaller district schools, of which there are 645 in all, appear to have answered well. There is still room for better things in a province where only 17,137 scholars can be mustered out of 200,000 boys who need schooling, especially as more than 2,000 of these scholars are girls. The desire for more education however is evidently

spreading, and a good many candidates now go up for admission into the uncovenanted service. Native teachers are learning their work in the normal schools, and many of the Mysore nobles attend the school in which Colonel Malleson is charged with the teaching of the young Maharajah. In the extent of land laid down with rice and food grains there was an increase of about one and a-half million acres. The trade of the province was generally good, £1,211,660 being the value of the exports, and £2,368,353 that of the imports.

Coorg, like Mysore, suffered from the ravages of the "borer," which destroyed some of its finest coffee-gardens. The staple products of this little highland State, which contains about 180,000 souls in an area of 2,400 square miles, and yields a revenue of less than £59,000, are coffee and rice, nearly 80,000 acres being planted with the former and 77,000 with the latter in the year under review. In its jails about seventy-one prisoners are daily kept at a total cost of £850 in the year. In point of education Coorg beats the rest of India, one in ninety of its population going regularly to school.

From the native States directly controlled by the Viceroy, we turn now to the various provincial Governments. Bengal Proper, with an area equal to that of France, a population of forty millions, and a revenue of some sixteen millions sterling, claims first place. In the year under review the revenue was less by three quarters of a million than the year before, owing to a decline of more than a million upon opium alone. The customs revenue also fell off by nearly £150,000, or about one-sixth. There was a heavy increase of outlay on opium, the marine, law and justice, and one or two more items; but, after all deductions, Bengal was able to spare nearly nine millions for Imperial purposes. The sea-borne trade of Bengal for the year was worth about forty-seven and a-half millions, or three and a-half millions less than in the previous year; but the net customs revenue, thanks to the increased salt tax, amounted to £3,560,055, or a few thousands better than in 1868-9. Calcutta is still the great port for the foreign trade of Bengal; Chittagong, which bids fair to rise into importance, still ranking second, "longo intervallo." The police of Bengal cost a million sterling, more than half of which was defrayed from Imperial funds, and more than a third by the zemindars. Of prisoners there were 64,729 admitted during the year into forty-three regular jails, and a daily average of 19,984 were maintained at a net cost of £3. 12s. 8d. each, after deducting the value of what they earned. This is a low average compared with the £5. 13s. 3d. each prisoner costs in the North-West Provinces, with the £6. 14s. each costs in the Punjab, and the £5. 18s. 4d. each costs in Bombay.

Tea-culture has made steady progress in Bengal. The 315 gardens in Assam cover an area of 246,584 acres, of which only 28,954 acres have as yet been planted. These however in 1869 produced nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of tea. The 10,769 acres already planted in Kooch Behar yielded 1,319,743 lbs. in 1869, or a third more than in 1868. In Sylhet the outturn was 362,962 lbs. From 24,151 acres of tea-garden in Cachar there was a total outturn of 4,234,794 lbs. It was a bad year for tea in Chota Nagpore, but a fair one in Chittagong. Altogether 12,690,000 lbs. of tea were shipped from Calcutta in 1869, or 1½ million pounds more than the previous year.

On the last day of March, 1870, there were 170,713 pupils distributed among 4,189 public schools; figures which show an increase of about five per cent. on the year before. It is pleasing to learn that the Bengal colleges are almost entirely frequented by the lower sections of the middle classes, and that "nearly one half of the total number of students in schools of all descriptions" are contributed by the lower orders, who likewise furnish a fourth of all the students learning English. Here at any rate is strong if indirect testimony to the advantage of teaching English in State-aided schools.

Owing to the Viceroy's disinclination to make reprisals for raids into the British frontier, the projected march of a British column into the Loshai country never came off in 1869. In compliance however with the requests of several Loshai chiefs, Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, set off to meet a party of them, headed by Sookpilall, who had taken a leading part in the raid of 1868. That meeting led, as we know, to the visit of last year, in which Mr. Edgar hoped to settle with his Loshai friends the British boundary line from Munnipore to Hill Tipperah. During that visit occurred the last raid into Cachar, an incident which, by tending to implicate Sookpilall himself, threw an air of failure round Mr. Edgar's mission. It remains to see whether Ghoorkas, Sikhs, and mountain batteries will prove more successful negotiators. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which also suffered that year from frontier raids, an attempt not very successful was made to teach the hill-children their letters, and to set up workshops for their parents. Sixty-seven boys in all were taught in three schools, but only eight pupils attended the two workshops, so strong is the dislike of these people to any labour that can be avoided. The same tendency hinders all attempts at teaching them to exchange their wasteful process of "joom" cultivation—firing the jungle and sowing seed among the ashes—for civilised farming with the plough. Among a similar people in the Garo Hills the attempts to break them of certain bad habits in respect of blood feuds between families was more successful, the Deputy Commissioner of those tracts having been specially thanked by the Government for the number of such feuds which he had managed to settle, either peaceably or by sterner means.

In the North-Western Provinces the rains of 1869 came late, but not too late to save the country from a second year of scarcity. Only in the outlying Rajpoot district of Ajmere was there much distress from the successive ravages of drought, locusts, and blight; all which entailed large remissions of land-revenue, and no small addition to the year's expenditure. In this year however the central college was established at Allahabad for the students of the North-Western Provinces, amidst general applause and large subscriptions from the natives. By the end of March 1870 no fewer than 63 towns had formed Municipalities under the Act of 1868, and the new committees were working well, with the least possible supervision on the part of the Government. In this year also a Government Advocate was first appointed for the province. There was little increase in crimes of violence. The conduct of the police was generally good, 73 per cent. of their prisoners being convicted. The total of prisoners rose from 84,327 to 105,300, distributed between six central, three divisional, and 32 district jails. With returning plenty the rate of admissions sensibly decreased. Of the convicts 24 per cent. were engaged in manufactures, 18 per cent. in menial services, 41 per cent. in building, repairs, &c. About 7,000 of them received instruction.

Of the 200,831 pupils attending school, more than 52,000 were brought up at indigenous schools over which the Government claims no supervision. Of the rest, 102,358 attended the Hulkabundee or village-circle schools, 10,000 were taught in mission and other schools founded by private charity, and 10,000 more were girls. About 30,000 only receive instruction of a higher sort in the Government and State-aided schools and colleges. Two hundred thousand scholars out of two and a-half million boys, to say nothing of girls, is not much to boast of, but as compared with former years the results were "not unfavourable" on the whole. It is satisfactory to learn that the old popular objection to girls' schools is fast losing ground, and that the normal schools for both sexes are making steady progress. The number of native newspapers in the province increased from nineteen to twenty-six, with an aggregate circulation of 7,064 copies. Articles on the vagrancy question, on the substitution of Hindi for Persian as the Court language, and a set of papers in which Sayad Ahmad described his travels in Europe, were most noticeable specimens of native journalism. Sir W. Muir's prize of £100 was won by Moolvie Nazeer Ahmad, author of "The Bride's Mirror," a simple and pleasing tale of Mohammedan domestic life.

Owing to the heavy rainfall in September and October, the cotton crop yielded only 37 million lbs. instead of 80 millions. For the same reason the amount of land irrigated during the

year was 24 per cent. less than in 1868; but the canal revenue fell off only 16 per cent., the Ganges Canal paying a net profit of 7 per cent., while the profit on the Eastern Jumna Canal amounted to 27 per cent. on the capital expended. About 626,000 patients were treated in 132 dispensaries. The revenues of the province amounted to £6,056,137, of which more than four millions sterling accrued from the land, and £324,198 from irrigation works. It is worth noting that bicycles were first introduced into the postal service of the North-West Provinces in 1869.

Correspondence.

COLLEGE FOR BLIND SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Those who have glanced over your advertising columns may frequently have been reminded of the existence of one college in the whole of Europe, the specialty of which is the high-class education of blind sons of gentlemen. We desire now to make widely known a movement that is designed to extend the privileges of such an institution. It will easily be understood that the education of blind youths to a high standard is a work requiring a very complete organisation, and involving a somewhat expensive staff. On these accounts the wealthy alone can hope to secure the advantages we offer, unless facilities be provided for a diminution of the regular charges. And that such should be provided is evident from the fact that to the majority of our clergy, officers, and members of other professions the payment of a hundred guineas for the education of one child is an utter impossibility. It is strengthened by another fact, and that is, that the number of blind of the higher classes are hardly great enough to support more than one institution.

We are endeavouring to meet the difficulty by the opening of a fund for the foundation of *scholarships* which shall be applied in the reduction of the charges for all the advantages of the college, in suitable cases. The Bishop of Worcester, Lord Lyttelton, and the Principal of the College are the trustees, and *founders* will have nominations to scholarships.

I could give some touching instances of the dismal condition of a blind youth, untaught and unoccupied, and also of cases of destitution where blindness and good social status went hand in hand. But I am convinced that harrowing details are not needful to lead our philanthropists to remember, amongst all our educational projects, the *one* college for blind youths. I feel certain that we have but to indicate the want and the work to meet with a large number of *founders*.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., F.R.A.S. &c.,

Worcester Blind College. Principal.

THE SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In your paper of the 5th inst. I find two notices regarding the working of the salt tax in India, which deserve consideration.

1st. In page 850 Mr. Saunders in his report on the Berar Ceded Provinces shows that, in spite of a reduction in the salt tax, its yield has increased by several thousand pounds.

2nd. In page 851 it appears that the residents in British Burmah have protested against being taxed as heavily for salt as the residents in Bengal.

The principle adopted hitherto in imposing the salt tax has been to get as large a revenue as possible without serious thought for the health of man or beast. If the English people knew how much disease has been, and is now being, caused by the high price of salt in India, they would quickly force the Government to consider the wants of the poor. It is an admitted fact that the excessive mortality among cattle has been owing to the want of salt. I have been surprised to see during the past month how much salt cattle in England will eagerly consume; but here we are near the ocean, and the climate is temperate. How are cattle to live in the burning plains of India 800 miles distant from the sea, if deprived of salt? The poor brutes try to find it in the soil, but in some parts the soil is not saliferous, and they consequently die in numbers; if their owners venture to go a few miles, and dig up a little salt earth for them, the possessors of such earth are liable to be pounced upon by the exciseman. Sheep and pigs devour ordure in order to obtain the salt therein.

What I wish to urge is, that the equalising process of salt duties in India should be to reduce the high duties to the lower level, and not to raise the lower to the higher. *The tax imposed upon salt should never exceed per maund the wages of an agricultural labourer for fifteen days.* A peasant with a family and two plough bullocks requires at least one maund of salt in a year, but he cannot afford to pay six rupees for it. He therefore gives to cattle very little or none, and buys nasty salt for himself and his children. I have caused to be analysed at various times, and in various places, specimens of this nasty salt, in which large quantities of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts, have sometimes been found. Glauber's salts may be very useful in the dispensaries, but it is abominable in the cook pot.

In estimating the cruel severity of the salt-tax in India we must remember the difference in the wages of unskilled labour in India and England. In England such wages are usually ten times higher than in India. In parts of Oudh a few years ago an agricultural labourer received daily two seers of khurreef grain (bajra or small jowar), in value about 1½d.

What would the English poor say if each family were to be taxed £3. 6s. for the privilege of eating salt? The English Parliament does not require more for the privilege of driving a carriage and pair.

No man, woman, child or beast has ever been known willingly to eat too much salt. The great increase in consumption of late years in Central India conclusively proves not only that wages have risen, but that the amount formerly consumed was inadequate to preserve health.—Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MIDDLEMAN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The *Indian Economist* declares that its indignation at the late Settlement proceedings in the Central Provinces cannot cool, because the infamous fact is ever before it that 500,000 cultivators in those provinces have been handed over as tenants-at-will to a class of middlemen who have been created for the purpose of rack-renting them and appropriating the property of the Commonwealth. Ten years ago the State took the rental; now the malgoozar is to take it for all time. Six annas per acre is all that the Commonwealth is to get for the next thirty years, while the malgoozar is positively urged to raise the rates upon his tenants by the machinery of our law courts. Such conduct is an outrage upon the times. At the very moment when we are doing this Mr. Mill is writing in the *Fortnightly Review*:—"If there is a truth emphatically taught by political economy, and from which no one who has the smallest tincture of the knowledge of it withholds his assent, it is that the status of an agricultural tenant-at-will is intrinsically vicious, and in a really civilised community, ought not to exist." Who then is the ryot's friend; we, who would give him tenant-right, and leave a substantial part of the rental in his hands; or they who hand him over to the malgoozar to be rack-rented for all time? It was bad enough that we had to tolerate the middleman where we found him; it is an infamy to have *created* him as has been done in the Central Provinces. Where we have not purposely created him, we are nevertheless bringing him into being, by the unduly low rates of assessment we have imposed upon the land of late years. For wherever the cultivator is in the hand of the bunia, it is the bunia and not the cultivator who reaps the harvest of our folly. What we compassionately leave to the ryot, the soucar considerately takes to himself, and when he sees fit, sells him up altogether, and makes the right of occupancy his own, as in Mr. Wassoodew's case. The result, therefore, of these unduly low assessments is two-fold:—It (1) brings a class of middlemen extortioners into existence all over the country; while (2) it forces upon the State the necessity of resorting to export duties, and excise duties, and income-taxes, and other devices of supplemental taxation of which the name ought not even to be known in India.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that the equality which in our sentimental moments we used to talk about on paper, without having any sincere belief in it, has become a reality. In the Government service, in every profession, and in every branch of trade, natives elbow us from our places; and it is evident that, even if no additional facilities be granted them for gaining high office in the State, they must before many more years have elapsed destroy all vestiges of that English ascendency—alike political and social—which within our own recollection seemed to be so complete and indestructible.

This revolution—for it is nothing less—has possibly made greater progress in Bombay than elsewhere, because the events of 1864-65-66 gave a deadly blow to English prestige in this Presidency. The way in which the names of Government servants were mixed up with share speculations of no very creditable kind fatally weakened the moral authority of the ruling class. The old mercantile society of the place, too, has been broken up, and the course of business almost entirely changed. A few merchants retired with fortunes, many others lost both money and credit. In the general wreck, more and more of the trade of Bombay fell into the hands of the native merchants, who being suddenly deprived of the support on which they had been accustomed to lean, found out, at first to their surprise, but afterwards to their great satisfaction, that they were quite competent to walk alone. The custom, too, which has grown up among merchants, since travelling to England became so cheap and easy, of going home for a few months every year, cannot but diminish their regard for and influence in Bombay; and, without meaning to say a word in disparagement of the new men, we think it is undeniable that we may look around in vain for successors to such men as the Flemings, Michael Scott, Andrew Grant, Walter Cassels, and others who might be named, in the legitimate authority they exercised by virtue of their position as not only leading merchants but public spirited citizens of Bombay. We have no wish to exaggerate the importance of the change that has taken place, or to act the part of a mere *laudator temporis acti*. Such a transfer of power as seems to us to have been nearly accomplished was natural and inevitable—from some points of view it was even desirable. But it is at least not out of place to note that the old state of society in Bombay has now almost passed away, and that, partly owing to local circumstances of an exceptional kind, but in great measure to the gathered force of the education we have for years been giving to the people, the long-wished-for state of equality between Europeans and natives of this Presidency may now be said to have been achieved.

COAL RATES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that the East Indian Railway has not the excuse of some other Indian lines, that it is compelled to burn English fuel, for it draws its supplies of coals from its own collieries at Kurhurbarree or from the Raneegunge pits. This being the case, it seems to us the railway stands in its own light in forcing up the cost of coal. Its interest is to draw capital to the vast mineral fields at the threshold of which stands the Raneegunge coal field; its practice is to drive capital away. The charges for coal act in practice as a check upon the industry of Calcutta, and prevent it from developing many branches of manufacture, which with cheaper coal would be sure to find a place in our midst. It seems to us that a single company should not be allowed to exercise such a power as this, and that as the Board of Agency cannot make up their minds to charge a reasonable rate for the transport of the produce of the Raneegunge lines, the Government might with justice institute an enquiry, and refer the matter to the Secretary of State. The guarantee system is not worth much if it operate to prevent the Government from redressing a manifest grievance, or if it permit Railway Companies, without interference, to cripple a great industry, and unduly raise the price of an article which but for railway charges would speedily drive imported fuel out of the market. We have said that the proprietors of collieries have begun to move in the matter; but as it concerns the general public even more than those who have coal for sale, the Board of Agency may be sure that a persistence in their present charges will provoke prolonged agitation. Lower rates will not subject the Company to a loss, for more coal will be burnt. Just now it is a question, with all who have to do with engines, how fuel can be economised, and the consumption of coal reduced. In fact, the dearness of fuel, and the heavy sum which this item presents in all accounts relating to the working of engines, are driving engineers to invent all manner of devices for reducing the consumption of fuel. There is another view of the matter. If Calcutta complain and with justice, of the dearness of fuel, in consequence of the prices of transport, it is quite clear that up-country stations must suffer in even a larger degree, and that in point of fact we have yet to wait for the day when coal shall begin to be an article of general consumption in the great cities of the Ganges Valley. As far as we have been able to discover, the railway has not a leg to stand upon in maintaining its present charges for carrying coal. If it be said that a reduction would not pay, we can only say that we should like to see the calculation on which the statement is founded. One thing is very clear to our thinking, and that is, if it will not pay the East Indian Railway Company to reduce its rates on coal from Raneegunge to Calcutta, it is hopeless to expect any good from the fields discovered in Central India. India will be in this position—that, possessing abundant supplies of coal, it will not pay her to work them.

SAUGOR BARRACKS.—There is to be yet another committee on the Saugor barracks, and this time the members composing it are—Mr. Armstrong, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces; Colonel Sir E. Leeds, Bart., and Messrs Johnstone and Hooper, the former from Jubbulpore and the latter from Nagpore.

Bengal.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 25th July, under the presidency of Lord Mayo.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the transport by railways of dutiable goods to places beyond the customs line. One result of the rapid extension of railways in India had been that large quantities of goods were carried across our frontiers and serious frauds practised in the evasion of the customs duties, not through any fault of the customs officials, but through the fault of consignors or consignees. When goods had to cross a customs line, they could be dealt with in two ways—there must either be a vexatious system of examination at the line itself, or there must be a system by which all despatchers of dutiable goods might be obliged to take out passes on despatching the goods and by which despatchers of non-dutiable goods might be compelled to declare that they were so. There were of course cases, notably that of salt, in which the carriages conveying it might be easily examined on crossing the customs line; but it appeared, on the whole, that the best plan was to strike at the root of the evil, and provide that all goods should be protected with a pass. In order to give the Council an idea of the intention of the Act, he would ask leave to read the third and fourth sections.

3. Any person wishing to forward dutiable goods or any package containing a dutiable article by any public conveyance to any place situate across a customs line, may apply to the head of such customs line or to some officer duly authorised by him in that behalf for a pass. The said pass shall be in duplicate, in such form as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and shall be granted by the head of the said customs line or the officer so authorised as aforesaid, on payment of the duty which according to law would be payable at the customs line in respect of the goods or article for or in respect of which the pass is granted.

4. Whenever any person not having the customs pass mentioned in section two tenders a package for transport by a public conveyance to a place across a customs line, the booking-officer shall, before booking such package for transport, require such person to sign a declaration that the package contains no dutiable article.

These two sections were the leading provisions of the Bill; all the rest had to deal with penalties and other subsidiary details. He hoped that, after hearing this explanation as to the scope of the Bill, the Council would grant him leave to introduce it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahometans), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The necessity for this Bill arose from the fact that the provisions which at present allowed of the substitution of declarations for oaths, extended only to witnesses, and did not embrace the case of jurors in criminal trials or coroners' inquests, for whom it was desirable to provide. Mr. Stephen had originally proposed to deal generally with this subject in the Evidence Bill, and several sections had been inserted in that Bill for this purpose. One of those provisions was that if the Court considered that a witness felt any particular form of oath especially binding, that particular form might be employed. The one object of oaths was to increase the likelihood of people telling the truth, and if one form of ceremony was more likely than another to secure this end, it was, Mr. Stephen thought, only reasonable that this form should be adopted. The essential part of the present Bill was, however, the provision that, in all cases, a solemn declaration might be substituted for an oath. Moreover, the Act which it was proposed to amend extended only to Hindoos and Moohomedans. There was no possible reason for this restriction.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act to places where there is no jemadar of police.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill for declaring the local extent of certain Acts of the Imperial Legislative Council. He said that the Bill related to (1st) Acts of a general character passed by the chief Legislature since 1834, which were capable of being applied to the whole of British India, but contained in themselves no express definition of their local extent; and (2nd), Acts which, though for the most part in general operation in the non-regulation, in common with the regulation, provinces, had never been legally extended to the former.

As the sole object of the Bill was to remove any doubt as to the intended local extent of Acts applicable to all the British territories in India, it would not include any Acts of more limited application, or whose local extent was already otherwise sufficiently defined.

The Bill was designed on the same principle as a Bill for declaring and consolidating the law relating to the local extent of certain Regulations and Acts which had for some time past been before the Council, and was intended to form a connecting link between that measure and the Bills for declaring the law in force in the Punjab and elsewhere, for the introduction of which leave was recently obtained.

The general nett result of these and other projected measures of a similar kind for declaring the law in force in the different non-regulation provinces would be to simplify and render easy of accomplishment what had hitherto been an intricate, he might say almost impracticable task, namely, the ascertainment of the entire operative law on any given subject within any particular portion of this vast Empire.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen observed that the intention of the Bill was merely to supply an omission which occurred in many of the older Acts, namely, a distinct declaration of their local extent. The result of this omission was, that there was some doubt in the case of such Acts as to whether they were intended to apply to the whole of British India or not. This doubt it was now proposed to clear up, and the Bill was calculated to facilitate the administration of the law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mahometans :—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Messrs. Strachey, Cockerell, and Egerton, and the mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, August 1, 1871.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on August 8, Mr. Cockerell's Bill, for consolidating and amending the law relating to pensions, was passed; and Mr. Stephen presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Hindoos' and Mahomedans' Oaths Bill.

Miscellaneous.

AJMERE COLLEGE.—The *Marwar Gazette* announces that H. H. of Jodpur has presented a lakh of rupees to the Ajmere College; also, that he has set apart eight lakhs for the construction of roads.

PECULATION.—The Subordinate Judge, as also the Deputy Collector of Burdwan, have been suspended on suspicion (so the *Indian Mirror* states) of having been "parties to the unfair sale of certain lands."

A FALSE REPORT.—The report that the head-quarters of the Central Provinces Administration were to be removed to Jubbulpore has been emphatically contradicted. "The question," we read, "has never arisen."

MILITARY.—It is considered likely that Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., aide-de-camp to the Queen, Commanding the 13th Bengal Lancers, will succeed Colonel Probyn in command of the Central India Horse.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BASEVI.—We regret to learn of the death of Captain J. P. Basevi, R.E., in the Chang-chen-mo Valley, north of Ladak, on the great Yarkand route. No particulars have has yet been received.

CUSTOMS.—It is rumoured that Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, now on leave, and shortly expected in Calcutta, will officiate for Mr. A. J. Crawford as Collector of Customs and that Mr. J. G. Charles will officiate as Deputy.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.—The Directors of the Bengal Coal Company have, it is reported, forwarded a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, setting forth their claims to the exemption of coal-mines from the operation of the District Road Cess Act.

UNDER SECRETARIES.—The Government of India, the *Indian Daily News* has learned, contemplates revising, or rather reducing, the salary of the Under Secretaries attached to the several Secretariat Offices in India, and also the pay of the Deputy-Commissioner of Inland Customs. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the measure proposed has been solicited by the Indian Government.

KOOLIN POLYGAMY.—We read in the *Indian Mirror* that "the great social reformer, Pundit Ishur Chunder Vidyasagur, has taken up the question of Koolin polygamy." The Pundit has published a pamphlet against the evils of this monstrous vice; this is not however his first attack, for we are told that, five years ago, Vidyasagur was to the front as a spirited opponent of Koolinism.

A NEW PAPER.—We feel bound to pay the tribute of our admiration to the new Calcutta weekly, the *Indian Observer*, nor do we think it extravagant to say that it is the ablest paper which India has produced in our time. To literary power of a very high order, and clear insight into the troubles of our times, there is joined a deep true sympathy for the people, filling the paper with heat as well as light, and making it a most welcome addition to the Indian press. The exact knowledge which the writers show of the condition of things in Bengal, and the power and earnestness with which they handle its difficulties, must strike the most casual reader we think, and we can but hope, whoever the writers are, that they may long continue in the field they have so opportunely entered. To ourselves, the *Observer* is a most grateful surprise, dealing as it does with the philosophic side of a line of policy of which the *Indian Economist* feebly expounds its economic aspects.—*Indian Economist.*

LOODIANAH.—The Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah has succeeded in tracking the butcher murderers of Raikote to the village of Cheenewal in the territory of H.H. the Maharajah of Puttialla. Suspicion pointed to one Khajan Singh, a Kooka Sikh, as ringleader, so he was arrested; and after some time a clue was obtained, which, by the cordial co-operation of the Puttialla authorities, led to the arrest of the whole band, with the exception of one. Four of them, natives of Puttialla, have been convicted and sentenced to death by the Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah.

AMEER KHAN.—The *Englishman* has it on good authority that Amir Khan was found guilty only on the first and third counts of the charge against him, and was acquitted on the remaining ten counts. An application was made to the additional Judge for an order under Section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for suspension of the sentence pending an appeal to the High Court, but the Judge refused to grant this. "From a different, but, we believe, an equally reliable source, we also hear," continues our contemporary, "that three out of the four Assessors acquitted Amir Khan on all the counts of the indictment. The first and third counts on which the prisoner was found guilty charge him with having abetted the waging of war against the Queen at Calcutta in September, 1861, and May, 1862. If he had been tried in Calcutta, both these charges would, we understand, have been barred by virtue of the law which fixes a period of three years' limitation in cases of treason."

OUR CIVIL COURTS IN THE PUNJAB.—A Sikh gentleman, whose age and experience entitle him to speak with some authority on questions relating to the late and present administration of the Province, was asked whether our Civil Courts were popular or not. His reply was that they were not. At first, said he, they were. The European officers then introduced into the province were specially selected. They had a clear field before them, and worked well, mixing much with the natives and taking pains to acquire a knowledge of the country and the people. Now, however, things have changed. The blush of novelty has worn off. Your officers rarely know the law, and they don't take the trouble to acquire a proper knowledge of the people or their customs. Much abuse is heaped on the *Kardars* of the Sikh time, who, single-handed, managed larger districts. They are compared unfavourably with judges of the present day. But consider the two for a moment. The *Kardar* certainly was generally uneducated; he was of necessity summary in his procedure and arbitrary in his judgments. But yet he was thoroughly acquainted with the character and usages of the people, and had, in some measure, to respect the opinion of his equals. Your European judge, on the other hand, though educated, is not only ignorant of the character and customs of the people, but in most cases even the language. He is supposed to be guided by a law, with the first principles of which he is imperfectly acquainted, while his procedure, purporting to be fixed by rule, is really as capricious as that of the Kardar. Indeed, many of your judges openly profess their contempt of the law which they have sworn to administer, and substitute for that certain law their own uncertain judgment and caprice. Then, again, continued the Sikh, the old system had this advantage. A suitor could at least buy justice by bribing a capricious judge. Now, however, you may be cruelly wronged, yet justice is not to be had at any price.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ACCIDENT ON THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.—It appears that on the night of the 27th the through train from Lahore to Delhi left at the usual hour in the evening, and arrived at the western or Lahore side of the Beas Bridge between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The river was tremendously flooded, and it was considered unsafe to send the train over the bridge. The passengers were sent over on trollies, and a special train previously arranged for conveyed them onwards; at that time there was no gap. The eastern defence wall was known to be shaky, but had not given way. However, immediately after, the water made its way in behind the eastern wing wall in question, and sweeping away the embankment, left rails suspended in air and a fearful chasm below. The train from Delhi to Lahore soon after arrived at Kurtarpore, nine miles from the scene, and the passengers were told to come out of the train and wait at that station. The tender, engine, and fuel truck, a composite carriage, a saloon carriage, and the break van were sent forward with a few officials and the mails. A red lamp was at the gap, and several other lamps were further up the line on the Kurtarpore side. A red lamp was said to have been placed about 600 yards from the gap, and the driver was instructed to shut off steam when he saw the first red lamp. The driver had never been on that line before, and he was told to be specially cautious. Mr. Ross, the traffic manager, was standing at the gap. The night was very dark, but when he heard the train coming he sent a guard up the line to meet it with an additional danger lamp. As this man was walking forward the bank gave way under his feet, and he fell and broke the lamp. The other red light was not seen. It is to be noted that the signal-man in charge of it is reported as missing. The train moved on, and before it could be stopped had run on to the rails, which were simply suspended in air. These instantly gave way. The tender being foremost went down first, the engine next falling sideways and turning wheels up, and the saloon carriage and postal carriage on the top of the engine a little to the left side. The break van hung for some time on the edge of the chasm, and at last went in too. One by one the scared individuals who had

been inside escaped from their extraordinary position, and the only life lost was that of an unfortunate dog, the property of one of the passengers who remained at Kurtarpore. The engine-driver broke one of his ribs. The fall of the train into the gap is described by those who were present, and who were shouting themselves hoarse to the driver to stop, as something very terrible to see. It must indeed have been a sight never to be forgotten to see the chain of carriages steadily moving on, carrying with them an unknown number of living beings apparently doomed to certain destruction. It was a very great relief to discover that from the confused mass piled up above the passing engine every soul had escaped safe.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5. Clara, Santry, London; Royal George, Hamilton, Bombay; Martaban, Sekirk, Liverpool.—6. Juliet, Dugried, Shields; Ireshope, Ramsay, Liverpool; Admaral, Barnard, Swansea.—7. Str. Asia, McCallum, Bombay; Marie, Choupant, Pondicherry.—8. Jean Bugelow, Jacobs, Boston; Timour, Foster, Liverpool; str. Monmein, Ewart, Akyab.—9. Str. Orchis, Crawford, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Hutchisse, Glasgow.—10. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Calcutta, Fredrickssen, ——; Innocenta, Pescetto, Genoa; Isabella, Read, London; str. Madras, James, Moulmein.—10. City of Benares, Shand, ——; Iskandershah, Nacoda, Jedda; Tantallon Castle, Brown, London; Philosopher, Ross, Liverpool; Sir Robert Sale, Eales, London; Centurion, Widdicombe, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—Dr. Schorn, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. J. W. Sanders, Mr. J. Gordon, Mrs. Taylor and infant. From Brindisi.—Mr. G. Alexander. From Suez.—Miss J. Rice.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5. Sikh.—7. City of Glasgow.—8. Str. Penang.—9. Strs. Yorkshire, City of Hooge, De Ruyter, and Abyssinia; Medusa.—10. Bulwark, Ellenborough, and Leander.—11. Sir Henry Lawrence, Geraldine Paget, Ganges, Leopold and Marie, Victoria Bridge, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Yorkshire.—For London.—Mr. T. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grahara, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Campagnac, Mr. Hatten, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. Bond and four children, Mr. Boyce, Capt. and Mrs. Dobbin and four children, Capt. Skinner, Mr. Haupt.

Per str. Abyssinia.—For Bombay.—Capt. W. J. Platts, Mr. R. Adams, Mrs. Long and four children.

Per str. Penang.—For Akyab.—Messrs. A. T. Carmichael, J. O'B. Scoales, E. Hopper, H. McLeod, and E. Johnston.

Per str. Delhi.—Mrs. S. Hogg and two children, Mrs. Ainslie and infant, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. H. Boyce and infant, Mrs. and Miss Simkins and two children, Miss Crossley, Mr. G. O. Beeby, jun., Mr. R. Thomson, Mr. H. D. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 11, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 8 to 99 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 12 to 99 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 12 to 99 14
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 14 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 10 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	... 100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	... 200 ...	302½ to —
Bank of Bengal	... 1000 ...	1380 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India Limited)	... 50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	... 445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	... 500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	... 700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	... — ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	... 100 ...	37 to 38 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	90 to 91
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	... — ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	... 250 ...	133 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	... 100 ...	28 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	... £20 or 218 ...	252 to —
East India Tea Company	... 100 ...	75 to 77
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	... £20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	... 250 ...	190 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	... 250 ...	150 to — xd
Howrah Docking Company	... 500 ...	195 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	... 1000 ...	320 to 330
Kanmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	... 500 ...	700 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	... £12½ ...	99 to —
Oriental Gas Company	... 10 ...	68 to 70wd
Port Canning Land Company	... 1300 ...	380 to 390
Presidency Bank	... 100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank	... 500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	... 200 ...	85 to 86
Union Steam Tug Company	... 250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	... £10 ...	19 to 20slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 10 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	... Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

Imports.—Calcutta, Aug. 12.—We have no change to report in the position of our markets, business transactions during the past week having been extremely limited. Advices from the interior are still of an unsatisfactory nature, and dealers here meantime keep out of the market, having no requirement for goods, and expecting to see a lower level of prices before they are in a position to re-enter the market.

Exports.—Calcutta, Aug. 12.—Jute: Though the arrivals of new Jute have been on a large scale, prices have continued firm, and in some instances a slight rise has been maintained. Saltpetre: The amount of business done during the week has aggregated about 300 tons, with a slight turn in the market in favour of sellers. Rice: There has been a somewhat better demand for fine white, for shipment to Melbourne, at from Rs. 3-6 to 3-7; middling Moonghy and Bullam have risen one to two annas. Linseed: The market has been inactive, and prices for bold have given way about an anna. Rapeseed: There has been a further decline in prices, and but little business doing; but quotations are almost nominal. Raw Silk: There is more disposition on the part of native holders to sell, but at a large sale of the well-known J. and R. W. mark during the week, full prices were realised. Bad accounts still continue to be received of the prospects of the rainy bund.

Madras.

Educational.—We (*Madras Times*) hear that Mr. Thom, Principal of the Dovetown Protestant College, has resigned that appointment, and that he is to be appointed Head Master of the Government, School at Rajamundry.

Travancore.—The Resident at Travancore has been directed to convey to the Maharajah the best thanks of this Government for the kind attention shown by his servants to certain ship-wrecked British subjects of a vessel named the *Fanny*, which was abandoned by the crew off the island of Minikai.

The Hunterian System.—A Madras paper laments to hear that orthodox officials, who have espoused the Hunterian system, write of Ooty as *Uti*, and of Coonoor as *Kunur*. We hope the gentleman whose business it is to paint the signposts will not be ordered to adopt the new mode of spelling.

Tea on the Shevaroys.—Major Hunter has kindly sent to the *Madras Times* a sample of the first tea grown on the Shevaroy Hills. Our contemporary has tasted the cup which cheers but not inebriates prepared from this sample, and the flavour seems to him to be very good, though distinctly peculiar. Major Hunter has two acres under tea.

Weather in Burmah.—From Burmah we learn that the weather up to the 24th July had been boisterous; but the ploughing and sowing of the paddy fields have been completed, and all reports say that the agricultural operations are progressing well everywhere, and fully as much land as last year is again being brought under cultivation.

Monkeys.—The Municipal Commissioners of Madras, we are told, have actually been successful in trapping and deporting into the country one hundred and six monkeys, at a cost of ninety-one rupees! There seems every probability that the indefatigable Sanitary Inspector will be able to get rid of a large number during the course of the year.

A Curious Tradition.—In the Coimbatore district of the Madras Presidency there exists a tradition that at one time the country thereabouts was peopled by a pigmy race, three feet high and with flowing beards, who were ruled over by a gnome Rajah who lived on a mound. The mound is still pointed out, but its existence has been fatal to the tradition, for Dr. Hunter on opening it found cinerary urns containing bones of full-sized men.

The late Colonel Boileau.—It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of a well-known and distinguished officer of the Royal Engineer Corps, Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, whose death at Cuddalore was telegraphed to the Presidency yesterday. Perhaps few officers of the Army or of the Royal Engineer Corps have done more for their Queen and country than the subject of our remarks. Colonel Boileau's services are as numerous as they are varied, and never have we known an officer take more interest in his work, or more assiduously care for the welfare of his Department and subordinates than he who has just passed away. This gallant officer entered the Corps Engineers in 1838, and his services are as follows:—Served with the Scinde Field Force from February 1841 to December 1843 under Generals Brook, England and Napier—was present at the destruction of the Fort of Emamghur on the desert, at the battles of Meanee and Hydrabad, and at the occupation of the Fort of Omercote—served in the Persian campaign and was present at the siege of Mohumra—also in the Malwa and Central India campaigns, was present at the relief of Mhow, affair before Dhar, siege of Dhar, battle of Mundisore, relief of Neemuch, siege of Ratghur, relief of Saugor, siege of Gurrokota, attack on Fort of Baroda, battle of Muddimpoor, siege of Jhansi, battle of Koonch, affair before Calpee, and battle of Calpee. Received a contusion on the arm from a bullet at Mundisore—medal for Scinde. In consequence of the death of Colonel Boileau, we trust that Colonel Carpendale, who comes in for his off-reckonings, will not be ousted out of his present appointment. Colonel Carpendale is an officer valued by Government and greatly esteemed by the public for his sound judgment, and as a hydraulic engineer he has earned a considerable reputation from the Government and the public. Now that this officer has been appointed to a post for which he is eminently qualified by ability and long experience, we can only express a hope that he may not be disturbed, more especially as his present appointment is one he likes and suits him in every way.—*Madras Athenæum*, Aug. 11.

THE BANGALORE SCANDAL.—A further inquiry into the Bangalore Van Ingen affray took place before Captain Gowpertz, the cantonment magistrate, on Monday last, when Messrs. Lambert and Frere were examined at great length. Mr. Lambert's manner in the witness-box, we regret to say, was very unsatisfactory. The inquiry is again adjourned, the second prisoner being in the meantime released on bail.

LIABILITIES OF PRINCE AZIM JAH.—The Commissioner for the Settlement of the Accounts of his Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur having closed the accounts of the prince on the 31st of July, and there being still fifty creditors more who have not come forward to demand their claims (notwithstanding the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*), the Agent for Carnatic Stipends a few days ago addressed the Government asking them what he should do with the money remaining unpaid to the fifty creditors, out of the fifteen lakhs of rupees sanctioned for the clearance of his Highness's debts.

THE LATE MR. R. UPSHON.—We regret to announce the death, at his residence, Vepery, on Sunday last, of Mr. R. Upshon, late Registrar of the Government Secretariat. Mr. Upshon enlisted in the ranks of the Honourable East India Company in 1834. After serving for a period of ten years, during which time he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers, he bought his discharge in 1844. In 1846 he was entertained in the Government office as a clerk, where, from his aptitude for business, energy, and zeal, he was promoted to the office of Registrar of the Chief Secretary's Department. In 1870 he had to take his pension on account of the "fifty-five years' order." From the formation of the Infantry Volunteer Guards the deceased was a captain of one of the companies, and was much liked by his brother officers and men.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13.

THE CENSUS.—The gigantic task of tabulating and digesting the fourteen millions of returns from the Madras Presidency census has, the *Madras Times* hears, been offered to Mr. C. E. Gover, the Municipal Sanitary Officer, in consideration of the great attention he has given to the subject and the general acceptance which his proposals have met with. The revenue Board nominated Mr. Gover, and the Government have requested the Municipality to place his services at the disposal of Government for a period of about eight or nine months. The last English census cost £162,000 and occupied the Registration department, under Major Graham and Dr. Farr, for a period of four years. It has been computed that the Madras Presidency returns will present six hundred millions of entries referring to land, cattle, and persons. The expected population is greater than that recently reported as living in Great Britain and Ireland, and the number of questions asked in each instance is nearly double the number asked in England. The returns will be in about eight languages, English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Hindoostani, Malayalum, Oriya and Tulu, besides isolated schedules in Guzerati, Mahratti, &c.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—If we may judge of the increasing trade of Madras from the number of vessels in the roads, and especially of the number laid on for London, it might be safely said that the commerce of the port has improved. There were in the roads the other morning fourteen ships ready to receive cargo for London, and of these the *Teviotdale* was preparing to start on her homeward voyage after having earned Rs. 70,000 as freight. The *Cassandra*, which left last week, earned about Rs. 40,000. Of the fourteen vessels only five have almost completed their loading, and as there is some competition among the ships, rates for freights will go down a little. Besides these vessels, the agents of the B.I.S.N. Company are booking freight for two steamers *via* the Canal, and one or two other vessels are expected from the coast, to load for London. Some of the cotton presses in Madras are very busy, and it is a source of satisfaction to find that after a regular stagnation in the trade of Madras there are signs of a revival. Boat-hire is cheap, and owners will be glad to accept Rs. 1.11 for shipping and Rs. 2 3 for landing, though the regulation rate is much higher.—*Madras Standard.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras, held on Monday last, the affairs of the bank, as submitted in the directors' report and statement of accounts, were discussed by two or three shareholders, who expressed themselves dissatisfied with the scant and meagre information given in the report, with regard to the losses which the bank has sustained during the last year. The reduction in the rate of interest on fixed deposits, which the bank has lately made, was also a subject on which dissatisfaction was expressed. A resolution was adopted by the meeting that the questions discussed, and the matters upon which information is required, should be embodied in a supplemental statement and report, and be submitted for the information of the proprietors and all others who may be interested in the affairs of the bank. We think it a pity the directors did not give this information in the report submitted by them to the proprietors of the bank at the late meeting. It would have looked very much better for this information to have been volunteered than for it to be called for, as is now the case, by the proprietors at their half-yearly meeting assembled. There is a strong feeling abroad that the losses of the bank are in reality much more heavy than represented by the directors in their report, and great anxiety is felt by the proprietors to know the extent of the damage which has been done. An ingenuous and open-hearted policy would have been a far better one for the directors to have adopted than the reticent and unsatisfactory course they chose, compelling the proprietors, in self-defence, to call for explanations, and thus reducing the directors to the humiliating position of having to render an extended account of their stewardship.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4. Str. Arabia, ——, Rangoon.—6. Ajax, ——, Pondicherry; Benefactress, ——, Bimlipatam.—7. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle; Rajah of Cochin, ——, London.—10. Str. Sumatra, Fisher, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—Col. Dobbie, Mr. and Mrs. Bennell and child, Captain Whitton, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Apothecary White, Mrs. Templeton and infant, Subconductor Fleming and child, Mrs. Echlin and two children, Asst. Apoth. Frances, Mr. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden and two children.

Per French str. Meinam.—From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Swaney, Markey, Kneil, Pater. From PONDICHERRY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bernard and Lieut. St. Hilaire. From PONDICHERRY.—For MADRAS.—Miss Faciolle, Messrs. Bozzeville and Scamper.

Per str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Russell, Mr. J. C. Dalmahoy, Mr. Pulley, Mr. B. McCririck. From SUEZ.—Major and Mrs. White. From GALLE.—Mr. Spear. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. T. W. Sander, Mr. J. Gordon. From BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Alexander. From SUEZ.—Miss Price. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. Johnston.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—8. Cartsburn, ——, London.—10, Str. Sumatra, Fisher, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 12, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	1 11 3-16 to 1 11
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	1 10½
,, ,, at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	1¼ to 1½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6½ to 6¾ prem.
4½ per cent.	1832-33 ...	¼ dis. to par
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 14-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. to £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN BERAR AND THE WURDAH VALLEY.

The following letter from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac has been received by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

Camp Akola, dated 12th August.

Sir,—In continuation of former correspondence I have now the honour to report on the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the past week.

2. The accounts of the crop in the Wurdah Valley and the East Berar Division still continue to be everything that could be desired. I have ridden through a good many fields in the country a few miles north of Oomraotee, which place I have just left, and the plants appeared to be in excellent case and well forward. And I have heard not one single word of complaint of the season in my conversations with the native merchants and cultivators in this part of the country, a pretty sure sign, I think, that prospects are favourable.

3. The prospects in this part of the Berars (West Berar) are not so good. The complaint of want of rain is pretty general. In support of this I append extract from Mr. Dunlop's report, dated Shangaum, August 9th:—

"We are still suffering from want of rain. The weather continues to be cloudy, and daily partial showers fall, but the general cry in the district is for more rain. The young crops are fresh and green-looking, but are not making such rapid growth as they ought to, and there is an urgent need for two or three days' good heavy rain. If this does not come the prospects of the season's crops will be bad.

"The last few days have been warmer than usual, which makes matters worse.

"Akote is the only part of the district from which I have received any favourable news. The tehseeldar of that talook, writing on the 7th instant, says, 'There has been a great fall of rain here,

and the cotton and other crops are now in a thriving condition.' This is probably the case all along the base of the Sautpoora range, for I have observed that the clouds have almost invariably been attracted towards these hills, and the tehseeldar of Julgaum reports that from 1st to 7th instant he registered 1·17 inches. The want of rain is most severely felt in the centre and southern portions of the district. In Sheagaum during the week under report we have had a very meagre supply. In my report of the 3rd instant I stated that the total rainfall had reached 7·56 inches, and since then we have had only 0·12 cents, making a total of 7·68 inches. Such rain as this is dried up by an hour of sunshine, and has almost no effect upon the crops.

"The crops on the cotton farm are backward, and, unless we get an abundant supply of rain soon, I fear the results will be very disappointing. So far the late-sown plants are in a healthy state, but without more rain to set them up they could not stand any prolonged dry weather."

4. The reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Akola and Booldana districts, dated 8th and 7th inst. respectively, are also appended. In the report of the Akola district it is stated:—"The fall of rain during the week is so small that there is little or no improvement in the condition of the crops, but the weather being cool they have not materially suffered except the cotton plants, which are in some places destroyed by insects. On the whole the agricultural prospects are unsatisfactory." With reference to the Akote talook it is stated, the rainfall during the week has been beneficial, Jowaree (millet) plants in some places six to eight inches high, and cotton plants four to five inches.

In the Khangam talook it is reported that "the crops of jowaree and cotton sown at the commencement of the monsoon towards the hilly country are in excellent condition, but the crops on black soil which were sown lately are but just coming up." In the Balapore talook the sowing of the cotton has been completed, but the seed on black soil has not germinated. Rain much wanted. In the Julgaum talook it is reported that "the crops are in good condition."

5. The Deputy Commissioner of the Booldana district, writing on the 7th inst., says, with reference to the Chicklee talook:—"The fall of rain has been very light and partial during the week. In some favourable places the crops are fair. In the eastern and southern parts of the talook they are withering. Owing to this the ryots are much dispirited, and have taken their cattle to the ravines, leaving agricultural work." Of the Maiker talook, he says:—"Sowing of kurreef has, since the fall of rain on the 31st July, been commenced. In the Lower Pergunnah the fall of rain is reported in some places to be plentiful." And of the Mulkapore talook it is reported—"There has been pretty good rain during the week, and the already sown crops have benefited by it."

7. The reports from the Bassein district are not favourable, but this is not one of the most important cotton growing tracts.

8. The prospects of the season's crop may be briefly summed up as follows—In the Wurdah Valley, and in the eastern half of the Berars, prospects are very favourable. In the Akote country, and towards Julgaum, in the Akola district of West Berar, there has been sufficient rain, and at present there is nothing to complain of. At Akola itself, Khangam, and in the parts of the Bassim and Booldana districts, rain is much wanted, and the present state of the crop is critical. If rain falls again in the course of one or two days all the crop in the only portions of the Berars regarding which any anxiety is felt will not suffer materially, and this portion of the Berars represents rather less than one quarter of the whole cotton field.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner.

P.S.—The following information, dated August 10, has just been received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Bassim district, who reports that the state of the weather is "more seasonable than at date of last report," and that crop prospects are brightening. And further adds:—"From 4th inst. to date (10th) we have had considerable rain, and we may reasonably hope that the tract which was suffering will pull through."

13th August, 1871. (Signed) H. R. C.

The following telegram has been also received from the Cotton Commissioner by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

"Akola, 14th August, 1871. Cotton prospects in Wurdah Valley and East Berar continue favourable, so also in Akote country. Around Bkola, Khangam, and to the south, rain is much wanted, and if further delayed, damage will result. Threatened portion comprises less than one quarter of cotton field."

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, *July* 31.—One by one Kurrachee is being deserted by all her old friends. Among the passenger list of last Saturday's steamer to Bombay appears the name of Dr. Morton, who is, beyond all question, an ornament to the profession, both as regards skill and unremitting attention. Although attached to the 2nd Belooch regiment, he was to be seen anywhere and everywhere, ministering to the wants of the sick, who had no claim whatever on his services, and in his case it may be truly said that his labour was a labour of love, and justly earned for him the sincere gratitude of all classes of the community. Assistant Surgeon Keelan has assumed temporary medical charge of the 2nd Belooch regiment. Major W. Widdicombe, Judge of the District Court of Kurrachee, goes home this mail on a short leave of three months to recruit his health. It is believed that Captain G. C. Grant, from Hyderabad, will act for Major Widdicombe, while Captain C. F. Boulton, 1st class Deputy Collector in Sind, will officiate for Captain Grant as District Judge of Hyderabad. Business has received a decided impetus lately, owing to the steady rise in the price of cotton in Liverpool. Large shipments of the staple are going forward to the home and China markets as well, for in the latter also the value of cotton has proportionately increased. At present cotton forms the chief item of our exports, and little, if any, of any other produce is being shipped. The French ships *Brise Lames* and *Winslow*, which left this for Havre about a couple of weeks ago, carried some rapeseed, but their chief cargo was cotton. It has since been reported that the *Winslow* struck on the bar on her leaving this port, and was compelled to put into Bombay to repair the damages she had sustained. There has been a little commotion in our mercantile circles about this unfortunate event, owing, it is said, to the captain of the vessel loading her a few inches deeper than seventeen feet, which was the limit fixed by the master attendant. It is true vessels of greater draught than seventeen feet have entered our harbour, but this is no excuse for the captain acting contrary to the instructions of the port officer, who is appointed to look after the interests of the shipping, and is responsible for any disaster that may arise in shipmasters adhering to his gauge of the depth of water on the bar. Where such an onus rests on one's shoulders, it is far better to err on the side of caution, if one errs at all. We have had no rain yet, although it has been threatening for the past two months. We have very high winds blowing, and as long as they continue we may look for a shower, and look in vain. The weather however is delightful, mornings exceedingly cool for this time of the year, and evenings the same.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BARODA, *Aug.* 11.—The installation and the presentation of the dress of honour (or *poshak*) to the Guickwar took place yesterday morning. At seven A.M. the Resident and Staff, accompanied by all the British officers in camp, arrived at the palace, where the Guickwar's troops were already formed up; the usual military honours were rendered, and the bands played "God Save the Queen." On the dress of honour being presented to His Highness by the Resident, the silver guns and three batteries of 68-pounders fired a royal salute; the British Artillery also firing a salute, the three Infantry corps firing simultaneously a *feu de joi* of five rounds each man. The Resident and suite then returned to camp, and the troops were dismissed. At two P.M. they formed procession and escorted the Guickwar into camp, where on arrival the troops formed into line facing the Resident's bungalow, and saluted his Highness as he passed to enter. At the same time the British Artillery, who were posted, under Captain McLoughlin, facing the gateway, fired a Royal salute, and another on the return of his Highness. Thus ended the installation ceremony of Mulhar Row, Guickwar. The elephant on which his Highness sat in the golden howda was one of enormous size, very richly caparisoned with cloths of gold and silver, jewellery, and ornaments of great value. His Highness left the city in an ordinary every day dress of plain white muslin; but on arriving within two hundred yards of the Resident's bungalow the elephant was stopped and made to kneel, while his Highness, in presence of a great multitude, commenced to dress himself in his robes of honour, and to cover himself with heaps of jewellery, ere he entered the presence of the representative of British power. The dresses and jewellery, were all laid out on the roadside on a white sheet, and a couple of large and splendid mirrors were in constant requisition to enable his Highness to adjust everything to his satisfaction. The crowd was immense, such as never before has been witnessed at Baroda on any previous occasion; and in the city, during the morning ceremony, it would have been perfectly practicable for a person to have walked on the heads of the people, so closely packed were they. The Guickwar, of course, appeared very grand, and indeed magnificent, the pearl necklace alone is worth an incredible sum; the diamonds in his turban, the wristlets, anklets, and various other articles were almost "too numerous to describe." The people, of course, cheered and shouted long life to him as the Guickwar passed, and all seemed joyous and glad. With regard to a paragraph in the *Times of India* the other day as to his Highness's intention to have a gold and silver carriage made, I may tell you that it is already constructed. Its chief beauty lies in the gold and silver filigree work which has been freely applied. The design is said to be entirely his own, and the ornamental work has been carried out under his directions.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MORE FRAUDS AT JACOBABAD.—Colonel Phayre has succeeded in discovering some serious defalcations at Jacobabad, by which Government has been defrauded to the tune of Rs.65,000. The mookhtyarkar of Thoor, named Wissundass, and his head moonshee Giddoomul, who are implicated, are in custody, and a close and searching investigation is being instituted, which is leading to further revelations of a startling nature.—*Sind News*, August 7.

The Floods in Guzerat.—The recent heavy rains in Guzerat have caused considerable damage to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. One or two bridges have suffered, and thorough communication with Ahmedabad has been stopped. Communication between Bombay and Baroda is still complete. A correspondent of the *Chabook*, writing from Broach, describes the extent of the damage. It began to rain on the evening of the 31st ultimo, and continued up to the 4th inst. The Mahee bridge, the highest on the line, is still standing, but the trains are not allowed to run over it, as it is supposed to totter. Two other smaller bridges are washed away. On the 5th inst. it was reported that a part of the line being washed away near Etola, the mixed train which started from Surat on that day had to stop at Meeagaum. The mixed trains from Surat to Ahmedabad have been stopped until further notice. The roads are not expected to be repaired within a week. From Tuesday evening last to Friday afternoon rain fell incessantly at Ahmedabad. The total amount registered is twenty-three inches; many houses and trees suffered by strong winds. The Sabarmutee river is flooded. The *Sumsher Bahadoor*, a vernacular paper of Ahmedabad, begs to apologise for a delay of about eight days on account of incessant rains at Ahmedabad.

Baroda.—A very exactly informed correspondent writes to us:—"From the description of the condition of Baroda subjects and of Guikwar rule, drawn by Mr. Beyts towards the close of his letter of the 4th instant, in defence of his Soopa Settlement, one would understand that utter misrule prevails throughout the Principality, and that the Guikwar owes his position to British support alone, so deep rooted is the hatred of the population against his government. Do the abundant cultivation, everywhere apparent, and the prosperous condition of the people, indicate to the observer the existence of misery? And did the tranquillity which reigned in all parts of the Baroda territory, when in the time of the great mutiny our own districts surrounding it were in all quarters more or less disturbed, show that Baroda subjects only waited for the withdrawal of the British Powers to become rebels against their own Sovereign? Official records show what we then owed to the Guikwar's administration, and how fully we acknowledged our obligations. Let me not be understood as upholding the Baroda system of Government; that is far from my intention, for I am cognisant of the numerous evils attending it, and deplore them. What I deprecate is that Mr. Beyts should be drawing an exaggerated picture of them, simply to defend his own views of land assessment."

Gallant Conduct.—A lake, about seven miles from Kherwarrah, was nearly being the scene of a fatal accident on the afternoon of the 1st inst. Colonel Mackeson, commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps and Lieutenant Nixon, the adjutant, with some of the men, went out to Banda Talao, the lake above referred to, to drag it, being well filled with fish of sorts. The scene of operations was a creek ninety yards broad. Seven or eight sepoys proceeded to swim across, taking the net with them, the two officers remaining on the bank to superintend proceedings. When the party got about seventy yards across, the leading man, Private Pema, was evidently in difficulty, when his companions proceeded pluckily to his assistance; but unfortunately, instead of trying to take him to the nearest bank, they commenced bringing him back to the starting point. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and one after the other had to desist from exhaustion, until only two were left. The position had become extremely critical, perceiving which, Lieutenant Nixon boldly plunged in and swam to the man's rescue. I may mention that the lake is as well stocked with "muggers" as with fish, and that although they will not attack a party of men splashing and making a noise, they show no hesitation in doing so in the case of a single person. As Mr. Nixon had fully seventy yards to swim before he could reach the party, his attempt was, therefore, attended with considerable danger to his own life, more especially as several of these ugly brutes had been seen in the vicinity. Fortunately, however, he was not molested, but reached the drowning man in safety. The other two men were greatly exhausted by the time he came up, and had to leave the exhausted swimmer to his own devices. Mr. Nixon got hold of the man under the shoulders, but in spite of being a strong swimmer, he found that, not only could he not move him, but that he was hardly able to keep him above the surface. By this time the villagers had heard of the accident and came to help. Nor was their co-operation a moment too soon, as the gallant officer was in great distress, owing to the difficulty he experienced in supporting the man. Luckily, Colonel Mackeson, when the accident occurred, had availed himself of a spare rope, and had had it taken over to the other side by land; the bystanders threw this out, and succeeded in reaching Mr. Nixon with it. He passed it round under the man's arms, but was so exhausted that afterwards he could only hold on to the end and turn on his back, when both were dragged to land, the sepoy quite insensible, and his preserver nearly so. It was then discovered that Private Pema had foolishly tied round his waist the rope attached to the net, which fully explained the difficulty Mr. Nixon had experienced in supporting him, as he had had to sustain the whole weight of a heavily-loaded net, some twenty yards long, as well as that of the man. The accident was attended with no more disagreeable consequences than the subsequent vomiting occasioned by the amount of extremely unsavoury water which had been swallowed by the persons concerned, who almost completely recovered after the administration of alcoholic stimulants.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—10. Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, Mauritius.—11. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.—12. Scoloo, Howie, Liverpool; Madras, Fleming, Galle; Pericles, Colhill, Liverpool; Medea, Bennett, London.—14. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong; Africa, Ranchampt, Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead and infant, Mr. Watkins, Qrmr. Sergt. Kirkham, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Muirhead, Mr. Dickens. From Brindisi.—Col. Ritherden, Mr. T. H. Darton, Mr. H. E. James, Mr. Suntook, Mr. Gleenie, Capt. Hastings, Mr. Kilvert, Mr. Norton and son. From Suez.—Madame Muhl.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. Lady Octavia, Welsh, Calcutta; Cameo, Graham, Moulmein.—10. Futteh Shah Allum, Nacoda, Coast and Calcutta; Berkley Castle, McMillan, Calcutta; Haddington, Sargent, Calcutta; Montrose, Urie, London.—11. Morning Star, Evans, Calcutta.—12. Str. Kurrachee, Sanders, Kurrachee; Sidney Eggers, Davison, Cocanada; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Calcutta.—14. Milwall, Black, Liverpool; Hamoody, Nacoda, Calcutta, via Aleppi.—15. Mail str. Khedive, Steward, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. T. Clayton, Mr. C. L. A. Wyander, Mrs. Donohoe, Mr. W. Downing, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Peaker and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Glen, Ensign J. W. F. Biggs, Mr. C. Alexander, and Rev. Mr. Crowfoot, Mr. A. Whittle. For Brindisi.—Hon. W. Robinson, Mr. O. Fielder, Mr. W. R. Benson, Mr. W. W. Goodlane, Mr. T. A. Kottmann, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Platt.—For Suez.—Mr. Boutmann.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 7, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)				Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	...	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,037)	...	...	...	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...			Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. 97¾
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 99½
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	" 106
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 114

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...each Rs. 10-14
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	... 110
Spcee Silver	...	...	...	... 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	... 17
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	... 16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

Imports.—Bombay, Aug. 15.—The business done in the week, although larger than we have had to report since July 18, has again been very small, the only transaction of any magnitude having been sales in 7 lbs. T-Cloths, of fine make. We are gratified to be able to state that abundance of rain has at last fallen in the large districts, for which so much anxiety was felt, and that the crops of all kinds are now everywhere reported to be in a thriving condition. Prices of Piece Goods have during the week shown little or no change; but in Grey Yarns, in which no business has been done, a decline of ¼ annas per lb., in most descriptions, may be quoted. In Coloured and Turkey Red Yarns a small purchase only of the latter has been effected, and the prices of these Yarns are generally unaltered. Metals continue steady; prices are generally maintained, except those of iron, which have undergone a slight change.

Exports.—Bombay, Aug. 15.—Cotton: Following the course of Liverpool, the market here has been very dull, and prices have again declined Rs. 5 to 10 per candy. The purchases for export have been most limited, aggregating about 1,800 bales only, of which the following were the principal, viz., 550 bales of Dholleras and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 215 to 208 per candy; 750 bales of Vingorla, at Rs. 196½ to 192 per candy; and 200 bales of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 205 per candy. The market closes dull.

Government Paper.—Aug. 15.—A moderate business has been done this week, and prices may be quoted ¼ lower all round, and close weak.

Exchange.—Bombay, Aug. 15.—A fair business has been done during the week, and rates—in sympathy with the advance in Calcutta, and in consequence of the continued stagnation of our import market, and the almost entire absence of any demand for Bank bills—have risen ¾ per cent., and close firm. On China the rate is very weak, at the reduced rate of Rs. 222 per 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alone, B., offic. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Bustee to Azimgurh. Aug. 9.

Anson, Lieut. G. W., offic. private sec. to the Lieut. gov. N.W.P., is confd. in that app. Aug. 9.

Beadon, H. S., to be under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, but to continue to offic. as private sec. to the Lieut. gov. Aug. 9.

Beaufort, W. M., is permitted to resign the Bengal C.S. Aug. 5.

Bell, W. O., coll. of inland customs at Agra, is app. dep. comr. of inland customs. Aug. 5.

Daniel, R. H., tempy. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Bengal irrigation branch, is permitted at his own request to resign his app. in the P.W. department. Aug. 4.

Dick, M. A. T., sub asst. conservator of forests in the N.W.P., to offic. as an asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, v. Mr. G. Mann, on leave, and is posted to the N.W.P. Aug. 5.

Forrest, R.E., offic. joint sec. to Govt. and chief engr. of irrigation, N.W.P., to offic. as suptg. engr., 3rd circle, N.W.P., during the abs. of Mr. J. Parker. Aug. 9.

Furnivall, J. G., is app. a 2nd grade storekeeper (State railway), and posted to the Agra dist., Rajpootana railway. Aug. 9.

Gibson, Conductor A., having forfeited his app. in the P.W.D. by overstaying his leave to Europe, is reapptd. to the P.W.D. as sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab. Aug. 3.

Gomess, A. D'B., comr. of the Soonderbuns, is prom. to the 1st grade of the subord. exec. service. Aug. 9.

Hall, Lieut. col. C. H., dep. comr., Jullunder, to offic. as dep. comr., Umritsur, v. Major Birch. Aug. 9.

Harrison, H. L., to be mag. and coll. of Rungpore, 2nd grade, but to act as jun. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal. Aug. 9.

Hembrough, F., supervisor, is transfd. from the Dinapore to the Ramghur div. Aug. 9.

Hennessy, S. H., extra asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provs., to be asst. comr., 3rd grade. Aug. 5.

Hill, W. J., is app. to the P.W.D. as a tempy. supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab, in the railway branch. Aug. 9.

Kirke, W., to be insp. gen. of registration for the territories subject to the Punjab Govt. Aug. 9.

Lawrence, Lieut. W. A., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Debrooghur. Aug. 9. [Aug. 9.

Mackenzie, A., on leave, to be junior secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

McLaughlin, G. S., is app. as a tempy. overseer, 3rd grade, P.W.D., on prob., and posted to the 2nd Allahabad div.

McNeile, Capt. J. M., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt. engr., Soane Circle, during the abs. of Mr. H. C. Bevinge, on priv. leave. Aug. 9.

Millar, Major F. J., offic. dep. comr., Mozuffurgurh, to offic. as dep. comr. of Mooltan, v. Lieut. col. Ferris. Aug. 9.

Moriarty, E., is app. to the upper subord. estab. as overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Agra div. Aug. 9.

Muspratt, H., to be sec. to the board of revenue, Lower Prov., but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Rajshahye. Aug. 9.

Pears, J. M., asst. mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Halsey. Aug. 9.

Reily, E. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Pakour, is transf. to Mymensing. Aug. 9.

Ricketts, J. A., to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Burdwan div., and is posted to Burdwan, in the 2nd grade of the subord. exec. service. Aug. 9.

Riddle, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., Umbala, to offic. as dep. comr., Jullundhur, v. Lieut. col. Hall. Aug. 9.

Robinson—Murray.—Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E., and Lieut. col. R. Murray, respectively made over and received charge of the duties of the director gen. of telegraphs in India on July 24.

Sandeman, Capt. R. G., dep. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, to take charge of the settlement of the dist., in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Fryer's absence on special duty. Aug. 9.

Sheldon—Nuthall.—The undermen. exec. officers in Rajpootana are posted to the divs. specified:—Mr. J. Scheldon to the Chitpore div. Capt. H. J. Nuthall to the Ajmere Road div. Aug. 9.

Simson, H. B., offic. additional judge of Dacca and Chittagong, to be additional judge of those dists. Aug. 9.

Thomson, C., proby. asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet div., having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in his present grade. Aug. 9.

Vacher, H., temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, railway branch, N.W.P., is permanently appt. to the P.W.D. in that grade. Aug. 1. [Aug. 5.

Verner, W. H., to offic. as postmaster gen. of the 1st grade, Bengal.

Waddington, R., dist. superint. of police, is transf. from Azimgurh to Bustee. Aug. 9.

Woodburn, J., C.S., having forfeited his app. by overstaying leave of abs., has been reapp. an asst. comr., 3rd class, in Oude.

Municipal Commissioners.

Aug. 2.—Dr. B. Simpson to be a municipal comr. for the town of Patna.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Gya.

H. L. Harrison, Offcg. Jun. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MILITARY.

Clibborn.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, app. Ens. J. Clibborn to be interp. to the 62nd regt. of foot, with effect from July 11, v. Ens. E. J. G. Lewis, nominated to another appt.

Dutton, Lieut. the Hon. C., 85th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Hallowes, prom. Dated July 31.

Eliot.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated July 3, directing all reports of the station of Morar and fortress of Gwalior to be made to Col. J. Eliot, R.A., v. Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., proc. on leave.

Hallowes, Capt. W., 85th foot, to be major, by purch., v. Barton, who retires. Dated July 31.

Hawkins.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 30, app. Capt. H. L. Hawkins, att. to 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, with effect from May 15, v. Major H. R. Osborn, employed on court martial duty at Murree.

Hinxman.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 2, app. Brevet major R. W. Hinxman to act as interp. (temp.) to 2nd batt. 60th foot, with effect from July 1, v. Lieut. F. W. Robins.

Holmes.—Regtl. order confirmed., dated July 3, app. Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer of 16th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, until the return from Murree of Capt. G. C. Ross, from court-martial duty.

Hudson.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 4, app. Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com. and wing officer 21st N.I., rejoined from special duty at Rawulpindee, to offic. as comdt., v. Lt. col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., on furl.

Hunter, Capt. and Local major J., R.A., to be lieut. col., from June 14.

Jarrett, Capt. H. C. T., V.C., Bengal staff corps, reported his return from England at Bombay on June 29.

Papillon—Cavendish.—Lieut. D. Papillon to be capt. in 92nd highlanders, by purch., v. Carmichael, who retires; dated July 26. Ensign R. C. Cavendish to be lieut. in 92nd highlanders, by purch., v. Papillon, prom. Dated July 26.

Radcliffe.—Saugor station order confd., dated May 10 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet col. G. T. Radcliffe, 3rd Madras L.C., with effect from July 9, v. Brig. gen. R. O. Bright, C.B., proc. to take over com. of the Saugor dist.

Reilly.—G.O. of Sept. 9, 1870, confd., permitting the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign B. L. P. Reilly, of 1st batt. 11th regt., is cancelled. Dated July 24.

Smart, Capt. G. J., R.A., to be major, from June 18. July 31.

Welman, Ensign W., 85th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Dutton, prom. Dated July 31.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—

Ens. V. G. L. Eyre, 49th foot, as 2nd wing subalt. 23 Punjab N.I., and to rank as lieut.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of colonel by brevet:—

Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal staff corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col.:—

Majors W. J. P. Barlow, C. Armstrong, and J. Keer.

The undermentioned officer of the med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major:—

Surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy.

The undermentioned officers of the med. dept., having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg.:—

Asst. surgs. C. Cameron, J. Richardson, M.B., A. P. Holmes, M.D., R. Gray, M.B., J. MacN. Fleming, M.D., C. F. Oldham, E. A. Fitzgerald, G. Henderson, M.D., J. Reid, P. Cullen, M.D., J. R. Johnston, and I. Newton.

Punjab Frontier Force.

The G.G. in C. is pleased to make the following appts.:—

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. A. Scott, qrmr. and offictg. adjt., to be adjt., v. Capt. B. E. Gowan, who vacates his appt. on prom. to the rank of capt.

Lieut. V. Rivaz, 1st wing subalt. and offictg. qrmr., to be qrmr., v. Lieut. A. Scott.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, offictg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to be 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. V. Rivaz, but to continue to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer during the absence on furlough of Capt. G. B. Stainforth.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. A. Conolly, offictg. qrmr., to be qrmr., v. Capt. P. W. Smith, who has vacated his appt. on proceeding on furlough.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(*Gazette of India, Aug.* 5.)

The G.G. in C. is pleased to make the following tempy. proms. in the Hyderabad assigned dists., consequent on the appt. of Lieut. col. J. W. Stubbs to offic. as comr. of the West Berar div.:—

Major J. Allardyce, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Capt. R. Hudleston, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, now offieg. as dep. comr., 3rd class, but who reverts to the list of asst. comrs. on Capt. Szczepanski's return from leave, to hold charge of the Bassim dist.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, offieg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, offieg. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

Departure for Europe.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—Capt. H. J. Peet, of the gen. list, Infantry, G.G.O. No. 408, of 1871. May 5, 1871.

MEDICAL.

Loch, Dr. J. H., M.D., offic. civil surg., Bareilly, to offic. as superint. and medical officer of the central and district jails at that station, during the absence of Dr. A. P. Tomkyns. Aug. 9.

McKenna—Calthrop.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated June 6, directing Asst. surg. C. J. McKenna to relieve Asst. surg. C. W. Calthrop of the med. charge of the 26th N.I., and placing the services of the latter officer at the disp. of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian forces, for temporary civil employ.

Staples.—Rohilkund district order confd., dated July 10, directing Staff Asst. surg. F. P. Staples, doing duty with the 2nd batt. 25th foot, to proceed to the new hill station of Puchmurree, for duty.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Garrison Instruction.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 25.—The Right Hon. the Governor general in Council having sanctioned the extension to India of the system of instruction for officers of the army recently adopted at home, H.E. the C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following arrangements for carrying out the provisions of Horse Guards' G.O. No. 65 of 1870:—

The establishment for garrison instruction will be composed as follows:—One superintendent of garrison instruction, with a staff salary of Rs. 500, and Rs. 165 office allowance per mensem. Eleven garrison instructors, with a staff salary of Rs. 400, and Rs. 45 office allowance per mensem.

The establishment for garrison instruction will belong to the department of the adjutant general of the army; and, as it has been decided by Government that the system is to be considered experimental at present, the appointments will, in the first instance, be guaranteed for two years only, subject, however, to extension to the usual period, and to re-appointment, should the system be finally established.

The superintendent of garrison instruction will have the rank of assistant adjutant general, and will be attached to the head quarters of the army in Bengal. He will visit the stations annually, or whenever it may be judged necessary, and, while so employed, will receive the travelling allowances sanctioned for the chief inspector of musketry.

The garrison instructors will be allotted to presidencies as follows:—

To Bengal	...	...	...	5 Instructors.
„ Madras	...	...	...	4 „
„ Bombay	...	...	...	2 „

The distribution of instructors in the Bengal Presidency will be as follows:—

Rawulpindee.—Sealkote, Nowshera, Peshawur.

Umballa.—Mecan Meer, Dugshaie, Ferozepore, Subathoo, Jullundur, Mooltan.

Meerut.—Chukrata, Delhi, Raneekhet, Moradabad, Agra, Bareilly, Muttra.

Cawnpore.—Gwalior, Shahjehanpore, Jhansie, Lucknow, Fyzabad.

Allahabad.—Benares, Seetapore, Saugor, Dinapore, Dum-Dum, Hazareebaugh, Fort William.

In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the following stations have been fixed upon as centres of instruction:—

Madras, Bangalore, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Poona, Mhow.

The garrison instructors will belong to the divisional staff, but when not stationed at the head quarters of the division they will be under the orders of the officer commanding the station to which they may be posted.

There will be two courses of instruction annually, each extending over four months, a period which is considered ample for preparation for the "special examination," as laid down in Horse Guards' G.O. No. 65 of 1870. The first course of instruction will commence in the Bengal Presidency as soon as possible after Oct. 1. In Madras and Bombay the classes will be formed at such date as may be ordered by the C. in C. of those Presidencies, with reference to the climate of each station.

The classes will, as a general rule, be formed as follows:—

1st. From corps at centre of instruction—

Each British infantry regiment will furnish			2	officers.
„ „ cavalry	„	„	1	„
„ native infantry	„	„	1	„
„ „ cavalry	„	„	1	„

2nd. From corps at out-stations of circles—

Each British infantry regiment will furnish			1	officer.
„ „ cavalry	„	„	1	„

By this arrangement each class would consist of from nine to twelve officers; but it will be discretionary with general officers commanding divisions to modify the above numbers according to the exigencies of the service, provided that the instructor be permitted to fix a limit to the number attending each class.

In detailing officers to go through the course of instruction commanding officers of British regiments should keep in view the cases of those young officers upon whom the examination is compulsory; but it is by no means intended to exclude officers of the rank of captain or lieutenant who may desire to receive instruction on the subjects of the course, or who may wish to qualify for "certificates of competency."

Officers attending classes will be under the orders of the garrison instructor, and they will be struck off all duties while so employed.

In the event of any officer being considered unlikely to qualify for the certificate of competency, either through unpunctuality in attendance or want of application, a report will be made to the adjutant general of the Presidency through the usual channel, and the officer will be remanded to his regiment. It is to be clearly understood that officers are required to attend the classes with the same regularity as their regimental parades.

Except upon very special grounds, which must be submitted for the decision of the C. in C. of the Presidency, no officer failing to pass the examination will be permitted to leave his regiment to join another class.

Officers attending classes from the out-stations of the circle will be granted the usual passage at Government expense, but in the event of their failing to pass the examination, no such passage will be granted on a subsequent occasion.

With reference to the foregoing, and subject to the conditions and alterations therein specified, Horse Guards' G.O. No. 65 of 1870, is made applicable to India:—

Garrison Instructors and Examination of Subaltern Officers.

All subaltern officers of the cavalry and infantry now serving who shall not, before July 1, 1871, have passed the existing examination for the rank of captain will, after that date, be required to pass a *special examination* in the subjects mentioned below, before they can attain that rank; and all officers of cavalry and infantry appointed to the army after May 1, 1870, will be required to pass this *special examination* within *three* years after joining their regiment or depot.

This *special examination* will be in addition to, and independent of, the existing examination for promotion, which latter will be conducted as at present, merely omitting sections (*a*) and (*g*) in para. 161 of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army."

The *special examination* will include the three following subjects:—

A. *Military Law*, comprising—
1. A thorough knowledge of the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, the framing of charges, and the forms and proceedings of Courts-martial.
2. The candidate must give evidence of having studied some standard work on military law.

B. *Field Fortification*, comprising—
1. The distribution of working parties when engaged in throwing up field works.
2. Tracing and constructing breast works and the simplest kind of field works, making rifle pits, putting hedges, walls, bridges, and buildings in a state of defence.
3. Making gabions and fascines, and forming revetments of various materials.
4. Making and planting palisades, abattis, obstacles, &c.
5. Knot-tying, lashing together spars, making trestle and other temporary bridges.
6. Laying out encampments, including the construction of field kitchens, &c.
7. Attack and defence of outposts; street fighting.

C. *Field Sketching and Reconnaissance*, comprising—
1. To read and understand a military plan.
2. To make a sketch of, and report on, a road, a river, an outpost, and a position.

To enable officers to acquire information in the above subjects, garrison instructors will be appointed to certain stations at home and abroad.

A synopsis of the course in each subject can be obtained on application to the director general of military education.

In addition to the garrison instructors, an officer with the pay and allowances of an assistant quartermaster general will be appointed at Aldershot, to superintend the local instruction, and supervise the whole system for the army, subject to the orders of the director general of military education.

The *special examination* will be conducted partly by sealed printed questions, sent from the director general of military education, and partly orally and practically upon the ground, by a board of examination. This board will consist of a field officer, the commanding engineer (or an officer deputed by him, and not under the rank of captain), and a garrison instructor.

The printed questions shall invariably be answered in the presence of a member of the board, and be returned with the answers, and with a written report of the oral and practical examination, to the director general of military education, with whom shall rest finally the grant of a certificate of competency.

The garrison instructors will also give instruction in military history and military administration to officers who wish to qualify for the staff.

Monthly returns of officers attending the classes will be sent to the director general of military education (through the officer commanding the garrison), according to a form to be furnished by that officer.

Officers attending a class will have to provide their own drawing materials, paper and pens, sketching case or block, small cases of instruments, and scales of shade.

The cases of officers who may not have an opportunity of attending a course of instruction in a garrison are to be referred for special consideration.

Law Suits in the Punjab.

July 20.—*No.* 285.—The following regulations having been submitted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, have been by him considered and approved, and are hereby published for general information, as having the force of law under the provisions of 33 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 1:—

1. Section 1, paragraph 12, of Act XIV. of 1859, prescribing a period of limitation of twelve years from date of cause of action for suits for

the recovery of immovable property, or of any interest in immovable property, shall have no effect as regards claims for land, and the rent, revenue, and produce of land, preferred in the Settlement Courts of the Peshawur district during the present revision of settlement.

In substitution thereof the following rules are prescribed :—

2. Suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, and suits decided during the currency of the summary settlement in which the claim has been rejected as barred by lapse of time under the "twelve years' limitation" rule, may be entertained by the Settlement Courts, provided the cause of action arose within twelve years previous to annexation, that is to say, after the 1st of March, 1837.

3. Rule 2 shall not apply to decisions regarding village boundaries, or to any cases that have been decided on the merits by the Commissioner, or the Financial Commissioner, or the chief Court in appeal, except with the sanction of those authorities.

4. The provisions of Act XIV. of 1859 regarding execution of decree are modified to the following extent :—In suits for execution of decree in which an order has been passed that execution is to be carried into effect during the present settlement, effect shall be given to that order accordingly, irrespective of the time that has elapsed since the order was recorded.

5. In cases where no order has been recorded directing execution to be carried into effect at settlement, and where the original decree has never been carried into effect, the persons concerned may apply to the Settlement Courts for execution, irrespective of the time that has elapsed since the date of original order, and execution may be ordered accordingly, unless the case is one that should be tried *de novo* under Rule 2.

6. When the settlement operations now in progress in the Peshawur district shall have been declared in the *Government Gazette* to have ceased, these rules shall cease to have effect.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed in military surveying and field engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—Capt. J. M. Stewart, 21st N.I. The undermentioned officers are reported by a special committee to have passed the examination in the Punjabee language, on July 20 :—Capt. J. M. Trotter, general list, infantry ; Lieut. A. Conolly, R.A., 5th Punjab N.I. The undermentioned medical subordinate was reported qualified for promotion, by the last half-yearly committee, to the grade of apothecary on July 15 :—1st class asst. apoth. C. Fox, 20th hussars.

Administrator-General's Office.—List of estates which have come under charge of this office during the month of June, 1871 :—J. Hallas, late a sergeant in the 1st battalion H.M.'s 7th foot. Mrs. L. M. Hunter, late of Woolstone-villa, Palace-square, Penze, in the county of Surrey in England, widow of Lieut. col. J. Hunter, late of the Bengal army. Miss E. Lynch, late a British subject and a spinster, residing in the Agra Convent. T. C. Sturgeon, late a teacher in the Government School at Monghyr. E. T. Trevor, late of Dover-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex in England, Esq.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major R. A. Nowell, 2nd in command and wing officer, 42nd (Assam) N.L.I., for two years. 2nd capt. the Hon. R. Hare, B baty. A brig. R.H.A., to Murree, from July 7 to Oct. 31. Local capt. T. B. Tyler, inspector in gunnery A brig., to remain at Cashmere, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. A. Blunt, 18th brig. R.A., to remain in England, from May 20, 1871, to May 20, 1872, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. E. W. Nash, G baty. 8th brig. R.A., to remain at Bukloh, from July 3 to Aug. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. C. C. Dyce, No. 4 baty. 24th brig., to Simla, from April 23 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Riding master W. Johnston, 16th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. J. D. Gunning, 2nd batt. 1st foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. L. Creasy, 1st batt. 17th foot, to Bombay, from July 8 to Aug. 8. Lieut. M. W. Brock, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange, from date of embarkation. Paymaster F. O. Sergeant 1st batt. 19th foot, to Cashmere, from April 9 to Oct. 9 ; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C., May 10. Asst. surg. R. G. FitzGerald, 36th foot, to Murree, from April 18 to June 25, on private affairs. Lieut. R. W. S. Burnet, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. W. R. E. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, commandant 1st Bengal cavalry, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to remain at Simla, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. C. E. D. Branson, general list, infantry, attached to 26th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay. The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Capt. (brevet major) F. A. Buckley, of the late 37th regiment of N.I., in G.G.O. No. 1,084 of Nov. 19, 1868, is extended for one year on the same account, without pay.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. L. Samuells, assistant commissioner of Pachumba, for three months. Mr. G. R. Long, executive engineer, Dehree division, for three months. Mr. A. H. Curling, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, for six months, in extension of the leave on private affairs granted him in public works department notification, No. 14, dated Jan. Mr. W. S. Halsey, magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, is allowed three months' leave. Leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. O. Lawder, assistant engineer, attached to the Boolundshuhur division, Ganges Canal, to enable him to study the native languages. Mr. T. Patterson, assistant revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, reported his return to India, at Bombay, on the expiry of the leave gazetted in notification No. 54, dated July 19, 1870, and obtained seven days' preparatory leave from that date, to enable him to rejoin the 1st division North-Western Provinces at Landour. Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris, officiating deputy commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained three months' leave. Major J. D. Swayne, executive engineer, 1st grade, Midnapore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. S. Bell, judge of the Small Cause Courts at Sealdah and Howrah, privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. O'Kinealy, joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, Jessore, on special duty, furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to embark at Bombay. Mr. H. W. Gordon, assistant magistrate of Barh, in Patna, for five days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Persian by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in October next. Mr. A. Rattray, extra assistant commissioner of Sungoo, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for two years, together with preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he has availed himself of it.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Carr, F. C., acting civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevelly, assumed charge of the court on July 27.

Child, F. S., civil and sess. judge of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of the court to the additional Principal Sudder Ameen on July 22.

Collett, Hon. C., is permitted to resign the Madras civil service from the 30th ult., and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

D'Rozario, P., registrar chief sec.'s office, to act as marriage registrar for the town of Madras during Hamuett's absence on duty at Ootacamund, to have effect from Aug. 1.

Foster, W. S., acting coll. and mag. of Bellary, assumed charge of the district from St. Clair on July 28.

Raban, Rev. R. C. W., M.A., chap. of Secunderabad, to act as chap. of South Black Town. Aug. 8.

St. Clair, Hon. J. C., acting civil and sess. judge of Nundial, assumed charge of the court on July 31.

Stokes, H. E., under sec. to Govt. in the departments under the chief secretary, resumed charge of the office at Ootacamund on July 31.

Trotman, Rev. W. S., M.A., chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as chaplain of Mercara during the employment of the Rev. C. Deane on other duty. Aug. 8.

Wilkieson, Lieut. col. C. V., R.E., acting superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be superint. engr., 2nd grade, v. Major J. G. Ryves, dec. Aug. 8.

MILITARY.

Brett, Ensign C. A., 76th foot, will do duty with the detachment of that regt. at Bangalore. Aug. 4.

Cox, Capt. G. W., from attached 34th N.I., to attached 36th N.I., and to be attached to 39th N.I. until arrival of 36th from Burmah. Aug. 4.

Grant, Lieut. col. L., staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a major. Aug. 4.

Henderson, Capt., 3rd batt. 60th foot, to be president of the committee of paymastership, v. Brev. Lieut. col. Tedlie, on leave. Aug. 5.

Hignett, Paymr. C. H., 60th rifles, arrived from England, is directed to proc. and join his regt. at Bellary. July 27.

Kerr, Capt., to offic. as military sec. from date of departure of Lieut. col. Gough, without prejudice to his duties as A.D.C. to the C. in C. Aug. 4.

Salter, Major P., staff corps, is permitted to do general duty at Trichinopoly. Aug. 2.

Retirement.

The Hon. C. Collett is permitted to resign the Madras C.S. from July 30, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000 under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated Feb. 16, No. 52.

Lieut. col. L. Grant, of the staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Nov., on the pension of a major.

Return to Duty.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe — :

Lieut. D. G. Pollard, staff corps, comdt. 9th, offictg. comdt. 10th N.I., arrived at Madras on July 25.

Brevet Promotions.

The following brevet proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lieuts. G. E. Weston, W. H. St. A. Wilton, and J. E. F. Strettell, to be capts. from Aug. 4.

Promotions and Postings.

The following postings are ordered :—

Asst. surg. W. Price, M.D., from left wing, 15th to 10th inf.

Asst. surg. J. Backhouse, from dep. inspec. gen's. dept., to 15th inf.

Asst. surg. J. A. Laing, M.D., from doing duty R.A. hosp., St. Thomas' Mount, to dep. inspec. gen.'s dept., Presy. div.

MEDICAL.

Medical Staff.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg., with effect from July 27 :—

Asst. surgs. B. T. Suffrein, J. F. Barter, J. FitzGerald, A. Fergusson, M.D., and H. Griffith.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Sub. condr. S. C. Plummer, supervisor of the 1st grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in August):—Lieut. col. W. Boardman, of the staff corps, to embark from Madras. Capt. G. Randall, staff corps, attached 25th N.I., to Bombay. Col. J. Kitson, offic. com. 3rd light infantry, to Jan. 19, to Bangalore and the Neilgherries.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DUNCAN, R. B., dep. contlr. of public works accounts, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties from Lieut. LeBreton on July 26.

ELPHINSTON, J., resigned charge of Rutnagherry reg. office on July 22.

FARNHAM, B. F., has been recognised as consul for the United States at Bombay.

HANCOCK—TREVOR.—Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., and Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of consulting engr. for railways on Aug. 5.

LITTLE—SHARKEY—FULTON.—The undermentioned collectors are authorised to perform duties of a sub col. in Ahmedabad dist. (Aug. 10):—E. H. Little, 1st asst.; E. D. Sharkey, 2nd asst.; E. M. H. Fulton, supernmy. asst.

MOORE, Major A. T., v.c., is apptd. to act, during the abs. of Dr. Forbes, as cotton comr., and inspr. in chief under the Cotton Frauds Act. Aug. 10.

TREVOR, Lieut. col. J. S., R.E., received charge of office of consulting engineer for railways, from Capt. H. F. Hancock, R.E., on Aug. 5.

WHITWORTH—HYKOOP.—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, received charge of the office of dist. dep. coll. of Broach on June 23. Mr. J. Hykoop assumed charge of the office of dist. inspr. of police in Broach on July 27.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 10.—Under the provisions of Clause 2 of Sec. 1 of (Bombay) Act II. of 1871, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise—

Mr. E. H. Little, 1st asst. coll.,

Mr. E. D. Sharkey, 2nd asst. coll., and

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, supy. asst. coll. in the Ahmedabad dist., to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a sub coll. by the said act.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 10.—The following arrangements are made in the Customs dept., during the absence, on priv. leave, of Mr. A. Faulkner, 1st class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium:—

Mr. H. L. Wright to act as 1st class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. T. Major to act as 2nd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Wright.

Mr. W. H. Payne to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Major.

Mr. Madhowrao Canoba to act as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Payne.

MILITARY.

AITKEN, Col. W. D., R.A., retention of appt. is extended to July 26, 1873.

BALFE, Ens. E., 49th foot, to act as interp., from July 24, v. Stevenson.

BLOWERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 20, directing Capt. Blowers to offic. as qr. mr. in the 13th N.I., in addition to his own duties, during such time as Lieut. Laing may offic. as adjt. The services of Major Blowers, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

BROWNE.—The undermentd. officer returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on March 10:—Lieut. P. A. Browne, S.C., adjt. 29th N.I.

BYTHELL, Capt. R., to be station staff officer at Asseergurh, v. Ross. Aug. 8.

GRANT, Ensign J., 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 21st N.I., to offic. as qrmr. 27th N.L.I. Aug. 10.

HENRY, Capt. and brev. lieut. col. G.C., R.A.—services are placed at disposal of Govt. Aug. 10.

HOBSON, Capt., 22nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, from June 11.

JAMES, Lieut. M., 59th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I., to be 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd light cav. Aug. 2.

KNOTT, Ensign C. J., rifle brig. (3rd batt.), to act as qrmr. from Aug. 1.

LYSTER, Ensign W. H., 49th foot, is apptd. to staff corps as 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., from July 6, 1870, subject to approval of the Sec. of State for India, with rank of lieut.

NUTTALL, Major and brev. lieut. col. T., staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from Aug. 2.

STEVENSON, Lieut. and local capt. W., 49th foot, to act as instructor of musketry, from July 24, during abs. of Lieut. and local capt. Aldworth.

STOCK, Capt. F. T., late acting supt. of police, Sholapoor, services are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Aug. 10.

WARDEN—ROSS.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 522 of the 29th inst., Lieut. col. Warden, asst. adjt. gen., is posted to the Poona div., and Capt. Ross, brigade major, to Poona.

WETHERALL, Lieut., 22nd N.I., offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, from June 11 to 23.

YATE, Lieut. C.E., probationer for staff corps, services are placed temp. at disposal of Govt., in foreign dept. Aug. 8.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermntd. officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified:—

Major and brev. lieut. col. T. Nuttall, Aug. 2.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G.O.G.I., No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—

Ensign W. H. Lyster, 49th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 26th regt. N.I., July 6, 1870.

Ensign Lyster to have the rank of lieut. from July 6, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order.

SERVICES PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

The services of Capt. R. Bythell, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The services of Major W. H. Blowers, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The services of Capt. and brev. lieut. col. G. C. Henry, R.A., are placed at the disposal of Govt.

The services of Lieut. C. E. Yate, probationer for the staff corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept.

BOMBAY RELIEFS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poonah, Aug. 9.—With the sanction of Govt., the following list of reliefs of British infantry, to be carried out in the Presidency during the season 1871-72, is published, in supersession of that published in G.O.C., dated July 15:—

Rifle Brigade (3rd batt.)—from Aden to England.

8th Foot (1st batt.)—from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Allahabad.

59th Foot—from Mhow to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

60th Rifles (3rd batt.)—from Bellary to Aden.

60th Foot—from England to Poona.

83rd Foot—from Poonah to Mhow.

PENSION TO MAJOR GEN. W. T. HUGHES.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a Good Service Pension on Major-gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, with effect from March 28, in room of Major gen. A. Broome, C.S.I., of the royal (late Bengal) art., deceased.

Major gen. Hughes served throughout Sutlej campaign, 1845-6; with 48th N.I. at Moodkee and Ferozshuhr, and with 2nd Irr. cav. at Sobraon and in advance on Lahore (medal and two clasps); with Brigadier H. M. Wheeler's field force throughout Punjab campaign, 1848-49, at reduction of Forts of Rungurnungul, Kurarwallah, and Moraree, the storming of Dullah heights and in various skirmishes (medal); on Peshawur Frontier, 1851-52; at affair on heights above Michnee, and whilst in command of a cavalry picquet, attacked and routed a large body of Momund marauders (horse received three sabre wounds), mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's despatch; commanded 1st Punjab cav. on Eusufzye Frontier, May, 1852; at capture of fortified villages of Nowadund, Pranghur, and Shahkote (mentioned in despatch and received thanks of Government); commanded a detachment of all arms at reduction of "Bulleh," Kurnal District, July, 1857 (horse received spear, sword, and bullet wounds); commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry against insurgents in Sharunpore, Mozuffernugger and Meerut Districts, 1857-58, and with Colonel Smyth's column in re-occupation of Rohilkund (brevet Majority); throughout 2nd Oude campaign of 1858, with Brigadier Wetherall's Field Force at Rampore Kussia (mentioned in despatch); with Sir Hope Grant at passage of Gorgra, pursuit from Fyzabad, and in various skirmishes; with Brigadier Rowcroft's column in Goruckpore District; commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry under Lord Clyde at Churdar, Mujeetia, pursuit from Baukee and driving of Nana's troops across the Raptee (medal and brevet lieutenant colonelcy); also served under Brigadier Horsford on Nepaul Frontier, 1859, at taking of Nana's artillery at Sitka Ghat, and in various other skirmishes (mentioned in despatch).

MEDICAL.

DAVEY, Surg. major W., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from July 14.

DYMOCK—ARNOTT.—Surg. W. Dymock, B.A., and Asst. surg. J. Arnott, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College on July 24.

GIRAUD, Staff Asst. surg. T. B., M.D., is placed on gen. duty, Poona, and is app. to the med. charge of Poorundhur Sanitarium, v. Asst. surg. Turton, whose services are urgently required with his battery at Mhow. No. 487.

HOJEL.—The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be surg., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel, July 27.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned assist. apothecaries are placed on gen. duty from Aug. 15:—F. Fernandes, Bombay; V. S. Francis, Poona; M. F. De Miranda, Bombay; D. De Souza, S. M. Circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 2.—*No.* 530.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers it expedient to remind divisional and other officers exercising command, that cantonment magistrates and civil officers exercising the powers of a magistrate in military stations are in no manner subject to the control of the officer commanding the cantonment or station as regards the exercise of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction.

2. Divisional and other officers exercising command are not empowered, under Act XXII. of 1864, or Bombay Act III. of 1867, or the Code of Cri-

minal Procedure, to nominate an officer within their command to officiate as cantonment magistrate on the occurrence of a casualty, or on the departure of the incumbent on leave or medical certificate. Such a nomination, if made, does not confer magisterial powers on the officer nominated; for such powers can only be conferred by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Acts above mentioned.

3. Where there is no cantonment magistrate, any breach of cantonment rules committed by any person, whether subject or not subject to the Indian Articles of War, is punishable under Article 70 or Clause (C) of Part III. of those Articles respectively, in the manner therein provided.

4. Criminal cases arising in a cantonment during the absence of the cantonment magistrate, and which cannot be disposed of by the military authorities under the provisions of the Mutiny Act or the Indian Articles of War, should be made over to any magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which such cantonment is situated.

Consular.—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. B. F. Farnham as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned have passed the required examination:—Hindustani (Higher Standard): Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, R.A.; Lieut. E. L. Elliott, 108th foot; Ens. C. W. Hinde, 83rd foot; Ens. F. D. Raikes, 66th foot; Capt. A. S. Tollemache, 108th foot. Guzeratee: Lieut. W. Lang, general list. Capt. F. T. Stock, general list, infantry, is attached to the 19th N.I. for duty.

Warrant Officers' Grades.—In G. O. No. 3,880, dated May 23 last, for "The Government of India have decided that all Warrant Officers who may have attained to the warrant grade since the date of their G.O. No. 207 of 1869," read "The Government of India have decided that all Warrant Officers who may have attained to the warrant grade prior to the date of the G.O. No. 207 of 1869."

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence (in August), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. Randell, Madras staff corps, twenty months. Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., superintendent general of vaccination, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in August or September. Col. C. F. Franklin, C.B., R.A., in England, in extension, to Dec. 29. Lieut. A. T. Wooley, in England, to Dec. 29. Lieut. A. L. Creasy, 1st batt. 17th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure. Staff asst. surg. J. H. Hunter, from June 20 to Aug. 31, on m.c. Capt. W. H. Starkey, 3rd hussars, will proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot. Capt. M. H. Nicolson, general list, to Europe for two years, on m.c. Asst. surg. H. T. Brown, M.D., 59th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe. Apoth. J. Kinloch, attached to E brigade R.H.A., has privilege leave from July 26 to Sept. 15. Asst. apoth. C. F. Luis, general duty, Mhow, for three months, on private affairs, from date of departure. Capt. E. S. Beville, 109th foot, to England, overland, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 29.

4th Hussars.—Capt. J. A. Ford, from 13th hussars, to be capt., v. A. Bibby, who exchanges; Aug. 30.

11th Hussars.—Cornet L. G. Mundy to be lieut., without purch., v. W. S. Lillingston, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 10.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. H. P. Lane (late Madras) to be capt., v. W. F. Grey, dec.; Lieut. D. V. Shortland (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Lane; June 20. Lieut. C. H. Reilly (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. H. Girardot, dec.; July 29. Lieut. A. J. Rait to be 2nd capt., v. V. D. Majendie, placed upon the supernum. list; Aug. 10. Lieut. J. Loch (late Bengal), from tempy. h.p., to be lieut., v. Reilly; July 29. Staff Asst. surg. R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. T. R. Mould, M.D., prom. on the staff; Aug. 30.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. W. G. Collis to be adj., v. Lieut. Woodward, prom.; Aug. 19. The commission as adj. of Lieut. B. A. Beale to be antedated from May 12, 1868, to Nov. 5, 1867, such antedate not to carry back pay.

6th Foot.—Major J. N. Colthurst, from h.p., late depot batt., to be major, v. C. B. Phillips, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Aug. 30.

11th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. W. Spooner has been perm. to retire upon tempy. h.p; Aug. 30.

21st Foot.—Lieut. A. T. Perkins to be capt., by purch., v. E. M. Allen, who retires; Ensign F. R. H. Lambart to be lieut., by purch., v. Perkins; Aug. 30.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major A. L. Adams, M.D., from 22nd foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. L. O. Patterson, app. to 22nd foot; Staff Asst. surg. E. F. O'Leary to be staff surg., v. J. A. Turner, placed on h.p.; Asst. surg. T. R. Mould, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major A. D. Home, C.B., V.C., seconded; Staff Asst. surg. J. N. Davis, M.D., from h.p., to be staff Asst. surg., v. R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., app. to R.A.; Staff Asst. surg. T. A. C. Macarthur, from h.p., to be staff asst. surg., v. E. F. O'Leary, prom.; Aug. 30.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. Moubray, R.E., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Aug. 8.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. C. E. Gold, who died July 29:—

Major gen. G. W. Key, colonel 11th hussars, to be lieut. gen.; July 30.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. Macdonnell, C.B., from rifle brigade, to be major gen., March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to July 30, 1871.

Capt. and Brevet major T. W. Prevost, h.p., 42nd foot, an staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col. July 30.

Capt. C. Carpenter, R.A., to be major; July 30.

Sept. 8.

Royal Artillery.—Staff asst. surg. W. Jobson, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. R. Lewer, prom.; Sept. 9.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B. (late Bengal), having rank as col. comdt., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. E. Garstin, who died July 13; March 10, 1857. Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Jones (late Bombay) to be col., v. W. R. Dickinson, who ret. upon full pay; Capt. and brev. major W. W. Goodfellow, C.B. (late Bombay), to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Jones; 2nd Capt. J. H. Bedford (late Bombay) to be capt., v. Brev. major Goodfellow; Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. Bedford; Sept. 1.

The following alterations to be made in promotions which appeared in the *Gazettes* of July 11 and Aug. 18:—2nd Capt. J. M. H. Maitland to be capt., v. Brev. major C. J. Darrah, dec.; June 22. 2nd Capt. C. E. Webber to be capt., v. Brev. major Siborne, prom.; July 12. 2nd Capt. C. Warren, from the supern. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Maitland; June 22. Lieut. A. B. Coddington to be 2nd capt., v. Webber; July 12.

1st Foot.—Staff asst. surg. H. Comerford, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. D. Gunning, apptd. to the staff; Sept. 9.

6th Foot.—Staff surg. E. F. O'Leary to be surg., v. A. D. Gulland, M.D., apptd. to the staff; Sept. 9.

19th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Moir to be capt., by purch., v. S. W. Bent, who retires; Ensign W. W. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Moir; Sept. 9.

25th Foot.—Lieut. S. P. L. Konarski to be capt., by purch., v. R. W. T. Dawson, who retires; Ensign A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse to be lieut., by purch., v. Konarski; Sept. 9.

37th Foot.—Capt. D. Alleyne to be major, by purch., v. W. W. Worswick, who retires; Lieut. A. McD. Beamish to be capt., by purch., v. Alleyne; Ensign W. P. Monckton to be lieut., by purch., v. Beamish; Sept. 9.

45th Foot.—Ensign F. P. Gosling has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his comn.; Sept. 9.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn to be instr. of musky., v. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, who has resigned that app.; July 4.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. R. F. Thompson to be adj., v. Lieut. F. E. Kerr, who resigns that app.; Sept. 9.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. D. Gulland, M.D., from 6th foot, to be staff surg., v. E. F. O'Leary, apptd. to 6th foot; Asst. surg. R. Lewer, from royal art., to be staff surg., v. F. T. Abbott, deceased; Staff asst. surg. A. Neill, from half-pay, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. Jobson, M.D., apptd. to royal art.; Asst. surg. J. D. Gunning, from 1st foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. Comerford, M.D., apptd. to 1st foot; Staff asst. surg. C. Backhouse has been perm. to resign his comn.; Sept. 9.

BREVET.

Col. W. R. Dickinson, retired, full pay, R.E. (late Bombay), to be maj. gen., the rank being hony. only; Sept. 1.

Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals W. Home, M.D., retired on half-pay, to have the hony. rank of inspr. gen. of hospitals; Sept. 9.

The following proms. to take place in succession to Gen. E. Garstin, royal (late Bengal) engrs., who died on July 13, 1871:—

Lieut. gen. and col. comdt. H. Goodwyn, royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be gen.; July 14.

Maj. gen. and col. comdt. W. B. Goodfellow, royal (late Bombay) engrs., to be lieut. gen., v. Goodwyn; July 14.

Col. and col. comdt. C. A. Orr, royal (late Madras) engrs., to be maj. gen., v. Goodfellow; to be antedated to March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to July 14, 1871.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. col. J. A. Fuller, royal (late Bombay) engrs.; June 20.

Lieut. col. V. T. Mairis, R.E.; Aug. 3.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Alder—At Calcutta, Aug. 3, wife of W. J. B. Alder, daughter.

Boone—At Nagode, Aug. 9, wife of Capt. Boone, M.S.C., son.

Bradford—At Ootacamund, Aug. 6, wife of Lieut. col. W. J. Bradford, R.A., son.

Branfill—At Bangalore, Aug. 5, wife of Major B. R. Branfill, Govt. Trigonometrical Survey, son.

Douglas—At Umballa, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. H. M. de W. Douglas, 26th Punjab inf., daughter. [14th regt., son.

Drummond—At Simla, Aug. 5, wife of Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond,

Duxbury—At the Tower, Middle Colaba, Aug. 6, wife of J. R. Duxbury, son.

Fido—At Upper Colaba, Aug. 11, Mrs. J. W. Fido, son.

Fuller—At Benares, July 31, wife of R. A. Fuller, pleader, son.

Godfrey—At Landour, July 30, wife of the Rev. E. Godfrey, daughter.

Hailes—At Mercara, Aug. 4, wife of Major C. M. Hailes, M.S.C., son.

JOHNS—At Agra, July 23, wife of Sub asst. surg. S. P. Johns, Agra Med. School, son.
LECKIE—At Akyab, July 31, wife of G. Leckie, son. [daughter.
LOSACK—At Bhaugulpore, Aug. 6, wife of Capt. Losack, forest dept.,
MACKINNON—At Kussowlie, July 30, wife of Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 20th hussars, son.
MACKINNON—At Dum-Dum, Aug. 10, wife of Capt. W. C. Mackinnon, son.
MACNAGHTEN—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 4, wife of Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, son.
MARTIN—At Krishnaghur, Aug. 2, wife of C. A. Martin, Prof. Krishnaghur College, daughter.
MERRITT—At Bandora, Aug. 11, wife of J. H. Merritt, son.
MITCHELL—At Shahjehanpore, Aug. 6, wife of H. E. Mitchell, Public Works Dept., daughter.
NIELSON—At Etawah, August 6, wife of N. C. Nielson, E.I.R., son.
PAYNE—At Barrackpore, wife of H. F. Payne, son. [daughter.
PICK—At Umritsur, Aug. 1, wife of Serg. major T. Pick, 4-22nd R.A.,
ROWLEY—At Madras, July 19, wife of Major R. H. R. Rowley, R.A., son, still-born.
SENIOR—At Nusseerabad, Aug. 7, wife of Capt. T. P. Senior, paymaster 1-8th (The King's) regt., son. [cutta, daughter.
VAUGHAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 4, wife of Rev. J. Vaughan, C.M.S., Cal-
WILLIAMS—At Kussowlie, July 18, wife of Capt. H. A. Williams, H.M.'s 14th regt., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RYAN—BELL.—At Allahabad, Aug. 8, H. E. Ryan, to Maria E., widow of the late H. C. Bell, of Monghyr.
STIRLING—MORGAN.—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Aug. 7, by the Rev. J. M. Thomson, Mr. P. Stirling, to Mrs. E. Morgan.
WALTER—URMSTON.—At Murree, Aug. 1, F. E. Walter, R.A., to Mary G., daughter of Major H. B. Urmston, Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee.

DEATHS.

BASEVI—At Ladac, July 17, Capt. J. P. Basevi, R.E., aged 39.
BERTRAM—At Mercara, August 3, Samuel C., son of George Bertram, aged 6.
CAHILL—At Mhow, August 10, Alfred W. S., son of Capt. Cahill, 14th regt. N.I., aged 6 months.
CONDON—At Cawnpore, August 3, Ernest, son of J. H. Condon, Officiating Civil Surgeon, aged 13 days.
CRUICKSHANK—At Bombay, August 11, Margaret E., daughter of Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, aged 14 months.
EDWARDS—At Poona, August 8, Ada L., daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stanley Edwards, 2nd grenadiers.
HAILES—At the Fort Mercara, August 4, son of C. M. Hailes, M.S.C., and Wing Officer 8th regt. Madras inf.
HAMILTON—At Murree, August 2, William C., son of Lieut.-Col. W. Hamilton, 28th regt. P.N.I.
HAWKINS—At Kohat, July 25, Capt. F. D. Hawkins, 4th P. C., aged 34.
JACKSON—At Madras, August 4, A. Jackson, School Master Parcherry Poor School, aged 61. [Rifle Brigade.
KINLOCH—At Rawul Pindee, August 1, Ernest, son of Capt. Kinloch,
KIRBY—At Poona, August 5, Frederick S, son of Col. W. H. Kirby, Adjutant General B.A., aged 1.
LAW—At Bhooj, July 31, wife of Lieut-Col. S. C. Law.
LEONARD—At Bangalore, August 6, Thomas Leonard, aged 64.
MACALISTER—At Sarun, August 1, A. Macalister, aged 25.
MCDERMOTT—At Almorah, August 6, George F. E., son of Ensign P. McDermott, Ordnance Department, aged 4. [Police, aged 28.
PRICE—At Calcutta, August 6, C. R. Price, late Special Inspector Calcutta
ROWLEY—At Madras, July 24, Amy, wife of Major R. H. R. Rowley, R.A.
UPSHON—At Madras, August 6, R. E. Upshon, late Registrar of the Government Secretariat, aged 56.
WHELER—At Jullunder, July 31, daughter of Capt. H. I. Wheler.
WOODFALL—At Negapatam, August 1, Elizabeth, wife of J. Woodfall, Chief Clerk Locomotive Department, G.S.I. Railway, aged 26.

HIGH COURT DELAYS.—On Friday last the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp announced to the Bar of the High Court the enactment of certain new rules, by which a speedy execution of decrees passed by the Court may be secured. The Chief Justice said that the rules would not be obligatory on all, but might be availed of by those who apprehended any attempt on the part of their judgment debtors to avoid execution, either by removing their persons or properties beyond the reach of the executing officer. This is no doubt an improvement and will further the ends of justice by making it easier to reap the fruits of judgments recovered in the High Court. We are afraid, however, that there is still room for improvement, and very vast room too. To facilitate the recovery of judgments will be admitted on all hands to be a no less important matter than to facilitate their execution when they are recovered. While the rules in question will have gone some way towards securing the latter purpose, the former, as far as we are aware, is still unattended to. What remedy have their Lordships adopted to remove the scandal of every great cause, or, to use the technical term, every long cause coming on to be heard a full twelvemonth after the date of its institution? We made some suggestions on this head some while ago, and one of them, namely, the utilisation of the Appellate Side Judges for original business, has, we are glad to observe, been also recommended by our contemporary the *Times of India*. As it is, however, we can only once more draw attention to the grievance. —*Hindoo Prakash.*

Home.

ORIENTAL PRIZE ESSAY.—Mr. Le Poer Wynne, Bombay C.S., has offered a prize of £100 for a translation of Guillemin's "Heavens" into Hindoostani.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.—M. Janssen has been commissioned by the French Government to proceed to the East to observe the total Solar Eclipse of December next. He has therefore been compelled to decline the offer made to him by the British Association to take part in the British Expedition.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £317,000, to Bombay, £28,400, and to Madras, £54,600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11d. will receive about 52 per cent. The average rate on Calcutta is 1s. 11. 04d., on Bombay 1s. 11. 02d., and on Madras 1s. 11.12d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—*De Quetteville's Indian Circular* gives the following *resume* of Bullion Exports from August 19th to September 2nd:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Candia*, Aug. 19:—Bombay, gold, £26,578; Ceylon, £10,000; Madras, £10,000; Singapore, £3,000; silver, Hong Kong, £40,500. Per *Nyanza*, Aug. 26: Bombay, gold, £68,437; silver, £5,100. Per *Mirzapore*, Sept. 2, gold, Bombay, £530; Ceylon, £30,000; Madras, £4,271; Calcutta, £10,000; silver, Calcutta, £10,800; Penang, £1,950; Hong Kong, £24,792; Shanghai, £9,940. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 5s. 0$\frac{3}{4}$d. per oz. standard; dollars, 4s. 11$\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11$\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz.

MILITARY.—The Royal Warrant providing for the retirement of certain officers in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers has just been published. The Warrant facilitates promotion in the two Ordnance Corps, and removes existing restrictions as to the number of officers permitted to retire annually upon half-pay. It provides also for the retirement upon annuities of a limited number of officers of the rank of captain, second captain, and lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Two lieutenant-colonels, three captains of not less than twenty-four years' service, and one lieutenant of not less than twenty years' service in the Royal Engineers may retire every ten years—a similar regulation applying to the Royal Artillery.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.—The *Daily News* correspondent thus describes the march of the 1st and 2nd Brigades from Frensham to Woolmer on Saturday last:—The brigade cavalry advance guards consisted each of a squadron of the Bays, one under the command of Major Sneed, the other under the command of Major Stewart; they also had their flankers out where practicable. Then came the infantry advance guards. This duty in the case of the 1st Brigade was found by the 102nd Fusiliers, and the splendid manner in which the bearskin-topped marksmen advanced across the country in skirmishing order, never omitting to avail themselves of a scrap of cover, and leaving not a ditch or hedgerow unexamined, was a sight worth the ducking to witness. Very completely ducked were the Fusiliers, in common with any one enthusiast enough in light division work to be a spectator of their advance, but one can safely answer for the former that they seemed to think no more of ditch water nor of rain water than if they had been ducks. Not less assiduously careful, painstaking, and dashing, was the advance of the 82nd, covering the front of the 2nd Brigade.

IPECACUANHA.—At a meeting of the Botanical Sub-section of the British Association, Profession Balfour submitted some observations on the cultivation of ipecacuanha plants in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden for transmission to India. As a curative for dysentery the value of this plant was very great, and, in consequence of the partial failure, from various causes—such as the rashness and carelessness of collectors—of its cultivation in its native country (South America), its cultivation here for sending out to India became a matter of much importance. A short time ago Mr. James M'Nab, of the Botanical Gardens, discovered that by making cuttings of the rhizome of the plant under the surface of the ground numerous new shoots could be got, and the plant so propagated much more easily and plentifully. They had thus been able to send out a number of healthy plants to India, which it was hoped would be there equally successfully cultivated. Mr. M'Nab was also endeavouring, with fair prospect of success, to get the perfect seed of the plant, and if that could be done the difficulties of propagation would of course disappear. They had now two varieties of the plant in the Botanical Gardens, one of which had been cultivated there for forty years, and the other had just been got from South America, through the kindness of Dr. Gunning and Dr. Christison. Dr. Cleghorn, F.L.S., late Conservator of Forests, Madras, expressed his delight at seeing the satisfactory result of the ipecacuanha propagation. Every army surgeon, he said, knew the great value of this remedy in the treatment of dysentery, and he hoped that the result of this experiment would be as successful as had been the introduction of cinchona. He though much credit due to Professors Balfour and Christison and Mr. M'Nab in this matter.

PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON.—Some doubts having existed as to the sanitary condition of her Majesty's gun-vessels *Magpie* and *Bullfinch*, now employed in the Persian Gulf, it will be satisfactory to the friends and relatives of those on board to learn that the following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Doughty, of the *Magpie*:—"Ferejaum, Sept. 6.—Those suffering from heat have all recovered. No casualties from heat. Crews are healthy. Climate in Gulf now healthy and refreshing."

PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT GARDEN.—It comes within the province of the *Mail* as a military journal to notice the Covent Garden Concerts, for the purpose of pointing out the speciality of the military music so liberally selected and so popular this season. The martial pieces played have been rendered by such excellent regimental bands as those of the Royal Artillery, Grenadier Guards, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of the Messrs. Godfrey. Several fine marches have been nightly played, together with one or two new ones, the most popular having been Prince Poniatowski's triumphal march for full orchestra, military band and chorus. Fantasias, combining both naval and military national airs, have been played nightly. Volunteer and other amateur bands might learn a lesson from the complete and perfect manner in which military music is performed at the Covent Garden Concerts.

SHAVING IN THE ARMY.—It must be presumed that a good deal is taken for granted, even when orders are issued for troops which they are expected implicitly to obey; nevertheless, when we read that "*the following articles only* will be permitted to be carried into the field during the Autumn Manœuvres," we should hardly have expected that anything of essential importance would have been omitted. We find, however, among the articles enumerated, a razor and shaving-brush, but no soap. A dry shave will be a new experience for Private Smith, who is already sufficiently exasperated that he should have to shave at all. Our chief object, however, is to suggest in the interest of the British soldier a reconsideration of the whole question of shaving. The present campaign would surely afford a good opportunity for trying the experiment of dispensing with the razor altogether. What if the genius who omitted the soap had omitted the razor or the shaving-brush? A toothbrush might have been substituted for the latter, and so much weight as well as loss of temper have been economised.—*Broad Arrow.*

CHOLERA AND CHARCOAL.—*Charcoal as a Disinfectant.*—The great efficacy of wood and animal charcoal in absorbing effluvia, and the greater number of gases and vapours, has long been known. Charcoal powder has also, during many centuries, been advantageously employed as a filter for putrid water, the object in view being to deprive the water of numerous organic impurities diffused through it, which exert injurious effects on the animal economy. It is somewhat remarkable that the very obvious application of a perfectly similar operation to the still rarer fluid in which we live—namely, the air, which not unfrequently contains even more noxious organic impurities floating in it than those present in water—should have for so long a period been so unaccountably overlooked. Charcoal not only absorbs effluvia and gaseous bodies, but especially, when in contact with atmospheric air, oxidizes and destroys many of the easily alterable ones, by resolving them into the simplest combinations they are capable of forming, which are chiefly water and carbolic acid. It is on this oxidizing property of charcoal, as well as on its absorbent power, that its efficacy as a deodorising and disinfecting agent chiefly depends. Effluvia and miasmata are usually regarded as highly organised, nitrogenous, easily alterable bodies. When these are absorbed by charcoal they come in contact with highly condensed oxygen gas, which exists within the pores of all charcoal which has been exposed to the air, even for a few minutes; in this way they are oxidized and destroyed. (Valuable instructions are also given as to the best modes of utilising the charcoal.)—*Enquire Within upon Everything.* (New Edition).

India Office.

Sept. 9, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. F. Tucker, Inf.; Capt. J. M. Trotter, Inf.; Major R. A. Nowell, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. M. H. Lackerstein, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. M. Payne, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Harvey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. G. Fife, Engrs., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Venour, Inf.; Surg. major E. McKellar; Lieut. C. S. Hogge, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Harden, Inf.; Capt. M. Ramsay, Staff Corps; Capt. T. A. Scott, Staff Corps; Surg. R. S. Bateson; Lieut. C. C. Brownlow, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. R. T. Snow, Cav.; Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. H. Segrave, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. M. Hogg, Staff Corps; Capt. A. J. Bannerman, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—The wife of Capt. Richmond Crawford, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Wimbledon, Sept. 4.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—WRAY.—Rev. Arthur A. Davidson to Emma S., daughter of the late Lieut. col. John Wray, Deputy Quartermaster general, Bombay Army, at West Malvern, Aug. 31.
LEIGH—OGILVIE.—John S. Leigh to Caroline F., daughter of the late W. C. Ogilvie, Madras Civil Service, at Dorking, Sept. 5.
SEXTON—WALTON.—Edward Sexton, M.D., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Walton, at Brighton, Aug. 29.

DEATHS.

LITTLEDALE—Edith F. M., daughter of Arthur Littledale, at The Hayes, Prestbury, aged 12, Sept. 3.
LOGAN—Walter S., son of Captain Logan, Mysore Commission, Madras, at Ealing, aged 4 years and 3 months, Aug. 23.
TAYLER—General Thomas M. Tayler, of the East India Army, at the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, Sept. 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Str. Petersburg, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Woodcote, Akyab.—3. Caroline, Akyab; Ambrose, Tellicherry; Senator Iken, Akyab; Chaldis, Rangoon; Britomart, Rangoon; City Camp, Maulmain.—4. Mofussilite, Madras; str. Ispahan, Kurrachee, via Suez Canal; Teviot, Colombo; Botanist, Calcutta; Wylo, Rangoon; Istapa, Rangoon; Beatrice, Rangoon; Anita, Rangoon.—5. Isabella Blyth, Mauritius; Spirit of the North, Cochin; Liberator, Colombo; Varuna, Bombay.—6. Belpore, Akyab; Penrith, Akyab.—7. Baringa, Bombay; Wennington, Rangoon; Eliza Laing, Rangoon; Conway Castle, Akyab; Bertha, Akyab; Spirit of the South, Akyab; Sebastian Bach, Rangoon; Constance, Cochin; Antrim, Bombay; Seaforth, Rangoon; Invincible, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1. Pembrokeshire, Bombay; str. Erl King, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Pepino, Mignano, Rangoon; Concordia, Galle; Talisman, Aden; Tanjore, Singapore.—2. Alexandra, Calcutta; Jane Law, Bombay; Undaunted, Bombay; W. E. Gladstone, Colombo; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta, &c.; Prince Victor, Rangoon; City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—3. Glamorganshire, Kurrachee; str. Killarney, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Bristow, Penang; Pieve Superior, Rangoon.—4. Str. Russia, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Anne Royden, Calcutta; Garland, Madras; Hawarden Castle, Rangoon; Bengal, Aden.—5. India, Calcutta; Arethusa, Calcutta; A. E. Vidal, Batavia; Cathcart, Calcutta; str. Mesopotamia, Kurrachee, &c., via Suez Canal; Island Belle, Mauritius.—6. Rescue, Galle; str. Rydall Hall, Colombo, via Suez Canal; Shannon, Mauritius; Deutschland, Rangoon; Pride of Canada, Calcutta; Queen of India, Singapore; Victoria, Singapore.—7. Hereford, Calcutta; Star of Persia, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Aug. 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Joseph, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Brown, Miss H. Windsor, Mr. E. Cox, Mr. J. C. Cox, Mrs. J. H. de Rinzy, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, Hassain Ali, Mahomed Sahir, Ali Hassain, Dr. Johnston, Mrs. London and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Marde, Miss E. Grieves, Capt. A. J. Bennerman, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield and infant, Mr. H. J. Wrighell, Col. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lambert, Mr. Tait. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrass, Dr. Payne, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Simpson, Mr. R. K. Brereton.
Per str. Candia, Aug. 12.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carr, Miss Carr, Messrs. Wilson, A. Grant, J. Power, J. L. Parker, Noonan, and C. B. Lynch. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. J. Tulk.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Jenny Eastwood, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 24, 42 N., 30 W.
Centro de Exportation, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 24, 35 S., 20 E.
Persian Empire, London to Calcutta, Aug. 28, 48 N., 9 W.
Robert Kerr, Bombay to Liverpool, June 15, 7 S., 87 E.
Pakwan, Calcutta to Hull, July 5, 30 S., 39 E.
John Banyan, Akyab to Liverpool, July 15, 34 S., 13 E.
Roumania, Bombay to Liverpool, July 28, 15 S., 7 W.
Anton Gauther, Irrawaddee River to Falmouth, June 10, 3 S., 94 E.
Edith Moore, Calcutta to London, June 13, 5 S., 93 E.
Wimbledon, Moulmain to Queenstown, July 24, 19 S., 1 E.
Fernandez, Akyab to Falmouth, June 1, 22 S., 70 E.
Rockliff, Malabar to Falmouth, June 14, 29 S., 42 E.
Scandia, from Rangoon, July 26, 12 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Times, Arnold, which arrived at Liverpool on Aug. 29 from Akyab, after going ashore near Southport, was making two inches water per hour.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Harden, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. Laurie and two children, Capt. W. Stewart. Mr. Mellis, Mr. Gibson, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Seaton, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Miss Morgan, and Mrs. and Miss Lazarus and child.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Irwin, and Mr. H. F. Matthews.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Foster, and Mrs. Batten.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fayle.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. P. Rhodes, Miss Graham, Mr. R. Heinan, Brig. gen. Lynch, Mrs. Lindley, and Mr. Corydon.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Caher, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bradford, Mr. E. G. Sharkey, Mrs. and Col. Broughton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Col. W. J. Stafford, and Mr. Young and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. R. Baillie.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. S. Green.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. P. Barnes, and Mrs. Maitland.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Dods and two children, and Mr. Gerard.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harcourt Hardy, and Mr. Murton.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. Cousen, and Mr. R. Mees.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeland and three children, Com, Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children, Miss Harrison and governess, and Messrs. Arnauld, Whitworth, Jones, Allen, Richardson, Parress, Bagelley, Kemp, Stubbs, Bakewell, Crosthwaite, Hodgson, Tuck, Gower, Rutton, and Ensor.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Bellairs and three children, Capt. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Glassford, and Mr. Fowles.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Mrs. Dobbie, and Miss Dobbie.

SEPTEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. W. Barnfather, Miss Moyers, Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Major H. Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, Mr. G. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and two children, Mrs. C. W. Moore and infant, Miss Edmund, Mr. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bean, Miss A. H. James, Miss Collings, Mr. Steedman, Mr. E. Money, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. G. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Cathcart, Mr. C. Peel, Miss Brind, Mrs. J. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. Buck, Ensign Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Mompson, Col. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Sloman, and Mr. J. Polen.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and party, Mr. E. M. Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyall, Mr. E. Noel, Mr. A. Kennaird, Mr. Currey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. R. Campbell, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Baboo Goolzs Shah, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. Wigram, Capt. and Mrs. Repton, and Dr. Barry.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lehner.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth, and Mr. Brustall.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Levick.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard, and Mr. Cuningham.

SEPTEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and infant, Miss Griffin, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. R. Rust, Mrs. Sims, Miss Belchamber, Capt. Stuart, Mrs. Badham, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham and two children.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. F. Matthews.
SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Haldwachi.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Gell, Bishop of Madras, and Mr. R. F. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. Fergusson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. O. and Mrs. Menzies and two children, Miss Godsall, Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Halliday, Mrs. C. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Gilbert, Mr. C. Connell, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Rev. E. Davies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. P. de L. Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. McKellar and infant, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. Tilburn, Mr. W. Foxton, and Mr. A. M. Hogg.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lause, Mr. Steinbelt, Mr. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hall, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. F. Griffith, Mr. J. Roose, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. A. Cox, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. B. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Mr. F. Mulock, Mr. Butt, Mr. Newburn, Dr. H. N. Cannon, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. Brown, Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. Black, Capt. the Hon. E. Boscawen, Mrs. J. Watson, Mr. C. Pearse, Mr. Corbet, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. Buckham, Mr. H. Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Tindall.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prow, Mr. Diefenback, Rev. A. M. Rudolph, and Mr. Reinhold.
SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Young.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Miss Walkinshaw, Master Macready, and Mr. Bell.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Delenge, and Mr. W. C. Brodie.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Cornes.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Myburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Tapp.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Wright.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dry, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. L. Currie, and Miss Currie.
SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Learmouth.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Lieut. Bridges, and Mr. H. Cohen.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. R. Davis, and Mrs. H. Raghib and infant.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Upcher.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Durrant, Capt. Kane, Mr. Foster, Mrs. and Miss Neville, and Mrs. Paynter and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Dr. D. and Mr. Cullen and two children, Miss Duffield, and Major Jago.

OCTOBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Col. A. B. Beatson, Mrs. C. B. Fleming and three children, Miss Polock, Col. H. Peston, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, Mr. R. R. Carew, Miss Bythell, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Winstone, Capt. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Span and child.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Haukin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sladen, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Jenkins Jones, Mrs. Cubitt, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Teske, Mr. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Col. F. Beattie, Mr. G. Leslie Smith, Mr. S. Casella, and Mr. Girdlestone.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. A. R. Upcher, and Mr. W. M. Salmon.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. H. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. W. Cunliffe, Baron and Baroness D'Amier and three children.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Johnson, and Major Irby.

OCTOBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. G. Young and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Miss Miller, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Gillan, Ensign Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Hall, and Lieut. Buller.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant, and Mr. H. Abbott.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Mrs. Balfour and two daughters, Mr. G. L. Murray, Miss Bailey, and Mr. Andsdell.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Miss Anderson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. V. J. Robertson, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. Boileau Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venning, Miss Ball, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Carew, and Mrs. E. P. Griffiths.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Col. H. M. Wilson, two Messrs. Mylne, two Misses Mylne, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Col. Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. F. J. Leather, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tull, Mr. Robinson, and Lieut. Balfour.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Capt. F. Mackenzie, and Major Comber.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Surg. major Cahill.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Major W. B. Thomson.

OCTOBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Branson and infant, Mrs. March Phillips, Mr. R. B. Yates, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. W. Beckett and infant, and Mr. Webb.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dampier, Miss Dampier, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. F. Williams, Major Russell, Mr. Van Ressema, Mr. McGillivray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, and Capt. G. E. Reade.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. A. Phelps and infant.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. H. C. Adams, Capt. C. E. Whinyates, Capt. Hoseason, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Capt. the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Curzon and two children, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, and Mr. F. S. Lushington.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. Chichester.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Times* observes that a curious feature of the new era is the establishment of newspapers, some in English, some in the vernacular dialects. In the North-West Provinces there are twenty-three journals written in the language of the natives, and of these sixteen are under the patronage of Government, which takes a certain number of copies for distribution. These organs of opinion are, we are told, very independently conducted. They speak of us and of our rule without the least reserve, and offer their comments on public affairs with unqualified freedom. They are not always well-informed, and they occasionally make absurd mistakes, but the Press, with all its power and influence, is beginning to be a reality in India. Perhaps we may notice, too, as a feature exactly in conformity with the temper of the age, a singular growth of religious dissent. It is certainly not strange that the marriage customs of the Hindoos should be defended against attack by a strong body of Conservatives, but it is very remarkable that the attack should have been made, and that the British Government should be entertaining the question at the instance of native sectarians. Of education we hear that it is spreading rapidly, though not yet penetrating deeply. The better classes receive instruction in English schools, but there is not much teaching in the vernacular languages, nor much schooling at the command of the poor. It was said some years ago that the rising generation in Bengal looked upon English scholarship as the road to wealth, and we now learn that every scholar considers himself exempted by a kind of benefit of clergy from the necessity of manual labour. Natives who can read and write English think the qualification sufficient for official employment, and are indisposed to seek a living by ordinary service. Nor is this impression discouraged by Government, for it is desirable to reward proficiency, and there is room for many helpers in the work of administration; but the limits of such employment must soon be reached. At the same time it must be noticed—though, indeed, it is not remarkable—that, side by side with all these indications of progress, we still find examples of fierce and irrational fanaticism. Just at this moment an outbreak of religious bigotry has occurred in the Punjab, and a conspiracy of the most absurd, and yet mischievous, character has been finally suppressed at Patna. In the Punjab the Sikhs, who, though forming an independent communion, retain many of the prejudices of the Hindoos, have been greatly excited by the proceedings of Mahomedan butchers. The cow, in Hindoo eyes, is a sacred animal, and, although beef was certainly consumed in the Punjab, some discretion was required on the part of those who dealt in the forbidden commodity. This caution, it appears, had been recently disregarded, and cows were killed and beef exposed for sale in a manner which was interpreted as a designed offence. The consequence was a riot, in which some butchers were murdered, and all the tact of the authorities was required to prevent the quarrel from extending. At Patna the incident of the day has been the termination, after protracted arguments, of what were known as the Wahabee trials. The Wahabees are a sect of Mahomedans corresponding, perhaps, most nearly to what would be called "Revivalists" in certain European communions. They pretend to purer faith, stricter life, and regenerate sanctity. With all this, however, and above it all in India was combined a political conspiracy, directed to no less an object than the subversion of the British Government and the restoration of that Mahomedan Empire which we overthrew. It is scarcely credible that men of sound mind should have embarked in such a plot with means so absurdly disproportioned to the end, for the actual preparations of the conspirators in men and money would hardly have sufficed to create a local riot; but the agitation had been long maintained, the ramifications of the scheme were extensive, and every mosque and college was made a centre of sedition by teachers and preachers. Strange to say, the living heart of the conspiracy was in the remotest regions of the North-West—in the colony of Sitana, against which we conducted a successful, but by no means unopposed, expedition eight years ago. That little war broke up the organisation of the fanatics, and the principal conspirators were afterwards arrested, brought to trial, and ultimately convicted. Some of them were men of wealth, and it is, perhaps, a notable feature of the times that a strong agitation was brought to bear against the Government of India in bar of the prosecution. The authorities were said to be exceeding their powers, and one plea after another was advanced, until the result appeared uncertain.

The affair is now over, but it is evidence of the difficulties which, apart from any impolicy or injustice on our side, must beset our rule in India. Besides consulting the interests of an enormous population now beginning to think for itself, we have to be perpetually on our guard against some twenty millions of our subjects whose only grievance is that they are subjects, and that we, and not they, are Sovereigns. Such is our position, and it ought to be carefully appreciated by those who are moved to find fault with the administration of India whenever any popular complaint or disturbance is reported from the East.

PICKETING HORSES.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* hopes that we shall have no more stampedes. The new system of picketing bears all the blame, and there is no doubt that it had something to do with these misfortunes; but we must decline to call it new, as for several years it has been in force by special order of the Horse Guards, although under protest from the great proportion of cavalry officers. One cavalry colonel, Colonel Baker, who was also the great advocate of the condemned squadron system, is, we believe, its supporter, and his regiment has given full evidence of the error of their colonel's views by losing forty of their horses, even after full warning had been given them by the stampedes of two other regiments. It certainly would seem a strange and inexplicable anomaly that animals habitually accustomed to be made fast by the head, which we venture to think is the natural and best mode of securing almost every animal, should, at a period when they are more than ordinarily liable to fright, when more than ordinary precautions should be taken to prevent their escape or injury, then for the first time be tied up in a manner new and unaccustomed, calculated in itself to alarm and even terrify them. We trust that the system of head and heel ropes, tested and approved by long years of experience in India, will for the future reign supreme, and that the authorities will, both in this and in other matters, abstain from abandoning a method they know to work well in favour of one untried and opposed to the commonest principles of sense, even although it has been recommended by some officers who should know better.

COMPENSATION TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

The *Homeward Mail* is glad to see that the daily press is affording some space to the fresh ventilation of the old question of compensation to Indian officers. These claims must be reconsidered on the new basis established by the vote of the House of Commons for the compensation of officers affected by the abolition of purchase. The Indian officers certainly have a far stronger claim to compensation than those who have established an over-regulation value to their commissions in defiance of the law. The Indian purchase system has never been called in question. It was, in fact, formally sanctioned by the East India Company and by the British Government. The only real obstacle is the antiquity of the claim. It is barred by the statute of limitations, the authorities may say. You have pressed your claims very pertinaciously for the past nine years; it is true the present circumstances almost justify the concession you ask, but the demand is too old to be reconsidered. If such be the real, and not an imaginary answer, it will be a precedent we should be very sorry to see established. No honourable man pleads the statute as an excuse for not discharging his just debts, and in England, though, strange to say, it is not so in India, a man can establish his claim and leave his debtor to plead, if he will be so great a rogue, that the debt is barred. We hope the Indian officers will make a vigorous demand now while they are sure of a hearing, and we cannot believe that the plea of "too late" will be entered by the Government.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Sept. 16.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Sept. 22.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.
As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99 100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			99 100
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99 100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99 100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	95⅛ ⅜
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			95¼ ⅜
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			95½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			101 ⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			101 ⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			109⅝ ⅞

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Madras	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 10⅝d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅜d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11⅛d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		207 to 209
	India 5 per cents.		113½
	India 4 per cent.		105⅜ to 105⅝
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95½ to 95⅝
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		101 to 101⅛
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109⅝ to 109¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103⅜
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛ to 103⅜
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		30s. to 35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	⅛ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	107¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	83½
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 108
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107⅞ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106⅝ to 107¼
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	¼	1⅛ to 1⅜
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13⅝ to 14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	83 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	175	
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	11
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅛ to 8⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅛ to 8⅛ dis
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 10¼
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	13½
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	14
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5 x.d.
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅜ to 7½
		all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1⅛ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6⅜ to 7¼
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	5 to 4 dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	6	3¼ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	11 to 12
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ⅛ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Aug. 22; Agra and Madras, Aug. 20; Calcutta, Aug. 20.

THE Bombay papers still complain of deficient rainfall in their part of India. Guzerat however seems to have been favoured with more than its share. The same thing may be said of Upper India, where the unusual floods have seriously hindered traffic on several lines of road and railway. Of one disaster which befel the Punjab Railway we have already spoken. Another is recorded in this week's papers. All around Saharanpore the rains had flooded the country so as to make travelling impossible even by the railway, sixty miles of which had either been washed away or lay entirely under water. In the military lines of Umballa many of the houses are said to have come down through the Tangree River bursting its "bund." In some of the bungalows the water was a foot high. At Mussoorie more than six inches of rain fell in one night, and the sickness consequent on a downpour, whose like the natives had never seen, was very great. At Delhi the rising Jumna threatened to carry away the bridge. At Simla the roads seem to have been blocked by masses of stone loosened by the rain, and even telegraphic communication with the plains was interrupted. The bridge at Hurripore, on the road from Simlah to Sabathoo, has been carried away. Kashmere and Murree however seem to have escaped even their usual floods. In Oudh the rains had set in again harder than ever after a short break, and fever was reported as being rife in Lucknow. Except in the Sultanpoor district however, where the Goomtee had flooded the country, there was a good report of the crops in Oudh. As for Bengal, the rains seem to have favoured some districts far more than others—the crops in Rajshahye, Nowgong, Goalparah, and Julpigoree having suffered from want of wet.

ENGLISHMEN in India should be careful what they commit to writing in letters likely to fall into the hands of native princes in whose dominions they may chance to dwell. It appears that some time ago a Mr. Davis entered the service of the Jheend Rajah as a kind of bandmaster in chief. After he had trained three or four native bands with success out of the rawest materials, his master began, it seems, to look out for a cheaper servant. About that time a British soldier wrote to ask Mr. Davis's counsel as to the expediency of entering the Rajah's service. In reply Mr. Davis seems to have warned him against placing too ready trust in the promises of "deceitful natives." This letter somehow fell into the Rajah's hands. He instantly ordered the unlucky writer with his wife and family into close arrest under four sentries, had all their letters detained, and withheld from them all means of writing to their friends. After three or four months of this treatment, Mr. Davis at length got a letter conveyed to the Editor of the Lahore *Public Opinion*, by whom the strange story has been made public in time, we hope, to rescue the sufferers from aught worse than the natural effects of their long imprisonment. The Rajah of Jheend was our loyal servant during the Mutiny; but he must really be taught to remember that Englishmen who enter his service are not to be safely treated in that unceremonious style, even if they do make unkind remarks on natives in letters never meant for publication.

THE first sounds of an angry outcry against the new Income-tax Act reach us from several quarters. Under the new Act it appears that any collector may double the assessment of any person who delays to pay up the sum originally demanded, and may also fine or imprison at his own pleasure without fear of appeal to any court, whosoever appears reluctant to obey his arbitrary will. He is clothed in fact with unlimited power to harry and fleece the wretches who dare to differ from him touching the justice of his claim. His mere fiat is enough for his purpose. The police must carry out his orders and the jail governors receive his prisoners without a question. After all, the Rajah of Jheend has only taken a leaf out of his master's book. This is a curious way of soothing down the ill-feeling which the double income-tax of last year aroused all over India.

FROM Muscat we have official news down to the 6th August. Sayad Turki had carried his successful troops up to the walls of Sohar, which he at once besieged. His batteries had already made a breach, and the assault was imminent, when Sayad Ibrahim came to terms. It was arranged that the latter should retain Sohar and the coast line from Sullan to El-Khaborels; the remaining ports and districts being given up to Sayad Turki.

IT appears from a recent Calcutta telegram that the Indian Government have determined to organise a statistical department "for the purpose of ascertaining and conserving the internal resources of India." We have heard a good deal about developing the resources of a country, but the task of conserving them is one whose character we have no means of estimating offhand. What are the resources that need conserving, and how comes it that a new department is required for that purpose so soon after the creation of a Department of Trade and Agriculture? The telegram in short rouses a curiosity which time only may succeed in allaying. The appointment of Dr. Hunter to the head of the new department fails to furnish us with a clue to the right way of answering the riddle.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram the rumour of a year's extension of office being granted to Sir S. Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, obtains general credence. That there is no likelihood of such an arrangement is more than we are prepared to

say; but we have no reason to believe that the question has hitherto been discussed in the Indian Council.

In the *Friend of India* appears an interesting and temperate statement of the reasons which have led the older section of the Brahmo Samaj to oppose the Marriage Bill bearing that name. The members of the Adhi Samaj, the old original sect of reformed Hindus, as founded by Rammohun Roy, and now represented by Baboo Debendranath Tagore, claim, like the Old Catholics of Germany, to retain their connection with the main body of worshippers owning a common origin. Their ritual is "based on Hindu rites and ceremonies." They have always "respected and observed Hindu social customs and institutions, except where these militate against their religious belief." In celebrating marriage they adhere to all such rites and ceremonies as savour neither of idolatry nor superstition. In spite of their peculiar opinions and practices, they have "always been recognised and treated even by the most orthodox Hindus as undoubted members of the Hindu community." Their own forms of marriage they consider quite as valid as those observed by the Sikhs and Jains. The new Bill, however, whose preamble throws a doubt on the validity of marriages already celebrated by them, will compel them in future to choose between a Hindu ritual of which they partly disapprove, and a new form of marriage which would tend to place them outside the pale of Hindu society. It makes no distinction between them and the Progressive Brahmos who, under Keshab Chandar Sen, have seceded from the old Samaj and cast off all connection with the existing Hinduism. They deny therefore that the petition presented by these latter for a law to legalise Brahmo marriages represents the feelings of the whole Brahmo community. The Bill drawn up in accordance with that petition "imposes a civil form of marriage quite inconsistent with the religious spirit" of the Adhi Samaj, and a system of registration "quite inconsonant with Hindu usages and customs." The very title of the Bill is dangerously misleading. It assumes that all Brahmos form one body distinct from the general body of Hindus, so that, if the Bill as it stands became law, the original Brahmos would find themselves sharply divided from that Hindu community to which they still belong, and from which, in behalf of a "healthy and spontaneous reformation" from within, they have no wish whatever to cut themselves adrift.

These objections are so reasonable that we can now understand why the further consideration of the Brahmo Marriage Bill was put off till after the return of the Government to Calcutta. It does not therefore follow that the Bill, in the words of a contemporary, "will be shelved as unnecessary." If one section of Brahmos is content to do without it, there is no doubt of the anxiety shown by the Progressive Brahmos for some law which will clearly recognise the validity of their own forms of marriage. But it is evident that the provisions of the Bill must be modified so as to ensure the older Brahmos perfect freedom to marry in their own way; and the title and preamble of the Bill must be so altered as to leave them no fair ground for complaint.

In our last issue a valued correspondent drew attention to what certainly seems a great evil consequent on the high price of salt in India. There may be some good reasons for retaining a tax which yields the Government a revenue by no means easy to replace in other ways. But the most reasonable taxes may become the most oppressive if they are levied at too high a rate. To most Englishmen it may seem a trifling question whether the Indian salt-taxes should be raised or lowered to one uniform level; but to millions of natives in India a difference of one or two rupees a maund on so prime a necessary of life in a hot climate means all the difference between comfort and discomfort, health and disease. Our correspondent tries to bring that difference home to us by asking what the English poor would say, "if each family were to be taxed £3. 6s. for the privilege of eating salt." That sum may be taken as a fair equivalent for the three rupees which a maund of taxed salt costs an Indian peasant in some parts of the country, in addition to as many rupees of prime cost. Six rupees a year being too much for his scanty means, his cattle have to go without their proper share of salt, and the result is that some of them die for want of the precious antidote to disease. The soil of India in many places abounds with salt, but any attempt to use the untaxed mineral would bring the peasant into a sad scrape. He himself indeed and his family have sometimes to content themselves with a cheap and nasty salt, in which Glauber's salts or sulphate of soda may frequently be found. To the want of salt has been traced the recent heavy mortality among Indian cattle; and from what we have heard in other quarters we shrewdly suspect that this same want of salt has had much to do with the loss of human lives from cholera. It has at any rate been more than once found that prisoners properly supplied with salt escape the disease which is raging outside the jail. Another hardship arising from the salt-tax is the difficulty of utilising mineral manures, such as soda, the sulphate and nitrate of soda, and potash, which might easily be extracted from the salt-bearing earths but for the penalties enforced against the illicit manufacture of salt even for private use. This old complaint re-appears in a letter to the *Indian Economist*, the writer of which further declares that any amount of phosphate of lime could be obtained from the Sewálik Hills, if the Government did not bar the way. That less salt is consumed in India than what ought to be consumed, is evident from its increased consumption wherever the duties have been lowered, and from its comparatively large consumption where the duties have not been raised. The natural inference is that instead of raising the salt-tax anywhere, the higher duties should be reduced to the lower level. In fact, if the salt-tax must be maintained at all, a duty of one rupee a maund, if not less, would very soon make up for the first loss consequent on any lowering of the present rates.

We think we may safely venture to assure the military readers of the *Homeward Mail* that they need have no fear lest the claims of Indian officers to bonus compensation should be put out of court by the Statute of Limitations. Our contemporary has raised a difficulty which a moment's reflection would have melted into thin air. If the India Office were bent on withholding justice in this matter, it would have to look out for some better excuse than this of a lapsed claim, seeing that the claim itself was formally acknowledged by Lord Cranborne in 1866. The principle of compensating Indian officers for losses arising from no act of their own was the avowed motive of his Lordship's despatch to India, in which compensation was offered up to a certain point on terms ingeniously framed to neutralise the seeming concession. From the principle thus admitted the Government cannot withdraw, nor would it even if it could. It stands committed by its own act to the granting of due compensation for actual loss, and the only question it has still to consider concerns the amount of compensation actually due. No Statute of Limitations can therefore bar the settlement of a claim acknowledged five years ago, and repeatedly urged again since then. What the Indian officers now ask for is simply a revision of the terms conceded in 1866. They would have bread and not stones. They would have fair compensation for prospects marred by the change of masters and circumstances, instead of a sham compensation for what they had actually spent in buying out their seniors. They ask, in short, for nothing more than the terms already granted to officers in the Royal Army, whose claims on the whole were legally very much weaker than theirs. That the India Office will turn a deaf ear to their just demands, in spite of the rules laid down for the benefit of their comrades in the Line, and of the obligations incurred by the Parliamentary Guarantees of 1858 and 1860, is more than we can believe. Such a proceeding would involve too great a shock to the old English love of fair play, and would give the aggrieved officers too powerful a lever for renewed agitation, to be regarded as any longer feasible. A commission, we believe, is already sitting to adjust the claims of her Majesty's officers in accordance with the terms of the new Army Act. Would it not be as well to bring the Indian claims before the same or a similar body, empowered to ascertain the "customary" sums once paid in each Indian regiment, and to award compensation accordingly? If the principle of reimbursement for the loss of a retiring bonus were once frankly yielded, we are sure that the claimants would be content with a moderate valuation of their respective claims. In point of strict justice it may be a question whether England should not pay a share of the consequent expense; but no such question should be allowed to delay the settlement of a grievance which has so long cried in vain for redress.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel was practically opened on the 13th of this month. On that day at any rate the first train, accom-

panied by the Chief Engineer, the Director-general of the Upper Italian Railway, and a number of other officials passed through the eight miles of tunnel in forty minutes, and two hours later performed the return journey in fifty-five minutes. The greatest temperature inside the carriages was 25 degrees centigrade. During the return journey the Tunnel was found to be quite clear from the steam discharged on the former passage. At the formal opening on Sunday, the 17th, the official train performed the whole distance from Bardonecchia to the French side in thirty minutes, the passage of the tunnel itself being completed in twenty. Among those present at the opening were several eminent Frenchmen; a good omen, we hope, for the early completion of the Mont Cenis Line.

The next Overland Mail from Bombay will be due in London on Saturday next.

THE WEATHER IN BENGAL.—Whilst in many districts in Bengal the bhadai crop has been almost destroyed by heavy rain and floods, we read that in other districts more rain is wanted. In Rajshahye the district reports tell us that the crops are suffering from want of rain; in Borgrah more rain is wanted; in Nowgong the aous crop is suffering from want of rain; and the same account is given of Jalpigori and Gowalparah.

A CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFICATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The following somewhat startling note by his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, under date July 21, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—"I would have it made a qualification for the subordinate executive service that candidates should be able to ride. It is of immense importance that a sub-divisional officer should, for example, be able to go out ten or fifteen miles before breakfast, and make a judicial precognition into the circumstances of a murder—the body, the blood, the scene of the struggle, and so on—without interfering with his regular work for the day; and in very many of the duties of an executive officer such activity is required. Riding should therefore be added to the obligatory subjects of examination, and I will thank the committee now sitting to arrange this."

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.—In continuation of G.O. by the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 471 of 1865, regarding the passages and passage allowances of officers of her Majesty's British forces proceeding to or returning from India, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to notify that a married officer above the rank of subaltern proceeding to England on duty otherwise than by her Majesty's troop ships, is entitled to a free passage, or the cost of a passage, for a female servant; and that messing allowance at two shillings a day is to be deducted from officers who proceed otherwise than by troop ship for each servant for whom passage money is drawn, which is, in the case of general officers, married or unmarried, two; and of others, married, and above the rank of subaltern, one female servant.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee on July 10, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. J. W. Ottley, R.E.; Asst. surg. F. Howard, M.D., R.A.; Lieut. J. S. Biscoe, R.A.; Assist. apoth. H. Clayton, R.A.; Sergt. J. Stokes, 2-25th R.A.; Cornet R. F. Trotter, 4th hussars; Lieut. B. A. Combe, 21st hussars; Ensign H. E. Penton, 1st battalion 11th foot; Ensign R. E. A. Jenkins, 1st battalion 11th foot; Ensign T. W. Conran, 26th foot; Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th foot; Ensign A. R. Porter, 38th foot; Lieut. W. B. Williams, 62nd foot; Ensign A. F. Barrow, 105th foot; Ensign W. Coles, 105th foot; Capt. R D. Anstruther, 106th foot; Ensign G. W. Deane, 106th foot; Sergt. G. B. Clifford, commissariat department. The undermentioned candidates are also reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on July 3:—Corp. G. Allwynne, C. F. brigade R.H.A.; Private C. Teather, 21st hussars; Hospital sergt. T. Butler, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private F. Walker, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private T. Rooke, 1st battalion 17th foot; Qrmr. C. Lenton, 62nd foot; Private W. Yates, 62nd foot; Sergt. E. Daintith, barrack department.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major T. Quin, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 3rd Punjab Infantry, at 7, Cambridge-terrace, Sept. 12. W. Collingwood, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., at Bow, aged 72, Sept. 10.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. H. Kelly, traffic superintendent Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, at Sealdah, Aug. 10. Mr. T. G. W. Dymock, late one of the selected candidates of the Indian C.S., at Louth, aged 19, Sept. 11.

MADRAS.—Mr. J. E. Price, accountant-general's office, at Madras, Aug. 13.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. ——, Sept. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Pallisser, Mr. Lang, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Twigg, Mr. Armstrong, Major Swayne. From MADRAS.—Mr. K. Campbell, Mr. Bloxland, Rev. C. R. Drewry, Mr. Overbury, Major Blair. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Matson, Capt. Hoffenden. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Child, Dr. Pinkerton, Col. Nicholson, Mr. Otto Fiedler, Mr. Thourd, Mr. Davies.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ceylon.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Simner, Major W. G. Graves, Mr. F. Dickens, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and three children, Capt. G. W. Hill, Mr. G. J. Vaux, Dr. W. A. O'Connor, Dr. H. Clarke, Mr. G. B. Wood, Mr. J. Hill, Lieut. C. H. Douglas, Lieut. R. J. Rogers, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. W. J. Gayer, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. A. Brummage, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. Hutchins, Lieut. col. Todd, Mr. H. A. A. Tuckhudker, Mrs. Young and child, Capt. Mannock, Cornet Harrison, Mrs. Tillock and two children, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Rassam, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. W. Parker.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 19, 1871.

INDIA IN 1869-70.—III.

THE province of Oudh, with an area about equal to that of the whole Netherlands, and a population denser than that of Belgium itself, contains altogether 23,730 square miles, nearly half of which is shared among 51,625 landholders great and small, while more than a fourth is held by 371 talookdars, who pay each £500 a-year and upwards towards a land-revenue of more than a million and a quarter. Out of 162 paid and unpaid judges, 52 only are Europeans. To the short harvests of 1869 elsewhere, and the consequent export of grain from Oudh, is attributed the main part of the increase in riots and petty thefts during the year. The steady increase in civil suits on the other hand is ascribed to the growing wealth and confidence of the people in their civil courts. The thirteen jails in Oudh are held to furnish insufficient room for the 18,750 prisoners confined in 1869, although that number represents a proportion of only one prisoner to every 940 of the people. The average cost for each prisoner however was only £3. 6s. in the year. A regular police force of 8,289 officers and men, since greatly reduced in number, was maintained for £112,586; while the 32,916 village *chaukidars* cost the landowners no more than £76,430. The percentage of convictions to trials—80.46 per cent.—does credit to the efficiency of the police in Oudh.

In the year under review Oudh had no canals, but the first steps were taken to carry out a scheme which will irrigate more than half the province with 1,148 miles of main canal and 4,230 miles of minor channels. As many as 858 miles of new road were constructed at a total cost of £5,825; rather a contrast to the present cost of road-making in England! Of the £43,765 spent on schooling one in thirty-six boys of a school-going age, about £35,000 comes out of imperial or local revenues, a large proportion compared with other provinces. It is something however to know that the schools were four times and the pupils thrice as numerous as in 1865, while the village-scholars had increased tenfold in the same time. Literature also seems to thrive in Lucknow, which can boast of twenty presses; seventeen devoted to printing in the vernacular. Twelve towns in Oudh are municipally governed, and native reform-clubs have been already started in three. The export trade of the province, consisting chiefly of grain and oil-seeds, amounted to £2,826,621, and the import trade to £2,545,202.

In the Central Provinces, nearly as large as the British Islands, but less populous by two-thirds, the distress of 1868

left sharp traces in the first half of the following year. It is pleasant to find how much of that suffering was allayed by the charitable efforts of the natives themselves. The famine works undertaken by Government during the year will all redound to the lasting benefit of the country. With the gathering of the autumn harvest the suffering seemed to disappear by magic; and the able-bodied forthwith left the relief camps to labour in the fields. The sickness however which usually follows famine lingered for some time longer; whole districts being wasted with endemic fever which especially attacked the wild tribes and the spirit-drinking, flesh-eating people of the lower castes.

The completion of the railway from Nagpore to Jubbulpore in the beginning of 1870 at once gave the Central Provinces a new importance in the commercial world of India, and raised Jubbulpore into the place once held by Nagpore. From March 1870 "a continuous stream of traffic began to flow towards Western India," in striking contrast with the old inertness consequent on the absence of good roads and proper means of carriage over a wide space of country. To complete the change thus effected little more is now wanting than a light railway from Nagpore to Raipore in the south-east; and this want also will soon be remedied under a scheme already laid before the Government. Another aid to the development of these provinces turned up in the newly discovered coal-fields of Chanda, with the mines of workable iron lying near them.

If the increase of civil suits be any test of a people's well-doing, these provinces must be doing very well indeed, for in seven years the number of such suits rose from 24,666 to 63,137. Crime of course increased considerably during a year of partial suffering. Of the prisoners tried not more than one in five was acquitted, a result which speaks well for the sharpness of the police. It is also to the credit of the people that the increase of offences against property was unaccompanied by any proneness to agrarian outrages. High praise is given to the 112 native landowners, merchants and bankers, who served as honorary magistrates. The 17,747 prisoners cost on an average £5. 10s. 7d. a man.

The land revenue of the province amounted to nearly £600,000, or six-tenths of the whole local revenue, which included £41,602 from forests, £115,163 from salt, and £92,940 from spirits and drugs. Of several schemes projected for improving the supply of water the chief was the Kanhan project for damming the river of that name near Nagpore, so as to render its waters serviceable by means of canals for a large tract of country during the greater part of the year. The number of schools and scholars fell considerably during 1869, owing to sickness and agricultural distress. Out of 72,835 scholars enrolled there was an average daily attendance of only 44,480; so many children being called away to help their parents in earning a livelihood. The 134 girls' schools were attended by little more than half the 4,579 girls entered on the books. Rice, wheat, and other food grains took up between them an area of nearly 11 million acres, while more than 1,400,000 acres were planted with oil-seeds and cotton in nearly equal parts. It was not a good year for cotton, which suffered from the heavy rainfall of October. It was a better year for trade however; the imports, of which grain and sugar were important items, being valued at over four millions and the exports at more than three millions sterling. The export trade in country cloth rose from £347,562 to £904,470, and a net increase on the whole of £349,202 was reported for the year under review.

The Punjab has an area as large as France, and the purely British part of it is about as large as Italy. Of this latter less than a third is cultivated, and about one-fourth more is cultivable. It had in 1869 nearly 3,000 miles of waterway, about 20,000 miles of road, and only 412 miles of railway. Its five chief cities have a population ranging from 56,826 in Multan to 154,417 in Delhi. Its gross revenue in 1869-70 was over 3¾ millions, of which the land-tax furnished close upon two millions. Owing to unfavourable seasons the drought of 1868 spread far into the following year. Thousands of cattle had perished, and great suffering threatened the people, in spite of all efforts to avert or lessen it, when the heavy rains of September quenched all further anxiety on that score. Sickness however played sad havoc during the year, more than a quarter of a million lives having been lost by malignant fever before the year's end. All this notwithstanding, the year's revenue showed an increase of a third of a million, the foreign trade of the province rose to £5,487,583, and the yield of manufactures to £3,842,500. The 34 Native States cover an area as large as the British moiety of the Punjab, containing about five million people, and yielding a revenue of a million and a-half. Bhawalpore under British management has prospered exceedingly since 1866, when it fell into our hands during the minority of the late Chief's heir. By the end of 1869 its revenue had doubled, the State debts been paid off, and the promise of a large yearly surplus, to be devoted to canals and other public works, had already shown itself. A like good fortune has favoured the small State of Chamba. It was in 1869 that the Maharajah of Kashmere engaged to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between India and Eastern Turkistan. In return for this and other concessions the Indian Government agreed to abolish the export duty on Kashmere shawls, and to let Indian goods pass into Kashmere duty free.

The relations of the Punjab Government with the frontier tribes were steadily improving in 1869. By means of mingled firmness and kindness the old state of chronic warfare has been replaced by one of general peacefulness. The tribes in the Black Mountain and some of the Waziri clans excepted, the British Government is "on the best of terms with its frontier neighbours." Peshawar is no longer troubled by Swati raids, each of the tribes around Kohat has sought our friendship, and the "faithless" Afridis have remained true to their engagements. Some of the tribes are already cultivating British soil, and others are aiding the Indian Government in the prevention of frontier crime. The wildest tribes now lay their disputes at the feet of British officers, and some of them have even asked to be treated as British subjects. Raids of course there were, but hardly one of them was aimed at the Indian Government. The Chief of the Bhugtis actually refused to shelter one of his own clansmen, who had fled beyond the British border to escape punishment for taking part in a raid.

The increase of crime in the Punjab was confined to offences against property, breaches of the peace being actually fewer than in the previous year. Out of 49,572 people tried 36,580 were convicted, or nearly three in every four. The number of civil suits rose, in spite of famine and depressed trade, to 164,595, or more than the whole number of such suits in Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces put together. There were 40,880 prisoners confined in thirty jails, at an average cost of £6. 14s. a-head.

Out of 18¼ million acres under tillage 811,794 were sown with cotton, and the outturn was reckoned at 618,900 maunds of cleaned cotton, or an average of only 61 lbs. an acre—a very poor yield compared with the 500 lbs. averaged in Egypt. Most of the cotton is made up in the country for home use. Skilled labour in the Punjab averages 11¾d. and unskilled labour 4¾d. a day. Besides iron, antimony, copper, lead, and gold, salt of all kinds is found in such abundance that the total outturn of 1869-70 was 1,307,378 maunds [of 80 lbs. each], worth £376,558. Many kinds of stone for building, as well as marble, limestone, gypsum, slate, and petroleum abound in the Province. The imports rose from £2,600,000 to £3,140,000, but the exports fell from £2,700,000 to £2,350,000. The trade passing through Ladakh was worth about £65,000.

Owing partly to the prevalent scarcity and sickness, partly to want of funds and a reduction in the number of schools, there was a great decrease both in schools and scholars; the average daily attendance of the latter having fallen from 141,665 to 73,768. With regard to the prevalence of cholera during the year, a committee found that it was generally traceable to the impure drinking-water. There was a large increase in the number of persons relieved in the public dispensaries. At the end of the year 118 towns in the Punjab were furnished with

municipal committees. Owing to certain restrictions on the levy of octroi duties, the municipal income had to be made up by fresh taxation; which "caused some distress among the poorer classes."

Correspondence.

INDIAN CONSERVATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In these degenerate days, when the good old Tory principles of our forefathers have become a thing of the past, it is refreshing to come upon a pure stream of unadulterated Toryism, even though it flows from the East. India has always been the hot-bed of Conservatism, but I was hardly prepared to see sentiments like those expressed by a speaker at a public meeting at Lucknow the other day. The meeting, I may add, was convened for the purpose of supporting a "Reform" Association got up among the natives at Calcutta. I enclose the extract, which I have cut out of the *Lucknow Times*, as it may amuse some of your readers. I think Baboo Sanwal Singh deserves to be made a C.S.I., a distinction which would come with peculiar grace from a Liberal government. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*—Yours faithfully, P.

Baboo Sanwal Sing then rose up and addressed the meeting at some length. He commenced by remarking that he had conversed with several learned pundits on the subject of female education, and found that the opinion of the orthodox Hindus was against it. He himself endorsed their views, and questioned the wisdom of the Indian Reform Association in endeavouring to establish schools for the education of women. He entirely deprecated the idea of enlightening the mind of the female sex, and maintained that to educate them would be to inflict a positive mischief on society. Women should, under no circumstances, be allowed to enjoy a higher sphere of life than that afforded by the present Purdanashin-zenana system as prevalent in this country. Some of the monstrous evils resulting from the education of females were, said he, first, their breaking through all manner of moral restraints; secondly, their claiming equal privileges with men; thirdly, the creation in them of a desire to become independent; fourthly, the utter impossibility to keep them confined within the zenana; fifthly, increase of expense; and sixthly, the diminution of the matrimonial prospects of men—for no enlightened female, he held, would prefer to accept for her husband an uneducated man. (Laughter.) He referred to the condition of Europe, and said what results the progress of female enlightenment and female liberty had produced in that country! (Hiss.) The idea to give an enlightened education to women was, in fact, highly objectionable, and the steps taken by the Reform Association were essentially calculated to sap the foundations of social morality. What good, he argued, would result by teaching the lower classes to read and write? It would be far better to train them up as agriculturists, mechanics, &c. He, in short, was opposed to the further spread of education even among the nobles, excepting, of course, those who belonged to the "upper ten thousand." He still more deprecated the idea of educating their females, nay, of the female sex in general. It was not the intention of nature, he said, to place women on an equal level with men, both physically and intellectually. The legitimate functions of the former were to look after our lower domestic concerns, and to subordinate their desires to those of men. He denied that they possessed any other capacity save that of concocting mischief, of planning intrigues, &c. Education, therefore, at their hands, would prove a dangerous weapon. It was, therefore, extremely undesirable to adopt a course which would be ultimately subversive of social harmony, and serve as a powerful stimulus to the increase of vice and immorality. In illustration of his remarks he referred to the pages of the "Mysteries of London." He therefore expressed a hope that every right-minded man would withhold his support from the Association. He added that he himself had been to Calcutta and had seen the working of the female schools with his own eyes. He assured the meeting that those schools were not availed of by respectable classes; that only daughters of the lowest castes, such as *chamars*, &c., attended them. They were also the nurseries of women of questionable character. As regards the cheap Literature section, he remarked that men are generally apt to be misled by false reports of things, which they have never seen, for in truth Bengal was not yet so far advanced that its masses should appreciate a newspaper. He wound up by saying that the efforts of the Association to suppress intemperance were to some extent good, but he condemned its cry for Government aid to carry out its object. He traced the cause of drunkenness in the spread of English education, and maintained that the evil, however deplorable, was inevitable under the existing circumstances of the country.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

HOW TO GOVERN INDIA.

The *Friend of India* holds that we are strong in India. What then?—should we disregard the wishes of the people? Because we are strong in India we ought to regard the wishes of the people still more, and in order that we may do so some means certainly are necessary that we may ascertain what those wishes are. We are glad to see that this view is spreading. It had not one opponent at the meeting to which we are referring. It is beginning to find an expression in the English press; our readers will find very marked expressions of it in extracts now and then in our columns. The great merit of the proposals, too, is their practical character. They are not a claim for representative institutions, in the sense in which those institutions are understood in England, or France or Germany, or America. Anything at all approaching such an idea would be both impracticable and uncertain as applied to India. When the mania for English institutions first prevailed in Europe every nation that adopted them made of them a muddle and an absolute failure. Nations have to be governed on the basis of their own instincts and traditions. It seems easy to some people to change a man's views from an old creed, the creed of his forefathers, to a new one the creed of another nation. But how difficult the thing is in reality let our missionary records tell. We fancy that we have changed people—changed their views, their habits, and those inwoven principles which are at the basis of individual character; and we are astonished sometimes to find that while we have been thinking that we have changed everything we have scarcely touched the real chord of the individuality of the man or woman concerned. We reason as if we were dealing with only one man or womau. In point of fact in dealing with that one we are dealing with a hundred generations, and with a force—a momentum—which every nation has increased. The individual Hindoo of today is a product of unnumbered generations. His very being has been moulded by those generations which we affect to count as nothing. We may, it is true, alter an individual and many individuals; but what we are referring to is the representative individual, the type of the great conservative mass. Our attempt at action upon the mass is in one respect one of the great blunders of our rule of India, but it is a blunder that we have always perceived in time to prevent it being carried too far. We have, for instance, always recognised in time the great truth that we have no right to teach religion with State money. The old Company seized upon that truth, before the Queen's Government did so, and held to it with a pertinacity that nothing could shake. We have perceived also that we have no right to interfere with native customs, provided those customs do not interfere with public morals—morals that are alike in all nations, or lead to the destruction of human life. But strangely enough after seeing so much there is a world of fact that we never see at all. There cannot be a doubt that individual life is more secure under British rule than it ever was before in India; at least *we think* there cannot be a reasonable doubt of it. But who would imagine that in the ordinary procedure of Law Courts we administer justice more effectively than it would be by a native machinery organised on the basis of native habits and traditions? We differ very much from Mr. Syed Mahmood's opinion that natives cannot sit in the same council with Europeans without losing dignity or independence. But if this were the fact, and however strongly its were so, there would only be the greater necessity for the councils being mixed, because there would be all the greater necessity for natives endeavouring to overcome the difficulty; and that they could do so there cannot be a doubt. The decentralisation scheme of the Government of India will, we believe, develop into some such councils and will enable the Government of India to have at its disposal the best information possible from all parts of the empire; information not based upon individual interest but representing the men and interests most prevalent in the districts. In ordinary times, possibly enough private interests might prevail, but in cases of famine of widespread disturbance, the popular feeling would make itself represented wherever there were fair means provided for its expression.

THE "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The *Friend of India* observes that the Indian Committee has been going on so promisingly in the glorious grooves of jog-trot that it is positively astounding to come upon an out-and-out social, political, and religious infidel like Mr. James Geddes—a man who believes neither in Governor-Generals nor English enterprise, nor missionary zeal, nor any other mortal thing in this benighted land. We have not since the beginning of the Indian Committee read anything with half so much pleasure as the evidence of Mr. Geddes. We daresay it is all wrong. Of course, infidels—political or otherwise—always are wrong till heterodoxy grows into orthodoxy in the march of events, and then, of course, they are right; but that takes ages; and if Mr. James Geddes lives ages (he seems out of the run of ordinary mortals), we, at all events, will not be there to see. Still, there is something so healthy in his gruff answers, in his evident determination to be as obnoxious as possible to all the powers, whom most other witnessses seem bent on trying to please, that we should be sorry indeed if Mr. Geddes does not live to at least be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which he seems on a fair way, for after all his gruff answers he said that in a few months he would be serving Mr. Campbell. The *Indian Mirror*, when driven into a corner some weeks ago as to its asser-

tion that the Bengalees are the Scotchmen of India, replied with an extraordinary list of parallel cases, and among others stated that Scotchmen (notice the St. Andrew's dinner) and Bengalees were both excessively fond of praising themselves. Now, we all have a little tendency that way, and we have been praising ourselves and our Government of India to such an extent that it is a positive relief to come upon this Diogenes of the Bengal Service—this competition-wallah who has been seeking for fully ten years, with a lantern evidently of the best, for one honest act in the Government of India. We hope our readers will not take us as joking or at all inclined to joking. We say—and mean it every word—that after cart-loads of prose we have at last arrived at poetry, after Blue-books we have come to a real epic; a picture, a warning, and a prophecy. We sincerely hope that Mr. Geddes will soon be restored to his post. We give Mr. Campbell credit for qualities of a very high order, but poet he is none, and humour he cannot have much, coming from the North side of the Tweed; so that Mr. Geddes, come when he may, will have a healthy and genial influence in Bengal. His evidence was full of grand poetry, but what we are most struck with is its glorious departure from jog-trot. That is its marked merit, and if it is not too soon to take a step in the matter we beg to propose Mr. James Geddes as the next Lieutenant-Governor of this Presidency.

SHOOTING VERSUS DRILL.

The *Madras Times* admits that even ordinary rifle practice is, of course, in its way a good thing, and perhaps, there are difficulties in the way of reproducing in peace the dampering conditions of war; but, allow it what credit we may, it would seem to be little short of madness to concentrate all the energies of the military mind on that one branch of the soldier's profession. Yet that this is practically the case can scarcely be doubted. Infantry soldiers get prizes for shooting, but for nothing else. Marching well, the knack of turning out quickly when the alarm sounds, powers of endurance generally, and a dozen other qualifications each and all of which have ere now turned the scale of victory or altered the whole aspect of a campaign are totally disregarded. Sometimes in regimental sports a small money reward is offered to the man who will fastest walk a mile or two in heavy marching order, and that is the beginning and end of all efforts to encourage the most valuable of all qualities in a foot soldier. Drill on a parade ground like a billiard table is no use whatever in determining the powers of a regiment in this respect. Any adult in ordinary health can march, wheel, and counter-march, for an hour or two, without suffering ill effects; but that is no training for the field. Long and arduous manœuvring over moderately difficult ground is required for the rank and file, just as much as are camps of exercise for the officers. The one must be educated physically, the other mentally, in those matters which will occupy his energies on service; and in the case of the soldier substantial encouragement should be offered to those who excel. There is but little use in a man being able to make five centres out of six at a thousand yards, if the ten mile march to the scene of action knock him out of time. Better a moderately good shot and a frame inured to fatigue, than a crack marksman whose legs are unable to carry his arms to the front. It is the same with the cavalry. Prizes are given for proficiency in sword exercise, but for infinitely more important points in connection with the management and equipment of his horse the bold dragoon goes unrewarded. This might be excusable if we preserved the customs of chivalry in modern warfare. Doubtless were one champion for each army to do battle for his country, it would be absolutely necessary that the arm on which so great a stake depended should be thoroughly trained, no matter at what cost. But now-a-days hand to hand fighting, in other words the only scope for displaying individual excellence with the weapon, is almost unknown. There is a trot, a gallop, a stampede, a retirement, and the cavalry have done their share of the day's work till the time of pursuit arrives. Once again, proficiency with the weapon is good for the individual, but it should not, any more than in the case of the foot soldier, be permitted to monopolise his attention.

ANGLO-INDIAN MORALS.

The *Madras Times* thinks that it is not difficult to understand why Anglo-Indians have acquired so sad a character. "Is it true that people in India are as naughty as they are said to be?" inquired a lady of a civilian home on furlough. "My dear Madam," replied he, "we in India are precisely the same as you in England, only our windows have no shutters, and we have always a dozen servants watching us." The peccadilloes of Anglo-Indians are therefore proclaimed by a thousand tongues. Does Mrs. Jones permit a little flirtatious nonsense on the part of Captain Smith when he calls after Mr. Jones has gone to office of a morning, ayah, butler, bearer, and a dozen more know all about it, and entertain the bazaar with it the same evening; whereas had Mrs. Jones lived in England the drawing-room door would have excluded prying servants from any knowledge of the comedy. If a woman really goes wrong in this country she must do so in the open face of day. She can make no assignation without half-a-dozen servants being taken into the secret; she can receive no visitor without the whole household knowing of it—and witnessing the entire interview, for that part of it, if they care to peep. Our friends at home are therefore quite wrong in applying the same gauge to Anglo-Indian morality that they apply to English morality. In England a convicted sinner may represent a hundred who have not been found out; but in India, so complete is the publicity of life among Anglo-Indians, it is scarcely possible for a woman to stray from virtue's paths and yet keep her reputation. It is true that sometimes men in high places do their best to taint the reputation of the society they live in. A Governor sometimes shows an unedifying *penchant* for "fast women," and behaves as if he thought a fly-blown reputation the best title to social distinction; but his conduct no more represents our morality than the conduct of the "first gentleman in Europe" represented the morality of our grandmothers.

ANGLO-INDIANS PAST AND PRESENT.

The *Englishman*, notwithstanding all that has been said, and, for that matter, all that has been done too, cannot help thinking that, so far as India is concerned, "the former days were better than these." Steamers and the Suez Canal, railways and telegraphs, have well-nigh demolished both time and space, and the only idea of the modern exile is to get back again as soon as possible; his sympathies have no time to get Indianised; he looks upon the country as a place where he is condemned to pass a certain number of years of penal servitude, and directly he has made a competence, either in the shape of pension or accumulations, he is off to Europe to spend it. This, of course, is very pleasant for the adventurer, but it needs no prophet to foretell that India must sooner or later feel very grievously the change that has come over the Anglo-Indian manners and customs. The majority of people who live either on salaries or on the income derived from professions spend less and less in India every year. Even our charitable institutions suffer, and of course our amusements get small by degrees and beautifully less. Every rupee spent in this country is begrudged, because it could be so much better spent at home; the screw is put on in every direction, if haply the sojourn in the East may be shortened even by a month or two. The ancient Indian hospitality is no more; it costs too much money, and is out of place with the thrifty feeling of present days. But the matter is not only one of money. There is a wide-spread and general dislike of India on other grounds beside. Whether it is that we cannot forget the Mutiny, or whether we are irritated by the weekly epitome of home pleasures and jollities which we are kept from sharing in, we do not know; but the fact remains, that we are getting more and more impatient of our prison-house, and are fast getting to hate the country we used to like so well. In times of old, a young man coming to India, whether civilian, soldier, or merchant, knew that he had many years of Oriental residence before him, with but small chance of getting a run back again before the end of his career; and so he took an interest in the country and in the people; he tried, moreover, to make himself comfortable, and to that end spent a goodly portion of his earnings. India to him was more than a caravanserai, to leave which as soon as possible was the great aim of life, it was a home for years—in many cases a home for ever—and he made himself at home. How different is everything now! Diogenes would hunt in vain for the man who thought or cared for his adopted country otherwise than as a place in which to haste to be rich, and then to run away from as fast as possible. Every year the mischief increases; we take more out of the country—we leave less in it. We are fast getting to think that our only duty in India is duty to ourselves. The old East India Company was wise in its generation; it saw perfectly well that to take anything like an absorbing interest in the country people must stay there, and not have their minds agitated by a too frequent prospect of Europe, and so furlough was made unattractive, and officials tempted by large allowances to take their quantum of leave within Indian limits. Defence they provided for by a local army, and it is fully well conceded now-a-days that in this respect, at all events, the grave and reverend seignors of Leadenhall-street were right. It is too late, of course, to go back to the old ways; we must march with the times, but unless some remedy is found for the present distress, we augur but badly for the future of the British in India.

ACCIDENT WHILE TIGER-HUNTING.—An accident lately occurred to a gentleman of this city while tiger-hunting in the jungles of Gungashagur, near Saugor. Mr. Kennedy, of Middleton-row, with a large party of beaters, *shikars*, &c., numbering about forty, went to hunt, and *raised* a tiger. Smaller game was expected, but the brute was fired at, and wounded by one of the party, and disappeared in the jungle. Mr. Kennedy entered the jungle after the animal, when he was suddenly charged upon by the infuriated beast, and brought to the ground. His followers manfully ran away, and the gentleman was very severely wounded all over his body by the tiger in the contest for life and death which followed Mr. Kennedy's upset. Fortunately for him, the panic of the beaters was speedily allayed, and taking heart of grace, they returned to see how their master fared, and the tiger, alarmed at the noise of their approach, bolted further into the jungle. Mr. Kennedy was found to be much injured, was put into a boat, and brought to Calcutta, where under Dr. Fayrer's treatment he is making some progress towards recovery, but he has been frightfully mauled.—*Englishman*.

Bengal.

LEAVE IN ENGLAND.—The period of leave in England, which may be taken without forfeiture of claim to a free return passage by an officer ordered home on duty, has been extended to six months.

JUDICIAL.—Sir Richard Crouch, Chief Justice, is expected to return to Calcutta in October next, but it is said that it is not likely that he will continue in his office beyond a very few months. Mr. Justice Norman is spoken of as his successor.

MILITARY.—The Government of India have intimated that the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel does not reckon towards the twelve years' service for Colonel's allowances in the case of officers of the local service, but applies only to officers of the Staff Corps.

COLONEL M. THOMPSON.—The *Englishman* learns that Colonel Mowbray Thompson's case has been reconsidered, and that, if he retires at all from the army, his retirement will be purely optional. Also, that Colonel Thompson, will, at least for the present, remain in the service.

ILLEGAL TRADING.—Major Walter, late of H.M.'s 97th Regiment, and commandant of Sarawak, has been dismissed the Rajah's service for illegally engaging in trade. A court of inquiry into the Major's conduct was held, the Rajah presiding; but the Major refused to plead, and was so disrespectful to the Court that the president then and there dismissed him from the Sarawak service.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—It is said that the Lock Hospital at Lall Bazaar, Calcutta, under the Contagious Diseases Act will be done away with from next month, and the patients will be removed to the Sealdah Hospital; and when this shall be done, one of the two Lock Hospital Sub-Assistant Surgeons will also be done away with.—*Englishman.*

FEUDATORY.—The death of Rajendar Partap Lahi, Bahadoor, of Hathua, is reported to have taken place in the Sarum district on the 23rd of July. The Raj is said to be a very ancient one, the line of succession having been uninterrupted through a hundred and two generations. The late Rajah was granted a perpetual jageer of the estates, yielding 20,000 rupees annually out of the confiscated lands of Koour Singh.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—The *Oudh Excelsior* lately stated that three men of H.M.'s 1-17th Regiment, stationed at Lucknow, belonging to one company, died of cholera on the 11th instant. Having made inquiries we find that this is hardly correct, as only one case of cholera has as yet occurred in the cantonment. The victim (for the attack was fatal) belonged to the 1-17th Regiment it is true, but no other cases have since appeared.—*Pioneer.*

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.—We (*Pioneer*) hear that a native in Cawnpore has offered for scientific examination a cure for snake-bite, which he maintains to be a specific, and with which he has already cured several cases. If we remember rightly a reward was not long ago offered by Government for an antidote to snake-poison —is it not worth while to have the present remedy tested? Although impostors have from time to time been exposed, it is not hard to believe that a cure, better at any rate than a penknife and a live coal, is in the possession of natives—somewhere.

THE WAHABEE CASE.—We understand that measures are being taken to bring the case of Ameer Ali and his fellow prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced by the Patna Court before the High Court of Calcutta on its appellate side. Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta Bar, will, we believe, take the lead this time. Hashmadad Khan, who was acquitted, intends to press his action for damages against Lord Mayo and Sir William Gray. In connection with this it has been mentioned to us that the very next morning after the conclusion of the Wahabee trial in Patna both the judge and prosecuting officer proceeded post haste to Simla.—*Mofussilite.*

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.—We (*Englishman*) hear that the military officer in the Assam Commission, whom the Lieutenant-Governor removed from his office for the miscarriage of justice, to say the least, in the alleged case of coolie-flogging, has been memorialising the Supreme Government for a reversal of the sentence. Without entering into the details, we cannot help thinking that the right of appeal from the local Government has of late been too freely used by military officers in civil employ. A too facile interference by the Supreme Government would be subversive of discipline in Bengal.

NAGPORE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—We find from the report on the Nagpore School of Medicine, Central Provinces, for 1870, that at the beginning of the session there were forty-eight students. Of these, three absconded, and eight were dismissed, during the year. Twenty-one were made passed medical pupils and reported fit for admission into the service as 3rd class hospital assistants. A cash account is annexed to the report showing the receipts and disbursements of the official year just ended. The income of the year has not been much exceeded, although the expenditure has been exceptionally heavy. A number of books have been added to the library, and several additions have been made to the Materia-Medica Museum.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The Viceroy has conferred the title of Maharance upon Rance Shurnomoyee, of Cossimbazaar, as a personal distinction and as a mark of appreciation of her munificent charity and liberality.

FINANCIAL.—The committee sitting upon the future Controller General of Military Finance Office is composed of Mr. R. Chapman, Colonel Burne, and Colonel Innes. "Rumour whispers (says the *Indian Daily News*) that Colonel Innes would not fall into a fit of ungovernable rage if appointed to succeed General Broom. With all respect for Colonel Innes and the better man, we are clearly of opinion that—right set aside, for right would undoubtedly promote Colonel Atkinson to the vacancy—the place belongs to Mr. George Kellner. Pecuniarily, there would be no gain to Mr. Kellner, one of the first accountants in India, but to Government, to the public interests, the gain would be very great. We trust that Lord Mayo will not permit any petty service and gingerbread considerations, hereto the ruin of India, to stand in his way."

A FINE ART SHOW.—The Fine Arts Exhibition to be held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, will be opened on the 18th December, and is to remain open for a fortnight. Only Original Pictures in Oil and Water Colours, Architectural Drawings, and original Sculpture (including subjects in marble, plaster, and clay and metal castings or wood carving) will be entitled to prizes. Four gold medals are to be awarded for the best figure and landscape paintings in oils and water-colours, and silver medals for the second best of each kind. In addition to these, the following prizes will be awarded:—Silver Medal for excellence in Architectural Drawing. Silver Medal for the best sculptured or modelled group of either Human Figures or Animals. Silver Medal for the best *Basso-relievo*. Silver Medal for the best set of Etchings suitable for book illustration. The Council will nominate Judges and provide for the cost of return carriage from Calcutta, but they will not be responsible for any damage in transit "unconnected with the packing and making over to the Railway or other carrying companies." Space will be allotted in the Exhibition for other Artistic subjects not within the classification given above, and honourable mention will be made of such subjects, though prizes will not be awarded.

OUTRAGE UPON A BRITISH SUBJECT.—The Lahore papers brought by the Indian mail give prominent notice to the fact of an Englishman, Mr. Charles Davis, and his wife being illegally kept prisoners by the Rajah of Jheend, a small native State in the Punjab. Mr. Davis joined the service of the Rajah about five years ago as bandmaster, and has been very successful in raising bands among the natives, who, under his instruction, became sufficiently skilful as to be competent to play before Lord Mayo and the Ameer of Affghanistan at the Umballa Durbar, and before the Duke of Edinburgh at Lahore. The bandmaster had, however, incensed the Rajah, who possesses power of life and death over his own subjects, by giving frank advice to a British soldier not to enter the service of Jheend without certain guarantees. The letter fell into the hands of the potentate, who, annoyed at the expression that the "natives were deceitful," ordered Mr. Davis, with his wife and family, into close confinement, placed four sentries over them, took possession of all his property, deprived him of writing materials, detained all his letters, and stopped his correspondence. Mr. Davis has had no trial; and he and his family have been kept close prisoners for the last four months. It is believed that the remonstrance of the Indian Government will not be lost upon the ruler of Jheend.

LORD MAYO AND THE P.W.D.—In continuation of our remarks on the Nusseerabad barracks we do not much wonder now at the disgraceful failures of the P.W.D. all over the country. Not long ago we repeated the story of the Saugor barracks, and stated that they, like the ones at Nusseerabad, were now the subject of a Court of Enquiry. Will it be believed that the president of that Court was the officer who inspected them a few months ago and found little the matter with them!! Since they were inspected by that official a civil engineer of experience has been put in charge of them, and soon after inspection of them reported them as unsafe, and on his own responsibility moved the troops out of some of them. This aroused the military authorities, and a committee, composed of officers of experience assembled on the 4th of July and sent in their report to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The military authorities of course acted promptly, but not so the P.W.D. We hear that the Chief Engineer has not up to date visited Saugor, that the Superintending Engineer came with a committee of two other C.P. Engineers (so that the whole committee is to judge of work in charge of their own Chief Engineer), and remained in Saugor a few days and inspected the barracks, and then returned to Jubbulpore, his head quarters, to (it is presumed) prepare *his* report on these barracks. Is it too much to ask that the report on the Saugor barracks by the *military* committee be placed at the disposal of the press *at once*, as also a copy of the engineer's report? And will Lord Mayo send at once to Saugor a committee of his own to enquire fully into the whole affair. The ex-engineer at Saugor, who first reported these buildings as dangerous, is now we hear being sat upon and told to hold his tongue. Let him speak by all means, and we think Lord Mayo could not do better than ask that gentleman for a direct report on the strange proceedings that we hear have taken place at Saugor.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Two European Lads Drowned.—We are sorry to learn of the accidental death by drowning, on the 9th, of two of the orphan lads of the Sanawur Lawrence Asylum, named Farquhar and Gibson, aged respectively twelve and fourteen. They, accompanied by a companion, had left the school without leave, and in attempting to cross a mountain torrent in the neighbourhood in search of mangoes, lost their footing and were swept away by the fierce current which, on account of the continuous heavy rain of the past two months, is much deeper and stronger than usual. The third boy, who escaped, immediately returned and reported the circumstance to the school authorities, and they lost no time in sending off two of the officers and some of the elder lads to the scene of the accident. No traces of the missing ones could be found, though the search continued throughout the night. Early on the following morning, however, their lifeless bodies were recovered and brought in. No blame can, we feel sure, be attributed to the Asylum authorities; as all the boys were out for the ordinary holiday ramble, from whom these three stole away on a predatory excursion. An inquest must of course, have been held; and no doubt the result of the enquiry will be shortly made known.—*Delhi Gazette.*

How to Manage Fever.—The acting Inspector General Indian Medical Department has drawn up the following excellent code of rules for the treatment of fever. When a person is attacked with fever he should not expose himself to the sun, the night air, or rain, but stay in doors, and take a dose of any simple purgative medicine, such as castor-oil. When this has cleared out the bowels, he should take the vegetable medicine (quinine), which has been proved the best of all remedies for fever. The mode of taking it is as follows:—For a grown-up person, put into a cup as much quinine as will lie on half a rupee, and having added some water, stir it well and drink the mixture. A similar quantity should be taken three times every day till the fever ceases. Afterwards one dose daily for a week or so will be sufficient to give strength to the body and prevent the return of the fever. Children suffering from fever should also have a purgative and quinine. A child under five years of age may take twice a day as much quinine as will lie on a two-anna piece. A child of from six to twelve years of age may take twice daily as much as will lie on a four-anna piece. Many persons stop taking food when attacked with fever, but to do so the Inspector General says is a bad custom, as it makes the fever stronger and may produce dangerous consequences. Persons ill with fever will find it beneficial to drink milk, congee, good pepper-water or soup, and as soon as possible should begin to take their ordinary food. Persons recovering from fever should keep the body warm and never sleep outside the house at night. During the feverish seasons of the year people should wear warmer clothing than usual, and refrain from sleeping in the open air or in damp clothes.

The Private Soldier.—Colonel S. Henning, 26th Cameronians, at Fyzabad, has recently exchanged into another regiment shortly leaving India, for England, whither private circumstances render it imperative on him to return. Colonel Henning's final order to the Cameronians took the form of a kindly farewell address, in which occur the following remarkable passages:—"I cannot let the occasion of my departure from you pass without a few lines from me. It is with great regret I have been led to take this step. I cannot let it pass without testifying to all generally, in your respective ranks, my appreciation of the support you have rendered to make the maintenance of order and discipline which has made my command one of pride and happiness. I include in this with pleasure the good private soldier—for I would bid him remember that no rank has more moral power in the matter of 'Order' than his own by example displayed in the barrack room, and other associations with his comrades. I often read in the papers letters from the people who evidently know nothing about the army, inferring that, except when actually on parade, we are all that is idle, dissolute, and vicious; I tell such from my experience, it is my first conviction that, taking us at all points, and having regard for numbers, there is no other class of her Majesty's subjects with which we cannot claim a most favourable comparison." Few will be inclined to regard the above as other than deserved praise, but every thoughtful officer of experience might truthfully testify to precisely the same effect. It must be recollected that a soldier's *whole* conduct is under a close surveillance, to which if an equal number of civilians of any class could be subjected for a year, or half a year, the recorded results would be very unfavourable to their repute.—*Calcutta Daily Examiner.*

The New Central Provinces Sanitarium.—Great things were expected of the new military sanitarium of Puchmurree, when it was first determined to station troops there, away from the hot blasts of Nagpore and Jubbulpore. And now that the picturesque plateau has had a tolerably fair trial, the expectations formed regarding it have undergone no modification, but have on the contrary been considerably raised. This says a great deal for the future of the hill, seeing that the formation of a new sanitarium must necessarily be beset with difficulties, which every month of its occupation reduces. We heard something of heavy rain and fever a few weeks ago, but we think there can have been no good ground for the fears to which that sinister rumour gave rise. At any rate, there is neither heavy rain nor prevailing sickness now, for latest intelligence reports only six men in hospital, of whom only one had a touch of fever, the others being afflicted with ailments which, unfortunately, are not uncommon in most corps. The rainfall up to the latter part of July had been 35 in., a quantity made up in great part by occasional showers. True, they had a big burst in June, but since then the climate has been everything that could be desired—a third of the day a little cloudy, the rest bright and cheerful, with a fine life-giving breeze and a lovely landscape. Officers who are well acquainted with not a few of the sanitaria of India say that if Puchmurree retains through September and October the reputation it has acquired since Col. Baigre set to work at it after last monsoon, there will hardly be any hill station that can beat it. Few fears are entertained on this score. But even should a few cases of fever occur it must be remembered that the men of the 79th, who are quartered there, are men many of whom have had the terrible Peshawur, the Rawul Pindee or some other malignant fever, and who are consequently susceptible to a recurrence of it at almost any time. Our own impression is that the season most likely to test this sanitarium will be that of the north-east monsoon, when malarious breezes from the jungle country round the upper waters of the Nerbudda and Mahanuddy may reach the hill top; but we are sure all proper precautions will be taken to shield the residents from any periodic perils that may declare themselves when a couple of years' statistics are available.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12. Str. Scotland, Webster, London.—13. James Service, Makersey, Melbourne; Western Star, Moosin Bin Allie, Jeddah; Highflyer, Harrison, Fremantle. 14. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez; C. N., Nacoda, Jeddah; Sulina, Starky, Liverpool; Gange, Bondoon, port not mentioned.—15. Marsala, Picasse, Genoa; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Nacoda, Calcutta (put back leaky).—17. Grecian, Galloway, Mauritius; Windover, Balfour, Hong Kong.—18. Str. Busheer, Starratt, Moulmein; J. N. Cushing, Baxter, Moulmein; Istanboul, Stuber, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12. Str. Punjaub, str. Nile; Stag, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—13. Str. Delhi.—14. Stockbridge.—15. Str. Moulmein.—16. Str. Euphrates.—17. Glenhaven.—18. Str. China, str. Historian; Waterloo, England, Derbyshire.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjab.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. H. O. Dunsford, Mrs. McKurdy, Mr. Mackintosh, G. Currie.

Per str. Moulmein.—From Calcutta.—For Chittagong.—Messrs. Stewart, St. Hilaire, and H. Buckle.

Per str. Euphrates.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mrs. Reuton and four children, Miss E. Mullick, four Masters Walker, Mr. H. Kyte.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 18, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
½ Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 12 to 99 14
5 per Cent., F.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 8 to 105 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	330 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1380 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	125 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to —buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	34 to 35 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	90 to 91
Compoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	133 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	28 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	252 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	180 to 190
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	150 to — xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	195 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	320 to 330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	700 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	98 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	70 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	390 to 400
Punjab Bank	100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	84 to 85
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to —slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 10 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Aug. 19.—There is still no improvement to report in the state of our piece goods market; indeed, business during the past week has been

in a state of complete stagnation, and prices in most cases are nominal. Advices from the interior still continue dull and uninteresting, and there seems at present to be but little prospect of any early improvement.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.—Jute: The large arrivals of new Jute have caused a general fall in prices, though not to so large an extent in the best as in the inferior descriptions. We now quote Seraigunge, good to fine, Rs. 4-8 to 5-8; Narainguge, Rs. 4 to 4-7; and old Jute, Rs. 3-12 to 4. Saltpetre: There has been a good steady business transacted during the week, and prices have remained firm at last week's quotations. Rice: There is no change to record in prices, though shipments to Europe have fallen off. Linseed: For the best sorts prices remain as last quoted, but small and Liverpool sorts average nearly an anna lower. Rapeseed: There has been an increased activity in the market, but prices have not risen. Raw Silk: But little business has been done, the March bund being nearly exhausted, and the Rainy bund not being sent forward rapidly, owing to wet weather and the small crop; prices remain unaltered. Corahs: There has been an improving demand for the best descriptions. Inferior qualities are still dull, but considerable shipments have been made on owners' account.

MONEY MARKET.—Government Securities are decidedly weaker; two annas per cent. decline may be quoted on all denominations, and more on Fives. The realising about £300,000 of Secretary of State's drawings during the week has made a cheaper tendency of the money market more apparent. The demand for Bank of Bengal Shares is still quiet, but holders ask and get Rs. 1,380.

Madras.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL, MADRAS.—The Hon. J. B. Norton, who arrived here on Monday last from England *via* Bombay, assumed charge of his appointment of Advocate-General, Madras, yesterday, from Mr. J. D. Mayne.—*Madras Athenæum*, Aug. 16.

DEATHS FROM WILD BEASTS.—In a return showing the number of deaths by wild beasts in the Madras Presidency during the past year it is stated that 183 persons were killed by tigers, twenty-one by cheetahs and panthers, seven by bears, ten by bisons, five by wild hogs, four by elephants, and three by alligators. One man (in Trichinopoly) was killed by a deer, and two persons died from the bites of mad jackals. Tigers are most destructive in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Kurnool, and Coimbatore. It is satisfactory to find that there have been no deaths by tigers in Canara during the year under review. Seven persons were killed by tigers in that district in 1869, and sixteen in 1868. Eleven persons have, however, been killed by cheetahs in Canara during 1870.

MADRASSEE ENGLISH.—We remember to have read some time ago, in one of the Madras] papers, the following specimens of English composition:—An ex-school master, petitioning for a clerkship, promises that "I and my family will ever cease to pray to the humble Almighty to shower his blessings on you and yours for ever." Another, begging for an increase of salary on account of the rise in prices, says:—My pain and sufferings are impeachable and lie only in the comprehension of gentlemen of your honourable disposition ready to open your bowels of compassion to sympathize with the afflicted, and by extending your gracious hand to shoulder them from the civil darts of this dear city." A third makes the following excuse for absence:—"Please excuse attending office to-day, as my grandmother despatched her life and want to go to firing place to see body fired and ashes put in hole." A clerk, complaining of "fever and grapes" request, most very humbly a day's leave, as he is "unfortunately ill by the blessing of God." Certainly the imposing style and fluent composition of the above articles plainly show the immense advancement made by the natives of that place in the difficulties of the English language, and certainly ought to encourage those who labour to work and faint not, for, consider the utility of men like these in a public office—as corresponding clerks they would be invaluable.

THE KING OF BURMAH.—The following is characteristic of his mercantile Majesty of Mandalay:—"Two Mogul merchants have received the Order of the Tsalway, *and* have been asked to supply Rs. 50,000 worth of piece-goods per mensem to his Majesty." The official diary from which this is taken then goes on to give an instance of the King's sense of justice in releasing a Mogul who was in false imprisonment, and of his good feeling with regard to trade, and the Bhamo and Shan trade routes in particular, by quoting one of his Majesty's remarks, to the effect that "he hoped to see a great change in three months' time." Matters, so says the Political Agent, are going on very smoothly at Mandalay now. "Trade has recovered, and his Majesty seems to be very particular as regards the same. The other day he had the result of inquiries made from 700 Burmese traders read out in my presence; not a single complaint of any sort. A number of Oo-Boot-Soung-Shamasmen, who have devoted their lives to religion, and of whom there are about 1,000 altogether in Mandalay, were then called up and asked questions concerning the peace of the country and the welfare of the people; the replies to which were also satisfactory. His Majesty told the head men to report any deserving cases of misfortune and insolvency that might come under their notice among traders, and that he would assist them with a loan of money for one or two years without interest. After a very pleasant and satisfactory interview," concludes the Political Agent, "I left the palace." How different a picture is this, the official picture, to that drawn by the local press!—*Athenæum*.

TOBACCO.—Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, has sent a report to the Board of Revenue on the different specimens, and cul-smokers. He has analysed fifty-three different kinds, and given in a table the percentage of *ash*, *carbonate of potash*, and *nicotine* contained in each specimen. Although Mr. Broughton has taken so much trouble, he confesses that the quality of tobacco cannot be inferred from any analysis that may be made. After the analysis we are still ignorant of the proper proportions that are required in order to get the best flavour. The more nicotine there is in tobacco the stronger it is, and the absence of this accounts for the well-known mildness of Manila and Havanna cigars. It is the amount of potash contained in tobacco that determines the ease or difficulty of keeping it lighted. As is well known, the tobacco of Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, but especially the latter, is the best in the whole Presidency. Mr. Broughton thinks good tobacco might be grown on the Neilgherries, if proper care were taken. He also says truly enough that a slight apprenticeship is required before Europeans fresh to this country take kindly to the indigenous weed, and he recommends that sorts grown from foreign seeds only should be exported to Europe. We are not told how tobacco is cured; but only that the process is nearly the same in all parts of the Presidency. He strongly condemns the use of jaggery water. It is interesting to know that it is on account of the better system of manuring land in the Trichinopoly district that they obtain better tobacco. From the report there appears to be nothing peculiar in the climate or soil to account for the superiority. Other districts would do well to take the hint.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta; str. Abyssinia, —, Calcutta; str. Punjaub, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. H. D. Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Simkins and two children, Miss Cropley. For MADRAS and Back.—Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. Wallace. For SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Smith. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Ainslie and infant, Mrs. S. Hogg and two children, Mrs. Boyce and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. A. Rattray, Mr. G. S. Beeby, Mr. J. King, Mr. J. H. Johnston.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mrs. Lang and four children, Mrs. Wither, Messrs. Minchin and Fitzgerald, Capt. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Grible and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Southampton; str. Yorkshire, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. G. H. Blair, Lieut. F. F. Nugent, Capt. Bent. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Blaxland, Mr. K. Campbell. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. N. Overbury. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. A. Allen.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 19, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11 3-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months		...	...	...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months		...	...	...	1 10½
,, ,, at sight		...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 44 to 45 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	...	14 to 14½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1856-57	...	6½ to 6¾ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	¼ dis. to par
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 12s. to £3. 12s. 6d.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 15s.

Bombay.

MAHARAJAH SINDHIA.

His Highness Sindhia, Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., at present a visitor to Bombay, is in every way one of the most notable among the present generation of Indian princes. He is not one who affects much of our Western manners and civilisation. Though thoroughly well informed about all that concerns not only his own State, but the affairs of India generally, he is not a zealot in college building, and, for his own part, is content to leave scholarship to pundits. A Mahratta of the Deccan, he is not ashamed, by his visit to Panderpoor, to acknowledge the "superstitions" of his own caste people, though he rules over proud Rajpoot thakoors, Jats, and a very miscellaneous agricultural population. Though not free from that too anxious desire to increase his revenue, which is the besetting weakness of his neighbour, the other Mahratta prince at Indore, Sindhia better understands what his people can bear. During the famine two years since, though slow to proclaim unreserved remissions of revenue, no one can doubt the sincerity of the exclamation in his

tivation of tobacco in South India, which must be interesting to all famous proclamation of February 1869—"If by any possibility I could have averted the calamity which has fallen, no sacrifice would have been wanting on my part—but the hand of God has caused it." Colonel Daly, in speaking of the proclamation, says every word is his own,' and he describes how the calamity appalled Sindhia, and caused him often to ejaculate, 'How can I feed a people?' Roads and bridging are being carried out gradually in the Gwalior territory, but one could wish to hear of some more comprehensive efforts by that Durbar towards applying the lessons of the famine by the construction of reservoirs and bunds on every considerable stream. And as this journey to the coast must make his Highness give a thought to the advantages of foreign commerce, we hope he may consider to return by the B. B. and Central India Railway, instead of by the G.I.P., over which he has already travelled. Should he return by way of Guzerat and the Mhye valley, he may see that it would be a good thing for all his territories if he were to unite with Kerowlee in making a branch line from Gwalior through that State to join the Agra, Ajmere, and Neemuch line, instead of joining himself to the zigzag route, *via* Indore, which he may be pressed to support.

If H.H. Sindhia has a weakness, it is fondness for military display; but the pursuit is far more than mere parade with him. It has been said that he can handle a brigade as well as most of our generals; but without pursuing that comparison, it is quite certain he is by far the best native commander in India. Should we require allies in the field, or in support of movements on the border, the Maharajah, judging from the past, would be one of the first to support the Imperial cause. Fourteen years have passed since the fiery trial of the Mutiny, and his Highness has learned much since that period. He was then supported by the sage counsel of Sir Dinkur Rao, and the vigilant advice of the enthusiatic though prudent Macpherson, then Political Agent at Gwalior; but Sindhia has always had full credit awarded to him personally for the fidelity and tact displayed by him during that crisis, and for which he received the fitting reward of being invested with the Star of India of the first rank. Both the Maharajah and the Dewan warned the Agent of the mutinous spirit of our own troops, the Contingent, and after its revolt in the middle of June, Sindhia not only resisted the threats and offers of the mutineers to take him in triumph to Agra, but detained the whole body of them at Indore until the middle of October.

Since that period H.H. Sindhia has been tested in his allegiance by the more wearisome trials of ordinary administration and political negotiation. During the difficulties of the last three years the Maharajah has "got on with" three such different officers (all able men) as Colonel Showers, Generals Chamberlain and Daly; and, notwithstanding his strong will, and the prominent likings and aversions of his Highness, he has never in these years, so far as we have heard, diverged from his settled principles of self-dependence on one hand, and political fealty on the other. The tract of country covered by the Gwalior districts and feudatories amounts to nearly 20 000 square miles, is estimated to contain 1,180,000 inhabitants, and yields a revenue—nett payment to Sindhia, we presume—of 68 lakhs. It is in regarding a widespread State and energetic native ruler like this of Gwalior that we recognise the political significance of the term British Empire in India. We have within our own red line as much or more than we can directly administer with satisfaction and success. But through our political agents, and by the silent influence of example, the British Viceroy exercises a beneficent and effective sway through the length and breadth of this continental peninsula. With self-reliant and intelligent native rulers like Sindhia we shall find it to our account to let them have their own way with their people, though that may be very different from ours. But as we know they have much to learn we rejoice to see them come out from their remote provinces to take note of this busy world which is the Englishman's element.—*Times of India.*

Miscellaneous.

News from Persia.—By the steamer which arrived here from Persia on Aug. 15 we have news from Yeza and Kerman up to the beginning of July. The large sum which was forwarded from Bombay by the committee of the "Fund for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor Zoroastrians in Persia" had been distributed among the suffering Parsees, and had afforded a great relief. The suffering among the Zoroastrians was abating day by day, while among the Mahomedans it was intense, many of them were dying from starvation and cholera. The news from Ispahan and other surrounding places was still appalling.

Cholera in Poona.—We regret to hear that two deaths from undoubted cholera have taken place in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, a woman and a child; there can therefore be no further doubt that this fell disease is lurking about the cantonment, and it behoves the higher authorities to see that all recommendations of medical officers are carried out implicitly and without parsimony. The first decided case of cholera this season was that of the late lamented Mrs. Le Mottee, of the 56th Regiment; other cases were reported in the native village of Wanowrie, but these were not authenticated. We sincerely trust that these cases in the 9th Regiment are not the precursors of others, as is usually the case; at all events, we are quite sure that if there is a medical officer in the presidency able to stamp out the disease effectually at its outset, that medical officer is Dr. Boustead. We would suggest to the cantonment authorities a rigid scrutiny and proper examination of every batch of pilgrims that arrives in Poona, for we believe that these persons very frequently disseminate the disease.—*Poona Observer.*

Cotton Prospects.—The following telegram, dated Khaugaum, August 21st, from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was received at Bombay:—"Cotton reports from all quarters favourable, except portion of South-Western Berar noticed last week. Since then no rain has fallen. Plants in some places are beginning to suffer. Damage is yet not very considerable."—We are indebted to Mr. Melville, of the Mofussil Company, for the following copies of telegrams received last week from the districts regarding the condition of the cotton crops:—"Wurdah. The rainfall has been very slight, but the crops are in excellent condition. Oomrawuttee. Hardly any rain during the week, but the crops are still flourishing. Sheagaum. Crops look very fair. No rain yet. Khamgaum. The crops in this district are much in want of rain. Weather here still bright and dry. Rain has fallen on the neighbouring hills. Excellent accounts from Akote. Broach. Crops in good condition, but rather backward."

The Jacobabad Frauds.—The parties implicated in the alleged frauds at Jacobabad, regarding which particulars have been furnished to our readers, have moved the Sudur Court through their pleaders, Messrs. Dyaram and Oodhayram, to have the preliminary investigation into their case held either in Kurrachee or at Hydrabad, assigning as a reason that justice will not be done to them at Jacobabad, where the authorities are strongly biassed against them. The accused Vussunmull, the Mooktyarkar, adduces, in support of his request for a transfer of the trial, the fact of an *animus* being evinced towards him ever since he gave evidence on the trial of a man charged with murder, who was convicted and sentenced to death, but who, on appeal to the Sudur Court, was acquitted and discharged;" the acquittal of the man, Vussunmull alleges, was brought about through the testimony given by him. The pleaders for the accused have, moreover, impressed on the attention of the Court that there is a particular method adopted by Sindhis of keeping accounts, and that the deficiency said to exist will be found to be no deficiency at all when the accounts are closely overhauled and carefully inquired into. That the accused have requested Col. Phayre to submit the accounts to any Dufturdar, but that Col. Phayre has refused to accede to the request. The Sudur Court will give its decision to-day on the motion made for the transfer of the case.—*Sindian.*

Cholera in Turkish Arabia.—The following letter from Surgeon W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad, to the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, dated Bagdad, 22nd June, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—"In my last report, dated Bagdad, 11th May, 1871, on the progress of cholera, I had the honour to inform you that the disease still lingered in Busreh, and had attacked severely the village of Maghil contiguous to it. Since then it has gradually and steadily crept up the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris,—on the Euphrates attacking in order the villages of Sheik-il-Sork, Samawah, Diwaniych, Hillah, Meshed Ali, and Keebella; and on the Tigris, Kurna, Amara, and Kut il Amara, with the intervening Arab tribes. Merchant steamers, English and Turkish, arrive here by the river Tigris from Busreh at the rate of two a week, touching at the intermediate villages. There is now no quarantine, for the Turkish authorities have had no official information of cholera, and almost appear to believe that it was not cholera which attacked Maghil and their troops *en route* to Central Arabia. On the 10th of this month an English steamer arrived from Busreh, and on the way up two passengers were attacked with cholera, and one died. The chief engineer, a young Englishman, who was very attentive to the dying passenger, was seized in this place on the 13th, and this, so far as I can find out, is the first clear case of cholera at Bagdad. He has recovered. Since then I have seen two other cases of well-to-do people. One has died, but I have failed to trace any distinct connection they may have had with people or places infected by the disease.—I have, &c., Wm. H. Colvill."

Floods in Guzerat.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* writes from Mehemoodabad, Aug. 11:—Very heavy rains have fallen in this part of the Kairazilla. The first showers commenced on the 1st instant. On the 2nd the river Watruck overflowed its banks, and the water spread in all directions with such tremendous force as to carry everything before it—houses, shops, huts, cattle, carts, &c., in the neighbouring villages. Not even the oldest inhabitant in these parts can recal within his memory a scene of this description. The town of Mehemoodabad appeared to be sunk in a sea of water, all the surrounding parts presenting a sheet of water. In the neighbouring village of Ghodasur, belonging to a Thakore, as many as 500 houses are reported to have fallen down. The village of Makura—where cotton is grown—has only twenty-five houses

standing within its boundary to mark its existence. In Khatray, another village situated at the distance of a mile and a half from this, and containing about 300 houses, only fifty houses are found standing, the rest being one mass of ruins. Sunsolee, another neighbouring village, presents the same miserable and awful aspect. The entire bridge on the river Watruck has been washed away, the brick and chunam construction on the two sides of the river only remains to indicate its former existence. Within the town walls of Mehemoodabad the water of the river forced its way, and the ground in front of the new dispensary, built at the expense of the Bombay shet, Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, has a very large hole made in it. The land revenue of Government has fallen much in arrears during this year. For the next year the prospects are gloomy, and it is feared that Government will find it very hard to realise as much revenue, from the Koli villages especially, as it did last year.

CINCHONA.—The Government Quinologist, states, in reporting on the results of the analyses of two specimens of red bark from Mahableshwar, that the specimens of bark differed in appearance from most of the India grown bark of *C. Succirubra* in having a thicker corky envelope, which had partially scaled off the surface in many places. This was more especially the case with the elder bark. The following analyses are given in percentages of *dry* bark :—

No. 1.—C. Succirubra Bark, Four Years Old.

	Per cent.
Total alkaloids	5·95
Quinine	1·06
Quinidine and other alkaloids	4·89
Sulphate of quinine obtained crystallized	0·75
Sulphate of quinidine and cinchonidine	3·16

No. 2.—C. Succirubra Bark, Three Years Old.

Total alkaloids	5·34
Quinine	0·67
Quinidine and other alkaloids	4·57
Sulphate of quinine obtained crystallised	0·39
Sulphate of quinidine and cinchonidine	2·48

The most remarkable quality of the barks is that they contain but little cinchonidine compared with the usual yield of red barks, and that alkaloid is nearly entirely replaced by quinidine, an alkaloid of somewhat greater value, and not yet found in any large quantity in Indian barks.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The *Deccan Herald* says :—The railway magistrate was engaged on Saturday last in a preliminary investigation into a charge of murder alleged to have been committed in the village of Bheegwan, two miles from the Decksal station. Fifteen persons are accused as principals and accessaries. The witnesses tell a most horrifying tale. They state that a young Marwarrie widow, of about twenty years of age, was found to be enciente ; and that her brother brought an old woman from a neighbouring village to give her drugs with a view to produce abortion ; that after drugs had been administered for three days without effect, the brother ordered the old woman to give her a potion to cause her death ; that the potion was prepared and offered to the young woman, who refused it, and that the brother and other members of the family forced it down her throat ; that after taking it the young woman cried for water, which was denied her, and that she crawled towards the water and got a brass vessel full, which was immediately snatched from her and herself thrust into a dark room ; that early next morning preparations were made in the house for carrying her out for cremation, and that she was carried out by her brother and other members of her family while she was yet alive ; that she was thus placed on the pyre and the pyre lighted, and that when the flames reached her body she thrust the cow dung cakes from off her in agony and threw herself from the pyre, and that her brother and another with large sticks pitchforked her back on to the pyre and held her there till she was burned. It is alleged by the witnesses that the police patel of the village received Rs. 500 from the brother before the dose of poison was administered to allow the thing to go on ; and that several others received other sums to prevent them from giving information to the authorities. The whole affair was discovered and brought to light by the Railway Police Inspector Abdool Feroze. If the facts related by the witnesses are established, it will prove to be one of the most horrid murders of which we have any record.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Bassorah; Annie Fletcher, Alleyne, Liverpool; Letitia, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—16. Marianah, Nacoda, Aden; Montazo, Parsons, Liverpool.—18. Glenlora, Edward, Newcastle.—19. Str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa; str. Sunda, Cates, Hong Kong.—20. Str. Mahratta, Laing, Calcutta; Koladyne, Thompson, Calcutta; Str. Surat, Baker, Suez.—21. Str. Koina, Profumo, Persian Gulf; Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Roger, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. T. Brownutt, Mr. W. Gabb, Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood and four children, Mr. G. Winter, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Haskoll, Mr. Gerrard, Dr. Falls, and Mr. Dyer. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Ludovici, Capt. Maryatt, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. J. D. Maclean. From ADEN.—Mr. R. Ransome, Mr. Ahmed and friend.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Coast and Calcutta.—16. Str. Khedive, Steward, Aden and Suez ; str. Hindostan, Roskell, China, &c. ; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta ; Faiz Allum, Nacoda, Persian Gulf.—17. Chanticleer, Crichton, Calcutta ; Clara, Nelson, Liverpool.—19. City of Vienna, McDonald, Colombo.—20. Khushrovie, Machen, Bushire and Bussorah ; str. Ethiopia, Scott, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—22. Mail str. Ceylon, Evans, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—For BRINDISI.—Messrs. J. S. Armstrong, H. G. Palliser, W. Lang, O. B. Irvine, Twigg, Jose Azorin, Darnach, and Parr, Major J. D. Swayne. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Simner, Major W. G. Graves, Mr. F. Dickens, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and three children, Capt. G. W. Hill, Mr. G. J. Vaux, Dr. W. A. O'Connor, Dr. H. Clarke, Mr. G. B. Wood, Mr. J. Hill, Lieut. C. H. Douglas, Lieut. R. J. Rogers, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. W. J. Guyer, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. A. Brumage, Mr. A. Miller, Mr. Hutchins, Lieut.-col. Todd, Mr. H. A. A. Tuckbudker, Mrs. Young and child, Capt. Mannock, Cornet Harrison, Mrs. Tillott and two children, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Rassam, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. W. Parker. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. S. Child, Dr. Pinkerton. For ADEN.—Asst. surg. W. Hay.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 22, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.	
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 13,000)...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,067)	...Rs. 1400 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	690 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...			Rs. 87½
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43		,, 99⅝
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			,, 105¼
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.			,, 113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	110
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99⅞ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English	17
Ditto Pekin	16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. ; Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s. ; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 22.—The business done in Piece Goods during the week has again been on an extremely small scale, but towards the close a better feeling has been growing, although prices at the close show no change. Metals are firm, and prices of some descriptions have advanced about 3 annas per cwt. Coal : Market continues dull ; West Hartley, Rs. 18 alongside.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 22.—Cotton : This market has been firmer latterly, and prices may at the close may be quoted Rs. 2 to 5 per candy higher, but the business done has again been very small.

EXCHANGE.—Bombay, Aug. 22.—There has been a fair business transacted for the present mail, but there have been scarcely any fluctuations in rates, the only change to notice having been a slightly increased demand for Bank Bills. In China exchange there has been little doing ; 60 days' sight bills are quoted Rs. 222 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Bombay, Aug. 22.—The transactions in Government Paper have been large, and rates have steadily declined during the week. The decline has been most marked in Five-and-a-Half's, which are ¾ per cent. lower.

SHARES.—Bombay, Aug. 22.—The transactions in Shares have been considerable, more especially in those of Spinning Companies, but prices of all descriptions are rather lower. Press Companies' Shares are not much asked for, and buyers would have an advantage. Land Companies' Shares are lower, with the exception of "Frere's," which are asked for at an advance of Rs. 10. Bombay Bank Shares are slightly weaker.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HILLS.—Accidents at Hill stations have been very numerous this year. To add to the number, news comes to us now that four natives at Dugshai, four others at Kussowlie, and sixteen at Subathoo, have been killed in one way or another caused by the unusually heavy and never-ceasing rain. The bridge at Hurrecpore had been swept away. All roads have become really dangerous ; and it was rumoured at Kussowlie on the 10th that a European on his way down from Simla had been buried under a landslip.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Bailey, Lieut. F., R.E., offic. addl. dep. conserv. of forests, is posted to the Doon Forest div., and is placed in charge thereof. Aug. 16.

Barlow, J., asst. mag. and dep. coll., lately app. to the charge of the sub div. of Mudhoobunee, in Tirhoot, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or the High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose. No. 1,119, July 22.

Bernard, C. E., to offic. as secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the revenue and general depts., during the abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. A. R. Thompson. Aug. 1.

Bertleson, W. V., asst. superint. of police, Pubna, is transfd. to Rungpore, and placed in temp. charge of police of that dist. Aug. 1.

Boyd, Capt. M. O., asst. comr. of Mungledye, Durrung, is vested with the powers of a sub judge.

Brady, P. H. W., revenue surveyor, is retransfd. from the 4th div., Central Provs., to the head quarter's office, Calcutta. Aug. 16.

Buckley, R. B., asst. engr., P.W.D., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Dehree Workshop div., during the abs., on leave, of Mr. C. Fouracres. Aug. 16.

Burne, K. G., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Sylhet, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. Patch. Aug. 16.

Carey, J. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Nuddea (Local) Rivers div. Aug. 1.

Clay, W. McK., B.A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bograh, 2nd grade, during absence on priv. leave of Mr. T. F. Bignold. July 26.

Cleghorn, J., tempy. engr. apprentice, irrigation branch, Bengal, is permanently app. to the public works dept. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade. Aug. 16.

Coddington, J. G. T., exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to the Lower Ganges Canal Survey div., availed himself on July 26 of the three months' special leave granted him in Govt. order No. 7941-c., dated Aug. 25. No. 2,3221.

Connan, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Midnapore div., during absence on privilege leave of Major Swayne, or until further orders.

Cotton, H. C., exec. engr., will hold exec. charge of the div. during the absence of Mr. Hammer. Mr. Cotton took over charge of the div. on July 19. No. 3,239E-1.

Davies, W. S. R., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Fallacotta, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. Grant. This cancels the orders of the 20th inst. app. Mr. Davies to offic. as dep. comnr. and subord. judge of Julpigooree. Aug. 1.

Duncan, R. B. Duncan, dep. controller of public works, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Foggo, J. T., acct., 3rd grade, att. to the central office of accts., Bengal, whose services were dispensed with, is, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, P.W.D., reinstated in his former appt., with effect from May 19. No. 237.

Gardner, D. M., joint mag. of Jounpore, is invested with the authority conferred on the mag. of the dist. by Sec. 308 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure). No. 1,358A, July 31.

Grant, F., to offic. as dep. comr. of Julpigooree, 4th grade, during the absence, on priv. leave, of Lieut. E. G. Lillingston. Mr. Grant is also app., under the provs. of Act XVI. of 1869, to exercise original jurisdiction in respect of all suits (whether instituted before or after the passing of that Act) and other matters connected with immovable property, revenue, and rent, within the Bhutan Dooars. July 31.

Gough, P., is app. as sub asst. conserv. in the forest dept., N.W.P. Aug. 16.

Greathed, Col. W. W. H., C.B., R.E., on returning from leave of absence granted in Notific. No. 1,1741I., dated April 4 last, received charge of the office of joint sec. to Govt. and chief engr. of irrigation, N.W.P., from Mr. R. E. Forrest, on July 31. No. 7911-c.

Hamilton, T., exec. engr. and asst. to chief engr. and asst. sec. to Govt., N.W.P., P.W.D., is transf. to Hyderabad. Aug. 16.

Handley, H. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Gya div. No. 241.

Hills.—The servs. of Capt. J. Hills, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Hyderabad, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay in the mil. dept., from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties. Aug. 12.

Hope, E., exec. engr., Soane survey div., will offic. as exec. engr., Patna div. P.W.D., in add. to his own duties. Aug. 16.

Howe, Capt. H., offic. master attendant, to offic., in add. to his present duties, as shipping master of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford.

Howe, W. A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the Kirwee subdivision in the district of Banda, and to be invested with powers under sections 23 D and 23 H of the Criminal Procedure Code. Aug. 16.

Hyde, Lieut. col. H., made over charge of the Calcutta Mint to Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant on July 21. No. 2,489.

Jackson, L., temp. exec. eng., 4th grade, Hyderabad, is perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D. Aug. 16.

Kean, H. F. J., to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in Chumparun, and to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe. Aug. 16.

Le Breton, Lieut., will continue to offic. as dep. controller of P. W. accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Duncan. Aug. 16.

McArthur, Lieut. A. D., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, P.W.D., to offic. as exec. eng., Sasseram div., during abs. on leave of T. B. Stoney. Aug 16.

Mackesy, Major W. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from the N.W.P. to the Punjab. Aug. 16.

Maclean, J. D., to offic. as controller of customs, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford. Aug. 16.

Maclean, A. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca, 1st grade, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. D. R. Lyall. Aug. 1.

Marshall, Lieut. G. F. L., R.E., offic. exec. engr., Boolundshuhur div., Ganges Canal, to offic. as exec. engr., Allygurh div., Canges Canal, on being relieved of his present charge by Lieut. J. G. Hall, R.E. Aug. 16.

Mansfield.—In continuation of the notific. from this dept. of April 18, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to promote Mr. E. Mansfield, exec. engr., 4th grade, Dacca div., to the rank of exec. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from March 1. No. 238.

May, Capt. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., att. to the Ramghur div., to offic. as exec. engr. of that div. during the abs. on leave of Capt. Smyth. Aug. 16.

McPherson, Lieut. J. L., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Allygurh div., Ganges Canal, on July 13. No. 2,281I.

Metcalfe, C. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge. Aug. 16.

Morrow, W. H., temp. overseer, 1st grade, att. to the Dehree div., is, with the approval of the Gov. gen. in council, permanently app. to the P.W.D. in that grade. No. 140, Aug. 1.

Mosley, H., asst. mag. and coll., lately transf. to the Dacca div., is posted to Mymensing. Aug. 1. [to the Behar Circle. No. 245.

Munro, G., sub engr., 1st grade, from the 1st div., Grand Trunk Road,

Oldham, R. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the Cossye div. on the forenoon of July 24.

Phillips, A., B.A., to be head master of the Patna Collegiate School, but to continue to offic. as an asst. professor in the Patna College during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Behrendt. Aug. 1.

Pitt—Mackenzie.—Mr. R. R. Benyon, dep. superint., revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from leave on m.c., and resumed charge of his duties on July 11, the following changes are made in the Survey Dept., with effect from that date:—Mr. R. B. Pitt, offic. dep. superint., to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. settlement officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Capt. G. Mackenzie, offic. asst. settlement officer, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. superint. of revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Aug. 12.

Pope, J. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, British Burmah, is transfd. to Hyderabad. This cancels P.W.D. notification of July 21, transfg. Mr. Bonnand to that province.

Richardson, Lieut. W. F., asst. engr., Allahabad div., returned on July 20 from the three months' special leave granted to him on April 21. No. 2,580, Aug. 2.

Rivaz, G. W., asst. comr., Ferozepore, is invested with powers to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose. No. 1,116, Aug. 1.

Ross, Lieut. W. G., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, on special duty, connected with the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, returned on July 23 from the three months' priv. leave granted him in G.O. No. 6571, dated March 10. No. 2,311I, Aug. 2.

Ross, Lieut. W. G., R.E., exec. engr., special duty, remodelling Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, is transfd. from the 4th to the 2nd Circle of irrigation, N.W.P., and posted as a tempy. measure to the 1st div., Agra Canal. Aug. 16.

Ruddock, E. H., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Tirhoot, on leave, is transfd. to Patna.

Sedgwick, Lieut. W., R. E., asst. engr., P.W.D., is posted to the Soane Circle. Aug. 16.

Sevestre, R. T., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Raneegunge, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Wright. Aug. 16.

Smith, W. F., offic. asst. supt. of police, Bancoorah, is transfd. to the Burdwan dist.

Tickell, Lieut. R. P., in tempy. charge of the offic. suptndg. engr., 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, N.W.P., made over charge to Mr. R. E. Forrest on July 31. No. 7,931c.

Walker, Lieut. G. R., is app. to offic. as examiner of railway accounts, Madras, in the grade of dep. controller, during the absence on furl. of Capt. C. M. Moberly. Aug. 16.

Wells, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Southern Cuttack div. on July 19. No. 242.

Municipal Committee, N.W.P.

Aug. 3.—*No.* 3,367A.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the committee for the supervision of expenditure raised by local rates and taxes in the Bustee dist.:—

Official.—J. L. Denniston, asst. mag. and coll.; J. H. Billings, dep. mag. and coll.; moonsiff of Bustee, moonsiff of Bansee, tehseeldar of Bansee, tehseeldar of Bustee, tehseldar of Captainguuge, tehseeldar of Doomureeagunge, and tehseeldar of Khullelabad.

Non-official.—W. Cook, J. H. Bridgman, W. Peppe, W. Gibbon, Rajah Mahender Singh, C.S.I., of Bansee; Rajah Sitla Buksh, of Bustee; Rajah Bhowanee Gholam Pal, of Muhson, and other native noblemen and gentlemen.

OUDE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 3,573.—Mr. H. J. Sparks, offic. dep. comr., Lucknow, is granted priv. leave for one month from Aug. 1.

During Mr. Sparks's absence, Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., offic. dep. comr., Kheree, will offic. as dep. comr., Lucknow.

Capt. I. Low, offic. dep. comr., Roy Bareilly, will offic. as dep. comr., Kheree, v. Major Wilkinson.

Capt. W. Hamilton, asst. comr., Lucknow, will offic. as dep. comr., Roy Bareilly, v. Capt. Low.

EDUCATIONAL.

July 28.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Nowgong:—

Mr. J. B. Goad, Rev. R. E. Neighbour, Baboo Bholanath Das, Baboo Goonabhiram Burooah, Baboo Chumpuck Narain, Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose. Mr. James Hughes to be secretary to the committee.

BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

(*Gazette of India, Aug.* 12.)

Consequent on the departure on furl. of Mr. T. Shepherd, dep. comr., 2nd grade, the following temp. proms. are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from July 10:—

Capt. C. W. Street, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. de C. Ireland, dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Capt. G. E. Fryer, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th grade.

Capt. Poole, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furl. of Capt. H. A. Gower, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, the following temp. prom. is made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from June 3:—

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

POLICE—BRITISH BURMAH.

The following temp. changes in the police dept. of British Burmah are made, with effect from July 5:—

Capt. R. F. Litchfield, superint., 4th grade, to offic. as superint., 3rd grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, asst. superint. of police (offic. superint., 3rd grade), to offic. as superint., 4th grade.

MILITARY.

BELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 2, apptg. Ensign A. W. C. Bell tempy. to act as intrpr. 58th foot, with effect from June 5, v. Lieut. J. Fair, proceeded on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

BERESFORD-PEIRSE.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the removal of Ensign A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse from the 1st to the 2nd batt. 25th foot, published in G.O.C.C., dated July 18, p. 359, is hereby cancelled.

CAMPBELL—KEMBLE—KNOWLES.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 7, making the following tempy. apps. in the 2nd Bengal cav., with effect from 6th idem, during the abs. of Lieut. csl. O. Wilkinson, comdt., on duty at Ranеekheet:—Capt. C. W. Campbell, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties. Lieut. F. Knowles, 3rd squad. officer and offieg. adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

CARTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 3, appg. Ensign H. M. Carter to offic. as instr. of musky. 62nd foot, with effect from the 25th ult., as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, prom.

COOKWORTHY, Lieut. col. C., R.A., having completed the qualifying period with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. from June 19, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27.

COURTENAY.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated July 15, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brev. col. H. R. Courtenay, R.A., v. Major gen. P. Hill, C.B., proceeded on inspection duty.

CROSTHWAITE, Lieut. C., R.A., to have the local rank of capt. from June 22.

DYCE, Lieut. C. C., R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. in 29th N.I., on probation, v. Sawyer, app. to the 19th N.I.; dated Aug. 1. Aug. 5.

GREENFIELD, Capt. J. H. L., of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be station staff officer at Deolee, v. Lieut. O'M. Creagh, with effect from July 6.

GREY.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 3, app. Ensign W. F. H. Grey to be interp. in 2nd batt. 19th foot, with effect from May 1 last, v. Lieut. C. Barton.

INGLIS—ABBOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 22 last, attaching to the 15th regt. N.I. Capt. D. W. Inglis, late offic. wing officer. Dated July 5, app. Ensign H. A. Abbott, 1st wing subalt. 15th regt. N.I., on probation, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. R. E. S. Smith.

OSBORN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 13, app. Local major G. T. Osborn to be interpreter, 1st. batt. 11th foot, v. Ens. E. W. Chambers.

MURRAY—NORTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 8, making the following offic. apps. in the Sappers and Miners, in room of Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, R.E., comdt., with effect from the date of that officer's departure from Roorkee on furl.:—Capt. P. Murray, R.E., 2nd in com. and adjt., to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. W. North, R.E., to offic. as 2nd in com. and adjt.

PRINSEP.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, app. Capt. A. H. Prinsep, att., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 12th Bengal cav., with effect from June 26, v. Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, proc. on leave.

ROUTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 16 last, app. Ens. W. R. Routh to be interpreter 2-12th foot, with effect from July 14.

SEXTON—BARNES.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to sanction an exchange between Capt. (brev. major) J. Sexton, Bengal staff corps, and Capt. O. Barnes, Bombay staff corps. Aug. 5.

SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 7, app. Capt. L. Smith, 2nd wing subalt., 3rd Goorkas, to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Brev. Lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., proc. on sick leave.

WHEATLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 29 last., app. Ensign H. S. Wheatley to act as adjt., 65th foot, v. Lieut. W. M. P. Coleman, relieved.

WHEELER, Lieut. C. E., adjt. of the Erinpoora irregular force, to be station staff officer at Erinpoora, v. Major R. A. Chadwick, with retrospective effect from Dec. 31.

MYSORE DIVISION.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Mysore commission, with effect from the dates severally mentioned:—

Major H. E. Mottet to act as asst. superint., 1st grade, from Feb. 23 to April 3.

Capt. A. W. C. Lindsay to act as asst. superint., 1st grade, from Jan. 25 to Feb. 22.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. colonel, is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated January 16, 1861, Clause 2:—

Lieut. col. S. F. Graham, of the Bengal staff corps. August 4.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the provision of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26:—

Lieut. J. B. Sparks. August 5.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick. August 5.

The following promotion is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of August 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—to be Captain.—Lieut. C. W. Burton, of the Bengal staff corps. July 29.

THE BENGAL ARMY RELIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 3.—With the sanction of Govt., the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1871-72, published in G.O.C.C. dated May 22 last, are ordered:—

44th Foot.—From England to Madras Presidency.

68th Foot.—From England to Bombay Presidency.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furlough in India on private affairs for two years granted to Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, general list, infantry, by G.G.O. No. 544, May 15, 1869, is to be held to have had effect from June 1, 1869, to May 29, 1871. Lieut. col. Ruddell-Todd is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion, reporting his arrival at the Horse Guards.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July and August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. W. Lennox, extra assistant commissioner, Delhi, privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same. The leave granted to Mr. C. M. Burton, extra assistant commissioner, Karnal, on May 15, is to have effect from June 27. The Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. J. Stewart, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Sirhind Canal Circle, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted on July 14. Major F. M. Birch, officiating deputy commissioner, Amritsar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. J. Burke, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, availed himself of the three months' special leave granted July 15. Mr. A. R. Becher, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st division, Sirhind Canal, availed himself of the three months' special leave granted July 14. Mr. E. E. Oliver, assistant engineer, availed himself of the leave granted July 17. Mr. J. C. Hammer availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted July 19. Mr. T. Martin, executive engineer, New Hansi branch division, Western Jumna Canal, availed himself of the leave granted July 14. Mr. W. S. Halsey, magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from August 15. Mr. E. Rose, assistant magistrate and collector, Moradabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. C. Bickers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Allahabad division, availed himself of the three months' special leave granted to him,

dated July 8, on July 13. Two months' leave on private affairs is granted to Mr. W. Johnstone, accountant, 4th grade, attached to the office of the controller, public works accounts, from such date as he may have availed himself of the same. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Dr. A. Cameron, civil surgeon of Fyzabad, with effect from Aug. 11. Mr. H. Read, deputy commissioner, Bhandar, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, dated June 20, on June 28, making over charge of his duties to Mr. J. W. Tawney, officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. J. A. Crawford, collector of customs, Calcutta, for three months. Mr. A. R. Thompson, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the revenue and general departments, for three months. Mr. J. Pratt, assistant magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, for six weeks, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from Aug. 11. Mr. H. B. Beames, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, for two months. Mr. R. Pereira, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah, since transferred to Dacca, having returned to duty on Aug. 10, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of June 16 is cancelled. Mr. W. B. Farr, examiner of railway accounts, Bengal, has leave for three months. Mr. E. W. Lincoln, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st division, Lower Provinces, has leave for three months. Mr. A. C. Wright, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Raneegunge, has leave for three months. Private J. Harvey, overseer, irrigation department, N.W.P., is remanded to military duty. Mr. J. W. Inglis, executive engineer, and personal assistant to the superintending engineer, 2nd circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., is granted three months' leave. Lieut. col. R. C. Babington, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is granted one month's preparatory leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. F. Golding, principal of the Ajmere College, has obtained from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Atkinson, A. J. B., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem during the absence of Overbury, or until further orders—to join forthwith. Aug. 15.

Carmichael, D. F., acting member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam dept. during the absence of Robinson, on leave. Aug. 15.

Grimes, H. R., to act as inspr. gen. of jails during the absence of Wilson, on leave. Aug. 15.

Hasted, Capt. J. O., R.E., exec. eng. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as suptg. eng., and to be posted to the 6th div. Aug. 15.

Oakes, Capt. R. F., R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade, to officiate as chief engr. for irrigation and joint sec. to Government during the absence of Major J. Mullins, R.E., on furlough, and to be graded while so employed as chief engr. of class 2. Aug. 15.

Porteous, Lieut. J. E., Staff Corps, to act as asst. superint. of police in Tanjore during the absence of Capt. Court on leave, or until further orders.

Roberts, Lieut. col. R. A., R.E., acting superint. engr., to be superint. engr., 3rd grade, in succession to Col. A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., deceased. Aug. 15.

Ventue, Capt. J., R.E., to officiate as superint. engr., and to be posted to the 5th division. Aug. 15.

MILITARY.

Dyneley—Morris—Clarke.—The undermentioned supy. officers of cav. are absorbed, v. Col. C. S. Bivar retired :—Lieut. col. H. E. Dyneley, cavalry; Major W. G. Morris, 1st L.C.; and Capt. H. M. Clarke, 1st L.C.

Hope, Lieut. H. R., to be capt., v. Clarke, cadre 1st L.C., dec. Dated July 30.

Rideout, Lieut. col. J. W., of the staff corps, mily. acct., is app. to act as a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, during Lieut. col. T. Gillilan's abs. on priv. leave. Aug. 15.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence (in August), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. E. M. Allen, 21st foot, pending the publication of his retirement from H.M.'s service in the *London Gazette*. Capt. J. Johnstone, 24th foot, for four months, in extension, at the Neilgherries. Lieut. col. J. H. L. Kerr, officiating wing officer 10th N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. C. W. Dun, 2nd in command and wing officer 39th N.I., for one year. Major R. W. Daunt, officiating wing officer 33rd N.I., for two years. Lieut. col. C. F. Gilbertson, infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 17, on the pension of his rank. Col. W. C. R. Macdonald, commandant 1st L.C., for eighteen months.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. E. Storr, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah, for three months. Mr. E. N. Overbury, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, for fifteen months. Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of the Godavery district, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from or after July 31. Lieut. col. W. J. Wilson, inspr. gen. of jails, for two months, from the date on which he may be relieved. Lieut. J. S. Blaxland, supt. of police, Jeypore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Capt. C. B. S. Neill, supt. of Central Jail at Cannanore, privilege leave for seven days, from date of quitting his station. Lieut. J. S. Blaxland, infantry general list, probationary supt. of police, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Keyser—Ebden.—Mr. A. Keyser, acting 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income Tax Act. Mr. E. J. Ebden, C.S., to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. of Canara. Aug. 17.

Spry, A. H., acting 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income Tax Act. Aug. 17.

MILITARY.

Bean.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appt. as a temp. arrangement :—Capt. F. W. Bean, 6th N.I., to retain the adjtcy., on prom. Aug. 17.

Grant.—The following transfer is ordered :—Lieut. J. Grant, 1st squad. sub. 1st Sind Horse, to 1st wing sub. 1st Gr. N.I. Aug. 17.

Malcolmson, Major J. H. P., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, Poona Horse. Aug. 17.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in August) :—Surg. J. Glen, Bombay Medical Establishment. Col. H. Stanley, Bombay Infantry, for three months. Col. R. A. Morse, R.A., in extension, to Jan. 6, 1872. Ens. J. W. F. Biggs, 106th foot.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 12.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Bent, C.B., to be col., v. H. A. White, ret. upon full pay; Capt. and Brevet major C. S. Akers to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Bent; 2nd Capt. E. R. Festing, on the seconded list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. G. W. Stockley to be capt., v. Brevet major Akers; Lieut. H. F. Turner to be 2nd capt., v. Stockley; Sept. 13. Lieut. R. A. Livesay, from the seconded list, to be lieut.

BREVET.

Col. H. A. White, retired full pay, R.E., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; Sept. 13.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Alexander—At Mussooorie, July 30, wife of Major R. Alexander, 20th hussars, daughter. [daughter.

Atkinson—At Bangalore, Aug. 13, wife of Capt. S. E. Atkinson, M.S.C., daughter.

Badham—At Madras, Aug. 14, wife of C. A. Badham, son.

Bond—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 9, wife of Capt. H. Bond, R.A., daughter.

Boys—At Oudh, Aug. 10, wife of H. S. Boys, B.C.S., son.

Campbell—At Jumalpore, Aug. 11, wife of D. W. Campbell, son.

Carden—At Sealkote, Aug. 8, wife of Lieut. col. Carden, 5th royal Irish lancers, daughter. [superint. E.I. Railway, daughter.

Carrick—At Jumalpore, Aug. 11, wife of H. Carrick, dep. locomotive

Dowden—At Palamcottah, Aug. 13, wife of C. B. Dowden, of Tuticorin, son. [daughter.

Fairlie—At Kamptee, Aug. 15, wife of Major Fairlie, 1st Madras cav.,

Fuller—At Benares, July 31, wife of R. A. Fuller, pleader, son.

Grey—At Tardeo, wife of W. Grey, surveyor, son.

Halliday—At Mussoorie, Aug. 10, wife of Capt. G. T. Halliday, station staff, Fyzabad, daughter.

Hanna—At Kilpauk, Aug. 13, wife of F. B. Hanna, Madras Railway, son.

Harper—At Calcutta, Aug. 17, wife of F. E. Harper, daughter.

Hartnell—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, wife of M. Hartnell, daughter.

Hartuck—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, wife of M. Hartuck, daughter.

Hilson—At Landour, Aug. 12, wife of Dr. A. H. Hilson, Bengal M.S., daughter.

Hogan—At Allahabad, Aug. 15, wife of G. Hogan, son.

Ingle—At Clifton, Kurrachee, Aug. 9, wife of W. A. Ingle, son.

Jones—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Aug. 10, wife of J. Jones, educational dept., the Nizam's service, son. [daughter.

Kertland—At Toondla, Aug. 14, wife of J. C. Kertland, E.I. Railway,

Kiernander—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, wife of J. Kiernander, son.

Llewhellin—At Sarun, Aug. 9, wife of H. W. Llewhellin, daughter.

Loch—At Sattara, Aug. 18, wife of W. W. Loch, C.S., daughter.

Lockhart—At Morar, Aug. 10, wife of Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart, son.

Mervin—At Agra, Aug. 13, wife of Apothecary J. Mervin, son.

Pearson—At Simla, Aug. 15, wife of Major Pearson, forest dept., son, stillborn.

Preston—At Mhow, Aug. 10, wife of Major W. B. Preston, son.

Pringle—At Whytbank, Mussoorie, N.W.P., India, Aug. 9, wife of Surg. R. Pringle, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal army, daughter. [son.

Pritchard—At Mussoorie, Aug. 10, wife of Lieut. col. Pritchard, R.E.,

Roch—At Chukrata, Aug. 2, wife of Dr. Roch, H.M.'s 55th regt., son.

Rodrigues—At Manora, Aug. 3, wife of A. J. Rodrigues, accountant, harbour works, daughter.

Stanes—At Coimbatore, Aug. 10, wife of R. Stanes, daughter.

Tracy—At Agra, Aug. 13, wife of T. B. Tracy, C.S., daughter.

Trotman—At Calcutta, Aug. 7, wife of W. C. Trotman, son.

MARRIAGES.

Bower—Hubbard.—At Ootacamund, Aug. 15, the Rev. F. Bower, C.M.S., to Louisa A., daughter of the late Rev. C. Hubbard, S.P.G.

CHISWELL—HUXTABLE.—At the Cathedral, Mauritius, July 27, the Rev. A. Chiswell, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in charge of S.P.G. Missions, Madagascar, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

DEWEY—BURROWS.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Aug. 15, J. A. V. Dewey to Mary J. Burrows.

FRASER—RICHARDSON.—At Calcutta, Aug. 16, J. Fraser to Isabel B., daughter of R. Richardson.

HEINTZ—LLEWELLIN.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Aug. 1, C. O. Heintz to Louisa, daughter of the late F. Llewellin.

NIGHTINGALE—ENOUF.—At Cawnpore, Aug. 10, George E., son of the late Surgeon M. Nightingale, Indian Army, to Blanche C., daughter of the late M. L. Enouf, Avocat de la Cour Imperiale, Pondicherry.

O'SULLIVAN—BARHAM.—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, T. W. J. O'Sullivan, Great Trigonometl. Survey, to Phœbe E., daughter of the late R. T. Barham.

STIRLING—MORGAN.—At Calcutta, Aug. 7, P. Stirling to Mrs. M. E. Morgan.

WILSON—DICK.—At St. James's Cathedral, Mauritius, July 20, W. H. B. Wilson to Emma A., daughter of F. M. Dick.

DEATHS.

BODRY—At Calcutta, August 9, J. Bodry, aged 67.

BOILEAU, At Cuddalore, August 8, Col. A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., aged 51.

FINLAY—At Kamthi, August 16, Elizabeth Van R., daughter of Capt. N. W. Finlay, R.A.

GAYE—At Kirkee, Aug. 14, Kate, wife of Col. Gaye, R.H.A., aged 38.

GORDON—At Landour, Aug. 1, Walter O., son of Major T. Gordon, aged 8 months.

HARDINGE, At Mussoorie, Aug. 11, Capt. E. P. Hardinge, R.E.

HAZEN—On board the steamer *Walamo*, near Malta, July 28, William O. Hazen, son of Rev. A. Hazen, aged 21.

HINE—At Delhi, Aug. 15, Rosina C., wife of W. Hine, postmaster.

HODGSON—At Madras, Aug. 15, Arthur, son of Lieut. G. R. Hodgson, Bombay staff corps, aged 11 months.

HORSFORD—At Kussowlie, Aug. 11, Frances M., wife of Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, district superintendent of police, Umballa.

KELLY—At Sealdah, Aug. 10, J. H. Kelly, traffic superintendent, Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) Railway.

LAFOND—At Upper Colaba, Aug. 19, Agnes E. A. C., daughter of A. Lafond, aged 3 months.

MCDERMOTT—At Almorah, August 6, George F. E., son of Ensign P. McDermott, Ordnance department, aged 4.

MORRISS—At Poona, Aug. 7, Georgina M., daughter of C. E. Morriss, aged 11 months.

MORRISS—At Poona, Aug. 13, Emma S., wife of C. E. Morriss, aged 26.

NEWING—At Calcutta, Aug. 14, Harriett E., wife of R. D. Newing.

O'TOOLE—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, wife of T. O'Toole, aged 36.

PRICE—At Madras, Aug. 13, J. E. Price, treasurer and bullion-keeper, Acct. gen.'s office, aged 57. [gal N.I.

RIPLEY—At Alipore, Aug. 13, wife of Capt. F. J. Ripley, 11th regt. Ben-

SWINTON—At Dalhousie, Aug. 7, Gertrude H. M., daughter of Capt. Swinton, R.E., aged 11 months.

WILLIAMSON—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, G. Williamson, asst. to Messrs. Monteith and Co., aged 35.

Official Papers.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

The following despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have received at various dates during the past year, and subsequently up to the present time, interesting correspondence from your Excellency's Government relating to the several demonstrations made by Native Princes and Chiefs of India in honour of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

2. Wishing to have before me all the information relating to the circumstances of this visit, I have hitherto delayed addressing you on the subject; but, although it is possible that some further reports may be received from your Excellency's Government bearing upon the same subject, I think that the time has come when I should no longer abstain from recording the satisfaction with which H.M.'s Government have regarded the loyalty and devotion with which so many of the Princes and Chiefs of India have welcomed H.R.H. to their country, and declared their attachment to her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

3. It was natural that the first visit of a Prince of the blood royal of England to H.M.'s Indian dominions should have been regarded by the Princes and Chiefs of India and of the adjacent countries as an event of much interest. The feelings with which they hailed the arrival of H.R.H. would have been testified by demonstrations on a scale of unusual magnificence had it not been that the measures which were in contemplation to give full effect to the royal visit were arrested by an unfortunate event. Many parts of the country were afflicted with a great famine. Your Excellency, therefore, very rightly abandoned on your own part, and discouraged on the part of others, all idea of a vast assemblage at some central point, which would have brought from a distance many Princes and Chiefs, with large numbers of attendants, at a heavy cost to themselves, and to the injury of the people of the districts through which they might have been compelled to pass.

4. Nevertheless, the Princes and Chiefs of India, on the approach of H.R.H. to their several territorities, took occasion to demonstrate their sense of the honour done to them by the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, and their devotion to her Majesty the Queen, by pressing forward to meet the Prince, and, not merely by verbal expressions of loyalty, but also by substantial acts, testified the pleasure which it afforded them to meet the son of her Majesty the Queen.

5. It has, indeed, been a source of much satisfaction to her Majesty's Government to know that many of the Native Princes and Chiefs have sought to commemorate the sojourn of H.R.H. in India not by costly pageants, as in days gone by, but by enlightened acts of philanthropy, especially by endowing institutions for education, which will confer lasting benefits upon the people.

6. It affords me much satisfaction also to record the high opinion which her Majesty's Government have formed, from the public correspondence laid before them by your Excellency, of the judgment, tact, and courtesy by which H.R.H., during his tour, won the respect and regard of all classes in India.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that, at a time when it was necessary, owing to the condition of your finances, to put some pressure upon the Indian tax-payer, the good results attending H.R.H.'s visits have been attained without laying any perceptible burden upon the people of the country.

8. All the circumstances of H.R.H.'s progress through India, as reported by your Excellency, have been laid before her Majesty, and I have been commanded to inform you that it is her Majesty's wish that her grateful acknowledgments should be conveyed to those Princes and Chiefs of India who have thus manifested their attachment to the family of the Queen and their loyalty to the Crown of England.

9. I am commanded also to convey to your Excellency, to the Governors, the Lieutenant-governors, the Chief Commissioners, and other public functionaries under your Excellency, her Majesty's thanks for your successful efforts to render the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh acceptable to the Native Princes and Chiefs, and to all classes of the communities of India.

10. I cannot conclude this despatch without recording my hearty acknowledgment of the excellent judgment and discretion evinced, in all their arrangements, by Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Seymour Blane, and Captain John Clerk, the officers especially appointed to the personal staff of the Duke of Edinburgh. The high character of Sir Neville Chamberlain as a soldier, the fame of whose achievements in the field had extended beyond the borders of India, naturally gave him great influence and authority, which he turned to the best account, whilst full effect was given to his judicious efforts by the zeal and assiduity on all occasions displayed by the officers under his command.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, ARGYLL.

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING OFFERED BY H.E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., has signified his intention of bestowing the following "Commander in Chief's" prizes for rifle competition by the regiments of British cavalry, batteries of royal artillery, and regiments of British infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency, under the following conditions:—

I.—CAVALRY.

(Including Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery.)

Prize.—A Sword, regulation pattern, value £10. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors), will be eligible to enter for the first stage on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each, standing at 300 yards.

The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment or battery, will be considered as the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match, without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each, standing, at 300 yards, and five rounds each, mounted, at 200 yards. The men will fire from twenty troop or battery horses, to be selected and assigned by the officer commanding each regiment or battery. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage will be the winner of the sword presented by H.E. The regiments and batteries competing will be placed in order of merit, according to the aggregate scores made in the second stage by their twenty champions.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in order of merit, amongst the competitors in the second stage of the match, without reference to the regiment or battery to which they may belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend on the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the instructors of competing regiments, as soon as the total number of entrances shall have been ascertained. The winner of the sword given by H.E. the C. in C. will, in addition, receive the first money prize.

II.—INFANTRY.

(Including Batteries of Garrison Artillery.)

Aggregate Prize.—A Cup, value £70.

Individual Prize.—A Watch, value £20.

The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier—the sergeant and assistant sergeant instructors of musketry excepted—with their commanding officer's permission (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors), will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards. The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment or garrison battery, will be considered the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards, and five rounds each at 600 yards. The

highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment or garrison battery, at the two distances of the second stage, to win the cup presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, which will be regarded as regimental property, and will, as a general rule, be deposited in the sergeants' mess. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score of the twenty champions of the regiment which wins the Commander-in-Chief's cup, in the second stage of the match, will win the watch presented by his Excellency.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, without reference to the regiment or battery to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the instructors of regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be 200 rupees.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

From D. F. McNeile, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, May 25, 1871.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Government order of the 8th inst., upon the Board's land revenue report for the year 1869-70, and to submit the following reply thereto:—

2. The various inquiries and observations contained in the latter part of your letter, beginning with the 19th paragraph, will shortly form the subject of a separate report.

3. With reference to the first eighteen paragraphs, I am to observe that the instructions now given by Government for the preparations of the board's next annual report, involving as they do the collation and arrangement of a great mass of materials, will, it is feared, make it impossible to secure the submission of the report, as required by your 45th paragraph, at an earlier period than usual. On some of the questions raised, the Board are in a position to supply sufficient information, without calling for fresh details from the local officers. But on most of them the particulars required cannot be given without a careful inquiry into the statistics of each separate district in the Lower Provinces, and that inquiry must extend under some heads to a detailed examination of the past revenue history of each district from the time of its original settlement—an examination which, in some of the western districts, will be found extremely difficult, in consequence of the destruction of records which took place during the Mutiny of 1857. Great difficulties will also arise in the collection of the necessary data, from the fact that, in the permanently settled districts, there is at this moment scarcely a collector who has been long enough in charge of his district to be at all thoroughly acquainted with the details of its past and present physical and social condition:* and further, from the fact that the reports which must now be called for are of a kind in the preparation of which the district officers generally have hitherto had no experience. I am distinctly to represent that on some points indicated, especially in your 5th paragraph, the nature of the settlement of Bengal will make it impossible to give accurate and full information. Under that settlement Government has altogether abstained from interfering with the landholders in their management of their estates, and therefore Government officers are not in a position to report upon the details of such management; nor have they the means of acquiring, except by accumulating general information in the course of many years of residence, a knowledge of many other matters that would come under their daily cognisance if they were engaged in the administration of a ryotwar revenue system. From the most experienced of them, therefore, little more is to be expected, in reply to some of the inquiries of Government, than expressions of surmise and vaguely-formed opinion. It is further to be feared that, even in respect to some of those subjects on which accurate information is attainable, the mass and variety of the duties which now devolve on district officers will render it impracticable for them to conduct, except in an intermittent and irregular way, the researches into their own office records which will be indispensable to the preparation of correct reports.

4. I am directed to preface with the above remarks the request of the member in charge of the Land Revenue Department that he may be permitted to furnish, in his annual report for 1870-71, such a statement in reply to the present Government orders as he may be able to compile from his own knowledge and the data available at such short notice in the records of the board's office; and that the requisition of Government for specific information on such questions as the changes which the permanently settled territory has undergone during the last eighty years, the size and character of estates and under-tenures in each district, the number of estates which have changed hands since the settlement, the prices of produce at various periods, &c., may be suspended for another year.

5. If this request be conceded, the necessary orders will be issued in detail to the local officers, and they will be directed to use their best endeavours to collect and supply the requisite statistics in their reports on the administration during the current year.

6. I am to state that separate reports on the subjects indicated in your 15th, 16th, and 18th paragraphs will be submitted as soon as possible; but upon these subjects also special inquiries must be made from the local officers.

7. In conclusion, I am respectfully to deprecate the imputation of carelessness and inefficiency conveyed by the second paragraph of the Government orders. The board's annual administration report has been for many years submitted by them, and accepted by Government, in the form in which the report, which has now formed the subject of such severe animadversion on the part of the Government, is drawn up. The submission of a report, as distinguished from mere tabular returns, was a course adopted by the board for the first time in 1846, Government having called (in the rules of practice prescribed in June, 1842) for certain figured returns only; but even then, in 1846, the commissioners were strictly limited in the reports required from them to explanations and remarks directly suggested by the tabular statements called for. No changes, except in points of detail, were subsequently made in the form of the report; and, therefore, in the absence of any fresh instructions from Government, it certainly did not suggest itself to the board last year that they would be held worthy of blame for not preparing a report of a totally different character from that which had been submitted and accepted during each of the previous twenty-four years.

From Rivers Thompson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in Revenue Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Land Revenue Department.

Fort William, June 10, 1871.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated May 25, communicating the remarks of the Board of Revenue on the resolution recorded by the Lieutenant governor on their report on the land revenue administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1869-70.

2. The Lieutenant governor would by no means impute carelessness and inefficiency to the board, being well aware of the great zeal and ability with which they have always performed their duties. He recognised the fact that the form of the report was one which had been long handed down, and if the board had not had a very exceptionally strong secretariat, he would have contented himself with asking that the character of the report should be altered for the future. As it is, he must still think that with such a secretariat a more interesting report might have been looked for; but he has no doubt that all his requirements will now be well met as far as it is possible to meet them.

3. With reference to the difficulties suggested, the Lieut.-Governor readily accepts the proposal that the member in charge should only give him, with the report for the past year, such information as he can furnish from his own knowledge, or can compile from available data, leaving the more detailed information necessary as a preliminary to a new series of reports, to be furnished hereafter, either in a special report, or as part of the report for 1871-2.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that speedy measures will be taken to collect the information required, which, though very wide in its scope, is not, he thinks, more than the officers responsible for the administration of this great country may reasonably be expected to furnish. The facts stated by the board regarding the want of permanence in the collectors, and consequent want of knowledge of their districts, and want of experience in the preparation of such reports as are called for, are very sad. The call is one which his Honour is well aware of, and will try to the best of his power to mitigate. As a series of questions have been already addressed to the collectors for the preparation of a gazetteer, and as the board and the collectors have of late years been engaged in collecting some statistical information in connection with the statements prescribed by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendation of the statistical committee, it is hoped that some materials may be already available, and that the rest may be procurable.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it important to make a few remarks with reference to the board's emphatic observation, that, under the permanent settlement, Government has altogether abstained from interfering with the landholders in the management of their estates, and that, therefore, officers are not in a position to report on such management, having no means of acquiring information except by many years of residence, which it is not generally given them to attain. As matter of history, the Lieutenant-Governor must express his belief that there is some error in this statement, if it is intended to mean that the policy and mode of administration indicated were the immediate consequences of the permanent settlement. His Honour gathers from the notices in old records that for many years after that settlement Government did very frequently interfere, and did perseveringly seek to obtain information regarding the agrarian affairs of Bengal. The Code of 1793 is full of provisions for the protection of the under-tenants and farmers, for the filling of zemindaree and village papers, for the maintenance of village officers, and for the record of property in land. Both on many occasions in those early days, and in not unfrequent occasions to this day, by court of ward's management, attachment, Government purchase, and otherwise, most estates have come under direct Government management. The regulations of 1817, 1818, and 1819, regarding canoongoes and putwarees, very abundantly show that up to that time the Government had by no means in any degree abandoned principles of admiuistration which have prevailed in other parts of India. On the contrary, efforts were then made to reorganise the village and pergunnah officers, and to obtain in the offices of Government the most detailed information regarding all holdings and all payments. The settlement regulations of 1822 and 1833 do not show any change of policy as respects Bengal. Regulation IX. of 1833 repealed provisions for enforcing the putwaree's papers in Bengal as well as in the North-Western Provinces, and rendered zemindars who failed in this respect incapable of suing for rent—a provision which remained in force in Bengal till 1859. It seems to the Lieutenant governor that it was only at some time subsequent to 1833, and after the separation of the North-Western Provinces, that school officers sprang up in Bengal who adopted and enforced the non-interference system, discouraged, and eventually put down, putwarees, notwithstanding the still subsisting regulations in their favour, and held it not to be the function of Government to interfere and seek information, but rather to let the zemindars and people settle their affairs in the Courts. If the Road Cess Bill is passed, it will be absolutely necessary, in carrying it out, to fall back on

* Only six collectors in the regulation provinces of Bengal have at this time been in charge of their respective districts for a period of two full years, and only two out of those six for four years.

the still subsisting regulation, and on the duties of landholders and functions of Government recognised in earlier days. And the Lieutenant-Governor must avow, that in asking for information regarding the working of the existing system, nature of tenures, the condition of the people, and other matters, he is acting on a view of the duties of Government more consonant with that of the older administrators than with views more recently held in Bengal. He believes that this view is now held by her Majesty's Government in England and in India, and he is confident that he will have the very efficient assistance of the members of the board in acting on it.

FISHERIES OF PORT BLAIR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIV.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 6, dated Simla, July 27.

Extract paragraphs 11 to 13 of the resolution of the Government of India in the Home department, Nos. 11-17, dated Jan. 4.

11. The Governor general in Council has carefully perused Dr. Day's report regarding the fisheries of Port Blair, and the explanations furnished by Colonel Man. H.E. in Council has also had under his consideration the remarks made by Dr. Rean on the subject in his annual report. Admitting all the facts stated by Colonel Man, there is still sufficient ground for Dr. Day's general view that the resources of the settlement, as regards fish, are not properly utilised. It has never been laid down that the convicts shall always have fresh fish supplied to them. There is no doubt that fresh fish will not always be available, and that fresh fish are apt to spoil in hot weather, yet this is exactly the condition of things in British Burmah, where the bulk of the daily food of the people consists of fish.

12. The Governor general in Council considers that some system might be established to preserve the surplus fish, and to prevent it from being wasted. What is wanted is, that there should be an effort to catch fish on a larger scale, and means provided for regularly preserving all that is not sold when fresh. The Governor general in Council does not apprehend that there should be any difficulty in the matter. The resources of the settlement for the supply of fish seem to be unlimited; all that is required is to *catch* more; and to do this it is only necessary to employ a larger establishment of convict fishermen. Salt is available apparently at a cost of about a halfpenny a pound, and possibly, if more extensively made, might be cheaper still. Wood is available in abundance for smoking. If, therefore, a regular establishment were kept up at which all surplus fish could be smoked or salted, or both, as soon as caught, there ought to be no difficulty in having a ration of fish, *either fresh* or *preserved*, every day for the entire convict population.

13. On one point, in regard to this subject, Colonel Man no doubt is right. The contract made by Captain Laughton does not seem to be so improvident as Dr. Day's report made it appear, and the system enforced by him is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, deserving of the condemnation pronounced upon it in Dr. Day's report, which appears to have been written under a misapprehension of the real character of the contract. It is true that this system is incompatible with the proper *curing* of fish; but no blame can properly be imputed to Captain Laughton on this account. The Governor general in Council is therefore glad to relieve that officer from any censure which may be supposed to attach to him with reference to the fishing contract.

From A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., officiating secretary to the Government of India, home department, to the superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, No. 422, dated Fort William, Jan. 21.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,100, dated the 6th ult., on the subject of the publication of Dr. Day's criticisms on the management of the fisheries of Port Blair.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor general in Council regards that by an oversight Dr. Day's report was published *in extenso*, before your replies to certain strictures therein contained had been received. On perusal of the explanations furnished by you, and other documents bearing on the question, H.E. in Council, although unable to allow that the administration of Port Blair had utilised to the fullest extent the resources of the settlement as regards fish, has come to the conclusion that the contract made by Capt. Laughton was not so improvident as Dr. Day's report made it appear, and that the condemnation pronounced upon it in that report was based upon a misapprehension of the real character of the contract. H.E. in Council therefore has, as you will have seen from paragraphs 11 to 13 of the resolution of the 4th instant, relieved Captain Laughton and your administration from any censure that might be supposed to attach with reference to the fishing contract.

ENLISTING COOLIES AS EMIGRANTS.

Extract, paras. 1 and 2, from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government N.W.P., No. 2,915, dated Simla, June 14.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th ult., submitting a correspondence on the subject of an attempt made by a recruiter at Allahabad to compel certain coolies to enlist as emigrants.

2. In reply, I am directed to request that the thanks of H.E. the Governor-General in Council may be conveyed to the Rev. T. Evans and the Rev. J. Williams for searching out the case, for placing it before Government, and for bringing the offenders to justice.

Judicial Criminal Department, N.W.P., Nynee Tal,
July 29, No. 1,300A.

Order.—Ordered that the above extract be forwarded to the Rev. T. Evans for information.

CHAS. M. GILL,
Officiating Under Secy. to the Govt., N.W.P.

Home.

MILITARY.—It is announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension, in room of Major-Gen. A. Broome, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased, upon Major-Gen. William Templer Hughes, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, from March 28 last.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.—On Sunday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Major Augustus Spiller, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, committed suicide, in the presence of his wife and a cousin, at his lodgings, in Clarence-square, Gosport. The unfortunate gentleman had been ailing for some time since the return of the regiment from India, and had only recently resumed his duties after three months' sick leave. On the evening before the suicide he was in a more than usually depressed state of mind. Next morning, however, he joined his wife and cousin at breakfast, and during the meal he seized a table knife and nearly severed his head from his body. Death was necessarily almost instantaneous.

MONEY ORDERS FOR INDIA.—Subjoined is a complaint regarding the want of money order facilities for India such as are enjoyed not only by other principal portions of the Empire, but also in connection with several foreign countries:—"On inquiry at the Post Office, I am informed that money orders are not issued in India payable in England and *vice versa*, and, as stamps are not available, there is a want of accommodation for the transmission of small sums which is most inconvenient, and frequently an impediment to traders. In looking through the *British Postal Guide*, I see that several foreign countries, as well as Australia, Canada, and China, and even the Falkland Islands, are afforded the now ordinary facility of transmitting by money orders, and it does seem somewhat strange that the same accommodation should not be accorded to the thousands of our fellow-subjects residing in India.—A REMITTER."—*Home News.*

A NEW CAMP BOTTLE.—Readers of the correspondence from the "seat of war" must have derived some amusement from the remarks made on the soda-water bottle in which the British soldier, not having a reserve stomach like the camel, is condemned to carry his daily supply of drinking water. The inconvenient shape of this article, and the manner in which it is worn, are as bad as can be, unless the authorities should revert to the wooden keg used in the days of Marlborough. The "London Irish Volunteers" are wiser in their generation, and have adopted the water-bottle known as the "Cochrane pattern," which is made of ebonite, and hollowed to fit the side—an expedient which also adapts it to serve as a pillow, as the hollow part fits the head and is comfortably padded. In hot weather the felt with which the bottle is covered being wetted, serves to keep the water cool by evaporation. Considering all the advantages which the Cochrane water-bottle combines, and the very great inconvenience of the soda-water bottle now in use, it would be a real service to the soldier if the authorities could be persuaded to take a lesson in a small practical matter from the "London Irish."—*Broad Arrow.*

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.—The House of Commons' Select Committee appointed to report upon the subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf was not nominated until July, and all that the committee was able to do was to take some evidence, which has now been published, and to recommend its own reappointment next session to continue the inquiry. Sir H. Rawlinson gave the committee a general account of the various routes which have been under consideration. General F. R. Chesney was examined, and described and recommended the Euphrates line going from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. He was followed by Mr. W. Ainsworth, who was attached to General Chesney's mission in 1835-37; by Captain E. P. Charlewood, also attached to that expedition; and by Mr. Telford Macneill, who has been engaged in surveys with a view to this Euphrates line. Mr. T. K. Lynch, who is acquainted with the country, and who furnished Mr. Andrew with much information, also gave evidence before the committee. Sir G. Jenkinson, on whose motion the committee was appointed, gave an account of the part he has taken in the matter. Sir J. Macneill, who was also examined, stated that engineers would now be able to carry a line over the Balan Pass to Aleppo, to be worked with locomotive engines. The only other witness examined was Mr. W. J. Maxwell, civil engineer, recently returned from Asia Minor, whither he went to examine the Balan Pass, and a continuance of the line to Aleppo, and he states that the pass is practicable. The elevation crossed would be 2,173 feet; snow is rarely upon the ground; the oldest inhabitant of Balan remembers three feet of snow on one occasion, but this is spoken of in the neighbourhood as a most extraordinary occurrence. In a paper handed in by him, Mr. Maxwell states that the difficulties to be encountered in carrying a railway over the Balan (or Beilan) Pass are not for a moment to be compared with those of the Mont Cenis Railway, and that there are no zigzags required, and nothing to be dreaded from the severity of the weather. It is stated that it is not at all probable that the native tribes would interfere with a railway by the proposed route, but that some small subsidies might have to be given.

BRITISH INDIA.—The little annual Blue-book on statistics relating to India, issued from the India Office, shows that the imports into British India by sea in the financial year 1869-70 were of the value of £46,882,386—viz., £13,954,107, treasure and £32,927,579 merchandise; and the exports were of the value of £53,513,721—viz., £1,042,352 treasure and £52,471,375 merchandise. Going back to 1861, we find the imports, in round numbers, only £34,170,000, and the exports of rather less value, being £34,090,000. The exports therefore have increased much more than the imports. The tonnage of all vessels (including native craft) entered and cleared at ports in British India has increased from £5,101,947 tons in 1861 to 6,274,550 tons in 1870. At the end of the year 1869-70 eighty-six millions sterling had been expended on railways in British India; considerably more than 4,000 miles of railroad were open for traffic, and more than 17,000,000 of passengers were carried in the year. Exclusive of State outlay on guaranteed works, the Government expended £6,389,082 upon public works in the year 1869-70—viz., military buildings, civil buildings, and public improvements, the latter absorbing £2,649,277. 14,014 miles of Government telegraph lines were open at the commencement of the year 1869-70. 83,032,957 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the Post Office of India in the year 1869-70, and the mails were conveyed over 50,878 miles, by railways, boats, carts, camels, or runners. The troops employed in British India, officers and men, in 1869-70, were 180,820—62,939 Europeans, 117,881 natives. There were 24,274 schools and colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by the Government in British India, with an average attendance of 789,125 pupils; the Government expended £637,463 upon the schools and colleges, and the total expenditure of the year from all sources was £1,070,685. The Vaccine Department report 1,617,513 successful vaccinations in the year 1869, and 186,389 failures. 15,274 emigrants embarked from British India in the year 1869-70, the majority for British Guiana and the West Indies, 5,404 for Mauritius. The population of India under British administration (exclusive of native States) is reported 151,146,516; the public debt in the year 1869-70 £108,186,338; the gross public revenue, £50,901,081. The area under British administration is stated at 963,929 square miles.

THE NEW 16-POUNDER.—On September 11, six guns carefully packed in jute and wrappers, and jealously guarded from the vulgar gaze, were held in readiness at the Royal Arsenal to be despatched to Aldershot, there to be the armament of H battery of field artillery, and as experimental weapons to take part in the autumn manœuvres. They are 16-pounders, weighing twelve hundred weight, and rifled in three shallow grooves similarly to the 9-pounders. The shape, however, differs from that of the latter, there being no swell at the muzzle; the sighting, too, is different, occupying a central position on each of the trunnions. A cleverly-devised arrangement for securing the screw which tightens the rear sight is observable on these guns; in lieu of the old chain, which frequently became detached, there is an arm upon the head of the screw, which catches against a button on the surface of the breach as it unwinds itself, and prevents the screw from making more revolutions than are actually requisite. The carriages, limbers, and ammunition waggons for these guns have undergone very important modifications. Similar weights to those of the 9-pounders have been retained; but the number of rounds has necessarily been reduced from 120 to 100. They are disposed as follows:—Six boxes on the waggon and two on the limber, containing each twelve rounds, making an aggregate of ninety-six. The remaining four repose in two shallow boxes beside the gun on the carriage itself, and upon these boxes, when closed, seats are arranged for two additional men. The shells are packed tight, with a stuffing around them of tow—a wise provision to prevent their jolting. The old covers, with mouldings to rest upon the extremities of the shells, seldom fitted close. A narrow chest for fuzes finds room for itself between the two boxes on the wagon limber. A contrivance beneath the axle-bed of the gun, only approachable by a considerable amount of manipulation—involving a loss of time, scarcely, we imagine, to be advisable—contains tubes. Such is the new 16-pounder. That it is a weapon of terrible efficiency none can doubt. Experiments at Shoeburyness have established its reputation, as the Americans say of their Gatling, "beyond a peradventure." But we question whether its superiority in point of range and weight of projectile counterbalances the extra labour which is involved in its transport. The ensuing month will afford interesting information on this point. We understand, however, that a third steel and iron field-gun is about to be experimented on—a 25-pounder, weighing 21 cwt.

India Office.

Sept. 16, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Beveridge, 3 mo., private affairs; Mr. R. Tyndall (Uncov.); Mr. T. W. Wood (Uncov.), 12 mo. furlough; Mr. C. F. Amery (Uncov.), 2 years, sick leave.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. Smith (Uncov.), 9 mo. furlough; Mr. W. Fenner (Uncov.), 18 mo., sick leave.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. Hurley, 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. C. J. Daniell, 1 mo. furlough; Mr. G. G. Parker (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. D. Maclean, special leave converted.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. M. Grant (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. E. Lance, J. F. K. Hewitt, W. Kemble, T. D. Forsyth, E. O. Lockwood, H. F. D'Oyley Moule, H. J. Reynolds, W. M. Young, A. Shakespear, T. O. Wilkinson, R. H. Clifford, G. De C. Hobson, L. B. Bean (Uncov.), P. Heyward, D. Sutherland, and T. E. G. Cooper.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. M. Salmon, W. Woodward, and E. W. Ravenscroft.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—The wife of Capt. J. H. Bedford, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, Sept. 6.

FARLEY—The wife of H. W. Farley, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Wandsworth-common, S.W., Sept. 7.

LORD—The wife of Surgeon major R. G. Lord, M.D., Bombay Army, of a son, at Portrush, co. Antrim, Sept. 2.

WRIGHT—The wife of Colonel T. Wright, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-general Bengal Army, of a son, at Bath, Aug. 25.

MARRIAGES.

HEATHCOTE—PRINCE.—Henry F. Heathcote, lieut. 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, to Edith M., daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Prince, at Bonsall, Sept. 7.

JEFFERY—RUFFORD.—John E. B. Jeffrey, Bengal C.S., to Christiana E., daughter of the late Rev. Philip Rufford.

MILLER—WRIGHT.—William T. Miller, R.M. Light Infantry, to Minnie L., daughter of Colonel Garner Wright, at Alverstoke, Hants, Sept. 13.

RANSOM—CAMMELL.—Matthew H., son of the late Shearman Ransom, B.P., E.I.C.S., to Mary O. J., daughter of James Cammell, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, Sept. 7.

DEATHS.

ATTHILL—Samuel C. Atthill, only son of the late Samuel Atthill, of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers, at Worthing, Sept. 10.

COLLINGWOOD—William Collingwood, late Accountant to the H.E.I.C., at Bow, aged 72, Sept. 10.

DYMOCK—T. G. W. Dymock, late one of the selected candidates of the Indian C.S., at Louth, aged 19, Sept. 11.

LATTER—Juliana A., widow of the late Major B. R. W. Latter, H.E.I.C.S., at Bromley, aged 78, Sept. 7.

QUIN—Major Thomas Quin, Commandant 3rd Punjab Infantry, at 7, Cambridge-terrace, Sept. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Woodcote, Akyab; Baringa, Bombay; str. Leith, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Geo. Kendall, Rangoon; Belmore, Akyab; Wennington, Rangoon.—9. City of Berlin, Bombay; Esk, Bombay; Duleep Singh, Akyab.—10. Red Riding Hood, Calcutta; Chacma, Colombo; Eliza Laing, Rangoon; Tinnevelly, Colombo; John Scott, Java; Ottawa, Rangoon; Spirit of the South, Akyab.—11. T. D. Marshall, Akyab; str. Miuia, Penang, via Suez Canal; Kitty, Java; Berina, Akyab.—12. Shepherd, Colombo; City of Pekin, Bombay; Orion, Rangoon.—13. Str. Singapore, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Bellona, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Hereford, Calcutta; Manilla, Bombay; Sam Mendel, Bombay; Marie, Galle.—9. Pandora, Calcutta; Cumeria, Calcutta; Gazelleu, Bombay.—10. Eleanor, Singapore; Winestead, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—11. Kinfauns Castle, Singapore; Concordia, Galle; Serug, Akyab.—12. Renown, Madras; Rona, Chittagong; Thomas Dryden, Galle; Nelson, Bombay; Java, Java; Queen of India, Singapore; Hollinside, Galle; Surrey, Singapore; Glenaros, Singapore; Victory, Singapore; Somerset, Aden.—13. Dunloe, Calcutta; str. Bivouac, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Khimjee Oodowjee Bombay; Lord Ashburton, Bombay; Nagpore, Calcutta; Ocean Belle, Singapore; Mary Ethay, Singapore; Ben Lomond, Calcutta; L. J. Euthoven, Java.—14. Str. Ulysses, Penang, via Suez Canal; str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Yeddo, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—15. Prince Leopold, Bombay; str. Augusta, Bombay; Tribune, Singapore; Salsette, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Yeddo, via Suez Canal.—For Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Dr. and Mrs. Robb, Mrs. and Miss Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Gillmor and infant, Mr. Michea, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Augustus Wolfe, Louisa Wolfe, Alfred Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Jessie and Kate Hart, Mr. C. Place, Mr. Munrowd, Mr. and Mrs. Davenay, Miss Jackson, Mr. J. G. Glen.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Sept. 16.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. P. Rhodes, Miss Grahame, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. R. Heenan, Brig.-gen. Lynch, Mr. J. S. Lindsey, Mr. H. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and infant, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Congdon. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Harden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawrie; and two infants, Messrs. R. McMellips, E. Gibson, A. G. Reid, L. McLean, and Seaton, Miss Taylor, Miss Morgan, Mr. Dewar. For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Hodges, Miss Foster, Mrs. Butten. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. Myers, Mr. J. R. Baillie. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Dods, Mr. N. Murton, Mr. Gerrard. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. F. Barnes, Mrs. Maitland. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Freeland and infant, Commander Chitty, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. F. Jones, Mrs. J. Lumsden, Messrs. Richardson, Baggalley, J. Stubbs, J. F. Croswaithe, J. A. Tulke, Rutton, Barham, G. Allow, Perrass, H. Kemp, W. Bakewell, T. Hodgson, and C. F. Kilgown.

Per str. Nyanza, Sept. 16.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. Blay, Col. Gell, Miss Gell, Mr. R. H. Abbott, Mr. Statz, Mr. J. Lowe,

Mr. A. P. Young. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Haselden and two children, Major Heales.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Constance, Cochin to Falmouth, July 27, 12 N., 27 W.
Benforth, Rangoon to Queenstown, Aug. 15, 30 N., 36 W.
Alinay, Rangoon to Liverpool, May 11, 1 N., 92 E.
Beatrice, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 15, 28 miles 1 S., 93 E.
Dulcep Singh, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 14, 29 N., 38 W.
Blues, from Rangoon, 24 S., 14 E.
Buckingham (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, June 12, 1 S., 27 W.
Princess Dagmar, Bombay to Liverpool, July 21, 36 S., 20 E.
St. Petersburg, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 28 and 31, 31 S., 18 E.
Michael Scott, Calcutta to London, July 30, 36 S., 19 E.
Tyrol, Cochin to London, June 24, 20 S., 69 E.
Royal Alexandra, Calcutta to London, Aug. 6.
William Fairburn, Bombay to Liverpool, June 28, 26 S., 51 E.
British Peer, Calcutta to London, July 5, 28 S., 14 E.
Himalaya, Calcutta to London, July 16, 35 S., 27 E.
Sophia, Akyab to Falmouth, June 8, on the line, 93 E.
Saddlingham, Kurrachee to Liverpool, June 28, 27 S., 49 E.
Albert William, Calicut to London, July 12, 35 S., 19 E.
Mary Rickmers, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 2, 16 S., 83 E.
Appendix, Rangoon to Fowey, July 5, 19 S., 76 E.
Edith Moore, Calcutta to London, Aug. 7, 23 S., 3 E.
Auton Gunther, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 9, 19 S., 2 E.
Indiana, Calcutta to London, July 2, 17 S., 8 E.
Adelphi, Colombo to London, July 30, off Cape of Good Hope.
May Queen, Calicut to London, July 30, off Cape of Good Hope.
Mount Vernon, Maulmain to Queenstown, July 20, Cape of Good Hope.
Yarra, Calicut to London, July 20, 31 S., 35 E.
Coldstream, Kurrachee to London, July 22, 34 S., 31 E.
Mary Hall, Bombay to Liverpool, July 4, 29 S., 5 E.
Lew Chew, Colombo to London, June 23, 20 S., 69 E.
Panic, Singapore to London, Aug. 1, 31 S., 11 E.
Inverdruie, Madras to London, Aug. 9, 17 S., 4 W.
Oswald, Bombay to London, Aug. 9.
Baron Macaulay, Bombay to Liverpool, July 25, 34 S., 21 E.
Robert Kendal, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 18.
Clifton Belle, Cardiff to Aden, July 26, 22 S., 34 W.
George Kendal, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 17, 32 N., 39 W. (was supplied with bread.)
Saltara, Newcastle to Bombay, Aug. 2, 3 N., 23 W.
Virginal, Cardiff to Colombo, July 24, 7 N., 24 W.
Wevington (?), Colombo to London, Aug. 30, 48 N., 14 W.
Sir Joseph Yorke (str.), Liverpool to Bombay, Aug. 12, 36 N., 21 W.
Eugene, Liverpool to Rangoon, Aug. 19, 2 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bengal, Paynter, from Cardiff to Aden, put into Milford on Sept. 9, leaky.

The Maritana, McDonald, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into Algoa Bay on May 26 leaky, has discharged all her cargo. About 1,000 bales cotton, found damaged, have been dried and re-packed, and will be forwarded to their destination with the sound cotton. Some linseed and myrabolums were so much damaged as to be unfit for reshipment, and were sold on July 22; and a considerable quantity of seed, &c., was not worth the expense of landing, and was thrown overboard. The vessel continues to make five inches of water per hour, and, as the leak is evidently in her bottom, it cannot be got at without leaving her down, for which operation there are, at present, no means at the port.

The Dorothy, Walker, from Akyab to Falmouth with rice, put into Algoa Bay on July 23 disabled. She experienced a heavy gale on July 12 in lat. 33 S., lon. 35 E., during which she was thrown on to her beam ends, had to throw overboard about 30 bags rice, lost part of bulwarks, and strained her stanchions. Since her arrival she has made very little water. Surveyors have recommended the discharge of about 400 bags of her cargo in order to lighten her forward, as her cutwater is damaged.

The Colombo, McMillan, from Calcutta to London, put into Ascension on Aug. 16, her cargo having been discovered to be on fire that morning. She has been surveyed, and the cargo in the forehold (rapeseed) has been found much burnt, and a considerable quantity completely destroyed; this has been ordered to be thrown overboard. The surveyors further state that the ship's company have been employed clearing the cargo from the fore hatchway for the last two days, and no trace of the fire as has yet been discovered, we consider it expedient that additional labour should be supplied from the island forthwith, as there is every danger of the fire spreading." Eighteen Kroomen will be at once sent to the vessel in compliance with the above recommendation.

The Pakwan, Shiels, from Calcutta to Hull, arrived off Plymouth on Sept. 11 with loss of maintopgallant and royal yards.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

September 23.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. E. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. W. Barnfather, Miss Meyers, Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Major H. Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and two children, Mrs. C. W. Moore and infant, Miss Edmond, Mr. Bolleau, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Beam, Miss A. H. James, Miss Collings, Mr. Steedman, Mr. E. Money, Mr. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Cathcart, Mr. C. Peel, Miss Brind, Mrs. J. Davidson, Mr. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Col. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Sleman, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Branson and infant, and Col. A. M.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and party, Mr. E. M. Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyall, Mr. E. Noel, Mr. A. Kennaird, Mr. Currey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. R. Campbell, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Baboo Goolza Shah, Mr. Wigram, Capt. and Mrs. Repton, Dr. Barry, and Mr. F. Ryon.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Latham.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth, Mr. Brustall, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, three Misses Willoughby, and Miss Harrison and governess.

Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Levick, and Mr. and Mrs. Barker and three children.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Christie.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard, Mr. Cuningham, Miss Cockburn, and Miss Garthwaite.

September 25.

Southampton to Madras and Calcutta (*via* Suez Canal).—The Misses Cameron, Gordon, Johnson, Rideout, Moberley, Chase, Joyce, Hunter; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Master Hill, two Misses Lecroix, two Misses Vincent Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, two children, Mrs. Col. Fooks, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Dale, Miss Good, Miss Hull, Col. Sage, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Walton and two children, Miss Walton, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Davey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, two Misses Miller, two Misses Supper, Miss Gubba, Miss Wright, two Misses Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Draynor, Mrs. Field, Miss King, Mr. Johnson, Mr. W. Eddis, Mr. H. Eddis, Revs. H. Davies, J. Thwaites, W. J. Richards, Mr. Gwilton, Mr. Gunn, Dr. Elder, Mr. Ross, Col. Sibley, Mrs. Sibley, Miss Sibley, Mr. Pilfard, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Branson, infant, and servant, Mrs. Orr, three children, and ayah, Miss Layton, Mrs. Bagshawe, three children, and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Abdy, Miss Cheetham, Mrs. Croley and two Masters Croley, Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mrs. Ashton, and two children, Col. Cook, Mrs. Cook and two ladies, Mrs. Jones and two children, Miss Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, and Rev. F. and Mrs. Gwelin.

September 30.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and infant, Miss Griffin, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. Sims, Miss Belchamber, Capt. Stuart, Mrs. Badman, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and two children, and Dr. Graham.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. H. F. Matthews.

Suez to Calcutta.—Mr. Haldwachi.

Southampton to Madras.—Miss Gell, Bishop of Madras, and Mr. R. F. Phillips.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. F. Fergusson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. O. and Mrs. Menzies and two children, Miss Godsall, Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Halliday, Mrs. C. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Giffard, Mr. C. Connell, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Rev. E. Davies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. P. de L. Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. McKellar and infant, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. Tilbury, Mr. W. Foxton, Mr. A. M. Hogg, Mrs. R. D. Saunderson, Mr. W. Llewhellin, and Capt. L. A. Powys.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lause, Mr. Steinbelt, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Mr. J. Roone, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. A. Cox, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. B. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. H. J. Pearse, Mr. F. Mulock, Mr. Butt, Mr. Newburn, Dr. H. N. Cannon, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. Brown, Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. Black, Capt. the Hon. E. Boscawen, Mrs. J. Watson, Mr. C. Voss, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Corbet, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. Buckham, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, Capt. Rudd, and Mr. J. Drummond.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Frow, Mr. Diefenback, Rev. A. M. Rudolph, Mr. Riefnhold, and Mr. Schner.

Southampton to Kurrachee.—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Young.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Master Macready, and Mr. Bell.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Delenge, and Mr. W. C. Brodie.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Cornes.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. A. Myburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Tapp.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Mr. R. Wright.

Brindisi to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Dry, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. L. Currie, and Miss Currie.

Suez to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Learmonth.

Southampton to Sydney.—Lieut. Bridges, and Mr. H. Cohen.

Southampton to Penang.—Mr. F. Brown.

Brindisi to Penang.—Mr. Rowland.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Capt. H. Davis, Mrs. H. Raghib and infant, and two Misses Whitwell,

Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Upcher.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. Durrant, Capt. Kane, Mr. Foster, Mrs. and Miss Neville, and Mrs. Pagenstecher and three daughters.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Dr. D. and Mr. Cullen and two children, Miss Duffield, and Major Jago.

October 7.

Southampton to Bombay.—Surg. and Mrs. Hutcson, Mrs. Mahon, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Col. A. B. Beatson, Mrs. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Col. H. Peston, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. St. Jacq, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, Miss Bythell, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Winstone, Capt. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Span and child, Miss Bunhill, and Mr. Reed.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sinden, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Jenkins Jones, Mrs. Cattlin, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Teske, Mr. Cowan, Mr. and Miss Norman, Col. F. Bentise, Mr. G. Leslie Smith, Mr. S. Casella, Mr. Girdlestone, Miss Chauntrell, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hills, Mr. C. Ransom, Mr. W. Robinson, and Dr. Cameron.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. A. R. Upcher, and Mr. W. M. Salmon.

Southampton to Aden.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. R. Phillips.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. W. Cunliffe, Baron and Baroness D'Amier and three children.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. C. Johnson, Major Irby, Miss Gore, and Master Anley.

October 14.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. G. Young and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Miss Miller, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Gillan, Ensign Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Hall, and Lieut. Butler.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant, and Mr. H. Abbott.

Southampton to Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Mrs. Balfour and two daughters, Mr. G. L. Murray, and Mr. Andsdell.

Brindisi to Madras.—Miss Anderson.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. V. J. Robertson, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Beacheroft, Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. Boileau Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venning, Miss Ball, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Carew, Mr. J. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, Capt. R. R. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Wall, Rev. Mr. Welland, and Miss Welland.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Two Messrs. Mylne, two Misses Mylne, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Col. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. F. J. Leather, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tull, Lieut. Balfour, and Mr. J. S. White.

Suez to Bombay.—Capt. F. Mackenzie, and Major Comber.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Surg. major Cahill, and Mr. Hanly.

Brindisi to Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Major W. B. Thomson.

October 21.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Branson and infant, Mrs. March Phillips, Mr. R. B. Yates, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. W. Beckett and infant, and Mr. Newell.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dampier, Miss Dampier, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. F. Williams, Major Russell, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. McGillivray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Ross, Mr. W. F. Neale, Capt. H. H. Segrove, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, Capt. G. E. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Money, Col. H. M. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson.

Southampton to Aden.—Mr. A. Phelps and infant.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. H. C. Adams, Capt. C. E. Whinyates, Capt. Hosesson, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, Mr. F. S. Lushington, Mrs. Minter, two Misses Minter, Mr. Minter, and Mr. A. W. Fitzroy.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Col. Chichester.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

A NEW SUMPTUARY LAW.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that one by one the old associations of Anglo-Indian life seem doomed to disappear. Nabobs are no more. Nankeen trousers have not been seen by the present generation. White jackets are among the pleasures of the past. And now it is announced that the black coat is to be deprived of its social precedence in Indian drawing-rooms. Hitherto the wearer of what military men call "mufti" has had the presumable reputation

of being a richer man than any wearer of uniform of the same age and standing. The probability was that he belonged to the Civil Service, in which case it was known that—in the language of mammas and chaperones—he was, as a husband, "good for three hundred a-year dead or alive;" that stipend being the lowest to which he could be reduced even in the case of the most hopeless incapacity, while it also represented the pension assigned to his otherwise disconsolate widow. If not in the service, the wearer of a black coat was sure to be a rich man; so that a young lady was always supposed to be advancing her prospects in life when she attached herself — within the limits of becoming flirtation — to an inhabitant of that curious garment. But henceforward members of the Civil Service in India are on all "dress" occasions to wear the diplomatic uniform, such as has been hitherto confined to governors and "political" officers. And as all military officers will have the privilege when in civil employ of wearing the same, the new dress will be inadequate to convey the old distinction. A change of the kind was perhaps necessary; young civilians in India dress themselves as a rule as well as young gentlemen of the same class in England. But the costumes of officials of high standing—especially if distinguished in the service—are apt to be, to say the least, rather eccentric. Sir Henry Lawrence, when out of uniform, as he mostly was, described himself as "the worst dressed man in Asia." Sir James Outram was as little particular as could be in the matter of costume. And as for Sir Charles Napier, he disdained even what are usually considered the first essentials of the toilette. "You are in time for a bath before dinner, Sir Charles," said Lord Dalhousie, when the hero of Scinde arrived in Calcutta to take command of the army after the disaster of Chillianwallah. "No, thank you, my lord," was the uncompromising answer; "I had a good wash at Alexandria;" a story which anybody can believe who chooses. And thus through the example of men like these—who were all military, by the way—the rough-and-ready school took its growth. It became customary to suppose that if a man had a province to govern, he could govern it best in his shirt-sleeves. Civilians, being less under restraint as regards dress than military men, of course fell more easily into the delusion. The members of the service in the presidencies were comparatively careful in attire—but it must be remembered that they had the reputation of being feeble and red-tapey. The North-West and the Punjab men, administering, as far as the Punjab was concerned, "irregular" government, grew still more irregular in their dress. They imitated greater men; smaller men imitated them, until at last members of the "heaven-born" Civil Service did not scruple to appear even upon solemn official occasions in costumes suggestive by turns of a missionary, a gamekeeper, a gentleman engaged in the City, an uncovenanted clerk, and a cashiered officer. Lord Mayo has now put a check upon the dangerous movement.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Sept. 30.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Sept. 22.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

The "Weekly Circular" of Jay Cooke, McCulloch, and Co., with New York Mail dates Aug. 29, and Cable prices, Sept. 11, says:—

"There has been little change since our last advices in the condition of financial affairs. Money is still comparatively abundant at 2½ to 3½ per cent. on demand loans, and 6 to 7 per cent. on discounts of prime mercantile paper. There has been a temporary halt in the outflow of currency to the interior, and hence the Associated Banks lost, last week, only 609,000 dols. of legal tenders, while the changes in the other items of the weekly statement were not important as affecting the lending ability of the Banks. The Gold premium has been comparatively steady, speculation having been quieter than perhaps at any period since the suspension of specie payments. Last week the Treasury sold 2,000,000 dols. of gold; besides which, about one-half the amount of the September interest on Ten-Forties has been paid in advance. United States Bonds have been quiet, so far as respects the ordinary investment demand; but prices have been very firm, in sympathy with the rapid negotiation of the New Five per Cent. Loan. The more settled tone of business in the Gold Exchange has been attended with an improved demand for Bills of Exchange, and rates have correspondingly strengthened, while the current supply of Commercial bills is more liberal than a year ago."

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99 100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		99 100
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		99 100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		99 100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	95⅝ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		95⅝ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		95⅝ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		100½ ¾
6½ per Cent. of 1859-60		109½ 110

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.
Madras	1s. 11d.	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.
Bombay	1s. 11d.	1s. 11⅝d.	1s. 11⅝d.
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		207 to 209
	India 5 per cent.		113
	India 4 per cent.		105¾ to 105⅞
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95¾ to 95⅞
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		101 to 101½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109½ to 109⅝
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102⅞
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103⅞
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1863		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		30s. to 35s. pm
	Do. (under £1,000)		23s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¾ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 110
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto 4 per cent. debens.	all	93½ to 94½
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106½ to 107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	4¼ to 4⅝
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7½ to 7⅝
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	13½ to 14½
25	Chartered Mer. of India, London, and China	all	25½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		175
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...		11⅞ to 12⅛
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	100	8½ to 9
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8½ to 9⅛
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	10⅝ to 11⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11⅛
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11 to 13
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	4 to 5
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	8½ to 8⅝
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1½ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7½
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	5 to 4 dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	par to ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 52
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par.

Advertisements.

India Office, 16th September, 1871.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL hereby gives notice that the GOVERNMENT of INDIA have informed him that it is their intention to issue the following Notification in India on this date.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

16th September, 1871.

Notification.

1. His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL has resolved to PAY OFF the FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the 28th February, 1857, raised by the Government of India in pursuance of advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January, 1857, and to which additions or transfers have been made under subsequent Notifications, the Loan being commonly known as the New Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.

2. It is intended to discharge the Loan at the expiration of the term guaranteed in the original Notification —viz., on the 16th January, 1872, and formal notice of this intention will accordingly be published on the 16th October next.

3. In anticipation of such notice, His Excellency has determined to offer to the holders of this Loan the option of transferring the amount of their holdings, to the extent of Rs. 13,50,00,000, say £13,500,000 sterling, into a new Loan (which may be called the Transfer Loan, 1872), to be opened upon the following terms:—

(*a.*) Promissory Notes will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and for sums above that amount in even hundreds of rupees; the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July in each year.

(*b.*) Interest will be paid on this Loan at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum during the first seven years of currency, and thenceforward—viz., from the 16th January, 1879, inclusive, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c.*) The Notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the Notes of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865.

(*d.*) No part of the Loan now announced will be paid off before the 16th January, 1882, nor without a previous notice of three months to be issued at any time after the 15th October, 1881.

(*e.*) Applications in writing from persons who may desire to make such transfer should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any treasury, at which the interest on the present Loan is payable; such application must be accompanied by the Note which it is desired to transfer, receipted as follows:—Received the contents by transfer into the Transfer Loan of 1872, advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 16th September, 1871.

(*f.*) His Grace the Secretary of State for India has been requested to receive Tenders for the transfer, under this Notification, of any Note of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 held in England.

(*g.*) Interest at 5 per cent., up to the date of advertised discharge, will be paid to proprietors in anticipation, on the surrender of their Notes for transfer into the new Loan.

(*h.*) No application for transfer will be received after the 15th November next.

(*i.*) The new Transfer Loan will be allotted to applicants in the order in which the Notes tendered for transfer are received, whether in India or England, the difference of time between India and England being reckoned to be six hours. In case several applications are received simultaneously, which cannot all be complied with, the available amount will be issued rated in proportion to the amount of application.

4. It being deemed expedient to increase the investment of the Paper Currency Reserve, Promissory Notes will be issued to the Currency Department in exchange for coin amounting to not more than Rs. 2,70,00,000, and not more than the excess of the amount of the Loan of the 28th February, 1857, now outstanding over Rs. 13,50,00,000.

5. The Notes issued to the Currency Department will be in all respects the same, and subject to the same conditions as the existing Notes of the Four per Cent. Loan dated 1st February, 1843, commonly known as the Fifth Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. The price to be paid by the Currency Department will be the market price of Notes of the said Loan on the 16th January, 1872.

Tenders from holders of Notes enfaced for payment of Interest by Bills on India, and proprietors of the Loan in question registered at the Bank of England, will be received at the India Department of the Bank of England, for transmission to India up to the 15th November, 1871, inclusive.

The Forms of Tender can be obtained on personal application at the India Department, Bank of England.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JULY, 1872, for SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

For further particulars apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W., or to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, S.W.

India-Office, 7th September, 1871.

TO ANGLO-INDIANS.—A LADY, the Wife of an M.D., living in a healthy Watering-place on the South Coast, is willing to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. They would be most carefully trained, and in every way treated as her own little ones. Highest references given and required.

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H. EYRE, Lieutenant-general.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Aug. 29; Agra and Madras, Aug. 27; Calcutta, Aug. 26.

THE defective rainfall on the Bombay side is still the subject of general remark and speculation. The water level of the Vehar Lake which supplies Bombay with water was ten feet lower than last year, and if September should not make up for previous shortcomings, scarcity might be looked for next May. In some parts of the Presidency the Banians are already buying up all the grain. Goozerat was an exception to the rest of Bombay, but the damage done by floods to the Central Indian Line would be made good in a day or two. Nearly all Upper India on the contrary was groaning under the weight of never-ending rain. Beyond Saharunpore railway traffic was completely interrupted and likely to remain so till October. The Northern Part of the Central Provinces had also been drenched with rain.

LATER accounts of the Jheend Rajah's proceedings against Mr. Davis attempt to explain away the worst part of those proceedings. When Mr. Davis's letter reflecting on those "deceitful natives" fell into the Rajah's hands, he ordered the placing of a guard over the offending gentleman "simply to impress on his mind that he was not worthy of the confidence which his Highness had reposed in him." This mode of expressing want of confidence however was emphasised by a close imprisonment of four months. An attempt is also made to get rid of the Rajah's special liability for his treatment of a British subject, on the ground that Mr. Davis is either a half-caste or a born Indian. With such evasions the local authorities will know how to deal. One good however has already come of the stir made on this matter by the Press. The Rajah has set Mr. Davis and his property free.

DR. EADES, acting Superintendent of the Bareilly Jail, appears to have caused a dangerous commotion among the prisoners and the people outside by his highhanded contempt for native usages. He took away from the high-caste Hindoos the *junao* or sacred string worn by each of them in token of his caste. The sufferers showed their resentment in their usual way. The Brahman cooks were flogged for refusing to cook any longer. Forty or fifty of the Hindu prisoners were punished in the same manner for refusing to eat, and the rest were locked up without food for the same reason. The news of what had happened spread outside with the usual embellishments, and every one believed that the heads of the Hindoos and the chins of the Mohammedans in jail had been shaved by order of the Superintendent. Thereupon the shops were closed, and meetings held to consider what should be done by an angry populace. Fortunately the Magistrate and Commissioner appeared at this critical conjuncture upon the scene, and it was not long before a telegram arrived from Sir W. Muir ordering the immediate restoration of the *junaos*. We are curious to learn what earthly purpose Dr. Eades hoped to further by this wanton-seeming experiment on native patience at a very critical time.

AMONG the latest proceedings of the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla is a little Bill brought in by Sir R. Temple to circumvent the designs of certain persons in French India, who have been shipping from Pondicherry indigo dye made from indigo leaves to the detriment of our one per cent. export duty.

THE Bombay Bar having been the first to petition against Mr. Stephen's new Evidence Act, their example is now being followed by the Calcutta Barristers, who also object to certain clauses limiting the counsel's power of cross-examining witnesses, and enlarging the judge's freedom for direct interference with the course of trials.

FROM Madras we learn that the inquiry into the Van Ingen affair at Bangalore has issued in the discharge of the elder Van Ingen and his two younger sons; the magistrate reserving his judgment for a few days on the case of the elder son, Mr. Edward Van Ingen, who fired his gun at the trespassing ensigns—too hastily, the magistrate seemed to think. Mr. Van Ingen, sen., however, was praised for the forbearance with which he had acted under very trying circumstances.

ONE of the subjects taken in hand by the new Agricultural Department is the cultivation of Carolina rice. So far as the experiment has yet gone, the American rice appears to be hardier, to ripen earlier, need less moisture, yield a longer straw, and a fuller ear than the native plant. It is also said to improve under cultivation. On the other hand, the straw is coarser, and less liked by cattle, while the grain is harder to thresh out and less palatable in native eyes, an objection which many an old Anglo-Indian will, we think, readily endorse. In this country we might add that Carolina rice costs about twice as much as "Patna rice." Lord Mayo however looks on the experiment with favourable eyes, and it will therefore be continued on a larger and more conclusive scale.

THE Hon. Mr. George Campbell seems like to rival the late Sir Charles Napier in the production of entertaining essays under the guise of official minutes. If the objects of his criticism wince under the lash applied to their shortcomings, he succeeds at any rate in amusing the general public. In his recent Minute on the Income Tax returns for 1869-70 he points

out that 58 ministers of religion, 17 legal practitioners, and not one medical man, have owned to incomes above Rs. 10,000 a-year. This, he observes, "would make it appear that religion is much more lucrative than law" a fact which "even the greater rigidity of conscience that may be assumed in the former case" does not sufficiently explain. "Medicine as a lucrative profession is nowhere." Mr. Campbell invites the Board to throw some light on "these singular results." He next proceeds to satirise the usual modes of assessing income-tax on "mere cultivators," of whom 34,375 were taxed on incomes of Rs. 500 a-year, "thus beating the traders, who number 33,308." Whereas farmers in England are assessed at five to ten rupees an acre, he finds that Indian farmers are charged from five to twenty rupees per beegah. "It is strange indeed," he adds, "if an Indian farmer makes more by the land than an English farmer." He is therefore not surprised to find from the Board's Report of July 1870, "that the income-tax falls with the greatest severity on the class of ryots and agriculturists; that it is among this class that the greatest discontent is felt in connection with this mode of taxation; that among them more than others a strong and bitter feeling has been excited by the tax," and that some of them have even threatened to migrate to Nepal. It is evident therefore that even the official mind in Bengal had become alive to the oppressive working of the income-tax in the case of ryots assessed on imaginary incomes of Rs. 500 a-year. Mr. Campbell for his part fails to see how "holders of ten or twenty acres can approach an income of Rs. 500 per annum," and in spite of the taxable level being raised this year to Rs. 750, he still asks for some radical change in the mode of assessing the small cultivators. He would "be sorry to think" that, because the sources of their income are visible, they are "made to pay more than traders and others whose sources of income are not visible, and who can prove or disprove anything by their books."

IN the face of these pregnant criticisms we can only wonder at those lighthearted gentlemen who ignored the prevalence of popular discontent in India by burying their heads deep in the sands of official make-believe. From the facts just recorded of Bengal we can easily guess at the amount of oppression endured throughout India by the levying of an ill-adjusted tax through a host of native officials, whose zeal and unscrupulousness would alike press cruelly hard on their own countrymen. Of this part of Mr. Campbell's paper the drift is plain enough, whatever doubts there may be as to Mr. Campbell's views regarding the general principle of an income-tax. To our thinking indeed his very hits at the traders who make false returns of income tend to strengthen the arguments of those who oppose the tax on the score of the great injustice that seems inseparable from all attempts to work it.

WITH regard to the alleged absence of medical incomes above Rs. 10,000 a-year, Mr. Campbell's accuracy is disputed by the *Englishman*, which declares his statement to be "simply contrary to fact." In one case it knows for certain that the higher income was returned and assessed, and it has reason to believe in the existence of many more such cases. Mr. Campbell's attack on "traders" must also be taken with some reserve, for the *Friend of India* quotes more than one case of overcharge on commercial incomes, and similar instances have from time to time been adduced in the pages of other Anglo-Indian journals.

The new Warrant of Precedence appears to have displeased and disappointed a good many of our countrymen in India. District judges have been left out altogether. The Recorders of Maulmain and Rangoon are lifted into the First Class, above the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, who wield the powers of a local High Court. While the other members of the Executive Council rank apart above the First Class, the Law Member of Council is placed at the bottom of that class. The Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Jails occupy different classes. A Commissioner of Division—says the *Englishman*—will in his own division take precedence of a member of the Revenue Board, and the Lord Mayor of Calcutta is placed on a level with a magistrate-collector, below the Director of Public Instruction, the Chief Sanitary Commission, and the Registrar-General. The same journal complains with seeming justice that the Warrant recognises only official rank, ignoring members of liberal professions and persons holding academical degrees.

A CALCUTTA telegram of September 19 declares that stern justice has been dealt out to the Punjab murderers. One of them, Bishen Singh, who murdered a judge of the Small Cause Court at Lahore, has already been executed. He is described as an educated man, but of the same caste as the other murderers. According to the same telegram, news from Kabul had been received to the 4th September. At that time it appears that Yakoob's partisans were flocking in all haste to Herat in order to avert the danger of its falling into hostile hands—said hands, if we mistake not, being those of Yakoob's father, Shere Ali, who wants to make sure of that important stronghold by placing it in charge of his own troops. To such a move the original garrison had shown their strong repugnance by threatening to hand the fortress over to the Ameer's nephew and enemy, Abdurrahman Khan. The telegram is obscure even for a telegram, but the only meaning we can extract from it is that Yakoob's adherents will continue to hold Herat in Yakoob's name.

THE latest telegrams from Calcutta report the gradual subsidence of the floods in Bengal. Much damage however has been done in many ways, whole districts being still under water, and the crops upon them being entirely destroyed. The North-West, on the other hand, which earlier accounts had described as suffering from the heavy rains, is now declared to be suffering from drought.

THE telegraph last week brought us the startling news of a murder committed on the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. It appears that Mr. Justice Norman was entering his Court on the 20th of this month when a Mohammedan fell upon him with a long Ghoorka knife and stabbed him in the stomach and in the left shoulder. He fell under the double blow, but got up again, ran a little way after the assassin, and even had strength enough to fling a brick at him. The murderer was soon caught, and Mr. Norman was carried to a house near the Court, where he died early the next morning in his wife's presence. The murderer on examination made no defence, but talked wildly like a madman. According to the *Times* telegram his madness appeared to be feigned. He is described as "a wild, ignorant man, evidently an adept at murder." Be that as it may, we are told that either wound would have caused death, one of the stabs piercing from belly to spine. His victim was buried on the day of his death, according to Indian custom, amidst general demonstrations of regret. The funeral, which took place at the public cost, is said to have been "more impressive than any ever remembered" at Calcutta. At first it was supposed that no political motives had aught to do with the murder, which, according to popular report, had been done out of sheer revenge for an adverse judgment issued by Mr. Norman in a private suit. Still later news however indicates a growing belief in the direct connection between his untimely end and that Wahabi movement to which the Patna trials have just offered one more check. It is now widely asserted that the murderer himself is a Wahabi, one of those Mohammedan fanatics whose plottings have twice in a few years involved us in a frontier war. We are told that on the night of the murder a great many Mohammedans of the murderer's class left Calcutta to go up country, and that several arrests have since been made. It appears that the assassin himself is a Punjabi, which, coupled with the description of him already quoted, may mean that he belongs to one of those Pathan tribes which, some twenty years ago, furnished the murderer of Colonel Mackeson. If so, there is no need to connect him with the Wahabi plotters; his Pathan origin being quite enough to account for the savage onslaught, and for the thorough way in which he carried out his cruel purpose. There is much, no doubt, in the known character of Indian Mohammedans, in the growth of Mohammedan conquest in parts of Central Asia, and in the seeming revival of Moslem fanaticism in Upper India, to make Anglo-Indian statesmen look out for suspicious signs of the times. But in default of further evidence we are inclined to think that the first thoughts of the Calcutta people on this sad event were juster than their second.

ON the day of the funeral of the murdered Judge every place of business was closed, every native housetop crowded, and every road to the cemetery lined with people. The feeling of grief and sympathy is described as "intense." The late Judge had earned for himself a wide repute for uprightness, sound

judgment, courteous manners, and many private virtues. A letter in the *Times* informs us that Mr. Norman was the son of a Somersetshire banker, that he was called to the Bar in 1849 or 1850, and about ten years afterwards became a reporter for the Court of Exchequer. In 1861 he was offered for the second or third time a judgeship in the High Court of Calcutta, which he "accepted with some hesitation," having an excellent prospect before him in England. The same writer pays a loving tribute to the private and professional worth of "a man born to be loved," whom he had known intimately for thirty years past.

Another judge of the Calcutta High Court has lately died. Mr. Justice Unookool Chunder Mookerjee, who had not long been raised to the Supreme Bench, was suddenly seized with paralysis, which carried him off on the 24th August. According to the *Englishman* he was "a man of sound legal acquirements and solid ability," set off by a character "singularly unpretentious and modest," a genial manner, and "the kindest of hearts." His place, according to the same authority, will most likely not be filled up, so long at any rate as the remaining judges are equal to the business which may come before them. It is fortunate that Calcutta can get on so well with a reduced allowance of judges. At Bombay and Madras, if all accounts are true, the want of another judge or two is severely felt at the present time.

The recent death of Captain J. P. Basevi, of the Royal Bengal Engineers, has called forth a sympathetic review of his past career from the pen of Colonel Walker, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, in which Captain Basevi had long borne a conspicuous part. The son of the well-known architect, he left Addiscombe in December, 1851, as head of his term, with the first prize for mathematics, the good conduct sword, and the Pollock medal. Appointed in 1856 to the Trigonometrical Survey, he soon gave evidence of special fitness for the work. In 1860 he took part in a military reconnaissance of the country of the Masud Waziris on the Trans-Indus frontier. Two years later he explored single-handed the wild mountain tracts and forests of Jeypore and Bustar, eastward of Vizagapatam—a region full of malaria and very thinly peopled. But the work by which he will be chiefly remembered, and to the completion of which he fairly sacrificed his life, was the course of observations, made with the pendulum, in order to ascertain the varying force of gravity at the different stations of the Trigonometrical Survey. In 1864 Basevi entered on this trying work with the spirit of a true enthusiast. For ten hours a-day he never left his pendulums save for a few minutes at a time. Every hour and a half he took his observations, and two hours of the night were generally devoted to determining the time by watching the stars. For at least twelve days together would this strain upon his energies be kept up; often for weeks together in a room specially heated 40 or 50 degrees above the temperature outside—a room in which very few of his visitors cared to stay more than a few minutes at a time. His labours went to show a gradual decrease of the earth's density towards the Himalayas and a corresponding increase towards the coast and out in the middle of the sea. At Cape Comorin for instance the gravity was less than upon an island 250 miles off in the same latitude. To complete these important researches Captain Basevi early in the present year set off with his pendulums for the lofty table lands beyond Kashmere. At Moreh in the Kiangchu table-land, 80 miles south of Leh, he renewed his labours in June at a height of 15,500 feet. From thence he went northward to the Changchenmo Valley, setting to work at a height of at least 16,000 feet above the sea. But the hand of death was already upon him, in the midst of those wild solitudes and that highly rarefied air. His one European helpmate he had sent back, and only native faces were around him, when on the 16th July he complained of a bad cough and pains in his chest. The bad weather he had encountered on his way from Kashmere and the tremendous changes of temperature in a few hours—from below zero to 70 or 80 degrees—may have told upon a frame weakened by previous trials. On the 17th at any rate he died in the midst of dressing; the blood that oozed from his mouth and ears betokening the immediate cause of his untimely end.

Colonel Walker concludes his kindly retrospect with a few lines which demand quoting at full length. "With the devotion of a soldier on the battlefield, he has fallen a martyr to his love of science and his earnest efforts to complete the work he had to do; in a hard struggle with the physical difficulties which he had to encounter . . . . he succumbed at the moment the prize was almost within his reach and his work all but completed, and he was looking forward to a speedy return to England and to his wife and children."

The next Overland Mail is due in London on Saturday, September 30.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. E. Brace, late Bengal Army, aged 48, at Heron Lodge, near Worcester. Lieut. col. Robert C. Dudgeon, late H.M.'s 12th regt. of foot, Sept. 15. J. K. Erskine, late capt. Duke of Wellington's Own, aged 55, at Pimlico, Sept. 16. Lieut. gen. G. Farquharson, late Bengal Army, aged 72, at Weston-super-Mare, Sept. 16. Major A. Spiller, 7th Royal Fusiliers, by suicide, at Clarence-place, Gosport, Sept. 17. Lieut. col. Cane, 26th foot, late Lieut.-governor of Hong Kong, at Blackheath, Sept. 19, aged 72. Capt. H. S. Weigall, 77th regt., aged 34, at Portsmouth, Sept. 16. Lieut. gen. H. O. Tecsdale, colonel commanding 1st brigade R.A., at Bognor, Sept. 12.

Bengal.—Mr. Justice Norman, stabbed in court by a native of Upper Bengal, at Calcutta, Sept. 21. John Walker, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Mirzapore, N.W.P., aged 62, at Bayswater, Sept. 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, Sept. 19.—From Bombay.—Messrs. L. Berkeley, J. A. Crawford, G. H. Johns, Boyd, Grose, Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. Rattigan and four children. For Alexandria.—Mr. E. Duplan, Mr. J. Brodie, Mons. Marriani, Mr. N. Gray, Mr. Boureost, Mr. Maltby.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 26, 1871.

RAILWAY ROUTES TO INDIA.

Now that the question of a direct railway route to India has been formally opened by a Parliamentary Committee, we may assume that its further discussion will lead to some kind of practical issue, in favour of this or that project for developing the good already gained by each new success in bringing India nearer to England. In spite of all that has been done in that direction since Waghorn proved the possibility of linking the two countries by a road through Egypt, English enterprise declines to content itself with accomplished facts. The dream of a time when a traveller starting from London may reach Kurrachee in something less than a week has long been cherished by sanguine brains, and the very progress made in the last thirty years towards such a consummation adds a fresh spur to the efforts of those who would convert the dream into a reality. Lord Russell's advice to "rest and be thankful" sounds absurd to people who cannot rest satisfied with a present advantage so long as they see their way to something better in the distance. We have got the Suez Canal, they argue, and the Egyptian railway, with a weekly Overland Mail that does the journey in about three weeks. What is to prevent our saving a week of time by carrying a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf? Better still, would it not be possible to get rid of the water-passage altogether, and so bring India within a week of England?

To these general questions the Select Committee will in due time furnish some kind of answer. Meanwhile, from the evidence already taken, and from what has lately appeared in the papers, we learn something of the various schemes proposed for the end in view. Sir Henry Rawlinson described several routes by which the whole or part of the sea-voyage might be done away. There is, to begin with, Mr. Andrew's project of a railway from Scanderoon down the Euphrates Valley to Bagdad, Basrah, and the head of the Persian Gulf. Such a line would save at least a week on the present route, and leave each end of the railway safely guarded by the neighbourhood of a British fleet. Another route, proposed by Colonel Herbert, would likewise start from Scanderoon, the ancient Alexandretta, but, striking across the Euphrates at Bir, would pass through the wealthier cities and more settled districts bordering the Tigris to Bagdad and Basrah. In development of Mr. Andrew's scheme we have the longer overland route of 1,700 miles, direct from Scutari to Aleppo and thence onwards, as before, along the Euphrates Valley. This is the line recom-

mended by the Turkish Government. Of the Black Sea routes there is one supported by Mr. Childs, which starting from Tereboli, near Trebizond, crosses the mountains to Erzingan in the Euphrates Valley, whence, after a steam voyage down the river, it strikes across to Diarbekir, and again takes steamer down the Tigris. Another scheme would connect Diarbekir with Samsun on the Black Sea. Yet another would start from Trebizond to Erzerum, thence over the mountains, striking the Tigris above Moosul. But to both these last routes there seem to be fatal objections; the Tigris in the one case being navigable only for two or three months in the year, while the "inhospitable Taurus" blocks the way in the other.

Besides these, Sir H. Rawlinson mentioned three projects for linking India with Constantinople. One of these lines would follow the northern road from Constantinople to Erzerum, whence it would cross the Persian frontier, passing eastward by Tabreez to Teheran, Shahrood, and Meshed, and then taking a southerly course through Herat, Kandahar, and the Bolan Pass to Shikarpoor and Sukkur in Sindh. This line would be about three thousand miles long, or rather less than the distance from New York to Sacramento. The second line would follow the telegraph route through Asia Minor, passing by Diarbekir and Moosul to the Persian frontier, thence through the "Gates of Zagross" to Kermanshah and Teheran. From the last-named point it would follow the ame course as the first line. This route is longer than the other, and would involve some difficult engineering; but it passes through a populous country and seems otherwise preferable to any of the other through routes. The third line we have already in part described, as passing from Scutari by Aleppo down the Euphrates Valley to Bagdad and Basrah. From thence however it would circle round the Persian Gulf to Bushire and Bunder Abbas, and finally reach Kurrachee by way of Mekran. The chief objection to this line is that along the shore of the Persian Gulf there is not one town of any importance except Bushire. Such an objection however need not count for much in any survey of the line taken as a whole. As far at any rate as the Persian Gulf, such a line would have much to recommend it from the commercial point of view. It would tend to develop a steady traffic between the Mediterranean and the chief towns of Mesopotamia, to say nothing of India herself. The greater part of the line moreover would run through Turkish ground, and it is not for Turkey in Asia that we have much reason to be afraid. It is also worth noting that much of this line is identical with Mr. Andrew's scheme for a railway from Scanderoon to the Persian Gulf, a scheme which appears to have found many supporters before the Select Committee. And when we add that this line forms part of the yet larger scheme propounded by Messrs. Low and Thomas for constructing a railway from Mont Cenis direct to Kurrachee, enough, we think, has been said to counterweigh the objections taken by Sir H. Rawlinson.

The idea of the projectors is to carry on the great line of railway which has now been completed as far as the Mont Cenis Tunnel. They would utilise the existing railroads to Trieste, in aid of a line which, passing through European and Asiatic Turkey, might ultimately reach Kurrachee by way of Persia and Belochistan.

The line in question would leave Trieste by way of Fiume, following the eastern shore of the Adriatic to a point nearly opposite Brindisi. Thence striking eastward across Turkey to Constantinople, it would overleap the Bosphorus at Scutari, take a southerly course to Adalia and Scanderoon, and then follow the track of Mr. Andrew's and the Turkish Government's lines by the Euphrates Valley and Beloochistan to Kurrachee. The whole distance from Kurrachee to London would be 5,311 miles by rail and the breadth of the "silver streak" of sea which divides the Continent from Dover. To cover this mileage at an average rate of forty miles an hour by rail would take no more than about five days seventeen hours—let us call it six days. Of the whole length of railway proposed, nearly a fourth is already constructed, and the remainder will probably cost, at the highest estimate, about 41 millions sterling, if the line be made for a guage of 4ft. 8½in. It is satisfactory to learn that the engineering difficulties will not be many or great; and the prospect of a daily mail to India will charm the imagination or soothe the commercial cravings of many readers. The daily through train from London would only stop at such stations as Paris, Turin, Trieste, Salonika, Constantinople, Bagdad, and Bushire; but each country on the way might start a similar train from its own local terminus, so that India would have no reason to complain of scant attention from her foreign customers. The intermediate trains would look after the local traffic; and the Mediterranean trade would find new outlets in the various stations along the seaboard of Asiatic Turkey.

Here at any rate is a tempting scheme for adventurous people, a scheme too which holds out much promise of ultimate success, if only the requisite millions can be obtained. For that purpose the projectors would divide the cost in due proportion between the several nations through whose country the line would pass; Austria for instance guaranteeing about six and a-half millions for her share, Turkey about twenty-two millions, and Persia nearly seven millions. Sindh would be liable for only £184,000; but how are £5,392,000 to be got from Beloochistan? It is further proposed that each nation might have a local company to look after all things needed for the local traffic, while a grand Anglo-Indian Company would undertake the construction and maintenance of the entire permanent way.

That some such scheme will ultimately be adopted we have little doubt. Nearly a fourth of the whole line is already fit for use, and a large section of the remainder, the Euphrates Valley Line, has secured the countenance of many competent judges. Part of that line would no doubt traverse a thinly peopled and unfruitful land, but in other parts there is reason to expect a large development of the local traffic, while in all likelihood a brisk trade would in due time spring up between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. South-Eastern Persia would also be likely to benefit, in times of local scarcity, from the new and improved means of intercourse with neighbouring countries. India in prosperous years might supply her Persian neighbour with surplus grain, and supplement at other times her own defective stores of food through the same channel. Much too might be expected in the way of through traffic between Europe and India. Mr. Burton indeed would prefer Tyre or Sidon to Scanderoon as the starting point of a railway to the Persian Gulf, but that after all is a question of detail, which the Select Committee will hardly fail to consider. What the evidence already before them appears to warrant, is the general expediency of a railway from somewhere on the Mediterranean to some point on the Persian Gulf, as being one more step towards the completion of a direct line of railway from Calais or Ostend to Kurrachee. Would it not be best to decide on taking this step first? Once taken, it would be easy to complete the chain by filling up the gaps between Scanderoon and Constantinople at one end, and the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee at the other.

Correspondence.

THE SALT-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In my last I omitted to allude to the enormous cost of conveying salt to districts where it is the chief ingredient of the soil, but which soil under the Revenue laws may not be used for any purpose of consumption.

In April 1858, when Sir Hope Grant's force entered Baiswara, for the purpose of causing the submission of the Rajpoot chieftains and their clansmen, we were surprised to find at Patun Behar hundreds of acres white with pure salt. These were the celebrated saltpans which supplied cheap salt to the country around. For many months the Government tried to impose an excise on the manufacture of this salt, but the smuggling was so great as to make necessary a prohibition to manufacture throughout the province. Since that time not only the people

of Oudh, but also thousands within the Nepalese territory, have had to buy salt brought all the way from Rajpootana. Fortunately railroads have mitigated the evil effects which were being produced; salt merchants can no longer run up the price of salt during the rainy season (when salt is greatly required for man and beast) on the common excuse that the rain has been spoiling their supplies of salt. In two days abundant supplies, protected from the rain, can now be conveyed from Agra to Lucknow.

Many of your readers may be surprised to hear that quantities of Cheshire salt are consumed in the provinces of Behar and Benares. At first it was supposed that the Droitwich merchants could not compete with the Bengal Government monopoly, but as soon as the vexatious difficulties attending the bonding of salt in Calcutta were removed, pure Cheshire salt was poured into India, and not only successfully competed with the salt manufactured in Bengal, but penetrated more than 400 miles up country. But still the expense of conveying it to Liverpool, of conveying it round the Cape 14,000 miles, and up country to Ghazeepoor is considerable, and I believe the following estimate is not exaggerated:—

Cost to the Consumer of Salt.

	s.	d.	
Cost of salt at the place of manufacture ...	1	0	a maund
Government tax	6	6	a maund
Cost of carriage, merchants' profits, &c., to the Baraitch and Goruckpore Divisions (a little less to other parts of Oudh, North-West Provinces, and Behar)...	3	6	a maund
Common salt	11	0	a maund.

Pure rock salt is much more expensive, sometimes costing 18s. a maund.

If there be any mistake in this calculation I beg that it may be corrected.

We thus have the Revenue Laws responsible for making the price of salt more than six times as expensive as it naturally would be, notwithstanding that the wages of the common agricultural labourer are only one-tenth of agricultural wages in England.

Tobacco to this day remains untaxed, although it is a luxury and not a necessary of life. It is almost universally consumed, and is very cheap. A wise tax on tobacco, with a little economy in abstaining from building useless barracks, would enable Government to reduce the salt-tax very considerably, and would enable our Liverpool merchants to export twice as much salt to Calcutta to supply an increased demand.

What would be thought in this country if Mr. Lowe were to rise in his place next year and propose an income-tax of less than one per cent. on the rich, fifteen per cent. on the poor, and twenty per cent. on the very poor? I think that it is De Tocqueville who has shown that the French Revolution was effected by the desire of the rich to tax the poor; and that a Revolution in England was prevented by the desire of the rich to tax themselves for the purpose of releasing the poor from their burdens. This latter wise policy, which is identified with the name of Sir Robert Peel, is still the chief support of the British Constitution, and it is strange that enlightened England should permit in India an indirect income-tax, which presses on the poor with crushing severity. How long will such a tax, a melancholy monument of financial imbecility, be permitted to exist?

Next year will be the centenary of the salt monopoly farming in 1772 by the Bengal Government. Cannot it be commemorated by a health-restoring feast of salt?—Your obedient servant, T.

THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In your comments last week upon the Brahmo Marriage Bill you observed that, "It is evident that the provisions of the Bill must be modified, so as to ensure the older Brahmos perfect freedom to marry in their own way; and the title and preamble of the Bill must be so altered as to leave them no fair ground for complaint."

If you examine the Bill you will find that it does not in any respect interfere with the freedom of the older Brahmos to marry in their own way. The preamble states:—"Whereas it is expedient to legalise marriages between the members of the sect called the Brahmo Somaj when solemnised according to the provisions of this Act," &c., thus leaving the question entirely open whether marriages between Brahmos solemnised in other ways require legalisation or not. Clearly the word "when," as used here, does not mean *when only*, but is to be construed in the sense of *even when*. It can never be supposed that this Act is intended to invalidate those numerous marriages, for instance, which have been celebrated between Brahmos according to the orthodox Hindu rites. The Bill is purely permissive, and applies only to those who act under it. Sect. 9, for instance, declares bigamy penal, not in Brahmos as such, but only in those Brahmos who have been once married under this Act. Sect. 2 declares every marriage between Brahmos to be valid which is solemnised according to the subsequent provisions, but there is not a word throughout the Bill which asserts any other kind of Brahmo marriage to be invalid. If, therefore, the marriages celebrated according to Babu D. N. Tagore's ritual are valid under the Hindu law, as is contended by the Adi Somaj, they will not cease to be so on the passing of this Act.

As to the grievance of the title, it is surely as puerile for the older body to complain that the name of Brahmo is incorporated in a public measure for the relief of the younger body, as it would be for Roman Catholics to complain that Protestants are habitually reckoned as Christians. "People will be apt to confound the Adi Somaj Brahmos [they say in their recent statement] with those of the so-called Somaj of India, and mistake the future proceedings with respect to marriage of the one party for those of the other, who have adopted a form of marriage revolting to the feelings of the Hindu community." There is no fear of this. When we hear that among the Brahmos, girls, are married at the mature ages of fourteen, sixteen, or even eighteen, that widows are allowed to remarry, and that members of different castes and races are joined in harmonious wedlock, we shall be quite sure that these proceedings do not take place among the Adi Brahmos, who are known to oppose them all, but among the members of "the so-called Somaj of India."—Yours faithfully, C.

[Is it fair however to give the Bill a misleading title? If a Bill in England were drawn up for the special benefit of the Free Kirk party, would it be right to call it a Bill for the benefit of the Presbyterians?—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

Notices of Books.

Peeps at the Far East. By Norman Macleod, D.D. Strahan and Co. 1871.

A great many books—good, bad, and indifferent—have been written about India; but we can think of none so thoroughly attractive as Dr. Macleod's unpretending "Peeps"—unpretending, that is, with reference to the title and the author's style; for the volume, as got up by the publisher, wants no charm of type, cuts, or binding to make it fit for any drawing-room table. But the highest charm after all lies in the writing, at once lively, graceful, picturesque, genial, and full of varied meaning. The Doctor has a peculiarly winsome way of carrying the reader along with him from the first page to the last. He writes with the frank simplicity of Boswell himself, but with more than Boswell's literary power, and with a manly kindliness all his own. *Le style, cest de l'homme*, and the portrait which Dr. Macleod unwittingly paints for us is very pleasant to behold. His very weaknesses, of which he has a few, appeal to our respectful sympathies. When he admits for instance that intelligent Parsees may worship fire only as a symbol, he cannot help ascribing their purer notions to the indirect influence of Christianity rather than the teaching of their own religious guides. The pretty little moral excuses with which he prefaces an account of the way he spent his second evening at Bombay in looking at the tricks of native jugglers may provoke a smile from some at least of his unclerical readers. But the book, as a whole, is eminently readable; and few even of those who know something of India will agree, we think, with the critic in the *Athenæum*, who damns it "as a faint and feeble repetition of many preceding works, with little or nothing that is novel and striking." To us the wonder is that an author whose brief visit to India was cut still shorter by "the doctor's orders" should have turned his scant opportunities to such excellent account. Dr. Macleod has worked up his materials in a way that gives a touch of freshness to the tritest passages of his book. His skill in describing what he actually

saw or heard is equalled by his power of reproducing the results of his own reading or of other men's researches into Indian subjects. He is not the first by many who has written about caste in India; but nowhere else shall we find that well-worn but curiously perplexing subject handled on the whole with so much clearness, comprehensive insight, and illustrative power. Perhaps the Doctor has exaggerated the obstructive force of caste-rules in the present day, nor was he likely to regard the system with an eye so favourable as Mr. Elliot, the Mysore planter, whose volumes we hope to notice erelong. But seeing how little we really know about caste, its workings, and the changes it has continually undergone, we may be thankful to Dr. Macleod for his effective and generally truthful picture of caste as it appeared to his eyes.

In describing scenes and incidents Dr. Macleod has a happy knack of filling in his outlines with just enough and not too much detail. Except when he brings in a moral tag or two, he never dwells too long on the matter in hand. His sketches are touched in with a light but clear and skilful pen. After all that has been written about the Taj, Calcutta, or Delhi, the reader can hardly fail to extract new enjoyment from the descriptions given of them in these pages, aided as they are by excellent illustrations taken mostly from good photographs. Bombay too is capitally described, and bits of Indian history are wrought in here and there with masterly effect. Dr. Macleod seems fairly accurate in his sketches of historical scenes. But there is a little error in his account of Hodson's daring seizure of the Delhi princes at Humayoon's Tomb, which he will do well to correct in his next edition, along with the inevitable blunder about the "*Jumna* Musjid." It is not the Jumna but the Jama (or Jumma) Musjid; and the name of the officer who accompanied Hodson on that perilous journey was not Macdonald, but Macdowell, of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, then Second in Command of Hodson's Horse, afterwards mortally wounded on the march to Lucknow.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE RESULTS OF AMALGAMATION.

The *Times of India* remarks that Sir Charles Wood, though shrewd enough in most matters, was ignorant in regard to Indian army organisation. But Indian officers had not that excuse. They could foresee, though the Minister could not, that chaos, discontent, and wasteful expenditure would inevitably follow the disruption of the old system; and though warned and entreated in these columns, and those of several other journals, they rushed on to seize the surface advantages offered. In thus taking the Secretary of State at his word, they have sorely embarrassed both that high functionary and the Indian finances. Some may say "what were we to do?" The reply is obvious—"stand fast." Had that very simple strategy been adopted seven and ten years ago, how different would have been the position of Indian army affairs, both military and financial! There would have been a national grandeur about such a united act of self-denial; and the relief to every one *now* would have been immense, if all, or nine-tenths of the officers of only the Bombay army had acted up to their lights and declined the option of entering the Staff Corps. Sir Charles Wood might have stormed and denounced the officers who thus dared to prove themselves more loyal to the constitution than he was. He would have been sorely disappointed at being prevented from carrying out what will henceforth be remembered as the great *fiasco* of his career. But how grateful would Lord Halifax now feel, if he had thus been baulked by men standing firm on their constitutional rights and true to the traditions of their service. Then, too, had this example been followed in the other presidencies, the panic of the "white mutiny" would have been allayed, and a properly qualified and acclimatised Indian Local Army could have been developed in natural order from the Bombay nucleus. Though, perhaps, the officers would have been drawing somewhat less pay one with another, there would have been fewer extreme disparities; men would not have been divorced from their regiment, as now; and we should have had, what seems now impossible of attainment, a harmonised and contented military service, while the State would have been spared the terrible penalty, gradually pressing down upon us, of twenty million sterling for "non-effective" charges.

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The *Englishman* would point out the great fundamental and constantly intensifying source of financial difficulty in India, and would show that, apart from all merely fiscal questions, the English in India are inevitably in a position in which they must go on indefinitely increasing the public burdens. This, too, independently of the cost of increased efficiency in the administration. Without adding a single Judge, or Magistrate, or Officer of any sort to the Civil List, without undertaking a single one of the rural public works which a tropical country so urgently requires, without allowing a rupee for an additional soldier or for bringing our *materiel* of war up to the standard of the day, the Indian Government would nevertheless find, at the end of each ten years, the revenue which sufficed at the beginning of the decade altogether insufficient at the close of it. The truth is, that a lakh of rupees in 1850 represented a great deal more than a lakh of rupees in 1860, and a lakh of rupees in 1860 represented a great deal more than it did in 1870. Silver has lost its purchasing power to a degree that even careful observers do not appreciate, and which, without being able to produce irrefragable evidence, no one would venture to assert. The process has been going on ever since European trade began in the sixteenth century to pour its annual influx of silver into India. In the first place, we propose to examine the value of this metal at distant periods, and then to conclude our review by a few facts touching the history of prices during the past twenty years. The value of silver may be estimated either in gold, or in cowries, where these form the popular currency, or in the staple food of the country. From the gold and silver coins of Jalal-ud-din and Ala-ud-din in the thirteenth century, numismatists have established that the value of the two metals was ten of silver to one of gold. This rate continued with fluctuations till the time of Akbar, when it was officially fixed by the Mint officers at 9·4 of silver to one of gold; and when the East India Company made its first voyage in 1601-1610, the supercargoes found that the practical market value was exactly ten to one. This is the rate which the Rev. Samuel Purchas, the historiographer to the company, has recorded in his collection of its voyages published in 1625. As the Dutch, English, and Portuguese companies continued to send their yearly freights of silver to the East, the value of that metal gradually fell. A hundred years afterwards the rate accepted in mercantile calculations in Bengal was 14 of silver to 1 of gold, and in the middle of the eighteenth century even this was found to be too high. In 1766 the Indian authorities in fixing the exchange estimated it at 1 of pure gold to as near as may be 16 of pure silver. This, however, was on the other hand too high, and three years later they reduced the rate to 1 of gold to 14·8 of silver. This seems to have erred on the opposite side, and Sir James Steuart, in a little work written for the Company in 1772, severely criticised both the valuations. It became an accepted fact that the true rate was 1 of gold to 15 of silver, and this is the proportion which Adam Smith gave in 1784 as the one which practically obtained in Bengal. In the course of 250 years, therefore, the value of silver as expressed in gold had fallen fifty per cent. in India. This phenomenon was the more striking from the fact that in the Asiatic countries which had not been affected by the enormous importation of silver from Europe the ratio of the two metals remained almost stationary. When estimated in the staple food of the country, the decrease in the purchasing power of silver becomes still more marked. For it must not be lost sight of that gold had also fallen in value upon the opening of the European trade, and that the decrease in the ratio of the two metals does not, therefore, express the whole fall in the value of silver. In Northern India the Emperors from time to time officially promulgated the retail price of food, barley being the cheap staple of the country. Under Ala-ud-din (1303-1315) the rate thus authoritatively fixed for barley was 4 *jitals* per *man* of 28.8 lbs. avoirdupois, or a little under 6d. per hundredweight. The official rate remained the same in the tariffs of Firuz Shah (1351-1388). But no sooner did the tide of European trade set in than the purchasing power of silver fell, and barley under Akbar (1556-1605) rose to 9¼d. per hundredweight. The price has gone on steadily rising since then, till in the same localities to which these official tariffs applied, a fair and rather cheap average rate for barley is considered 3s. 6d. per hundredweight. Within five centuries, therefore, the purchasing power of silver, as estimated in the cheap food grain of Upper India, has fallen to one-seventh. That is to say, a labourer with a rupee of wage per mensem in the fourteenth century could buy as much barley for his family as a labourer earning seven rupees a month can now.

THE NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

The *Englishman* understands it is proposed to re-enact the Bill so far as it applies to weights and measures of capacity. The Governor-General, we observe, entirely disavows any intention on the part of the Legislature to force the new weights and measures on the people, but hopes that the Bill "will practically lay the foundation of a system of uniform weights and measures throughout the Empire," and "will be found to arm companies, municipalities, and other bodies with adequate powers to facilitate the gradual and permissive adoption" of the new system. As it is extremely unlikely that any permissive measure will result in the adoption of the system before the people of the country themselves desire it, we may safely predict that the Bill will prove a dead letter as far as the general population of the country is concerned. As to railway companies and the like, we are not aware that they want any special powers to enable them to use any system of weights and measures they please;

and if the powers to be conferred on them are really consistent with the desire expressed by the Governor-General, that the adoption of the new system should be purely permissive, we do not see that either they or the public can gain or lose anything by them. If, on the other hand, the powers go beyond this, all we can say is that the "Railway Companies, Municipalities and other bodies," who avail themselves of them, will, by doing so, prove sources of inconvenience to the great majority of those who have to deal with them, and in all probability will ultimately find the inconvenience recoil upon themselves. In short, the measure will be either nugatory or mischievous. The community at large do not wish for any change in the systems with which they are familiar, for those systems are specially convenient to ninety-nine out of a hundred of those using them; while to the hundredth the inconvenience is apparent rather than real, and trifling so far as real.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that any young gentleman, who has first purchased a commission in a line regiment, comes to India and passes an examination in a native language, is at once considered fit for the native service, and, though his object may be—as was common in the days before the mutiny—to merely make duty with a native regiment a stepping-stone to civil employment, he is accepted at once, and thrown as an additional deadweight on an army already over-weighted through the senility of its officers. Probably a worse system of recruiting than this could not be discovered. The system has become a mere private speculation for Anglo-Indian fathers with sons to provide for. The former buy young Hopeful a commission in the army, and cram the perhaps weakly Indian-born youth with Hindostani; then they pop him into the Staff Corps, receive the value of his commission, and play the same game over again, to the detriment of the public service, with Hopeful number two. And Hopeful himself, what is to be said of him? He enters a native regiment fresh from a British corps, and is at once disgusted with the change. No *camaraderie* welcomes him in his new corps. He finds the few officers in it probably all married men, and not improbably at daggers drawn with each other. His colonel is, perhaps, an old gentleman in a green old age, full of crabbed and antiquated fancies and crotchets, and not cognisant of anything passing beyond the limited area of his own little military Peddlington; the change is a bad one, and teases him into that frame of mind when he will think of native regiments as Pandemoniums on earth, and strive his best with such "interest" as is at his command to get out of them as quickly as possible. Perhaps he is right. We can hardly imagine a worse training school for service with a native corps than a British regiment may be, with its fine mess, *esprit de corps*, and contemptuous estimation of "black foot;" but the Native Army suffers none the less that its young English officers should be disgusted with its service at the off-set. That such is the case, however, we fancy there will be few found bold enough to gainsay; and yet these are the officers upon whom the Native Army will be dependent for efficiency in the future! The consideration again causes us to inquire—Will that army ever be vouchsafed a future? Positively the question seems rather problematical. Men cannot live for ever, and the commanding and wing officers of native corps are not uncommonly men approaching the bounds of life's tether; their juniors (?), too, are greyheaded not unfrequently, although their years be disguised under the official and euphuistic title of "wing subaltern;" and when the latter fill their places, and themselves pass away to that bourne, England, from which pensioners ne'er return, what is to become of the Native Army, officerless and uncared-for? Like some great avalanche set in motion—slowly progressing towards Avernus at first, but gaining impetus as it proceeds—it will probably, unless checked in time, get out of control altogether, and at last take the fatal plunge that will leave nought for a Government to do but to pick up its pieces.

UNFAIR.—At the present time, when stagnation of promotion in the junior grades of the Ordnance Corps is so frequently a subject of discussion, it may be useful to draw attention to one or two instances of the difference of treatment, not to say injustice, to which the Indian Artillery has been exposed when compared with that of the old Royal Artillery, now distinguished as the Imperial List. An officer of Horse Artillery whose brigade is in India, if invalided to England or taking leave on private affairs, if belonging to the Imperial List, draws Horse Artillery pay at the English rate during his leave in England; but if, on the contrary, he chance to belong to one of the old Indian Artilleries (Cadres), he is cut down to the Foot Artillery rate of pay. Secondly, a subaltern of the Imperial List on completing seven years' service at the higher rate of pay—6s. 10d. per diem—is allowed to draw 1s. a-day more, whether doing active duty at home or on leave from India or elsewhere; but should he unfortunately have belonged to the late Indian services, he may have served all his time in India—often twelve or thirteen years—and been invalided home from the effects of the climate, and yet he is never allowed to draw more than 6s. 10d. a-day. The injustice of these differences, after the "amalgamation" of the two services, is too manifest to require much comment.—*Broad Arrow.*

Bengal.

OFFICIAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Viceroy has approved generally of the proposed Volunteer Corps to consist of the clerks and other officers of the Secretariat staffs under the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Maharajah of Jaipur has been appointed an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, and made the necessary declaration and took his seat on the 15th instant.

LORD MAYO.—It is reported that the Viceroy starts for the plains in the first week of October. We believe this rumour is altogether premature, and that so far as anything has yet been fixed, the contemplated departure of Government from the summer capital is to take place in the latter half of that month.—*Englishman.*

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The *Benares Akbar* states that a rich Mahajun named Seth Thakarsee Devjee, has offered, as encouragement to widow marriage, that all widows of the Brahmin and Bhat, and of his own caste, who wish to marry again and are deterred by the expense, may have pecuniary help on applying to him. This is a sensible and practicable step, and we hope that he will have widows in scores to take advantage of his generosity.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.—Speaking of confidential reports, the *Englishman*, we are glad to see, agrees with us that the cases in which they are made vehicles of a commanding officer's spite are "few, and that, as a whole, they are utterly harmless and worthless productions. They place commanding officers in a false position, and the consequence is, as a rule, that the confidential questions are answered favourably." We still hold, however, that the sooner the system is abolished altogether the better.—*Pioneer.*

A CALAMITY.—Advices from Jhangara, in the Sehwan talooka, state that about forty miles from the first named place, on the hills, a thunderbolt fell on the 22nd inst., after a heavy downpour; the ground was literally cut up in consequence, and the whole of the huts standing there with their inmates were swallowed by the chasms. Such a catastrophe was never known in Sind within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It is computed that some fifty or sixty individuals perished on the occasion.—*Sindian.*

ARAKAN.—The Committee for the Improvement and Advancement of Arakan appear to have obtained but scant satisfaction from the powers that be, in the matter of the proposed railway. The Chief Commissioner alone appears to have thought it worth while even to discuss the question, and courteously as he has done this, his answer contains but small comfort for the projectors. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would not even grant the representative of the Committee an interview, and the Commissioner of Dacca declined to furnish them with any information. We do not wonder that their Secretary, in reporting the result of his efforts, expresses his opinion that it will require much exertion to move Government in the matter. The Chief Commissioner, however, appears to have held out some hope of the abolition of the capitation tax.—*Englishman.*

THE STAFF CORPS.—A rumour has reached us that the authorities at home have decided on throwing open the Staff Corps to the Indian Artillery as well as to the non-purchase corps still in India, *i. e.*, to the officers of the latter corps who formerly belonged to the Indian Army. It is said that a correspondence of a voluminous description, and extending over a length of time, has been going on between the Home and Indian Governments, and that the former has agreed to remove the impediments it has hitherto placed in the way of officers of the old Indian Artillery and the officers of the twelve non-purchase regiments, who formerly belonged to the Indian Army, joining the Staff Corps. If this be true, and our information comes from a source likely to be well informed, the prospects of the present unemployed officers of the Staff Corps will not be improved. There are now in the Staff Corps of the three presidencies about six hundred unemployed officers, and to increase this military destitution by an influx of the Indian Artillery officers appears to us very strange policy indeed. We should have been more inclined to believe that the Home Government would do its best to get rid of the Staff Corps altogether—an institution which is generally allowed now to have been a gigantic blunder—an opinion which few military men who have studied the question will deny, except perhaps its clever originator, General Norman, and those who, like himself, benefited so largely by it.—*Englishman.*

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT JHEEND.—Regarding the reported illegal detention of a British subject by the Rajah of Jheend, the *Mofussilite* explains that Mr. Davis was not an Englishman, but either a Christianised native or a Eurasian, and that he had given real offence to the Rajah. It appears that his Highness, having heard the bagpipes of a Highland regiment during the late durbar which was given to the Amir of Cabul, was greatly delighted "at the sonorous and melodious sounds," and shortly after negotiated with a piper named M'Gregor to enter his service. Mr. Davis wrote a letter to M'Gregor advising him not to do so. Nevertheless the piper came to judge for himself, and was surprised at the kindness of his treatment. Thereupon he told the Baboo that Mr. Davis had written to him and advised him not to enter the Rajah's service, as he would

be badly fed, badly housed, and badly paid, confirming what he said by producing Mr. Davis's letter. and handing it to the Baboo for his perusal. The Baboo showed the letter to his Highness. Mr. Davis was then sent for, and confessed that he was the writer of the letter; and his motive for doing so was simply to deter Mr. M'Gregor from entering his Highness's service, as he was afraid lest his own services might be dispensed with. The Rajah on hearing this ordered a guard to be placed over Mr. Davis and his property, which was simply to impress on his mind that he was not worthy of the confidence which his Highness had reposed in him. The Rajah has since ordered Mr. Davis to be released, and his property to be restored to him.

THE FLOODS.—The Ganges, we observe, is still steadily rising, and there is every prospect that the railway line in the neighbourhood of Sahibgunge will soon be submerged. A special telegram received late on Monday evening from Umballa states that the railway beyond Saharunpore is completely interrupted, and will, in all probability, continue so till October next. The river Jumna, at Delhi, has, we learn, gone down to near its usual level, and no damage has been done by the rise, except a few mud villages melted away. It has been the highest flood, however, in remembrance.—*Englishman*, Aug. 23. The pontoon bridge at Muttra, only lately constructed, broke away on the morning of the 14th inst. Several natives who were crossing at the time and others who had been placed there to "watch" the struggles of the bridge gear against the furious current, were carried away on the runaway portions of the bridge. We believe no lives have been lost. The present high flood on the Ganges is, of course, making its mark on Chunar, where the country is peculiarly liable to encroachments from the river. The parade ground is under water, as also is much of the lower end of the cantonments. All the military buildings are as yet out of reach of the flood, but everything is ready for a general stampede to the fort. The Jurgo, a pestilent little river which describes a curb round the back of the city and joins the Ganges about a mile below cantonments, is now shut in by the Ganges just as at Allahabad the Ganges a fortnight ago was shut in by the superior flood of the Jumna, and is doing just what the Ganges here did under the circumstances, viz., flooding the country on both sides. The railway is all safe, the fine bridge over the Jurgo, about half-a mile from the Chunar station, being likely to remain so, let the Jurgo be never so pestilent.—*Pioneer*, August 23

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19. Parsee, Ferguson, London; Jason, McIntyre, ——.—20. Nimrod, Bulloch, Mauritius; str. Dacca, Paterson, Bombay; Arundel, Cocker, Mauritius.—21. Regina, Brady, ——; Punjab, Nacoda, Jedda; Wide Awake, Meer, Muscat.—22. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; str. Patna, Dickinson, London; Sophie, Moyzes, Reunion.—24. Aphrodita, Longridge, London; Berkeley Castle, McMillan, Bombay; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Bombay; French Empire, Thompkins, Aden; Mary Emma, Miller, Mauritius.—25. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Singapore; Morning Star, Evans, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Joaguim.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19. Str. Scotia.—20. Str. Meinam.—23. Str. Asia; Jane Porter, The Bruce, City of Florence.—24. Str. Oriental; Sea Chief.—25. Str. Madras; Berkeley Castle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Oriental.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. B. Stoney, Mrs. Heward, Miss M. Lathorp, Miss G. Ward, Miss H. Caddy, Rev. G. and Mrs. Taylor and child.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 25, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 98 14 to 99 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 2 to 99 6
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 2 to 99 6
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 4 to 105 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	330 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1375 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	125 to — xd
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	34 to 35 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	91 to 92
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	133 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	25 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	254 to 255
East India Tea Company	100 ...	68 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	180 to 185
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	155 to — xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	195 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	320 to 330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	700 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	97 to 98
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	70 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	390 to 400
Punjab Bank	100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	80 to 82
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to 21 slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 10 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.—The past week has been almost a blank as regards transactions in Piece Goods, and quotations have been more or less nominal. At closing, however, we are glad to report a rather better feeling in the market, though, so far, only manifest in an improved demand for Grey Shirtings and 40's Twist.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.—Jute: The new crop has continued to arrive in large quantities; prices have somewhat hardened for the finer sorts, but for inferior descriptions prices have fallen, say from one to two annas. Saltpetre: There has been very little business done during the week, and prices have a downward tendency. Rice: Owing to reports of damage to the winter crop by floods and too much rain, prices have been rather against the buyers, but quotations can hardly be said to have changed. Linseed has again shown a downward tendency, especially for the best descriptions. Rapeseed: The market has been more active during the week, and prices have advanced fully two annas for Brown. Raw Silk: It is now certain that the rainy bund will be a comparative failure, owing to inundations, but prices have not risen, owing to the small amount of business doing.

Madras.

POST OFFICE.—We learn from a Madras paper that Colonel A. C. Pears, Postmaster-General, Madras, retires from the service at the end of this year, after holding his office for a period of about eight years, and that it is not at all improbable that Mr. Stuart, Postmaster of Bombay, will be Colonel Pears's successor.

LECTURE BY A HINDOO LADY.—We have been requested to state that Sowbhagiavathy Sree Rungamba Garu, in continuation of her lecture on "Human Being," will deliver another lecture in Telegoo on the 25th instant at the premises of P. Veerapperumal Pillay.—*Madras Standard*, Aug. 23.

THE WEATHER.—A correspondent at Marcara writes:—I mentioned in my last how heavy the rains were; it is still raining, and it is supposed this is the heaviest monsoon that has been known for years. For the last fourteen days we have scarcely had an hour without rain. A great many bridges between the coffee estates and Mercara have been washed away. The rains are causing a great deal of rot in coffee. Alas for Mercara, the rain is always either too little or too much!—*Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 19.

BHAMO.—The Political Resident at Bhamo reports unfavourably of the position of the Residency, which is situated on the summit of a low hill with marshy valleys on two sides and dense jungle in every direction except on the river bank, a site, as he had found, greatly conducive to fever. The diary from the end of May till the end of June is a catalogue of murders and dacoities. An attempt had been made by some Mienmaw Shans to induce their countrymen to emigrate to British Burma. The Resident looks upon the arrival as opportune, an unfortunate belief prevailing that the Shan emigrants to British Territory were made slaves.

THE BANGALORE RACE-COURSE AFFRAY.—We learn that Mr. Norris, not satisfied with the decision of the Cantonment magistrate in the late *fracas* at the Bangalore race course, has entered a civil action in the Commissioner's Court against Colonel Ramsay, laying damages at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Norris, being a gentleman of colour, some of our contemporaries have noticed the circumstance in connection with the inadequacy of the redress obtained by him on his appeal to the criminal tribunal. It is to be hoped he will now have the satisfaction of knowing that in matters of civil right her Majesty's subjects of all classes stand upon the same footing in the eye of the law. It would be better, nevertheless, for all parties if an amicable compromise were effected and the suit withdrawn before the day of hearing.—*Madras Times*.

A MAN-EATING TIGER.—A man-eating tiger is now causing great alarm to the inhabitants of that portion of the Parembalore Tulaq of the Trichinopoly District which borders on the Torriore Zemindary. It haunts the low hills which divide the Parembalore Taluq from the Torriore country, and every now and then descends into the plains on either side in search of prey. Between the 10th May last and 4th ultimo this animal killed four men. The Parembalore Tahsildar, although aware of the depredations of the tiger, abstained from making any report to the District Magistrate on the subject, and he now explains that he thought he would report the deaths after somebody had killed the tiger. The Superintendent of Police has drawn attention to the terror that the presence of this dangerous animal occasions the ryots of that locality; and in order to induce the native Shikarries to hunt out and kill it, the Government have sanctioned the disbursement of a reward of Rs. 300 on the production of satisfactory proof that the animal has been killed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MILITARY ORPHAN ASYLUM.—One of the events of the week at the Presidency has been the departure of the first batch of pupils of the military male orphan asylum to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, just eighty-three years after the foundation of the local orphanage at Egmore in the year 1788. The district of Egmore has been so long associated with the institution in question—which has done so much good for the bereaved children of the British soldiers, and has turned out from time to time so many worthy men and useful members of society—that the transfer is looked upon with regret by many of the older residents of Madras. The Male Asylum press, we are told, will continue to work as usual under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas, and its profits be devoted, as before, to the benefit of the pupils.—*Madras Times.*

THE VANINGEN CASE.—We learn by telegram that yesterday afternoon, at the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, the charges against Edwin VanIngen, senior, George VanIngen, and Charles VanIngen, the first, third, and fourth defendants, were not established, and that they have been discharged from custody; Edwin Charles VanIngen, junior, the second defendant, remains on bail. The decision of the magistrate is reserved.—*Madras Mail*, Aug. 22. One of the points already decided in the VanIngen case is, that the accused persons are British born subjects; it is consequently possible to discuss Captain Gompertz's treatment of the accused without exciting any race prejudices. We wish we could add that the matter could also be discussed without exciting any class prejudices—but Captain Gompertz has rendered that impossible. Although nothing is definitely known of the cause which originally took Messrs. Lambart and Frere into Mr. VanIngen's compound, a lady is said to be at the bottom of the affair; and it is clear enough that these officers and gentlemen were guilty of criminal trespass. "Had the VanIngens gone," observes the *Madras Standard*, "to the house of Messrs. Frere and Lambart with the same object that brought those two gentlemen to the defendants', and had the VanIngens been wounded by the Fusilier officers, we make bold to say that the former would have occupied as much the position of defendants as they do now." Startling as this statement may seem at first sight, we are afraid that it is scarcely untrue. We believe that if any intimacy with a female relative of either Mr. Lambart or Mr. Frere had induced one of the VanIngens to trespass by night on the premises occupied by those officers and gentlemen, he would have been regarded as a criminal offender, and that he would have been held responsible under the Penal Code for any evil consequences that may have resulted naturally from the original trespass. We believe this, because it is in conformity with the law of the land, as it is usually enforced in cases in which all the parties stand on the same social footing, and there is no particular sympathy between the judge and either party to the case. To understand the position, we have only to ask how any of us would act if any so-called gentleman intruded into his residence in search of a female relative, and how he would expect the judge to act if he whipped or shot the offender.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Bumbar, Messrs. Price, Higgie, and Jackson.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24. Francois Cail, ——, Havre; Saint Anne, ——, Mauritius; str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Robinson. FOR GALLE.—Mr. G. F. Pater. FOR PONDICHERRY.—Miss Mitchell.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 26, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11 9-16 to 1 11⅝
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅝
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	39 to 40 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 13⅜ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... 6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33 ... }
Ditto	1835-36 ... } ¼ dis.
Ditto	1842-43 ... }
Ditto	1854-55 ... }

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—There was very slight rain in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The rice, jowaree, &c, crops were in middling condition. The sowing operations were retarded for want of rain. The state of public health was reported to be good.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain had been sufficient, and the crops were in good condition throughout the collectorate, except in talooka Alibag, where, owing to an insufficient fall of rain, the rice crops in salt land were reported to have failed. The appearance of cattle disease was reported in talooka Penn; also fever in the talooka of Mangaon; and fever and an affliction of the eyes in that of Roba. With the above exception the public health was good.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—The rain-fall had been favourable, excepting along the coast districts of petta Oomergaum, talooka Dhanoo, Mahim, and Bassein, where the fall had been scanty, by which agricultural operations have been impeded. At Bassein crops had suffered slightly for want of rain. In other talookas they were reported in good condition. The state of public health had been generally satisfactory. Fever prevailed slightly in the talookas of Shapoor, Moorbaur, and petta Khalapoor; cholera broke out in the town of Cullian on the 10th inst., and had not subsided. Cattle disease prevailed to a certain extent in talooka Shapoor, Moorbaur, Bnewuay, and petta Khalapoor.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was fairly good in the southern and western talookas, but in the northern and eastern talookas it was very deficient. The state of matters in the Sawurgaum and Nandgaum talookas was very bad, as the fall of rain had not been sufficient to permit of sowing operations being carried on; and in the Malligaum and Baglan talookas matters were even worse, and the fields were all still unsown. Unless rain fall speedily in considerable quantities there would be no chance even of a fair crop. The state of public health was good. Cholera continued to prevail slightly in the talookas of Dindoree, Sinnur and Egutpoora, and a few cases of cattle disease were reported from the Chandoor talooka, Jykherra petta.

Miscellaneous.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Large quantities of rice have been exported from Bombay to Persia, and at present three ships are being loaded in Bombay harbour. Calcutta is also not backward in forwarding supplies. If a scarcity of food will continue for some time longer in Persia, it appears probable that further large quantities will be shipped from time to time.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

ADEN.—Major-General Tremenheere's news-report from Aden from 10th to 17th August says:—"The only news I can communicate is that the epidemic appears to be abating, but few of the inhabitants have escaped an attack. Supplies from the interior have become much cheaper during the past month, owing to the seasonable rain which has fallen in the hill districts. Shaikh Majabid bin Ali, of the Sharjabee tribe, is now on a visit to Aden."

THE SAUGOR BARRACKS.—We (*Pioneer*) hear that the whole of the Saugor barracks, as also the artillery stables, have been pronounced unsafe. In consequence of this they have been vacated, some of the men have been put into the old barracks and other Government buildings, and the cavalry have had to give up their hospital. In addition to this it has been found necessary to rent five or six private bungalows for the accommodation of those for whom Government buildings are not forthcoming.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.—The Government of Bombay having referred to the Supreme Government the claim of an officer to receive travelling expenses on the occasion of his proceeding by rail from Kirkee to Bombay, to take up the command of a brigade, it has been ruled that as the officer aforesaid was proceeding to take up a position having higher emoluments attached to it, he is not entitled to travelling expenses; but that should he be transferred temporarily or otherwise (unless again to one of higher emoluments), he will receive a free passage.

A TRAGEDY AT KUNDOORNA.—We learn from Rajcote, by a letter dated 25th inst., that a great sensation was created at that place by the arrival on that day, in the Agency compound, of two carts freighted with the dead bodies of five men, Grassias of the village Peepundee under his Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur. It appears that these unfortunate men were shot dead, and five others mortally wounded, by order of the Nuggur authorities of village Kundoorna, owing to some disputes regarding boundaries. We are informed that none of these unfortunate men nor any of the villagers of P. epundee were armed, and the fact of the Nuggur people having rushed upon and butchered such a large number of these inoffensive people shows premeditation on their part and a reckless abuse of their powers towards helpless Grassias, who are powerless to resist the encroachments of their chiefs. An investigation into the circumstances connected with this tragedy is going on.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The Begum of Bhopal.—The *Lucknow Times* announces that the Begum of Bhopal has married a second husband. The happy man is her prime minister, Mahomed Siddeeck Hussan Khan.

Military Finance.—A committee is now sitting at Simla to make arrangements for the future constitution of the Military Finance Department. Surmises are rife as to whom they will recommend to succeed to the office held by the late Major-General Broome. In the department itself Colonel Atkinson and Major-General Barr are available, and General Frank Turner and Colonel Innes are named as likely outsiders. In the meantime the post is held by Mr. G. W. Kellner, who has already done good service in it. Unless it be decided that the appointment is to be held by a military officer, it is considered in some quarters that the Government could not do better for the public interests than to let Mr. Kellner remain in it. But then it must be remembered that Mr. Kellner is an *Uncovenanted* officer, and were he to be retained in one of the most important appointments in the Military Administrative Staff, merely because he is admirably fitted for the same, and that the public is likely to be the gainer, it would be a very severe shock to several sensitive minds, military and civilian, who would at once perceive that the country was going to the dogs. The country might, however, go on as usual.—*Englishman.*

Military.—The *Friend of India* points out that very considerable progress has been made in five months in supplying improved arms to the army in India. When General Norman presented his Military Budget, on the 24th March last, we had thirty out of fifty British infantry regiments armed in India with the snider ; we now have forty regiments so armed, and the Government has been able to give a supply of sniders to the Calcutta Volunteers. At the same period, there were thirty-one regiments of native infantry armed with Enfields ; there are now fifty-nine regiments so armed. Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., commanding Punjab Frontier force, has, we learn from the *Pioneer*, been summoned to Simla, to take part, it is believed, in the discussion of certain matters relative to our frontier policy. The gallant officer in question, who is popularly credited with possessing an unflinching and war-like policy of his own for keeping the turbulent border tribes in order, will doubtless be prepared to carry out promptly and efficiently any scheme which may be devised for punishing the Wuzzerees and their neighbours. Except in Hazara and at Edwardesabad (Bunnoo), we believe the frontier is at present tolerably quiet. The Government of India have authorised the issue to every infantry regiment, British and native, of fifty picks and fifty shovels for instruction, in accordance with Part V. of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. The general court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. S. Lowe, Assistant Commissary-General, has not yet commenced its sittings, although that officer has been already over two months under arrest. It would appear that the authorities at Murree are waiting for fresh charges which are being framed at Simla.

The Weather.—Serious apprehensions begin to be awakened by the long continued drought in many parts of the Presidency. A friend at Jaulna writes :—" You will be sorry to hear that we have had very little rain in this part of the country, in many places not even sufficient for sowing purposes. This has already produced great distress amongst the poor people. Of course not a few belonging to my congregation are starving. Surely the Lord has a controversy with us. Ever since the Mutiny year we have had very few good seasons. We have been suffering sometimes from want of rain, as at present, and at other times, as last year, from excess of rain. Thus for two successive years the poor people have been losing their harvests. The cotton mania, so long encouraged in the country, has left very little grain. Already, people have nothing to live upon. I earnestly hope that we shall be preserved from the horrors of famine." Similar accounts come to us from the Ahmednuggur collectorate and from Sholapoor. At the latter place grain was at famine prices, and a relief fund to save the starving had been formed. Were we to have a general fall of rain in the next fortnight it would allow of the sowing of the later crops, such as jhondala, and we venture to recommend to our readers that they should make the coming week a week of special prayer with reference to this matter. In Bombay the fall of rain has been scantier than for twenty-five years, and there is ten feet of water in the Vehar Lake less than there was last year.—*Bombay Guardian*, Aug. 26. We learn from Cambay, that by the flood on the 2nd inst. about two hundred houses were levelled to the ground. Thousands of tons of fuel and much timber, with hundreds of drowned oxen, horses, camels, and other animals, were brought on shore. Many human bodies were also seen. It would seem from this that an entire village must have been carried away by the floods.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. Str. Kurrachee. Sanders, Kurrachee.—23. Str. Walamo, Johnson, London ; Teazer, Macoda, Jeddah.—25. Str. Nubia, Burne, Suez ; City of Poochow, Tait, Clyde.—26. Str. Achton, Riddell, Newcastle.—27. Glen Cairn, Garrick, Liverpool ; Mess Rose, Smith, Liverpool.—28. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Bussorah ; Valkyrien, Edom, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. S. Hodgert, Mr. Donaldson, Capt. Buller, Mrs. Conder and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alguerin, Mrs. Ellerton, Mr. A. Woodley, and Dr. Burr. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Pedder, Mr. Hobart, Major Melliss, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Cresswell, Gen. Sir H. Tombs, Mr. Duhan and Mr. Hirsch. From Aden.—Mr. G. Cuhan, Mr. Dunslee, and Mr. Pedro de Souza.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22. Str. Ceylon, Evans, Aden and Suez ; Bhownuggur, Geary, Bushire.—25. Str. Snipe, Browne, Persian Gulf ; White Adler, Harris, Calcutta.—26. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—27. Connemara, Hughes, Rangoon.—28. Medea, Bennett, Calcutta.—29. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rattigan and four children, Messrs. L. Berkeley, E. A. Boyd, Minchin, Hirsch, J. A. Crawford, and G. H. Johns. For Gibraltar.—Mr. H. D. Fisher. For Southampton.—Mrs. Campbell, Mr. P. C. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and two children, Mr. J. Masson, Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. Haniman, Major Barton and child, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. Wainwright, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Babington, Major and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Young, Lieut. Redford, Mrs. Cooper. For Suez.—Mr. Dighton, Col. Nicholson. For Aden.—Lieut. Guayle.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 29, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.	
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,600)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 99¾
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 105⅝
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113¼

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... 109
Spree Silver	... 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	... 16-15
Ditto Pokin	... 16-2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s. ; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

Imports.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—A very small business has again been done in Piece Goods during the week, but the prices of some kinds of Grey Goods show a slight improvement, which may be taken as an indication of the existence of a better feeling. The demand for local consumption is extremely limited. In Grey and Coloured Yarns, also, a very small business has been done, and prices are somewhat lower, though the prices of Turkey Red are maintained. Metals firm, and a further advance of 4 to 8 annas has taken place in the prices of some descriptions.

Exports.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—Cotton : Owing to the receipt of unfavourable advices from America respecting the new crop, prices here have advanced Rs. 3 to 5 per candy ; but in other respects our market has not been affected by the advance at home, for, though more business has been done, the larger portion of it was done before the telegrams announcing the improvement came to hand. The purchases made in the week for export amount to about 4,600 bales, of which the principal were 400 bales of Dholleru, at Rs. 211 to 217 per candy ; 1,600 bales Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 208 to 215 ; 600 bales Broach, at Rs. 191 to 192, without selection ; and 860 bales Barsee, at Rs. 208 to 221 per candy. The market closes quiet, but steady.

Government Paper.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—We have again to report a large business done this week (about 25 lacs having changed hands), and, except for Fives, rates close steady.

Exchange.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—A very moderate business has been done this week, and rates close weak. The dull state of our import market, and the consequent absence of any demand for bank paper, continue. The high premium at which exchange in China is now ruling, is producing its natural effect here, and house bills can hardly be placed at the reduced rate of Rs. 219 per 100 dollars, 60 days' sight.

Money.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—The Bank's rates still stand nominally at 5 per cent. per annum for loans on Government Securities, and at 8 per cent. on mercantile bills, but loans on security are readily obtainable at lower rates. The money market is in the same easy state ; but the bank's balances are small, so that—with any activity arising in our export trade—a marked increase might any day take place in the value of money and the rates of exchange.

Shares.—Bombay, Aug. 29.—More business has been done this week, and the prices of several descriptions have improved. Land Companies' Shares have been in better request. Bank Shares are quieter. Spinning Companies's Shares remain firm, but there is less inquiry.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alexander, J. W., asst., geological survey of India, is permitted to resign his app. with effect from Aug. 1.

Bagshawe, C., senior offictg. asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, is confd. in that app., v. Mr. Hunter, and will continue to be employed in the N.W.P. Aug. 19.

Brady, P. H. W., rev. survr., 4th grade, is re-transfd. from Aug. 1, from 4th div., rev. surv., Central Provs., to the headquarter's office, Calcutta, to do duty.

Campagnac, Rev. J. A., to be a marriage registrar, under Act V. of 1852, in the dist. of Monghyr. Aug. 23.

Cawley, G. J., asst. supt. of police, offictd. as dep comr. of the Garo Hills, 4th grade, from April 11 to June 2 last.

Cornish, R., asst. coll., has been placed in charge of the Mymensing treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries. Aug. 23.

Coxhead, T. E., covenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Gya treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Aug. 23.

Drysdale, A., asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade (and at present offic. as dep. conserv. in Berar), is prom. to the 1st grade of asst. conservators, with effect from June 27.

Haughton, R., B.A., extra asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from Aug. 1, and authorised to draw on other treasuries.

Hope, C. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Soane Survey div., assumed charge of the Patna div., in addition to his own duties, on Aug. 14. Aug. 18.

Hume, A. O., C.B., to be a trustee of the Indian Museum. This appt. is made in the room of Mr. C. B. Clarke, resigned. Aug. 23.

Hunter, J. H., asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is reduced to the grade of sub asst. conserv. of forests, and is posted to Mysore. Aug. 16.

Knyvett, C. F., asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bareilly, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Earle. Aug. 23.

Mackintosh, J. S., to be asst. sec. to this Govt., with effect from April 1.

McNeile, Capt. J. M., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the office of superint. engr., Soane Circle, on Aug. 16. No. 159, Aug. 19.

Needham, J. F., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Kishnaghur, having its head quarters at the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea, with effect from March 5. Aug. 21.

Pearsall, H. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Dinapore div. on Aug. 14. No. 272, Aug. 17.

Porter, F. W., asst. settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be an asst. settlement officer, 2nd grade. Aug. 23.

Rampini, R. F., M.A., offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca, in the 2nd grade, from Aug. 2 to Aug. 12.

Ring, H. R., sub asst. conserv. of forests in Mysore, is app. to offic. as asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in place of Mr. Bagshawe. Aug. 19.

Smith, J., to be a member of the committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Sibsaugor. Aug. 18.

Ward, Covenanted Dep. Coll., has been placed in charge of the Rajshahye treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Aug. 23.

Wilkins, Capt. W. H., asst. superint. of revenue survey, 1st grade, from the 1st div., Central Provinces, to the Delhi and Hissar div., with effect from July 1.

Willson, J., B.A., is app. an assist. in the Geological Survey of India, v. Mr. J. W. Alexander, with effect from the date on which he may join his appt. Aug. 19.

Wrafter, R. E., hon. asst. surg., Haupper Stud, to offic. as civil surg. of Humeerpore during abs. on furl. of Mr. Ellis. Aug. 23.

Forest Department.

Aug. 14.—Mr. J. H. Hunter, asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, is reduced to the grade of sub asst. consvr. of forests, and is posted to Mysore.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, sen. offic. asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, is confd. in that appt., v. Mr. Hunter, and will continue to be employed in the North-Western Provs.

Mr. H. R. Ring, sub asst. consvr. of forests in Mysore, is apptd. to offic. as asst. consvr. of foreste, 3rd grade, in place of Mr. Bagshawe.

These changes will take effect from this date.

Aug. 16.—Mr. A. Drysdale, asst. consvr. of forests, 2nd grade (and at present offic. as dep. consvr. in Berar), is promd. to the 1st grade of asst. consvrs., with effect from June 27 last.

Public Works.—Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Aug. 11.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, dep. supt., revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from leave on m.c., and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th ult., the following changes are made in the Survey Dept., with effect from that date:—

Mr. R. B. Pitt, offic. dep. supt., to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. settlement officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Capt. G. Mackenzie, offic. asst. settlement officer, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. supt. of revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. V. Ball, asst., geological survey of India, availed himself on the 31st ult. of the three months' leave granted to him in Notific. No. 33 of the 6th idem.

Public Works, Railway Department.

Fort William, Aug. 19.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, asst. controller of P.W. accounts, Bengal, joined his appt. as officiating exmr. of railway accounts, Bengal, on the forenoon of Aug. 18.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, asst. controller, P.W. accounts, Bengal, is app. to offic. for Mr. Farr, exmr. of railway accounts, Bengal, until further orders.

Mr. W. B. Farr, exmr. of railway accounts, Bengal, availed himself of the leave, on private affairs, granted to him under notification dated Aug. 12, from the forenoon of Aug. 15.

North-Western Provinces, Magisterial Appointments.

(*Government Gazette*, N.W. Provinces, Aug. 23.)

Mr. T. W. Rawlins to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from April 7, v. Mr. M. S. Howell:—

Mr. C. Donovan to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. J. H. Carter to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from May 14, the date on which Mr. E. Waterfield took charge of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Moozuffernuggur:—

Mr. T. W. Rawlins to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. H. Carter to revert to his rank as asst. mag. and coll.

With effect from June 24, v. Mr. G. E. Ward, offic. mag. and coll.:—

Mr. A. C. Tupp to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. F. S. Growse to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

With effect from July 19, the date on which Mr. C. W. Moore, offic. mag. and coll., Etawah, returned from priv. leave:—

Mr. G. E. Low to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. S. Growse to revert to his rank as asst. mag. and coll.

With effect from date of Mr. W. R. Benson's taking over charge of office of mag. and coll., Benares:—

Mr. A. C. Tupp to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. H. Carter to revert to his rank as asst. mag. and coll.

With effect from date of Mr. W. R. Benson's departure on priv. leave:—

Mr. A. C. Tupp to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. J. H. Carter to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

Bacon, Lieut. col. C. B. G., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. to Cawnpore for gen. duty, and will join that station at the expiration of his present leave. Aug. 16.

Bell—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, app. Lieut. C. W. B. Bell to offic. as adjt., 5th lancers, with effect from July 10, v. Lieut. J. Dennis.

Broughton, Lieut. col. W. E. D., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from Fort William to Jubbulpore for duty. Aug. 16.

Crofton—Astell.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated July 20, directing the following officers to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot, in the room of Ens. H. G. H. Stokes, 38th foot, and Ens. F. A. Beauclerk, 60th foot:—Lieut. M. S. Crofton, 38th foot, and Ens. G. Astell, 60th foot.

Cummins—Hyderabad Contingent.—2nd inf.—Lieut. J. T. Cummins, of the gen. list, Madras inf., adjt. 10th regt., M.N.I., to offic. as wing subalt. during the period Capt. R. F. Doig may offic. as 2nd in com. and adjt.

Delamain—Mecan Meer station order confd., dated July 19, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. W. H. Delamain, R.A.

Forjett—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. O. J. Forjett, 1-11th regt., subject to app. by H.M. Dated Aug. 7.

Graham.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. G. F. Graham, Bengal staff corps, to the offic. charge of the Ordnance Cattle Farm, Hissar, during the absence on furl. to Europe on m.c. of Capt. J. I. Robinson.

Kemble, Capt. H. C., cadre late 3rd European light cav., from July 25, 1870, in room of Capt. (brev. col.) D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., prom. to rank of major gen.

Leslie.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Sec.. of State for India:—Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 107th foot, 2nd wg, sub. 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I.—Aug. 6.

Lynch.—The services of Lieut. J. De B. Lynch, Bombay staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 14th regt. Bombay N.I. are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Reid.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 18, appg. Ensign J. Reid, 1st batt. 14th foot, to offic. as instr. of musky., as a tempy measure, relieving Capt. R. S. Lemon.

Spottiswoode, Lieut. R. C. d'E., 21st hussars, cadre of the late 3rd Eur. L.C., to be capt., from Feb. 22, in room of Plowden, 21st hussars, exchanged to the Bengal staff corps.

Wood—Capel—Smee.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms., subject to approval by H.M.:—56th Foot—Lieut. G. W. Wood to be capt., without purch., v. Turner, dec.; dated Aug. 2. Ens. W. Capel to be lieut., without purc., v. Wood, promd.; dated Aug. 2. Lieut. W. H. T. Smee to be instr. of musky., v. Wood, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.; dated Aug. 2.

Sawyer—Regtl. order confd., dated July 21, appg. Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., on prob., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 11th idem, v. Lieut. W. Hill, nominated to another app.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from July 18, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. A. Prinsep.

Capt. W. G. Waterfield, staff corps, cadre late 23rd N.I., to be major, from July 18, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) W. Macdonald.

Capt. F. A. C. Lambert, staff corps, cadre late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be major, from July 18, v. Lieut. col. R. C. Cross, staff corps.

Lieut. A. S. Roberts, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from July 18, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Morland.

Postings.—H.M.'s British Forces.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 5.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

Capt. F. D. L. Morison, 1st batt. 1st foot.

Lieut. W. B. Baker, 2nd batt. 1st foot.

Lieut. col. J. A. Ruddell-Todd, 1st batt. 25th foot.

Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., 2nd batt. 25th foot.

Capt. T. J. Leadbetter, 1st batt. 25th foot.

Lieut. A. H. Hope, 2nd batt. 25th foot.

Lieut. col. Ruddell-Todd is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion, reporting his arrival in writing to the adjutant general, Horse Guards.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

12th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. M'Kay, 2nd batt. ; Major C. J. C. Sillery, 1st batt. ; Capt. H. J. Macdonnell, 1st batt. Capt. MacDonnell is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion, reporting his arrival, in writing to the adjt. gen., Horse-guards.

21st Native Infantry.

Regtl. order, dated April 11 last, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Lieut. col. J. B. Thelwall, c.b., proceeded on furl. :—

Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qtmr. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. W. Harris, 1st wing subalt., offic. qrmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 17th May last, app. Capt. J. M. Stewart, attached, rejoined, from the Thomason College, Roorkee, to offic. as comdt.

Exchange of Divisions.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 5.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of divisions between the undermentioned dep. judge advocates :

Brevet col. F. C. Maisey, from Meerut to Sirhind div.

Lieut. col. C. F. Browne, from Sirhind to Meerut div.

Lieut. F. N. Hassard, R.E., has received a certificate of qualification to act as instructor in army signalling.

Indian Limitation Act.

H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act IX. of 1871 (the Indian Limitation Act, 1871), shall come into and be in force at Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonment of Secunderabad.

MEDICAL.

Anderson, Dr. J., m.d., is re-apptd. to be professor of comparative anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, with effect from March 17 last.

Christison, Surg. A., m.d., civ. surg. of Agra, to be supt. of the lunatic asylum at Agra. Aug. 16.

Day.—As a tempy. arrangement, and subject to confirmation by the Secy. of State, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. F. Day, Madras med. estab., to be inspr. gen. of fisheries in British India. Aug. 16.

Deacon.—Eastern frontier dist. order confd., dated July 18, making the following temp. med. arrangement :—Asst. surg. R. Deacon, civil surg., Sylhet, to assume med. charge of the detachment 44th N.I., and the outposts of Chargola and Alinugger, with effect from April 26 last.

Dolby.—The undermentioned med. sub. is declared by the half-yearly committee held at Dinapore on July 15 to be qualified for prom. as apoth. :—Asst. apoth. H. R. H. Dolby, Asst. apoth. H. Watson.

Eades, Asst. surg. L. E., to offic. as superint. and medical officer of the central and district jails at Bareilly under Section 7 of the Prison Act XXVI. of 1870, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act. Aug. 23.

Hughes, Apothecary J., civil medical officer at Nowgong, to take med. charge of the detachment of 43rd N.I., at that station, with effect from Jan. 17 last.

Imthurn, A., civil surgeon, Tezpore, to assume med. charge of the detachment 43rd N.I., with effect from June 9 last.

Kelsall, Staff surg. H., to hold civil med. charge of the station of Shahjehanpore during Dr. Harris's abs.

Loch, Dr. J. H., m.d., offieg. civil surg., Bareilly, to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the central and district jails at that station during the abs. of Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, with effect from July 8, the date on which he received charge, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act.

Lyons—Reid.—Presidency division order confd., dated June 30 last, making the foll. med. arrangements :—Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons to relieve Surg. G. H. Daly, m.d., of the duties of garrison surgeon, Fort William, in addition to his other duties ; the latter officer having been temp. nominated to another appt. Asst. surg. J. Reid, m.d., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to assume med. charge of the 13th N.I., as a tempy. arrangement. Aug. 5.

McConnell, Asst. surg. J. F. P., m.d., to be house surgeon to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. Aug. 23.

Prentis.—Goruckpore station order confd., dated May 7 last, apptg. Surg. C. Prentis, civil surg., Goruckpore, to tempy. med. charge of the 18th N.I., and detach. 4th Bengal cav., v. Asst. surg. B. Evers, proceeded on leave.

Reid.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated July 19, directing Asst. surg. J. Reid, m.d., in temp. charge 13th N.I., to perform the duties of garrison asst. surg., Fort William, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Verchere—Presidency district order confd., dated March 31 last, perm. Surg. A. M. Verchere, 13th N.I., to remain at Barrackpore, and be attached to the right wing 22nd N.I., and placing Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnell, m.b., in temp. med. charge of the 13th N.I.

Watson.—Mooltan brigade order confd., dated May 27 last, apptg. Surg. G. A. Watson, 19th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the 45th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 29th idem, v. Surg. T. B. Farncombe, proceeded on leave.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Medical Fees.

July 26.—The following order, received from the Government of India, in the home department, is published for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1,652, under date Simla, June 30, 1871.

Read again—Financial Resolution of July 26, 1869, No. 2,208, ruling that when a medical officer other than a civil surgeon or officer in medical charge of the civil station is summoned to give evidence in a criminal court, touching the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of Rs. 16, in addition to the usual expenses payable to witnesses.

Read—An office memorandum from the home department, No. 973, dated June 13, forwarding, for consideration and orders, an application from the Government of Bombay for sanction to an order issued by that Government "that in any exceptional case in which (in the presidency town of Bombay) it might be requisite to employ a medical witness not being the coroner's surgeon, a fee of Rs. 12 should be paid for evidence, and of Rs. 25 for a *post-mortem* examination ;" and remarking that if the charge for the witness in the present case, who is a substitute for an officer paid from provincial services, be not debited in the usual way to law and justice, the question seems clearly one for the local government to decide under the new financial system.

Read—An endorsement of the home department, No. 979, dated June 15, forwarding for information a copy of an order of the Madras Government ruling "that the performance of *post-mortem* examinations at coroner's inquests shall, as hitherto, be deemed to form part of the duties devolving upon the district surgeons at the presidency towns, and for which no fee shall be granted."

Resolution.—The Governor general in Council observes that if a private medical practitioner were summoned to give evidence, the remuneration for him would be charged to law and justice. In the present case, the view taken by the Government of Madras is correct. Failing the coroner's surgeon, presidency surgeons are available for the duty, and equally with civil surgeons of mofussil stations, they are debarred from fees for giving evidence touching the result of *post-mortem* examinations.

The fact of any presidency surgeons being paid from provincial services would not debar the Government of India from requiring their services for work which properly appertains to their offices.

Leave and Allowances.

Simla, Aug. 3, *No.* 2,567.—To all departments of the Government of India, all local governments and offices of account, and heads of department under Financial Department.

I am directed to invite attention to the distinctive use of the words "pay" and "salary" adopted in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and in the Acting Allowance Code, and to request that, as far as may be convenient, the distinction may be observed in all official documents in future ; "pay" being used in the sense of "substantive pay," and "salary" as including "acting allowance."

2. I am also to suggest that the term "deputation allowance" be restricted to the case of an allowance given to an officer deputed on special duty, and that allowances given under the Acting Allowance Code be called "acting allowances."

Pensions and Gratuities.

July 31.—*No.* 2,505.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the abolition, in future, of the rule that, in calculating pensions, fractions less than a quarter of a rupee shall be omitted.

Aug. 1.—*No.* 2,518.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the abolition, from Sept. 1 next, of the rule which at present applies in the case of servants in ineligible grades that a single break in the continuity of their service, caused by resignation, and not exceeding twelve months in duration, is not fatal to their claim to compassionate allowance and gratuity on account of service previous to its occurrence. Any servant resigning on or after 1st September next will be deemed to have absolutely forfeited all claims to compassionate allowance or gratuity.

Aug. 2.—*No.* 2,519.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to extend to cases of service in grades ineligible for pension the resolution

of this department, No. 2,197, dated April 24, 1868, permitting local Governments at their discretion to grant gratuities and pension (or compassionate allowances) to officers serving under certain local funds. The gratuities and pensions will be awardable only on the scale prescribed for ineligible service.

Aug. 3.—*No.* 2,520.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to declare that service in the *regular* settlement departments of the Punjab and Oudh shall be held to qualify for pension and gratuity in the same manner as service in regular stipendiary establishments under Government. This rule will apply to officers now in the service of Government, as well as to those entertained in future, but it will not apply to officers entertained on the understanding that their service is required only for a limited time, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULARS.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 31.—The attention of commanding officers is directed to Clause 61 of War Office Circular, 1871 (Surveys on Equipment and Clothing of regiments proceeding to or returning from India).

The attention of commanding officers is directed to the following Horse Guards' General Orders :—

No. 41 (Duties on board ship).—Officers embarked on board H.M.'s troop ships are to wear uniform at all times, except when in their own cabins.

No. 42 (Examinations for promotions).—Instances having occurred in which adjutants have not been examined when their turn for promotion has arrived, the attention of officers commanding regiments is particularly called to this subject, and they are reminded that adjutants are not exempted from examination.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

July 19.—H.E. in Council has resolved that, in future, the following rules alone shall regulate the grant of pensions and gratuities to—

(1.) Members of the police forces constituted under the following Acts :—

Act XXIV. of 1859,
Act V. of 1861,
Act VII. of 1867, of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

(2.) Members of the Madras town police, constituted under Act XIII. of 1856.

I. To members of the police forces enumerated above, pensions and gratuities will hereafter be awarded under the rules applicable to uncovenanted servants of Government in other departments, except that service in the police forces in question counts as eligible service, even though the pay do not exceed Rs. 10.

II. Police officers, who at the time of taking pension or gratuity are on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, will enjoy, in addition, the following privileges :—

(1.) They can count their service in the police from the age of 18 upwards ;

(2.) In addition to the leave which may under ordinary rules count towards pension, they are permitted to count one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two years' leave in thirty ;

(3.) If the Inspector-general deems them worthy of the concession, a break in continuity of service caused by resignation, and not exceeding twelve months in duration, will not affect their right.

III.—An officer who, through being promoted to pay exceeding Rs. 20, has lost any of the advantages conceded in the last section, has the option of taking pension or gratuity at the rates and under the conditions which would have applied to him had the promotion not taken place.

IV.—Present members of the police forces above enumerated, who, being on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, are entitled to pension and gratuity under the rules of the Superannuation Funds, are to elect whether they will continue to serve under the rules of their fund, or under the rules stated in Sections I., II., and III. above.

V.—If they elect the latter, they will be entitled to count for pension or gratuity under the ordinary rules all the service which would count towards pension or gratuity under the rules of the fund ; and if they have any service which does not count towards pension or gratuity under the Superannuation Fund Rules, but which is continuous with their present service, they will have the option of taking such pension or gratuity as may be admissible for that part of their service, which counts, or of taking for the whole of their service, eligible and ineligible, gratuity, or compassionate allowance, as follows :—

Gratuity—

One month's pay for every complete two years of service, not exceeding twelve months' pay in all.

Compassionate allowance—

After thirty years, if discharged on reduction, or after thirty-five years if certified unfit for further service—half-pay not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem.

(NOTE.—The option at present allowed is between pension and gratuity under Superannuation Fund Rules for that service only which counts, and compassionate allowance or gratuity for the whole service on the following scale :—

Gratuity—

After 5 years'	service,	3 months'	pay.
„ 10	„	4	„
„ 15	„	5	„
„ 20	„	6	„

Compassionate allowance—same as above stated.)

VI. The claims of members of the police forces above enumerated, who, before the date of this resolution, have become entitled to pension or gratuity, but whose pension or gratuity has not yet received the requisite sanction, will be regulated by the rules of their respective Superannuation Funds.

VII. Pensions and gratuities, under whatever rules awarded, are to be calculated upon the net or reduced pay, and not upon the gross pay (*i.e.*, the rate of pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Funds).

Provided that this rule shall not be applied so as to reduce the rate at which any present member of the force is entitled by the rules of his Fund to have his gratuity or pension calculated, until he be either promoted to higher pay or degraded for misconduct to lower pay.

VIII. The Local Governments will direct the necessary arrangements for recording the election, which, under Section IV. is required to be made at once, and it should be understood that the election once made cannot be recalled.

EXAMINATION.—Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, assistant revenue surveyor of the 1st grade. attached to the 2nd division, Bhauwulpoor Survey, passed by the first or lower standard vernacular examination on Sept. 3.

INSPECTIONS.—With the concurrence of Government, the C. in C. has ruled that, when an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department accompanies a brigadier general on inspection duty, he will perform the duties of brigade major in addition to those of his own department.

OPIUM SALE.—Notice was given in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Aug. 21 that the ninth sale of opium, the provision of 1869-70, would be held at the Government Opium Sale-room on Monday, Sept. 4, 1871, and would comprise 4,330 chests.

NATIVE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate his Highness Saramade Rajahae Hindustan Raj Rajendir Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sivai Ram Sing Bahadur Jaypur, G.C.S.I., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Gya :—Mr. F. T. Platts, Mr. H. S. A. Reza. Mr. A. Blair to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah. Mr. S. H. C. Tayler to be secretary to the committee. Mr. J. N. McQueen to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Purneah.

PENSION.—Officers in command of brigades of Royal Artillery and the New Line Cavalry and Infantry Regiments will transmit regularly to the Horse Guards, simultaneously with the usual records of service which they forward annually on the 1st April, statements of service, in the subjoined form (form omitted), of all officers of those corps entitled to Indian pension, who may be on leave or on duty in England. The foregoing G.O. cancels a previous one, dated in 1870, on the same subject.

PASSAGES TO OFFICERS' SERVANTS.—In a G.G.O., dated Aug. 4, publishing clause 136 of Army Circulars, dated 1st September, 1870, regarding the grants of passages to officers' servants, for the words at the end of the order, "which is in the case of general officers, married or unmarried, two, and of others married and above the rank of subaltern one female servant," read, "which will follow the rule for officers proceeding to India as laid down in the Royal Warrant now published."

MUNICIPAL, &c.—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah (dated Aug. 20) :—Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. W. aC. Beadon, Moulvie Obedoollah. The following gentlemen to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Bancoorah :—Mr. A. Blair, Baboo Joggeshur Moorkerjee, M.A. and B.L. The following gentlemen to be members f the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Debrooghur :—Mr. J. Davidson, Baboo Anuntram Augurwalla.

TITLES.—In compliance with the recommendation of H.H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has conferred the title of "Maharanee" upon Ranee Shurnomoyee, of Cossimbazar, in the district of Moorshedabad, and that of "Rai Bahadoor" upon Baboo Rajib Lochun Roy, the manager of the Ranee's estates, as personal distinctions, and as marks of the appreciation by Government of the munificent charity and liberality which characterises the management of those estates.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE.—The Governor general in Council has directed the insertion of the following rule under section 15 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted by any local Government, if one-fifth of the total number of covenanted civil servants serving under its orders are already absent on furlough or special leave. This rule will not apply to Oude, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmere, Mysore, and Coorg, and the Berars, where furlough or special leave may be granted so long as of the whole number of officers, covenanted, military, and uncovenanted, serving in the commission, the number absent on furlough or special leave does not exceed one-fifth.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence (in August), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. J. M. Alves, F battery 20th brigade R.A., to, England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. B. N. Anley, adjutant 41st foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. Tedlie, 3rd battalion 60th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, 62nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major W. G. Graves, 63rd foot, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Ensign D. D. C. M'C. M'Donald, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign W. H. Smith, 79th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. M. T. Carmichael, 92nd foot, to Mussoorie, from July 24 to date of retirement from the service. Ensign R. P. Gallwey, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. The leave granted to Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st foot, on March 27 last, is cancelled. Capt. F. H. Hood, Bengal staff corps, to remain in India for two years, on private affairs, from the date of his quitting his station.

Major-Generals in India.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following clause of the Royal Warrant of December 27, 1870, is declared applicable to major-generals of the British service, employed on the divisional staff in India; and its provisions are also to be considered applicable to major-generals of the India Army or Staff Corps holding similar situations:—A major-general employed on the staff as such, who shall be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general during the tenure of his staff appointment, shall not be required to vacate such appointment until the 31st March following the date of his promotion, provided such tenure shall not have expired in the meantime.

Messing Contributions.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G.G.O. of Dec. 22, 1868, prescribing a revised scale of messing contributions to be recovered from officers provided with a free passage on board sea-going vessels from port to port in India, shall in future be applicable to all cases of sea passages provided to officers from port to port in India, whether under the circumstances authorised in G.G.O. of April 8, 1864, or in the case of those officers who, having no regiment or department to join, on return from furlough on medical certificate, are provided with sea passages to proceed to any stations to which they may be ordered. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Colonels' Allowances.—The following letter from the Government of India, in the military department, to the Adjutant-General, No. 1, dated Aug. 1, is published for information:—"With reference to your letter, No. 1,427E, dated the 15th ult., I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the C. in C., that the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel granted under Lord Cranborne's despatch, referred to in paragraph 60 of the G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, does not reckon towards the twelve years' service for colonel's allowances, in the case of officers of the local service, but applies only to officers of the staff corps, or who entered it under that order. 2. This was the view always taken by the Government of India, but that there should be no doubt in the matter, it was referred to the Secretary of State, who has confirmed this opinion, that it was not intended to apply to officers of the local service."

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. J. Ellis, civil surgeon of Humeerpore, furlough for one year, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from Oct. 1. Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., reported his departure from India on board the *China* on July 30. Capt. W. Hopkinson, assistant commissioner of Hazareebaugh, having returned to duty on Aug. 5, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of May 30 last is cancelled. Mr. C. E. Livesay, assistant engineer, attached to Debree division, six weeks. Mr. C. Lane, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, great trigonometrical survey, privilege leave for one month from Aug. 1. Mr. R. M. Adam, assistant commissioner of inland customs, Sambhur Lake division, is allowed two months and fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. H. M. Batten, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave from April 9 to July 8. Mr. F. G. Maclean, has one month's privilege leave, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from May 16. Mr. G. E. Makgill, of the Bengal civil service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months. Mr. T. W. Wood, officiating superintendent of police, British Burmah, was a passenger on board the steamer *China*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on July 30. Mr. A. Tween, curator and registrar of the Geological Museum at Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date, after the 14th Aug., as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. W. Alexander, assistant geological survey of India, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. E. J. Connor, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from Sept. 16. Three months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. R. A. Gibson, probationary assistant, attached to No. 6 topographical survey party, commencing from June 21.

Courts-Martial.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Meerut, June 24, Asst. Apothecary J. H. Reid, of the subordinate medical department, attached to the Royal Artillery at Meerut, was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances—1, in having, at Meerut, on May 31, been absent without leave when required for duty in the Royal Artillery Hospital, at six o'clock in the evening, and so continued absent until about nine o'clock at night; 2, in having, at Meerut, on May 31, been drunk for duty; and 3, in having, at Meerut, on June 2, been drunk in his quarters while in arrest, and when required to attend at the orderly-room. The court found that the prisoner was guilty of the charge in all its instances, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The sentence, having been confirmed, was to take effect from date of publication at Meerut. At a district court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday, June 13, Private W. Dobson, of the 96th regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the thirty-first (31st) day of May, 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lance corporal I. Dickins, of the same regiment, to close up when at marching order drill, instead thereof having then and there taken off his accoutrements and knapsack, and dashed them on the ground, saying, "I will not drill for you or any others"—or used words to that effect. The court found that Private W. Dobson was guilty of the charge, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two (672 days), to commence at the expiration of the sentence which he is now undergoing; and the court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C. Confirmed, to the extent of 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the sentence which the prisoner is undergoing. Private W. Dobson is to be sent to the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh to undergo his imprisonment. At a general court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on Saturday, June 10, Private and Lance Corporal T. Mace, of the 37th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—First, having, at Meean Meer, on May 14, 1871, been drunk; second, insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on May 14, struck with his clenched fist No. 1,138, Colour sergeant J. Mole, 37th regiment, the said colour sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his duty. The court finds that the prisoner, No. 834, Private and Lance Corporal T. Mace, 37th regiment, is "guilty" of the first charge, and "not guilty" of the second charge. The court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight (168) days. Approved and confirmed by the C. in C. Private T. Mace is to be sent to the military prison at Sealkote to undergo his sentence. At a general court martial, assembled at Dugshaie, on Friday, June 30, No. 1,218, Private John Keenan, of the 85th regiment King's L.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—First, with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at Dugshaie, on May 31, when warned by Corporal G. Harris, of the same regiment, his superior officer, to parade the following day for the inspection of the adjutant, used highly insubordinate language to the said Corporal G. Harris, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "To hell with you and the colour sergeant;" second, with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dugshaie, on May 31, offered violence against Corporal G. Harris, of the said regiment, by throwing a rifle at him, and saying at the time, "You may confine me, but I will do for you when I come out," the said Corporal G. Harris being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty of both the charges. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for a term of five (5) years. Approved and confirmed—Headquarters, Simla, July 8. The prisoner is to be retained in military custody until the season of the year admits of his removal from Dugshaie, when he is to be forwarded under military escort, and handed over to the civil authorities at Lahore for the purpose of undergoing in India the sentence of penal servitude.—At a general court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday, June 27, Private James Battin, 96th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—Charges—1st. With insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the third (3rd) day of June, when refused permission by Sergeant major J. D. Sharp, of the same regiment, his superior officer, to be absent from tea roll call of that day, answered as follows—"I will take it;" or used words to that effect. 2nd. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Dinapore, on the third (3rd) day of June, used violence against No. 1,485, Sergeant J. Keill, of the same regiment, by striking him in the face, the said Sergeant J. Keill being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd. With insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the third (3rd) day of June, used threatening language to his superior officer, No. 221, Colour serg. Sturges, of the same regiment, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You are not on guard now, I wish you was; I would hit you on the nose." Finding:—Guilty of all the charges. Sentence:—The court sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of seven (7) years. The court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C. Approved and confirmed, with the exception of marking with the letters B.C. The first five years of penal servitude to be carried out in India. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with. The prisoner is to be retained in military custody until the season of the year admits of his removal from Dinapore, when he is to be forwarded under military escort, and handed over to the civil authorities at Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing in India the first five years of the sentence of penal servitude.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Bailey, Capt. and Dep. Comy. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. of the 4th grade, in succession to Capt. J. O. Hasted, R.E., officiating as superintdg. engr. Aug. 22.

Bird, C. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty. Aug. 22.

Carmichael, D. F., acting third member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on Aug. 14.

Dalzell, A., to be superntum. asst. superint., Guzerat Revenue Survey.

Dorward, Lieut. A. R. F., R.E., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, in succession to Mr. Nordmann, and to be posted to the Godavery dist. Aug. 22. [tion. Aug. 22.

English, Rev. G., acting chaplain of Bellary, to be chaplain of that sta-

Gorton, the Ven. Archdeacon J., M.A., acting jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to be jt. chaplain. Aug. 22.

Kough, C., asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot. Aug. 22.

McWatters, G., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly during the employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty. Aug. 22.

Nordmann, K. F., asst. engr. of the 1st grade, to be exec. engr. of the 4th grade, in succession to Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., offic. as supt. engr. Aug. 22.

Pennington, J. B., acting secretary to the Board of Revenue, to act also as receiver of the Carnatic property during the abs. of Mr. Grose on leave. Aug. 22.

Powell, Rev. W. B., chap. of Calicut, to act as chap. of Poonamallee during the employment of the Rev. W. S. Trotman on other duty. Aug. 22. [chap. Aug. 22.

Rhenius, Rev. C., acting garrison chap., Fort St. George, to be garrison

Scott, Capt. A. de C., R.E., will be considered to have offic. as chief engr. for irrigation and joint sec. to Govt. D.P.W., without prejudice to his other duty, in the interval between Major Ryves' death and the date of Capt. Oakes' assumption of charge of the office. Aug. 22.

Stuart, A. J., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery district during the employ. of Mr. McRuhae on other duty. Aug. 22.

Walker, Lieut. G. R., is app. to offic. as examiner of railway accounts, Madras, in the grade of dep. controller, during the abs. on furlough of Capt. C. M. Moberly. Aug. 22.

MILITARY.

Beale, Conductor T., of the commissariat dept., is transfd. to the pension estab. in India from Aug. 22, on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Browne—The following order is confd., by the officer comdg. 2-21st foot, permitting Lieut. E. C. Browne to retain his appt. as interp. to the batt. without prej. to his app. as instructor in musketry.

Chamberlain, Capt. W. R. B., 2-24th foot, is detailed to proc. to England, to join his regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage, instead of Capt. Church. So much, therefore, of G.O.C.C. of July 25 as refers to the latter officer is canc.

Clarke—Hope.—Erratum.—So much of G.G.O. No. 194, dated Aug. 10, as relates to the promotion of Capt. H. M. Clarke and Lieut. H. R. Hope, of the cav., is canc. Aug. 16.

Cummins.—The servs. of Lieut. J. T. Cummins, 10th regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India for employment as offic. wing subalt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent. Aug. 16.

Dobbie.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Pegu div., directing Col. G. S. Dobbie, 14th N.I., to com. the garrison of Rangoon from the date of appt. of Major gen. H. W. Blake to the com. of the Pegu div.

Fasken.—Madras volunteer guards.—Mr. E. J. N. Fasken to be ens. in No. 7 company.

Grimes, G., to act as supt. of the Central Jail at Coimbatore during the employment of H. R. Grimes on other duty. Aug. 15.

Hope, Lieut. H. R., cavalry general list, to be capt., v. Morris, cadre 1st L.C., prom. Dated Aug. 15.

Joyce.—The promotion of Conductor J. Joyce, public works dept., in G.O.G. No. 126, dated May 23 last, is antedated to Sept. 23, 1870, v. Riordan, retired. [20 last.

McIver, Brevet Lieut. S. W., infantry general list, to be capt. from Aug.

Plummer, Sub Conductor S. C., public works dept., is prom. to the rank of conductor, with effect from April 19 last, v. Butler, pensioned.

Thorpe, Capt. R. D., from attached 33rd regt. to attached 12th regt., to take effect from the date of the arrival of the 12th regt. at Vizianagram. Aug. 11.

REMOVALS.

The following removals are ordered (Aug. 12) :—

Asst. surg. C. Sibthorpe, from R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to Dep. insp. gen.'s Dept., Presy. div.

Asst. surg. J. A. Laing, M.D., from Dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., to Dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England (arrived at Bombay Aug. 11) :—

Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon, S.C.

Capt. H. W. Hastings, S.C., asst. comr. 3rd grade, Oude.

MEDICAL.

Archdall, Asst. surg. H. M. G., is to be considered to have acted as supt. lunatic asylum, Madras, from June 22 to 28 inclusive, v. Surg. Murray proc. to England.

Backhouse.—Order confd. app. Staff asst. surg. J. Backhouse to the med. charge of the 5th regt. N.I., temporarily, consequent on departure of Surg. C. Cooper, proc. to Europe on urgent private affairs. July 4.

Barraclife, 1st class asst. apothy. T., Subord. Med. Dept., having been sentenced by a district court-martial to be reduced to the rank of 2nd class asst. apothy., and the sentence having been confd., he will revert to that grade from the date of receipt of this order at Thayetmyo.

Fawcett, Asst. surg. E., acting zillah surg. of Cuddapah, to act also as supt. of the jail at that station during the abs. of Native surg. Iyasawmy Pillai on leave, from Aug. 9.

Jones, Asst. surg. H. I., acting zillah surg. of Chittoor, to act also as supt. of the jail at that station during the absence of Surg. major A. L. T. Cooke, on leave, or until further orders, to have effect from Aug. 8.

Joseph.—Order confd. app. Surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., 17th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the Body Guard, v. Surg. M. C. Furnell, proc. on duty with the Right Hon. the Governor. July 27.

Roche, Asst. surg. J., has been placed in charge of the vaccination dept., Western Circle, until such time as Asst. surg. Cody can join it from Dohud. Aug. 16.

Trutwein.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Calicut, directing Asst. apoth. C. Trutwein to assume med. charge of the detachment 89th regt., in consequence of the sickness of Asst. surg. Ward, 89th regt.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July and August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. T. H. Leach, supernumerary assistant collector, Sattara, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, and has also ten days subsidiary leave. Mr. J. Wade, talook overseer, Pallumpet range, Cuddapah district, is granted four months' leave, from July 1 to Oct. 31 ; this cancels the one month's leave granted June 3. Privilege leave is granted to Mr. R. H. Cunliffe, superintendent of police, for one month, from Sept. 19 or date of departure. Privilege leave of absence is granted to Conductor J. R. Forsyth, gun carriage manufactory, for thirty days, from Sept. 1.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers and others have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—Lieut. H. Cadell, 89th regt. ; Ensign C. W. Walker, 9th N.I. ; Ensign A. W. Carter, 25th N.I.—Cannanore, July 20. Capt. H. A. Robinson, 16th lancers ; Lieut. H. J. Hamilton, sappers and miners ; Lieut. R. H. W. Plunket, R.A. ; Store Sergt. J. Spence, ordnance department—Bangalore, July 20. Lieut. J. J. F. Cumming, R.A. ; Ens. G. S. Banister, 2nd battalion 24th regiment—Secunderabad, July 20. Lieut. H. B. Nangle, 14th N.I. ; Ensign E. C. Kellie, 2nd battalion 10th foot—Rangoon, July 20. Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, R.A., wing subaltern 36th N.I.—Thayetmyo, July 20. Lieut. H. W. Sandford, 60th rifles ; Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, general list, attached 29th N.I.—Madras, Aug. 17. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., revenue department, passed an examination in the Marathi language on July 17. Mr. Elliot also passed the departmental examination according to the Lower Standard on July 17.

Military Furloughs.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in August) :—Captain (major) G. F. Blair, 23rd brigade R.A., to England, by the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops—this officer is permitted on medical grounds to embark at Madras on the P. O. steamer as early as possible. Lieut. E. C. Browne, 2nd battalion 21st foot, for one month, from Aug. 4, 1871, or date of departure—Mandalay, Burmah, private affairs. Capt. R. A. Walters, officiating superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the Aug. 20, or date of departure, Major J. A. Ellis, of the staff corps, will act for Capt. Walters, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Firth, staff, six months, from date of departure—Cuddalore and Eastern coast. Capt. (brev. major) W. S. Lennox, 23rd regt. L.I., from July 15, or date of departure for thirty days, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on the leave granted him in G.G.O. June 17, 1871, with permission to visit Bangalore. Sub-condr. A. Fleming from July 18, 1871, or date of departure, for five months—Bangalore.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Dalzell, Mr. A., to be supy. asst. supt., Guzerat rev. survey.

Daniell—Preece.—Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, traffic manager, is app. supt. of the 2nd (late 3rd) div., Persian telegraph, v. Walton, dec. Aug. 24. Mr. Preece, asst. traffic manager, is app. acting traffic manager. Aug. 24.

DeSilva, R. J., to act as extra asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Madhorao Canoba. Aug. 24.

Gray—Chitty.—Lieut. col. Chitty, military accnt. and sec. to the mily. fund, Bombay, having been ordered on special duty to the presy., Lieut. col. Gray, examiner of cont. accts., is app. to act for him during his abs., in add. to his own duties. Aug. 24.

LeBreton, Lieut., to offic. as dep. cont. of P.W. accts., during the abs. of Mr. Duncan. Aug. 24.

MILITARY.

Blunt, Lieut. col. A., is transfd. from the 18th to the 11th brig. R.A. (Horse Guards app., appeared in Bombay *Government Gazette*, Aug. 24.)

Hills, Capt. J., R.E., to be comdt., sappers and miners.

Karslake, Capt. F., 83rd foot, offic. brig. major, Deesa, to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Capt. Hall, 49th foot, who vacates on promotion. Capt. Karsiake is posted to the Bombay dist., and directed to join. Aug. 24.

Lucas.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the following transfer has been confd. :—Capt. (local maj.) C. S. de N. Lucas, R.A., from the officers to No. 4 batt. 6th brig. Aug. 23.

Macnay, Ens. W. G. W., 8th foot, 2nd wing subalt., on prob. 11th N.I., to offic. as adjt. 27th regt. N.L.I. Aug. 24.

Radcliffe.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 467, dated July 29, Lieut. Radcliffe was app. to offic. as adjt. 24th N.I., in addition to his own duties.

Rooke, Lieut. H. W., D brigade R.H.A., will join his battery at Mhow for duty.

Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. W. Marshall and Lieut. G. R. Peart, Aug. 12.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Surg. F. G. Joynt, Aug. 19.

The following promotion is made :—

Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) C. D. P. Payne to have the position of Capt., from Aug. 7, v. Barnes, exchanged into the Bengal Staff Corps.

General Duty.

With reference to G.G.O., No. 544, Aug. 15, Lieut.-col. J. F. Lester, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major R. R. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Sattara.

MEDICAL.

Keelan, Asst. surg. B., to offic. in med charge 29th N.I., during the abs. of Surg. Morton. Aug. 17.

Hay, Asst. surg. J. W. R., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Aden. Aug. 17.

Roche, Asst. surg. J., has been placed in charge of the vaccination dept., Western Circle, until Asst. surg. Cody can join it from Dohud. Aug. 24.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Movements of Troops.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poonah, Aug. 5.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 417 of the 8th ult. (vide *Allen's Indian Mail*, Aug. 22), the following corrected programme of troops to be sent to England in H.M.'s Indian troopships during the season 1871–72, with the dates of their departure from Bombay, is published for general information :—

1st voyage, *Jumna*, Oct. 1, 1871, H.M.'s 79th highlanders and time-expired men from Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2nd voyage, *Malabar*, Nov. 15, H.M.'s 104th fusiliers, Nos. 3, 4, and 7 batteries 22nd brigade R.A., and time-expired men from Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

3rd voyage, *Crocodile*, Nov. 24, H.M.'s 1st battalion 19th foot, and time-expired men from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies.

4th voyage, *Serapis*, Nov. 30, H.M.'s 3rd battalion rifle brigade (from Aden), and time-expired men from Bengal Presidency. H.M.'s 3rd battalion 60th rifles proceeds from Bombay to Aden on this occasion.

5th voyage, *Euphrates*, Dec. 8, H.M.'s 38th foot, head quarters and Nos. A and 5 batteries 22nd brigade R.A., and time-expired men from Bengal Presidency.

6th voyage, *Jumna*, Jan. 12, 1872, no troops available.

7th voyage, *Crocodile*, March 6, No. 2 battery 22nd brigade R.A. and invalids from Bengal Presidency.

8th voyage, *Serapis*, March 12, invalids from Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

9th voyage, *Euphrates* (*via* the Cape, calling at Beypore), April 1, invalids from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies.

10th voyage, *Jumna*, April 24, invalids from Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Correspondence with the Government.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 12.—*No.* 490.—The following G.O., by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is published for information and guidance :—

No. 121.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 14.

The following extract of a Letter No. 431, dated May 27, from the Sec. to the Govt. of India, is published for general information :—

"I am also to take this opportunity of soliciting attention to the orders [a] * * * which, with other similar instructions, have from time to time been issued by the C. in C. and the Govt. of India, with the view both of reducing the bulk of official correspondence when this can be done, and, *especially*, of facilitating to the utmost the consideration of any cases submitted for orders by placing them properly before the authority with whom the decision rests.

"It is evidently the bounden duty of the officer who has to submit any representation to H.E. the C. in C., or to the Government, to make himself first of all thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the case; which he will, therefore, be in a position, and may reasonably be expected, properly to explain, and, by doing so, to lighten very considerably in many cases the labour of the office he addresses, by rendering unnecessary a repetition there of the labour he has had himself to undergo, in collating the facts and forming a clear conception of what they represent.

"The Governor general in Council, therefore, desires that, whenever any officer has to submit any correspondence to the C. in C. or to Government, he may be required to see that *the whole case is clearly and succinctly stated in one communication*; in the margin of which reference by number and date should be made to each enclosure of importance, opposite the statement or opinion which is based upon or supported by it. When more than a few enclosures or annexures are submitted, they should, for greater convenience, be conspicuously numbered or lettered; and in all cases the submission of unnecessary enclosures should be carefully avoided.

"It is needless to point out how desirable and even necessary it is that the above course should be adopted in submitting cases to Government, to enable it to deal satisfactorily and promptly with the very numerous questions which—sometimes in an unnecessarily confused state—come before it, and the disposal of which the want of such method tends materially to retard."

2. With reference to the above extract, the C. in C. directs that the above-quoted orders, which have in many recent instances been lost sight of, may be *strictly adhered to in future*.

3. When the whole or any portion of a previous letter is referred to, its distinctive mark must be entered in the margin.

4. All correspondence which may not be submitted to head quarters in strict accordance with the above instructions will be returned.

Extension of Leave.—With reference to G.O., dated Oct. 5, 1870, the Government of India have extended the limitation of leave taken in England after their arrival in that country, by officers ordered to proceed there on duty, to six months; any leave in excess of such period will disqualify them from the grant of a free return passage.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, granted to Colonel J. S. Gell, Quartermaster-General of the Army, of the 15th April last, is extended to the 31st of December next. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in November next : —Major H. Vaughan, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 17th Regiment, N. I. To Europe for six months, on private affairs :—Captain A. Wood, Bombay Staff Corps.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 19.

3rd Foot.—Ensign A. De V. Alexander, from 38th foot, to be ensign, v. M. F. F. Hackett, who exchanges; Sept. 20.

8th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Hennis to be capt., by purch., v. H. Farquharson, who retires; Ensign R. Oakeley to be lieut., by purch., v. Hennis; Sept. 20.

14th Foot.—Capt. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, from h.p., late 49th foot, to be capt., v. E. J. Briscoe, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Sept. 20.

17th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. Ruxton, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. G. W. L'Estrange, app. to staff; Sept. 20.

38th Foot.—Ensign M. F. F. Hackett, from 3rd foot, to be ensign, v. A. De V. Alexander, who exchanges; Sept. 20.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

Asst. surg. G. W. L'Estrange, from 17th foot, v. J. Ruxton, M.B., app. to 17th foot; Sept. 20.

A. Crombie, M.B., G. B. Stuart, M.B., L. A. Irving, gent., J. A. McCracken, M.D., J. M. Beamish, M.D., J. A. Clery, M.B., B. Cruikshank, M.B., J. Coats, M.B., J. G. Williamson, gent., H. Bradford, gent., W. J. Fawcett, M.B., H. W. Joynt, gent., W. E. Saunders, gent., D. Leckie, M.B., W. J. Charlton, gent., J. Ruxton, M.B., A. H. Authonisz, M.B., W. Tobin, gent., O. F. Molloy, gent., W. J. Moylan, gent., R. Exham, gent., W. L. White, M.B., J. McNamara, M.D., R. Harman, M.B., J. B. Wilson, M.D., G. D. N. Leake, gent., J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., R. H. Robinson, gent., P. R. Gabbett, gent., M. D. O'Connell, M.D., C. De M. Palmer, M.B., E. C. R. Ward, gent., W. Findlay, gent., W. P. Sullivan, gent., E. H. Joynt, M.D., J. R. Dickson, gent.; April 1.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Gillard, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. Evans, prom.; Sept. 20.

BREVET.

Staff Surg. major F. Reynolds, who retires upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; Sept. 20.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of hon. rank as follows :—

Col. E. A. Green, Bombay staff corps, to be major gen.; Sept. 20.

Lieut. col. A. D. McDougall, Madras inf., to be col.; Sept. 20.

Major G. W. Macauley, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Sept. 20.

Capt. J. Obbard, Madras inf., to be major; Sept. 20.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Anthony—At Allahabad, Aug. 20, wife of M. Anthony, of the Boards' office, daughter.

Benson—Aug. 19, wife of Major C. A. Benson, Mysore commission, daughter.

Birch—At Calcutta, Aug. 24, wife of Capt. A. J. C. Birch, brig. major, son.

Bourke—At Kalbadavie, Aug. 22, wife of M. J. Bourke, son.

Brind—At Simla, Aug. 18, wife of M. J. Brind, daughter.

Brown—At Mynpoorie, Aug. 17, wife of P. H. Brown, asst. eng., Irrigation Dept., son.

Brown—At Byculla, Aug. 27, wife of J. T. T. Brown, daughter, stillborn.

Carbery—At Mussoorie, Aug. 15, wife of W. E. Carbery, son.

Ferrar—At Seetapore, Oude, Aug. 17, wife of M. L. Ferrar, C.S., daughter.

Gompertz—At Cuddapah, Aug. 23, wife of H. Gompertz, Madras Revenue Survey, daughter.

Gonsalves—At Matharpacady, Aug. 23, wife of J. Gonsalves, of Messrs. Thomson and Co., daughter.

Hartnell—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, wife of M. Hartnell, daughter.

Henslowe—At Aden, Aug. 8, wife of Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe, son.

Hoch—At Chukrata, Aug. 2, wife of Dr. Roch, H.M.'s 55th regt., son.

Hunter—At Madras, Aug. 19, wife of J. R. Hunter, son.

Hyde—At Agra, Aug. 22, wife of Inspr. W. Hyde, Agra police, son.

Inglis—At Mussoorie, Aug. 18, wife of J. W. Inglis, exec. eng., Irrigation Dept., daughter.

Jeffries—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 18, wife of E. Jeffries, Forest Dept., son.

Kelly—At Calcutta, Aug. 21, wife of Dr. J. Kelly, M.R.I.A., daughter.

Lucas—At Calcutta, Aug. 13, wife of J. J. Lucas, son.

Marshall—At Dalhousie, Aug. 14, wife of A. C. Marshall, asst. supt. of Chumba, son.

O'Brien—At Callian, Aug. 21, wife of T. O'Brien, son.

Ommaney—Aug. 12, wife of Capt. E. L. Ommaney, H.M.'s Bengal S.C., son.

Peacock—At Umritsur, Aug. 9, wife of Edward B. Peacock, assistant commissioner, daughter.

Pearson—At Simla, Aug. 15, wife of Major Pearson, forest department, son, stillborn.

Percy—At Ootacamund, Aug. 19, wife of M. Percy, postmaster of Madras, daughter.

Plowden—At Serampore, Aug. 20, wife of . Plowden, C.S., daughter.

Porch—At Bancoorah, Aug. 20, wife of R. Porch, C.S., son.

Ross—At Cashmere, Aug. 16, wife of J. H. Ross, surgeon H.M.'s 39th regt., daughter.

Senior—At Nusseerabad, Aug. 7, wife of Capt. T. P. Senior, paymaster 1-8th the King's regt., son.

Smith—At Berhampore, July 31, wife of Capt. J. McD. Smith, Madras staff corps, son.

Smith—At Nagpore, Aug. 19, wife of Capt. R. C. Smith, R.A., commissary of ordnance, daughter.

Stansfeld—At Coonoor, Aug. 19, wife of Major T. W. Stansfeld, Madras S.C., son.

STEWART—At Bangalore, Aug. 20, wife of Capt. R. C. Stewart, asst. adjt. gen., son. [son.

TONNDORF—Aug. 14, wife of F. T. R. Tonndorf (of Hanbart and Co.),

TROTMAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 7, wife of W. C. Trotman, son.

WILLIAMS—Aug. 19, wife of Capt. Williams, of the British ship *Alumghier*, son.

MARRIAGES.

BABER—EMLY.—At Coonoor, Aug. 16, Lieut. T. H. Baber, H.M.'s Madras 29th N.I., to Mary, widow of Capt. Emly, paymaster H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers.

PATERSON—MITCHELL.—At Poona, Aug. 21, J. B. Paterson, to Joanna M., daughter of the late Rev. James Mitchell.

POCOCK—GIBSON.—At Agra, Aug. 22, Lovel Pocock, to Evelina G., daughter of the late James Gibson.

DEATHS.

FOGGO—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, J. D. M. Foggo, aged 31.

HARRIS—At Alipore, Aug. 21, Capt. F. M. M. Harris, 8th Bengal N.I., aged 26.

HELLEIN—At Nagpore, Aug. 14, William A., son of Nicholas A. Hellein, clerk deputy commissioner's office. [Allahabad.

JENNINGS—At Jullunder, John Jennings, late foreman of workshops E.I.R.,

KING—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, Ada M., daughter of H. O. King, aged 4.

MYERS—At Howrah, Aug. 19, Mrs. Jane Myers, wife of R. W. Myers, locomotive dept., E.I. Railway.

SCHONERSTEDT—At Mussoorie, Aug. 19, F. A. C. Schonerstedt, aged 41.

SHUTTLEWORTH—At Rajpootana, Aug. 14, Charles D. B., son of Capt. C. Shuttleworth, offiçg. dep. comr., aged 11 months.

STEVENS—At Madras, Aug. 17, Georgiana E., wife of Lieut. col. A. Stevens, 30th regt. M.N.I.

SWINTON—At Dalhousie, Aug. 14, Annie M., wife of Capt. G. Swinton, R.E.

WALSH—At Chunar, Aug. 20, Asst. surg. D. J. Walsh, I.M.S., offiçg. garrison surg.

WINTER—At Saharunpore, John S., son of Rev. R. R. and Mrs. Winter, Delhi mission, aged 2.

YATES—At Agra, Aug. 19, Helen A., daughter of J. Yates, aged 9.

Official Papers.

MINUTE ON JAILS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

A principal object which I have had in appointing a judicial officer of experience to officiate as inspector general of jails is, that he should look into the subject from what I may call a judicial point of view; that is, he should ascertain whether the objects for which judicial sentences are passed—viz., the due punishment of crime and prevention of future crime, are attained; or if there are defects in this respect, he should devise a remedy. No doubt very much has been done in the Bengal jails towards some of the objects which must be kept in view in all jail management; especially much has been achieved towards giving the prisoners useful employment, securing their willing labour, and making that labour profitable. But I may say, without disparagement to the excellent officers employed, that both the general superintendence and the charge of district jails have been of late years so exclusively in the hands of non-judicial officers, that there is some danger that judicial considerations may be lost to sight. In fact, to some extent, it is already clear to me that these considerations have not been sufficiently attended to.

Since medical officers have had all the jail offices, I incline to think that manufactures and sanitary considerations have been too exclusively looked to. Assuredly the latter—*i.e.*, sanitary considerations—cannot be too much kept in view; the mortality in our jails has been horrible, and is still much too high. But in all the jails which I have yet seen, except the Presidency Jail, partly from original defects of construction, and, partly, I believe, because walls and partitions have been knocked down to let in air, there is an extreme want of separation and classification of prisoners, such as I have seen in no other part of India of late years, and had not expected to see. Long-term men and short, hardened criminals and young men convicted of most petty offences, are all herded together in the same yards and workshops. The great jail at Allipore is no exception to this observation, and the female jail at Russa is the most conspicuous instance of all; murderesses and misdemeanants, and women under trial, being all kept promiscuously together.

The above is due to deficiencies of jail accommodation, and cannot be remedied till the central jails are completed and the district jails improved. But there are other defects, which I think may be more immediately remedied. Foremost, and far exceeding in evil all the others, I place the neglect of the proper punishment of short-term prisoners, who are not in jail long enough to learn and make a profit from manufactures. I have on another occasion remarked on this feature of the Alipore Jail. I have since been at a sub-divisional station far from the head-quarters of the district, and where there is a very tolerable little jail; prisoners sentenced for very short periods undergo their sentence there. I asked how they were employed. The reply was—"Oh! formerly when there was a larger guard they had to work on the roads, but now we are only allowed four men, who cannot leave the jail; the prisoners cannot go out, and there is nothing for them to do inside; so they do nothing." Prisoners sentenced to short terms of rigorous imprisonment were simply locked up without an attempt to make them work!

It is quite clear that in the case of prisoners who have not before them the terror of mere length of sentence, or the prospect of industrial reformation, it is of all things most necessary that imprisonment should be rigorous and stinging. It is only by sharp punishment that any effect can be produced on short-term prisoners. I beg, therefore, that the officiating inspector general will apply himself to introduce at once effective means of so treating this class of prisoners.

In the case of long-term prisoners, the mere prolonged seclusion may go far in the way of punishment, and careful discipline and industry may in some degree reform; but here, too, I fear that the necessities of a manufacturing system sometimes lead to undesirable indulgence. To make a man a useful and profitable workman you must keep him in good humour, and men are most profitable in the occupations for which they are best fitted.

Accordingly, I have found that sometimes prisoners are promoted without due regard to the enormity and turpitude of the offences for which they were sentenced, and very lately I discovered that educated prisoners convicted of crimes of the deepest dye were at once put into high office as jail writers. Tobacco, too, was at one time all but permitted; and sometimes the system followed seems to be too much that of a manufactory, and too little that of a jail. Wherever this is so it should be remedied.

A most successful economy has, under this system, been effected in regard to establishments. On consideration, I am satisfied that there are great advantages in the employment of prisoners as warders, overseers, and the like, in preference to the corrupt and careless paid warders of former days, provided the system is not abused by the neglect of all those considerations which I call judicial. But with increased strictness of practice I fear that some increase of establishments may be required. I shall trust to the officiating inspector general to look into such necessities with great care, and to pass no increase of expense which is not really necessary and beneficial.

I have had the advantage of an excellent report on the Alipore and Presidency Jails by Mr. Bernard and Dr. Payne. The Presidency Jail may, I believe, be taken (comparatively, at least) as a model of system, discipline, and punishment, while it may learn something in the art of profitable manufacture from Alipore and the Mofussil Jails. These latter may, I am sure, learn many lessons of prison management and punishment from the Presidency Jail. A copy of the report of Messrs. Bernard and Payne, with my orders thereupon, will be communicated to the new inspector general with this minute, and I will thank him to report from time to time the measures which he may take to carry out the reforms suggested, and any others which he may find to be necessary. I should like him to visit as many jails as possible, including some of the sub-divisional lock-ups, as soon as he can. G. CAMPBELL.

July 29, 1871.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

From R. H. Wilson, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Fort William, July 24, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 59, dated the 7th inst., and in reply to state that the Lieut. governor is gratified to learn that the principles of administration which he has laid down have the concurrence and approval of the Government of India. His Honour will endeavour to introduce them gradually.

2. The Lieutenant governor most heartily concurs in the observation made in paragraph 4 of your letter, that the officers serving under this Government are a most able, experienced, and industrious body of men, and he has no doubt whatever that he is receiving, and will receive from them all, high and low, that loyal and full assistance without which all efforts of the Government would be worse than useless. They are undoubtedly in no way to blame for any deficiencies resulting from the want of permanence in their appointments, nor for any part of the system which has hitherto existed, and which it may now be desired in some degree to modify; and the Lieutenant governor feels confident that as soon as any change in the policy of Government comes to be known and understood by them, it will be accepted and acted upon in a zealous and efficient manner.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to observe that the statement of the board regarding the frequent changes of officers is not only not refuted, but that it is undoubtedly the fact; and the necessity for devising a remedy for this evil has the Lieutenant governor's most anxious attention. Something may be done by keeping this object steadily in view in all administrative arrangements. At the same time, his Honour thinks that the difficulties under the present system are so great that sufficient permanency will not be attained without some considerable change in the distribution of civil offices and emoluments. His Honour is carefully considering and maturing the means by which this can be effected in such a manner as to remedy several defects, of which the frequent transfer of officers is perhaps the most striking. Important changes must, of course, be very fully weighed in all their bearings before they can be safely matured, and they will necessitate a further reference to the Government of India.

4. Another fact may be noticed as very material. The duties now required of district officers in Bengal are to the full as enormous and important as in any other part of India. The salaries of the civil servants so employed (fixed at a time when they were only collectors, and were neither magistrates nor charged with the general administration of the district) are, however, far below those enjoyed by similar officers in any other province. The Lieutenant Governor fears that the financial department might possibly not easily permit of an increase of expenditure to meet this want, but at any rate he feels that in any rearrangement it will be desirable to utilise any savings which can be effected in other quarters, to increase the allowances of the officers in charge of great districts in Bengal.—I have, &c., R. H. WILSON

Offic. Under Sec. to the Government of Bengal.

Home.

MILITARY STATISTICS.

The population returns of the last census, now tabulated by the Registrar-General (Major G. Graham), include the following statistics regarding the British Army:—During the year 1869 the average strength of the British Army at home and abroad, as shown by the returns with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, was 186,668.

At home the average strength was 86,278 officers and men; and the deaths from all causes 903, of which 28 occurred among officers, and 875 among non-commissioned officers and men. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the mean strength at home was 5·91 in the former and 10·73 in the latter.

In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 5·83, and of non-commissioned officers and men 11·62 per 1,000 of the mean strength. In Ireland the respective rates were 6·18 and 8·06 per 1,000. Compared with the results for the previous year the ratios showed a great reduction in the mortality of all ranks at home, the only increase being among officers stationed in Ireland.

The average strength of the army abroad in 1869 was 100,390; the deaths were 2,347—viz., 65 officers and 2,282 non-commissioned officers and men, yielding a death-rate per 1,000 of the mean strength of 11·88 in the former and 24·04 in the latter. Compared with the results for 1868 there is a decrease in the mortality of officers and a large increase in that of non-commissioned officers and men of the British army abroad.

An opportune publication of a similar official statistical paper to the above, by the Russian Minister of War (General Milutyn), enables us to contrast the strength of the Russian army with our own at the present time. The new organisation now being elaborated by the Minister of War, General Milutyn, is immediately to be carried into effect. It is found that if the principle of general liability to military service were literally carried out the number of men who would have to be draughted into the army would considerably exceed the requirements of the State, and that a fourth of the able-bodied males of the Empire who are within the prescribed limits of age would suffice to keep up the army at its prescribed strength. According to the calculations made by the Russian War-Office, even this proportion would, if the projected military reforms were introduced, provide Russia with an army of 2,000,000 men in ten years. At present the total force which would be at the disposal of the Czar in case of a war is only 627,434 men and 1,572 guns—which is 200,000 men less than that of the Austrian army, and 400,000 less than that of the German. This of course does not include the troops which must be kept in the country for garrison duty and to keep down the discontented populations of Poland, the Baltic Provinces, and Asiatic Russia.

Miscellaneous.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £355,000, and to Bombay, £45,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10⅞d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive in full; and on Bombay at 1s. 11d. about 33 per cent.

Departure of the First Indian Troop Ship.—(Portsmouth, *Sept.* 23.)—The *Malabar* 3, Indian screw relief troop ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, left Spithead to-day for Queenstown. She will proceed direct to Bombay, where she will arrive about the 1st November, and, leaving there after a fortnight's detention, will be due at this port on the 18th of December.

A New Egyptian Railway.—The *Delta*, which left Southampton on Sept. 16, with the Indian mail, took out 200 passengers, amongst whom were about twenty civil engineers, who were going out to make a survey for the Khedive of Egypt, for a line of railroad 600 miles long, through the Nubian desert, beginning at the second cataract on the Nile. This railroad, if formed, will, in connection with the navigable portions of the Nile, be the means of effecting a rapid communication between Lower and Upper Egypt. These engineers will be stationed along the whole line of survey at regular distances from each other. They will be lodged in tents, and each will have a guard of Egyptian soldiers and servants, furnished by the Khedive. They took out an immense quantity of stores, consisting of tents, clothing, and provisions in the *Delta*, including nearly 1,000 packages of preserved meats, flour, wines, spirits, &c. Each station will be numbered, and the stores are so ingeniously marked that they can hardly go astray. The chief rendezvous of the engineers on their outward journey will be Cairo. Thence they will be conveyed up the Nile to the second cataract, when camels will convey them across the desert. All the engineers are in the prime of life, and some have been in India. The survey will take about six months to accomplish, and if the report of the engineers be favourable the railway will, it is expected, be commenced at once, and completed in about ten years.

Legal.—Mr. John Lenton Pulling, solicitor, of No. 3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, Perpetual Commissioner for Acknowledgments, London Commissioner for Oaths in Chancery, Probate, Common Law, Duchy of Lancaster and Stannaries Courts, has been appointed Commissioner for taking Acknowledgments by Married Women, in respect of Property in India; Commissioner for Affidavits to be used in Tasmania, South Australia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and Commissioner for Deeds, Oaths, and Depositions, to be used in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, United States.

Death of Colonel Caine, late Lieutenant-Governor of Hong Kong.—The death of Lieut.-Colonel William Caine, late Lieutenant-Governor of Hong Kong, in the seventy-second year of his age, is just announced. Passing through the Nepaul campaign of 1815, and the Deccan war of 1817 and 1818, including the action at Jubbulpore, he was brigade-major at the capture of Bhurtpore, and was there wounded in the foot when attempting to carry the guns of the enemy. At Chusan he commanded one of the companies of the 26th Regiment in July, 1840, and he was military magistrate of that city and British Commissioner until the evacuation in 1843.

Medical.—A fair day's pay for a fair day's work seems to be a rule that is easily avoided under the regulations applied to British Army Surgeons in India. Let us suppose a case. A.B., an Assistant-Surgeon of the British Army serving in Bengal, is in receipt of his pay of Rs. 451 per mensem, and being promoted to Surgeon is supposed to be entitled to increased pay corresponding to his rank. This, however, does not appear to be the case until he can enter by "absorption" the charmed circle of ten, which is the full complement of the Bengal Staff. In the meantime, it would be supposed, at least, that he enjoys with his former pay of Assistant-Surgeon his former amount of work; but again this does not appear to be the fact, for instances occur in which the full Surgeon does full Surgeon's work on Assistant-Surgeon's pay, owing to the stupid and unjust rules of the Indian Government. It may be that the facts have not been understood, but they lie in a nutshell. Promotion which carries with it the liability to more arduous and more responsible duties should also carry with it the equivalent in pay, or, if any exception could exist, it should be in cases where such increased duties are not imposed. For an officer to be treated as a supernumerary of his rank in regard to pay, and at the same time perform the duties which belong to those who are on the strength of the regiment, is a manifest injustice, which we cannot believe his Grace of Argyll would condescend to sanction if the facts were known.—*Broad Arrow.*

The New 16-Pounder.—After the fight was over on Tuesday, General Blumenthal and others of the foreign officers made a careful inspection of the new 16-pounder gun, seeing it unlimbered and worked in every way. There were exclamations of high approval of the piece, its carriage, and the handling of the eight-horse team as the gun was turned sharply to and fro at a trot, taken through narrow openings and over ditches. The piece itself weighs about 11cwt. 3qrs., or 1cwt. 3qrs. less than the old smooth-bore 9-pounder, with which even some Horse Artillery batteries were armed in the Crimea, and yet is of much greater power. It was really useless to fire the 9-pounder at ranges above 1,600 yards, or at most 1,800. The 16-pounder sends its projectile of nearly twice the weight 4,000 yards with great accuracy, and with an elevation of only 11deg. 22min., time of flight not quite 14 secs. The gun on its carriage, with 28 rounds of ammunition, weighs but little more than the old 9-pounder, and considerably less than the old 24-pounder howitzer, two of which formed part of each 9-pounder battery. The force of the 16-pounder projectile is great, for the velocity is high and elongated projectiles strike hard. It has also been found to give extraordinary results in accuracy when loaded with small charges and elevated like a mortar, so that men are not safe from it even in rifle-pits. The iron carriage is a vast improvement on the old wooden one, and the seats on the axletree boxes enable five men altogether to be carried with the piece to work it in action even when the wagons are left behind. As a muzzleloader it has none of the complications necessary with breechloaders, both in gun and ammunition. Its accuracy is most remarkable. Its only fault is, that it is rather light for the charge fired, the result being that the recoil is great. But the strength of the carriage is so much in excess of what is necessary, that there can be no harm in adjusting a break to the wheels if after trial the recoil is found to be inconvenient. It may be so in some cases, but as a rule, recoil matters nothing to guns in the open.—*Times' Correspondent.*

India Office.

Sept. 23, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. J. Jackson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. Randell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Sub Conductor C. H. Crowe.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Barnfather (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c.; Mr. R. F. Saunders, 2½ mo. furlough

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. East, 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. F. Tucker, Inf., 6 mo.; Major W. Sheffield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. B. Beatson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. A. Stoton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. Weldon, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. G. H. Cherry, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. J. T. McGoun, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. H. Cuming, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Brown, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Surg. J. G. Asher, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. S. S. Drummond, A. R. Bulman, J. M. C. Steinbelt, J. H. B. Ironside, C.B.; H. B. Webster; R. Ley (Bombay Uncov.), employed by Bengal Government; J. Behrindt (Uncov.); A. W. Croft (Uncov.); E. C. Buck, W. F. McDonell, v.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. P. Ryan (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. A. Cockburn, Inf.; Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, Staff Corps; Major R. H. Wall, Staff Corps; Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall; Capt. J. B. Sparks, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. M. Nuthall, Staff Corps; Capt. N. M. Horsford, Staff Corps; Major H. Fellowes, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. B. Evers; Lieut. col. G. Ward, Cav.; Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Gellie, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. A. Napper, Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. McNeale; Capt. A. Pullan, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, Inf.; Capt. W. B. Swinton, Cav.; Lieut. R. Stokoe, Inf.; Col. C. Cooke, Staff Corps; Major J. V. Morris, Staff Corps; Capt. E. H. R. Chambers, Staff Corps; Major E. B. Sladen, Staff Corps; Col. G. W. Peyton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. H. Abdy, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. C. Dowker, Staff Corps; Maj. B. H. W. Magrath, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Conductor W. Bather; Sub Conductor H. Jackson; Surg. T. Miller; Sub Conductor J. Hickey; Sub Conductor D. Kennedy; Lieut. col. C. J. Prescott, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis; Major T. W. W. Pierce; Asst. surg. J. R. C. Lowry; Lieut. col. J. T. Anneseley, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GOWER—The wife of Captain C. H. A. Gower, Madras Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, of a daughter, at 29, Southernhay, Exeter, Sept. 17.

ORR—The wife of Major J. W. Orr, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Sept. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BATESON—TOWNSON.—Robert S. Bateson, Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Catherine A., daughter of Robert Townson, at Caton, near Lancaster, Sept. 20.

CANE—CURRIE.—Walter R. Cane to Mary, daughter of the late William Currie, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, Sept. 14.

SMYTH—O'BRIEN.—John Watt Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, to Annabel C., daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brien, at the Church of Kilsherding, Sept. 14.

TURNER—LAKE.—Samuel C. Turner, R.E., son of the late Thomas M. B. Turner, Captain, Bombay Engineers, to Ellen, daughter of William Lake, at Northfleet, Sept. 20.

WHITE—PRICHARD.—Dr. William White, Surgeon Major, Bengal Artillery, to Selina T., daughter of the late William T. Prichard, Sept. 9.

DEATHS.

BRACE—Captain Edward Brace, late of the Bengal Army, at Heron Lodge, near Worcester, aged 69, Sept. 15.

DANIELL—Louisa, widow of the late Captain F. Daniell, 1st Madras N.I., at Malvern, Sept. 16.

FARQUHARSON—Lieut. General George Farquharson, late Bengal Army, aged 72, at Weston-super-Mare.

FOGARTY—George T. Fogarty, son of the late G. T. Fogarty, of the E.I.C.S., on his way from Hong Kong, Aug. 29.

POWER—Major John C. Power, Retired List, Madras Army, at Southsea, Hants, Sept. 17.

TROSH—Anne E., widow of Frederick C. Trosh, M.D., late of the Bombay Medical Staff.

WALKER—John Walker, late H.E.I.C.S., at Bayswater, Sept. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14. Sindbad, Singapore.—15. Istapa, Rangoon.—16. Orion, Rangoon; str. Apis, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Seaforth, Rangoon.—17. Brodrene, Rangoon; Queen of the North, Madras; Hydrabad, Bombay.—18. Str. Beethoven, Cape of Good Hope; City of Sparta, Calcutta; Pakwan, Calcutta; Wynaud, Tellicherry; Dhuleep Singh, Akyab.—19. Norham Castle, Singapore.—20. Conflict, Bombay; Invincible, Batavia.—21. Bertha, Akyab.—23. Prince of Wales, Rangoon; Clyde, Calcutta; Royal Tar, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16. Henry Fernie, Aden; Feronia, Aden; str. Excelsior, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Rosetta, Rangoon; National Eagle, Calcutta; Countess Russell, Simon's Bay; Freya, Rangoon.—18. Nahor (?), Akyab; Indian Merchant, Calcutta; Helen Burns, Rangoon; Eastern Queen, Galle.—19. Frank W. Theyer, Calcutta; Kate Davenport, Bombay; Pellegrina Madre, Rangoon.—20. Grove, Rangoon; Marian, Rangoon; Rachel, Mauritius.—21. Jeypore, Calcutta.—22. Phalon, Barrabee; Alexandra, Madras; Eastern Star, Singapore; Chasepore, Calcutta.—23. Assaye, Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Viceroy, via Suez Canal, to leave on Sept. 25 from London and Sept. 30 from Plymouth.—For MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The Misses Cameron, Gorton, Johnson, Rideout, Moberley, Chase, Joye, and Hunter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Master Hill, two Misses Lecroix, two Misses Vincent Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and two children, Mrs. Col. Fooks, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Dale, Miss Good, Miss Hull, Col. and Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Walton and two children, Miss Walton, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Davey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, two Misses Miller, two Misses Supper, Miss Gubba, Miss Wright, two Misses Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Drayner, Mrs. Field, Miss King, Mr. Johnson, Mr. W. Eddis, Mr. H. Eddis, Revs. H. Davis, J. Thwaites, W. J. Richards, Mr. Guilton, Mr. Gunn, Dr. Elder, Mr. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Sibley, Miss Sibley, Mr. Pitbladdo, Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Brausen and infant, Mrs. Orr and three children, Miss Layton, Mrs. Bagshawe and three children, Col. and Mrs. Abdy, Miss Cheetham, Mrs. and two Masters Croley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton and two children, Col. and Mrs. Cook and two ladies, Mrs. Jones and two children, Miss Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, Rev. F. and Mrs. Gwelin.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mongolia, Sept. 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tottenham, Marquis of Drogheda, Lady Drogheda, Major H. Fellows, Miss Fellows, Capt. and Mrs. McTwedie and two infants, Mrs. Moore and infant, Miss Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Collings, Mr. E. B. Steedman, Mr. E. M. Money, Mr. H. C. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Cathcart, Mr. C. Peel, Mrs. J. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. E. Buck, Mrs. Matthews and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Col. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Sleman, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Brausen and two infants, Colonel J. M. Mittall, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ingham, Capt. W. D. Anderson.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bunsall, Mr. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters, Miss Harrison, Mr. G. Poerness, Dr. Woolprys, Mr. C. Turner, Mr. D. Douglass, Mr. W. H. Christie, Capt. Poynter.

Per str. Candia, Sept. 26.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. W. Elwin, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Cohn, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. E. G. Sinclair, Miss Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Miss Fanson, Col. W. J. Stofford, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Rev. G. Sharpin, Mr. Rotelier. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. Green. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. H. Hardy, Mr. D. L. Hunter, Mr. McClymont, Mr. W. Wootton. For MADRAS.—Miss Fayle, Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. S. Oppenheim, Mr. J. Lambroso.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Derwent, Colombo to London, Aug. 4, 5 S., 17 W.
Empress of India, Clyde to Madras, June 17, 25 N., 23 W.
Augusta, Shields to Singapore, June 23, 1 E., 27 W.
Adriata, Calcutta to London, July 25, 34 S., 21 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Napoleon III., Bates, from Rangoon to Glasgow, put into St. Helena, Aug. 23, with loss of bulwarks, rails, &c., and skylight stove, having experienced a hurricane, July 23, in lat. 35 S., lon. 27 E.; her crew refused duty, and a survey has been held by which she is reported seaworthy, and that the trifling repairs recommended can be effected during the passage, except the fitting of a tiller to the rudder head, which entails a little blacksmiths' work. Nine of the vessel's crew were sentenced to imprisonment, for terms varying from four to ten weeks, and the vessel will have to wait until substitutes can be obtained.

The Bengal, Paynter, from Cardiff to Aden, which put into Milford leaky on Sept. 9, has been obliged to discharge part of her cargo at Pembroke Dock, and is still under repair.

A fire occurred on board the Danube (str.), for Singapore, &c., in the West India Docks, on the morning of Sept. 17; a quantity of coal was damaged by fire in bunker, deck by fire and cutting away. A survey was held, and the cargo found to be undamaged; vessel ordered to proceed.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Griffin, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. Sims, Miss Belchamber, Capt. Stuart, Mrs. Badham, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and two children, Dr. Graham, Mr. C. Ransom, Miss Miller, Capt. F. H. Alexander, and Mrs. Greig and two children.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. F. Matthews.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Haldwachi.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Gell, Bishop of Madras, Mr. R. F. Phillips, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Meshan.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. Fergusson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. O. and Mrs. Menzies and two children, Miss Godsall, Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. P. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Giffard, Mr. C. Connell, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Rev. E. Davies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. P. de L. Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. McKellar and infant, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. Tilburn, Mr. W. Foxton, Mr. A. M. Hogg, Mrs. R. D. Saunderson, Mr. W. Llewhellin, Capt. L. A. Powys, Mrs. and two Misses Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Bulman and four children, and Miss Allen.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lause, Mr. Steinbelt, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Mr. J. Roone, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. A. Cox, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. B. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Mr. F. Mallock, Mr. Butz, Mr. Newburn, Dr. H. N. Cannon, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. Brown, Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. Black, Capt. the Hon. E. Boscawen, Mrs. J. Watson, Mr. C. Voss, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Corbet, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. Buckham, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, Capt. Rudd, and Mr. J. Drummond.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prow, Mr. Diefenback, Rev. A. M. Rudolph, Mr. Reinhold, and Mr. Sehner.

SOUTHAMPTON to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Master Macready, and Mr. Bell.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Delenge, and Mr. W. C. Brodie.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cornes, and Mr. Dewing.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Myburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Tapp, Hon. J. T. Grosvenor, Mr. Grose, and Mr. Cowie.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Lind.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Stewart.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dry, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. L. Currie, Miss Currie, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. England.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Learmonth.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Lieut. Bridges, and Mr. H. Cohen.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. F. Brown.

BRINDISI to PENANG.—Mr. Rowland.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. H. Davis, Mrs. H. Raghib and infant, and two Misses Whitwell.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Upcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Durrant, Capt. Kane, Mr. Foster, Mrs. and Miss Neville, Mrs. Paynter and three daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Dr. D. and Mr. Cullen and two children, Miss Duffield, and Major Jago.

OCTOBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Mrs. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Col. H. Peston, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, Miss Bythell, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Winstone, Capt. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Span and child, Miss Bunhill, Mr. Reed, Col. G. Peyton, Mr. W. Aitken, and Dr. Style.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sladen, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Jenkins Jones, Mrs. Cubitt, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Teske, Mr. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Col. F. Beattie, Mr. G. Leslie Smith, Mr. S. Casella, Mr. Girdlestone, Miss Chaunirell, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hills, Mr. W. Robinson, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Farr, Mr. W. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. W. O. Clark, Mr. W. V. King, Mr. A. Powers, and Mr. W. Galwey.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. A. R. Upcher, and Mr. W. M. Salmon.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. H. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. W. Cunliffe, Baron and Baroness D'Amier and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Johnson, Major Irby, Miss Gore, Master Anley, and Capt. Tongue.

OCTOBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. G. Young and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Gillan, Ensign Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Hall, Lieut. Buller, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. Philpott, Mr. T. Anderson, and Mr. Boucher.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant, and Mr. H. Abbott.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Mr. G. L. Murray, Mr. Andsdell, Miss Macgregor, and Mr. C. B. King.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Miss Anderson.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. V. J. Robertson, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Beadnorcroft, Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. Boileau Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venning, Miss Ball, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Carew, Mr. S. P. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Murle, Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Wall, Rev. Mr. Welland, Miss Welland, Mr. J. Cairns, and Mr. W. Best.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Two Messrs. Mylne, two Misses Mylne, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Col. Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. F. J. Leather, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tull, Lieut. Balfour, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. P. Gough, and Maj. Swayne.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Capt. F. Mackenzie, and Major Comber.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Hanly, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, and Mr. Fergusson, jun.

BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Major W. B. Thomson.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and two children.

OCTOBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. March Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mr. W. Beckett and infant, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske, Col. and Mrs. Stainforth, Miss Davidson, and Mr. T. Northcott.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. F. Williams, Major Russell, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. McGillivray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Greenlow, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, Capt. G. E. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Money, Col. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Langton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Daubele and infant, and Miss Maclean.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Petrocochini, and Mr. Maoragordato.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. A. Phelps and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. H. C. Adams, Capt. C. E. Whinyates, Capt. Hosseason, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, Mr. F. S. Lushington, Mrs. Minter, two Misses Minter, Mr. Minter, and Mr. A. W. Fitzroy.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. Chichester.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* (*via* SUEZ CANAL) OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Pearson, and Mrs. Rose.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Capt. and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, and Major Morris.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Craven and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, and Surg. major Bannister.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergueson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, and Miss Mandeville.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Sept. 30.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Oct. 6.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid inadvance or left to be paid on delivery. but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage,

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual	99⅞ 100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Sales.	99⅞ 100
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99⅞ 100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99⅞ 100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling	95¾ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		ingtaking	95¾ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as	95¾ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equiva-	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		lent to	101 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		£100.	99 ⅝
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			109½ ¾

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Madras	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Colombo	3 dis. ...	2¼ dis. ...	2 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5¾d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	...

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		207 to 209
	India 5 per cent.		113
	India 4 per cent.		103¼ to 103¾ xd.
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cents... ...		99½ to 99¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		101 to 101¼
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¼ to 103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103⅜
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103⅛ to 103⅜
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		101¼
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		28s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		28s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	93½ to 94¼
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106½ to 107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	4½ to 4¾
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½ to 15½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	167 to 170
	British Australian	all	8½ to 8¾
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 11⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10⅜
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11⅝ to 12¼
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	5½ to 4¾ dis.
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Sept. 5; Agra and Madras, Sept. 3; Calcutta, Sept. 2.

THE Bengal Revenue Board has thrown some light on the returns whence Mr. Campbell derived his statement as to the non-existence of any medical income above Rs. 10,000 a-year. We are now told that any doctor or lawyer who derived any income from Bank Shares or Government Securities was entered under the head of "Commerce, Miscellaneous," instead of his own profession. It appears that fourteen medical men thus registered were assessed on incomes of the value above-named; some of them indeed having reported themselves as worth much more than Rs. 10,000 a-year. Instead of only 17 lawyers, 62 were really assessed at the higher rate. The 58 ministers of religion assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards were all, it seems, clergymen of the Hindu or Mohammedan faith.

A GOOD deal of angry murmuring is reported in the Bombay papers against an order issued from the India Office for the shelving of certain unemployed officers in the Indian Army. It is said that sixty Bengal and sixteen Bombay officers have been directed to "send in their papers," with an added threat that if they will not go willingly, they will find themselves placed on the pension-list without their consent. Both Local and Staff Corps officers, have been addressed to this purport, and the indignation aroused thereby is naturally very great. The aggrieved officers complain of the order in question as a gross violation of the Parliamentary Guarantee, and threats of determined resistance may be heard in all directions. If such an order has been issued, we can only trust that nothing like unfairness will be shown in carrying it out. With regard to the Parliamentary Guarantee, we doubt whether it can be brought up to bar the right of the Crown to dispense with an officer's services at its own discretion.

WE learn from the Indian papers that Jaishi Ram, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lahore, has been murdered by one Kooka Bishen Singh. This man at any rate is no Mohammedan.

ON the last day of August Lord Mayo held at Simlah a grand durbar, at which twenty-two Hill Chiefs of the Protected Sikh States on the Sutlej were formally received. His Lordship spoke at some length of the peace and prosperity which the Chiefs and their people had enjoyed for half a century under our rule, and he treated his hearers to some wholesome advice as to the duties of good governors, especially in the observance of justice and moderation. The durbar is said to have gone off without a hitch.

SOME of the natives in Calcutta seem to have rushed into one of those panics to which the world of commerce is peculiarly prone. A pamphlet professing to reveal a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia had been announced in one of Reuter's telegrams, and at once a number of large holders of Government paper began to "reduce their holdings as quickly as possible." We hope that the announcement of the Gastein and Salzburg meetings will cause these foolish people to repent of their headlong cowardice. They may rest assured that Germany will bar the way to any unpleasant stirring of the "Eastern Question" by her Northern neighbour.

THE mail from India announces the sudden death at Mussoorie of Major-General R. Kinleside, of the Bengal Artillery. The deceased officer entered the Indian Army in 1827, was a full Captain in 1845, a Major in 1857, Lieutenant-Colonel in the following year, and a Major-General in 1867. He obtained a brevet-majority for his services in the Punjab campaign, where he commanded a battery at Sadoolapore and Goojrat. For his services in the Mutiny he gained another medal and his brevet-colonelcy.

IN his latest report from the Persian Gulf, Colonel Pelly, writing on Aug. 14, states that the cholera had somewhat abated at Bushire, after carrying off many people in the previous fortnight. The unhealthiness of Bushire is traceable in part to the bad air from the surrounding plain, which is "flooded for miles at every spring tide." Cholera still prevailed at Lingah and along the coast to Congoon, as well as in some places inland, and at several villages in the islands of Bahrein, and in Guttur. All was quiet on the Gulf, and the pearl fishery was expected to yield a very large outturn. A cargo of wheat and rice for Bushire and Basrah had arrived on the 9th August from Bombay. H.M. steamer *Magpie* started on a cruise at the beginning of the month, and the gunboat *Hugh Rose* arrived from her cruise on the 8th.

STILL later advices report a fresh outbreak of cholera at Bushire. According to a Kurrachee paper, the weather there was "something fearful." Besides cholera, the people were suffering from typhus, Gulf fever, and were threatened with "a sort of plague." The Residency-surgeon and several other Europeans had been compelled by severe illness to leave the place. As for the famine in Southern Persia, the attempt of the Persian Minister in London to deny its prevalence is generally scouted as futile by the Indian Press. That great suffering has prevailed and was still prevailing in Persia is the general belief. And the worst of it is that the future looks no brighter than the present, for official letters from Teheran of August 21 assert that there is every prospect of renewed famine in the winter.

IN Western and Southern India the season had at length taken an auspicious turn for the wetter. After a fortnight of

close hot weather in Bombay heavy showers were falling daily. Rain had also begun falling all over the Dakhan and in the Berars, just in time to save the crops in many places, and to allay the fears of an impending famine. Prices, which had been steadily rising, began once more to fall, as the rain gave new life to the drooping crops. In Sindh however so little rain had fallen by the end of August, that the prospect there was still one of deep gloom. On the Bengal side the rains have stopped the traffic of the Eastern Bengal Railway beyond Ranaghat. At Monghyr the flood had risen within three inches of its height in 1857, the highest ever known. In Patna, Burdwan, Hooghly, Rajshahye, Midnapore, Jessore, and several other districts, the crops had suffered from the floods; while in Dinajpore, Julpigoree, Goalparah, and Darjeeling, they were drooping for want of rain.

Out of evil cometh good. We are sorry for the Indian taxpayer whose back has to bear the burden of one experimental blunder after another. But he may comfort himself with the knowledge that millions of money will not again be lightly spent on a grand system of double-storied barracks, which let in the rain, are many degrees hotter than those of a less philanthropic age, and have a trick of threatening to fall in upon their inmates. These beautiful palaces, ordered during the sanitary panic that followed a period of unusual mortality, are revealing their true demerits one by one. The last exposure took place at Saugor, where a committee of enquiry has condemned the barracks. It is not unlikely that the costly failures at Peshawar will soon be officially doomed to the same fate. According to the *Delhi Gazette* they have already been condemned by their present occupants. It appears that when the old barracks where vacated the other day by a regiment bound for Cherat, the new Sanitarium in the neighbouring hills, the soldiers who were then living in the new two-storied barracks begged leave to exchange them for the old buildings, which are much cooler, if not quite so grand to look at. As the old buildings were not less healthy than the new, their request was granted, and the comfort if not the health of those concerned will be not a little promoted by their removal to barracks some ten degrees cooler than those they are leaving tenantless.

From various telegrams received last week, we learn that Mr. Justice Norman's murderer was tried on the 28th September, and found guilty, after a sitting of only two hours. Of course he was sentenced to death, and his doom was to be carried out in a fortnight. He appears to have denied his crime, pleading that he was only presenting a petition, when Mr. Norman became angry, and that he himself had no further knowledge of what took place. As we surmised last week, he turns out to have been a Pathan or Afghan from Kabul, who had lately been living in the Mosque at Calcutta. It is also admitted that he was not insane. The sentence, we are told, was received with cheers by the dense crowd assembled at his trial, and the murderer himself was greeted with a burst of execration from the yet larger crowd outside. No further clue to the motive for his crime has yet been discovered. It is not at all unlikely that his own version of the matter was substantially the true one, and that he stabbed his victim in a sudden phrenzy caused by Mr. Norman's rejection of his suit. A contemporary indeed reminds us that it was Mr. Norman who lately rejected Ameer Khan's application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. But we do not see the utter necessity of the inference he would draw from that fact, even though it be coupled with the sudden flight of Wahabees from Calcutta. These gentry knew that popular suspicion would at once be turned against them, whatever might have been the real cause of the murder. But a suspicious circumstance is not in itself evidence, and it would be as well to wait for more information before accepting the popular theory regarding this particular case. At the same time we cannot quite agree with the "Mohammedan" who in a letter to the *Times* maintains the general loyalty of his fellow worshippers in India. At the best he can only speak for certain sections of the entire body, and he allows nothing for marked national differences between Mohammedans settled in different parts of the country.

In his Abstract of Indian Survey Reports for 1869-70 Mr. Clements Markham continues the good work begun in his admirable Memoir to which we drew attention some weeks ago. We are glad to see that he can tell us of some little progress made in Marine Surveys, the records of which had remained a perfect blank ever since the unlucky abolition of the old Indian Navy. In 1869 the creeks and harbours of Orissa, the mouths of the Jumboo and Mahanuddy, the neighbourhood of False Point, and the Coast of Chittagong, were thoroughly examined. Next comes the progress of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Brahmaputra Series was carried well forward under Lieutenant Thuillier. Mr. Shelverton, in the Godavery Valley, was struck down in the midst of his labours by the same deadly climate which half a century earlier had disabled Everest's party working in the same place. Ninety-five miles of the Bilaspur Series were surveyed by Mr. Keelan, while Major Branfill and Lieutenant Rogers pushed on the two sections of the Bangalore Series. Major Montgomerie made good progress in Kemaon and Gurhwal, working sometimes at a height of 17,000 feet above the sea. Ranikhet and the Khosi Valley were also explored and mapped out. In Kattiwar and Gujerat much useful work was begun or completed by Lieutenant Trotter and Colonel Nasmyth. Latitude observations were taken on the meridians of 75 and 78 by Lieutenants Heaviside and Herschel. In this year also it was that poor Major Basevi, whose death we lately reported, carried out those pendulum observations along the coast and at Minicoy Island, which went to prove that gravity on the coast was greater than inland, and greatest of all in mid-ocean.

Good progress was also made with the Revenue Surveys, the ground measured in the Upper and Lower Circles alone amounting to more than 21,000 square miles, at a total cost of £84,376. In Raipore the whole surveying party suffered from fever, and Mr. Hutcheson, a surveyor of high attainments, died at his post. The work done in Nimar saved the engineers of the Indore State Railway from making fresh surveys of their own. In British Burmah nothing was done, beyond the survey of Kamree and Cheduba Islands, but Mr. O'Donel finished the measurement of Kooch Behar, where the rivers have changed their courses in the last twelve years, and Captain Sconce entered on the survey of Hazaribagh. On the Topographical Survey, adopted for wild and thinly-peopled regions and for Native States, seven parties were out, working over an area of nearly 30,000 square miles, hitherto unmapped or but imperfectly explored. After sixteen years' labour in "a difficult region" of the Central Provinces, Mr. Girdlestone's party was at length broken up. It had mapped out 26,580 square miles, and one of the party, Mr. Scanlan, drew up an interesting note on the Bharias, a Gond tribe in the Satpoora Hills. Colonel Saxton, in the Ganjam Agency, made his way into the Saora Hills, a wild country where no stranger had ever before been allowed to set foot. These hills are cultivated to their summits, 3,500 feet high, by means of terraces faced with stone work, which terraces are built by women, who smoke as they work. The process of engraving the sheets of the Indian Atlas in Calcutta has proved to Colonel Thuillier's satisfaction that the work done by Indian engravers will challenge comparison with that produced at home.

In the field of geological survey, a field so perilous that those employed in it cannot insure their lives, much work was also got through, not without loss of precious lives. Messrs. Oldham and Ormsby both died from "illness contracted in the field," and several officers had to take sick leave. Mr. Hughes and Dr. Oldham ascertained the true position and extent of the coalbeds in Chanda and East Berar. Other fields were explored by Mr. Medlicott in Jhansi, Sagar, and the neighbourhood of Mopani, by Mr. Ball in Chota Nagpore, and Mr. Blanford in Bilaspur. It is pleasant to learn that the existence of coal in Chanda was first pointed out in 1830 by the versatile James Prinsep. Mr. Mallet examined the mineral-bearing districts in Rewah and Southern Mirzapore. Mr. Foote in the Valley of the Upper Kistna, Mr. Hackett in Jubbulpore, and Mr. Willson in the country about Kalpee were also busy gathering fresh stores of geological facts. A promising lead vein at Chicholi, near Raipore, was examined by Mr. Blanford. Dr. Oldham has finished a beautiful geological map of Cutch. The first two quarter-sheets of a grand geological atlas are nearly ready for publication.

After sketching the progress of meteorological research in India under Messrs. Blanford, Chambers, and others, Mr. Markham closes his interesting review with a summary of geo-

graphical results obtained by Major Montgomerie's "Mirza" in Central Asia, Mr. Shaw in Yarkand, Captain Miles and Mr. Munzinger in Arabia, and by Lieutenent St. John in Persia. The Mirza's journey, much of it over new ground, enabled his employer to fix more accurately the positions of Kashgar and Yarkand, and the direction of the Pamir watershed. Major Sladen's journey to Momein from Bhamo cleared up the darkness hanging over the country between the Irrawaddy and Yunan, and proved the existence of three parallel hill ranges between Bhamo and Momein.

We have to thank the editor of "The Phœnix, a monthly Magazine for China, Japan, and Eastern Asia," for the first volume of a very noteworthy serial, full of varied information and scholarly research. Its main purpose appears to be the dissemination of just ideas regarding the manners and customs of China, Japan, and other kindred nations. To treat thoroughly however of Chinese subjects involves frequent reference to matters which concern India also. Buddhism for example grew out of a specially Indian source, flourished for centuries over great part of India, and is still the religion of one British-Indian province. Then again some millions of our Indian subjects are nearly allied both by origin and in speech to the Mongolian peoples of China and Japan. Anglo-Indians therefore of studious habits will find much to interest them in Mr. Brian Hodgson's papers on Buddhism and Buddhists, in the Rev. J. Summer's Summary of Burmese History, in Mr. Hyde Clarke's Essay on the Caucaso-Tibetan Languages, and Dr. Campbell's Notes on Eastern Thibet. The Editor hopes in the next volume of the "Phœnix" to throw some light upon the Himalayan dialects, and to gather fresh information from Indian sources. Will he or any of his friends explain to us what affinity, if any, exists between the Dravidian languages of India and those spoken by the Mongol races?

A Calcutta telegram of September 25 informs us that "the rebel Mohammed Keyes arrived at Edwardesabad on the morning of September 21, with women, children, and property, and laid down his arms at the feet of the Deputy-Commissioner. Eleven of the ringleaders were arrested." According to this curious piece of news Colonel Keyes has not only turned Mohammedan, but has also added rebellion to his other offences, to say nothing of a harem full of women and children which he must have collected by some miracle of cleverness within the last few weeks. By way of comfort to his friends however we venture to suggest that the rebel in question was a body of Mohammed Kheils, a frontier tribe which has often given us trouble, but has at length sent in its leading men, with a number of women and children and a stock of household goods, in proof of its entire submission to the British power. This reading is justified at any rate by the reported arrest of eleven of the ringleaders.

We note that Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, will start for Bombay by way of Brindisi to catch the mail which leaves Southampton on the 7th inst.

The next Overland Mail is due here on Saturday.

Nagode.—A Court of Enquiry, the *Pioneer* reports, has been ordered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to assemble at Nagode at an early date, to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the dismissal from civil employ of an officer lately holding an appointment on the Boundary Commission. It will depend upon the facts elicited whether the officer in question is to be permitted to return to military duty.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. D. Macdonald, 70th Highlanders, at Kamptee, Aug. 28. Major A. Darroch, late 51st Foot, at Worthing, Sept. 20.

Bengal.—Capt. W. Sevenoaks, late of the Irrawaddie Flotilla, British Burmah, aged 46, at Liverpool, Sept. 13. Mr. H. B. Weston, late of Fort William, Calcutta, at Brighton, Sept. 20, aged 60. P. B. Doyle, Esq., superintendent of police, at Rangoon, Aug. 12. Major gen. R. R. Kinleside, R.A., at Mussoorie, Aug. 27. Lieut. Teed, 18th Bengal N.I., at Domungurh, drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Domungurh lake. Capt. F. M. M. Harris, 8th Bengal N.I., aged 26, at Alipore, Aug. 21. Asst. surg. D. J. Walsh, Indian Medical Service, offic. garrison surg., at Chunar, Aug. 20.

Bombay.—Lieut. gen. J. S. Down, Bombay Army, at Kilburn, Sept. 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, Sept. 26.—From Bombay.—Hon. C. Turner, Mr. Macune, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. Watson, Capt. Soady. From Galle.—Mr. Browne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 3, 1871.

INDIA IN 1869-70.—IV.

British Burmah, with a population of about two and a-half millions, covers an area of 93,881 square miles, or only one square mile to every twenty-five persons. Of its three chief divisions Tenasserim is at once the largest and the most thinly peopled, although it contains the second largest city in the province, Maulmain. Unlike other provinces, British Burmah derives less than a fourth of its gross revenue from the land-tax. Nearly one-fifth is obtained from the poll-tax. In the customs receipts there was a serious falling off, ascribed to the diminished trade at the end of the Abyssinian War. The foreign trade for the year fell off by a million and a quarter, chiefly in the exports of rice and timber. This, we are told, was owing less to the enhanced duty on rice than to the cause already named, and to some of the grain being kept back in expectation of lower rates to come. Be that as it may, the customs receipts were equal to these for any former year save the exceptional 1868-9, and more land was planted with rice during the year under review than ever before. The whole value of the seaborne trade for the year was £7,219,253, while the inland trade amounted to nearly two and one-fifth millions sterling. In November, 1869, the first British steamer passed beyond Mandalay to Bhamo, carrying the newly appointed Assistant Political Agent and a party of merchants laden with their first stock of goods for the new market. It was in this year also that a good road was opened from Tounghoo to the Shan States and the Karennee country, and that a court was established at Mandalay for the trial of civil causes between British and Burman subjects. The first efforts of the new Political Agent were employed in friendly negotiations with the Shan and Kakyen Hill chiefs and the Panthay Chief of Momein. His efforts in the former direction were quite successful, and when matters have quieted down at Momein, as they bid fair to do, the route over the hills from Bhamo will be comparatively safe.

The Burman peasantry object, as a rule, to take leases even for a few years, in spite of the liberal terms offered. Those however who wish to do so are free to cultivate the waste lands rent-free for a certain period, after which the land so cultivated is rented at one-half the rates levied on the older farms. Crime in British Burmah increased by 14 per cent. of non-bailable and 22 per cent. of bailable offences. The increase in the former was chiefly owing to thefts. Of 41,555 persons tried, 52·50 per cent. were convicted. Cattle-stealing was unusually rife in the Pegu Division. There was an increase also in civil

suits, whose average value was from £7 to £7. 10s., and their average cost 18s. The want of a Judicial Commissioner to relieve the Chief Commissioner of many small details is widely felt. There were 17,630 prisoners in six jails and seven lock-ups. Their increased number is ascribed to the growing prosperity of the people, which leads them to aid in putting down the dacoits instead of regarding them as local heroes. There is no class of boy criminals in British Burmah, thanks to the moral effects of the monastic teaching there, and to the general well-doing of the lower orders in a province where unskilled labour is worth a shilling a-day. Barring one great outbreak in the Rangoon Jail, the behaviour of the convicts was generally good, and the ticket-of-leave system worked well. The average cost of each prisoner was £5. 16s. only, or 19s. below the average for the five previous years. Highway robberies were less frequent than usual, although the 5,703 policemen employed in Burmah are said to be too few for the growing population. There is a great deal of gambling in the country, which the local authorities would check by extending the range of an Act now confined to towns. We hope the authorities will not be gratified. Our way of meddling with native habits and vices savours more of Mrs. Grundy than of wise statesmanship.

Three lighthouses were built during the year out of imperial and three more with local funds. The Henzadah Embankment was finished, and good progress made in the building of jails. Plans and estimates were provided for a railway from Rangoon to Prome; and a scheme for carrying out a complete system of roads in a province which, being thrice the size of Scotland, can boast of only 655 miles of road in all, was laid before the Government. In 14 dispensaries 38,564 persons were treated. A medical college is much wanted for the instruction of the native Burmese. In 182 schools 6,347 pupils were taught at a cost of £18,620. It must however be remembered that few Burman boys are unable to read and write, for at least 50,000 boys are taught in the 4,000 monastic schools, which the Government proposes to bring into connection with its own school system when it can see its way thereto.

Madras has a population of about 27 millions within an area considerably larger than that of the British Islands, divided for administrative purposes into 21 districts. Its total revenue in 1869 was a little over eight millions, of which nearly four and a half millions were derived from the land. Salt yielded £1,164,736, Excise duties £570,022, Customs £276,485, and Stamps £406,482. The year in question was a fairly prosperous one, with regard to weather; but the value of the foreign trade, £12,442,979, fell short by £400,000 of that for 1868-9; cotton and wool being the chief causes of the decline. Of the money spent on public works part went to the deepening of the tanks for supplying Madras with water, part to the diverting of the Peryaur river from its westward outlet into the Vigay on the Eastern coast, and a good deal more to the making of roads from Wynaad inland and to the coast. Several canals for navigation were also completed or brought nearer completion. The Madras Pier was repaired, and some little progress was made in deepening the Paumben Channel through the Gulf of Manaar.

Crime increased during the year, but chiefly in the direction of petty offences and contempts of legal process. In the graver crimes of murder and robbery there was a marked decrease. Of all offences committed, 65·4 per cent. were brought to trial, and of these 78 per cent. ended in convictions. In 37 jails 9,933 prisoners were daily confined. The system of enabling convicts to earn some remissions of their sentences has worked well. The 3,134 schools in Madras were attended by 105,455 scholars, or one to every 251 of the people. Of towns under municipal government there were 44, three of which were added in 1869. The people are beginning, it appears, to appreciate the benefits of improved conservancy, and of keeping roads in good repair. The feudatory State of Travancore was well-managed during the year by its Rajah and his able vizier, Sir Madava Rao.

Bombay, with an area of 206,000 square miles, about the size of France, has a population of about fourteen millions, and the native States around it about six millions more. Of the 39,868 crimes committed, 36,573 were tried, and out of 75,468 prisoners, 34,233 were acquitted. A daily average of 6,378 prisoners were confined at a net cost of £5. 18s. 4d. for the year. In Sind, where the people are less wealthy than in Bombay proper, the criminal offences were more than twice as numerous as the civil suits. In the southern division of Bombay the crops were damaged by unseasonable rains. The famine relief works in Kandeish had to be kept up during most part of the year, and the immigration from Rajpootana caused some distress in Ahmedabad. The land-revenue for the whole province amounted to £3,796,373, an excess of more than £100,000 on the previous year. A slight decrease in the salt-revenue was owing to the enhanced rate of duty. This frequent raising of the salt-tax seems to us an unpardonable blunder. In 1837 it was only a shilling a maund; in 1859 the tax was doubled; tripled in 1865, it has now risen to 3s. 7½d. a maund, a rate which cannot be justified either on economical or other grounds. The only possible justification for such a tax is that it should not be felt by the masses; but the present rates manifestly tend to check consumption of a universal necessary of life. A rupee a maund would probably represent the value of eight annas thirty years ago; but perhaps an eight-anna duty would in the long run yield as much, if not more.

The opium revenue of Bombay was half a million higher than the year before, and higher on the whole than any previous year except 1860 and 1862. The great bulk of the opium came from Indore. The foreign trade of Sindh for the year was worth £4,157,044, or £100,000 less than in 1868. The year's outlay on public works from Imperial funds amounted to £1,380,584, a good deal of which was spent on "fine public buildings" at Bombay, and on agricultural works. In 2,717 schools and colleges 167,904 pupils were educated during the year. As seven or eight different languages have to be taught in the Bombay schools, the cost of instruction must be greatly enhanced. The area of land under cotton in Bombay was 4,544,702 acres, or eleven hundred thousand more than in 1868. Of cotton exported from Bombay there were 1,017,290 bales out of one and a-half million actually raised.

Four of the Kattiwar Chiefs died during the year, leaving the British Government in charge of three out of the four States during the minority of the respective heirs. The mischief done by the locusts in Kattiwar was greatly compensated by the large imports of grain from Persia; and later in the year a heavy winter-crop made full amends for the previous scarcity. There was a general decrease of crime in the province, and some useful public works were finished during the year. In Kutch also and Pahlanpore the crops suffered much from locusts. The chief event connected with the flourishing Mahratta State of Kolhapore was the untimely death of its promising young Rajah.

Correspondence.

PAPER MONEY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I beg to invite your attention to the Paper Currency in India. Its enormous increase is by many attributed to the increase in trade, and to the confidence of natives in Government Securities.

The chief cause of the increase has been overlooked, viz., the employment of currency notes all over India in lieu of bills of exchange.

Previous to the Mutiny in 1857 exchange operations were carried on by bills called hoondees, issued by native bankers and merchants. These queer little rectangular pieces of paper, written in Mahajunee, a language unknown to thousands of those who bought them, were in great demand. But our imperfect bankruptcy laws and our laws regarding oaths have tempted many eminent native firms to declare themselves bankrupt, though their creditors feel assured that they have fradulently

concealed some of their assets. I cannot recall to memory a single instance of a native bankrupt having been punished in the Mofussil for fraud; no assistance is offered to creditors to prosecute them, and the form of oath prescribed by Government is worse than useless in checking perjury. The Indian Government has authoritatively prohibited the administering of those oaths which bind the conscience of the natives, and by breaking which the perjurer loses the respect of his kinsmen and neighbours. In London a Mahommedan is sworn on the Koran. In India a judge would be liable to be dismissed if he were to dare to administer an oath in this form.

The result of native perjury and fraud has been the loss of the credit of many native banks; their hoondees do not circulate either widely or freely, and both Europeans and Natives prefer to buy Government currency notes for the purpose of remitting money from one part of India to another.

But this is not the proper use to which currency notes should be applied. Commercial bills bearing interest, and payable on fixed dates, are the legitimate means of exchange operations. Currency notes which bear no interest, and are exchangeable for silver *on demand*, are sure to be forced back upon Government, whenever political or commercial affairs may check their quick circulation. A panic may cause notes to the value of several millions sterling to be suddenly presented at the Government Treasuries to be exchanged for silver. Has Government a sufficient quantity of silver coin in readiness? In India a stoppage of payment in coin for only a few weeks would cause irretrievable injury to the credit of the Imperial Exchequer.—Your obedient servant, T.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—It might benefit those interested in the defence of India to see the volunteers of the different Presidencies enumerated and classified, say once in twelve months, in the columns of your paper. Not a line on the subject ever appears to be communicated to you.—Yours faithfully, Gwalior.

PORT BLAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In your last paper you gave us the fag end of a correspondence regarding fisheries at Port Blair, and not one line leading to the subject in question have any of us seen in your columns. Do not think me exacting if I ask for the first part, as well as for some little insight into the habits and customs of the convicts on that settlement during the last six or seven years. If you wish for it I can give you interesting data regarding them from private *visitors* before that period; but they are such a curious race that I am sure some few words regarding them will always be acceptable to your readers.

Appointing a brilliant man like General Stewart to manage such a colony is simply an insult to a man who deserves so well of his country. It is a hard case if he cannot have a Division found for him, and I am quite sure Government can find plenty of men fitted to take charge of convicts.—Yours faithfully, Gwalior.

25th Sept., 1871.

[We gave the general conclusions drawn by Lord Mayo from the correspondence in question. It was impossible to print the preceding letters at full length. With regard to convict life in Port Blair we shall be happy to hear again from "Gwalior;" but the subject has not been entirely overlooked in our columns. —Ed. *A. I. M.*]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

PROMOTIONS BY SENIORITY.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that Mr. Campbell is at the present moment, and promises for some time to come, to be the cause of some unpleasant feeling in the Bengal Civil Service; and it has been found convenient to hold him responsible for some departures from the rule of regulating promotions by seniority, which has been openly and repeatedly infringed with impunity by his predecessors. As a matter of fact, no rule of this description actually exists; although, in the absence of any hard and fast legal provision for the regulation of promotions in the Civil Service, seniority has undeniably been allowed to stratify mediocrities, whenever special merit has not forced itself upwards through them. The effort to prove that, in cases of this kind prescription has assumed the force of law, can at best but land us in a mere assumption; in all other respects it is apt to appear ridiculous in the eyes of those who believe that, in the absence of any definite rule possessing the force of law, frequent departures from mere routine may fairly be accepted as evidence of an earnest desire on the part of the ruler, during whose incumbency they occur, to realise his personal responsibilities. At any rate, it is obviously unfair to tax with jobbery a ruler who, being personally unacquainted with the majority of his subordinates, selects those for preferment who have furnished him with some proof of the possession of exceptional ability. And we hold it to be unjust to condemn any ruler who, being responsible for his own administration, selects his own instruments; at all events, any such condemnation is premature, until the instruments preferentially selected have proved failures. We understand that Mr. Campbell is not enamoured of Bengal, and that he suspects those who have been nourished on her traditions, and there is reason to fear that his aversion from Bengal civilianism may occasionally lead him to commit serious indiscretions; but his position is altogether a peculiar one, in which the honest fulfilment of duty has been rendered very difficult by the obstruction which he has encountered in several quarters; and he may fairly expect the public to hold aloof from any agitation that may be started by disappointed candidates for office, and to judge him, not by their woes, but by his own failure or success.

GOVERNMENT IN THE HILLS.

Indian Public Opinion hold that the example of resisting the enervating effects of the climate and steady adherence to duty must be shown by the superior officers of the State, not preached from cool sanitaria. The Commander-in-Chief emphatically should be with his men, knowing what they have to bear, and feeling with them the trials of India, and so give force to exhortations which come with very little effect from a climate which has no trials whatever. It is not willingly that we have come to this conclusion. At first sight, and for many years, it seemed to us that the country really gained by the hill system, but the more we know of the country, of official life, of the feeling of the natives, the more persuaded do we feel that the best apologies for it are the points in which it most fails. We do not want that frightful energy which paralyses the natives with its shocks. If there is any lack of energy, a most abundant reserve lay in the India Office in England, and it is to check that influence rather than increase it which is the duty of the Indian Imperial Government. There has been too much zeal, too much theory, a great deal too many of the refinements of civilisation forced on the people which they cannot appreciate or even understand, and when it is applied the general effect is like a couple of camels harnessed to an English barouche to go over a rough village road. It goes a few miles and then breaks down, and the old hackery with two bullocks has to do the business after all. First improve your roads, and then you may try and put a better article to run on them, or rather the natives will put it on for themselves; but it is nonsense, wondering while you stand on a macadamised road and never go to the right or left of it, why natives will stick to their old customs. Changes must grow up gradually, and amongst the natives themselves; it is no good "nagging" at them and trying to trip them up here, there, and everywhere by laws and regulations. Let there be no doubt that *they* will not progress at the five-year rate, and if possible let those who hold office for that period forget it. Let them take the work that comes to hand, do it and be content with that. But let it be done in the midst of the people, not behind their backs as it were, and let relaxation be taken in a *bond-fide* manner for two or three months when required. Do not let there be an opportunity for an unconscientious Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor to make his five years' tour of office a series of pleasure trips and shooting tours. Let them live amongst the people, and set an example to the officials whom they control, and who in their turn are an example to the people, for like begets like.

THE EVIDENCE ACT.

The *Englishman* thinks that on the whole this Evidence Code will greatly increase the chances of the real facts of a case coming to light. It gets rid of an infinite number of impediments in the way of a searching judicial inquiry, and tears down the screens which at present stand between the judge and the truth. It clearly defines the duties of the presiding officer, and it recognises the true facts of his position in an Indian court. His functions have hitherto been exercised *de facto* rather than *de jure*. In many cases the special character of these functions has been exaggerated and overstepped by district officers; in many, they have not been properly appreciated by them. The present Act will put a stop to such errors, whether they are mistakes of excess or defect. Its provisions do not appear to have been designed, either to give the maximum chance of escape to criminals, as the English rules of evidence do, or to unduly strengthen the hands of the public prosecutor as in France. Their one principle seems to be to get at the truth. They instruct a judge what he should exclude and what he should admit; and, taken as a whole, the Code will form the most memorable effort towards the simplification of justice which the Indian Legislature has yet produced.

Bengal.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN ORISSA.

The peasants have a curious explanation for the absence of garden cultivation and fruit trees, which forms a salient feature of the country. In the regular settled districts of Orissa, every homestead has its little ring of vegetable ground about it; but in Khurdha such green spots are seldom met with, except in the villages of the p'oughing Brahmins. The common cultivators say that from time immemorial they have considered it lucky at a certain festival, answering to the Lakshmi-puja, in Bengal, to be abused by one's neighbour. With a view to giving ample cause of offence they have been accustomed to cut the fruit trees, and trample the gardens which may be in their vicinity, and so court fortune by bringing down the wrath of the injured owner. The Brahmans highly approved of this superstition, as it practically left them the sole possessors of garden stuff, and accordingly raised the value of their produce. In other parts of Orissa, under native rule, no one but a Brahman might plant a cocoa-nut tree, and this profitable fruit was accordingly added to the monopolies of the priestly class.

The whole Orissa population have an era of their own, equally distinct from the Christian, or the Mussulman, or the Hindu modes of reckoning time. They date all documents, from the most important to the most trivial, according to the year of the reign of the Rajah—now a private young gentleman living in the English headquarters of Puri district. The first, sixth, tenth, and twenty-sixth year, and so on, are deemed unlucky, and never counted in the era. A new Rajah accordingly begins in his second *ank* or year to reign in the affections of his people, and throughout three great British districts our subjects go on reckoning events in this curious fashion.

Orissa has always been prolific of prophecies; prophecies in which the people firmly believe, and which sometimes bring about their own fulfilment. Such predictions often cause, not only widespread discomfort and alarm, but a very serious loss of actual wealth. The *Vaishnabs*, or Vishnuvite mendicants and devotees, keep the manufacture and spread of these predictions in their own hands, and work them for their own purposes. For example, the income-tax touched in an unprecedented manner their math or monastery lands, and the unsettled feeling arising from the bewildering succession of a licence, and certificate, and an income-tax, the rate of which was changed from year to year, prepared the peasantry for portents and omens of the most extravagant sort. Among the spawn of prophecies which accordingly spread like wildfire through Orissa, one had eventually the honour of being noticed in the supplement to the *Gazette* at the end of last year. It ran somewhat as follows: "Take heed of the 13th *ank* (or year of the Raja's accession). In the 14th a great battle will take place. In the 15th there will be none left to eat. In the 17th the truth will come." Half a million of peasants went in fear and trembling for many months at the sound of these solemn words. The prediction of the general extermination of the people in the 15th year actually held some of the husbandmen back, at a very critical time, from giving the necessary amount of labour to their fields.—*Englishman.*

STATION TALK.

Allahabad, *Aug.* 24.—The Maharajah of Gwalior has passed through, but not without having met with an accident. His Highness, it appears, had a conveyance with a pair of spirited horses waiting for him at the station. They, it is said, not appreciating the honour conferred on them, attempted to give his Highness a bath in the nearest ditch; they succeeded so far, I am told, as to get into water themselves, but the Maharajah was saved a ducking—perhaps something more serious—by the people about the place, among whom was a European employé of the railway company, who, I believe, lost a gold ring in his endeavours to be of service to the Maharajah, and all the recompense he got for his trouble and loss was a certificate to the effect that the man had been useful.—Delhi, *Aug.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens, C.B., Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, has been appointed principal Commissariat Officer of the Camp of Exercise; Lieutenant-Colonel Sibley, who did not retire, but has returned from leave, is to be Deputy of the Lower Circle; Major McKenzie, Executive Officer, Fort William, goes home on leave. The Commissariat Department is at present preparing for the expedition against the Looshais. Ensign Cooper and Conductor Smith are, I believe, to be tried by Court-martial in connection with the Peshawur Court-martial.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Lahore, *Aug.* 28.—The men committed by Colonel Hall, deputy commissioner of Umritsur, to the sessions for the late butcher outrage at Umritsur, are to be tried to-day and to-morrow by Major Davies, the officiating commissioner. There is very little doubt that conviction will result. The accused are chiefly Kukas, the followers of Ram Sing, a Guru who sets himself up as the exponent of the orthodox principles of the Sikh religion as laid down by the Guru Nanuck, the founder of the Sikh religion. These Kukas are scattered all over the Punjab, but are chiefly to be found in the Ludiana, Jullunder, Ferozepur, and Lahore districts. The Guru's headquarters are at a village some little distance from Ludiana. It is said in many quarters that both the Umritsur and Raikote murders were committed at the instigation of the said Ram Sing, and should such be proved to be the case, it will be a matter of, I fancy, peculiar difficulty for the Government to know how to act. A prosecution and conviction of the Guru would in all probability incense his followers and cause disaffection, if not more, on their part, whereas, should he really be guilty, and no proceedings be taken against him, the Mussulman community, who are the aggrieved in this case, would very probably show signs of resentment by taking the law into their own hands, and wreaking their vengeance on the whole body of Sikhs, whether Kukas or not.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Death of General Kinleside.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Major-General R. Raikes Kinleside, R.A., at Mussoorie, on Sunday, Aug. 27.

A Wise Move.—The Viceroy in Council, *Indian Daily News* says, has approved of the proposal made by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief for diminishing the charge for the carriage of camp equipage by rail when regiments are marching in relief.

Baboos going to England.—Baboo Sree Nath Dutt and Aghor Nath Chatterjee, of the Presidency College, and formerly of the Dacca College, leave Calcutta early to-morrow morning by the P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, for England. They are going out as Gilchrist scholars, and they intend to compete for the Civil Service. Both belong to the Brahmo Somaj.—*Indian Mirror*, Aug. 26.

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.—We learn that the directors of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway intend to set up a new line in conjunction with the Benares line. This line will pass through all the agricultural districts. The termination will be at Ghazeepore. Mr. Mr. W. Hunt, the present assistant engineer of Akburpore, is appointed resident engineer of the new line.—*Fyzabad Advertiser.*

Distress caused by the Overflow of the Ganges.—A correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Monghyr, gives a painful account of the distress being caused by the overflow of the Ganges in that neighbourhood. In some parts the country is like an open sea. Laul Durwasa, a part of Mongnyr lying on the north-east side of the city, has fallen a victim to the fury of the stream; and the destruction of houses, cattle, and property generally has been very great.—*Examiner.*

The Coming Eclipse.—It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, of the Royal Engineers, at present officiating Mint master of Calcutta, is to be deputed to Madras to make observations, and to take photographs, of the solar eclipse in December next, and that the Government of India has sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 for the purpose. The above-mentioned officer is to make his observations from the Neilgherry hills. The Surveyor-general has been instructed to place all the necessary instruments at the disposal of the gallant officer.

Native Buyers of Tea.—Native traders enter into tea speculation briskly, as evidenced by the fact of more than 200,000 lbs. of last season's out-turn having been purchased by them direct from planters. This circumstance, coupled with the increased demand for Indian tea at home, are sure indications of a favourable prospect and healthy competition. We are inclined to believe cultivation will be further developed by the stimulus afforded by a direct trade with Russia, which is likely to open soon to our planters, the Suez Canal offering facilities which were not known before. Altogether, there appear to be great hopes of future success.—*Bengal Times.*

Mr. Campbell in Assam.—Advices have reached us from Gowalpara that Mr. Campbell arrived there on the afternoon of the 11th August, and, with his private secretary, made a hurried inspection of the treasury, and a few other public offices, as well as of the European quarter of the station, leaving for Gowhatty the following morning. The opulent and respectable native residents who, it appears, expected to receive his Honour at their houses, felt greatly disappointed at his not staying with them longer. We think similar disappointment will be felt throughout the province of Assam, as Mr. Campbell's tour promises to be even much shorter than was originally anticipated. We cannot expect that a flying visit will result in any great good.—*Bengal Times.*

Third Class Fares.—Baboo Siva Prasad, C.S.I., wrote in December last a memorandum (which we noticed at the time) on the accommodation for Indian ladies in third-class, railway carriages. From this has resulted a correspondence which is now published in the *N. W. P. Gazette.* It commences with a letter from the local Government asking for material improvements in third-class accommodation, and ends with the following expression of opinion by the Government of Bengal:—"The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the accommodation provided for native third-class females is sufficient, and the better class of females can always secure seclusion and bath-room accommodation by travelling second-class as befits their rank and position." The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is undoubtedly right. Third-class accommodation is intended for third-class females.—*Pioneer.*

A Conspiracy in the Punjab.—There is every reason to believe that the movement which resulted in the recent Kooka outrages was much more widespread than appeared on the surface. At all points of the investigation traces of a conspiracy crop up which seems to have come to a premature *denouement*. It is quite true, as a down country paper remarked recently, that warning letters have been received by certain officials and others in the Punjab, and though this of itself may prove nothing more than that a certain excitement (perhaps fear) exists among some classes of natives—even the Baboo class, if you will, as the *Indian Daily News* suggests—the old proverb that "where there is smoke there is fire" should not be forgotten or despised. We propose to return to the subject on the conclusion of the trials at Umritsur. In the meantime we call attention to the fact that the Arch Kooka Ram Singh, though compromised by the recent trials, does not seem to be even placed under surveillance. There is a strong feeling that this man should be included in the inquiry.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Death of Lieutenant Teed.—Our readers will have read of the name of Lieutenant Teed, a young officer of much promise serving with the 18th Native Infantry at Goruckpore, who was accidentally drowned while boating on the lake at Domingurh, a favourite place for pleasure parties, about three miles from Goruckpore. On this occasion three gentlemen, their wives, and Mr. Teed embarked in two boats late in the afternoon. In the boat with Mr. Teed there were the joint magistrate and his wife, but the former went over into the other boat as soon as they reached it, leaving the lady and Mr. Teed in the smaller craft, which was almost immediately after upset in a sudden and violent squall of wind and rain. There was a life-buoy in the boat, which the poor young fellow generously made ever to his companion, and thus saved her life at the cost of his own. Every possible effort was made by the remainder of the party to find him as soon as it was ascertained that he was missing, but the rain was so heavy that this was for a long time impossible. The search was continued to a late hour, but the body was not recovered till the following day, when it was committed to the grave with military honours.—*Pioneer.*

Game in the Central Provinces.—The Central Provinces offer great attractions to the sportsman, as both the forests and plains abound with game of all varieties. The best districts for shooting are Bandara (to the east of Nagpoor, where deer and jungle pigs are so numerous that great injury is caused by them to the crops), Chattisgarh, Nimar, Upper Godavari, and Wardha. In the Chattisgarh district tigers and leopards are found in the hot weather months in the vicinity of the several streams and rivers which intersect the country; in the hills bears also are numerous. In the hills to the north the elephant, till lately sole master of the position, ranged over a picturesque tract of country, and so serious had the devastations of these animals become, that in 1864 a Government *kheda* was established for their capture. Up to 1867, 117 elephants were caught. To the east of the district the wild buffalo may be pursued over plains stretching as far as the eye can reach, and in every direction the antelope, the spotted deer, and other game may be met with. Several fine specimens of wild buffalo heads are to be seen in the Nagpur Museum; some of them were shot at Chattisgarh. The buffalo—a distinct animal from the bison—is also found in Mandla, a district partly inhabited by the Baigas, an aboriginal race, who are good sportsman, and capital shots with their bows and arrows. Their skill in the use of the axe is extraordinary, and they often knock over small deer, hares, and peacocks with it. In the rains they run down sambar and spotted deer with their dogs, killing them in the water with their axes, when brought to bay. In Nimar, the most western district of the Central Provinces, tigers are numerous, but game and cattle being easily procurable, seldom become man-eaters. Bears, panthers, and wolves abound, and the Upper Tapti valley is a favourite haunt of the bison. In Upper Godavari bears, bison, and wild buffalo are found. The bulls frequently follow the herds of tame buffaloes, and instances are known of their having bred with the domesticated cow-buffaloes. In the Wardha districts, the bustard, black partridge, and two descriptions of grouse abound.—*Star of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26. Stratton Audley, Smith, Liverpool.—27. Oriana, Guthrie, Liverpool; Evening Star, Fladsrud, Bombay; Winchester, Haveson, Liverpool; Haddington, Sargant, Bombay.—28. Loch Lomond, Grey, Melbourne; Candahar, Mossop, Liverpool.—29. Sagof, Nacoda, Jeddah.—30. Peri, Irving, Galle; str. Mooltan, Hector, Suez; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Bombay.—31. Str. Penang, Smith, Moulmein; Kate Kellock, Bevan, Newcastle; Lord Strathnairn, Sinclair, Dundee.—Sept. 1. Middlesex, Massey, port not mentioned; Laila Rookh, Willis, Bombay; Sarah Hignett, Burwell, Aden; Savoir Faire, Aitcheson, Liverpool; Royal Alfred, Hean, Liverpool; Rooparell, Mackay, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26. River Clyde, Bayard, Atlantique.—27. Str. Sumatra; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—29. Str. Moulmein, str. Busheer.—30. Wiltshire, Cambay.—31. Beaumaris Castle, Rockingham.—Sept. 1. Knight Commander, Cynric.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Busheer.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Messrs. W. A. Anderson, J. Mathews, A. Aubert, C. G. Adams, P. Magarth.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 0 to 99 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 8
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 8
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
6½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 2 to 105 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank-Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 3-16d. to Is. 11¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 7-16d. to Is. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	340 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1390 to 1395 xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	125 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	34 to 35 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	91 to 92
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	133 to 135
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	20 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 170
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	158 to 160 xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	198 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	300 to 310
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	700 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	96 to 97
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	In liquidation.
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	82 to 83
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to 21slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	...£2 10 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	1 17 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 7 6 to 3 15 0
Cotton	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 3 12 6

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 2.—A considerable business was done early in the week in Grey Goods and Twist; prices, however, remain much the same as last quoted. Printed Cambrics: The season has commenced, but so far only a moderate business has been done, and prices for the most part have not been satisfactory. Turkey Red Goods are very dull, and prices are weak. Coloured Twist is unchanged.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 2.—Jute: Floods have stopped all traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway this week; the supply of the new crop has been nearly exhausted, and prices have generally risen. Serajgunge, good to fine, Rs. 4-8 to 5-8; Naraingunge, Rs. 4 to 4-12; Dourah, Rs. 3-10 to 3-14. Saltpetre: Towards the end of the week there has been a slight fall in prices, though a fair amount of business has been done for shipment to Europe. Rice: For inferior sorts for shipment to England the demand has been large at Rs. 1-12. Linseed: There is but little demand, and prices remain as quoted last week. Rapeseed: There has been rather a better demand, and prices have somewhat hardened. Raw Silk: Stocks are nearly exhausted, and what little business has been done has been chiefly at lower rates.—say 4 to 8 annas, owing to the banks having raised their rates of exchange. The holders of the best stock, however, stand out for full prices.

Money and Share Markets, Sept. 2.—The Bank of Bengal has made no change in the rates of interest or discount. Money is easy. Government Paper has slightly advanced. Exchange has been rather unsettled, and closes ¼ per cent. below last mail's quotations.

Madras.

A Rumour.—There is a rumour in Madras at present—very likely to be incorrect, we should think—that all the British cavalry regiments of the Madras Presidency are to be sent home next year, and that for the future only infantry regiments will garrison that part of India.

Death of a Princess.—We learn from Malabar that her Highness the Padinjare Kovilagom Tamburatti, or the Western Palace Princess of Calicut, died on the 22nd August. This is one of the two Royal houses of Malabar whence the ancient and still existing Zamorin dynasty is drawn, and the greatest and most wealthy landlords of Malabar would appear to be the Eastern, or *Veyake*, and Western or *Podinjare Kovilagom*, families.

An Application for a Situation.—Amongst the 600 applications for the post of enumerators under the Madras Census was the following:—

Go humble lines and plead my defence,
Arm your request with my obedience,
Gain an acceptance, joy will abound,
To find my writing with your liking crowned.
My master unto me has shown his skill,
Here is the product of my hand and quill,
All my benefactors who wish to see,
Here is the piece of writing thus performed by me.

—*Madras Athenæum.* A. Sabapathy Naicker.

Capture of a Gang of Dacoits.—Government have rewarded Police Inspector Verdarajooloo, of the North Arcot District, with the sum of Rs. 50, for having captured a gang of sixteen dacoits, who were for a long time the terror of the people about, by committing great depredations in the districts of Salem and North and South Arcot. Two villagers also of the North Arcot District, who displayed great bravery in resisting the sixteen dacoits, are to be rewarded, each with a silver bangle of the value of Rs. 25.

Indent for Cats.—Pussy's prospects are looking up in Mysore, as we understand that two cats have been budgeted for, for the destruction of rats in the Divisional Cutcherry. Their official duties will, we are assured, be anything but light at first, and we accordingly trust their batta and allowances will be commensurate with the heavy responsibility entailed on them. We fear it will be hard work for the cats on their official assumption of office, but after a time their duties will no doubt insensibly get lighter.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Mutiny at Pondicherry.—There has been a mutiny amongst the sepoys at Pondicherry. Taking advantage of the absence of the commandant, who had gone on a tour of inspection to Karikal, the soldiers broke into the orderly room and destroyed the punishment roll. The corps was confined to barracks until the offenders should be delivered up, and the wives of the Mussulmans, furious at being deprived of the society of their husbands, attempted to carry the barracks by storm. They were repulsed by the second officer in command, Captain Castellini, and the revolt has now been entirely quelled.—*Madras Mail.*

Madras Irrigation Company.—The main canal of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was completed and inspected about two months ago by the Government engineers, and 188 miles of canal, with three feet of water, are open to the public. It was, we believe, at first proposed to let in water to the full depth of eight feet, but it was feared that the embankments would not stand the pressure. The canal extends from Soonkasala, off Kurnool, to within three miles of Cuddapah town. The ryots are disposed to utilise the water, but we hear that proper arrangements have not as yet been made to supply them with it. The whole staff of engineers has been thrown out of employ, with the exception of those who are to be retained for what is called conservancy purposes.—*Madras Standard.*

Lecture by a Hindu Lady.—We learn that there was a respectable gathering in the house of Mr. Veerapermall Pillai at Tondiarpett, on the evening of Friday last, when Sowbagiavathe Sreerungammal delivered a lecture in Telugu, her subject being "Human Being." Among the gentlemen present were Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. R. P. Campbell, the Hon. Gagapathi Row, Mr. Ramachendra Row, Mr. Ranganada Shastri, &c. After alluding to the works and attributes of God, the lecturer passed on to the subject of native female education, and impressed on her hearers the necessity there was for the education of the females of this country. We are also informed that, agreeably to a suggestion by Mr. Streenavasa Row, when the lady delivered her second lecture, there was a gathering of native ladies who assembled in a room adjoining the hall in which the lecture was delivered.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 28.

War amongst the Karennees of Burmah.—From recent intelligence communicated to us from a quarter which we have no reason to doubt, we understand that affairs in Karannee are in a state of ferment. The chiefs are up in arms, and have commenced to wage an internecine war, which may prove disastrous, not only to these native states but to those who are connected with them in trade. The now disturbed state of the frontier, partly by these hostile feuds and partly by dacoities, only strengthens the suggestion made some time ago, that the establishment of a residency at Zimmay is a necessity which cannot be overlooked without imperilling in a serious manner the trade of the province and the safety of the people. Foresters who have advanced heavy sums of money for timber are unable to get delivery in consequence of these hostilities; and unless protection is afforded them by the Government all forest operations must come to a standstill. We trust therefore that some stringent measures will be adopted to avert the impending evil.—*Moulmein Advertiser.*

Coal Mine in the Nizam's Territory.—The Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of Sept. 2 contains copies of a correspondence regarding the discovery of a coal mine in the territories of the Nizam, about 224 miles from Juggiapet, and ninety-six from Budracholum. A tehsildar who went to inspect the mine reports that it is situated in the rocky bed of the forest stream called Goondralawag, which, flowing from the border of Dewurlah towards Goondral, in the Talooncha estate, falls into the Godavery river. The coal is reported to crop out and lie very near the surface and on the bank of the river in large masses or heaps. Where the tehsildar had caused the bed of the river to be dug, a stratum of coal was found so near as one yard below the surface, occupying a space of ten yards. He also traced a vein of coal extending along the bank of the stream to a distance of a quarter of a mile. The report gives further interesting details, and, judging from those details, and from the specimens of coal produced, there seems to be no doubt of the discovery of a real and extensive coal mine. With a view to its being worked and utilised hereafter, the Minister has given orders for the locality to be visited and examined by a competent and experienced person; but it is to be regretted that the coal viewer, Mr. Coulson, whose services he obtained about a year ago from England, died a short time since. The Nizam's Government has consented to give a reward of Rs. 2,000 to the fortunate discoverer.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. Str. Mooltan, Hector, Southampton.—27. Alumba, ——, Cardiff; Hurkaru, ——, London; Palmyra, ——, London.—28. Str. Sattara, ——, Bombay.—29. Str. Oriental, ——, Calcutta.—30. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Calcutta; str. Arabia, ——, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mrs. Olander and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. J. W. Wynch, Mrs. Davidson. For Calcutta.—Mr. Zellman, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Joakim. From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Shearine, Dr. Schon.

Per str. Oriental.—Mrs. Heward, three ladies, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cocker.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. Walls, Mr. J. McCovey, Mr. Fink. For Galle.—Mr. J. Thomson. For Melbourne.—Mr. J. W. Halifax, Mr. James, Mr. Johnston. For Southampton.—Mrs. Catliff and two infants, Mr. T. B. Hardinge.

Per str. Arabia.—From Rangoon.—For Madras.—Major Shaw, Apothy. Rath, Mrs. Daniels and infant, Mrs. Collins and child. From Vizagapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Rowlandson, Col. F. Moberley, Mr. Kickett. From Masulipatam.—Staff serg. and Mrs. State and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Dunphaile Castle, ——, London; Sir Robert Seppings, ——, Mauritius.—29. Str. Sattara, ——, Calcutta.—30. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Southampton.—Sept. 1. Str. Oriental, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. N. E. Pogson, Mrs. St. John and three children. For Sydney.—Mr. B. C. Bailey, Mr. T. R. M. Bence.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 2, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11 9-16 to 1 11⅝
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11⅝
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅞ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅞
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	39 to 40 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13⅜ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6 to 6¼ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	¼ dis.
Ditto	1835-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

We (*Eastern Budget*) have received the following interesting letter from a correspondent at Teheran, dated Aug. 7:—"At Mesched, the capital of the province of Khorassan—a town of 120,000 inhabitants—80,000 people have perished of disease and hunger, 20,000 have fled, and the remainder have for the most part been seized and carried away into slavery by the numerous Turcoman and Affghan hordes who are perambulating the country. There are neither enough men nor cattle left for cultivating the fields, and this once flourishing province is now a wilderness. In other parts of the country, the harvest, notwithstanding the drought, has on the whole turned out pretty good; but the price of provisions is enormous, and much higher than last year, when there was still a quantity of food in store from former years. The chief cause of the evil is, that the monopoly of the sale of corn is in the hands of the grandees; yet the Government makes no attempt to disturb this monopoly, and carries its extraordinary indifference so far as even to refuse the offers of assistance made by Russia and the Government of British India. Such conduct can only have one result, and it is more than probable that when the winter comes, and this year's scanty stock of food is consumed, the starving people will revenge themselves on their selfish rulers by acts of pillage and murder. Already there have been some small outbreaks in various provinces. In Shiraz there has been an insurrection against the governor, Prince Yenim-ed-Daole, one of the Shah's sons, and the insurgents loudly demanded, with arms in their hands, his instant dismissal. In Tabriz a similar insurrection has taken place against the Crown Prince, Muzaffired-Din Mirza, and two parties have been formed, one demanding a Russian occupation of the province of Adher-

beidschan; the other the removal of the Crown Prince and the appointment of Prince Abbas Mirza, brother to the Shah, in his place. Abbas Mirza has for the last twenty years been in exile at Bagdad, and although the Shah has pardoned him and permitted him to return to Teheran, he has not taken advantage of the permission, fearing to be poisoned. Should he now return as Governor of Tabriz, he would probably prove a dangerous rival to the Shah, with whom he formerly competed for the Persian throne. Under these circumstances, the Emperor of Russia invited the Shah to an interview at Tiflis; but there was a difficulty in arranging the preliminaries, and the interview did not take place. Meanwhile, the Shah went on his usual hunting expedition, leaving behind him an unpopular regent, a detested Government, and a mutinous army. The general discontent increased during his absence, and when the news arrived that he was about to return, several thousands of people assembled, with their heads covered with dust and ashes, before the gate of the palace, uttering seditious cries and loading his name with abusive epithets. This so alarmed the Shah that, instead of coming back to his capital, he withdrew to his country seat in the vicinity. The mob was dispersed by the troops, and a decree was posted up in the streets ordering bread to be sold at a fixed price; but this only increased the popular indignation, as there was no bread to be had. The Shah then ordered the Vizier of the town to be put in irons, tied to a donkey's tail, and dragged bare-headed and bare-footed through the bazaar at mid-day. After this sentence had been executed the head baker and several of his subordinates were burnt to death in their own ovens. These executions appeased the people for the time, but they are still without food, and we are in momentary expectation of another riot. The intelligence has just arrived here that the greater part of the town of Tabriz, which is already devastated by the cholera, has been destroyed by an inundation."

STATION TALK.

Callian, *Aug.* 29.—Cholera has been raging at Callian for the last fortnight, and out of 131 cases which occurred up to the end of the last week, seventy-six proved fatal. The municipality is engaged in cleansing the place; and Callian is very fortunate in having the assistance of the present sub-assistant surgeon, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, who has been most painstaking, and has incessantly been rendering his assistance (even without being called) to all who have unfortunately been attacked. Though the people have been terribly alarmed at the epidemic, the presence of the worthy doctor inspires the people with some confidence, inasmuch as they are sure of getting timely medical assistance readily. This is a great consolation to the people at this critical time.

Aurungabad, *Aug.* 27.—It is now three o'clock, and no signs of the Bombay mail, which usually arrives at six A.M. A trooper came in at eleven this morning and reported that it had been robbed at a distance of fourteen coss from this, and that two passengers as well as the driver had been beaten. The mail contractor's son (Cowasjee) started off on a fresh cart to the spot to bring in the mail, and I suppose it will be six o'clock or later perhaps before it arrives. Seven P.M.—Cowasjee has just returned with his wounded driver, who had received two sword-cuts on the arm. There was only one passenger; he is dangerously wounded about the head, and is being brought in on a charpoy. He is a rich native from Hindustan, and has been robbed of many hundred rupees. He is not expected to live. No trace of the mail-bags and a banghy parcel. General Abbott has sent out some of the cavalry to look for the robbers and mail-bags, &c. This letter, which will be posted now, will leave about six o'clock tomorrow morning.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Kurrachee, *Aug.* 29.—An accident happened yesterday morning. Dr. John Robert Miller, the deputy inspector-general of hospitals, was out inspecting the several hospitals under his control at Kurrachee, and on his way home in a dog-cart the horse took fright, and suddenly swerving round the wheel went over a wall. The cart upset, and Dr. Miller was throw out with such force that he lay insensible for some time, until he was picked up by our civil surgeon, Mr. Hopkins. On being conveyed to his residence in camp—a distance of more than a mile from the gaol—he was examined, and it was discovered that several parts of his body were much bruised, especially his right shoulder, while his collar-bone was broken. He was promptly attended to by the Staff Surgeon (Dr. Thorpe), assisted by Doctors Keelan and Carswell, and he is now progressing as favourably as can be expected under the circumstances. As anticipated by me in a previous letter, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed Dr. Keelan in the medical charge of her Majesty's 2nd Belooch Regiment. I known but little of this gentleman personally, but the members of his profession speak highly of him and his abilities. The announcement that lately appeared in the *Times of India* about Colonel Widdicombe, Judge of the District Court of Kurrachee, having determined to go home for the benefit of his health, is correct. It is said that he intimated the other day to the members of the local Bar his intention of proceeding to England on two years' furlough by the first steamer in November next. Some people appear to think that on the Colonel's departure a member of the Civil Service will be sent from Bombay to act as Judge of the District Court, but in official circles it is confidently believed that Captain Grant, who holds a similar office at Hyderabad, will succeed him. Captain Grant has had considerable experience in the judicial branch of the service in Sind, and his appointment as Colonel Widdicombe's successor would be hailed with pleasure both by the Bar and the public.

Secunderabad, *Aug.* 23.—A sad accident happened this morning, Wednesday, being the day on which is usually held the division or brigade parades. All the troops in the station went out in brigades; the European infantry at Trimulgherry; the native infantry in the public parade-ground in front of the arsenal; the artillery in front of the old entrenchment; and a cavalry brigade out beyond the artillery butts. Owing to the rifle meeting, the races, and wet mornings, the European cavalry have not for some time past had their usual drills, and as for a cavalry brigade, there has not been one for at least twelve months. Therefore the officers commanding regiments had forgotten their drill, and the men were all out of hand; even the brigadier himself, I am told, gave a wrong word of command, which added to the confusion. At last the brigade got into line; it was then ordered to advance at a gallop, and then "charge" was sounded, when, alas, a horse in the centre squadron of the European cavalry fell. The horse got up immediately, the other horses had passed him, but the unfortunate rider in falling had got his foot jammed into the stirrup, so that when the horse rose the soldier was lying on the ground with one foot suspended in the stirrup. The horse, as soon as he got on his legs, seeing his companions galloping away, started off to rejoin them, when ensued a most horrible sight—at every stride the poor rider was sent hither and thither—the horse lashing out, and now and then catching the man's head with a "crash," sending the body off at a tangent; then for a short distance bump went the head on the hard rocks—for the charge took place over broken ground. The horse with his fearful burden galloped at least a quarter of a mile before he could be caught; the rider, it is needless to say, was dead. The back of his head, the two temples, were beaten in, and one eye knocked out.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

The Tragedy at Rajcote.—We learn that one of the five men wounded at Teeprea, in Rajcote, has died, and that the other four are still in a bad state. Colonel Anderson intends to report the matter to Government after getting reliable particulars.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The late Rajah of Kolhapoor's Diary.—We understand that Captain E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor, who accompanied the young Rajah to Europe, on the visit, which terminated in the death of that promising young chief at Florence, on the 29th November last, has submitted to the local authorities a proposal to publish the Rajah's Diary of his European tour.

Detention of the Mail Steamer "Columbian."—The mail steamer *Columbian*, which was timed to sail for Suez with the mails for England at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, did not leave the harbour till Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. The cause of the delay was that the steam-pipe gave way just as the steamer was about to start. Engineers from the Mazagon establishment were at once sent on board to assist the ship's engineers in repairing the damage, and it was only by their working hard all night that the vessel could be got off on Wednesday.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 5.

A Challenge Sent by the Ladies of Kirkee to the Ladies of Poona.—We understand that the ladies of Kirkee have sent a challenge to the ladies of Poona to row a four-oared race over a short course, on one of the regatta days. It is to be hoped that the Poona ladies will raise a crew and accept the challenge, treating the Kirkee ladies to a display of pretty figures and bewitching costumes. The Kirkee ladies crew is composed of No. 1 Mrs. Sadlier; No. 2 Mrs. Mathew; No. 3 Mrs. Eaton; No. 4 Mrs. Browne (stroke); (Cox. Captain Mathew, Royal Engineers). Their costume is as yet concealed from male eyes, but it is said to be white trimmed with the colours of the two ordnance corps,—*red* and *blue*—*Poona Observer.*

The Weather.—The weather, we are glad to report, has now taken a more seasonable turn. The stifling, muggy, October-like weather, entirely without rain, which we had had in Bombay for some time, culminated on Wednesday night last in a slight thunderstorm, and about seven o'clock on Thursday night another thunderstorm burst over the island, which continued for about three hours, accompanied by heavy rain. We have since then had a good deal of rain; and this change seems to support the prediction of nautical men that we shall have a good fall of rain in September. Berar has also, we are happy to learn, been visited by copious showers, so that the prospects of the cotton crop are now much better.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 5.

The Cotton Crop.—The following telegraphic information, regarding the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars, has been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for those provinces:—"West Berar—From Deputy Commissioner, dated Akola, Sept. 4, 1871, 12 h. 21 min. Rainfall during the week 2·32 in.; agricultural prospects much better. East Berar (Oomrawuttee)—From Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, dated Sept. 4, 1871, 13 h. 35 min. Rain has been falling more or less throughout the country since Wednesday last; the weather is very cloudy; rain is now falling here; the crops are all

improving. West Berar (Sheagaum)—From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Sept. 4, 1871, 10·35 A.M. Since 31st 1·11 in. of rain has fallen here; rain has been general over the district, and more is expected; crops have made great progress in last few days, and if all continues well we may still get about an average outturn. Nagpore (Central Provinces)—From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Sept. 4, 1871, 12·30 P.M. During the last two days heavy showers have fallen; prospects good."

AN ENTERTAINMENT BY THE GAEKWAR'S SINGER.—An entertainment, unique in its kind, and of much excellence in its quality, was given in the Grant-road Theatre on Tuesday evening by Mowla Bux Beenkar, the chief singer at the Gaekwar's Court, and said to be the best native musician in Western India. Native music, as we are accustomed to hear it in Bombay, appears, to a European fresh from the operas, oratorios, and concerts of home, a most dismal and monotonous thing, though even at its worst we would back it against many English (so-called) "comic" songs, which have been well described as "most music-hall most melancholy." No strains of martial vigour, no sweetly attuned lays of love, greet the ear; but generally some low-pitched drawling air, of small compass, sung with a strong nasal twang, and sounding more like a lamentation over the dead than anything else. But beyond and above all this there appears to be a rich strata of native music apparently unknown to the commonalty here, which in the hands of a master—and Mowla Bux is one—is capable of producing strains of undoubted sweetness and melody. The entertainment on Tuesday night was put forward as an experiment, and succeeded beyond all expectation. The theatre was crowded in every part, chiefly with native gentlemen; and although a native audience is apt to be somewhat apathetic, yet the applause was at times most vociferous. A square piece of carpet was spread on the stage, and on this Mowla Bux and his accompanists sat cross-legged, and entertained the company for three hours with hardly any cessation, singing nearly all the time, and playing alternately on the *satar*, the *been*, and the *jalataranga*.—*Times of India.*

MUSCAT.—A Muscat news-report from Major Ross, Political Agent and acting Consul at Muscat, dated August 20, gives some interesting particulars of the recognition by the British Government of his Highness Syud Toorkee as the ruler of Muscat. The report states:—His Highness Syud Toorkee having returned on the 6th inst. from the Batinah coast, the recognition of his Highness as the ruler of Muscat by the British Government was intimated on the 8th. On the occasion the senior naval officers on the station and officers of H.M.S. *Bullfinch*, as well as the officers of H.M. schooner *Constance*, and other English residents accompanied the Political Agent to wait on his Highness, by whom they were received with due ceremony. The recognition having been intimated in the terms directed by the Government of India, his Highness was congratulated, after which a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from H.M.S. *Bullfinch* for his Highness the Sultan. The vessels in harbour were dressed, and the day kept as a holiday. His Highness entertained his European visitors at breakfast, and during the morning received congratulatory visits from deputations of the various classes. Many circumstances combined to render the event of the recognition of his Highness Syud Toorkee of special interest and importance for the people of Oman; and it is generally hoped and expected that it will mark the inauguration of a more peaceful era. The forts of Suweyk and Misnieh have been delivered to his Highness. No disturbances have occurred since the date of last report. On the 4th H.M.S. *Bullfinch* proceeded towards the Gulf, and H.M. surveying schooner proceeded on surveying duty.

RETIREMENT OF MR. R. H. SHOWELL.—At the close of a case in the Girgaum Police Court on the afternoon of 31st August, in which Mr. Cleveland had been engaged on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company, that gentleman rose, and, addressing the magistrate, Mr. Showell, said—Sir,—I have just been informed that this is the last day of your Worship's presiding in this Court. There being no other professional gentleman present, I take upon myself to say that your leaving Bombay will be a matter of regret to all of us. Speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying that, during the many years I have practised before you, I have met with the greatest courtesy on all occasions. I have always admired the patience which you have been enabled to bring to bear upon all cases taken before you, and I have envied the intimate knowledge you possess of the native languages and native character. For myself, therefore, and I venture to speak in their absence for other members of the profession, let me assure you that we wish you long life and happiness. The worthy magistrate replied that he felt flattered and gratified at the sentiments expressed by Mr. Cleveland, and assured him that he would not easily forget it. His Worship said he regretted leaving a place where he had spent so large a portion of his life, but he felt that he needed rest after thirty-seven years' service. He spoke with satisfaction of the way in which the professional gentlemen who appeared before him had acted, and his Worship said he had generally found them considerate and ready and willing to act in accordance with his suggestions, and that he should always have great pleasure in reflecting that, on leaving Bombay, he was on good terms with all members of the profession. His Worship said it was a curious circumstance that it was in the very next house that he first entered the Government service, forty-four years ago.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Queen of Nations, Kavanagh, Liverpool.—30. Sultana, Mason, London, via Cardiff.—31. Str. Bangalore, Angore, Southampton; Migrator, Logan, Rangoon; Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—Sept. 1. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Calcutta; Futteh Sultan, Halliday, Mauritius.—2. Lady Rowena, Copeland, Shields.—4. Str. Ganga, Child, Hong Kong; Adelaide, Arcus, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Currie, Capt. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Asst. surg. Gyles, R.N., Mr. Turner, Mr. Edinger, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lash, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Warden, and Capt. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29. Str. Mahratta, Laing, Coast and Calcutta; str. Sunda, Cotes, China; str. Nubia, Burne, Australia; Meymon, Nacoda, Rangoon.—30. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, China.—Sept. 1. Str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa; Glenlora, Edward, Chittagong; Defiance, Angel, Liverpool.—2. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Pearl, Morris, Malabar Coast; Amizade, Nacoda, Mozambique; Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, Cochin; Mahi, Nacoda, Colombo.—4. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Malabar Coast.—5. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Blackwell, Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. Culhane, Capt. de Moltes, Mr. G. E. Marriott, Mr. Gill, Mr. Cox, Mr. Anderson. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. W. B. Macrone, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. J. H. Watson, Mr. Melhuish. For SUEZ.—Mr. Maltby.

Commercial.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 99½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 105⅝
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 114

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	109
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-15
Ditto Pekin	16-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—A larger business has been done during the week in Grey Goods than we have had to report for several weeks back, and the prices of these descriptions are well maintained. The inquiry on account of the interior, which has been so long dormant, is now arising, and will, it is hoped, with the continued favourable rainfall, now become stronger. In Grey Yarns also a fair business has, from the same causes, been done at higher rates. Metals have been steady, except in Yellow Metal, which has declined about 4 to 8 annas per picul. Iron Nail Rod, round, Rs. 36-12. Coal: Market continues dull, and prices show a downward tendency.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—Cotton: An advance of about Rs. 2 per candy in Dhollera, and of about Rs. 5 to 7 per candy in Dharwar Sawginned, which has been chiefly dealt in, has taken place. But the business for export done in Bombay in this week—as indeed in the previous week—has again been very small, amounting to about 5,300 bales.

EXCHANGE.—Bombay, Sept. 5.—The transactions in sterling exchange for the present mail have been to a fair extent. At the departure of the last steamer an advance of ¼ per cent. on Bank bills was established; but this improvement has not been sustained, and at the close the tendency has been decidedly in favour of drawers. There is very little doing in China exchange; 60 days' sight bills, Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Bombay, Sept. 5.—The transactions in Government Paper have been large, and rates have tended steadily upwards, closing ¼ to ⅜ per cent. above the rates of last mail.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Atkinson, Mr. A., asst. engr., att. to the Eastern Ganges Canal div., is transfd. from the 3rd to the 2nd Circle of irrigation, N.W.P., and posted to the 1st div., Agra Canal.

Campbell, Mr. F. J. G., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Jumooie. Aug. 29.

Colvin, Mr. J. C., offic. mag. of Shahjehanpore, to offic. as supt. of the dist. jail, during the abs. on leave of Dr. W. P. Harris, civil surg. of Shahjehanpore. Aug. 30.

Connan, Mr. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Midnapore div. on Aug. 18.

Cordery.—The servs. of Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., are replaced at the disp. of the govt. of the Punjab. Aug. 23.

Hamilton.—The transfer of Mr. T. Hamilton, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to Hyderabad, notified in N.W.P. govt. notific. No. 1,965, of Aug. 7, is confd.

Hunter, Lieut. R., to offic. tempy. as special asst. to the supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, and subord. judge in Keonjhur. Lieut. Hunter is vested with the powers of a mag. and of a dist. supt. of police in Keonjhur. Aug. 29.

Macdonald, R. G., auditor of the Oude and Rohilkund railway accts., is graded in the P.W.D. as a supy. dep. controller, with local and tempy. rank of controller, 2nd class, 5th grade. Aug. 23.

Maclean, J. D., Bengal C.S., having arrived at Bombay on Aug. 20, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of Jan. 31 is canc. Aug. 28.

Makinnon, M. C., is app. to the P.W.D. as an assst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab irrigation branch. Aug. 23.

May, Capt. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the Ramghur div. on Aug. 15.

Niblett, P., dep. col. of Benares, is transfd. in the same capacity to Allahabad, during the abs. on leave of Mr. T. A. Brown. Aug. 30.

Playfair, Major F. L., dep. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, officid. as supt. of those settlements from March 15, the date on which Col. Man proceeded on furl., to June 17 last, the date from which Major gen. Stewart, C.B., was app. to offic. as supt.

Rochfort, Capt. T. F. C., doing duty officer, and offictg. 2nd class asst., will revert to the position of offictg. sub asst. Aug. 23.

Smith.—The services of Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, M.S.C., controller 2nd class, 1st grade, on furl., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras in the mily. dept., with effect from Sept. 1.

Smith, Major H. C., sub asst. and offictg. 1st class asst., will revert to the position of offictg. 2nd class asst. Aug. 23.

Stokes.—The services of Mr. J. F. Stokes, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, have been temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employt. under the consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for State Railways. Aug. 23.

Stoelke, J. N., asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, from the 4th div., Lower Provinces, to the 2nd div., Central Provinces. Aug. 28.

Trench, Lieut. col. H. LeP., sub asst. stud dept., having returned from furl. to Europe, will offic. as 1st class asst. during the period Lieut. col. B. Parrott may offic. as dep. supt. of studs. Aug. 23.

Tucker, W. R., to offic. as an asst. comnr. 3rd class, in the Jhansie div. Aug. 30.

Williamson, J. C., dep. coll., Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act XII. of 1871, with effect from Aug. 10.

Examinations—Opium Department.

Aug. 3.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee the following result of the examination of assistants in the Opium Department, held at Patna on July 24 and 25, is published for general information.

The undermentioned officers, who had previously passed in the Opium Laws, have now passed in the remaining subject, namely, Urdu:—Mr. S. D. Jackson, Mr. E. F. J. Porcelli, Mr. H. Hastings.

The following officers have completely passed:—Messrs. A. Elliot, H. E. Wintle, J. R. Mawson, R. A. H. Russell, A. C. Bryson.

The undermentioned officers, having passed in the Opium Laws only, are still liable to a further examination in Urdu:—Mr. J. F. D. Palmer, Mr. J. Fawcus, Mr. B. M. Allen.

British Burmah Commission.

(*Gazette of India, Aug.* 26.)

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from May 1:—

Major A. G. Duff, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to be offic. dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, dep. comr., 4th grade, to be offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Capt. W. G. Hughes, asst. comr., 1st grade, to be offic. dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to be offic. asst. comr., 1st grade.

Capt. M. C. Poole, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Superintendents of Coorg and Mysore.

Under section 3 of Act. I. of 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the superintendent of Coorg to exercise the powers of a collector for the purposes of Act XX. of 1864, and also to authorise the judicial commissioner of Mysore to exercise the powers vested in the High Court of Bombay by section 33 of the said Act XX. of 1864.

The Trigonometrical Survey.

The following offics. apps. are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from April 1:—

Lieut. J. Hill, R.E., asst. supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., officg. asst. supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to offic. as dep. supt. 3rd grade.

Forestry Appointments, Punjab.

Consequent on the death of Mr. N. Wroughton, forest ranger, 1st grade, Mr. C. W. Palmer, forest ranger, 2nd grade, acting in the 1st grade, to be forest ranger, 1st grade, from Aug. 12.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, forest ranger, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from Aug. 12.

Mr. C. E. Fendall is apptd. forest ranger, 2nd grade, with effect from March 6, and is posted to the fuel reserve division, Mooltan sub division.

Mr. A. Stewart is apptd. forest ranger, 3rd grade, with effect from March 6, and will act in the 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 12.

Mr. Stewart is posted to the plantation division.

Mr. G. G. W. Rossiter, clerk, Beas division, to be forest ranger, 3rd grade, from Aug. 12, and is posted to the Beas division.

Mr. Lemarchand, asst. consvr. of forests, is transfd. from the plantation division to the Jhelum division.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, forest ranger, is transfd. from the Beas division to the plantation division.

MILITARY.

Allen—DeBrett—Cologan.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, making the following temporary arrangements, v. Brevet col. T. A. Carey, offic. comdt., nominated to another appt.:—Capt. F. Allen, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Capt. H. DeBrett, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. J. F. FitzG. Cologan, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

Anderson.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 21, app. Ensign P. E. Anderson, 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I. (on probation), to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, transfd. to another regt.

Bell.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, app. Lieut. C. W. B. Bell to act as interp. to 5th lancers, in addition to his other duties, as a special case, v. Garbett, proc. on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

Buller, Capt. H. M., 2nd squad. officer, 11th Bengal cav., to be 2nd in com. and squadron officer 1st regt. Central India Horse.

Cardwell, Sergt. C., H.M.'s 21st hussars, overseer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, has, at his own request, been permitted to return to military duty.

Elliot, Second Capt. M., R.A., is app. brigade major to the insp. gen. of artillery for India, in succession to Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., whose period of service on the staff expires on Sept. 10.

Green.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, app. Capt. J. H. Green to offic. as adjt. 12th Bengal cav., there being no qualified subalt. present.

Hartshorne.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, apptg. Capt. A. G. Hartshorne to offic. as wing officer to 35th N.I., in add. to his other duties, until the arrival of Brev. major G. V. Fosbery, v.c.

Hume.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned:—Lieut. A. Hume, 79th highlanders, from July 29.

Inglis.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 13 last, attaching Capt. A. D. C. Inglis to the 45th N.I., with effect from April 22.

Lewes—Madden.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, making the following tempy. arrangements, v. Brevet Major G. V. Fosbery, v.c., offictg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, nominated to another appt.:—Capt. H. A. Lewes, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. Capt. T. D. Madden, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

Oxley.—The services of Capt. C. R. Oxley, of the Madras gen. list inf., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort Saint George. Aug. 23.

Phillips.—The portion of G.G.O. No. 180 of 1871 which announces the return from England of Capt. A. N. Phillips, late 19th regt. of N.I., asst. comnr., Seebsaugor, is canc. Capt. Phillips rejoinod from furl. on March 15.

Smith—Vivian.—85th Foot.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. W. F. Hancocks, and is pleased to make the following proms.:—Lieut. G. J. S. Smith to be capt., by purch., v. Hancocks, who retires. Dated Aug. 14. Ens. J. H. Vivian to be lieut., by purch., v. Smith, prom. Dated Aug. 14.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. J. Burne, 103rd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force; Dec. 2, 1869.

Lieut. (local capt.) A. L'E. H. Holmes, 79th foot, 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav.; July 26, 1870.

Lieut. J. P. C. Neville, 37th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 40th (The Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I.; Aug. 5, 1870.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—Capt. G. L. Hewett, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 2nd Bengal cav., offic. dep. asst. adjt. gen. 2nd Bengal cav., offic. dep. asst. adjt. gen., to be a brigade major on the estab., in succession to Major G. A. Brown, whose tenure of service expired on Aug. 21.

School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

The undermentioned officers of royal artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the school of gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—

2nd Capt. C. E. Nairne, B battery 19th brigade R.A.
2nd Capt. P. B. Raikes, No. 4 battery 25th brigade.
Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, A battery, D brigade R.H.A.
Lieut. T. J. Jones, E battery F brigade R.H.A.
Lieut. W. R. Strike, E battery A brigade R.H.A.
Lieut. R. de Marylski, B battery 19th brigade R.A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the deputy adjutant general, royal artillery, Horse Guards; they should arrive in England in December next.

Punjab Frontier Force.

Corps of Guides.—Ens. F. D. Batty, 2nd wing subalt., 6th Punjab inf., offictg. squad. subalt., to be squad. subalt. on probation, v. Capt. H. Wylie, who vacates on promotion to captain.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. C. C. Egerton, of the 76th foot, offictg. 1st squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to be 2nd wing subalt. on probation, v. Ens. F. D. Battye, confd. in the corps of guides. Lieut. Egerton will continue to offic. as 1st. squad. subalt. 3rd cavalry.

To do Duty with Troops Proceeding to England.

The following officers, detailed for doing duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England, *via* Bombay, during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

5th Lancers—Capt. E. H. Saunders, Lieut. A. Herdman.
11th Hussars—Capt. J. M'Loughlin, Lieut. H. W. Apperley.
20th Hussars—Capt. J. C. Lockwood.
3rd Foot—Capts. S. Graves, J. W. Poole, D. Halliday, and Lieuts. G. H. Dyke, F. Longbourne.
12th Foot—Lieuts. A. H. Brittan, T. Baker.
14th Foot—Capt. R. Harman, Lieut. H. A. Williams.
17th Foot—Capt. W. Lonsdale.
25th Foot—Capts. H. R. Floyd and G. T. L. Carwithen, Lieut. H. R. Rathbone.
37th Foot—Lieuts. J. A. Eastham, M. J. J. P. O'Connell.
39th Foot—Capt. F. H. Chambers, Lieut. M. B. Luby.
41st Foot—Capt. A. D. Currie, Lieut. W. K. Westropp.
55th Foot—Capts. O. S. D. Osborne and A. H. Kay, Lieut. F. J. W. Smith.
58th Foot—Capt. W. H. Hingeston.
60th Foot—Capt. J. Charley.
85th Foot—Capt. W. Galbraith, Lieuts. G. N. Atkinson and C. E. Knox.
92nd Foot—Capt. G. K. M'Callum, Lieut. R. F. Darvall.
96th Foot—Capt. D. duM. Gunton, Lieut. E. P. Phillips.
105th Foot—Capt. G. C. Therry, Lieuts. L. G. Hay and G. H. Ferrier.
106th Foot—Capt. J. W. Garlick.
107th Foot—Capt. C. P. Chambers.
109th Foot—Capt. P. Murray.

MEDICAL.

Boyd.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated March 31, directing Asst. surg. H. Boyd, doing duty with the 2nd Bengal cav., to proceed to Deolee, to assume med. charge of the 14th Bengal cav., v. Surg. B. Kendall, proceeding on furlough.

Fairland.—Onde div. order confd., dated July 1, apptg. Asst. surg. E. J. Fairland, 21st hussars, to assume med. charge of that corps.

McConnell.—The services of Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., med. dept., offictg. in med. charge of the 2nd regt. native (light) inf., are placed at the disposal of the Govt.

Munday.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated May 27, apptg. Staff surg. J. Munday to the med. charge of headqrs. 22nd brig. R.A., Meean Meer, v. Surg. T. J. Murphy, M.D.

Newman, Dr. J. H., in med. charge of Jodhpore political agency, to offic. as civil surg. at Ajmere and in charge of the Mhairwarrah batt., in the room of Dr. T. Murray.

Ruttledge.—The services of Asst. surg. E. B. Ruttledge, med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Smith.—Umritsur station order confd., dated March 24, apptg. Staff asst. surg. W. P. Smith, No. 4 baty., 22nd brig. R.A., to the med. charge of the European and native inf. detachments, and of the garrison cells, in add. to his other duties.

White.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated July 21, directing Staff asst. surg. T. White, M.B., attached to 2nd batt. 12th foot, to proceed to Rawulpindee for duty in the Peshawur Circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Camp of Exercise.—Official Order.

The following official order is dated Simla, August 23:—

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council having sanctioned the assembly of troops for a camp of exercise in the vicinity of Delhi during the ensuing cold season, the following batteries and regiments are detailed for the purpose, and will move so as to arrive at Delhi about Dec. 15, in accordance with instructions which will be issued by the quartermaster-general:—

Royal Artillery.—D battery D brigade R.H.A.; E battery F brigade R.H.A.; F battery F brigade R.H.A.; D battery 16th brigade R.A.; F battery 16th brigade R.A.; D battery 19th brigade R.A.; E battery 19th brigade R.A.; F battery 19th brigade R.A.; A battery 22nd brigade R.A.

British Cavalry.—4th hussars, 11th hussars, 20th hussars.

British Infantry.—1st battalion 5th foot, 65th foot, 72nd foot, 92nd foot, 105th foot, 109th foot.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Six companies.

Bengal Cavalry.—1st regt. Bengal cav.; 3rd regt. Bengal cav.; 6th regt. Bengal cav.; 8th regt. Bengal cav.; 12th regt. Bengal cav.; 17th regt. Bengal cav.; 2nd regt. Central India horse.

Bengal Infantry.—3rd regt. Bengal inf.; 10th regt. Bengal inf.; 1st regt. Goorkha inf.; 11th regt. Bengal inf.; 14th regt. Bengal inf.; 3rd regt. Goorkha inf.; 17th regt. Bengal inf.; 20th regt. Punjab inf.; 32nd regt. Punjab (Pioneer) regt.; 35th regt. Bengal inf.; 40th regt. Bengal inf.; 45th regt. Bengal inf.

Regimental Messes.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,201, and under instructions from the Govt. of India, para. 1, Sect. II., of the Rules for the Management of Regimental Messes, in regiments of the Bengal army, has been altered as follows:—

Native Cavalry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lieutenant colonel commandant	380	0	0
Major commandant	336	0	0
„ 2nd in command	232	0	0
Captain commandant	267	12	0
„ 2nd in command	168	0	0
„ 2nd squadron officer	147	0	0
„ 3rd „	136	8	0
Lieutenant commandant	230	12	0
„ 2nd in command	130	0	0
„ 2nd squadron officer	107	4	0
„ 3rd „	100	12	0
„ and adjutant	120	4	0
„ squadron subaltern	94	4	0

Native Infantry.

Lieutenant colonel commanding	360	0	0
Major commandant	312	0	0
„ 2nd in command	224	0	0
Captain commandant	241	8	0
„ 2nd in command	162	12	0
„ wing officer	152	4	0
Lieutenant commanding	208	0	0
„ 2nd in command	123	8	0
„ and wing officer	113	12	0
„ and adjutant	107	4	0
„ and quartermaster	94	4	0
„ and wing subaltern	81	4	0

Allowances.—If an officer who draws allowances under this section takes furlough, the section will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed on the 7th inst. the tests specified, in accordance with G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. A. C. Toker, 18th N.I. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st hussars; Ens. F. Abbott, 39th foot; Lieut. B. H. Pollard, 96th foot; Lieut. C. Dempster, 106th foot. Lieut. R. Thomson, 23rd brigade R.A., a probationer for the Bengal staff corps, officiating assistant commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned districts, has passed with credit the prescribed examination for employment under the foreign department.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. Johnstone, special assistant to the superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Keonjhur, and superintendent of the Kheddas, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Mr. F. A. Bell, surveyor, 4th grade, to Australia for one year, and is also granted one month's preparatory leave from Oct. 1. Mr. J. A. Price, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Third Presidency division, privilege leave for two months. Mr. C. W. Chisholm, overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Gya division, resigned his appointment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, with the sanction of Government, from July 31.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence (in August), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Assist. surg. R. Harvey, in medical charge of the Eastern States' Agency in Rajpootana, for two months. Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, extra assistant to the superintendent of Port Blair, for one year, from June 17 last. Major C. MacFarlane, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. W. H. Lowther, infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. H. Y. Murray, executive engineer, Nusseerabad division, Rajpootana, privilege leave for three months, from July 26, on which date he made over charge of the division to Mr. C. E. Gael, assistant engineer, 1st grade. Lieut. G. J. Skinner, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure to Europe, per *Yorkshire*, on Aug. 9. Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. R. Oxley, Madras general list, infantry, late officiating wing subaltern, 4th infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years. Major gen. B. Taylor, divl. staff, to remain at Dalhousie to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. A. H. Murray, R.H.A., to Murree, to Oct. 15. Capt.

E. P. Hardinge, R.E., to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 15. Capt. R. H. Verschoyle, 11th hussars, to remain in England to Nov. 15, in extension. Ens. L. T. Spens, 3rd foot, to remain at Bombay, to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. J. O'M. Quin, 6th foot, to Oct. 14, in extension. Lieut. A. Glen, 10th foot, for fifteen months. Lieut. A. L. Creasy, 17th foot. Lieut. R. O. Aldworth, 49th foot. Capt. E D. Way, 105th foot, to Oct. 15, to remain at Mussoorie, in extension. Capt. E. S. Beville, 109th foot. Major H. R. Bradford, staff corps, to remain at Murree, to Oct. 31, in extension. Capt. G. Atkins, attached to the 1st N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of quitting regt. to Oct. 15. The leave granted to Lieut. col. J. L. Nation, staff corps (commandant 35th N.I.), in G.O.C.C. Feb. 21, p. 88, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CARPENDALE.—With ref. to G.O. No. 711 of 1867, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint, from Aug. 8, Col. J. Carpendale, of the royal engrs., to be chief engr. and secy. to Govt. in the P.W. dept., subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

CLERK, G., to be a probationary asst. in the revenue settlement dept. Aug. 29.

FITZGERALD, G., acting dep. acct. gen., to act as a director of the Incorporate Bank of Madras during the abs. of Lodwick from the Presidency. Aug. 29.

NEWMAN.—Under section 10, Act III. of 1871, Mr. H. Newman is app. vice-president of the municipal commission, Gooty. Aug. 29.

MILITARY.

BALDWIN, Major A. T., staff corps, from offic. wing officer, 14th N.I., to gen. duty, Rangoon, with effect from date of relief by Major Georges. Aug. 15.

CARPENDALE, Colonel J., royal (Madras) engrs., has succeeded to the colonel's allowance, by the death, on Aug. 8, of Col. A. J. M. Boileau, royal (Madras) engrs.

CARSON, Paymaster sergt. W., of the Convalescent Depot, Wellington, is remanded to the 20th brig. R.A. at his own request, but will continue to do duty at Wellington.

JENKINS, Col. J. J., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 1, on a pension of £365 per annum.

MORRISON.—The undermentioned mily. student in the Civil Engineering College, Madras, is remanded to his corps for misconduct:—Sergt. G. Morrison, 42nd compy. R.E. Aug. 29.

RITHERDON.—Posted.—Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon, staff corps, from gen. duty, Madras. Aug. 15.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, Aug. 24.—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Major H. T. Campbell (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Gilbertson, retired.

13th N.I.—Capt. H. R. Morgan (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Gilbertson, retired.

13th N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Roberts (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Gilbertson, retired.

Infantry.—Major E. W. Dun (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Campbell, prom. and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.

42nd N.I.—Capt. H. I. Bett (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Campbell, prom. and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.

42nd N.I.—Lieut. C. J. O. FitzGerald (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Campbell, prom. and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major W. Serres (lieut. col. in staff corps), promd. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Dun, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

51st N.I.—Capt. J. R. Boswell (lieut. col. in staff corps) promd. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Dun, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

51st N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Stuart (capt. in staff corps), promd. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Dun, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major H. Acton (lieut. col. in staff corps), promd. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Serres, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

2nd N.I.—Capt. E. A. B. Travers (lieut. col. in staff corps), promd. to the rank of major, v. Serres, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

2nd N.I.—Lieut. Richard (capt. in staff corps), promd. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Serres, promd. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major W. H. Cuming (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of Lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Acton, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

1st N.I.—Capt. J. G. R Forlong (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Acton, promoted and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

1st N.I.—Lieut. E. W. Flint (capt. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17. v. Acton, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major T. C. Longcroft (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug 17, v. Cuming, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

16th N.I.—Capt. F. Mardall (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of major, v. Cuming, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

16th N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Gray (capt. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Cuming, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major A. K. C. Kennedy (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Longcroft, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. cols. of inf.

46th N.I.—Capt. A. Cooper (lieut. cols. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Longcroft, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

46th N.I.—Lieut. D. W. Laughton (capt. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Longcroft, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major A. Ritherdon (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Kennedy, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. cols. of inf.

28th N.I.—Lieut. A. Godfrey (capt. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Kennedy, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major J. J. Jenkins (lieut. col. in staff corps), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Ritherdon, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

26th N.I.—Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Ritherdon, and prom. removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of inf.

26th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Tait, prom. to the rank of capt., v. Ritherden, Aug. 17, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major R. Benson (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of Major, Aug. 17, v. Jenkins, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

11th N.I.—Capt. C. D. Grant (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, v. Jenkins., Aug. 17, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut cols. of inf.

11th N.I.—Lieut. J. Lampen (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Jenkins, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major W. N. Pace (lieut. col. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Jenkins, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

6th N.I.—Capt. W. Munro (major in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Bensen, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

6th N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Prother (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Bensen, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major J. B. Spurgin (lieut. col. in 102nd foot), prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Pace, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Capt. J. Woodcock (major in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Pace, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoore (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Pace, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) W. Ramsay, prom. to the rank of lieut. col., Aug. 17, v. Spurgin, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

10th N.I.—Capt. A. Gahagan (major in S.C.), prom. to the rank of major, Aug. 17, v. Spurgin, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

10th N.I.—Lieut. E. Shaw (capt. in S.C.), prom. to the rank of capt., Aug. 17, v. Spurgin, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. A. R. Oakes, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I.; arrived at Madras Aug. 13.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.:—Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Major A. F. Williams, Capt. L. Owen, Capt. H. W. Hastings, and Condr. G. Ewing.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. cols. from the date specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service:—

Majors W. H. Hessey and R. Q. Mainwaring; Aug. 20.

To be capt. from the date specified against his name, having completed twelve years' service:—Lieut. F. H. Mathias; Aug. 20.

Capt. A. R. Oakes, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 25th regt. N.I., is granted an extension of leave to Europe from Aug. to Aug. 13, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut. and Asst. Comy. J. Grap, public works dept., is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand, on furlough (m.c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

MEDICAL.

DAVIS, Surg. W. F., M.D., zillah surg., Coimbatore, to be med. officer at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, v. Wilson. Aug. 29.

ELLIOTT, Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals R. C., C.B., will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of the inspr. gen., during the abs. and on the responsibility of Currie.

Jones, Asst. surg. H. I., from dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., southern dist. (now at Bangalore), to dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Mysore div.

Pare, Staff surg. J., from Trichinopoly, on prom. to Bombay, to report himself to Inspr. gen. Mount, c.b., at the public expense. Aug. 13.

Rogers, Surg. major C. J., to be civil surg., Coimbatore. Aug. 29.

Will, Asst. surg. G. E., from A—20th brig. R.A., late A—9th brig. R.A., to proceed to Trichinopoly at public expense, on return from priv. leave, to take med. charge of the B—20th brig. R.A., and detachment 45th regt., v. Parr, promd.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, collector and magistrate of the Kistna district, for one year, from or after Oct. 12. Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Kurnool district, for two years.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. R. Oakes, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I., is granted an extension of his leave from the 4th to 13th Aug., to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. and asst. comy. J. Gray, P.W.D., is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand for one year, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. A. Glen, 2nd batt. 10th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. A. L. Creasy, 1st batt. 17th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and local capt. R. O. Aldworth, 49th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. S. Beville, 109th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. W. A. Gib, asst. adj. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 15, or date of departure. Lieut. F. F. F. Nugent, 20th brig. R.A., unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. E. C. Browne, 2nd batt. 21st foot, from June 24 to June 28, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Col. H. W. Parish, c.b., 45th foot, for two days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Asst. surg. E. Ward, 89th foot, for six months, in continuation, to Bangalore. Capt. (brev. major) W. S. Lennox, 23rd regt. L.I., for thirty days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G.O.G., 17th June, with permission to visit Bangalore. This cancels G.O. of the 17th instant, granting preparatory leave to Major Lennox. Lieut. C. B. Robinson, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, is detailed to proceed to England to join his regimental depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage, instead of Lieut. Packman. So much therefore of G.O., July 25, as refers to the latter officer, is cancelled. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave, for the periods specified, viz.:—Cols. W. H. Crichton, c.b., and W. W. Taylor, six months; Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, three months; Lieut. col. H. Clerk, six months; Lieut. col. A. Sage, three months; Major G. C. Hodding and Capt. E. Persse, six months; Capt. F. L. Haleman and P. L. Gordon, four months; Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock, six months. Inspector general S. Currie, m.d., c.b., of the British Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 1st promimo, or date of departure.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Acworth, H. A., supy. asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur, and 2nd class subord. mag., is invested with powers to commit to a Session Court. Aug. 25.

Anding, J. C., dist. dep. coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a comr. under the Income tax Act XII. of 1871. Aug. 29.

Birdwood.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the app. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. H. Birdwood to be *pro tem* registrar on the appellate side of the High Court from May 14, and during the Hon. Mr. Justice West's incumbency of office as a Judge of the High Court.

Birkbeck, F., acted as second asst. coll. of Surat from April 12 to June 4.

Dalzell, A., to be supy. asst. supt., Guzerat rev. survey. Aug. 29.

Daniell—Preece.—Mr. F. T. B., Daniel, traffic manager, is app. supt. of the 2nd (late 3rd) div. Persian telegraph, v. Walton, dec. Mr. Preece, asst. traffic manager, is app. acting traffic manager until further orders. These appts. to have effect from May 23.

DeSilva, R. J., to act as an extra asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. M. Canoba. Aug. 29.

Forteath, Capt. F. P., canton. mag., acted temp. as 2nd asst. political resident, Aden, from June 30 to Aug. 7.

Gray.—Lieut. col. Chitty, military acct. and secy. to the Military Fund, Bombay, having been ordered on special duty to the Presy., Lieut. col. Gray, examiner of commissariat accounts, is app. to act for him during his absence, and will conduct that officer's duties in addition to his own, commencing from Aug. 15, the date of Lieut. col. Chitty's departure. No. 557.

Hancock, Capt. H. F., R.E., acted as consulting engr. for Reclamations from May 21 to Aug. 5. Aug. 23.

Hexton—Pengelly—Dasai.—Messrs. W. S. Hexton, A. Pengelly, m.a., and F. R. Dasai, asst. conservators of forests of the 3rd grade, have been prom. to the 2nd grade from July 15.

Hunter, Lieut. F. M., received charge of the duties of 2nd Asst. Political Resident, Aden, on Aug. 7. Aug. 30.

Jacomb, H. E., under secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General depts., is allowed priv. leave of abs. for one month. Aug. 26.

Kemball—On receipt of her Majesty's Letters Patent of appmt. to the office of judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Hon. C. G. Kemball made the necessary declaration, and assumed the office on Aug. 23.

Le Breton, Lieut. has been app. to offic. as dep. controller of public works accounts, during abs. of Mr. Duncan, on priv. leave. Aug. 29.

Oldham, Capt. G. W., R.E., acted for Capt. Hancock as senior dep. consulting engr. for railways from March 5 to Aug. 5.

Sinclair, W. F., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona district. Aug. 29.

Unwin, A. H., supernum. asst. to the coll. at Poona, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, in the Poona district. Aug. 29.

MILITARY.

Browne, Capt. P. A., to retain the adjutancy on pro. of 29th N.I.

Durand, Capt. A., 10th regt. N.I., is app. superint. of bazaars at Malligaum, in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 1. No. 561.

Gillespie, Capt. W. A., staff corps, qualified at Hythe as 1st class instructor of musketry. Aug. 23.

Gray, Serg. G., 5th foot, is app. asst. instructor in army signalling, from Aug. 23.

Karslake, Capt. F., 83rd foot, offic. brigade major, Deesa, to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Capt. Hall, 49th foot, who vacates on pro. Capt. Karslake is posted to the Bombay dist., and directed to join.

Kirkwood.—The servs. of Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. No. 569, Aug. 25.

Payne, Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. D. P., cadre 13th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., from Aug. 7, v. Barnes, exchanged into the Bengal staff corps.

Rawle.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 7 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified:—Lieut. H. J. Rawle, R.A., to be asst. supt., Southern Maratha country revenue survey, from Jan. 5, 1870. No. 578.

MEDICAL.

Arnott, Asst. surg. J., acted as supt. of the Poona Gaol, from after office hours on June 3 to July 21. Asst. surg. Arnott also held med. charge of the Yerrowda Jail, from after office hours on June 3 to July 18.

Joynt.—The undermentioned med. officer having completed twenty years' service to be surg. major from the date specified:—Surg. F. G. Joynt. Aug. 19.

Long, Asst. surg., is attached as a temp. measure to the hospital of H.M.'s 2nd gren., N.I.

Roche, Asst. surg. J., has been placed in charge of the vaccination dept., Western Circle, until such time as Asst. surg. Cody can join it from Dohud.

Semple.—Deolallee station order confd., dated June 19, directing Staff surg. Semple to assume med. charge of the Lock Hospital, from 20th idem. No. 525.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. P. W. J. Fitzwygram, 15th hussars, to Poona, from Sept. 3 to 24, on private affairs. Capt. H. Langtry, 15th hussars, to Poona, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Capt. F. A. S. Mannock, 18th hussars, overland, from date of departure. Cornet B. D. Harrison, 18th hussars, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. C. F. Malet, 1-8th foot, to Tarraghur, from Aug. 16 to 30. Lieut. A. Radford, F batt. 19th brig R.A., overland, from date of departure. Capt. J. E. LeMotte, 56th foot, from Sept. 5, or date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. T. Tennant, 108th foot, to remain at Mount Aboo, from Aug. 8 to Sept. 10, in extension. Major J. Harpur, S.C., district superintendent of police, for seventeen months. The furlough granted to Surg. H. Cook, m.d., by G.O. No. 490, dated July 21, 1868, is further extended on the same account to Dec. 4, by the date of that officer's return to duty.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during July, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. B. Duncan has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 5. Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave of absence for three months. Mr. J. G. Moore, assistant commissioner, acted as commissioner, in Sind, from 9th to the 23rd March, 1870. Major T. B. Britten, railway magistrate of Bhosawul, in the Khandeish collectorate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Oct 1. The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant to Mr. C. D. Bentley, 1st deputy registrar and commissioner for taking affidavits of the high court, privilege leave for three months from Aug. 8. Mr. T. H. Leach, supernumerary assistant collector, Sattara, is allowed special leave of absence to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, for six months. Mr. Leach is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days. Mr. F. L. Charles acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Khandeish from April 6 to July 8.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned gentlemen have passed their departmental examinations, according to the Higher and Lower Standards, on July 17:—Higher Standard: Mr. T. H. Leach, C.S.; Mr. Narayen Gunesh Satay, dufturdar to the collector of Tanna; Mr. Ramcrushna Huree, head clerk, collector's office, Poona; Mr. Eduljee Dossabhoy, mamlutdur of Talooka Borsud, Zilla Kaira—with credit. Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S.; Mr. J. H. Todd, C.S.; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.; Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.; Mr. J. C. Anding, acting district deputy collector, Dharwar; Mr. C. W. Richardson, hoozoor deputy collector, Kulladghee. Lower Standard: Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.; Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.—with credit. Mr. J. C. Hall, superintendent of surveys in the native States of Gujerat; Lieut. J. M. Hunter, boundary settlement commissioner for the Baroda and Eastern States of Kattiawar; Capt. G. E. Hancock, acting assistant resident at Baroda; Mr. A. H. Unwin, C.S.; Mr. C. F. MacCartie, C.S.;

Mr. P. Jacob, C.S.; Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.; Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S.; Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S. The undermentioned gentlemen passed examinations in the following languages on July 17:—Gujarathi: Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.; Mr. P. Jacob, C.S. Canarese; Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.; Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S.; Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., passed in Hindustani on Aug. 15. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages (August):—Hindustani, Higher Standard: Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, R.A. (acting 3rd class commissary of ordnance); Lieut. E. L. Elliot, 108th foot (2nd squadron subaltern on probation 1st regiment light cavalry); Ensign C. W. Hinde, 83rd foot; Ensign F. D. Raikes, 66th foot (2nd wing subaltern on probation 27th regiment N.L.I.); Capt. A. S. Tollemache, 108th foot. Gujarati: Lieut. W. Laing, general list, quartermaster 13th regiment N.I. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 17th ult. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., passed the Departmental examination according to the lower standard on the 17th ult.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 22.

17*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. K. Watson to be capt., by purch., v. A. T. Aglen, who retires; Ensign T. G. D. Boles to be lieut., by purch., v. Watson; Gent. cadet F. C. Maisey, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Boles, prom.; Sept. 23.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be appointed to commissions, as follows, viz.:—

2*nd Foot.*—C. E. J. Chichester to be ensign, v. C. J. Dickson, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 23.

8*th Foot.*—H. M. Wade to be ensign, v. Oakeley, prom.; Sept. 23.

10*th Foot.*—J. De Hoghten to be ensign, v. Tottenham, ret.; Sept. 23.

19*th Foot.*—G. Wingate to be ensign, v. Scott, prom.; Sept. 23.

21*st Foot.*—A. Daniell to be ensign, v. Lambart, prom.; Sept. 23. W. M. Duckett to be ensign, v. Falls, prom.; Sept. 24.

24*th Foot.*—E. S. Browne to be ensign, v. Boothby, prom.; Sept. 23. E. W. Curteis to be ensign, v. Magrath, retired; Sept. 24.

25*th Foot.*—H. B. Prichard to be ensign, v. Hope, prom.; Sept. 23. J. W. Godfray to be ensign, v. Hobday, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 24. C. C. W. Dandridge to be ensign, v. Gray, prom.; Sept. 25. O. C. Radford to be ensign, v. Barns, prom.; Sept. 26. G. T. W. Hewat to be ensign, v. Dixon, prom.; Sept. 27.

36*th Foot.*—C. Hogge to be ensign, v. A. S. M'Rae, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 23.

41*st Foot.*—J. W. Hogge to be ensign, v. Mackenzie, prom.; Sept. 23.

49*th Foot.*—J. G. Ponsonby to be ensign, v. Dickson, prom.; Sept. 23. S. L. M. Remmington to be ensign, v. Young, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 24.

56*th Foot.*—A. F. Cotton to be ensign, v. Capel, prom.; Sept. 23.

60*th Foot.*—M. C. Boyle to be ensign, v. Archer, prom.; Sept. 23.

72*nd Foot.*—R. A. Vansittart to be ensign, v. Kane, prom.; Sept. 23.

83*rd Foot.*—G. Cleaveland to be ensign, v. Hardtman, prom.; Sept. 23.

Sept. 26.

8*th Foot.*—Qrmr. sergt. J. Templeton to be qrmr., v. P. Murray, who retires upon h.p.; Sept. 27.

25*th Foot.*—Lieut. D. S. Cuninghame to be permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Sept. 27.

38*th Foot.*—Ensign J. B. Price, from 70th foot, to be ensign, v. Porter, to 1st foot; Sept. 27.

92*nd Foot.*—Lieut. D. Papillon to be capt., by purch., v. M. T. Carmichael, who retires; Ensign R. C. Cavendish to be lieut., by purch., v. Papillon; Sept. 27.

108*th Foot.*—Ensign D. A. Campbell, from 103rd foot, to be ensign, v. Fullerton, whose appointment has been cancelled; Sept. 27.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. W. A. Thomson, M.B., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Sept. 4.

BREVET.

Qrmr. P. Murray, retired h.p., late 10th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Sept. 27.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the deaths of Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal staff corps, on May 10; Lieut. gen. Sir J. Sheil, K.C.B., K.S.I., Bengal inf., on April 17; Lieut. gen. C. Wahab, Madras inf., on May 19; Lieut. gen. W. Trevelyan, Bombay cav., on July 3; and Major gen. J. Welchman, C.B., Bengal inf., on Aug. 8, 1870:—

To be Lieutenant generals.

Major gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bombay inf.; April 18.
Major gen. W. M. Ramsay, Bengal inf.; May 11.
Major gen. H. Lyons, Bengal inf.; May 20.
Major gen. R. A. Bayly, Bombay inf.; July 4.

To be Major generals.

Col. Sir A. P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal staff corps; Aug. 9, 1870.
Col. B. Boyd, Bengal inf.; April 18.
Col. F. E. Voyle, Bengal staff corps; May 11.
Col. J. Liptrott, Bengal inf.; May 20.
Col. C. Mackenzie, C.B., Madras staff corps; July 4.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Anderson—At Bangalore, Aug. 28, wife of Capt. W. Anderson, M.S.C., son.
Battenburgh—At Bundlecund, Aug. 27, wife of C. A. Battenburgh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, son.
Chesson—At Paunchgunny, Aug. 28, wife of John Chesson, daughter.
Clark—At Gothic House, Middle Colaba, Sept. 2, wife of Capt. A. C. Clark, son.
Comber—At Assam, wife of Bryan E. C. Comber, son.
Deane—At Calcutta, Aug. 27, wife of Lieut. T. Deane, B.S.C., son.
Firth—At Surat, Aug. 30, wife of L. E. Firth, daughter, still-born.
Gorton—At Madras, Aug. 25, wife of Archdeacon Gorton, son, still-born.
Harcourt—Aug. 24, wife of Capt. P. H. Harcourt, R.A., son, who died the same day.
Hobson—At Mussoorie, Aug. 24, wife of William Hobson, daughter.
Howell—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 26, wife of W. L. Howell, of Chutwara Factory, son.
Lefevre—At Rangoon, July 23, wife of Capt. J. B. Lefevre, daughter.
Lynch—At Malabar Hill, Sept. 1, wife of George S. Lynch, daughter.
Mackenzie—At Meerut, Aug. 24, wife of Capt. H. L. Mackenzie, R.A., daughter. [India, daughter.
Mallet—At Calcutta, Aug. 30, wife of F. R. Mallet, Geological Survey of
Matthews—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 6, wife of Capt. C. R. Matthews, B.S.C. Assist. Commissioner, son. [Bengal M.S., son.
Metcalfe—At Landour, Aug. 23, wife of Assist. Surgeon F. Metcalfe,
Morris—At Mussoorie, Aug. 22, wife of Lieut. G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal cav., son. [daughter.
O'Ratigan—At Madunapully, Aug. 25, wife of P. O'Ratigan, C.E.,
Parsons—At Bareilly, Aug. 27, wife of Surg. F. Parsons, 2nd Bengal cav., son.
Pratt—At Jabalpur, Aug. 28, wife of W. Pratt, daughter.
Prideaux—At Rajcote, Aug. 27, wife of Capt. R. A. Prideaux, Commanding H.H. Gaekwar's Dharee Battalion, son.
Ranson—At Kalbadavie, Bombay, Aug. 24, wife of R. Ranson, Government Telegraph Department, daughter.
Reid—At Chuprah, Aug. 27, wife of D. N. Reid, daughter.
Renny—At Ramnaghur, Aug. 14, wife of H. G. Renny, daughter.
Sampson—At Simla, Aug. 19, wife of A. B. Sampson, son.
Shaw—At Croydon, Aug. 9, wife of John A. J. Shaw, son.
Slade—At Matharpacady, wife of James Slade, son.
Smaller—At Madras, Aug. 23, wife of J. Smaller, son.
Smith—At Umballa, Aug. 27, wife of T. H. Smith, 72nd Highlanders, daughter. [Tirhoot, daughter.
Stalkartt—At Darjeeling, Aug. 26, wife of John Stalkartt, Tattereah,
Strutt—At Dhuramsala, Aug. 21, wife of Major Charles Strutt, late R.A., son. [27th Punjab Native inf., son.
Swetenham—At Mussoorie, Aug. 22, wife of Lieut. R. A. Swetenham,
Walker—At Calcutta, Aug. 25, wife of J. Walker, son.
Waller—At Monghyr, Aug. 28, wife of Capt. H. Waller, S.C., son.
Whalley—At Mussoorie, Aug. 24, wife of P. Whalley, C.S., son.
Wintle—At Lucknow, Aug. 27, wife of A. T. Wintle, R.H.A., daughter.
Wright—At Madras, Sept. 1, wife of Capt. W. F. Wright, M.S.C., son.

MARRIAGES.

Crawford—Worgan.—At St. Paul's Church, Poona, Sept. 2, Leslie Crawford, to Margaret M., daughter of Col. J. Worgan, R.A.
Fairweather—Thorp.—At Christ Church, Simla, Aug. 26, Surg. J. Fairweather, M.D., officiating sanitary commissioner to the Govt. of the Punjab, to Anette M.D., daughter of Surg. maj. E. C. Thorp, M.D., civil surgeon of Simla.
Guest—Carney.—At Soonapore, Sept. 2, William H. Guest, acting chaplain of Tanjore, to Harriet, daughter of William Carney.
Lewis—Price.—At Calcutta, John Lewis to Mary J. Price, of Howrah.
Radcliffe—Hathway.—At Deesa, Aug. 22, George B. E. Radcliffe, of H.M.'s B.S.C., to Caroline E. F. S. (Effie), daughter of Lieut. col. H. Hathway, cantonment magistrate, Deesa.
Schofield—Guillot.—At Allahabad, Aug. 26, F. M. W. Schofield, to Clothilde M., daughter of the late Henry Guillot, indigo planter.

DEATHS.

Bell—At Kurrachee, Aug. 25, Robert Bell, aged 33.
Bond—At Madras, Aug. 26, William A., son of John Bond, aged 22.
Castello—At Calcutta, July 20, Rose P., wife of M. G. Castello, aged 59.
Comyn—At Baroda, Aug. 30, Effie, daughter of Capt. Comyn, H.M.'s 4th Rifles, aged 10 months.
Henslowe—At Aden, Aug. 15, Emily, wife of Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe.
Herbert—At Murree, Aug. 22, George, son of C. E. Herbert, aged 6 months.
Kraal—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, Emmeline S., wife of W. A. Kraal, aged 52.
Mackenzie—At Meerut, Aug. 25, Annie E., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Mackenzie.
McKertish—At Madras, Aug. 29, Mrs. H. McKertish, aged 62.
Palmer—At Calcutta, Aug. 28, William W., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Palmer.
Penfield—At Madura, Aug. 19, Rev. S. B. Penfield, of the American Madura Mission, aged 36.
Pitcher—At Palayeram, Aug. 27, Alice G., daughter of Serg. N. Pitcher, of the European artillery, veteran company, aged 1.
Rose—At Saugor, Aug. 24, C. E. V. E., daughter of Lieut. col. W. Rose, M.S.C., aged 2 months.
Teed—At Goruckpore, Aug. 17, Lieut. C. M. Teed, 18th N.I., through the upsetting of his boat in a severe squall on the waters of Domungurh.

THE NEW ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are published for general information :—

Simla, Aug. 1.—*No.* 2,440.—The rules respecting acting allowances at present in force in the civil departments are herein arranged and published in the form of a Code.

All previous notifications and orders respecting acting allowances, except Section XXXI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, are hereby abrogated. Future rulings will take the form of additions and corrections to this Code.

The only alteration made in this Code to which attention need be directed is that Section VII. is slightly different in its effect from the order (No. 1,682, dated July 2, 1869, para. 4) on which it is based, clause (*c*) being entirely new.

Chapter I.—Definitions and Explanations.

Section I.—Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Local Government" includes a department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hyderabad.

Section II.—Appointments are said to be in the same "class" when they are in the same department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into "grades," according to pay.

Section III. (*a.*)—The "pay" of an officer is as follows :—

(1.) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment : the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment : substantive pay, consolidated pay, military pay and allowances, and staff salary, staff corps pay, and staff salary.

(2.) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment : his subsistence allowance (if a covenanted civil servant), and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer).

(*b.*)—"Progressive pay" is pay which rises from a minimum to maximum.

(*c.*)—"Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance ;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(*d.*)—"Consolidated pay" includes military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(*e.*)—"Staff salary" is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances, or the staff corps pay of his rank.

Section IV.—Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "appointment" means "appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

Section V.—An "absentee" is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

Chapter II.—General Rules.

Section VI. (*a.*)—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment.

(*b.*)—The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

Section VII. (*a.*)—If the pay of the appointment is progressive, the maximum salary of the officiating officer shall be the pay which he would from time to time receive if he held the appointment substantively, non-continuous periods of tenure being counted towards his increments ; and the minimum salary shall be half the mean pay.

(*b.*)—If the officer's pay is not less than the minimum pay of the appointment, he is entitled to the maximum salary stated in clause (*a*).

(*c.*)—The officer is entitled to count towards the increments any period in excess of one year, immediately preceding his officiating appointment during which his pay has been not less than the minimum pay thereof : Provided that not more than one year shall be so counted.

Note.—This section does not, without a special order of the Director general, apply to cases arising in the Post-office department.

Section VIII. (*a.*)—An officer on the maximum pay of his own appointment, officiating in another appointment of which the pay is progressive, and drawing salary not less than the minimum pay thereof, will, if he afterwards obtains it substantively, count the officiating service towards the increments of pay.

(*b.*)—In departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer on the maximum pay of his own class officiating in a higher class, and drawing salary not less than the minimum pay of the class immediately superior to his own, will, if he is afterwards promoted to the class last mentioned, count his officiating service towards the increments of pay.

Section IX.—Fractions and percentages of a pay which is progressive are calculated on the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

Section X.—If the pay of an appointment is increased upon an examination being passed, an officiating officer's allowances shall be calculated on the pay which he would from time to time receive if he held the appointment substantively.

Section XI.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

Note.—An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

Chapter III.—The Covenanted Civil Service.

Section XII. (*a.*)—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

Note.—In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before Nov. 1, 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before that date, the officer is entitled to a further 10 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(*b.*)—But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(*c.*)—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

(*d.*)—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[Illustration.—A is magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B is magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C is a joint magistrate. If A takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C appointed to officiate as magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.]

Section XIII. (*a.*)—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

Note.—In certain cases an acting allowance of 75 per cent. is given.—See Section XXXI. Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

(*b.*)—Subsistence allowance is admissible as follows :—

To officers of not more than eight years' residence in India	Rs. 250
To officers of more than eight, but less than twelve, years' residence in India	320
To officers of twelve or more years' residence in India	400

Chapter IV.—Military Officers in Civil Employ.

Section XIV.—The cases which may occur are these :—

(*A.*) An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1. An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2. An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3. An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(*B.*) An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4. An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5. An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6. An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

Note.—An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, covenanted or uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were "consolidated."

Section XV. In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, *plus* half the pay of the appointment :—

Assumed Subsistence Allowance.	
For the rank of captain or subaltern	Rs. 250
For the rank of major	320
For higher rank	400

Section XVI.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section XII.

Section XVII. (*a.*)—In cases 4, 5, and 6 the salaries are calculated by military rules ; any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5 over the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of the officer being treated as a staff salary.

(*b.*)—The military rules referred to are as follows :—

(1.) For officers who have elected the rules of 1868—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment, and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he possesses one, provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

(2.) For officers who have elected the rules of 1854 :—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

Section XVIII. (*a.*)—A medical appointment, the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 370, dated April 4, 1867, is to be treated for the purposes of this chapter as if the pay thereof were a staff salary equal to the excess, if any, of the consolidated pay over the "unemployed pay" of the permanent incumbent :

(*b.*)—Provided that an officer appointed to the medical service before November 7, 1864, officiating in one of these appointments, shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

Chapter V.—Public Works Department.

The following rules regulate the acting allowances of officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, and of the superior officers of the accounts branch of that Department :—

Section XIX. (*a.*)—No officer of a class divided into grades is allowed to officiate in that class in a grade higher than that which he holds permanently.

(*b.*)—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grade. This rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments the substantive holders of which must belong to a particular class.

Section XX. (*a.*)—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(*b.*)—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer without an appointment is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section XV., plus half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(*c.*)—In the case of a graded class, the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade) is deemed to be the civil pay of the class, provided that the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

(*d.*)—The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

Section XXI.—In the following cases special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or if the appointments are under a Chief Commissioner or an agent to the Governor general, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India.

(*a.*)—A subordinate officiating as an executive engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an executive engineer of the fourth grade.

(*b.*)—A subordinate officiating as an assistant is allowed an addition of Rs. 50 a month to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(*c.*)—An accountant officiating for a controller or deputy controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 per month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a deputy controller.

Section XXII.—No increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a sub-overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the subordinate establishments.

Chapter VI.—The Survey Department.

The following special rules apply to officers not below the rank of assistant surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor-General of India:—

Section XXIII.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

Section XXIV.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

Note.—The note to Section XII. (*a*) applies to this section also.

Section XXV.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance in addition to his pay (if any) of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

Chapter VII.—Other Officers.

Section XXVI.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are not members of the Covenanted Civil Service, nor commissioned officers in the army; nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of assistant engineer, or assistant controller, or assistant surveyor; nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

Section XXVII. (*a.*)—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a covenanted civil servant or an officer of the army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in Section XII.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmaster generals, judge of a Small Cause Court, gazetted appointments in the police department.

(*b.*) An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment. Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class.

Section XXVIII.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment.

Section XXIX.—If the appointment belongs to a graded class, the average pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade) is deemed to be the pay of the appointment. Provided that the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade. This section does not apply to an officer who belongs to another department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

Section XXX.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the local government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Section XXXI.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 per mensem, should, as far as practicable, be regulated by Sections XXVII. (*b.*) and XXVIII.; but the officer who appoints the substitute may allow him higher allowances not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Chapter VIII.—Plural Appointments.

Section XXXII.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows:—

(*a.*)—He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

(*b.*)—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the local government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(*c.*)—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

(*d.*)—This proviso may be dispensed with, if the local government declares that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient.

[Illustration.—A covenanted civil servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

If he held A only, he would draw ... ... Rs. 1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 400 1,400
If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 800 1,800
He will, therefore, draw for C (which carries the highest salary) 1,800

And but for proviso (*c*) he would be entitled for B and A, to such allowances as the Local Government might fix, not exceeding Rs. $\frac{1,400}{2}$ — 700 for B, and Rs. $\frac{1,000}{2}$ = 500 for A.

But, in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in clause (*d*) be made.]

Section XXXIII. (*a.*).—Section XXXII. does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(*b.*)—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

Examples.—One under-secretary discharging the duties of a fellow under-secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A joint magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as magistrate of the district. In this case, he gets allowances only as officiating magistrate of the district.

A district judge deprived of the help of an additional or assistant judge, and, therefore, doing the additional or assistant judge's work.

A joint magistrate doing the work of a second joint magistrate in the district, well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of a fellow-clerk in his own office.

(*c.*)—Nor does that section affect "local allowances" given for the performance of separate duties.

Section XXXIV. (*a.*).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is not ordinarily entitled to acting allowance.

(*b.*)—But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the police department, and the charge, in the opinion of the local government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility, besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a covenanted civil servant or an officer of the army, the minimum charge allowance is Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*c.*)—An officer of the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of a higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

Chapter IX.—Exceptional Cases.

Section XXXV.—The allowances of an officiating ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor general, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, section 27 of 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 67.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor general, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor general in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be, and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor general, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor general in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor general in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government, as aforesaid; provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

Section XXXVI.—An officiating chief justice, or judge of any High Court, or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

Section XXXVII.—An officiating law officer draws as acting allowance the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Section XXXVIII.—In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another department, his salary shall be calculated on the basis of the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the settlement department.

Section XXXIX.—In Madras the Government may grant as acting allowance to an officer officiating as translator to Government the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Section XL.—In Madras, the first, second, and third grades of moonsiffships are, for the purpose of this code, deemed to be distinct classes.

Section XLI.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant general in Madras, Bombay, or Bengal	1,500
Accountant general in North-Western Provinces or in the Punjab	1,200
Accountant general (or deputy accountant general in independent charge) in British Burmah	1,000
Deputy accountant general (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore	800
Uncovenanted medical officer in medical charge of a civil station	350
Supernumerary deputy collector in Sind	400
Extra assistant commissioner, 3rd class, in British Burmah ...	75
Extra assistant commissioner, except as above	200
Assistant superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades	200

Published by order of the Governor general in Council.

Appendix Referred to in Section XXVI.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82.—The following rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a civil officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a military officer.

I.—An officer officiating in the telegraph department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowance under this rule to a military officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the telegraph department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.

II.—An officer officiating as director general shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

III.—Except, as provided in Rules I. and V., an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a military officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.

IV.—Except, as provided in Rules I. and V., an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in which he officiates. If, however, he be a military officer officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.

V.—No assistant superintendent, when officiating for another assistant superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.

VI.—These Rules are to be applied to all officers, military or civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department, in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.

VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.

VIII.—A superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a-month, and any assistant superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions Rs. 50 a-month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

96. No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishments, or to any sub-inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules for the Appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the Control of the Government of India.

XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of assistant or deputy conservator, and to the lowest class of conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the assistant conservator and deputy conservator, no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of assistant of deputy conservator or conservator, the salary of the officiating officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be specially fixed by the Government of India.

Aug. 3, *No.* 2,567.—To all departments of the Government of India, all Local Governments and offices of account, and heads of department, under Financial Department.

I am directed to invite attention to the distinctive use of the words "pay" and "salary" adopted in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and in the Acting Allowance Code, and to request that, as far as may be convenient, the distinction may be observed in all official documents in future—"pay" being used in the sense of "substantive pay," and "salary" as including "acting allowance."

2. I am also to suggest that the term "deputation allowance" be restricted to the case of an allowance given to an officer deputed on special duty, and that allowances given under the Acting Allowance Code be called "acting allowances."

Home.

Judicial Appointments.—The *Gazette* of last Tuesday announces the appointment of Sir Walter Morgan, Knight, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras; and of Mr. Robert Stuart, Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of India.

A New Mountain Gun for India.—The Royal gun factories are again constructing bronze guns, but of a new description. Sixteen 9-pounders, of 3-inch bore, weighing 2 cwt., and about three feet in length, are ordered to be cast for mountain service, and one has been sent to the Indian arsenal at Cossipore, near Calcutta, as a pattern upon which Colonel Maxwell, the superintendent of the Royal gun factories there, will manufacture a supply for India. It may be remembered that the 9-pounder bronze field gun at present in use by the Royal Horse Artillery, but condemned after trial on account of the inability of the material to stand the wear of rifled projectiles, was introduced mainly on the strong recommendation of Colonel Maxwell, who is esteemed as a very able officer, and that they are still being made in India. It is thought remarkable, by some of the practical gun-makers of the Royal Arsenal, that after recent experience there should be a return to bronze, and that the Abyssinian mountain gun, a steel weapon, which has established its excellence in actual service, should have been apparently put into the shade.

Death of Lieutenant-General Down, Bombay Army.—We regret to record the death of Lieutenant-General J. S. Down, of the Bombay Army, which occurred on the 25th ult., at Kilburn. The late General proceeded to Bombay as a cadet of infantry in December, 1819, and continued to serve without a day's leave of absence or sick certificate from the country to the end of March, 1861, when he returned to England, after a service of forty-two years, and his services were neither few nor unmeritorious. He was in the campaign in the Persian Gulf, under General Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B.; on the 10th of April, 1830, when a captain, he carried the town of Wankanier by storm, at the head of the detachments of the 7th, 16th, and 23rd Regiments, for which he received the thanks of the Government; and on the 13th of February, 1831, he surprised the camp of Pertaub Sing, on the banks of the Taptee, capturing the whole of his horse, camp equipage, arms, and correspondence. He obtained the medal for his share in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and as colonel commanded the Malligaum Brigade during the Mutiny.

Promotion in the Army.—We are informed that in arranging the promotions, after the 1st of November, every endeavour will be made to keep up the existing regimental system, whilst the claims of the senior and most deserving officers in each grade will be carefully considered. In selecting men to fill the vacancies amongst the lieutenant-colonels and majors, so many things will have to be weighed over it may be impossible to give promotions regimentally; but as regards the advancement of the junior officers, it is expected that after a while they will in a large measure get their steps in the corps in which they have served. There are a great number of officers who, although some way down the regimental lists, entered the service long before many of those standing before them. These men will be picked out, and given promotion much in the order in which they stand on the General Service Seniority List. In some corps promotion has been very rapid, in others it has been very slow during the past ten years. It will now be pretty much equalised, for as vacancies occur in such regiments as the 37th, 52nd, 75th, 83rd, and others we can name, men from corps which have complained of stagnation with some reason will very properly be brought in to fill them.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Experiments with Marine Torpedoes.—Some interesting experiments with marine torpedoes are at present being carried on in the Medway by the Royal Engineers. A wooden hut has been erected on the river bank, and inside the hut is placed an instrument which in appearance somewhat resembles an ordinary cottage pianoforte. The keys are all numbered, and each key when touched communicates by electric agency through a connecting wire with one of a string of torpedoes anchored across the river. There is no risk of injury to ships at present passing up and down the stream, for the torpedoes are not charged with gunpowder; and, indeed, if they were, the mere circumstance of a ship striking one would not of itself cause it to explode. When a ship runs against either of the torpedoes, it simply causes the movement of a lever, which by its action conveys to the operator on shore the number of the particular torpedo which is under the ship's bottom. The operator then, supposing the torpedo to be charged, may if he chooses touch the corresponding key on the instrument before him, and thereby cause the torpedo to explode and destroy the vessel which is passing over it. A distinction can consequently be at all times made between friendly ships and those of the enemy, provided that they can be seen from the shore. The object of the present experiments is chiefly to test the general working of the apparatus, and with this view a second hut is being erected, in which a duplicate instrument is to be placed, so that their accuracy may be effectually checked by comparison.—*Broad Arrow.*

Military Engineering.—During the approaching winter a course of lectures, similar to those which have proved so successful in former years, will be delivered by order of the War Department to the officers and men of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. The lecturers selected by the Secretary of State for War to deliver the lectures are Mr. A. H. Green, Mr. T. Laslett, Admiralty timber inspector, Mr. W. Y. Dent, Mr. R. Aitken, C.E., and Dr. de Chaumont, assistant professor of hygiene at Netley Hospital. The authorities at the War Department having directed the formation of a class of volunteer officers for the study of military engineering, at Chatham, the following officers of volunteers have joined for that purpose at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham :—Captain J. Nash, M.D., 1st Somerset Engineer Volunteers ; Captain A. T. Arrol, 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers ; Lieutenant H. J. P. Parry, Lieutenant W. W. Roberts, Lieutenant B. Wontner, and Lieutenant B. M. Courage, 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers.

The Suez Canal.—The *Viceroy*, a new auxiliary screw steamship, 2,225 tons burthen, belonging to and built by Messrs. Green and Company, of Blackwall, left her moorings off Gravesend on Wednesday, bound for Madras and Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal. This ship may be described as the first of a new line of steamers intended to ply regularly between London and Calcutta. That she supplies a want may be gathered from the fact that the one hundred first-class berths her accommodation affords have all been engaged for several weeks past, and when she left Plymouth on Friday not a berth nor a yard of cargo space was unfilled. The *Viceroy* is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and whenever a favourable wind prevails every stitch of canvas will be set. Her engines, on the compound principle, have been supplied by Messrs. Ravenhill ; Mr. Colman, a man of large experience, whose latest duty was to take the turret-ship *Magdala* to Bombay for the English Government, having been appointed chief engineer. The ship is commanded by Capt. J. H. Taylor, late of the *Renown*, formerly of the *Trafalgar*, both ships belonging to Messrs. Green's fleet, and it is understood that so great is his confidence in his new command that he has pledged himself to make Calcutta within thirty-four days.

Progress of the Cholera.—The announcement which we made a few days ago relative to the outbreak and spread of cholera in Arabia is unhappily too true. The disease is making its way steadily towards Egypt in pretty much the same manner as it did a few years ago. Egypt usually imports the disease to the Mediterranean ports direct, and hence the anxiety with which the presence of the cholera at the present time in Arabia is regarded by epidemiologists. The *Lancet* infers, from certain facts which it publishes, that the danger to this kingdom of a renewed invasion of cholera has been rather underrated than overstated. These facts show that since the middle of June last the cholera has been widely prevalent in the central, the northern, and the north-eastern parts of Persia ; that starting a few weeks ago from Meshed Hussein in the pashalik of Bagdad, it spread as an epidemic to Khayber, a village about three days' journey from Medina, and situated on an important route to the town. The [illegible]e of the Mecca pilgrimage is at hand, and the Ottoman authorities are most anxious lest the cholera should break out among them, for the pilgrims would as usual spread it far and wide. The danger to Europe as regards an invasion by cholera is of course greatly augmented now that the disease is approaching Egypt and the Mediterranean afresh by the same route as in 1865. Our contemporary says that the disease is extending from the pashalik of Bagdad into the Hedjaz, from the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, upon the sea-board provinces of Germany to the central provinces of the empire, and that in the presence of a widely-spread extending epidemic of cholera, which has effected a lodgment in the westernmost parts of Europe and is increasing there, the danger of the epidemic invading Great Britain can hardly be called remote or the precautionary measures premature which are now being so strongly urged upon the local authorities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The New Indian Loan.—The following note in the *Times* condemns the process by which the Indian Government propose to effect the conversion of the £16,000,000 5 per cent. loan of 1857 into a new 4½ per cent. loan, as being indefensible in principle and dangerous in practice—a view which is unequivocally shared by the leading persons in London connected with Indian commerce and finance, and which is strengthened by several minor objectionable features which the writer has foreborne to touch upon :—"Sir,—In your city article of Sept. 23, when alluding to the notice of the Secretary of State for India regarding the conversion of the 5 per cent. loan of 1857, you omitted to comment upon one important part of the scheme. I allude to the simultaneous investment of a portion of the paper currency reserve. The action of the Indian Government in this matter has a dangerous tendency. Last year an Act was passed by the Legislative Council increasing the limit of investment and reducing to the same extent the amount of cash to be held as currency reserve. And Sir Richard Temple apparently is taking advantage of this altered limit to assist the conversion of the 5 into a 4 per cent. loan. No objection could be taken to his reducing the rate of interest at the expiration of the term guaranteed, as the improved credit of the Indian Government enables him to do. But it is wrong that he should make use of his position as guardian of the currency reserves to facilitate his financial transactions. The improper use of the paper currency reserves requires to be most jealously guarded against, and, although the present matter may not in itself be of much consequence, an important principle is at stake. If the currency department has £2,700,000 which it can safely invest, let it be invested by all means ; but do not make the investment subservient to other financial considerations. The effect of the measure will depend on whether the holders of the loan take advantage of the Government offer of conversion to the extent limited (£13,500,000), or not. If the offers are in excess of the limit, then the holders whose offers are rejected will have reason to complain of their interests having been injuriously affected by a preference having been given to the currency department. If, on the other hand, the offers are less than the limit, then the Government will, practically, only have succeeded in converting its loan by making use of the funds at its disposal as custodian of the currency reserves. In the one case, there will be an injury to the public ; in the other, I venture to think, to the credit of the currency department. But with either result the action of the Government is indefensible in principle and dangerous in practice. Absence from town has prevented my addressing you earlier on the subject.—A. C. S."

India Office.

Sept. 30, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. R. Rattray (Uncov.), and T. Shepherd (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. N. Overbury.
Bombay Estab.—Conductor W. Downing (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major G. A. Walker, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. Pinkerton ; Surg. R. W. James ; Surg. F. S. Stedman.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. H. Butts (Uncov.), 2 mo., s.c. ; Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, 6 mo., s.c. ; Mr. J. H. B. Ironside, C.B., 4 mo. furl. ; Capt. E. S. Wood (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c. ; Mr. A. W. Brind (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c. ; Mr. E. B. Hurley (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. H. P. Purves, 4 mo. ; Major S. S. Boulderson, Staff Corps, 6 mo. ; Capt. D. R. Clarke, 6 mo. ; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, Cav., 2 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major C. S. Steward, 6 mo. ; Capt. L. C. Desborough, Staff Corps, 6 mo. ; Capt. L. W. Halstead, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. M. Hay, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. L. Dampier, J. G. Cairns (Uncov.), *via* Southampton, Oct. 14, V. S. Robertson (Uncov.), overland, Oct. 4, H. Beveridge, and E. E. Lowis.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. J. Ward, Staff Corps ; Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E. ; Capt. R. Worsley, Inf. ; Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, Staff Corps ; Surg. H. M. Greenhow ; Capt. R. M. Clifford, Staff Corps ; Capt. W. C. Farwell ; Surg. C. C. W. Wilson ; Capt. F. N. Mackenzie, Staff Corps ; Col. H. M. Wilson, Staff Corps ; Major E. H. Paske, Staff Corps ; Capt. F. E. Johnstone, Inf. ; Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson ; Major J. Angelo, Staff Corps ; Capt. C. K. M. Walter, Staff Corps ; Surg. P. W. Sutherland ; Surg. major G. Banister ; Lieut. col. H. Drummond, R.E. ; Sub Conductor W. J. Herdman ; Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie ; Capt. J. Roberts, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. C. Longcroft, Staff Corps ; Lieut. col. A. Sage, Staff Corps ; Col. C. R. Stainforth, Cav. ; Major C. H. Beddek, Staff Corps ; Capt. E. A. Wood, Staff Corps ; Capt. P. L. Gordon, Cav. ; Asst. surg. H. C. Mayer ; Surg. J. Bilderdeck ; Capt. F. L. Haleman, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. S. Thacker, Staff Corps ; Capt. J. R. Strutt, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

Chamier—The wife of Lieut. col. F. E. C. Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Merchiston, Edinburgh, Sept. 22.
Irvine—The wife of Octavius B. Irvine, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at 37, Arundel-gardens, W., Sept. 28.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson—Cowie.—George Y. Anderson to Louisa, daughter of the late John Cowie, of Calcutta, at Kensington, Sept. 28.
Baker—Barnicott.—Benjamin, son of the late Capt. B. Baker, H.E.I.C.S., to Emily, daughter of the late John Barnicott, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 28.

BELL—ROUSE.—Herbert M. Bell, son of Gen. Bell, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Clara A., daughter of R. J. Rouse, at Balbam, Sept. 21.

DICKSON—HUTH.—John B. B. Dickson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Marian, daughter of C. F. Huth, at Leicester, Sept. 26.

HEILBRON—DOGGETTE.—Henry William Heilbron to Matilda, daughter of the late E. B. Doggette, H.E.I.C.S., at Tottenham.

LEMAN—KOE.—George D. Leman, Madras Civil Service, to Florence, daughter of the Rev. Robert L. Koe, M.A., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Sept. 23.

PITCAIRN—SHEPPEE.—David Pitcairn to May H., daughter of the late Francis Sheppee, Physician general of the late Hon. E.I.C.S. Bombay Army, at Bedford, Sept. 26.

SMITH—BONNOR.—Major Charles B. S. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Bonnor, at Edinburgh, Sept. 22.

WYLIE—MASSY.—Captain Henry Wylie, Guide Corps, Punjab Frontier Force, to Melian, daughter of John Massy, at Tipperary, Sept. 20.

DEATHS.

DOWN—Lieut. general J. S. Down, Bombay Army, at Kilburn, aged 70, Sept. 25.

KERR—Marianne E., daughter of the late Lieut. general James Kerr, Military Auditor general of Bombay, at Ferryside, Sept. 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23. Pride of Wales, Rangoon; Clyde, Calcutta; Fleur de Maurice, Mauritius; Wimbledon, Maulmain.—24. Planet, Cocanada.—25. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—27. Brodrene, Rangoon; Euterpe, Bombay; Prince Rupert, Rangoon.—28. Str. De Ruyter, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Penn Duke, Calcutta; Derwent, Colombo; str. Ceylon, Bombay; Perseverante, Mauritius; Essex, Calcutta; Rinaldo, Bombay; Edith Moore, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23. Alexandra, Madras; Rachel, Mauritius; Phaeton, Kurrachee; Assaye, Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Malabar, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Cora, Bombay; Simla, Bombay.—25. Kate Davenport, Bombay; Lotus, Singapore; Jeypore, Calcutta; Hindostan, Penang.—26. Jane Henderson, Rangoon; City of Cashmere, Bombay; Hilarion, Colombo; Signe, Mauritius; San Nicolo, Rangoon.—27. Str. Orlando, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Viceroy, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Petersburg, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; South Eastern, Algoa Bay.—28. Str. Strathclyde, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Whittier, Calcutta; str. Viceroy, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orlando, via Suez Canal, Sept. 26.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Hardy, Major W. L. Browne, Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. Venour and son, Mr. R. Ley, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. Tute, Mr. F. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper, Mr. C. W. Whish, Dr. C. Wilson, Mr. and Miss Spencer, Messrs. F. and G. Spencer, Mr. J. W. Muir, Mrs. Browning, Mr. Trevin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. W. O. Punnett, Mr. A. Christy, Mr. G. Parry, Miss Kennan, Mrs. F. Mardall, Capt. C. W. Gabb, Mr. Coles, Mr. R. T. Horsford, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Spankie, Rev. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook and two children, Mr. Tupper.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Sept. 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. J. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. O. Menzies and two infants, Miss Godsall, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. J. T. H. Halliday, Mrs. C. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two infants, Miss Gifford, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. J. C. Connell, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Mr. G. Stokes, Rev. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. P. de Lacy Johnstone, Mr. H. Woodward, Miss Tilburn, Miss Bennett, Mr. A. M. Hogg, Mr. W. Foxstone, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sanders, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Mr. W. A. Llewellin, Capt. L. A. Powys, Mr. Cowan and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Bulman and four children, Miss Miller, Miss Allen, Mr. H. Gore, Major G. Bent, Capt. and Mrs. Faber, Mrs. Morris. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Griffin, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. R. Rush, Mrs. Badham, Dr. and Mrs. McKeller and infant, Mrs. Sims, Miss Belchambers, Capt. W. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and two infants, Dr. Graham, Mr. C. D. Ranson, Capt. F. H. Alexander, Mr. W. F. Stone, Mr. R. J. Harrison. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. Henderson and infant, Mrs. Mesham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Prayer. For CEYLON.—Miss Walkinshaw, Master Macready, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mrs. Hall. For KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Fisher, Miss Young. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Handyside Tapp, the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, Mr. T. Grose, Mrs. Cowie.

Per str. Nyanza, Oct. 3.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scott and two sisters, Mr. E. W. Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pasley, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Messrs. E. Noel, A. Kinnard, C. Curray, Campbell, and R. S. Campbell, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Smith, Mr. H. Wigram, Capt. and Mrs. Repton, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. D. S. Shaw. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Leamond and infant, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Levick, Mr. and Mrs. Barker and three children, Mr. J. L. Currie, Miss Currie, Col. and Mrs. Clerk.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

William Fairbairn, Bombay to Liverpool, July 16, 34 S., 27 E.
Victoria Nyanza, London to Shanghai, July 6, off Java Head.
Corneille (?), Madras to London, Aug. 23, 43 N., 29 W.
Kate Carnie, London to Singapore, Aug. 3, 7 S., 25 W.
Pride of Wales, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 1, off Ascension.
Oliver Cromwell, Clyde to Bombay, Aug. 31, 90 N., 30 W.
Western Belle, from Bombay, Aug. 14, 16 N., 29 W.
Gazelle, Newcastle to Bombay, Sept. 18, 49 N., 8 W.
Barham, Bombay to London, July 9, 35 S., 24 E.
Edith Warren, Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 9.
Romania, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 21, 28 N., 38 W.
Tennyson, Bombay to Liverpool, July 27, 34 S., 16 E.
Celestial Empire (probably from Calcutta to Dundee), July 27.
Lady Douglas, Rangoon to Liverpool, July 23, 3 S., 92 E.
Mary Stenhouse, Bombay to Liverpool, July 28, 3 S., 80 E.
Rooparell, Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 3, 36 S., 49 E.
Petersburg, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 30.
Himalaya, Calcutta to London, July 31.
John M. Vicar, Tuticorin to London, Aug. 2, 6 S., 17 W.
Sam Mendell, Liverpool to Bombay.
City of York, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 25, 28 N., 20 W.
Palawan, Manilla to Liverpool, July 24, 35 S., 21 E.
Naturalist, Liverpool to Calcutta.
Romania, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 15, 18 N., 27 W.
Beaun Uamha, Rangoon to Queenstown, July 25, 35 S., 21 E.
Hadley Castle, Singapore to Liverpool, Aug. 14, 22 S., 3 E.
Colombo, Calcutta to London, July 6, 21 S., 65 E.
Mallowdale, Akyab to Queenstown, Aug. 25, 30 S., 15 E.
Sophia, Akyab to Falmouth, July 12, 31 S., 35 E.
Charlotte, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 1, off Natal.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Petersburg (str.), Blaik, bound to Madras, put back Sept. 28 for repairs to machinery.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Mrs. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Col. H. Peston, Capt. J. A. McNeile, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. M. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, Miss Bythell, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Winstone, Capt. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Span and child, Miss Bunhill, Mr. Reed, Col. G. Peyton, Mr. W. Aitken, Dr. Style, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ball, Miss Scott, Miss Carr, and Mr. Le Mesurier.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Sir E. and Lady Couch, Mr. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. W. Hedgers, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. C. J. Prescott, Major Sladen, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Jenkins Jones, Mrs. Cubitt, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Tesse, Mr. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Col. F. Beattie, Mr. G. Grindlay Smith, Mr. S. Caselin, Mr. Girdlestone, Miss Chauntrell, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hills, Mr. W. Robinson, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Farr, Mr. W. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. W. O. Clark, Mr. W. V. King, Mr. A. Powers, Mr. W. Galwey, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Hon. C. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Fagan, and Miss St. Leger.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. M. Buxton, Mr. A. R. Upcher, Mr. W. M. Salmon, and Mr. T. Lander.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Spiers, and Mr. H. Phillips.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mongini.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. W. Cunliffe, Baron and Baroness D'Anrico and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Johnson, Major Irby, Miss Gore, Master Anley, Capt. Tongue, Mr. Houghton, Capt. Salmon, and Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wales and three children.

OCTOBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. G. Young and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Gillan, Ensign Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Hall, Lieut. Buller, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. Philpott, Mr. T. Anderson, and Mr. Boucher.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant, and Mr. H. Abbott.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Mr. G. L. Murray, Mr. Andsdell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. C. B. King, and Capt. E. A. Wood.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Miss Anderson, and Mr. Alpi.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. V. J. Robertson, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. Boileau Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venning, Miss Ball, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Carew, Mr. R. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Murle, Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Wall, Rev. Mr. Welland, Miss Welland, Mr. J. Cairns, Mr. W. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Dean Gauntlett, Mr. G. Thomson, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Norfor, and Mrs. Hope.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Two Messrs. Myline, Mr. W. B. Farr, Mr. Twigg, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Teske, Mr. Greene, two Misses Myline, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Col. Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. F. J. Leather, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tull, Lieut. Balfour, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. P. Gough, Major Swayne, and Mr. D. Gilmore.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Capt. F. Mackenzie, and Major Comber.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Hanly.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Wheeler.

BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.

SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and infant.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Major W. B. Thomson.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and two children, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Gibbs.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Farquhar, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. Phillimore and four children, and Mrs. Briscoe and four children.

OCTOBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Hancock, Miss M. Young, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. March Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. W. Beckett and infant, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske, Col. and Mrs. Stainforth, Miss Davidson, Mr. T. Northcott, and Mr. and Mrs. Gulpini and two children.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Palliser, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. Williams, Major Rossell, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. McGilvray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Carasc, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Money, Col. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Langton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Daueble and infant, and Miss Maclean.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Petrocochini, and Mr. Maoragordato.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. A. Phelps and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. H. C. S. Adams, Capt. C. E. Whinyates, Capt. Hoseason, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, Mr. F. S. Lushington, Mrs. Minter, two Misses Minter, Mr. Minter, and Mr. A. W. Fitzroy.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. Chichester.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Gen. Sir J. Dupuis.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* (*via* SUEZ CANAL) OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Davey, and two Misses Davey.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Capt. and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, and Major Morris.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Craven and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Capt. Leyard, and Miss Blackett.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, and Surg. major Bannister.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergusson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, and Miss Mandeville.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford, and Mrs. and Miss Paton.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

TO INDIA IN SIX DAYS.

The *Daily News* remarks that neither of the three great lines now used offers any substantial advantage over the other; it is a question of 5,675 miles of sea by Marseilles, against 4,524 by Brindisi, and 4,843 by Trieste, any little item filched from seafaring being made up in each case by a disproportionate distance of additional railway. The time occupied varies only by a few hours, whichever

route be taken, and there is no escaping the twenty days which, by the finest passage, must be passed by the voyagers to or from India, chiefly on a wilderness of waters. The very first stroke of work on the proposed railway might might be made an immediate gain in time. Mr. Andrew, Chairman of the Scinde Railway, some time ago proposed a railway between Seleucia, on the eastern verge of the Mediterranean and Bussorah, on the Gulf of Persia. By the insertion of this 900 miles of railroad the time occupied by a journey to India would be brought within thirteen days. The line proposed by Mr. Andrew exactly coincides, so far as it goes, with that indicated in Messrs. Low and Thomas's pamphlet, and might well be secured as a preliminary advantage. Of course, we shall have all the usual hobgoblins rise up. Chimæras dire will resist the Indian engine on every mile of its progress before it starts. And very likely there will be some obstacles not phantasmal. There may, very probably, be greater difficulties than our sanguine engineers anticipate in the way of the financial and political co-operation between the various nations concerned, which such a project implies. But, after all, the optimists are oftener proved right than the pessimists in such matters. As we passed in our vision one city on our way, we may take comfort from a saying of a sage who once dwelt there, "The Tigris will run by Bagdat after the race of Califs is extinct." And what Saadi foresaw of the Califs we may assume of the cavillers. The current of material progress and human civilisation will find its channel, and wear away many impediments. It is the fortunate characteristic of great undertakings that they gradually turn foes into friends, and even in the end find Nature herself an ally. In this very pamphlet, for example, which was published just before the triumphal opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, we find the authors anticipating trouble in it for want of ventilation. May they take courage from the illusoriness of that apprehension, and find every fierce-looking lion on their path similarly chained!

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The *Times* says:—It is but a few years since the chief of Mussulman sovereigns in India, and the representative of one of the greatest houses of Asia, saw the last relics of authority and State torn from him, and was sent to die a prisoner under English guards for treason to the British power. The tradition of supremacy is still fresh, and will hardly die out from the breasts of the present generation. But such feelings are likely to yield in time to the new influences which British rule brings with it. The Mussulman malcontents, whatever they may say, desire change only that it may restore their own religious and political sovereignty. When the craving for this dies out by the growth of a generation which has nowhere known it, the very object of agitation and conspiracy will have passed away. What the Indian Government has now to do is to keep a firm, cool hand on these people, showing neither alarm nor anger, but making an example of every offender. This, with perfect justice to the native population and the development of the Empire's vast resources, will dissipate the dangers which seem to many to loom in the future.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following, among other Colonial appointments, to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, viz., Charles Peter Layard, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon.

CONSULAR.—The subjoined Consular appointments have been approved of, viz., Mr. J. H. Bandon, as Consul at Bassein, Pegu; Mr. T. F. M. Kramer, as Consul at Colombo, Ceylon; Mr. A. J. W. Arnott, as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius; Mr. O. Mooyer, as Consul at Singapore. (All the above Consuls represent his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia.)

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Oct. 14.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Oct. 6.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	99¾ 100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			99¾ 100
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99¾ 100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99¾ 100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking	95½ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			95½ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	95½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			101 ½ 99
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			99¾ ¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			109¼ ¾
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11¾d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Madras	1s. 11¾d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Bombay	1s. 11¾d. ...	1s. 11¾ 3-16d. ...	1s. 11¾ 5-16d.
Colombo	3 dis. ...	2½ dis. ...	2 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		207 to 209
	India 5 per cent.		112½
	India 4 per cent.		103¼ to 103¾ xd.
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95½ to 95¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾ to 103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¼ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		102¼
	India Loans Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		18s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105¾ to 106¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109¾
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	¾ to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	¾ to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	93¼ to 94¾
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	7¾ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14¾ to 15¾
25	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	all	25¾ to 26¾
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	84 to 86
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44¾ to 45¾
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	168 to 173
	British Australian	all	8¾ to 9¾
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11¾ to 11¾
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¾ to 8¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8¾ to 8¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10¾ to 11¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	11¾ to 12¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11¾ to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8 to 8¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	4	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Ditto A Shares	5	3¾ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

India Office, 29th September, 1871.

WITH reference to the Advertisement from this Office of the 16th instant, the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that Proprietors of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, registered at the Bank of England, who may be desirous of dealing with their anticipated allotments, previously to the opening of the Register of the New Loan of 1872, will, until further notice, be enabled to do so, on making application at the Bank. Holders of Notes enfaced for payment of Interest by Bills on India can avail themselves of the same privilege on first depositing and registering their Notes at the Bank.

The Government of India have requested that it may be notified that the receipts given on the surrender of the Notes, when application is made for transfer, must be signed by the Proprietors, or by their attorneys duly authorised under powers to sell, and that letters and telegrams to agents will not be accepted in India or England as sufficient.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Second Grade, Salary, Rs. 4,200 (about £420) per annum, will be available in 1874, for such Candidates as may be found duly qualified.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Sept. 12; Agra and Madras, Sept. 10; Calcutta, Sept. 9.

THE Indian papers give some particulars of the murder done by a "Kooka," member of a new Sikh sect, on Jaishi Ram, acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lahore. The late judge had issued a decree against the murderer which the latter thought most oppressive. Furnishing himself with a long iron-bound stick, or *lathi*, he set one evening upon his victim, and had beaten him to death's door before the judge's servants came to their master's help. Jaishi Ram lingered for another day, but died at last; and his murderer was promptly tried and sentenced to death. A day or two after this outrage a Mohammedan Fakír attacked the Assistant Secretary of the Lahore Municipal Committee with a similar weapon; but that officer, albeit taken by surprise and badly wounded, turned upon his assailant to such purpose that help came before mortal harm was done. These murderous outbreaks, coupled with the previous attacks on Mohammedan butchers, have given birth to sundry dark rumours of a general conspiracy against the Government of the Punjab, and one journal writes as seriously as if the scenes of 1857 were about to be re-enacted. But for the present we fail to see any grounds for such misgivings. There is something in the air no doubt, but in all likelihood the something in the air may answer to the east wind which so often produces a crop of violent deeds in this country.

A FORTNIGHT ago we mentioned the commotion caused among the prisoners in Bareilly Jail by the mischievous attempts of the Acting Superintendent to ride rough-shod over their caste usages. A telegram of September 11 from Allahabad informs the people of Bombay that a riot had just occurred in the same jail, resulting in five persons killed and thirty wounded. It would be rash, in default of particulars, to assume a direct connection between the two events; but if Dr. Eades had not meanwhile been relieved of duties for which he seems hardly fitted, such a connection may yet be proved to have existed.

WHILE Bombay has not been favoured with its usual rainfall, many districts in the North-West Provinces and Bengal have suffered from more than the usual floods. In Eastern Bengal the floods have covered at least six thousand square miles of country, and large numbers of the people had to collect for safety in boats and on the railway embankments. The Nuddea district seems to have suffered worst; no less than five rivers, including the Ganges, having overflowed their banks. One strip of country between the Eastern Bengal Line and the Matabangha has suffered worst of all. Part of the Moorshedabad district has suffered hardly less. Heavy damage has been done to the crops in many places, and numbers of cattle have been swept away; but the loss of human life has been very small, and the temporary suffering of the people who have been driven from their homes was being everywhere relieved by the exertions of the civil officers, English and native, to keep them supplied with food. A patrol-service of boats had been organised in various places to bring rice to the hungry and carry the helpless out of danger.

WE are glad to see that General Goldsmid has brought his labours on the Khelat frontier to a successful close, and that his surveys are to form the basis of a treaty between the Indian and Persian Governments.

THE last mail brings encouraging reports of the cotton-crops in Central and Western India. The rain had returned just in time to save the young plants from withering up, and if it only kept falling a little longer, the crop in most places would be an excellent one. Even in Sindh, which had suffered most from the previous lack of rain, there was every reason to count upon a good crop.

PROGRESS is at length making with several of the new State Railways. On the Indore line tenders for sleepers were to be sent in by the 15th October, and the first steps have been taken towards setting up the needful workshops. In all likelihood Central India will have been spanned before the next monsoon. For the Rajpootana Line, which is to be done by contract, tenders were required to come in by the 30th September. Contracts for this line may embrace either the whole or any part of it. With regard to the Indus Valley line, it is believed that the line will follow the left bank of the river to Roree, and thence take the right bank down to Kotree. For the line from Carwar to Dharwar it is nearly certain that the route from the coast to Hooblee will be selected, and the first sod will probably be turned in the coming cold weather. It has at length been settled to construct the Hyderabad State Railway on the narrow guage of 39 inches. Every arrangement had been made for building it on the broad guage, when Sir Salar Jung proposed to save money by adopting the narrow guage as recommended by the English engineers. The work on this line was to begin at once, and the consequent saving is reckoned at one fourth of the whole amount. Captain Pemberton, R.E., is the Government Engineer in charge of the works.

INDIAN Princes and nobles are wont to give handsomely when they give at all. The latest instance of such princely almsdeeds is furnished by the Rao of Cutch, who has just placed a sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the East India Association. His example, we hear, will soon be followed by the chiefs and Princes of Kattiwar and Guzerat, and it is not unlikely that the Chiefs of the Dakhan will in their turn contribute

freely to the same useful purpose. The Association is fast becoming an established favourite with the people in whose interests it was first embodied. Besides the present donation his Highness of Cutch not long since subscribed Rs. 25,000 to the founding of scholarships in Bombay University in memory of Prince Alfred's visit to India. He is also said to have devoted Rs. 100,000 to the Alfred High School at Mandvee, lately opened in honour of the same visitor; and he has largely increased his yearly payments to the schools in his province. Here at any rate is a prince who understands his epoch.

From the Bengal papers we learn that a meeting of civilians was tobe held 'at Calcutta on September 16, to protest apparently against Mr. Campbell's new process of promoting civil servants by selection instead of mere seniority. Many members of the Bengal Civil Service warmly resent the Lieutenant-Governor's departure from old use and wont. According to the *Pioneer* the Calcutta Committee infer from Mr. Campbell's proceedings that he is "not to be guided by rules which his predecessors have acted on, and which the service had every reason to believe would still be acted on." They wish therefore to "discover by what principle, if any, promotion is in future to be regulated." The old system of seniority tempered by selection has hitherto worked, they argue, very well, and they object to seeing it "depend upon the unregulated preference and favour of even Mr. George Campbell." A plea is put in for "the hard-working out-station officers, who may never have a chance of seeing his Honour, or bringing themselves prominently before his notice." This plea however will hardly carry weight with a ruler who seems determined to extend his personal researches into the smallest and most remote of out-stations. At the worst let us hope that Mr. Campbell will only apply a little more strictly that principle of tempering seniority by selection which, according to the *Pioneer*, has always been the rule of the Service. If our memories do not mislead us, complaints of unfair selection have been by no means rare for many years past; only the principle was never before enunciated in terms so disagreeably plain. So long at any rate as Mr. Campbell forbears from picking out his cousins and countrymen for all the best things in his gift, we may credit him with more than average capacity for choosing out the best men.

It would be no news to many of our readers to learn that very pretty pickings are often made in India by native functionaries drawing less than the pay of an English ensign. But the last mail brings a report which will perhaps surprise some of the most experienced Anglo-Indians. A Mohammedan Police Inspector in the Bombay Presidency has died worth about ten thousand pounds, in money, house, and lands. His pay averaged only about £120 a-year, and nobody had heard of money left him by his friends. Of course he was specially trusted by his superiors, who secured his aid to carry out the inquiry into the alleged frauds on the Public Works Department in Nassik and Kandeish. There seems little reason to doubt that he made good use of his time and talents in extracting fees and bribes from those countrymen who came within his reach. There is nothing to wonder at after all, except perhaps in the magnitude of his gains.

At Simla on the 1st September Lord Mayo held a Durbar, which was enlivened by the presence of some twenty-two Rajahs and Thakoors from the Cis-Sutlej Hill States. Among the names most readily recognisable are those of Sirmoor, Belaspore, Nilagurh and Keontal. In addressing his highborn visitors Lord Mayo referred to the fifty-six years of profound peace which had prevailed in all their villages—"from the snowy peaks to the plain, from the Sutlej to the Jumna"—since the days of the Ghoorka War. Through all that time, said his Lordship, "the chiefs and people of these Sub-Himalayan Hills have not heard the voice of war; safety everywhere prevails; crime is happily scarce; serious disputes are rare; the industrious cultivator takes undisturbed from the steep hill-side such produce as it can yield." If the Sub-Himalayan people have never heard the voice of war in all that time, they must have been rather deaf, seeing that the guns of Goojrat were heard at Sabáthu, and that some pretty loud echoes of the great Sepoy Revolt of 1857 rolled over the country from Loodianah to Umballa. But his Lordships' words, in the sense in which he evidently uttered them, were true enough; and history confirms the justice of Lord Mayo's expressed belief that "in no part of Hindustan are chiefs and people better affected towards British rule than in the Cis-Sutlej Hills."

Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattiwar, follows up the official announcement of the death of Mr. Kursandass Mulji, Special Assistant at Limree, with a just tribute to his official merits. In Bombay, however, Mr. Kursandass will be best remembered for the courage with which some years ago he exposed the licentious practices of the Vallabácháryas or Maharajahs of Bombay, a sect of Vishnu-worshippers who made religion a cloak for bestial profligacy. He also twice visited England, and afterwards printed an excellent account of his travels, which have since been translated from the Guzerati into the Mahratti dialect, and have gained a wide circle of readers throughout Bombay.

Madras, as Mr. Kasi Visvanada-Mudeliar observed in commenting on the third lecture delivered by Mrs. Sreerungamma Garu to a large Indian audience, no longer deserves the title of the Benighted Presidency. He pointed out that, in spite of her Bethune Institution, now twenty years old, Calcutta has not yet produced a feminine Hindu lecturer, nor has such a phenomenon been heard of in Bombay. Everything must have a beginning, and the lady's audience was apparently composed of men, a fact which some irreverent minds will fasten upon as showing that curiosity is of no sex. But it is comforting to learn that several Hindu ladies and girls of good caste sat in adjoining rooms within hearing distance of the lecturer. That lady herself, we are told, discoursed on God's Omnipotence in clear and impressive tones, her sentiments being on a level with the sublime subject, and backed by "apt illustrations and quotations" from Sanskrit, Telugu, and Tamil works. In defending herself from the remarks of unkind critics, the lecturer "suggested the propriety of persons studying their own evils and defects and the mode of remedying them, instead of indulging themselves too freely in finding fault with others." The advice is so sound that we for our part are ready to take it, so far as Mrs. Garu or any other lady genuinely inspired with a similar purpose is concerned. By all means let the ladies say their say, if they will allow us to criticise them fairly afterwards.

The *Times of India* asks how it is that a money-order system has not yet been established between England and India. It is nearly a year since certain difficulties to which Mr. Monsell referred have been cleared away, and yet India is still waiting for a boon which several of our colonies already enjoy. On the advantages of such a system to thousands of people who would like to send home small remittances at a time, we need not enlarge. But is not our contemporary a little too impatient? Reforms of this sort need much consideration, especially when India is concerned, and the India Office, with its hands full of the Bonus Question, of telegraph controversies, and of schemes for shelving unemployed field officers cannot be expected to mind everything at once. If the *Times of India* wants to put more questions, let it ask why the rates of postage to India should be so much higher than those to Australia.

It appears from the Indian papers that the Loshai Expedition will start for the Cachar frontier in November. The details of the field-force we have already given. It will advance in two columns, one commanded by General Bourchier, C.B., the other by Colonel Brownlow, C.B. It is rumoured in Sylhet that Sukpilal, the friendly or friendly-seeming Loshai Chief, is dead.

A Calcutta telegram of October 3 states that the interruption caused by the floods at the beginning of September to the traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway still continues.

According to a Bombay telegram of October 4 the revolt at Goa has come to an end, and the troops have returned to their barracks.

Her Majesty's troopship *Jumna* left Bombay on the 1st of this month for England by the Suez Canal.

In furtherance of her previous efforts to bring her countrymen into closer acquaintance and deeper sympathy with that school of Indian Theists which follows the guidance of Keshab Chandar Sen, Miss Collet has just brought out—under the charge of Messrs. Strahan and Co.—a little pamphlet on "Brah-

mo Marriages, their past history and present position." All who take interest in the progress of the new movement against Hindu superstitions will do well to consult the pages in which Miss Collet traces the course of events bearing on the subject of Brahmo Marriages, from the first innovations on old Hindu ritual dared in 1861 by Debendranath Tagore, down to the latest efforts of the older Brahmists to hinder the passage of a Bill legalising marriages celebrated in their own way by Brahmists of the younger school. It is evident that much of the opposition offered to the Bill by the more conservative Brahmists rests on no valid grounds, and Miss Collet does well to expose the crooked practices and false assumptions employed by the opposing party. It would also be unworthy of English statesmen to be deterred by causeless clamour from giving legal protection to all those classes of natives whom circumstances may have placed outside the pale of existing Hindu laws. But the strenuous opposition offered to the Bill seems to indicate some flaws in the drafting of it which further consideration might remove. Where there is so much smoke there must, one fancies, be some little fire. The wording of the preamble for instance—"Whereas it is expedient to legalise marriages. . . when solemnised in accordance with the provisions of this Act"—might, however unreasonably, be taken to mean that Brahmo marriages, if solemnised in any other way, would not be legal; and indeed Miss Collet herself admits the expediency of adding a clause which would clear away all doubts as to the meaning of the preamble. Something also, as the author suggests, might be done to regulate by express enactment the inheritance of Brahmo children sprung from parents of different races. It seems a pity too that the Bill, as originally framed by Sir Henry Maine to include all who claimed the benefit of its provisions, could not have been carried through without curtailment by his able successor.

The next Overland Mail by Brindisi is due in London on Friday. As the Mont Cenis Line is to be opened on the 16th we may expect the mails to arrive often enough on Friday.

Courts-martial.—At a District Court-martial, assembled at Dalhousie, on July 3, 1871, Assistant Apothecary William Waldron, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the Convalescent Depot at Dalhousie, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—1st. In having, at Dalhousie, on June 6, 1871, neglected to issue in person, or to superintend the issue of, medicines prescribed for the hospital patients under his charge, in consequence of which neglect a wrong medicine was given by a native dresser to No. 2,074 Private Charles Howard, 92nd Regiment, one of the said patients. 2nd. In having, at Dalhousie, on June 7, 1871, neglected to attend at his ward of the Convalescent Depot Hospital, at the time of the regular morning visit of Assistant surgeon John Henry Beath, the medical officer in charge. 3rd. In having, at Dalhousie, on June 7, 1871, when questioned by Assistant surgeon John Henry Beath, in medical charge of the Convalescent Depot Hospital, as to a written paper of instructions for the medical subordinates of the hospital, which had been given to him, the prisoner, on June 5, 1871, for his guidance, falsely denied that he had ever received the said paper. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, with the exception of the 3rd instance. Sentence: To be dismissed the service. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) Napier of Magdala, General, C. in C. in India; Head-quarters, Simla, July 29, 1871. The sentence is to take effect from date of publication at Dalhouse, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-general.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on Friday, June 30, 1871, No. 3,363 Gunner Robert Gormley, H battery 8th brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having been drunk in barracks at Meean Meer on June 8, 1871. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on June 8, 1871, struck with his clenched fist No. 1,506, Acting Bombardier T. Hazlegrove, of the same battery, at the same time calling him a "———," the said Acting Bombardier Hazlegrove being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years; and the Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C. Approved and confirmed, with the exception of the discharge with ignominy and marking with the letters B.C. (Signed) Napier of Magdala, General, C. in C. in India; Head-quarters, Simla, July 29, 1871. The prisoner is to be forwarded under military escort, and handed over to the civil authorities at Lahore, for the purpose of undergoing, in India, the sentence of penal servitude.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. C. E. Buller, R.A., at Rookee, Sept. 31. Col. T. C. Plowden, Bengal Retired, at Chale, Sept. 17. Lieut. col. H. Heyman, Bombay Retired, in London, Oct. 2. W. Donnelland, Esq., late of H.M.'s 41st Foot, at Shemogah, Aug. 22.

Bengal.—C. H. Curling, Esq., late of the Bengal Medical Service, at Cheltenham, Oct. 2. Major gen. Henry Dunn O'Halloran (formerly 69th Regiment), son of the late Major gen. Sir J. O'Halloran, G.C.B., Bengal army, at Bath, Sept. 30.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Candia, Oct. 14.—From Bombay.—Mr. P. Benn, Capt. and Mrs. Handcock, Lieut. Young, Capt. Lansdale, Miss Bevan, Capt. and Mrs. Mears and two infants, Ensign Harris, Dr. Arnold Smith, Mr. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Wood.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 3.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Trinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon and two children, Dr. Harrison, Ensign Harris, Mr. H. E. Moring. From Singapore.—Mr. E. T. Lane.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 10, 1871.

A PLANTER'S VIEW OF THINGS INDIAN.

A good many books have been written about India by Englishmen who have spent more or less time in the country, from the traveller who hurries through it in a few months to the missionary or the public servant who has been brought for years into daily contact with native Indian life and manners. The information so gathered may be said on the whole to reflect the ignorance or the prepossessions of the writers themselves, rather than the truth as it would reveal itself to a clear and impartial eye. Very few, if any, of the writers have combined the culture and the wise tolerance of Bishop Heber with the sort of special experience needed for the delivering of sound opinions, on the many points in which Indian life and manners differ more or less widely from those of England. Our teachers indeed seldom err on the side of undue sympathy with the subject of their remarks. From the very nature of their surroundings our public servants in India have few opportunities of studying the inner life of the people they rule over. Debarred by various causes from mixing freely with natives of every class, they cannot if they would pierce through that crust of make-believe and pretension which hides native character from official English eyes. They can only, as a rule, read that character through the glasses furnished by native underlings, or their own experiences in kutcherry and cantonments. Still harder is it for English missionaries to appreciate the better traits of the people for whose deliverance from spiritual darkness they are bound to labour. Their very zeal for making converts leads them to ignore the good and exaggerate the evil side of the native character. A narrow one-sided training tempts them to denounce what they cannot understand, to put the worst construction upon the most harmless practices, and to treat the natives, in short, as unfairly as some English clergymen are apt to treat those who differ from them at home. It was Ward, the Missionary, who first set the example of calling the natives every bad name under the sun, and to him and other writers of his class India owes much of the moral disrepute which still hangs about her like a dark cloud, in spite of later efforts to clear it away. Few of our missionaries seem to have learned the lesson of enlightened tolerance which the Abbé Dubois set them many years ago in his pleasing pictures of native life in Mysore.

It is curious to contrast Messrs. Ward's and Arthur's slanderous allusions to the immorality and the bondage of Hindu women with the French Abbé's merited tribute to the "dutiful daughters, faithful wives, tender and intelligent housewives,"

who abound not only in Mysore, but all over India. In adjuring us to "think of the houses of thirty nations, where no common board is spread, and no fond circle twined," Mr. Arthur seems to have been ignorant of the simple fact that the women of a high-caste family allow no low-caste person to cook their food, and that in dining after the males they study their own convenience, by doing what was usually done in England a hundred and fifty years ago, and is still done here by women of the poorer classes. Both of the English missionaries denounce the morals of Indian wives and husbands as something unspeakably degraded, and cry out in holy horror at the licentious character of Indian festivals. The former charge would probably be untrue of any nation in the world, and the latter, if literally true, suggests an utterly false inference from certain mythological rites, which really imply no sort of sanction for immoral practices. Even critics of a higher stamp are apt to express unfair and misleading views of native character. According to Major Evans Bell "no native is capable of feeling gratitude," and what else can you expect from "people who don't know what gratitude means?" The same authority assures us that Asiatics are "cowardly and yet ferocious; they have no reasoning powers, but a great deal of low cunning." One is rather surprised to learn that the race which has produced some of the keenest thinkers and foremost logicians in the world has no reasoning powers. Another officer declares that a native Indian "cannot speak the truth about the simplest matter," and the late Sir W. Denison describes the Indians as abject slaves, bitter tyrants, cowards, liars from instinct, and generally rogues. As for the prevalence of bribery and corruption, and the untold evils of Indian caste, have we not been hearing all about these things from our youth up, and is it not a leading article of the popular creed that caste was a cunning invention of the Evil One for cutting off the light of true religion and modern enterprise from the hearts and minds of a hundred and fifty million Hindoos?

Such being the drift of popular opinion here, it is refreshing to light upon a new book whose author stoutly impugns the justice of the popular opinion, upon grounds which entitle him to be heard with unusual deference.* Mr. Elliot belongs to that class of Anglo-Indians which has special opportunities of studying native character at its best as well as its worst. As a coffee planter in Mysore, he lived among the natives, saw them as it were in their daily undress, shared their labours and amusements, helped them in their difficulties—became, in short, as intimate with most of his Indian neighbours as an Englishman could ever be. Living for years in the highlands of Munzerabad, with hardly an Englishman near him, and a large body of native labourers in his pay, he had the further advantage of being a sportsman—an advantage which he turned to the best account. He also found time to correct his crude notions of Indian ways by reading up the latest works on Indian subjects, and applying the knowledge so attained to the life and manners of the people amongst whom he dwelt. The recorded results of his experiences, written as they are in a racy, straightforward style, betray at once the shrewd observer and the well-furnished student of life, past and present, in a country teeming with useful lore. It is only a pity that more Englishmen of the planter class have not come forward to enlighten us on matters falling within the range of their special experiences.

A good deal, no doubt, of Mr. Elliot's pleadings on behalf of his native friends may be considered applicable only to a small section of the Indian people. In Mysore and especially in Munzerabad the bulk of the natives are not pure Aryan Hindus, but come of the old Dravidian stock, and speak a Dravidian language. What he writes therefore in defence of the Mysorean will not hold equally good of the Bengallie. Nevertheless some of his instances are greatly to the point, and his style of reasoning is thoroughly sensible. Many of his experiences would serve as well for one part of India as another. His shrewd remarks on the generally good effects of caste rules in India should be read by those worthy people who judge of caste only by the cuckoo clamour of its most unreasoning opponents, the missionaries. Some hard truths are told of these latter gentlemen, especially with regard to their indiscreet attacks on the popular religion, their weakness for good fare and English society, and their general want of insight into native ways and feelings. Everyone who has used his eyes in India knows that the bulk of native Christians are anything but an honour to their outward creed; and those who use their homebred wits at home will readily understand the grounds of Mr. Elliot's preference of caste-law on the whole to the debased Christianity which has usually succeeded in replacing it. Mr. Elliot's views on many subjects must be taken perhaps with some allowance for the warmth of an advocate, but his arguments are always worth considering, and the facts arrayed by him in their support go far to justify an advocacy which springs at any rate from close observation aided by plenty of native common-sense. His defence of the natives from the charges of ingratitude and general lying may be specially commended to the impartial reader.

* "The Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore." By Robert H. Elliot. Two vols. Chapman and Hall. 1871.

Correspondence.

FURLOUGH PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Could you or any of your readers give me any information on the following subject?—

In November, 1868, I entered the Staff Corps from a British Regiment stationed in India, induced thereto by the advantages held out in the Furlough Rules of 1868, which had just been published.

In October, 1870, I was sent home on medical certificate and elected, before leaving, for the Furlough Rules of 1868, on the understanding that during my two years' furlough I should be entitled to the minimum rate of pay, viz., £250 per annum, in proof of which I was duly furnished with a last pay certificate, stating my pay to be at the above rate. I had up to October, 1870, completed three years and ten months' service in India, since the date of my last return from leave. Soon after my arrival in Europe I received an amended pay certificate stating that as I was a British officer of less than three years' service in the Staff Corps, I was only entitled to British lieutenant's pay, viz., 6s. 6d. per diem, thus reducing me to £115 per annum, minus income-tax. Does such an order or rule exist? I have never seen or heard of it, and if in existence, it would only have been fair and honest to have informed me of it in Bombay instead of giving me to understand the contrary and going so far as to pay me three months' advance at £250 per annum before starting, the balance of which I have had to refund. I would naturally have preferred the chance of recovering my health in the Hills in India (where I could have got medical attendance, which I cannot afford here on my small pay) to coming home to starve on 6s. 6d. per diem, which I am reduced to now through the ignorance of the pay department at Bombay in not informing me at the time of the existence of such a rule.

What makes me the more certain that I am being unjustly treated is the fact that a short time ago I met an officer who belonged to the same British Regiment as I did, and who entered the Staff Corps from it about two months before I did, but left India on medical certificate about two months and a-half before me, thus making our service in the Staff Corps in India about equal, and though he is my junior in service by some three and a-half years, yet he draws the proper rate of furlough pay, viz., £250 per annum. He informed me that on his preparing to leave Bombay they told him he would not be entitled to the £250 per annum whilst on furlough, but on his stating that he would remain in India until he was, they showed him some order cancelling the supposed rule about a British officer of less than three years' service in the Staff Corps in India not being entitled to furlough pay under the Rules of 1868; but as he cannot recollect the date or exact wording of this order, and I am unable to get any information on the subject, I am induced to ask you to insert this letter, in hopes it may catch the eye of some one who could inform me on the subject, and tell me how to act in order to get justice.

Though they pay me as a British lieutenant in England, yet they do not even give me the extra shilling per day a British lieutenant gets after seven years' service in that rank, and to which I am entitled, my lieutenant's commission dating May, 1864, so that by entering the Staff Corps and trusting to the Rules first published I have sacrificed the prices of my commissions, and am a loser in every way.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, PIGEON.

London, Oct. 6.

[" Pigeon " seems to have been hardly treated, but the rule, we believe, is that an officer transferred to the Staff Corps must serve three years *in the corps* before drawing his full furlough pay.—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

THE RAJPOOT CLANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF " ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—We at present fancy ourselves to be very secure in the possession of India. We congratulate each other that we have an army which could defy any force which Russia might instigate and assist to attack us in the Peshawur valley. We have been relieved of all fear that France or Prussia or any other Continental State can interfere with us in the East, and we are excellent friends with our cousins the Americans. With reference to internal peace, we argue that the Mahommedans have not forgotten the terrible lesson they received in 1858, that the Seikhs are enamoured with the wisdom of our laws and with the machinery by which we execute them, and that the Mahrattas are only anxious to develop the resources of the fertile territories which the British have left in their hands.

But we entirely overlook a fact pregnant with danger to the stability of our Empire; I allude to the discontent of the Rajpoot clans.

The Rajpoots are the backbone of our power in India. As long as we enjoyed their hearty friendship we could with facility repress the fanaticism of the Mahommedans, the turbulence of the Seikhs, and the intrigues of the Mahrattas. The Rajpoots are more chaste than the Mahommedans, more sober than the Seikhs, and more truthful than the Mahrattas, and are free from the ambition which agitates these three powerful sections of our Indian subjects. All that they ask of the British is to be allowed the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their ancestral lands.

With the Rajpoots on our side the peace of India would, under Divine Providence, be secure.

We could call into the field in a few weeks 500,000 warriors like those who so bravely fought Sir Edward Lugard's force at Azimgurgh in April, 1858, and Sir Hope Grant's force at Nuwabgunge Barabunkee in the following June. The soldiers of Bhojpoor and Amethei and the clansmen of the Rajkoomar, Pulwar, Bais, Bughel, and Chowhan tribes could so effectually hold the Gangetic plains as to allow the English Army to concentrate at Peshawur. Guarded by the Rajpoots our railroads and telegraphs would be safe. Well armed and disciplined they could be made the finest Militia in the world.

But our laws, on which we pride ourselves so boastfully, have often been manufactured with so little knowledge of native habits as to clash with customs which have existed for upwards of 2,000 years; they have thus estranged from our friendship the great mass of Rajpoots. While the men of the warrior caste have been crying for personal government, and recalling to our remembrance their devoted attachment to Colonel Tod, Colonel Sutherland, and other British officers, we insist on giving them harsh, unbending laws, under which they, like ignorant children, have ruined themselves. T.

Oct. 6.

[*To be continued.*]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The *Friend of India* holds that if the college has the personal supervision of the Duke of Argyll, as well as of Colonel Chesney, the good that is so largely in it may be brought into operation and the evil that might possibly be made to exist in it to so important a degree may be entirely neutralised. It is important, however, to bear in mind that there is nothing in which England has a greater opportunity of doing good to India than by making native engineers. We have an utter contempt for much that is done to make B.A's. Classical education is all very well in its place, but India has plenty of that kind of commodity—speculation and dream and romance to any amount. What she needs is high-class men not above working, and as an engineer must work in some fashion the benefit conferred upon the country by the production here of such men would be real. It must be confessed that Englishmen in India have done not a little to foster the idea that there is something derogatory in work. A foreman in a workshop in England would not hesitate, if the occasion arose, to himself do the work that he superintended. But the curse of caste rests upon him when he arrives in India. He learns from the natives, and they learn from him, and before long there is a kind of understood compact between them that labour, that was given to men as a blessing in disguise, is in some way or other dishonourable. Let the native colleges in India be in some way connected with the Duke's new English College. Let the same stimulus be applied to both and the project would increase in value and character and would become in time a permanent institution of both countries. We do not say this to throw any discouragement on the scheme, which, under Colonel Chesney, could hardly fail in any case to be valuable. It is a good scheme, but to be worthy of all that has been said for it it will some day have to be very considerably extended.

THE GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM.

The *Madras Times* admits that Government Schools are being abolished in some places, and other schools are taking their place; but this will not very much reduce the cost. The system is good in itself; but it is necessary that it should be very closely watched. One of the great faults is that too much money is given to those schools that could do without it. For instance, the Hindu Proprietary School receives a large grant from Government; and this is an institution for the education of the sons of native *gentlemen*. Surely a grant ought not to be given to a school of this kind. Gentlemen all the world over are supposed to be able to educate their children; and if the men in Madras who have established this school wish to be so called they should pay for the education of their sons. This institution is given as an instance of the misapplication of money to schools; but we could name many others. If the funds of the Doveton can carry on the working of the establishment, and we believe they can, no help ought to be sought from the exchequer. The director ought to enquire in every case whether the managers cannot carry on the school without help; if they cannot, it ought to be given; but if they can, in no case ought a rupee to be handed over to them. These grants have been given too indiscriminately in many cases, and the matter ought to be looked into at once. On the other hand many schools do not get grants when they would be a great boon. We refer chiefly to those attended by the poorer class of Europeans and East Indians, of which there are several in this place, besides a good many in the different large towns in the Mofussil. It is a struggle for schools of this description to get on at all, and because they really require help, it is denied them. Here high fees cannot be charged, for the people are too poor to pay them, and the grants that are lavished so freely on such institutions as we have mentioned never swell the slender income of these poor schools. The same may be said of vernacular education. The money appears to be dealt out very grudgingly in this case; and yet it is the most important branch of education at the present time. The grant-in-aid system may be simplified before many years are past by being restricted to vernacular schools, and the poorer kinds where English is taught.

SELECTION v. SENIORITY.

The *Englishman* asks, Is it best for the public that promotion by seniority should no longer be the rule of the Service? "*Detur digniori*" is the rule that must be most to the benefit of the public, and such will, we think, be the opinion of the public; and this rule is not compatible with promotion by seniority alone. One of the most important arguments against the rule of *Detur digniori* is the difficulty of deciding who is *dignior;* and the likelihood of the difficulty being avoided in order to serve favouritism. Nothing human is perfect, and there may be danger here; but the danger is, we believe, small in India. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors desire to be successful; and, if they are to achieve success, they *must* select the most able subordinates that they can find. Few men will sacrifice their own reputation to favouritism in these practical days—and, going at the rate we are now going at in India, to indulge in nepotism to the violation of the rule *Detur digniori* would assured involve this sacrifice. But it is said, again, that even among those who are "dignores," opportunity has much to say to success; and instances will be quoted of versatile ability fiddling itself into notice denied to more solid qualities. We can only comfort the possessors of the more solid qualities by reminding them that—

> There is a tide in the affairs of all men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;

and if the tide will not come to them, they must go forth and seek it. There is such a thing as creating one's opportunity, and the power of doing this is no mean ability in itself. To conclude, we think that for all parties except those who are left behind in the race it is well that seniority has ceased to be the rule of promotion.

Something is due, no doubt, to length of service in a country like India, and we would gladly see a system of salaries inaugurated, which would equitably meet this claim by allowing every member of the service a scale of substantive pay progressively increasing with the years of his sojourning here, while to each appointment would be attached a salary wholly separate and distinct from this substantive pay, but making with it a proper remuneration for the duties of the office. In this way seniority and merit would each have what was fairly theirs—and we should be relieved of men who, having by length of days and great powers of survivorship reached high posts, will not make way for men who, except in the matter of gray hairs, are more fit than they. If ever a Royal Commission do come to India and do thoroughly examine the foundations of things, there are many to whom it will justly say :—

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti;
Tempus abire tibi est.

Bengal.

THE SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY IN THE PUNJAB.

"We did not think when proposing in last issue that Ram Singh, the arch Kooka, should be put under surveillance, that we should have to draw attention to an outrage by a Kooka in our city resulting in such a catastrophe as the death of a respected judge. There are many, however, who consider that these outrages are only the first small eruptions of a poison in the blood, bubbles on the surface of a lake of lava. The coincidences have been at least extraordinary enough to demand attention, and quite sufficient to justify us in publishing a specimen of certain anonymous letters which have been referred to in our own and other columns. They are probably the work of some frightened Baboo, and the statements are improbable and incongruous. But whatever their value or worthlessness, they are in possession of the police, who may be trusted to be on the alert. "To Mr. ————, Lahore.—Sir,—You once did me kindness—I wish to do the same to you, but do so in peral of my life. The natives will raise kill the sahibs, before many nights. All Sikhs and some Mussalmans are now Bhais for this work. They meet many nights together with Ambritsa mens in city. They say we will poison, then kill and bunn house at night. For God, Sir you will not not speak or I shall be the one killed. Burra admi committee Afghanie Sahib has give rupees poison with roti walla Jallandhur nanie walla Sudder Bazaar. Please sahib you put this in fire when you read it.—A FRIEND, Lahore, August 19, 1871." With reference to the above, it is a curious coincidence that a story has reached us in connection with the Umritsur murders to the effect that these were the premature outbreak of a plot for a general raid on the station. Some thousands were to have met at Lopoki, a village between this and Umritsur, and made a dash at Umritsur, killing all they met, leaving their own fate to Providence. Such a gathering is stated by the police to be impossible. One of those committed to the sessions, however, was a purtwari of Lopoki, and from the proceedings of the committing magistrate it appears that several meetings of the murderers were held at Lopoki. We don't believe in any general plot, but with recent instances before us we would be foolish to disbelieve in the possibility of any fanatical outbreak of the sort, and we shall not be satisfied until we see the men of Lahore in possession of some such organisation as would exactly meet such an outbreak as the one described above.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE DURBAR AT SIMLA.

On Thursday, the 31st August, at noon, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar at Peterhoff for the reception of the Chiefs of the Hill States between the Jumna and Sutlej. A guard of honour was drawn up in front of Government House. The Rajahs of Nalagurh, Bussahir, Belaspoor, and Sirmoor were received with the salutes due to their rank. When all the Chiefs were assembled, the Viceroy and Governor-General entered the durbar tent, accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Members of Council, the Commissioner and Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cis-Sutlej States, the Secretaries to the Government of India, and officers of the personal staff. A royal salute was fired and the band played "God Save the Queen." The Rajahs, Ranas, Thakoors and their attendants were introduced one by one to his Excellency the Viceroy,—the Rajahs by the Foreign Secretary, and the remainder by the Under-Secretary. As each Rajah, Rana or Thakoor was introduced, he presented his proper offering. When the introductions were completed khillats (robes of honour) were conferred. The Viceroy and Governor-General then addressed the assembled Chiefs as follows :—

"RAJAHS, CHIEFS, AND THAKOORS,—I rejoice to see you here to-day, coming, as you do, to pay homage to the Queen in the person of her representative, and to show your friendly feelings towards the British Government.

"For a long time, under its protecting rule, the Chiefs and people of these Sub-Himalayan Hills have not heard the voice of war—safety everywhere prevails—crime is happily scarce—serious disputes are rare—the industrious cultivator takes undisturbed from the steep hill-side such produce as it can yield; and for fifty-six years profound peace has prevailed in all your villages—from the snowy peaks to the plain—from the Sutlej to the Jumna.

"Since the days of the Ghoorka war, you have ever evinced towards our Sovereign the most unwavering loyalty; on some occasions, when opportunity offered, you have given practical proof of the sentiments you entertain.

"I am happy to think that in no part of Hindostan are Chiefs and people better affected towards British rule than in the Cis-Sutlej Hills.

"I know that you will always continue in this course, and in return let me assure you that you will ever receive the constant protection of this Government; that your rights, your property, and your dignity will ever be maintained. All we ask is, that you will discountenance and absolutely forbid oppression in every form within your States, and do what lies in your power to assist, improve, educate, and enrich your dependants and your ryots—that you will discourage the evil disposed and promote and reward the good. Thus will your State flourish, your revenue increase, you and your families maintain your ancient rank and position, and command the respect of all.

"In the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub and his officers, to whose peculiar care your interests are committed, you will find disinterested counsellors and true friends. Apply, then, freely to them when you are in want of assistance and advice.

"I now bid you farewell, assuring you that it will always give me the greatest gratification to hear of your health, your prosperity, and happiness."

A translation of the address in Hindoostanee was then read by the Foreign Secretary, after which uttur and pan were distributed by the Foreign Secretary to the Rajahs, by the Under Secretary to the Ranas and Thakoors, and by the Assistant Commissioner of Simla, to the Zaildars and attendants. The Viceroy and Governor-General then left the durbar under a royal salute, followed by the *cortege* which accompanied his Excellency on his entrance, and the assembly was dismissed.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

The latest accounts from the flooded districts of Bengal show that the floods are everywhere abating. The only districts which have suffered severely are Nuddea, Murshedabad, Purneah, and a part of Monghyr and Rajshaye. There have also been floods of less severity in parts of Jessore and Bhagulpur, and at a few places in Behar. Nuddea has suffered most of all; the Matabangha, the Jellinghi, the Ganges, the Bhyrob, and the Bhagarutti, all of them overflowed their banks, and have done more or less damage. The narrow strip of country between the E.B. Railway bank and the Matabangha has come off worst. But in the Ranaghat, Meherbur, and Chuadanga sub-divisions the lower lands have been more or less under water; only about one-third of the earlier rice crop has been saved, and the greater part of the late (or the best) rice crop has utterly gone. In the Kushtea sub-division the floods have not been quite so bad; and wherever the land was a little higher than usual the crops have escaped. The villages that are built on high ground have escaped, but some have been entirely flooded, and a great many houses have fallen in or been swept away. In the small town of Chuadanga alone about two-thirds of the houses fell in; but Chuadanga, situated between the Matabangha and the railway bank, was worse off than most villages. Food is still cheap enough all over the district, though in some water-bound villages the price of rice has gone up. So far as the reports show, there has been very little loss of life, as the people had expected the floods, and been able to save themselves and their cattle. European and native officers have been all round the district in boats, and the facts of the case are said to be pretty well known. Cattle have in some instances been swept away, and there will be considerable losses among the cattle of the low-lying lands, for there has been little or no grazing land left dry, while the floods have carried away the fodder-stacks. The collector has organised a patrol service of boats, which ply over the flooded tracks, carry away water-bound people to dry land, and take rice to villagers who have no stores, and cannot go elsewhere to get food. If, as is most probable, the inundations would ensure an abundant winter crop, there will not be much distress in Nuddea, though for the next two months there will be some hardship in parts of the district. Some few of the zemindars have done what they could to help the ryots.

Next to Nuddea the Murshedabad district has come off worst; but the inundations there have happily been much more local, though heavy enough over the area to which they extended. They were caused by the bursting of the embankment of the Bhagiratti at two or more places. The river was several feet above the level of the surrounding country, when the bank gave way, so that it soon tore away an enormous gap in the embankment and rushed over the lands below. The latest bursting of the river embankment occurred close to Murshedabad itself on the 29th August; the country was inundated for some miles round, and one-third or so of the city was flooded. There was much inconvenience and loss to the poor people whose villages were flooded; but the inundations had not been ex-

tensive enough to raise the price of food, or in any way to cause widespread distress. On the occurrence of the first flood some of the Murshedabad zemindars came forward at once with liberal subscriptions and with aid of other kinds. The richer inhabitants of Murshedabad and the Mirzas of the palace took in and fed the poor of the inundated quarter of the city. The engineers and civil officers attempted to stop the breaches in the embankments, but they could do nothing while the water was so high and the stream so strong. The civil officers arranged for patrol boats to visit the water-bound villages. A meeting was called in Murshedabad, and some Rs. 2,000 subscriptions were promised; the meeting also voted that certain balances of old relief funds should be devoted to the purposes of the present relief. The last accounts show that the river and the floods are subsiding.

In Murshedabad and in Nuddea a good deal of harm has been done to roads and bridges. Some of the Nuddea bridges were saved by cutting the banks on each side. In the Murshedabah district three heavy bridges have been carried away. In Nuddea the E. B. Railway has been breached. The floods in the Monghyr and Bhagulpur districts were happily confined to a few small tracts in each district. The crops were totally lost on the low-lying lands close to the Ganges, and a good deal of harm was done on the banks of some other rivers. People had to be carried away in boats and put on dry land; but they had hardly been brought away, when the floods began to subside, and the people wanted to be carried back to their villages. The has been some loss of cattle; but scarcely any loss of human life. There is no distress, and it is said that none is likely to occur.

In Purneah and Rajshaye the floods were not earlier than in the other districts, and at first there was some anxiety about Purneah. But the Europeans and their zemindars helped the people to get away from flooded villages; and food was taken by the civil officers to villages surrounded by water. The people seem to have got over the floods pretty well; and they are apparently accustomed to be inundated more or less every year. There has been some harm done to the roads in Rajshaye.

On the whole, it seems that the Nuddea district and a small part of the Murshedabad district are the only tracts which have suffered or will suffer largely and keenly from the floods of last month. By way of giving some relief to Nuddea, the zemindars will, we learn, be granted a month or six weeks' grace for paying their September instalment of land revenue; and the introduction of the Road Cess Act into Nuddea may probably be put off for another year or six months. So far as can be yet seen, there seems to be no need for relief or demand for public charity or Government money on any large scale. The difficulty is generally to get the poor inundated people out of their present straits by carrying them to dry land or by taking food to them; and this the local officers are doing most energetically and carefully. Nuddea ryots and Nuddea folks generally are happily very well-to-do and very independent; they had a capital harvest last year, and it is reasonable to suppose that the inundations will secure for them a bumper winter crop.—*Englishman*, Sept. 9.

STATION TALK.

Lahore, *Aug.* 31.—I send you a few lines out of my usual weekly routine to inform you of a dreadful attack made by a Kooka, one of the new sect of Seikhs, on Jaishee Ram, Rai Bahadoor, officiating judge of the Lahore Court of Small Causes, and who was acting for Mr. Parker on leave. It appears that this Seikh was defendant in a case before the judge some few days since for the paltry sum of Rs. 28. The dispute was referred to three assessors, or arbitrators, who gave in a decision adverse to the Kooka, and Jaishee Ram, agreeing with them, entered a decree against the man. The Seikh looked upon the order as a most oppressive one. Apparently he had no one to advise him how to proceed for a review of judgment, and he determined to sacrifice the life of the judge at the cost of his own. His residence was under the printing-office of *Indian Abuses*, and having called upon the printer, he stated that as he printed a paper in which such cases as his were published he desired that some notice of it be taken. Last evening, however, he awaited the return of the judge from the Small Cause Court to his residence in the city. Having got out of his buggy, the Kooka with an iron-bound *lattee* struck the judge several heavy blows about the head, but before he could actually kill him Jaishee Ram's servants seized and took him into custody and made him over to the police. Jaishee Ram was removed to his rooms in an insensible state, in which condition he has remained ever since. The civil surgeon and native doctors have been in constant attendance upon him, but up to five o'clock this evening there has been no change for the better, and his life is now despaired of. The magistrate attended upon him to take the unfortunate gentleman's dying deposition, but, of course, he was not in a fit state to give it.—In the midst of the excitement which this event has occasioned amongst our community another murderous attack this morning on the assistant secretary of the Lahore Municipal Committee became rumoured abroad. This increased the public apprehension, which had already become greatly excited. With regard to this case, the facts are simply these. The Assistant Secretary went over his works as usual, and having proceeded to the Shalmee gate of the city of Lahore with his darogah and subordinates to measure up some kunkur, he noticed that the angle of a road was a little too sharp to admit of a free sweep for conveyances proceeding in that direction. Whilst marking out with a small cane he had in his hand, in a stooping position, the alterations that should be made in the road, he felt himself suddenly dazed by a powerful blow that had been levelled at his head. This was inflicted by a Mussulman *fakeer* with an iron bound stick. The skull was fractured through his hat, and but for the latter he would not now be a living man. Staggering back a little, he saw the fanatic making towards him again to strike another blow at him. This he did, but rushing in to close with his assailant, the force of the second blow only raised a bump on one side of the skull. A third blow was warded off, the force of it rather, by the cane the Assistant Secretary held in his hand. The cane was broken, and by this time his men came to his rescue, seized the *fakeer*, and made him over to the police. The wounded gentleman was taken to the native hospital for treatment. I am happy to say that he is now out of all danger. It is strange that this fanatic should have selected this European for his attack, and watched his opportunity to take his life alone, out of the hundreds who were passing and repassing through that part of the city. On being asked at the *havalat* what had caused him to make so murderous an assault on one who had never offended him, or done him any injury, his reply was that he had been deputed by God to effect the deed, and that it was the want of this, holding a bit of a *chuppatie* in his hand he was eating at the time that also urged him to act as he did. A document was found upon the man, purporting to have been given to him by the *fakeer* of some holy shrine in the Dera Ghazee Khan district. The paper effected to be a credential to Mussulmans in certain parts of the Punjab to render all the assistance in their power to the bearer of the same, but it is suspected that the paper was really a passport to the man to deliver certain treasonable messages to certain parties whose names he was entrusted with.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

The Alfred Park.—The total subscriptions on account of the Alfred Park at Allahabad have reached Rs. 20,121. The Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Jeypore gave Rs. 2,000 each.

Death Rate in the N.W.P.—The total number of deaths registered in the North-Western Provinces during July numbered 38,070, or 1·28 per thousand. Of this number 23,546 were returned under the head of fever, and 642 as "caused by snake bite or wild animals."

The Volunteers.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is fast becoming as formidable in point of numbers as of efficiency. The present season has added no less than one hundred and sixty recruits to the regiment, which now musters on paper five hundred and sixty men.

The Murder of a Lahore Judge.—We learn by telegraph that Kooka Bishen Singh, the murderer of Jaishie Ram, has been committed for trial. His only reason for the perpetration of the crime was, that several cases had been decided against him by the deceased, who was greatly respected.—*Englishman*.

A New Harbour.—A piece of land 2,530 acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Boroni Mohan river, on the west by the Kamchakoll creek, on the south by the river Jumbu, and on the east by the sea, is to be taken up by Government for a station for the port and harbour establishment at False Point.

Military.—Under the authority of the Government of India it is notified that the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, granted under Lord Cranborne's despatch, referred to in paragraph 60 of G.O.G I., No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, does not reckon towards the twelve years' service for colonels' allowances in the case of officers of the local service, but applies only to officers of the staff corps, or who entered it under that order.—Orders have been received for D battery 16th brigade R.A. to march from Allahabad on Nov. 3. The women and children, with the heavy baggage, are to go on before to Rawul Piudi, the battery being told off to form a portion of the force at the Camp of Exercise. Four companies of the 1-14th Regiment are under orders to proceed to Allahabad on Nov. 5 to take over the garrison duties, two companies going to the fort, the remainder to the new barracks.

Calcutta Trade.—During the month of August last the *Calcutta Commercial Guide* shows that, as compared with August 1870, thre was a decrease in the value of merchandise imported amounting to Rs. 10,40,536, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 15,07,920. The items which show the principal decrease are cotton twist, piece-goods, and woollens. There was a large increase in the value of patent and wrought metals. In exports there was an increase in merchandise of Rs. 55,93,725, and of specie and bullion of Rs. 65,816. The increase is entirely due to tea, opium, cotton, and jute, as rice, linseed, mustard, poppy and other seeds show a decrease. The net decrease in the actual collections at the Custom-house was Rs. 5,69,011, the greater part due to the falling off in salt duty. In import tonnage there was a decrease of two ships but an increase of 5,231 tons, and in export tonnage a decrease of three ships, but an increase of 2,031 tons.—*Englishman*.

Cattle Plague.—Cattle-plague has broken out in the Meerut, Agra, and Ghazipur divisions of the N.W. Provinces.

Rainfall in Burmah.—The amount of rain that has fallen at Moulmein since the beginning of the monsoon is given at 176 inches, as compared with 121 inches in 1870.

The Kareemee Country.—The *Moulmein Advertiser* has received intelligence that affairs in Kareemee are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that nearly all the chiefs are up in arms.

The Drainage at Calcutta.—The heavy rain which fell on Monday afternoon proves that the drainage scheme, however well designed for ordinary purposes, it is by no means calculated to meet such a heavy downpour. Many of the principal streets in the southern division of the town, and all the bye-lanes, were more or less flooded, and the water did not run off from them till several hours after the rain had ceased. In the northern division of the town, where no drainage exists, matters were certainly much worse, and the damage done to property must be considerable, as the ground floors of nearly all the houses were filled with water, and large quantities of grain, together with some articles of furniture, were to be seen floating along the streets. We hear that several houses have fallen down. One case of death from lightning is reported, that of a mistry, who was at work on the roof of a house in Chitpore.—*Englishman.*

The Court-Martial on Colonel Low.—The general court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. A. S. Low, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is at length in orders for assembly at Murree on the 8th instant. The court is composed as follows:—Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, R.A., president. Members:—Colonel S. Henning, 38th Regiment; Colonel R. H. Currie, 39th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Cave, 24th N.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Stephens, late Bengal European Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Campbell, 9th B.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Hunter, 36th Regiment; Colonel W. C. Hamilton, 28th N.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Brown, R.A.; Major F. W. Stubbs, R.A.; Major A. H. Murray, R.H.A. Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Boileau, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, will be also in attendance. Mr. Plowden, Government pleader, watches the case for the prosecution. Mr. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, is retained for the defence. The trial is expected to last well into the cold weather.

A Wise Suggestion.—If we venture on a suggestion in connection with the Camp of Exercise it will be excusable, as being in fact the revival of an order issued many years ago by Lord Napier himself. When the China expedition was being organised in 1860, as each regiment arrived in Calcutta an officer was ordered to be sent on board ship from each corps to acquire a knowledge of the accommodation, and to see that the stores were placed in such places as they could be conveniently got at. In a similar way we think an officer might be sent from each regiment in advance to the camp to work up the topographical features, and act as an officer of intelligence to his corps on arrival. In this way the whole camp would very soon learn where every regiment was situated, where the general places of rendezvous were appointed, the departmental camps and offices, and the head-quarters of brigades and divisions. If accompanied by a few intelligent private soldiers, they would soon inform their comrades where to go to, and in this way a good deal of time would be saved, and many fruitless expeditions prevented.

A Native Notion.—The iron pillar near the Kutub Minar, Delhi, was recently dug up by a *savant*, examined, and restored to its original position. Such an act has astonished the natives, who believe that the pillar goes right through the earth, and that any person who removes it or tries to remove it will come to grief. The following from a native paper, the *Punjabi Akhbar*, is an account of the digging up:—"The place is dug two or three yards at a time, after which the Englishman smells the earth turned up, and then orders the operation to be continued. A window has already appeared, which some suppose to be the door of a subterraneous apartment, while others have a different opinion. A few stone idols have also been discovered, which appeared to have belonged to the temple of Rai Bithowra, and to have been destroyed and buried by Mussulmans. It is said that the cause of digging the place is, that an Englishman took an impression of the letters engraved on the pillar, and had them printed and read by a person in China, by whom he was told that a treasure of twenty-two crores is buried beneath the pillar."—*Englishman.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Pensacola, Fowler, Liverpool; Carlisle, Trapcott, London.—3. Str. Penguin, Ridge, Liverpool; str. Olga, Boyd, London; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; str. Holland, Bragg, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; Ribiana, Wilson, Liverpool; Str. Hindoostan, Miller, Hong Kong.—4. Str. Suttara, Ballantine, Bombay; str. Mendoza, Magan, London; Ophir, Nacoda, Jedda; City of Delhi, Gordon, Glasgow; Chanticleer, Crichton, Singapore.—5. Str. Mecca, Denton, Liverpool; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Nussur Mujeed, Nacoda, Jedda.—6. King Arthur, Jackson, London; Astronomer, Edgar, Liverpool.—7. Str. Arcturus, Smerdon, Liverpool.—8. Str. Madras, James, Moulmein; Winged Hunter, Small, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3. Mirzapore and J. Service.—5. Penang.—7. Str. Dacca; James Wishart.—8. Str. Scotland; Grecian, Furness Abbey, The Royal Family, Haddon Hall, and Cithona.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 99 0 to 99 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	105 0 to 105 2

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	340 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	125 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	34 to 35 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	92 to 93
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	135 to 136
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	20 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	67 to 68
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	166 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	158 to 160 xd
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	198 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	305 to 320*
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	700 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	93 to 97
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	In liquidation.
Punjab Bank	100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	545 to 550
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	81 to 83
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to 21 slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 9.—Business during the past week has continued rather quiet, and we have no particular feature of interest to notice, unless we except a slight movement in the Twist Market, there being a better feeling for 40's, and higher prices obtainable. Prices of goods are generally unchanged, but there is a very limited business doing. Imports during the week have been heavy, but importers are very firm, and there is no weakness evident on their part, and no pressure to sell.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 9.—Jute: The supplies are almost exhausted, and prices have risen accordingly. We now quote Serajgunge, good to fine, Rs. 4-12 to 5-10; Naraingunge, Rs. 4-4 to 4-12; and Dowrah, Rs. 3-12 to 4. Saltpetre: There has been a fall all round in prices this week, there being little or no demand. Rice: The business in good white for England has been but small. Linseed: The market has shown more activity during the last few days, and for good bold there has been an advance of from one to two annas. Rapeseed continues in demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Raw Silk: Hardly any business doing, and but little arriving from the Mofussil. The sales of the week have consisted of about 90 bales. Corahs are in rather better demand, owing to stocks being light up-country; but no advance in price has taken place.

Madras.

Defence of Burman Frontiers.—It is stated that measures are about to be set on foot for the defence of the Burman Frontiers.

Commercial.—A memorial has been addressed to the Viceroy by the merchants of Rangoon, complaining of the want of a standard measure for grain throughout the province.

A Hard Voyage.—Sixteen Maldive islanders have been driven ashore near Rangoon, after having been driven about in the Bay of Bengal for three months in an open boat, living on the cocoa nuts with which the boat was laden.

The Van Ingen Affair.—Mr. E. Van Ingen, junior, has been committed for trial at the Madras High Court for attempt to commit culpable homicide on Messrs. Frere and Lambart, and these two gentlemen, with the two sergeants who accompanied them to Mr. Van Ingen's house on the night of the assault, are to be prosecuted for criminal trespass.

Death of Captain D. McDonald.—The *Pioneer* reports the sudden death, from disease of the heart, of Captain Donald McDonald, of the 79th Highlanders, stationed at Kamptee, on the 28th ult. The deceased, who was only thirty-four years of age, was the second son of the late General Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., of the family of the McDonalds of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair, in Perthshire, and joined the Cameron Highlanders seventeen years ago, serving with them through the Crimean War and the Mutiny. For some months past his health had been failing, and on Monday last, while at gun drill, he fell down beside his gun and expired almost immediately.

The Coming Eclipse of the Sun.—The Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 2,000, being part of the expenditure on account of the Assistant Government Astronomer, who is to proceed to England, in order to undergo the necessary training in celestial photography. He is to return to Madras in December next, in time for the total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on the 12th of that month, and be prepared to take photographs of the different phases of the phenomenon.—*Madras Mail.*

State Railways.—The field work of the survey for the State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore is now completed, and it is expected that the plans and estimates will be ready for transmission to the Government of India in a few weeks. Work, it is reported, cannot be commenced until the sanction of the Secretary of State is received to the project, and there will, therefore, in all probability be some delay before operations actually begin. The survey staff is now being broken up.

The Indian Sugar Trade.—The *Coconada Advertiser* calls attention to the great decline of the Indian sugar trade, and (if its statistics be true) not without reason. In 1850 51, nearly 80,000 tons of sugar were exported from British India, and the import practically speaking *nil*. In 1860-61 India had imported sugar to the value of £220,000, and in 1869-70 the import we find has risen to £715,000, while the amount exported has dwindled down to less than 16,000 tons. And yet there was a rumour not long ago that the Cossipore supply was too great for the demand.—*Pioneer.*

The Convicts in Madras Penitentiary.—In order to prevent the convicts in the penitentiary from skulking, during the hours at which they are supposed to be at work, the Acting Commissioner of Police has provided colo ured caps for use. The convicts who work in the punishment yard are to wear red caps ; those who work within the penitentiary walls, and who are not in the punishment yard, are to wear blue caps, and the convicts who are sent to work outside are to have on white caps. If a convict is not in his proper place, it is believed that he will be easily found out by his cap.—*Madras Times.*

The Chief Justice of Madras.—We (*Madras Mail*) learn by special telegram that her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation by Sir Colley Scotland of the Chief Justiceship of Madras, and to appoint Sir Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice of the High Court, North-West Provinces, to the Madras Justiceship. Sir Walter, who is married, was nominated to the Bench of the High Court, North-West Provinces, on the constitution of that Court in the middle of 1866. He will draw the same pay in Madras, viz., Rs. 5,000 per mensem, as he is now drawing in the North-West. The puisne judges of his present court are the Hon. Messrs. A. Ross, J. B. Pearson, C. A. Turner, R. Spankie, and C. D. Turnbull.

Claims for Maintenance by Wives.—The High Court would appear to have little regard to the claims of ill-used wives against their "lords and masters" for maintenance ; for they have just, by a circular letter of the 29th ultimo, ruled that proceedings under section 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter XXL) were not intended to find *any place* in the New Criminal Quarterly Returns, and that therefore all cases of maintenance should be excluded from such returns. Such information must afford valuable data to ascertain the state of conjugal felicity in India, and, *a fortiori*, the advisability of legislation to check the growing evils in connubial life.—*Madras Times.*

A Valuable Estate Seized by the King of Burmah.—Eighteen months ago Mr. G. P. Calogreedy was killed by a wild elephant in the forest of Moo. His estate, valued at Rs. 2,50,000, was seized by the King of Burmah under the pretext of recovering a sum of money due to him by the deceased under a mortgage. The sum claimed was Rs. 20,000, but hitherto not a fraction of the balance —two lakhs or thereabouts—has found its way out of his Majesty's keeping. Meanwhile a widow and child—not to mention other creditors—are cheated of their rights. "Major Sladen's return, it is hoped," so writes a Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, "will be the signal for a searching inquiry into the matter, and a consequent disgorging of the value of the property taken by his Majesty.—*Pioneer.*

The Next Census.—The Government has sanctioned the employment of Mr. C. E. Gover to tabulate the results of the census in this presidency for eight months on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. As an inducement to be expeditious, it is intimated that if Mr. Gover can get through the work in less time than eight months, Government will still pay eight months' salary ; but what is to happen if the work should take twelve months the order sayeth not. We hear that the preliminary enumeration of houses has disclosed the fact that there are 52,000 houses in the town of Madras, which, at the estimated average of eight persons to a house, gives a population of over 400,000. The enumerators found great difficulty in getting to know anything about the *babies*. They can only account for one infant under twelve months old to about seven families, which is an allowance altogether inconsistent with the other known facts respecting the population. Your native of the lower class believes that the man is blessed who hath his quiver full of them ; but he certainly does not take them out to meet his enemy—the enumerator—at the gate. He rather denies the blessings of Heaven, lest he should be thought boastful, and receive no more.—*Madras Times.*

Coal in the Godavery Valley.—A report has been forwarded to the Madras Government on the progress and results of borings for coal in the Godavery Valley near Dumagudiem and Bhadrachalam. Mr. W. T. Blandford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, under whose directions all these borings have been carried out, says that the occurrence of fragments of shaly coal in the bed of the Godavery close to the spot where the Tal River joins it from the north, about twelve miles above Dumagudiem, has been known for several years. An examination was recently made, and it resulted in the discovery of coal in four places, all lower down the river than the mouth of the Tal ; so that the bed from which the fragments first found were derived has not yet been detected. Of the seams found, two, neither of them exceeding two feet in thickness, were discovered close to the left bank of the river, opposite the village of Lingala. The quality of the coal was rather inferior, and both seams were found to thin out and disappear within a few yards.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Suez.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Shirrald. From Galle.—Mr. Cruikshank. From Pondicherry.—Messrs. de Facius and Valadores.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—7. Lena, ——, London ; John Allan, ——, London ; str. Arabia, ——, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—From —Madras.—For Rangoon.—Major Munro, Mrs. Chambers, Major W. Hands, Col. G. S. Dobbie, Mr. F. W. Mauli, Asst. apoth. J. Rath. For Coconada.—Mr. J. Mills. For Masulipatam.—Mrs. Cames.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Henderson and two children.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 9, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 9-16 to 1 11⅝
Credit to 6 months	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10⅝ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	1 10⅝
,, ,, at sight	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	39 to 40 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13¾ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	¼ dis.
Ditto	1838-36 ...	
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s. ; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. ; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROPS IN CENTRAL INDIA AND THE BERARS.

From Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; dated Camp Bombay, 11th September, 1871.

Sir,—The accompanying telegrams regarding the crops in Central India will, I hope, reach you in time for the mail.

As all immediate anxiety regarding the cotton crop has now been removed by the return of the rain, these telegrams will be discontinued, but copies of the usual detailed reports from the assistants will be duly communicated to your Chamber.

"West Berar.—Sheagaum.—From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 11th September 1871, 7 A.M.—Wet weather continues. Fall here since 6th instant 1 inch 30 cents, and other parts have had about the same. Standing crops are now safe, but more rain is required for autumn sowings and to fill the wells.

"Nagpore.—From Mr. G. J. Noble, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 11th September, 1871, 10.15.—Past week 4.29 inches. Prospects good.

"East Berar.—Oomrawuttee.—From the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, dated Monday, 11th September 1871, 8-30 A.M.—Cotton and all other crops improving. Showery weather continues. Rainfall this month 4·23 inches."

The Circular of the Mofussil Company, of date Sept. 11, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops :—

"Wurdah (Hinganghaut), Sept. 9.—During the last few days we have had several nice showers. I learn that rain has fallen throughout the district, the weather continues cloudy ; the cotton crops throughout our district are in excellent condition.

"Oomrawuttee, Sept. 9.—We have had abundant rain during the week, and all the crops are flourishing; many fields are already in flower.

Broach, Sept. 9.—The hopes entertained of a further continuous fall of rain have not been realised, and during the week the weather has been bright and warm. The cotton crop in the Surat and Broach collectorates is still in good condition, especially that portion of it which is sown with rice. Jowaree and bajree, &c., are, however, beginning to suffer, notwithstanding the copious dews that have lately prevailed, and unless a portion of the deficiency in the rainfall is speedily made up, injury is sure to ensue. In the Ahmedabad collectorate and in Kattiawar generally the fall of rain is quite sufficient for all kinds of crop, and the tanks, &c., are full.

"Khamgaum, Sept. 10, 7.35 P.M.—(By telegram.) Three inches rain since last report. Crops thriving.

"Khamgaum, Sept. 10.—During the past week the weather was very wet, and promises to continue the same. Last three nights we had very heavy downpours. Three inches of rain has been registered during the week, making over total fall 8¾ inches. The cotton plants are progressing very favourably, and the reports from the districts are also encouraging.

"Sheagaum, Sept. 10.—During the week there has been quite a change in the weather here. Showers of rain have fallen at intervals almost every day, some of them lasting several hours. Our total rainfall has now reached about 10 inches, and there are no signs of a break yet. The crops are looking quite strong and healthy now, but rather backward on account of the previous drought."

Miscellaneous.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—The Bombay committee for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians of Persia have received from their agent in Persia, Mr. Manockjee Limjee Antaria, two letters, dated 5th and 17th July last, giving an account of the measures adopted for a proper distribution of the moneys received from Bombay for the purpose of alleviating distress. Of the Rs. 5,000, for which an order was first received through Colonel Pelly, Political Agent, Muscat, on the 28th May last, Rs. 3,500 were apportioned for Yezd, Rs. 750 for Keirman, and Rs. 750 for those who had fled to and taken refuge in Teheran. Out of another contribution of Rs. 6,600, Rs. 1,000 were sent to Keirman for the purchase and distribution of corn or for being used in other ways, and Rs. 3,900 were sent to Yezd for a similar object. In Teheran itself relief was afforded to 188 poor Zoroastrians; and messengers with sufficient funds were sent into thirty-three different villages over which poor Zoroastrians were scattered. Of the further contribution of Rs. 12,000, Rs. 11,000 have been placed as a deposit with the British Consul, while the balance of Rs. 1,000 had been kept by the agent for miscellaneous expenditure. It was not deemed expedient to distribute large sums at once, as the recipients would doubtless have been subjected to extortion by the Government servants. On June 4 last, in the premises occupied by the Zoroastrian boarding-school at Teheran, 160 persons were entertained at a grand religious festival, and ready money was distributed among them. A separate account had been opened for the disbursement of Rs. 5,000 contributed by Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia. Towards the end of May last Mr. Antaria obtained special permission to import a large quantity of wheat into Yezd, which was placed in the bazaar for sale at very low rates. The immediate result was that the prices of wheat fell considerably in the city, and the prices of other articles also went down. The agent's letter shows that, unless the fall of rain and snow in October next is much larger than in the five preceding years, the consequences must be awful, and the subject causes universal apprehension in the country.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; Blencathra, Doron, Mauritius; Copenhagen, Cowie, London.—6. Str. Ada, Thatcheli, London; Solferino, Kona, Mauritius.—7. Str. Indus, Greaves, Suez.—8. Louisa, Lever, Moulmein.—9. Oxford, Woodward, Liverpool; str. Avoca, Burne, Point de Galle.—10. Alice Ritson, Matches, Mauritius; H.M.S. Dryad, Parson, Aden.—11. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Jacob, Mr. W. T. Gilbert, Mr. M. H. Court, Mr. J. B. Boyd, Mr. W. B. Mansom. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. S. Webster, Col. T. Wright, Messrs. W. Owen, M. Macpherson, G. Graham, and H. Turton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6. Duiveland, Graves, Boston.—7. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Penang and Singapore.—8. Ann Millicent, Pack, Gopaulpore; Africa, Ranchhanpt, Zanzibar.—9. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, Tuticorin.—10. Kolodyne, Thompson, Coast and Calcutta; Sooloo, Howie, Colombo; Teazer, Nacoda, Coast and Calcutta.—12. Mail str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Trimnel, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Latham, Mr. E. Moring. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Hoskins, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. P. Benn, Capt. and Mrs. Handcock, Sergeant Short, Mrs. Tyler, Lieut. Young, Capt. Lonsdale, Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Miss Bevan, Ens. Harris, Mr. D. Grant, Mrs. Short, Dr. Smith, Capt. Williams, Mr. W. McCulloch. For ADEN.—Lieut. Chadwick, R.E., Asst. apothy. C. Bell. For MALTA.—Mrs. and two Misses Masters.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sep. 11, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11⅜d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	1s. 11¾d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 800 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 97⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 105¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 114

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	109 nom.
Spree Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-15
Ditto Pekin	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—The business done in Piece Goods during the week has again been very limited, but the market for Grey Goods particularly is very strong, and, although the demand is good, first holders are very firm and unwilling to sell except at an advance upon present quotations. In Grey Yarns also a small business has been done, and the market is weaker at the close. In other descriptions of imports no material change has taken place. Turkey Red Goods continue dull.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—Cotton: The cotton market has throughout been very firm, at a rise of Rs. 5 to 7 per candy, and more business has been done than in the previous week, although the amount is still very small. The purchases for export in the week amount to about 7,800 bales. The market closes steady. From the official reports received from the various cotton districts it is now certain that the new Indian cotton crop will be equal to the average of the last two or three years. Below we append our quotations, viz.:—Dholleras and Bhownuggar, Rs. 220 to 222 per candy; Dhurwar Sawginned, Rs. 230 to 232; Oomrawuttee, Rs. 212 to 215; Broach, Rs. 205 to 210.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—EXCHANGE: The tone of the market has undergone some slight changes during the week, but the rates at the close are again firmer. On China, 60 days' sight, house bills, stand at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.—In view to remove misapprehension, it is explained with reference to clause 1st of para. 3 of G.G.O. No. 825, of Dec. 13, 1870, that the officers in command of native regiments therein referred to are those officers only who were holding such commands prior to the publication of G.G.O. No. 552, of Nov. 4, 1863, those falling into commands of native regiments since that date will come fully under the ruling in para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 825. It is further explained that the regimental colonels in command of brigades who specially draw the old rate of allowances alluded to in the same clause are those only referred to in G.G.O. No. 749 of Nov. 18, 1868, viz., substantive colonels of Royal Artillery or Engineers, or of the late Indian Army.

LOCAL RATES COMMITTEES.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the committee for the supervision of expenditure raised by local rates and taxes in the Azimgurh district:—Official Members: Mr. J. R. Reid, settlement officer; Mr. H. M. Rogers, assistant settlement officer; with the same number of native gentlemen. The non-official members are composed of native gentlemen and the subjoined Europeans:—Rev. W. G. Mallett, secretary, Local Education Committee; Mr. J. L. Forbes, agent for Mr. H. P. Dunne, landholder of the Talooka Shamsabad; Mr. A. E. Goutiere, of Dohree Ghat. The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the committee for the supervision of expenditure raised by local rates and taxes in the Mirzapore district. Four officials, all native gentlemen. Non-Officials: Mr. R. Nicholson, Sir J. Wemyss, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Mather, together with twenty native gentlemen.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alexander, Lieut. col. F., staff corps, resumed charge of the 3rd circle, Building and Road Branch, N.W.P., from Major Whish on Aug. 5.

Armstrong, J. S., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in Tirhoot, to have charge of the sub div. of Hajeepore. Sept. 6.

Beverley, H., m.a., insp. gen. of registration, is app. to superintend the taking of the census in Bengal under that Act. Sept. 6.

Birch, Major F. M., to offic. as dep. comr. of Jullundhur, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Hall. Sept. 6.

Brand, W. H., accnt., 2nd grade, is app. asst. auditor Oude and Rohilkund Railway accounts, on probation, with the rank of asst. controller, 2nd grade. Sept. 6.

Byrne, E. S., made over charge of the office of dep. accnt. gen., Punjab, to Mr. E. de H. Larpent on Aug. 14.

Bythell, Capt. R., station staff officer, Asseerghur, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, within the limits of the Asseerghur cantonment. Sept. 9.

Buckland, P. A., is app. an accnt., 3rd grade, and posted to the office of the accnt. gen., P.W.D., v. Mr. Godfrey. Sept. 6.

Cappel, A. J. L., director of traffic, is app. to offic. as dep. director gen. of telegraphs, with effect from July 24 last, during such time as Lieut. col. R. Murray may offic. as director gen., or until further orders.

Carstairs, J. S., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Clarke, S. D., tempy. supervisor, attached to the Nagpoor div., P.W.D., is transf. to the Kanhan div. Sept. 9.

Crowdy, Capt. J. H., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Multan to the Mian Mir div., of which latter he will take charge, relieving Mr. H. Scott, exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Evans, C. T., asst. engr., is transfd. as a temp. measure from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the 1st div., Agra Canal. Sept. 6.

Fisher, R. A., extra asst. comr., Durrung, to have charge of the sub div. of Mungledye, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. M. O. Boyd. Sept. 6.

Godfrey, N., acct., 3rd grade, attached to the office of acct. gen., P.W.D., is transfd. to the office of compiler of telegraph accounts as asst. compiler, to fill an existing vacancy. Sept. 6.

Gordon—Biss.—Mr. W. E. Gordon received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bombay, from Mr. T. W. Biss on Aug. 12. From the following day Mr. Biss ceased to offic. in the 22nd class of the financial dept., and Mr. W. Wells ceased to offic. in the 4th class. Sept. 1.

Herschel, Sir W. J., to be dist. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, v. Mr. A. E. Russell, resigned, but will continue to offic. as dist. sessions judge of Nuddea. Sept. 6.

Lawder, J. O., asst. engr., is transfd. (temp.) from the Boolundshuhur to the Northern div., Ganges Canal. Sept. 6.

Lea, R., to be (temp.) sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty.

Ledger, J. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, Oude, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Aug. 8.

Magrath, C. F., b.a., to be an inspector of Registration Offices in Bengal, v. Mr. J. A. Ricketts, transfd. to the subord. exec. service. Sept. 6.

Maitland, Capt. W. G., asst. comr. of Seebsaugor, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or the High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose. Sept. 6. [Sept. 6.

Mangles, A. C., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mangles, R. L., v.c., absent on duty, to be addl. judge of Tirhoot, v. Mr. W. M. Beaufort, resigned. Sept. 6.

Pellew, F. H., to be a mag. and coll. of Sarun in the 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly. Sept. 6.

Phillips, Capt. A. N., asst. comr. of North Luckimpore, is vested with the powers of a sub. judge. Sept. 6.

Presswell.—The servs. of Mr. F. J. Presswell, asst. auditor of the Oude and Rohilkund railway accounts, are dispensed with. Sept. 6.

Proctor, Capt. M. M., offic. canton. mag. of Ambala, is invested with the full powers of a mag. within the limits of the Ambala cantonment.

Shelverton, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, to offic. as exec. engr. of that div. during the abs. on leave of Mr. Milne.

Sreaf, W. J., clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, att. to the office of suptg. engr., Sirhind Canal Circle, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D., with effect from July 18.

Stoelke, J. N., asst. rev. surveyor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 4th div., Lower Provs., to the 2nd div., Central Provs.

Stokes, J. F., exec. engr., Kharrian div., Punjab State Railway, has been selected by the Govt. of India for special duty in association with the consulting engr. for State Railway. Sept. 9.

Taylor—McMullen.—J. L. Taylor to be president, and R. McMullen to be vice president of the Municipal Committee of Dehra. No. 3,521a.

Thomson, N. H., offic. 1st judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is app. to perform the functions of a judge in the town of Calcutta, for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition. Sept. 6.

Vernor, W. H., offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade in the 24-Pergunnahs from June 12 to Aug. 19.

Whitten.—The servs. of R. J. Whitten, personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. for appt. as coll. of inland customs, 3rd grade, at Agra. Aug. 30.

Worsley, C. F., to offic. as canton. mag. and canton. Small Cause Court Judge of Dinapore, and to have charge of that sub. div., during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. J. Emerson. Sept. 6.

Bengal Judicial Appointments.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Sept.* 6.)

The following appointments are sanctioned, consequent on the resignation of Mr. W. M. Beaufort:—

Mr. A. Smith, on furl., to be mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to be a mag. and coll., 1st grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

Sir W. J. Herschel to be mag. and coll. of Sarun, but to continue to offic., until further orders, as dist. and sessions judge of Nuddea.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be mag. and coll. of Midnapore, but to continue to offic., until further orders, as dist. and sess. judge of Midnapore.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to be mag. and coll. of Chunparun, 2nd grade, but to continue to offic., until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Dinagepore.

Mr. G. Graham, m.a., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. A. L. Clay to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

The following appointments are sanctioned, consequent on the resignation of Mr. A. E. Russell:—

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be a mag. and coll., 1st grade.

Mr. F. H. Pellew to be a mag. and coll. of Sarun, 2nd grade, but to continue to offic., until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Mr. J. S. Carstairs to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Returned to Duty.

Aug. 5.—*No.* 1,134.—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, judge small cause court, Hushiarpore, having reported his return to duty on Aug. 1, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 700, dated May 15, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1,135.—Mr. J. Stephens, clerk small cause court, Hushiarpore, having reported his return to duty on July 29, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 663, dated May 6, is hereby cancelled.

The Lieutenant-governor, N.W.P.

Aug. 23.—The following appointments and adjustments have been made:—

From May 4, in room of E. F. T. Atkinson.

T. W. Rawlins is app. joint. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, gen. dept.

J. H. Carter is app. joint. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen. dept.

From May 14, date on which E. Waterfield took charge of office of joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Moozuffernuggur.

T. W. Rawlins to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen dept.

J. H. Carter to revert to rank as asst. mag. and coll., gen. dept.

From June 24, v. G. E. Ward, offic. mag. and coll.

A. C. Tupp to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, gen. dept.

F. S. Growse to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen. dept.

With effect from July 19, 1871, date on which C. W. Moore, offic. mag. and coll., Etawah, returned from priv. leave.

G. E. Low to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen. dept.

F. S. Growse to revert to rank as asst. mag. and coll., gen. dept.

From date of W. R. Benson's taking over charge of office of mag. and coll., Benares.

A. C. Tupp to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen. dept.

J. H. Carter to revert to rank as asst. mag. and coll., gen dept.

From date of W. R. Benson's departure on priv. leave.

A. C. Tupp to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, gen. dept.

J. H. Carter to be joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, gen. dept.

MILITARY.

Phelps—Mottet.—Aug. 7.—By the comdt. 41st N.I., app. Lieut. col. Serres to offic. as comdt., Capt. Phelps as 2nd in command and wing officer without prej. to his appt. of 1st wing subalt., and Lieut. A. C. Mottet as wing officer and adjt. without prej. to his appt. of qrmr., v. Cols. Innes and Johnstone and Lieut. and Adjt. Macneill, proc. to Waltair on court-martial duty.

Pritchard, Capt. C. E., R.A., to be a brig. major from Sept. 7, to complete the establishment, v. Major W. M. Williams, whose tenure of office will expire on Sept. 6.

Singer, Lieut. G. H., 2-10th foot, to be instructor of musky., v. Glen, who has resigned the appt. Dated Aug. 15.

Tombs, Major gen. Sir Henry, k.c.b. and v.c., R.A., tempy. to the div. staff of the army, in suc. to Major gen J. M. B. F. Tytler, c.b., resigned, and during the absence on sick certificate of Major gen. J. Fordyce. Sept. 2.

Travers—Griffith.—The following alteration of rank is made, subject to H.M.'s app.:—Capt. E. A. B. Travers (lieut. col. in staff corps) cadre 2nd regt. N.I., to have the position of Major, and Lieut. R. Griffith (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Acton, retired. Dated Feb. 15, 1869.

Tillyer-Blunt—Tripp.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been rem. to the batt. of his regt. specified:—Ensign J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, 2-12th foot. The leave of abs. granted to Capt. and local major J. H. Tripp, 76th foot, in G.O.C.C. dated June 27, p. 317, is canc. at that officer's request.

Tytler, Major gen. J. M. B. F., c.b., Bengal staff corps, app. to the com. of the Allahabad div. tempy. by G.G.O. No. 397, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. on the div. staff of the army. Sept. 2.
Watson.—The servs. of Col. J. Watson, c.b., v.c., of the Bombay staff corps, comdt. 13th Bengal cav. lancers, are placed at the disp. of the Foreign dept. Aug. 30.

Local Rank.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—
21st Hussars.—Lieut. H. Coghlan to be capt. from June 4.
Royal Artillery.—Capt. C. J. Tyler to be major from June 18.
72nd Highlanders.—Capt. W. H. J. Clarke to be major from Aug. 19.

Retirements.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 165, of March 2, 1863, the names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the annuity scheme will be removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.:—
Lieut. col. C. Cooper; Lieut. col. G. W. Williams, c.b.; Lieut. col. J. Clarke; Lieut. col. J. De W. C. J. Moir, consequent on the promotion of Lieut. col. W. C. Gott to the rank of col., with col.'s allowance.

H.M.'s Forces.—Postings.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent proms., been posted to the batts. of the regts. specified:—
3rd Foot.—Lieut. col. T. A. Cox, 1st batt.
3rd Foot.—Major H. Parnell. 2nd batt.
3rd Foot.—Capt. F. W. Kane, 1st batt.
3rd Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Howarth, 1st batt.
Major Parnell is directed to return to England, and join his batt.

Brevet.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. H. Finch, Bengal inf.—Aug. 19.
Lieut. col. F. M. Haultain, Madras staff corps—Aug. 20.
Lieut. col. W. H. Lowther, Bengal inf.—Aug. 21.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Lieut. col. B. Parrot, Bengal staff corps, and Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i., Bombay staff corps—Aug. 19.
Lieut. col. R. D. Ardagh, Madras staff corps, and Lieut. col. A. Stevens, Madras staff corps—Aug. 20.
The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Capt. (brev. major) E. J. L. Twynam—Aug. 20.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16:—
Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. W. Burton—Aug. 21.
Lieut. col. J. N. Young, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. Loudon, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. F. J. Nelson, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps—Aug. 21.
The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Major G. M. Battye—Aug. 20.
Major (brev. lieut. col.) G. A. Williams—Aug. 23.
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. G. Robinson, R.E., director-general of telegraphs in India, who was granted furl. to Europe for two years by G.G.O. No. 633, dated July 22, is permitted to embark at Bombay.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—
Lieut. A. J. Garrett, 45th foot, wing subalt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent—March 30.

Promotions, Alterations of Rank, &c.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—
Capt. R. C. Money, staff corps, cadre of the late 32nd N.I., to be major, from July 26, in room of Major (capt. in staff corps) brev. lieut. col. F. D. Hawkins, dec.
Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, inf., to be col., with col.'s allowance, from Aug. 29, agreeably to clause 2, para. 61, of Sec. of State's despatch, published in G.G.O. No. 808 of 1866.
Major H. B. Chalmers, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) H. A. W. Waterfield, cadre of the late 27th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, prom.
Major C. MacFarlane, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. M. Hall, 101st foot, cadre of the late 1st Ear. Bengal fus., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. B. Chalmers, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major W. C. MacDougal, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) brev. lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., cadre of the late 72nd N.I., to be major; and Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. May, cadre of the late 72nd N.I., to be capt., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. MacFarlane, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Perkins, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) F. C. Anderson, cadre of the late 71st N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. C. MacDougall, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major R. H. Wall, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. W. Boddam, staff corps, cadre of the late 16th N.I., to be major; Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) D. Darroch, cadre of the late 16th N.I., to be capt., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. J. Perkins, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major (capt. in staff corps) O. Menzies, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. G. T. Jones, cadre of the late 35th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. H. Wall, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major H. L. C. Bernard, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. O. I. Chalmers, staff corps, cadre of the late 4th Europ. regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) O. Menzies, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major R. G. Rogers, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) C. P. Hunter, cadre of the late 5th Europ. regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. L. C. Bernard, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major H. R. Bradford, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col; and Capt. H. D. E. W. Chester, staff corps, cadre of the late 36th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. G. Rogers, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major T. Buttanshaw, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. Bruce, staff corps, cadre of the late 28th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. R. Bradford, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. M. MacKenzie, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) W. H. Smith, cadre of the late 56th N.I., to be major; and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. H. Unvin, cadre of the late 56th N.I., to be capt., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Buttanshaw, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major W. Jackson, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. H. Collett, staff corps, cadre of the late 53rd N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. A. M. MacKenzie, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major R. D. Griffin, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (brev. major) F. T. Bainbridge, staff corps, cadre of the late 64th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Jackson, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major W. Phaire, staff corps, inf., to be lieut col.; and Capt. R. B. P. P. Campbell, staff corps, cadre of the late 54th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D. Griffin, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major T. Taylor, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) F. B. Norman, cadre of the late 14th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Phaire, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major C. R. Shaw, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) F. W. Danbar, cadre of the late 37th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Taylor, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major T. W. R. Boisragon, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) A. H. Millett, cadre of the late 69th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. R. Shaw, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major R. S. Moseley, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. W. Battye, staff corps, cadre of the late 65th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. W. R. Boisragon, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major P. H. F. Harris, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. F. J. Ripley, staff corps, cadre of the late 70th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. S. Moseley, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major J. A. Brereton, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) J. W. Orchard, cadre of the late 33rd N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) P. H. F. Harris, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major M.G. Smith, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) W. S. Young, cadre of the late 59th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. A. Brereton, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major (brev. lieut. col.) R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Blunt, cadre of the late 13th N.I., to be major; and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. E. K. Money, cadre of the late 13th N.I., to be capt., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) M. G. Smith, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major W. Winson, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) W. C. B. Ryan, cadre of the late 45th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major C. E. Orman, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, cadre of the late 29th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Winson, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major (capt. in staff corps) E. E. B. Bond, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. E. Y. Walcott, staff corps, cadre of the late 57th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. E. Orman, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.
Major J. A. M. Biggs, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. Liston, staff corps, cadre of the late 10th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29,

in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. E. B. Bond, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) H. E. Waller, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. N. R. Burlton, staff corps, cadre of the late 40th N.I., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. A. M. Biggs, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) A. McD. DeW. Douglas, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, staff corps, cadre of the late 67th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. E. Waller, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) T. G. Kennedy, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Cabell, cadre of the late 62nd N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. McD. De W. Douglas, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major W. Playfair, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. Copland, staff corps, cadre late 4th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. G. Kennedy, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) H. N. Noble, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. F. K. Hawkins, staff corps, cadre late 44th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Playfair, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major E. P. W. Riply, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) G. C. Thomson, cadre late 51st N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. N. Noble, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major T. N. Baker, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Fellowes, cadre late 31st N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. P. W. Ripley, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) F. D. Harrington, infantry, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. H. Rooke, cadre late 12th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) F. N. Baker, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) M. M. Procter, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. F. H. Inglefield, staff corps, cadre of late 38th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) F. D. Harington, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major A. C. Bunbury (staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. H. Hanmer, cadre of the late 34th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) M. M. Procter, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major R. Ouseley (staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) C. W. Fletcher, cadre of the late 48th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. C. Bunbury, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major H. V. Mathias (staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps), W. H. Garton, cadre of the late 50th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. Ouseley, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) H. L. Hawkins, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. G. F. M. Phillips, staff corps, cadre of the late 30th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. V. Mathias, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. J. Stephenson, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) M. A. D. Orchard, cadre of the late 3rd European regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. L. Hawkins, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. A. Williams, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) J. P. Turton, cadre of the late 26th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major H. R. Osborn, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. W. D. Palmer, staff corps, cadre of the late 74th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. G. A. Williams, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major E. H. Woodcock, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Captain (major in staff corps) E. H. Scott, cadre of the late 55th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. R. Osborn, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major R. Cadell, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) J. H. Tyler, cadre of the late 20th N.I., to be major; and Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. A. E. S. Carter, cadre of the 20th N.I., to be capt., from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. H. Woodcock, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major G. J. Pasley, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. R. S. Robertson, staff corps, cadre of the late 6th European regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. Cadell, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) the Hon. J. H. Fraser, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. M. G. Clerk, cadre of the late 4th European regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. J. Pasley, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) G. A. A. Baker, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. P. C. Dalmahoy, cadre of the late 60th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) the Hon. J. H. Fraser, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major J. P. Cambridge, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. T. Dennehy, staff corps, cadre of the late 2nd N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) G. A. A. Baker, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major L. H Williams (staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. G. C. Udny, staff corps, cadre of the late 5th Europ. regt., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. P. Cambridge, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major W. Gordon, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. H. R. B. Worsley, staff corps, cadre of the late 47th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) L. H. Williams, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major R. S. Hill, inf., to be lieut. col; and Capt. P. Story, cadre of the late 66th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 29, in room of Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Gordon, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Alterations of Rank.

Capt. B. Hudleston, 104th foot, gen. list, inf., from May 19, in room of Capt. M. W. Gataker, staff corps, cadre of the late 2nd N.I., retired.

Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, gen. list, inf., from May 24, in room of Capt. R. A. Dobbin, cadre of the late 6th Europ. regt., dismissed.

Capt. W. Jones, gen. list, inf., from June 29, in room of Capt. W. F. S. Perry, removed from the list of the Bengal army.

Capt. A. J. Nicholson, gen. list, inf., from July 11, in room of Capt. W. L. P. Drummond, staff corps, cadre of the late 38th N.I., deceased.

MEDICAL.

Dickson, Dr. W. P., received med. charge of the Sirhind Canal establishments at Rupar from Lethbridge on April 13.

Fawcett, Asst. surg. E., to proceed to Cuddapah, and assume charge of the civil duties of that station. Aug. 4. [Sept. 7.

Gordon, Asst. surg. W. R., to act as supt. of vaccination, Central Circle.

Metcalfe, Asst. surg. F., in civil med. charge of Kurnal, is confd. in that appt. Sept. 6.

Moir.—With reference to the notific. from this dept., No. 1,121A, dated June 29 last, the appt. of Asst. surg. W. Moir, M.B., civil surg. of Meerut, to be med. officer of the Meerut central and district jail, will have effect from June 12 last.

Price, Asst. surg. W., 21st regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of detach. 3rd L.C. from Rice, M.D., with effect from 3rd inst. June 6.

Roche, Asst. surg. J., to act as supt. of vaccination, Southern Circle, during the same period. Sept. 7.

Turnbull, Asst. surg. P. S., M.D., is apptd. to act as supt. gen. of vaccination, during the absence on leave of Pinkerton. Sept. 7.

Wood, Asst. surg. A., M.B., offictg. civil surg. of Azimgurgh, to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station. Sept. 6.

Medical Appointments.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

Surg. J. M. Coates, M.D., to be civil surg. of Morshedabad, and to be also ex officio med. inspr. of labourers.

Asst. surg. J. G. French to be supt. of jails at Hazareebagh.

Mr. H. C. Connolly to be civ. med. officer of Bancoorah.

Mr. V. Richards to be civ. med. officer of Balasore.

Consular.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Martine as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

Lay Trusteeships.—Lieut. col. E. B. Thorp, commanding 89th foot, and Capt. J. Stevenson, H.M.'s 21st fusiliers, to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Wellington.

Scientific.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act XVIII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt instruments used for scientific purposes imported into British India from the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871.

Suppression of Thuggee.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the assistant resident at Baroda to be ex-officio extra assistant general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee. The executive jurisdiction of the extra assistant general superintendent will be confined within the limits of the territory of H.H. the Gaekwar.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August and September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. C. Owen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, for six months, in extension of leave granted on April 7, 1870. Mr. R. Tyndall, executive engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, availed himself on Sept. 8 of the furlough granted him on June 5. Mr. A. E. Russell is permitted to resign the service from June 1. Apothecary H. D. Cooper, in medical charge of the settlement of the Nicobar Islands, for three months, wi effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same. Asst. surg. L. D. Spencer, M.D., in medical charge of the 1st regiment, Central India Horse, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 10. Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., officiating chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 15. Mr. P. B. Roberts, assistant engineer, irrigation branch, attached to the Patna division, for three months. Dr. J. B. Ferdinand, civil surgeon, Bilaspur, for three months, from Nov. 15.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on July 3:—Corporal G. Allwynne, C.F brig. R.H.A.; Private C. Teather, 21st hussars; Hospital sergeant T. Butler, 1st battalion 17th foot; Privates F. Walker and T. Rooke, 1st battalion 17th foot; Quartermaster C. Lenton, 62nd foot; Private W. Yates, 62nd foot; Serg. E. Daintith, barrack department. The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee, on July 10, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. A. O. Green, R.E.; Ensign F. D. Battye, 62nd foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Sept. 7:—Asst. apoth. E. R. Cocker, 4th hussars; Private R. Scott, 4th hussars; Cornet A. Masters, 5th lancers; Capt. J. M'Loughlin, 11th hussars; Lieut. L. J. A. Chapman, R.A.; Asst. apoth. A. S. Davies, R.A.; Asst.

apoth. F. Rowe, R.A. Mr. A. H. Tyndall, assistant engineer, P.W.D., attached to the first Presidency division, has passed in the departmental standard.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August and September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. Phillips, 4th hussars, to Deyrah, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 11, on private affairs. Capt. H. C. Collie, 21st hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. F. H. McLeod, C battery 19th brigade R.A., to remain at Simla, from Aug. 6 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. J. Leach, A battery 19th brigade R.A., from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Qrmr. P. Murray, 2nd battalion 10th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement. Ensign F. W. S. Jackson, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Nynee Tal, from Aug. 18 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. C. G. Brind, 55th foot, to Simla, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Asst. surg. H. T. Brown, M.D., 59th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. H. Y. Howison, M.D., 62nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for six months, on private affairs. Major J. A. Nutt, 109th foot, to Rajpoor, from July 30 to August 1, in extension of privilege leave, on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant col. H. J. Templer, staff corps, doing general duty at Bareilly, to Lohoghaut and Nynee Tal, from date of quitting station to October 15, on private affairs. Major C. MacFarlane, wing officer 24th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Major H. D. Battye, doing duty at Meerut, to visit Nynee Tal, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. H. Lowther, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, doing general duty at Umballa, to remain at Simla till Sept. 16, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of May 2 last. Staff asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, British medical service, att. to 92nd foot, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 20. Lieut. G. Lecky, staff corps, qrmr. 22nd N.I., is admitted to furlough under the regulations of 1868, instead of those of 1854, as notified in G.O.G. March 17, No. 70. Capt. W. R. C. Brough, 20th brigade R.A., from July 25 to Jan. 24, 1872.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Chamberlain, Mr. G. K., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot during the employment of Mr. Lister on other duty. Sept. 5.

Ferrand, J. G., to act as supt. of stamps during the absence of the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., on leave. Sept. 5.

Lister, A. L., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Storr on priv. leave. Sept. 5.

Sullivan, H. E., to act as coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist. during the absence of Mr. Fraser on leave. Sept. 5.

Engineer Appointments.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

Col. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., suptg. engr. of the 2nd grade, to be suptg. engr. of the 1st grade, v. Col. Boileau, deceased.

Capt. J. Beatty, R.E., exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, to be exec. engr. of the 1st grade, v. Capt. J. Vertue, offieg. as suptg. engr.

Capt. H. R. Mead, R.E., exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, to be exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. Beatty.

Capt. H. M. Vybart, R.E., exec. engr. of the 4th grade, to be exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, v. Capt. Mead.

Lieut. G. R. Walker, R.E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, and temp. employed under the Govt. of India as offieg. examiner of railway accts., to be asst. eng. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. Nordman, promd.

Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. and dep. comy. Bailey, promd., and to continue to offic. as asst. consulting eng. for railways.

Capt. P. Montgomerie, R.E., exec. eng. of the 3rd grade, to be exec. eng. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. Hasted, offieg. as suptg. eng.

Mr. P. O'Ratigan, exec. eng. of the 4th grade, to be exec. eng. of the 3rd grade, v. Capt. Montgomerie.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, exec. eng. of the 4th grade, to be exec. eng. of the 3rd grade, v. Capt. Begbie, proceeded on furl.

Lieut. M. Greer, R.E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. eng. of the 1st grade, v. Lieut. R. F. Taylor, promd.

Lieut. D. McN. Campbell, R.E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. eng. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. O. A. Hayne, proceeded on furl.

MILITARY.

Carnegy—Wilson—Drummond.—By the comdt., 39th regt. N.I., app. Major P. A. Carnegy to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. J. N. Wilson as wing officer, and Capt. W. C. Drummond, as wing subalt., with retrospective effect from Aug. 11, v. Lieut. col. Dun, proc. on furl. Aug. 23.

Cooper.—By the officer com. northern dist., app. Col. A. Cooper, Madras staff corps, to offic. as dep. judge adv. to the Eur. gen. court-martial ordered in G. O. C. C., dated July 10, 1871. July 19.

Gambier.—The servs. of Lieut. G. R. Gambier being required with his batty., he will join it in charge of draft about to proc. from Bangalore to Kamptee, without prejudice to his app. as gunnery instruc. Aug. 21.

Hewat.—By the officer com. 2nd batt. 21st foot, Lieut. H. R. C. Hewat is app. asst. instructor in musketry, v. Lieut. Tew, nominated for duty with the depot companies. July 29.

Lindsay, Capt. A. W. C., Madras staff corps, to be major, having completed 20 years' service.

Owen, Capt. L., staff corps, has reported his arrival at Madras Aug. 25.

Pierson, 2nd Capt. J. F., gunnery instructor, 20th brig. R.A., will proceed for duty in that capacity under officer com. R.A., Mysore div., and at the public expense. Aug. 20.

Pritchard, Capt. C. E., R.A., to be a brig. major, to complete the estab., v. Major W. M. Williams, whose tenure of office expires on Sept. 6.

Rivers, Capt. F. J., is removed from attached 12th N.I. to attached 10th N.I.; to join on the arrival of the 10th regt. at Shoaygheen or Tonghoo. Aug. 25.

Woods, Brigadier gen. W. G., com. Ceded Districts, is directed to proceed to Secunderabad to inspect the 18th hussars—on duty at the public expense. Aug. 20.

Commissariat.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Sept.* 5.)

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept.:—

Conductor J. Tims to act as dep. asst. comy., Sub conductor W. Doig to act as conductor, and Staff Sergt. M. Phillips to act as sub conductor, v. Smith, absent on sick leave.

Acting Conductor B. Prichard to be conductor, and Acting Sub conductor P. Lee to be sub conductor, v. Giles, deceased.

Sub Conductor R. Blofield to act as conductor, and Staff sergt. R. Langley to act as sub conductor, v. Prichard, promoted.

Acting Conductor J. Riskworth to be conductor, and Acting Sub conductor W. Crawshaw to be sub conductor, v. Beal, pensioned.

Sub Conductor H. Farley to act as conductor, and Staff Sergt. J. Beeby to act as sub conductor, v. Pishworth, promoted.

Retirements.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. H. Acton, Madras staff corps; dated Aug. 2.

To be Major.—Capt. W. M. Wright, Madras inf.; dated Aug. 2.

MEDICAL.

Andrews, Surg. C. A., acting zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Chingleput, to be zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Chingleput, v. Surg. major Clementson, with effect from Aug. 28.

Bateman.—By the officer comdg. Ceded dists., Asst. surg. D. F. Bateman, 4th N.I., to assume med. charge of 2nd light cav., v. Surg. W. A. Smith, M.D. Aug. 2.

Jagoe, Staff asst. surg. H., from doing duty, Trichinopoly, to take over charge B—20th brig. R.A., and detachment 45th foot, v. Staff surg. Parr, ordered to Bombay.

Scott.—The following order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. 18th hussars, app. Asst. surg. F. B. Scott, M.D., 18th hussars, to assume med. charge of the regt. from March 26, during abs. of Surg. Clery on m.c. April 4.

Sibthorpe, Asst. surg. C., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., presy. dist., to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Mysore div., and to join forthwith at the public expense. Aug.

Webber.—The period of suspension awarded 2nd Class Asst. apoth. G. Webber, of the sub med. dept., having expired on Aug. 4, he is considered to have returned to duty next day.

Removals.—Medical Service.

Head-quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 21 to 23.—The following removals are ordered:—

2nd Class Apoth. (hon. asst. surg.) J. S. Howard, M.D., having completed five years' service in that grade, is prom. to 1st class.

The following removals are ordered:—

Staff asst. surg. T. Murtagh, from doing duty, Kamptee, to medical charge detach. 79th highlanders, Seetabuldee.

Staff asst. surg. Y. Waghorn, from doing duty, detach. 79th highlanders, to Madras.

Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, from doing duty R.A., Secunderabad, to accompany the convalescents of H.M.'s 79th regt. for Wellington, to rejoin his corps for embark. for England.

Asst. surg. A. Doig, 79th regt., from doing duty, Wellington, to accompany the convalescents of H.M.'s 79th regt. for Wellington, to rejoin his corps for embark. for England.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The C. in C. in India has selected Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, R.H.A., to proceed to England, for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Shoeburyness. Col. A. V. Falls, D brig. R.H.A. from July 18, 1871, to July 17, 1872. 2nd Capt. E. J. Tremlett, 9th brigade, R.A., to Bombay. Surg. A. G. Young, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, from July 23 to July 26, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. W. A. Smith, M.D., in medical charge of 2nd regt. L.C., from Aug. 8, or date of departure, to Bombay.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during September, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, one month's privilege leave. Two months' extension of privilege leave is granted to Mr. H. Fox, manager, brigade office, from Sept. 24, date of expiry of the privilege leave granted him on July 25. Lieut. G. R. Hodgson, acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, having assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 20, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him on Aug. 1 is cancelled. Mr. L. W. Paynter, executive engineer of the 4th grade, twenty days' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Anding, J. C., actg. dep. coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Dharwar dist. Sept. 7.

Ashburner—Erskine.—Mr. L. R. Ashburner, c.s.i., to act as revenue and police comr., northern div., v. the Hon. Mr. Rogers. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as coll. and mag. of Khandeish, v. Mr. Ashburner. Sept. 7.

Cooper, C. P., barrister-at-law, to be 2nd mag. of police in Bombay, in succession to Mr. R. H. Showell. Sept. 7.

Cuningham, W. J., supnmy. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in the Dharwar dist. Sept. 7.

Hunter, Lieut. F. M., actg. 2nd asst. to the resident at Aden, is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of that settlement. Sept. 7.

Maclean, D. K., is apptd. joint auditor, to audit the accounts for the last year of the Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company and the Kurrachee Press Company (Limited). Sept. 7.

Monteath, J., supnmy. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in the Dharwar dist. Sept. 7.

Ommaney, H. T., supnmy. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in the Dharwar dist. Sept. 7.

Whitcombe, J. C., asst. supt. Poona and Nassick survey, has been promd. from the 4th to 3rd grade of asst. supts. Sept. 7.

Assistant Collectors.

Sept. 7.—Messrs. J. Monteath, H. T. Ommanney, and W. J. Cunningham to be supy. assts. to the coll. of Dharwar.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair to be supy. asst. to the coll. of Sholapoor.

MILITARY.

Browne—Macday.—Lieut. P. A. Browne, staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. Ens. W. G. W. Macbay, 8th foot, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps as 2nd wing sub., 11th N.I., and to rank as lieut. Sept. 2. [retired. Sept. 2.

Dowling, Serg. M., P.W.D., to be sub. condr., in succession to Culhane,

Grierson, Capt. J., staff corps, received charge of the office of the exec. eng., Deesa and Mount Aboo, from Willaus, R.E., on Aug. 22.

Harwood, Mag. serg. H., to be acting condr., v. Lawrence, transfd. as storekeeper to the Snider arm ammunition factory. Sept. 2.

Hore, Capt. W. S., 25th regt. N.L.I., gen. list, offic'g. 1st wing sub. 10th N.L.I. (at his own request), to offic. as 2nd wing sub.

James, Capt. E. M. V., 10th regt. N.L.I., staff corps, offic. 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Hore, transfd. to 25th regt. N.L.I.

Ryves, Capt. C. M., 2nd grenadr. N.I., gen. list, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., v. Lieut. Kirkwood.

Stock, Capt. F. T., gen. list, is attached to do duty with the sappers and miners, and to com. a company.

Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentd. officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. P. A. Brown, Aug. 27.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is app. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—

Ens. W. G. W. Macbay, 8th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I. (offic. adjt. 27th regt. N.I.), July 13, 1870.

Ens. W. G. W. W. Macbay to have the rank of lieut. from July 13, 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Detailed for Duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

15th hussars, Lieut. J. C. L. Kay; 1st batt. 2nd foot, Capt. T. Kelly; 1st batt. 2nd foot, Lieut. D. B. F. Webster; 1st batt. 8th foot, Lieut. A. H. Cope; 49th foot, Capt. F. C. Cavegan; 66th foot, Capt. A. F. H. Merewether; 66th foot, Lieut. A. N. Wellman; 83rd foot, Capt. Metcalfe; 108th foot, Capt. Shaw.

The undermentioned officers, now in England on medical certificate, are also detailed for duty with their regimental depots:—

66th foot—Capt. T. E. Soady, Lieut. J. C. M. Pigott.

83rd foot—Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Gifford.

General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail themselves of the services of the officers named in the first paragraph for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation.

MEDICAL.

Ferguson, Asst. surg. R. P., has been posted to the 9th brigade R.A., v. A. Royle, gazetted to the staff. Sept. 6.

Parr, Staff surg. J., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this Presidency.

Medical Circles of Superintendence.

With reference to G.O. No. 442, dated July 10, 1867, and No. 150, dated March 4, 1868, the Circles of Medical Superintendence of the British Medical Service will, in future, comprise the following stations:—

Presidency Circle.—Bombay, Deesa, Khundwa, Teethul, Aboo, Kurrachee, Baroda, Aden, Ghizree, Ahmedabad, Deolalee, Hydrabad (Scinde).

Poona Circle.—Poona, Poorundhur, Rairee, Kirkee, Sattara, Ahmednuggur, Khandalla, Sholapoor, Belgaum.

Mhow Circle.—Mhow, Ajmere, Neemuch, Taraghur, Nusseerabad, Asseerghur, Indore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Dress and Equipment.

No. 579.—The following regulations for the dress and equipment of European officers serving with the 27th and 29th regiments N.I. are published, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject:—

Distinctions of Rank.

Colonel, Crown and Star; Lieutenant colonel, Crown; Major, Star.—Collar laced all round with black lace, figured braiding within the lace. Sleeve ornament, lace and figured braiding, eleven inches deep.

Captain, Crown and Star.—Collar laced round the top with black lace, with figured braiding below the lace. Sleeve ornament, knot of square cord with figured braiding eight inches deep.

Lieutenant, Crown; Ensign, Star.—Collar laced round the top with black lace and plain edging of braid. Sleeve ornament, knot of square cord and braid, seven inches deep.

The Collar badges, in black silk embroidery, on patrol jacket by Field Officers only.

Jacket.—Tunic, rifle green, with collar and cuffs of regimental facings, single breasted, the collar rounded in front. On each side of the breast five loops of black square cord, with netted caps and drops fastening with worked olivets, the top loop eight inches long, the bottom one four inches. A double cord on the shoulder, with small regimental button. The jacket edged all round (except the collar) with black square cord. On the back seams a single cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and terminating in a knot at the bottom of skirt. The skirt nine inches deep for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with the variation of a quarter of an inch for every inch of difference in height, and lined with black, and rounded off in front.

Stock.—Black silk; in India a black silk neckerchief.

Trowsers.—Red cloth (lighter material for the hot season). Plain, without stripe or welt.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Steel, crane neck, two inches long.

Sword.—Same as prescribed for officers dressed in red, except that the hilt is of steel, and the device is a crown and bugle.

Scabbard.—Steel.

Sword-knot.—Black leather.

Sword-belt.—Black leather, one inch and a-half wide, with slings, silver snake clasp and mountings; to be worn under the Jacket.

Pouch.—Black leather, with a silver bugle on the flap.

Pouch-belt.—Black patent leather, three inches wide, with silver regimental plate, whistle and chain.

Gloves.—Black leather.

Patrol Jacket.—Rifle green instead of blue cloth, rifle green cloth (or white linen according to the season) same pattern and braid as prescribed for regiments dressed in red.

Forage Cap.—Rifle green cloth, plain black silk oak-leaf band, black button and braid on top, black leather chin strap.

Helmet.—Black felt, Ellwood pattern, to be worn with a white or drab cover (according to colour of uniform), in the summer months, and puggree of regimental pattern.

Cloak.—Same as prescribed for officers dressed in red.

Shell Jacket.—Rifle green cloth, with black studs to hook and eye up the front, edged all round with black square cord, collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings; sleeve ornament, knot of square cord seven inches deep.

Field officers distinguished by a crown and star; crown or star in black silk embroidery on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Officers of Infantry.

For Officers of Regiments dressed in Green.

Saddle Cloth.—Sabracque of black lambskin, three feet four inches long, twenty-one inches deep in front and twelve inches behind, with rounded corners in front and rear.

Bridle.—Brown leather, cavalry pattern, with green front, and roses and bronze bosses and buckles.

Chain.—Steel chain reins.

Holsters.—To be covered with black patent leather.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard test:—Capt. A. G. Spencer, 64th foot (aide de camp to H.E. the C. in C.). The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Ens. E. F. Fosberry, 66th foot; Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., assistant engineer second grade, passed on Aug. 22, an examination in the Marathi language, according to the tests laid down in section 1 chapter D of the public works code.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Colebrooke, assistant superintendent of stamps, has one month's priv. leave from Aug. 1, and Mr. K. Crustnarow is appointed to officiate during his absence. Mr. W. M. Fletcher, assistant superintendent, Poona and Nassick revenue survey, has privilege leave for two months. Mr. G. H. Johns, second assistant collector, Poona, has privilege leave for three months. Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., v.c. acting executive engineer, Dharwar, for two years. Surg. R. W. James, M.D., civil surgeon at Aden, for fifteen months.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence (in August), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., v.c., acting executive engineer, Dharwar, for two years, from date of departure in November next, on private affairs. Surg. R. W. James, civil surgeon at Aden, for fifteen months, on medical certificate. Col. E. M. MacGregor, commanding 2nd regt. L.C., to Europe, for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure after November 14 next. Lieut. col. A. Becher, staff corps, 2nd in comd. 8th N.I., to Europe, for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure in October next. Capt. H. B. Jacob, staff corps, inspector of schools, Central Provinces, to Europe, for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure in November next. Surg. major W. G. Hunter, M.D., principal of Grant Medical College, to Europe, for eighteen months, from date of departure in October next. Serg. J. Short, P.W.D., to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate. Capt. F. T. Stock, general list, attached to sappers and miners, to Bombay, for six months, to study Marathi. Lieut. J. L. Young, 3rd hussars, to England, for six months. Major F. W. Knight, staff corps, to Europe, on medical certificate.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 29.

Royal Artillery.—Major gen. R. F. Crawford to be col. comdt., v. Lieut. gen. H. T. Teesdale, dec.; Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. L. Elgee to be col., v. A. Benn, removed as a gen. officer; Capt. and brev. col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Elgee, prom.; Sept. 13. 2nd Capt. M. P. Eden to be capt., v. F. Carey, ret. from the service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated May 31; Sept. 8. 2nd Capt. and adjt. C. D. Gilmour, v. Brev. col. Turner, C.B., prom.; Sept. 13. Lieut. H. M. Moorsom to be 2nd capt., v. G. E. Callander, ret. from the service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated May 31; Sept. 7. Lieut. G. J. Burgmann to be 2nd capt., v. Eden, prom.; Sept. 8. Lieut. H. L. Gwyn to be 2nd capt., v. A. A. D. de Vismes, ret. from the service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated May 31; Sept. 11. Lieut. C. E. Elwyn to be 2nd capt., v. Gilmour, prom.; Sept. 13.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. G. Boothby, of the R.A., having completed five years' service in the substantive rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 27, 1870; Aug. 24. In consequence of the death of Lieut. gen. H. G. Teesdale, col. comdt., R.A., the following proms. will take place, viz.:—

Major gen. A. A. Shuttleworth, col. comdt., R.A., to be lieut. gen.; Sept. 13.

Col. A. Benn, R.A., to be major gen., with antedate of March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to Sept. 13, 1871.

Capt. A. R. Clarke, C.B., R.E., to be major; Sept. 13.

In consequence of the prom. to lieut. gen. of Major gen. Shuttleworth, col. comdt., R.A., Major gen. T. A. Shone, ret. full pay, R.A., to be lieut. gen., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 20, 1870; Sept. 13.

The date of the commission of the undermentioned officer, whose prom. appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 29, 1871, to be antedated to July 20, and to take place in suc. to Major gen. Elwyn, ret. full pay, R.A., viz.:—

The commission, as major, of Capt. and brev. major C. Carpenter, R.A.

The following proms. to take place in suc. to Lieut. gen. C. E. Gold, dec., viz.:—

Capt. and brev. major H. G. Deedes, 60th foot, to be lieut. col.; July 30.

Capt. W. Handyside, coast brig., R.A., to be major; July.

Oct. 6.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. W. W. Brownjohn has been permitted to retire upon tempy. h.p.

10th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Singer to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. A. Glen, who has resigned that appointment.

11th Foot.—Ensign M. T. G. Lambarde to be lieut., by purch., v. O. J. Forjett, who retires.

14th Foot.—Lieut. W. K. Barrett has been permitted to retire upon tempy. h.p.

56th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. T. Smee to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Wood, prom.

59th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. H. Bradford to be asst. surg., v. H. T. Brown, M.D., app. to staff.

60th Foot.—Mr. G. P. Gilbert, late ensign, is permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy.

66th Foot.—Capt. T. Murphy, from 46th foot, to be capt., v. E. J. Johnston, who exch.

85th Foot.—Capt. W. Hallowes to be major, by purch., v. M. Barton, who retires; Lieut. the Hon. C. Dutton to be capt., by purch., v. Hallowes; Ensign W. Welman to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. C. Dutton.

88th Foot.—Ensign H. F. Smith to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

104th Foot.—The date of the commission as lieut. of Lieut. E. Z. Thornton to be July 26, 1862, and not Sept. 3, 1862.

109th Foot.—Capt. F. C. Donne to be major, v. A. Schmid, made supernum. on app. as asst. adj. gen. in India; Capt. J. E. A. Mackintosh to be major, v. F. C. Donne, who retires upon the half pay pension of his rank; Lieut. O. Schmidt to be capt., v. Donne; Lieut. E. Hemsted to be capt., v. Mackintosh; Ensign W. H. Salmon to be lieut., v. Schmidt. The promotion of Ensign Salmon on April 4 has been cancelled.

INDIA-OFFICE, Sept. 19.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

Major J. H. Jenkins, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. E. Le Geyt, Bombay cav., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Shiel, K.C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Major E. M. Lawford, Madras cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. S. Steward, Madras cav., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal staff corps, dec.

To be Major.—Capt. G. D. Crawfurd, Bengal inf.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. R. P. Blake, Madras inf.; F. Smalley, Madras inf.; G. Godfrey, Madras inf.; F. H. Winterbotham, Madras inf.; and W. S. Peat, Bombay cav.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut. cols.—Majors J. S. Ogilvie, C. J. Godby, J. Ruggles (brev. lieut. col.), H. F. M. Boisragon, J. K. Cowper, W. Nembhard, J. B. Smyly, E. St. George, R. Murray, and J. Perkins.

To be Majors.—Capts. W. S. Young, W. C. S. Clarke, T. W. Rutherford, and W. H. Garton.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. J. Waterhouse, B. E. Gowan, H. E. Ryves, J. Hay, and (Brevet capt.) J. L. N. Willis.

BENGAL ARMY.—Infantry.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. (major gen.) W. F. Nuthall.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. cols.—Majors A. J. Butt and F. G. Hodgson.

To be Majors.—Capts. R. S. Gray, R. H. Cunliffe, and H. Watson.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. J. M'Mullin and T. R. Byng.

MADRAS ARMY.—Infantry.

To be Lieut. col.—Major W. Barber.

General List of Infantry Officers.

To be Captain.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) E. W. Begbie.

Sept. 28.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the staff corps made by the Government of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Capt. (brevet major) H. A. Little, 7th fusiliers.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. M. H. Hayes, R.A.; C. D. Swete, 25th regt.; H. A. Boyce, R.A.; A. D. Strettell, 109th regt.; E. C. Hamilton, 96th regt.; and A. W. Jamieson, 106th regt.; Ensigns G. H. Elliott, 93rd regt.; A. McL. Mills, 25th regt.; and W. A. Holcombe, 6th regt.

Examinations for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

On Saturday the following Army Circular was issued:—

With reference to the regulations for the Royal Military Academy issued as an appendix to clause 132 of Army Circulars, 1871, the Secretary of State has approved of the limits of age of candidates for admission to the Academy being as follows:—For the Wnter Examination, 1871-72, 16 to 19 years; for the Midsummer Examination, 1872, 16 to 18½ years; for subsequent examinations, 16 to 18 years.

J. C. Vivian.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Alleyne—At Belgaum, Sept. 5, wife of Assistant-Surgeon Alleyne, 12th regt. N.I., daughter. [Master, son.

Arthur—At Madras, Sept. 4, wife of J. Arthur, Acting Inspecting Post

Bacon—At Gwalior, Aug. 31, wife of Apothecary W. Bacon, 1st Battalion 11th regt., daughter.

Bailey—At Madras, Aug. 31, wife of B. C. Bailey, Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, daughter.

Boddam—At Aazaribagh, Sept. 6, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner, son.

Brake—At Nagpore, Aug. 28, wife of J. Brake, Inspector General of Prisons, Central Provinces, son.

Brown—At Canton, Aug. 8, wife of Thomas Marsh Brown, son.

Caen—At Mazagon, Sept. 9, wife of W. J. Caen, daughter.

Comber—At Borbooroah, Assam, wife of Bryan E. C. Comber, son.

Connor—At Agra, Aug. 31, wife of E. J. Connor, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, daughter.

Dennison—At Coconada, Aug. 27, wife of J. H. Dennison, son.

DeSouza—At Indore, Aug. 31, wife of A. M. DeSouza, of the Political Resident's office, daughter.

Dickson—At Bhaugulpore, Sept. 1, wife of Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M.D., 37th N.I., son.

Fitz-Gerald—At Patna, Aug. 10, wife of A. H. D. Fitz-Gerald, asst. Patna Opium Dept., son.

Forbes—At Kurruckpore, Aug. 27, wife of J. C. M. Forbes, daughter.

Goodchap—At Madras, Aug. 29, wife of W. A. Goodchap, daughter.

Greenstreet—At Chukrata, Aug. 30, wife of Lieut. Greenstreet, R.E., son.

Hawes—At Lucknow, Aug. 31, wife of Major W. H. Hawes, 9th N.I., son.

Hearn—At Madras, Sept. 7, wife of Major C. S. Hearn, Madras, S.C., son.

Hykoop—At Baroda, Sept. 1, wife of Col. J. Hykoop, adjt.-gen. H. H. the Gaikwar's troops, daughter. [son.

Kysh—At Roorkee, Sept. 2, wife of Major Kysh, Paymaster 109th regt.,

Logan—At Bangalore, Sept. 4, wife of Capt. A. G. D. Logan, Mysore Commission, daughter.

LOWTHER—At Cawnpore, Aug. 30, wife of C. W. Lowther, Head Master Bareilly Mission School, daughter, still-born.
MACDONALD—At Parell, Sept. 5, wife of George MacDonald, son.
MACDONALD—At Hong Kong, Aug. 5, wife of John MacDonald, daughter.
MATHIAS—At Central Provinces, Sept. 2, wife of Major Mathias, H..M's Bengal Staff Corps son. [Highlanders, son.
MCCALLUM—At Jullunder, Aug. 29, wife of Capt. Kellie McCallum, 92nd
MEIK—At Calcutta, Sept. 5, wife of George Meik, son.
MELITUS—At Calcutta, wife of G. P. Melitus, daughter, still-born.
NEWELL—At Mazagon, Sept. 4, wife of William Newell, P. and O. Co.'s Service, daughter. [daughter.
O'SHAUGHNESSY—At Combaconum, Sept. 2, wife of J. O'Shaughnessy,
REED—At Lewiz, Beerbhoom, wife of the Rev. T. T. Reed, daughter.
ROBERTS—At Coimbatore, Sept. 7, wife of K. D. Roberts, Executive Engineer, son. [39th Regt., daughter.
ROSS—At Gulmerg, Cashmere, wife of J. Halyburton Ross, Surg. H.M.'s
ROWCROFT—At Mussoorie, Sept. 1, wife of Major G. C. Rowcroft, B.S.C., 35th Regt. N.I., daughter. [Fusiliers, daughter.
SALMOND—At Bangalore, Aug. 30, wife of Capt. F. M. Salmond, 21st
SAMPSON—At Simla, Aug. 19, wife of A. B. Sampson, son.
SCOTT—At Yokohama, Aug. 6, wife of W. R. Scott, son.
SHARP—At Ajmere, Sept. 2, wife of Serg. J. Sharp, R.E., Overseer D. P. W., son.
SHORTLAND—At Bangalore, Sept. 1, wife of D. V. Shortland, R.A., son.
SOARES—At Lower Colaba, Sept. 4, wife of J. V. Soares, son.
STANSFELD—At Coonoor, Aug. 19, wife of Major T. W. Stansfeld, M.S.C., son.
STENHOUSE—At Fyzabad, Sept. 6, wife of Capt. Stenhouse, officiating Conservator of Forests, Oudh, daughter.
WALTENS—At Calcutta, Sept. 3, wife of C. L. Waltens, daughter.
WATKINS—At Patna, Sept. 1, wife of R. B. Watkins, asst. Patna Opium Dept., daughter.
WHITE—At Cawnpore, Sept. 6, wife of J. A. White, E.I.R. Telegraph Dept., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADOLPHUS—WILMOT.—At Madras, Sept. 5, S. H. Adolphus, to Jane M. Wilmot.
CARTER—HOWARD.—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 26, H. M. Carter, H.M.'s 62nd regt., to Emily F., daughter of Lieut.-Col. E. W. E. Howard, Bengal S.C.
CULBARD—HOPPER.—At Lahore, Aug. 26, W. Culbard, to Ellen A., daughter of the late J. C. Hopper, Ferozepore.
FRASER—GILMOUR.—At Singapore, Aug. 17, John Fraser, to Amelia. daughter of John Gilmour, London.
KENNEDY—HARRIS.—At St. John's, Secunderabad, Sept. 7, Richard G. Kennedy, Lieut. 18th Hussars, to Agnes F., daughter of the late Aylmer Harris.
SCHOFIELD—GUILLOT.—At Allahabad, Aug. 26, Frederick M. W. Schofield, to Clothilde M., daughter of the late Henry Guillot, Indigo Planter.

DEATHS.

BEHAN.—At Mhow, Sept. 5, Sub-Conductor D. P. Behan, Bazaar Provost, aged 44.
BREWER.—At Poona, Aug. 22, Ann M., wife of W. H. Brewer, aged 27.
BULLER.—At Roorkee, Aug. 31, Lieut. C. E. Buller, R.A.
CAMPBELL.—At Bangalore, Sept. 4, Cecil H., son of Major J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, aged 2. [Crofton, R.C.
CROFTON.—At Murree, Aug. 28, Helen, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J.
DAJI.—At Kolapore, Sept. 3, the Rev. Daji Paudurang Mahajan, of the S.P.G. Mission.
DEFOY.—At Hong Kong, Aug. 10, W. Defoy, capitaine au Long Cours, late commander of French barque *Tranquebar*, aged 36.
DONNELLAND.—At Shemogah, Aug. 22, Welch O. P., late of H.M.'s 41st foot, aged 57.
FOGGO.—At Celcutta, Aug. 22, James D. Foggo, aged 31.
GOODCHAP.—At Madras, Sept. 6, Catherine L., wife of W. A. Goodchap, aged 31.
GRIFFISS—At Mazagon, Sept. 10, George B., son of G. Griffiss, aged 1.
GUIGNARD—Aug. 14, Mary Guignard, agent of the Female Education Society, in connection with the Orissa Mission, Cuttack, aged 45.
JACKSON—At Bangalore, Aug. 20, Christina H., daugl ter of E. Jackson, B.C.S., aged 4.
KING—At Madras, Sept. 4, wife of L. L. King, of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gaird, and Co.
MCDONALD—At Kamptee, Aug. 28, Capt. D. McDonald, 79th Cameron Highlanders.
MOFFATT—At Ghazeeabad, Sept. 5, Mrs. A. C. Moffatt.
PATCH—At Ferozepore, Aug. 27, Frances E., daughter of Lieut. R. Patch, S.A.C. General, aged 10 months.
PORTEOUS—At Secunderabad, Aug. 30, Herbert L. H., son of Capt. H. Porteous, M.S.C.
RICHARDSON—At Madras, Sept. 2, William Richardson, late School Master Roman Catholic School, Mylapore, aged 68.
SMITH—At Delhi, Aug. 23, S. A. Smith. [aged 33.
SMITH—At Broach, Sept. 6, Charles J. Smith, Station Master of Bulsar,
TAYLOR—At Lahore, Sept. 4, Reginald J., son of Edwin Taylor, C.E., aged 3.
WALLASTON—At Nursingpore, Sept. 2, Helen M., daughter of Neville and Alfrida Wallaston, of Garawarra, Central Provinces, aged 1.
WINTER—At Landour, Sept. 1, Arthur C., son of Rev. R. R. Winter, Delhi, aged four months. [Parell.
WRIGHT—Sept. 8, Alfred H. N. Wright, Fitter B. B. and C. I. R. Works,

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Sidgreaves, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.

Home.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last :—

"Sir,—A gross injustice has been committed in India, *vide* the last *Times of India* under date Sept. 5.

"Sixty Bengal and sixteen Bombay officers have been ordered to undergo the operation of compulsory retirement ; this in the face of the Act of Parliament which secured their promotion and other rights on the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Services. A chief right was the privilege of remaining on for rank and enhanced rate of pension.

"There are 590 unemployed officers in India, and this idleness of able, and in many cases young, soldiers is to be attributed to the insane policy of Sir Charles Wood in having abolished a glorious and able old service. These men are not idle by reason of their own acts, but by the rules which reduced the number of European officers in native regiments.

"Many entered the Staff Corps from loyal motives in order to heal the unhealthy disputes then existing between Government and the Indian officers. The Secretary of State for India promised the officers in Parliament ease and safety in their positions if they would join and thus close a thorny subject. Now, without fault, many Indian officers are directed to submit to a compulsory retirement.

"How are captains and majors to pay off their purchase fund debts and to support their families if forced on first or second pensions—viz., £198 and £240 per annum ? Many men are still paying on account of purchase loans, the benefit of which is lost to them, as purchase was declared illegal in the Indian Army some years ago. If now forced to accept a wretched pension personal insolvency and national disgrace must follow for, as Indian officers seldom have private means, there is no fund for them to fall back upon. Where an officer has a large family education will have to be given up, and the supply of necessaries will be difficult.

"Is there no honour left in high quarters ? An Act of Parliament secured officers in their rank and emoluments if they would only join this corps. Shall a legislative decision be reversed by the India Office ? Mr. Grant Duff the other day told Parliament, when answering Colonel North, that no orders had been sent to India directing the employment of a certain class of officers who had entered the Staff on the promise of employment. This, too, was an error, for I have just read the order, and can state that it was sent to India. Shall an Act of Parliament be broken ; shall an Under-Secretary of State through ignorance state that which is opposed to truth ; shall ruin fall on men who deserve well of England ! "ARGUS."

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

The ordinary half-yearly meeting was held on October 4, at the offices, 76, King William-street, E.C. ; Colonel J. G. Smith in the chair.

The report, with the statements of accounts annexed, was taken as read. The audited accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last showed a net profit for that period of £7,242. 7s. 8d., which, added to £1,969. 9s. brought from the previous account, made the total credit of profit and loss £9,211. 16s. 8d. ; and after writing off some old losses, there remained £6,011. 1s. 2d. ; out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which would absorb £5,908. 8s. 9d., and leave £102. 12s. 5d. to be carried to the next profit and loss account.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, observed that no important or startling event had occurred during the six months under review. The affairs of the bank were gradually and steadily improving, and by the unremitting patience and exertions of their officers a healthier tone had been infused into all the accounts. The directors were, however, not able to declare so large a dividend as they could wish, owing to misfortunes which no similar institution had been able to avoid. But it could be truthfully said that what dividend they did recommend has been honestly and fairly earned, while every succeeding month had brought with it an improvement in the state of their affairs. (Hear, hear). At the last meeting he congratulated the shareholders upon the accomplishment of an object they all had at heart, viz., the reduction of their nominal capital. They had now done with the Court of Chancery, but the winding-up of the various accounts, and the issuing of the new shares, together with a number of other items, had diminished the profits of the past two half-years by about £1,200. It was satisfactory, however, to find that, contrary to expectation, the removal of the unlimited liability from the shares had served to increase, rather than reduce, the amount of their deposits ; for on June 30 last they were eight per cent. more than in the previous six months. (Hear, hear.) The "lock-ups," he was glad to say, though slightly, were steadily being reduced. Lock-ups meant the imprisonment of a certain portion of their capital, thereby rendering it to a certain extent unproductive, and any withdrawal from that inactive state must be a decided gain. The attention of the board had been and would be constantly directed to improving

the character of these accounts, and with a little more patience he had no doubt all the transactions of the bank would be brought to a state of permanent prosperity. The expenses of management had also been reduced, but, while congratulating the shareholders upon that head, he must say he did not think it desirable to make any great efforts in that direction, because their object should always be to select first-rate agents, and paying them well for their services, to take care that they were kept thoroughly up to their work. (Hear, hear.) He had only further to remark that with regard to the accounts generally, the auditors had voluntarily expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and probably, if deemed necessary, would confirm all he had said. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. H. Smale seconded the motion, and, after a few congratulatory observations from Colonel R. A. Ramsay, it was carried unanimously.

The dividend recommended in the report was then declared, payable on and after the 16th instant, and the proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, Mr. J. W. H. Ilber, the London manager, and the other officials of the bank.

Miscellaneous.

Legal.—We hear that Mr. Wallace James Harding, of the Middle Temple, will proceed to India almost immediately to practise at the Calcutta Bar.

Retirements.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Merrick, Bengal Staff Corps; Major C. H. Rickets, Madras Staff Corps; and Captain T. R. D. Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps, have been permitted to retire.

Knighthood.—The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Robert Stuart, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Wills.—The will of General Thomas Matthew Taylor, of H.M. Indian Army, Colonel of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, was proved in the London Court, on the 23rd ult., under £25,000 personalty in England.—The will of Major Thomas Digby Roberts, I.E.C., who died Aug., 14 last, was sworn under £3,000 personalty.

The Commissioners for the Abolition of Purchase in the Army.—In Tuesday's *Gazette* appears her Majesty's warrant appointing Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Lugard, Major-General Earl de la Warr, and James Cornelius O'Dowd, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the Army Regulation Act with respect to the abolition of the purchase of commissions.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £326,600, to Bombay, £70,000, and to Madras, £3,400. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10¼d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 66 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. These terms show an increased demand for remittances.

Retirements, R.A.—(Woolwich, *Oct.* 6.)—The following officers of the Royal Artillery are amongst those who have taken advantage of the recent Royal warrant regulating retirements in the regiment, in order to accelerate promotion: Captains W. J. Grimston, C. Carpenter, F. Carey, Hon. P. P. Phelips, J. D. G. Higgon, C. J. Shakerly, C. L'Estrange, H. A. D. de Vismes, C. Orde Browne, Wallace Gilmour, C. Fyshe Roberts, G. Erskine Callander, F. Howlett, and a large number of subalterns. These retirements and the appointments above will induce a very healthy promotion, for which the Royal Regiment has long languished.

Bankruptcy of an East Indian Merchant.—At the Bankruptcy Court, on Oct. 4, Mr. Linklater applied, under the extensive failure of William Harbord, an East Indian merchant, whose unsecured debts amount to £150,000, that the bankrupt might pass his public examination. The application was opposed by the solicitor to the trustees, on the ground that the accounts and information furnished by the bankrupt were defective. Mr. Registrar Roche said that it would be extremely inconvenient to the bar if during the vacation the practice obtained of holding sittings for public examination, especially in opposed cases, and he therefore directed an adjournment until Nov. 10.

Persian Famine.—On Friday a deputation, headed by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., waited upon the Lord Mayor with a petition numerously signed by the leading bankers, merchants, and others of the City of London, praying him to preside over a meeting at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of calling public attention to the wide-spread famine and disease which are devastating Persia, and which have been caused by the failure of the usual snow and rainfall for three successive seasons. Various telegrams and reports from gentlemen in official positions were read confirmatory of the disastrous nature of the famine; and the Lord Mayor, after having examined the papers, expressed his warm approval of the object, and named Wednesday, the 25th inst., at two P.M., for the meeting to take place.

Export of Bullion.—The following recent bullion exports have occurred by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Mangolia*, Sept. 23:—Alexandria, gold, £73,450; Bombay, £600. Per *Poonah*, Sept. 30, gold, Alexandria, £47,000; Bombay, £100; Ceylon, £350; Madras, £11,038. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 5s. 0⅜d. per oz. standard; dollars, old, 5s. 0¼d. to 5s. 0⅜d. per oz.; new, 4s. 11½d. per oz. nominal; 5 francs, 4s. 11½d. per oz.

The New Secretary to Mr. Cardwell.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Biddulph, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Royal Artillery, has been appointed secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, with orders to take up his appointment forthwith. Colonel Biddulph joined the Royal Artillery from the Royal Military Academy in 1853, and has since that date been almost constantly filling important Staff appointments on active service. In the Crimea he earned the medal and three clasps, with the Turkish medal and the order of the Medjidie; he was in the campaign in India during 1857 and 1858, actively employed, being Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General, Royal Artillery, at the siege and capture of Lucknow; and was subsequently in China, at various engagements, ending in the capture of Pekin, being many times honourably mentioned. Though only second captain in the regiment he was made Brevet-Major in 1861 for his services in China; and in 1864 he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his skill and bravery in India. He has occupied his present post at Woolwich since April, 1868, and has been constantly employed in improving the organisation of the corps and advancing the efficiency of the army, his latest special service being upon the Staff during the autumn manœuvres. Colonel Biddulph's new honour appears to have been quite unexpected, and his successor at Woolwich has not yet been named.

The Indian Church in Danger.—The *Rock*, in a leading article on the last days of the session, remarks:—"A little incident, which occurred on Saturday last, is highly instructive. A notice of motion stood on the paper of that day to the following effect:—'Mr. Miall—East India (Ecclesiastical expenditure)—Address for return showing the expenditure annually incurred in India for ecclesiastical officers.' Mr. Miall was not present when the speaker called out his name on Saturday. Whereupon the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Winterbotham, moved the address for the return in Mr. Miall's stead, and immediately, as appears by the 'Votes,' presented a return in answer to the address which he himself had moved. Mr. Winterbotham's sympathy with the politico-religious views of Mr. Miall is well known; but it is not generally known that he used his influence, as a member of the Government, to undermine the Established Church, with all the freedom of a private member. The great missionary societies, which are interested in the propagation of the Gospel in British India, must be on the alert, or the Indian Church will be stript of her endowments by the Gladstone Government during the recess. Instructions may even now, have been issued to the Governor-General of India by the Duke of Argyle to enter on this odious task. The Secretary of State for India, himself a member of the Free Church of Scotland, is not likely to have many qualms of conscience touching the Indian Episcopate and clergy—'ecclesiastical officers,' as Mr. Miall terms them in his address."

India Office.

Oct. 7, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. Bond (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. T. J. Maltby.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. J. Skinner, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Blaxland, Inf.; Lieut. col. R. C. Babington, Staff Corps; Major S. W. Lennox, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. H. Wilson (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. Jones (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. H. P. Purves, 4 mo.; Major S. S. Boulderson, 6 mo.; Capt. D. R. Clarke, 6 mo.; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, 2 mo.; Lieut. col. H. E. Iremonger, 4 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major C. S. Steward, 6 mo.; Capt. L. C. Oesborough, 6 mo.; Capt. L. W. Halsted, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. M. Hay, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. Wyer, C. R. Hawkins, E. de C. Williams (Uncov.), *via* Southampton, Oct. 14; J. Dyson (Uncov.), per *Xantha*, Oct. 26; A. G. Wilson (Uncov.); D. Lacey (Uncov.)

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Irvine, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. S. Macbean, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. H. A. Hervey; Surg. major J. A. Cox.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTH.

MacCaulay—The wife of W. MacCaulay, P. and O. Company's Service, of a daughter, at Blackheath, Sept. 30.

MARRIAGES.

Darley—Alley.—Frederick H. O. Darley, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, to Dorothea E., daughter of Thomas Alley, at Dublin, Sept. 27.

Fraser—Briggs.—Lieut. col. George L. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary A. A., daughter of Sir John Henry Briggs, at Folkestone, Oct. 5.

Harding—Savile.—Wallace James Harding, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, to Pauline Mary Ann, widow of the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile, fourth son of the third Earl of Mexborough, at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Oct. 5.

Isdale—Haig.—Robert H. Isdale to Alice M., daughter of the late Lieut. W. R. Y. B. Haig, 52nd Regt. Bengal N.I., at Widcombe, Bath, Sept. 27.

Mills—Fyffe.—Thomas Mills to Eleanor, daughter of the late Edward Fyffe, of Calcutta, at Forest-hill, Sept. 28.

Woodward—Vaughan.—Willoughby Woodward, Bombay Civil Service, to Eliza D. Vaughan, niece of Major gen. Sanders, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Handsworth, Sept. 28.

DEATHS.

Bazalgette—Sarah E., wife of James A. Bazalgette, late Paymaster 42nd Highland Regiment, at Anerley, Surrey, Sept. 27.

Curling—Charles S. Curling, late Bengal Medical Service, at Cheltenham, Oct. 2.

Heyman—Lieut. col. Henry Heyman, late 15th Bombay N.I., at 21, Kildare-terrace, W.

Plowden—James C. Plowden, late Colonel in the Bengal Army, at Chale, Isle of Wight, Sept. 17.

Pringle—Mary A., widow of John Pringle, H.E.I.C.S., at Hyde-park, aged 90, Sept. 30.

Soames—Ann Louisa, the wife of William Soames, P. and O. Company's Service, after a long and painful illness, at 97, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Oct. 1. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

Speer—Henry D. Speer, third officer of the East India ship *Hotspur*. Drowned at sea, Aug. 14.

Taynton—Amel R., widow of the late Major E. G. Taynton, Madras Army, at Sutton, Sept. 29.

Williams—Major Benjamin R. Williams, at 41, George-street, Portman-square, Sept. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. British Peer, Calcutta.—30. Palm Tree, Bimlipatam; Colombo, Calcutta; City of Corinth, Calcutta; City of Brussels, Calcutta; Inverdruie, Madras; Vesta, Rangoon; Allerton, Akyab; Royal Alexandra, Calcutta; Comorin, Calcutta; Anne Main, Akyab; Frederick, Rangoon.—Oct. 1. Himalaya, Calcutta; Kingdom o' Fife, Bombay; Barham, Bombay; Sydney Dacres, Bombay; Seaforth, Bombay; Louisa Fletcher, Bombay; John Bunyan, Rangoon; Andaman, Bombay; Annot Lyle, Rangoon; Sumatra, Calcutta.—2. St. Fillan, Bombay; Hotspur, Madras; str. Yorkshire, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Punjaub, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Sophia, Akyab; Prince Oscar, Bombay; Western Belle, Bombay; Ashgrove, Bombay; Hannah Law, Bombay; Kirkwood, Bombay; Macedon, Bombay; Princess of Wales, Akyab; Romania, Bombay; William Fairbairn, Bombay; Sandringham, Kurrachee.—3. Tennyson, Bombay; Helen Scott, Bombay; Oxford, Rangoon; Michael Scott, Calcutta; Americana, Bombay; Albert William, Calcutt.—4. Robert Kerr, Bombay; Daniel Rankin, Calcutta; Batavia, Java.—5. Thracian, Tuticorin; Appenzix, Rangoon; St. Petersburg, Rangoon; Maria Rickmers, Rangoon.—6. Fear of, Bassein; Granville, Tuticorin; J. C. Potter, Singapore; Northam Castle, Singapore; Isabella Kerr, Bombay; Panic, Singapore; Calineca, Bombay; Celestial Empire, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Punjaub, via Suez Canal, Oct. 2.—At Gravesend.—From Calcutta.—Mrs. McKirdy, from Madras.—Col. Johnston, Col. Dunn, Col. Bivar, Mrs. Godfrey and seven children, Mr. Dunsford. From Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Glenny and two nieces, Mrs. White and four children, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Maclure, Mr. Adams, Dr. Bromwell, Mr. Awdry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29. Star of Erin, Calcutta; Dovercourt, Bombay; Flora, Bombay; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Vernon, Calcutta.—30. Tenasserim, Calcutta; Asiana, Bombay; City of Lahore, Calcutta; str. Ridewater, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Alma, Bombay.—Oct. 1. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—2. City of Tanjore, Calcutta; Francisca, Rangoon.—3. H.M.'s str. Crocodile, Bombay, via Queenstown; Locksley Hall, Calcutta; Erling Skjalgson, Rangoon; str. Stephenson, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—4. Westminster, Bombay; Camperdown, Bombay.—5. Stavanger, Akyab.—6. Cardigan Castle, Calcutta; Ferdinand Brumm, Rangoon; Beaun Uamha, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, Oct. 7.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Surg. and Mrs R. S. Bateson, Mrs. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDonell, Miss McDonell, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Major and Mrs. Cordner and infant, Mrs. C. E. Macaulay and three children, Miss Pollock, Capt. J. A. McNeil, Mrs. and Miss Burrows, Mrs. Daka, Mr. S. Griffiths, Col. C. J. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. S. Jacob, Mrs. and Miss Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Robarts, Col. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyts and infant, Capt. Bamfield, Mrs. M. Bythell, Mrs. Lane, Mr. J. G. Winstone, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. B. Span and child, Miss Ball, Miss Bowhill, Col. H. C. Dowker, Col. G. W. Peyton, Dr. Style, Miss Scott, Miss Carr, Capt. Johnstone, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Turner, Mr. E. Jones and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Shea. For Alexandria.—Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Binger.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 10.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lance, Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, Mr. J. O. Williamson, Rev. J. Bouton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs. B. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. G. Davisor, Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, Mr. H. G. Pearce, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. G. F. Newburn, Dr. H. M. Cannon, Mr. W. K. Brown, Capt. Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. J. S. Black, Capt. Hon. E. Boscowen, Mrs. J. Preston, Mr. C. W. Voss, Mr. V. Ball, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Budham, Mr. Reid, Mr. W. Woodward, Capt. N. M. Horsford, Mr. G. Pothecary, Capt. Rudd, Mr. B. Croasdale, Col. H. S. Fester, Mr. D. T. Shaw. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. Upcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robinsand two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alcouffe and a lady.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Coldstream, Kurrachee to London, July 28, 34 S., 25 E.
Granville, Tuticorin to London, Aug. 2, 35 S., 23 E.
Durham, Madras to London, Aug. 21, 19 S., 1 E.
Assistance, Penang to London, Aug. 21, 19 S., 1 W.
British Consul, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 12, 34 S., 19 E.
John M. Wood, London to Batavia, June 10.
Hebe, Bombay to Falmouth, Sept. 10, 42 N., 32 W.
Robert Kerr, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 11, 22 N., 33 W.
Bravo, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 29.
Daniel Rankin, Calcutta to Hull, Sept. 17, 50 N., 21 W.
Confucius, Calcutta to London, Sept. 17.
Fear Not, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 5, 3 S., 19 W.
Queen of the West, Colombo to London, Aug. 15, 11 S., 11 W.
Eling (?), Bombay to Liverpool, 46 N., 26 W.
York, London to Madras, Aug. 16, 14 N., 28 W.
Blyth, Algoa Bay to London, Sept. 13, 47 N., 28 W.
Alice Davis, Akyab to Liverpool, Aug. 18, 8 S., 16 W.
St. Petersburg, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 20, 4 S., 18 W.
British Consul, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 7, 3 N., 22 W.
Green Jacket, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 15, 19 N., 30 W.
Hypatia (?), Akyab to Queenstown (?), Sept. 24, 50 N., 12 W.
Almot Lyle, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 13, 43 N., 23 W.
Sam Mendel, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 15, 36 N., 16 W.
India, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 15.
Ship, of Mooro (?), Calcutta to London, Sept. 14, 48 N., 27 W.
Caspian, Calcutta to London, Sept. 22, 48 N., 14 W.
Assam Valley, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 23, 49 N., 14 W.
Lady Bagot, Calcutta to London, Sept. 26, 50 N., 8 W.
Spahis, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 14, 48 N., 26 W.
Beaun Uamha, Bombay to Liverpool, July 26, 35 S., 20 E.
Robert McWilliam, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 10, off Ascension.
Buckinghamshire, London to Calcutta, Aug. 24.
Amstill, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 19, 49 N., 22 W.
St. Lawrence, London to Madras, Aug. 23, 17 N., 25 W.
Celestial Empire, Calcutta to Dundee, Sept. 12, 35 N., 41 W.
Simla, Calcutta to Liverpool, Aug. 16, 6 S., 6 E.
Robert McKenzie, from Calcutta, July 13, 13 S., 32 E.
Kodiak, Calcutta to Liverpool, Aug. 20, 28 S., 11 E.
Star of Scotia, Calcutta to London, Aug. 11.
Morning Light, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 29, 25 S., 5 E.
Kingston, London to Calcutta, Aug. 15, 8 N., 25 W.
Sussex, London to Calcutta, Aug. 20, 4 S., 32 W.
Belle, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 11, 31 S., 37 E.
Langstone, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 14, 32 S., 31 E.
Cavour, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 17, 35 S., 32 E.
Rajmahal, Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 26, 16 N., 26 W.
Isabella Kerr, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 19, 16 S., 5 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bengal, Painter, from Cardiff and Milford to Aden, with patent fuel, put into Falmouth on Oct. 1 leaky, and with loss of sails.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

October 14.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. G. Young and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Mrs. Morrison, Ensign Garstin, Miss Hall, Licut. Buller, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. Philpott, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrars, Mr. Henley, and two Messrs. Nicholson.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant, and Mr. H. Abbott.

Southampton to Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, Mr. G. L. Murray, Mr. Andsdell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. C. B. King, and Mr. Barrett.

Brindisi to Madras.—Miss Anderson, Mr. Alpi, and Capt. E. A. Wood.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. V. Robertson, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. E. Hoggan, Sir R. and Lady Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. Bolleau Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venuing, Miss Ball, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Carew, Mr. G. Gruggen, and Mr. and Mrs. Murie, Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Wall, Rev. Mr. Welland, Miss Welland, Mr. J. Cairns, Mr. W. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Dean Gauntlett, Mr. G. Thomson, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Norfor, Mrs. Hope, Miss Fogerty, Col. and Mrs. C. Turner, Lieut. Sherringham, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Mrs. McAllister and infant, and three ladies.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Two Messrs. Mylne, Mr. W. B. Parr, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Teske, Mr. Groume, Mr. Millbank, Mr. Mainfield, Gen. Khomaur Sing, Gurmah Shastree, Mirza Ali Akbar, Mr. Dymes, Mr. Rose, Mr. Burton, two Misses Mylne, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. Verselcyle, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Col. Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. F. J. Leather, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tull, Lieut. Balfour, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. P. Gough, Major Swayne, and Mr. D. Gilmore.

Suez to Bombay.—Capt. F. Mackenzie, and Major Comber.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. Hanly.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. Arnell.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. Cornwall.

Brindisi to Hong Kong.—Mr. Garratt.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Wheeler.

Brindisi to Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.

Southampton to Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and infant.

Brindisi to Singapore.—Major W. B. Thomson.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and two children, Mr. Atkinson Mr. Gibbs, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Betts.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. Farquhar, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildyard.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. A. Phillimore and four children, Mrs. Briscoe and four children, and Capt. Tongue.

October 21.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Hancock, Miss M. Young, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. March Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. W. Beckett and infant, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske, Col. and Mrs. Stainforth, Miss Davidson, Mr. T. Northcott, Mr. and Mrs. Gulpini and two children, Col. Powell, Mr. Twigg, Col. Brown, Mrs. Bright and two children, Mr. Wilkinson, and Capt. H. Haydock.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Savage and brother, Mr. Yule, Mr. Palliser, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. F. Williams, Major Rossell, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. McGillivray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Greenlow, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Lady Combs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ball, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, Capt. G. E. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Money, Col. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Langton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Daucble and infant, and Miss Maclean.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Petrocochini, and Mr. Macragordato.

Southampton to Calicut.—Mr. Von Glebin.

Brindisi to Calicut.—Mr. Whalley.

Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. A. Phelps and infant.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. H. C. Adams, Capt. C. E. Whinyates, Capt. Hoseason, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, Mr. F. S. Lustington, Mrs. Minter, two Misses Minter, Mr. Minter, and Mr. A. W. Fitzroy.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Col. Chichester.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Gen. Sir J. Dupuis, Mr. Norton, Mr. H. Bland, and three ladies.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* (*via* Suez Canal) October 24.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Davey, two Misses Davey, and Miss Gillan.

Southampton to Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Capt. and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, Major Morris, and Capt. Chamliers.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Capt. Leyard, and Miss Blackett.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, and Surg. major Bannister.

Southampton to Suez.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergusson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, and Miss Mandeville.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Southampton to Malta.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford, Mrs. and Miss Paton, Mr. Wain, two Misses Wain, and Capt. Vardon.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

RECALL OF CAPTAIN BURTON.

The *Civil Service Gazette* observes that apart from his special fitness for the Damascus Consulate, Captain Burton commands our respectful admiration for his varied accomplishments, and for the achievements which have made his name famous. Distinguished as a scholar, and renowned as a traveller, he would appear to be the very man for the difficult post which he has lately filled, for we should imagine that he would often require the aid of both his scholarship and his experience. To form some idea of what Captain Burton has achieved, we may merely note that he made a most difficult journey into the Somali country; he penetrated into Equatorial Africa and discovered Lake Tanganyika, of which we have lately heard so much in connection with the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone (for this discovery he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society); he made a pilgrimage, disguised as an Arab, to Mecca and Medina; he visited Dahomy, and has told us more about that country, its king, people, and customs, than all other writers put together; and has carried out other explorations and performed other feats of daring which would have been sufficient to render his name famous. It is quite clear that a man who has done all this and much besides must possess natural qualities of a very high order, and such qualities, too, as are peculiarly requisite in the service of the Foreign Office. Perception, resolution, tact, discretion, conciliation, must have been possessed and exercised to an extraordinary extent during his many wanderings as an explorer and a pilgrim, and these are qualifications which it is absolutely essential that a Consul should possess. We do not want to assume that Captain Burton possesses these qualifications; he has *proved* a hundred times over that he possesses them. At Damascus, we should suppose, his perfect acquaintance with Arabic would also have rendered him additionally eligible for the Consulate. With this union of necessary qualifications, such as we should find in few other men, Captain Burton has been recalled from the post he was specially fitted to adorn. Why has he been recalled? Mr. Palmer says that the "fanatical aversion of the Mohammedans" to the Consul is the ostensible pretext for his recall; but it seems that these very Mohammedans "have been holding mass meetings, and even praying publicly in the mosques that God will send him back to them. Letters are flowing in every day from village sheiks and Bedouin chiefs, asking that he may return to Damascus, as there is no one else to whom they can appeal for help or succour." We believe, as a matter of fact, that the "fanatical aversion" in question was felt by the Turkish authorities, against whose extortions Captain Burton offered a perpetual and often successful protest, and that he was complained of in order to get him out of the way, so that their nefarious practices might not be resisted or exposed. He has been sacrificed for having nobly done his duty, and this, we presume, is *pour encourager les autres*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Oct. 14.
Via Brindisi, on the Friday, Oct. 20.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.		Actual Sales.	99⅜ 10
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			99⅜ 10
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			99⅜ 10
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			99⅜ 10
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36		In sterling taking	96⅜ 9
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			96⅜ 9
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000	96⅜ 9
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equiva-	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		lent to	101 ⅛
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		£100.	98 ⅛
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			109½ ⅛

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Shanghai	—	—	—

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	India 4 per cent.		103¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95½ to 96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		98¾
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5 per cent., 1879		109½ ⅜
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾ to 103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		102⅝
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	Do. (under £1,000)		18s. pm.
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20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107⅜ to 108½
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20	Ditto	6	1 to 1¼ pm
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
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10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	½ to ¾ pm
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5	New	4	1⅞
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Sept. 19; Agra and Madras, Sept. 17; Calcutta, Sept. 16.

THE Indian papers announce the capture of a Mohammedan Moolvi, Liakat Ali, who in 1857 became for a moment Governor of Allahabad during the brief ascendency of a rebel King at Delhi. For a week or so of that year, before Neil's appearance, Allahabad was given over to the rule of rapine and violence under the new Governor, a native weaver of Mahgaon, in the Chail district. His reign however was cut short by Neil's daring movements, and he fled betimes with a few followers from his camp in the Khoosroo Bagh. Ever since that fatal 17th June the Moolvie appears to have wandered about the country in one disguise or another, preaching sedition but escaping all detection, until April or May last, when he was recognised at Bombay as the Moolvie who a year before had disappeared from the native State of Sucheen, to escape seizure at the hands of the Nawab as a plotter and preacher of disaffection. On the 5th of July he was arrested by the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the act of starting for Central India. His papers were seized, and he himself with one of his followers carried off to Surat, but it was not till some weeks afterwards that Mr. Hope, the agent there, finally discovered the identity of the Moolvie Abdul Kurreem with the rebel Liakat Ali of Allahabad. After his flight from Sucheen he had been hiding in perfect safety at Baroda and elsewhere, until the fame of his sanctity drew him to Bombay where he had been engaged to pray for the birth of a son to the Ranee of Baroda. Besides spending five years in Sucheen he seems to have lived two years in Bombay with a Mussulman gentleman, son-in-law to the late Nawab of Surat. The true story of his life during the last fourteen years would be worth hearing, if his captors could only succeed in making it out.

AFTER a shooting-trip in the heart of the Hills, Lord Mayo has resumed the business of law-making at Simla. At the meeting of his Council on the 29th August Mr. F. Stephen put off his motion to consider the Report on the Criminal Tribes Bill; Mr. Strachey presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for making public works with the help of Local and Municipal Funds; Mr. Cockerell discharged the same duty to his Bill for amending the Railway Act; and he also obtained a Select Committee for his Bill declaring the "local extent" of certain Acts passed at various times for special places or ill-defined purposes. Besides the eighty-eight Acts thus referred to there are five making up the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, which are now to be consolidated and applied to all British India. This Bill, said Mr. Stephen, "formed part of the general scheme for simplifying the law with which the Council had of late been so much occupied." After pointing out the immense difficulty of ascertaining the law in different parts of the country, he declared that nothing would by this Bill be added to the bulk of the existing law, and that, after the passing of this and one more measure like it, the whole subject of Indian law "would be reduced to absolute simplicity."

THE Legislative Council met again on the 5th September, when Mr. Stephen introduced the Punjab Land Revenue Bill in a very effective speech. His Bill, which aims at simplifying the present law on the subject, has found a hearty supporter in Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant Governor. The Committee was to report upon it in four weeks. With regard to his amended Bill on Weights and Measures Mr. Strachey denied that the Home Government had differed from the Indian as to the need of a uniform system, and he disavowed all thought of introducing the metric system into India. The new Bill had been introduced because the Secretary of State declined for the present to compel the adoption of the proposed standards of weight and measure.

THE Mohammedan Fakir who assaulted Mr. Bull at Lahore has been sentenced by the Commissioner to ten years' penal servitude. Mr. Bull himself has nearly recovered from his wounds.

OWING to the uneasiness caused in the Punjab by the recent outrages on Mr. Buel and Jaishi Ram, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has written a letter to assure the public that nothing has transpired which could give the local authorities "the slightest reasonable ground for apprehension." As said authorities are declared to have special sources of information about all such matters, we must hope that timid people will be reassured accordingly. The Deputy Commissioner makes no sort of reference to a statement published in the local journal, that some days back the artillery in the fort had been strengthened and the police ordered to keep their firearms ready loaded. Whether there was any truth in such a story we cannot say; perhaps the precaution was prompted by the previous outbreak against the Mussulman butchers. But it appears at any rate certain that the uneasy public has already returned to a calmer mood of mind, and is laughing, not too soon, we trust, at its former fears.

BISHEN SINGH, the Kooka who murdered the Judge Jaishi Ram at Lahore, was hanged in the garden of the Central Jail of Lahore on the 11th September, in the presence of a good many European residents and officials. Another account makes him undergo his doom in the presence of seven thousand spectators, but either this is a pure mistake, or else the seven thousand tried to get a glimpse of him from outside the prison walls. So far as we can learn his only motive for the murder was a blind resentment of what seemed to him an injustice. One of

the few remarks he was heard to utter during his imprisonment was a wish that "so it should fare with all unjust judges." In prison he seems to have carefully read his Granth, the Sikh Bible. After his death his body was burned inside the jail, but the ashes were delivered to his sons, who committed them in due form to the Ravi.

Another attack by an aggrieved suitor on a native Indian magistrate is reported from Bassin, on the Bombay side. The assailant, a Mohammedan policeman, had been cast as defendant in a suit for a few rupees by Mr. Ramas Govind, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bassin. In vain he besought the judge to absolve him, on the plea of extreme poverty. The only answer he got is said to have been a rough one. Mad with rage he rushed off to his post in the Court "compound," snatched up his sword, loaded his gun, and took aim at the Commissioner as he left the Court-house. The bullet only passed through the Commissioner's arm. His assailant then rushed at him with his sword, and wounded two or three bystanders in the way before he could be prevented from doing further harm.

We are glad to see that the coming campaign against the Loshais will be allowed to further the purposes of science. Colonel Brownlow's column will be accompanied on its march past Chittagong by a surveying party under Captain Tanner, who is to extend the Great Trigonometrical Survey in that direction as far as may be practicable.

According to the *Mofussilite*, the long-pending scheme for separating the judicial from the revenue service in the Punjab has at length been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and will be carried into effect from the 1st November. If this news be true, Bengal and the North-West will soon be the only provinces in which collectors will continue to wield full magisterial powers.

One curious if hardly agreeable result of the recent floods in Bengal, if we may believe the correspondent of a leading Calcutta newspaper, is the prevalence of alligators in very unusual places. Not only do they infest the suburbs of Calcutta, but they have even been seen disporting about the Maidan, the great plain between the city and the river, where society is wont in the cool hours to ride and drive for the benefit of its health.

The last mail brings some particulars of the outbreak briefly mentioned in our last issue. On the night of September 6 some of the life-prisoners in Bareilly Jail broke open their barrack, in which seventy men were confined. All of them made a rush for the outer wall, and some of the most daring got safely over before the police received the order to fire. How effectually they obeyed the order may be guessed from the fact that four of the prisoners were shot dead, three others mortally wounded, besides thirty more or less badly hurt. Whether all this bloodshedding was unavoidable we cannot say; nor has anything transpired to prove a connection between this outbreak and Dr. Eades's previous ill-treatment of the Brahman convicts, except that Dr. Eades has been suspended during the progress of an inquiry into the whole matter. We are told that the prisoners themselves disavow all connection between the two incidents, and had no motive for breaking out of jail except their natural dislike to staying in it against their will. Of the five life-prisoners who got away three have since been recaptured.

Lord Napier of Magdala has just given one more instance of his thoughtfulness for the soldier's welfare. In order to prevent the suffering so often endured by soldiers sent home overland in the cold weather and landed in England at the coldest time of the year, he has decreed the assembling of a medical board in each circle, whose duty it will be to ascertain how many men in the regiments ordered home during the next cold season are unfit to encounter the sudden change from an Indian to an English climate. The men thus selected will be sent home round the Cape. No one acquainted with the health-restoring virtues of the long-sea voyage, and the genial influence of an English spring on frames enfeebled by the heats and miasma of a tropical climate, will quarrel with this virtual return to a good old practice. It would be well however to take care that the sea voyage should not be made too long by the use of sailing ships in preference to steamers, which could reserve their steam power for making head against contrary winds. There is room also for improvement in the process of despatching troops from England to India. Regiments which land at Bombay in the month of April, with a march inland or up-country still before them, cannot be said to have a fair chance of weathering the Indian climate. If some of them were sent out by long sea in July or August, so as to reach Bombay or Calcutta in the cold season, they would, besides the benefit of a sea voyage, have time to grow accustomed to the new climate before its worst side began to show itself; and the Indian treasury would save some thousands a-year now spent in curing or replacing its sick and weakly soldiers.

To judge from a quaint description given by a native Indian journal of a recent boat-race on the Hooghly, Young Bengal has begun to carry its emulation of Young England into the field of athletic sports. According to the *Indian Mirror* several hundred gentlemen gathered about a certain "Ghaut," or quay, at Burranagore, on the 10th September, to witness a boat-race rowed by native gentlemen, while some forty boats, mostly rowed by gentlemen also, were seen "plying on the pleasant expanse of the Hooghly." The two rival boats were the *Paradise* and the *Osprey*, but we are left to guess at the strength of their respective crews. They started, it seems, at 6h. 15m. 13s. P.M. precisely. *Paradise*, we are told, gained "nearly four feet at the first stroke," but was "overtaken by *Osprey* on the fourth." The former however looked like winning at one part of the race; but in steering straight for "the flag of victory" its coxswain—*Indice* manjhi—ran foul of a large cargo-boat, and so got beaten by "nearly six chains." It was rather a short race according to English ideas, for the crew of the *Osprey* "rushed on the shore at 6h. 17m. 55s., and took up the flag of victory," which, we are further told, "belonged to the opposite party." The next time we read of a rowing-match between native gentlemen we hope the reporter will go a little more clearly into detail, so that his readers may learn something about such trifling matters as the length of the course and the exact number of each crew. But no doubt both he and the native oarsmen whose feats he celebrated are equally new to their work, and will cover more ground on the next occasion. When the crew of the beaten boat next try their luck again, they should manage to secure a coxswain "vested," in the reporter's words, "with the knowledge of evading obstacles." For the present let us congratulate young Bengal on its liking for an amusement manlier than driving buggies and more wholesome than drinking bad champagne.

The Indian papers explain the meaning of the telegram which, some weeks ago, made a puzzling announcement touching a new statistical department "for the purpose of ascertaining and conserving the internal resources of India." From a Resolution published by the Indian Government, we now learn all about its reasons for forming the new department, and the kind of work cut out for it under its first Director, Mr. W. Hunter. The new provincial *Gazetteers* having "reached a stage which imperatively demands some uniform system and some guiding authority;" the Government of India proposes to meet the demand by the appointment of Mr. W. Hunter to carry out his own suggestions of "a central guiding authority," which the compilers of the local *Gazetteers* must within certain limits obey. In admitting the need for "a large amount of individual freedom" for each of the local governments, it still resolves to take all care that "each of the provincial *Gazetteers* should contain the materials requisite for the comparative statistics of the Empire." In the interests therefore of economy and uniformity, Mr. Hunter is appointed to supervise and control the entire machinery employed for that end, and also to consolidate the provincial accounts into the *Imperial Gazetteer*.

We understand that Colonel Jervois, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, who has had a good deal to do of late years with the planning of fortifications in this country, will start for India this week to advise the Indian Government with regard to the defences of Aden, Bombay, and other places in the East.

We believe that the English Post-office has lately been treating with the French Government about the carriage of our Indian mails through the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The Germans of course are anxious to retain our custom for the present line

by the Brenner Pass, and from the political point of view we might be justified in yielding to their desire. But the Mont Cenis line would shorten the journey by about two days, and that from the commercial standpoint is a paramount recommendation. If the merchants of England are alive to their own interests, they will do their best, when the new route is finally adopted, to get the outward mails despatched a day or two after the arrival of the homeward mails. At present a letter from India arrives as a rule on Saturday, and no answer can be despatched until the same day of the following week. If the mail by Mont Cenis should come in regularly on Thursdays, most people would have time to post their answers by Friday evening.

A RETIRED Anglo-Indian of some mark in his day died in London on the 7th of this month, at the age of 63. Sir Henry Harington, K.C.S.I., began his Indian career as a military cadet in 1824 and played his part as an ensign of Sepoy foot at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in the beginning of 1826. In the following year however he obtained a writership to Bengal, and thenceforth worked his way up the Bengal Civil Service, until in 1852 he became one of the Sudder Judges at Agra, about the time when his contemporary Sir R. Montgomery was high up in the Punjab Commission under Sir John Lawrence. As a Sudder Judge he did much to raise the character of his Court, and in the same capacity he shared the perils and anxieties of those who were shut up in the Fort of Agra during the earlier months of the great Mutiny. In 1858 he took his seat in Lord Canning's Legislative Council, and helped to pass some of the most useful measures, including the Rent Act of 1859, which marked the last years of that institution. On its suppression in 1862 he entered the new Legislative Council as a member of the Viceregal Cabinet, and in the following year was offered the post of Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces in succession to Sir G. Edmonstone. Ill health however forced him to decline the tempting offer, and in 1865 he retired from India, after an honourable service in all of forty years. In 1866 he obtained the well-earned honour of a Knighthood of the Star of India.

THE next mail from India will not be due in London before next Sunday, so that no letters will be delivered till Monday morning.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS.—The Government of India have authorised the issue to every infantry regiment, British and native, of fifty picks and fifty shovels, for instruction, in accordance with part 5 of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. The tools will be issued by the Ordnance Department, and will be considered ordnance stores; petty repairs will, however, be executed under regimental arrangements, and contingent bills for the cost submitted to the Ordnance Department. The Commander-in-Chief desires that officers commanding stations will pay personal attention to the performance of this exercise, and ascertain that every company in succession is duly instructed. General officers in command will also direct their special attention to this subject at their annual inspections, and in the general observations of their confidential reports will note fully the manner in which it is performed in their presence, men being selected indiscriminately from the different companies, and fresh ground chosen for this purpose.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Qrmr. G. F. Kirkham, 22nd brigade R.A., at Meerut, Sept. 10. Lt. Turner, Esq., late capt. 59th regt., at Bath, Oct. 4, aged 35. Major H. S. Turner, late 69th foot, at Acton, Oct. 10, aged 34. Capt. Nelson, H.M.'s 98th regt., of remittent fever, at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 9. Field-marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, in London, Oct. 7. Sir Henry Harington, K.C.S.I., late B.C.S., in London, Oct. 7, aged 63.

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub Lieut. A. L. Esheby, H.M.'s *Hornet*, aged 25, at Yokohama, July 30. Comdr. J. Littlepage, H.M.'s *Johnone*, at Dacca, Sept. 8, aged 47.

BENGAL.—E. J. Booth, Esq., late of Bellah, near Allygurh, in London, Oct. 1.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. R. W. Sparrow, Madras Retired List, at Weston-super-mare, Oct. 10. Col. F. Browne, Madras Retired List, at Brighton, Oct. 10, aged 87. H. Thomson, Esq., C.S., at Trichinopoly, Sept. 7. Lieut. col. T. C. Bird, M.S.C., at Guntoor, Sept. 8, aged 44.

BOMBAY.—J. Glen, Esq., civil surg. of Broach, on his way to England, Aug. 20, aged 42. Capt. R. F. Doig, 2nd regt. inf., H.C., at Bolarum, Sept. 12.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, Oct. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Peuson, Mr. Bishop, Major Harpur, Mrs. Harpur and child, Mr. McNunn, Mr. Green, Mr. Freek, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Fraser, Mrs. Tytler, Mr. Glyn, Mr. A. Shanks, Mr. Miall. From MALTA.—Mr. A. G. Thompson, Mr. Moss, Col. Byrde. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. G. Harpur.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mooltan, Oct. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Leach, Mrs. Palmer and two infants, two Misses Palmer, Mr. Miall, Dr. T. Murray, Mr. J. Duigan, Asst. surgeon Painter, Mrs. Tulley, Mr. J. L. Tilbard, Mr. J. L. Tulley, Mr. W. G. Cormack. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Binstead and three children, Mrs. Murray and infant, Mrs. Harris and infant. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Ens. F. B. W. Glass, Miss Polack, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, Mrs. Wall, Miss Shipton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 17, 1871.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

So far as the Select Committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway have carried their labours, Mr. W. P. Andrew may congratulate himself on the result. Nearly all the witnesses hitherto examined agree in recommending a railway from Scanderoon, Suedia, or some other point on the Mediterranean to some point at the head of the Persian Gulf. General Chesney, who explored the whole line of country several times, pronounces decidedly in favour of the Euphrates route, with a preference for Suedia as the starting-point. Mr. Ainsworth, who travelled with him, declares that a line from the Bay of Antioch to the Euphrates and down the Euphrates is "at once the most feasible and the most economical;" but his starting-point he fixes at the foot of Mount Casius, a little to the south-west of the mouth of the Orontes. Sir John Macneill, who surveyed the Euphrates route about fifteen years ago, is "quite prepared to say" that the projected line over the Beilan Pass to the Euphrates "can be executed with perfect ease and perfect certainty, for a certain specific sum." His son, Mr. Talford Macneill, would start from Scanderoon—the ancient Alexandretta—which is "a natural harbour, safe at all times, and of great extent," equal in short to any in the world. Carrying his line by easy gradients over the Beilan Pass, he would leave Antioch about twenty miles off, and passing through Aleppo would cross the Euphrates at Belis, following the left bank of the river to a place called Grain on the Persian Gulf. Such a line with the sea at either end of it would, in his opinion, tend more to England's advantage than any other, and would be cheaper and easier to make than any of the projected lines from Constantinople. Not less decided is Captain Charlewood, who served as naval Lieutenant in General Chesney's expedition. He prefers indeed for his starting-point the south-east end of the Bay of Antioch, but admits that Scanderoon might be made as healthy as it is roomy. He would take his line along the Valley of Suedia and up the Orontes to Antioch. From thence to Belis, Bagdad, and Mohammara, on the left bank of the Tigris, there is an almost perfect plain the whole way. His line goes further than that proposed by Mr. Andrew, because Mohammara would be better suited than Basrah for large vessels, and because by-and-by the line might be continued thence through Persia to India. Practically however it is the Euphrates Valley line for which he pleads. It is the shortest of any, is far more practicable than the Trebizond route, and in time of war

would remain much more under our control than any line by the Black Sea.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell, who has lately returned from exploring the neighbourhood of the Beilan Pass, prefers starting from Scanderoon, and makes light of any difficulties connected with a Pass only 2,000 feet above the sea, and never obstructed by the snow. He too can think of no other line so convenient for all purposes as the line from Scanderoon to the Persian Gulf. From the former point to Aleppo and Jaibal it would be easy enough to get sufficient labour, and from Jaibal to the Euphrates very little labour would be needed. The line once made, a local traffic would be sure, in Mr. Maxwell's opinion, to spring up even in the regions now tenanted by wandering Arab tribes. He speaks confidently to the fertile character of the country through which the line would pass, and predicts a growing trade in wool and cotton. Another telling witness in favour of this line is Sir George Jenkinson, a member of the Committee for which he himself had moved so successfully. The strength of his evidence rests of course on borrowed information and diplomatic confidences, but in these directions nothing could have been more to the purpose. Sir George read to the Committee a letter from Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, announcing the entire assent of the Turkish Government to all the conditions contained in Sir George's letter to himself. These conditions included a joint guarantee from England and Turkey of the interest on an Ottoman Loan, to be applied by a mixed committee of Turks and English to the making of a railway from Scanderoon to Basrah. The guarantee was to be covered by "an absolute mortgage upon the railway, and land, and works." Turkey was also to guarantee England the right of carrying troops at the lowest possible rates between this country and any of our Eastern possessions, and of forwarding mails to the East passage-free. In a subsequent conversation with Sir G. Jenkinson, the Turkish Minister proposed to cover any shortcomings in the guaranteed interest by an assignment on the revenues of the provinces through which the railway would pass. His Excellency, we are told, regards the Euphrates Line as an important step towards the completion of a railway from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, and he looks with little favour upon any of the rival schemes for connecting Asiatic Turkey or Persia with Europe by the Black Sea. The Sultan also appears to be strongly of the same opinion, for reasons obvious enough; and even the Persian Minister, in default of a line through Persia, is inclined to see in the Euphrates route a safer channel for Persian trade with Europe, than a line which would leave it subject to the "control and hindrances of Russia."

Of the witnesses hitherto examined two only, Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. Lynch, appear to have a decided preference for one of the longer lines through Turkey and Persia, over the line from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. The former thinks lightly of such a line with a long sea voyage at either end in comparison with a railway right through by Constantinople, Teheran, and Kandahar. The latter lays much stress on the difficulty of making a line from Bagdad to Basrah, through country which at certain seasons becomes "one vast sea of water," changing a little later into a wide unhealthy marsh, to say nothing of the "intolerable flies that sting worse than musquitoes in midsummer." Mr. Lynch however owns that waterworks would go far to prevent the floods, fears no harm from the Bedawee Arabs along the line, and foresees no difficulty in procuring labourers wherever they may be wanted. The country bordering the Euphrates "cannot well be called a desert," he says, for it was once populous and cultivated, and its soil still consists of a red loam. From Suedia to the Euphrates there is no hindrance to the making of a railway, and the fast growing trade of Bagdad must be worth, he thinks, about a million a-year. Even the road over the Beilan Pass would offer, he admits, very few difficulties indeed.

With regard to the cost of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf there is very little difference of opinion among its friends. Mr. Telford Macneill reckons it at £10,000 a mile from the sea to Aleppo, at £6,500 from Aleppo to Belis, and from Aleppo to Grain at an average of £8,000 a mile; or, with allowance for harbour-works at either end, about £8,210,000 for the whole distance of 990 miles. He would fix the guage at 4 feet 8½ inches—the ordinary width of the Continental lines, and he allows five or six years for completing the works. He admits that a narrow guage of 3 feet 3 inches would effect a saving of £2,000 a mile, but such a saving would not make up for the loss of time and other drawbacks involved in the use of a very narrow guage. Sir J. Macneill, who recommends the narrower guage, estimates from it a saving of a million and a-half on the whole distance to Grain, which is about 80 miles beyond Mohammara. In other words he would make the railway and pay interest during its construction for six millions and a-half. Mr. W. Maxwell prefers the Indian guage of 5 feet 6 inches, which would add only a quarter of a million to Mr. T. Macneill's estimate for the whole line. The amount of time saved by the Euphrates Valley route will of course depend largely on the guage adopted and the actual length of the land journey. Mr. Macneill reckoning on an average speed of 40 miles an hour by rail gives a total of ten days fourteen hours for the whole journey from England to Kurrachee, while Mr. T. Macneill would allow eleven days and four hours for his route, at an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour by land and fifteen by water. This seems like asking rather too much of the steamers and too little of the railway trains. According to Sir J. Macneill an average speed of forty or forty-five miles an hour might safely be attained on a railway of 4ft. 8in. guage. With a 3ft. 3in. guage he would fix the average at twenty-three miles an hour.

Touching the commercial bearings of the proposed line most of the witnesses can speak encouragingly. General Chesney reckons the Arab tribes on the line of the Euphrates at about 2,400,000, who "come in summer and go away again." These Arabs he considers "decidedly friendly," and attests their readiness to aid in any railway undertaking. The soil in the Euphrates Valley he pronounces very fertile, "favourable to the growth of everything which is produced in India." Mr. Maxwell and Captain Charlewood bear witness to the same effect. All three and Mr. Macneill agree in predicting a considerable traffic along the line from their knowledge of the traffic which already exists in spite of many drawbacks. There is some evidence also furnished by General Chesney in favour of the climate of the Euphrates Valley as compared with that of the Red Sea. Probably at the best there is not much to choose between them, but the General has tried both, and decidedly prefers the former. Taking one month with another all the year round, he regards the Euphrates line as the healthier for British troops. Thus far at any rate we have found a strong chain of evidence on the side of Mr. Andrew's long projected route. Judged by the earliest results of the Committee's labours, the friends of that route have not overstated the case in their favour. Of all the proposed routes the Euphrates line is the shortest, the easiest to make and the cheapest to work; it runs past or near several important cities, through a country mostly fertile or capable of cultivation, not too thinly peopled, nor too unhealthy for the construction of a railway under European management. It would ensure to England a much quicker channel for the despatch of mails, troops, and light goods to India; it would be virtually guaranteed by the Turkish Government; and its ultimate extension at either end to Constantinople and Kurrachee would be merely a question of time and money.

Correspondence.

THE RAJPOOT CLANS.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 6th inst. regarding the present condition of the Rajpoot clans, I wish at present to invite your attention to the operation of the laws regarding the alienation of landed property. The laws of Menu most strongly

denounce the alienation of ancestral real property; but many Englishmen in India, who have studied Political Economy, insist upon free trade in land, and exult in the fact that, by removing restrictions on the transfer of land, the latter has become more valuable in a pecuniary point of view.

What has been the consequence of free trade in land in India? A boy Talookhdar in Oudh, on reaching the age of eighteen, is allowed to make ducks and drakes of his ancestral property. He is allowed to sell it and to squander the proceeds on harlots, and on the crowd of harpies who surround the youthful baron. If Englishmen be not permitted to squander their property before the age of twenty-one years, Rajpoot Talookhdars should not be entrusted with theirs before the age of forty-two. So evident has this become, that Government has encouraged the management by the Court of Wards of estates, the owners of which have long ago attained their majority; and yet all who know how the Court of Wards is mismanaged must deprecate this official interference. The collectors and deputy commissioners never have sufficient leisure to control the proceedings of their native subordinates, of whose corruption and mal-administration a valuable history might be written.

The Rajpoots, as a race, are children in mind. Generous to a fault, they are very prone to incur debt; what soldiers are not? Usurers crowd round them, and press money upon them, which offers are irresistible. The borrowers are only asked to sign their names to pieces of paper. These pieces of paper are exchanged now and then for fresh bonds, in which the debt has been swollen by compound interest at from 30 to 60 per cent. The business is soon ripe for the Civil Court. The warrior finds himself ruined, and sees his land transferred to a timid usurer, who assumes the awkward position of Neelamdar, or auction purchaser. Some of these Neelamdars have never been looked to by the people as rightful proprietors, and most of them will be summarily kicked out of their possessions on the occurrence of a rebellion. The dispossessed Rajpoots feel sure that the usurers have cheated them, and look upon the British Courts as accomplices in the perpetration of injustice.

I enclose two extracts from a valuable memoir by the magistrate on the state of the Ghazeepore district, completed by that officer on the 22nd of November last, and since printed by order of Government.

Writing of auction sales in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts, he remarks in p. 42:—

"The existence of this great class of dispossessed proprietors forms one of the chief difficulties of our administration, and nine-tenths of the litigation in our Revenue Courts is due to it. The political danger arising from this cause has a tendency ever to assume more formidable dimensions, as the number of the ejected landowners is yearly swelled by the sales of land in execution of decrees; and the privileges and means of subsistence of the former landholders are yearly diminished by the action of the Revenue Courts on the suits of the auction purchasers."

And again:—

"The system of landed property is consequently in what may be described as a state of *unstable equilibrium*, and must, owing to the wonderful tenacity of the Hindoos in cherishing their claims to land, continue so for hundreds of years.

"The first time for the next few centuries in which the people are quite convinced that the Government cannot send troops to the district, they are likely, if not certain, to rise and eject the auction purchasers."

This state of things exists not in one district only, but in upwards of forty districts, inhabited by more than forty millions of souls, people the most easily governed on the face of the earth, but among whom, under the operation of foolish laws, a feeling of chronic disaffection is gradually but surely extending.—Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

The *Fyzabad Advertiser* comments on the *Friend of India's* proposal that a career should be opened out for the sons of the native nobility and the gentry; and there should be inlets for the flow of that chivalry and valour which no doubt innately they possessed. It is one of the happy signs of the times that the idea is now being worked up, and ere long we may hope to see the final consummation. Two things are considered now as being essentially required to enable a native to obtain a commission in the Sepoy army. He must, in the first place, belong to the class of the Indian nobility, and in the second place, he must be an educated man. Both these conditions are proper. A commissioned native officer at present, rising from his position as a private; and without any elevating force, such as that of education, has rooted in his mind all the traditions, the reminiscences of his past life without the least talent or force of intellectual discipline to bring them to advantage, and rise superior to them. He, therefore, very often presents the sad spectacle of one set in authority over the men whom he never can control, and who in their turn are not made to feel the least respect for him. Bickerings and quarrels often ensue, and a want of due sense of responsibility is manifested when the grey-haired Subahdar Sahib goes to his British superior officer to complain of the men not obeying his orders, and of his being bearded by them. What, therefore, can be expected from such men on occasions of emergency! Surely nothing. In our humble opinion, let there be held examinations, in which very high class natives should only be allowed to compete. Let those who pass get commissions. Let them serve for a couple of years as recruits, and then let them be entrusted with the ordinary regimental duties. As for the examination itself, we would not be very strict at present. No doubt, a commissioned officer must possess a very high liberal education, must have in addition a good knowledge of military engineering, and of the sciences appertaining thereto, and last though not least, must be a thorough-bred gentleman. We are afraid our Tewari or Shaikh would feel aghast at such a catalogue, and so, for the present, we would circumscribe the limit. We would insist upon an aspirant for military fame having a thorough knowledge of his vernacular, supplemented by a very respectable knowledge of Sanscrit in the case of a Hindu, and of Arabic in that of a Mussulman; and then, in addition, he must have a knowledge (elementary it may be at present) of geography, physical and political, of the history of India, and of elementary mathematics, as far as plain trigonometry, added to surveying and drawing, practically. Lord Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala are capital men to work out the desired reforms. In the meantime, we hope public opinion will lend its all powerful voice, and hasten the day when the now anomalous native army, instead of being considered a course of danger, as it often is, will be regarded as a bulwark of strength and safety of the Empire working side by side with the glorious army of Britain—an army which knows no defeat—and winning equal renown and fame.

OUTRAM.

The *Friend of India* observes that it is the lot of men like Outram to be utilised after death by the country that in life they served so well. The use of honours to Sir James Outram was finished when he died. The bar was put across the door and no sound of honour could ever again reach him. Henceforth his name became the property of his country, and the honour that has been lately paid to his memory reflects itself back to every soldier in India who has the same principles, with the same pure aim, that Outram had. It is almost like lost labour to write of such a man. It almost seems like a work of supererogation to tell any portion, however small, of the story of his life. To the Army of India his whole career is as familiar as a household word; and it would seem almost an insult to re-tell here what has been so usefully and properly retold at home. All that one need care to say is that British rule will remain in India if British persons in India can act upon the principles of Sir James Outram. If they can see the broad principles of justice, higher than chicanery, higher than mere self-interest, and deal with other races under the consciousness that there is a responsibility attaching to the acts. It is a great thing to say that the names that have come out brightest in the history of England in India have been the names of just, as well as able, men. This is far from a common thing in the history of armies. There have been great soldiers that even the countries they served cared very little about, and that no moralist would ever point to as examples. The reverse of this has been the case in India, as a rule, and it is extraordinary, for the temptations to oppression are, perhaps, as great in this country as in any in the world. Many a young man who left England high-hearted and light-hearted has become grave and serious before he has been very long in India. Perhaps it has been the long dreary lock-out, before he could expect to return home. Perhaps it has been the hot sun; perhaps the associations and surroundings, the life that sometimes seems so sad and dreary, hopeless and objectless, in the case of the poor in this country. Perhaps it may be one of a host of things that one might enumerate, but we only care to indicate the one leading fact that many a light young heart has been saddened and sobered before it had been even a year in India—saddened, sobered, and impelled to duty as the one great pleasure of life. Be the cause what it may, be the debt of India to England what it may, England owes to India an unperishable galaxy of heroes fit to match with any the world ever produced. In almost every one of the peaceful parish churches of England one finds tablets erected to the memory of some young soldier, whose bones are lying here; perhaps the squire's son; perhaps the vicar's. In either case probably with a career that might have been carried out to the end without crossing the Indian Ocean. In many an old church, too, there are the old tattered colours that distinguished regiments had borne in wars of deathless renown. If we lost India to-morrow we never would lose these traditions so dear to a great nation; these grand mementoes of days when, with the very groundwork of empire shaking beneath their feet

men stood with unblanched cheeks and did their duty to England. And when fathers and mothers point to the tablets in their parish churches their highest praise to their own hero—hero to them if to nobody else—is to say that he followed some such man as Outram, and left as pure an escutcheon behind. This is the use and value of the statue that points from the banks of the Thames to those of the Ganges, and tells of deeds the fame of which will never die.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

The *Englishman* declares that never since the year 1823 has such a flood been known. But the loss and suffering occasioned by the present inundation will, we fear, be far greater than the loss caused by the inundation of 1823. In that year the floods subsided within a week; while the present inundation, according to our latest accounts, has as yet shown little or no signs of abatement. This long continuance of the flood is no doubt owing to the altered state of the country since 1823. In that year the water had a level plain, upon which it could expend its force without let or hindrance; now it meets with obstructions everywhere. In 1823 there were no roads, no railways; in 1871 we have not only a railway intersecting the district, but embanked roads jutting out in every direction, and constructed with a reckless disregard to the natural drainage of the country. Roads and railways have alike been made through the beds of ancient water channels, for the short-sighted reason that it is cheaper to make an embankment than to build a bridge; and so it happens that when the rivers overflow their banks, the country is at once submerged by the pent-up floods; and the unfortunate husbandman has to contemplate in patience the desolation of his fields and home, until the accumulated force of the water undermines the opposing embankment, and clears a passage for itself to some outlet beyond. In a district like Nuddea, which is so exposed to these inundations, it is of the greatest importance that the natural water channels of the country should be unobstructed and free; and it would be well if the Government took care that no road should in future be constructed which did not provide a sufficient water-way for the floods. Apart from the obvious folly of constructing roads in such a manner as to cause inundations, it will be far cheaper in the long run to incur a little expense in a few extra bridges than to meet the loss which breached roads and suspended traffic invariably occasion. The Eastern Bengal Railway, it is said, are now losing a lakh of rupees a week from the suspension of the goods traffic, and it is impossible at present to say how much more will be required to repair the breaches of the line. But the chief sufferers from the inundation will be the unfortunate inhabitants. They have lost their crops; in many villages their houses have been destroyed by the water; and they have little or no means of feeding their cattle, even where they have been fortunate enough to remove them to high ground. To preserve the cattle is always the great difficulty in these visitations. If they survive the floods, they become so emaciated and weak that they are sure to be carried off by disease. In the last inundation it was roughly calculated that half the cattle in the inundated tracts had perished. The marvel is how men, in the position of indigent ryots, are able to make head against so great a calamity. They seem, however, to become accustomed to these sudden vicissitudes. The mahajun, to whom they are already in debt, knows that he must help them, or lose all that he has previously advanced, and it is only when the mahajuns are bankrupt that we need have any great fear for the ryots. It is, therefore, of the first importance for Government to ascertain how far the zemindars and mahajuns are able or willing to assist the ryots. The ryots will be more or less dependent until the cold weather crop is reaped; and it is for the Government to see that the zemindars and mahajuns are in a position to support them, if necessary, till the winter harvest. A suspension of all revenue demands until March, and advances to those zemindars who require funds to help their ryots, would, we feel sure, go a long way to give hope to the people and alleviate the present distress.

The Camp of Exercise.—We hear that Staff Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull, of the Local Service, has been appointed to superintend the Veterinary Department at the Camp of Exercise near Delhi, and that the executive duties will be performed by the following Veterinary Medical Officers:—1st Class Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, from Meerut; Veterinary Surgeon C. Percival, 11th Hussars, from Muttra; Veterinary Surgeon Bray, 20th Hussars, from Umballa; Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, R.H.A., from Meerut; Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, R.H.A., from Umballa; Veterinary E. Ewing, R.A., from Allahabad; Veterinary Surgeon A. Pitchef, R.A., from Agra. It is anticipated that these officers will march with their respective batteries or regiments to the Camp, and will return with them to the stations they have left or with the batteries proceeding on relief. One camp will be at the old cantonment; another between Seeta Ramka Serai and Bussie on the Rhotuck road, about five miles from Delhi and the same distance from the old cantonment. The third camp will probably be at a place called Bagh Mochie on the Goorgaon-road, seven miles from Delhi, and about the same distance from the last-named camp and about due south from it. But the only water procurable here will be from wells, and possibly another position may be chosen.

Bengal.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

We are in receipt of reliable information that the long contemplated arrangement for separating the executive and judicial functions of the officers of the Punjab Commission have received the final assent of the Supreme Government, and will positively come into force on the 1st of November next. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of finding the necessary funds, under existing financial arrangements, for the increased expenditure, involved by the new scheme, amounting to little more than two lacs of rupees per annum. This difficulty has been removed, and the scheme is now being prepared in detail, and will shortly appear in the *Gazette*.

We believe that the following is as nearly as possible the scheme proposed. This Commissioners of the Frontier Divisions of Peshawur and Derajat will remain as at present. The remaining eight Commissioners will be reduced to four in number. The duties of the Commissioner will be purely executive, and the pay of the officer will be raised to Rs. 3,500 per mensem, assimilating in this respect to the pay of similar officers in the North-West Provinces. To each existing division there will be appointed a *Sessions Judge*, on a salary of Rs. 2,300 per mensem. He will hear civil and criminal appeals from officers of all grades, subordinate to him, but will possess no executive authority. To each district will be appointed a Collector and Sub-Judges, in substitution of the present designation of Deputy Commissioner. The pay of this class of officers will remain as at present. The Collector and Sub-Judge will be the chief executive officer of his district, and will take a share of criminal work, retaining his powers under section 445 A. and B.

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners will remain as at present. Small Cause Courts will be multiplied. The office of Naib Tehseeldar will be abolished, and a Moonsiff will be appointed to each tehseel for the decision of civil cases. Appeals from the decisions of these Moonsiffs will be heard by the Sessions Judge.

Such is the brief outline of a carefully matured scheme which promises to be productive of much good. The Punjab has long ceased to be a *non-regulation* province except in name, and the promotion in the various grades which the scheme will ensure is but the justly earned reward of hard work.

Some heart-burnings will be occasioned by the determination at which the Government has arrived to appoint men to the more responsible posts by selection, and not, as hitherto has been the rule, by seniority. We fear that much sympathy willl not be shown to the men who are passed over. There is a general and growing feeling that the system of promotion by *seniority* has not worked well. Under the present arrangements of the Punjab we are satisfied that no injustice will be done. The Government which proposed the new scheme, as well as the scheme itself, will be on its trial, and the Government must have plenary power to appoint to the higher posts those officers who will best carry out its wishes, and who are in its opinion the best fitted for the posts.—*Mofussilite*.

Miscellaneous.

Crops in Bengal.—The district reports from all parts of Bengal up to the 9th September state that in no less than seventeen districts the crops have been more or less injured by inundations and too much rain. Sarun, Nuddea, and Jessore appear to have suffered the most. The first says that "the crops are hopelessly destroyed by inundation, and local distress is apprehended;" the second, that "most of the crops are damaged very much," and that "the present inundation is said to be the severest ever experienced, except, perhaps, that of 1823." In the third the report says, "Great loss to Ous and Amun by inundation, which has submerged almost the whole district. Suffering from loss of houses, crops, and cattle is great, and sickness is apprehended." From most of the other districts the accounts are good, though in Pooree the prospects are reported as gloomy for want of rain, the weather being hot and unhealthy, and the rice crop is suffering at Darjeeling from the same cause.

The Trade of Chittagong.—There appears to have been a large falling off in the trade of Chittagong during the year 1870-71 as compared with the previous year. The port dues and miscellaneous receipts have fallen from Rs. 19,596 and Rs. 1,504 to Rs. 17,039 and Rs. 203, principally owing to there having been a decrease of thirteen ships carrying 8,522 tons in the European trade. In the number of native craft there has been a decrease of 104 vessels, which is attributed to many of those formerly employed in the trade being declared unseaworthy, and the loss of six vessels during the south-west monsoon. The improvements of the port have till lately been progressing but slowly, owing to the want of funds, and the difficulty in procuring labourers for work at the jetty, but the river has been re-buoyed throughout. The Commissioner recommends the construction of a floating jetty, and additions to the present jetty, and this has been referred to the Public Works Department.—*Englishman*, Sept. 14.

RAINFALL IN THE PUNJAB.—Although this year an unusual amount of rain has fallen in the Punjab, Lahore has not had a proportionate share. During the last month showers fell occasionally in the neighbourhood, but scarcely a drop in Lahore itself. In some parts of the district the newly-sown crops are almost destroyed for want of rain.

THE "DELHI GAZETTE."—The *Delhi Gazette*, which has been published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, was to appear from Oct. 1 as a daily newspaper. Our contemporary has now been in existence for forty years. In its own words:—"We began with a weekly sheet not larger than a sheet of letter paper. By-and-by the sheet was enlarged to the present size. Then we published a sheet and a half—then two sheets—then two and a half—then three—then three and a half—and at last, four; the issues becoming as we advanced, first bi-weekly, and, now for sixteen years, tri-weekly. The scale on which, for a quarter of a century, our operations have been carried on, may be inferred from the facts that at the time of the Mutiny we survived a loss of something like £30,000 sterling, and that within the past few months we have wiped away *bad debts* to the amount of £12,500, notwithstanding which we continue to enjoy a degree of prosperity given to very few similar undertakings. This is mentioned here in no boastful spirit, but with a sincere feeling of thankfulness."

OPIUM IN ASSAM.—The *Englishman* says—"If we may trust the account of a correspondent who is generally well informed, there was very little ground for the satisfaction lately expressed by Government at the diminished consumption of opium in Assam. Most of the hill tribes beyond the frontier cultivate the drug, and as the character of the country is eminently favourable to smuggling, it need scarcely be wondered at if a large quantity of opium is consumed in the provinces which has never paid a pice to the Abkari Department. This cultivation is, we understand, largely on the increase, and the most natural explanation of its extension is increased smuggling, so that it seems not improbable that Government opium may be ousted from Assam long before it is driven out of China by native competition. As it is, there is but too much reason to fear that the diminished consumption of the drug is delusive. Indeed, a free supply of smuggled opium, which is much cheaper than the taxed article, would tend to produce an opposite result."

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS' BILL.—There seems a strong feeling among Englishmen in India in opposition to the European British Subjects' Bill, and in disapproval of the course taken in the passing of it. The Committee of the Landholders and Commercial Association at Calcutta tried hard to prevent the sanction of the Act by the Secretary of State, but the Duke replied that the measure had his full approval. The committee stated that they viewed with grave alarm the introduction into the Act of a section which as far as they could understand might at any time be so construed as to seriously affect the liberty of all European British subjects in this country. The committee certainly had much to complain of with respect to the manner in which the Bill was passed. It is a great pity that Mr. Stephen did not take the same course with respect to it that he took in the case of the Bankruptcy Bill. There is an anomaly certainly in a measure like this being discussed and passed at Simla, in the absence of the non-official members of the Council, who may be said to be the sole representatives of the general European public. The Duke of Argyll's reply has just been communicated to the Association.—*Friend of India.*

MR. G. CAMPBELL.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is expected in Calcutta in the first week of October, and it is, the *Englishman* thinks, not unlikely he will bring with him a box full of new projects. It is supposed in some quarters that the time is not far off when the Board of Revenue will be broken up, and its fragments apportioned to other departments. All its work connected with sea customs will be transferred to the Custom-house, in charge of the collector, who will then be raised to the position and rank of Commissioner of Customs. The revenue branch will be removed to the Bengal-office, and placed under the direct supervision of the Revenue Secretary. A similar disposition will be made of salt and opium, though eventually the last-named, if only for the sake of consistency, will have to be made over to the Agriculture Department. The secretaries will be easily disposed of under the operation of Mr. Campbell's official principle of natural selection; but what is to be done with the members of the Board? It has been whispered that his Honour has hit upon an ingenious method of solving this problem too. On the abolition of the Board the two members will be transformed into councillors of the Government of Bengal, and thenceforward we will read in the resolutions and minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor the decisions, opinions, and orders of "his Honour in Council."

MILITARY.—The Peshawur Mountain Battery, which has been borrowed from the Punjab Government for active service against the Lushais, is the most efficient one in India for hill work, and its commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V.C., R.A., is well known to the service as a dashing and experienced officer. The Peshawur Mountain Battery is under orders to leave Abbottabad on Sept. 15, and all sepoys now on leave have been directed to return immediately. The removal of the Punjab Mountain Battery from Hazara, our Allahabad contemporary considers, argues well for the present peaceful state of that part of the N. W. Frontier. "It is to be hoped that Atta Mahomed Khan is now the undisputed ruler at Oghee, and that the occasional little raids and village-burnings which, somehow, do still take place, are but expressions of good feeling on the part of the Black Mountaineers—exhibited, perhaps, in their own peculiar way. Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., now at Simla, must have been consulted about this temporary reduction of the frontier force, and doubtless considers that such reductions will not interfere with the efficient guarding of the piece of border under his immediate control."—We learn from our Allahabad contemporary that the appeal of the Commander-in-Chief to the Indian Army, in behalf of the sick and wounded at the close of the late war, has been responded to by the subscription of Rs. 37,000. Of this sum the R.H.A. subscribed Rs. 1,683; the Hussar regiments, Rs. 1,577; the Royal Artillery, Rs. 2,611; the British Infantry, Rs. 11,971; the European Invalid Battalion, Rs. 11; the Bengal Cavalry, Rs. 2,315; the Punjab Cavalry, Rs. 148; the Native Infantry, Rs. 4,801; the Sappers and Miners, Rs. 32; the Ghoorkhas, Rs. 528; the Madras Cavalry, Rs. 75; the Bhopal Battalion, Rs. 45. Station subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,666; those at the depots to Rs. 695; while miscellaneous and anonymous brought in Rs. 2,200.

THE OUTBREAK IN BAREILLY JAIL.—The explanation of the outbreak is, we think, easily found. Not long ago Dr. Eades passed a most injudicious order, depriving the Brahmins in jail of their *janaos*, and the result was—sulkiness. One man was whipped for not eating his dinner, and the disturbance ceased, the city being in no way influenced by the ill-feeling which existed within the jail. There this first matter—the preface of the story—virtually ended. Dr. Eades had passed a singularly indiscreet order, and the prisoners contented themselves with *looking* sulky. But Dr. Eades was not to escape so easily. There was in the jail a life-prisoner, by name Janooa, a scoundrel imprisoned for active participation in the late Mohurrum riots, and who richly deserved to have been hung a month ago. He, ever since his incarceration, has been looking forward to last Wednesday night, and — like the clever rascal he is—seized the opportunity afforded him, by the ill-temper which was still hanging about the jail in consequence of Dr. Eades' insane order, to provoke an outbreak. It will, of course, be as fairly debited against the late officiating superintendent of the jail as the first. "Had his order," it will be argued, "about the threads not been given, there would have been no ill-feeling to the jail (beyond the ill-feeling that exists in every jail), and the convict Janooa would have had no material to work upon in his villainous conspiracy." Now, this we consider is a point for the inquiry to decide, but we would here say that in our opinion this view is erroneous, for we do not think that the order of the threads was the actual cause of, although it was undoubtedly made the immediate and ostensible pretext for, this outbreak. The actual cause, as far as it is possible as yet to know anything, was simply the desire of the prisoners to escape. There was nothing either religious or political in the matter, for it was merely from first to last an attempt of certain convicts to get out of confinement. The time chosen, it is true, gives the *emeute* another colouring; but nevertheless we are of opinion that neither sacred threads nor creed differences had the remotest connection with it. Some of the prisoners were in a state of stifled insubordination, and another was actively plotting, and when they came together the result was sudden combustion—the natural result of the contact of fire and smouldering flax all the world over. The prisoners themselves allow that the outbreak was in no way connected with the *janaos*, but as it is only natural that, following so close together, the second unpleasantness should be set down to the same motives as the first, we again, at the risk of being tedious, would say that the order of the threads, beyond giving Janooa discontented, instead of contented, convicts to tamper with (and the very small quantity of content ever to be found among life convicts makes the difference trifling) was not the cause of the outbreak. It was a fine clever plant—the hour, the day, the time, being all well chosen, with, as results, an inquiry which cannot but be disagreeable to Dr. Eades, and gunshot wounds to forty-one out of seventy convicts.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. Royal Edward, Shaw, Liverpool.—11. White Adder, Harris, Bombay; Hamoody, Abdullah Ben Hossein, Bombay.—12. Durham, Kerr, port not mentioned; str. Darley, Lanham, London.—13. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Camorta; Lady Melville, Harrison, London; Empress of India, Nacoda, Mitsell; George H. Warren, Kincent, Aden; Accrington, Christie, Aden; Sealkote, Treweek, Liverpool; Fathe Shah Allum, Paquir Bai Manadi, Bombay; str. Azalea, Hender, Liverpool.—14. Phatte Barry, Nacoda, Jeddah; Medea, Bennett, Bombay; str. Deccan, Reynoldson, Suez.—15. Shigel Hunneed, Lakhmanice, Nagore; str. Corinna, Dryden, London; Ismael, Jones, Mauritius; Water Witch, Mahomed Ibrahim, Alleppee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Deccan.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. Ireland. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Catshorp, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Edouin, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Rodgers, Miss Norman, Messrs. Bennett, Fenton, Kilts, F. Lewis, Fengel, Garrick, Quinn. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Oldham. From GALLE.—Mr. J. Thomson. From MADRAS.—Mr. W. Wilson, Miss Green, Mr. Wallace.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9. Tantallon Castle, Melbourne.—11. Str. Mooltan, str. Orchis; British Prince, British Navy.—12. Str. Moulmein; Eaton Hall, Schleswig Bride, Martaban, and West Ridge.—13. Str. Atalanta, str. Himalaya, str. Patna.—14. Clyde.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—From Calcutta.—For Chittagong.—Mrs. M. Dowling, Mr. Savage, Mr. R. Rossford.

Per str. Himalaya.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mrs. Farlam, Mr. H. Cave, Mr. L. Colquhoun.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mr. G. Debnam, Dr. Busteed, Miss Money. For Galle.—Mr. A. Hand, Mrs. Morgan and child. For Southampton.—Mrs. Busteed and three children, Mrs. Murray and infant, Mrs. Harris and infant, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. R. Kinnear.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 15, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 2 to 99 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 12 to 105 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	330 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1392½ to 1395 xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	80 ...	122 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	34 to 35 dull
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	93 to 93
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	135 to 136
E. B. Indigo Company	80 ...	22 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	68 to 69
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	150 to 160
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	162½ to 165
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	198 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	325 to 330
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	675 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	95 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	402 to 405
Punjab Bank	100 ...	81 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	550 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	65 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to 21slrs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	... 3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 15.—Jute: Owing to the floods in Eastern Bengal, the supply of Jute has been stopped, and prices have risen accordingly—Serajgunge, good to fine, Rs. 4-14 to 5-13; Naraingunge, Rs. 4-5 to 4-13. Saltpetre: There has been a good demand, and prices have again advanced, as the wet weather still continues. We quote refined 5 per cent. refraction, Rs. 7-10 to 7-11. Rice: But little business doing, holders asking for higher rates in consequence of the destruction of the crops in many parts of Bengal. Linseed continues in good demand at slightly increased rates. Rapeseed: An active demand has caused prices to harden, but the supply of really good grain is somewhat limited. Raw Silk: Hardly any business doing, and prices falling; arrivals small, and principal silk-growing districts inundated.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—Calcutta, Sept. 15.—The Bank of Bengal rates of interest and discount continue without change. Money is in good supply. In Government Paper a fair business has been done at a slight advance on Four per Cents., and at rather easier rates for other descriptions.

Madras.

Tuticorin.—Plans for a light-house at Tuticorin are being prepared, and it is expected the work will be commenced in a few weeks.

Colfon in Burmah.—During July the quantity of cotton exported from British Burmah amounted to 5,864 maunds, of the value of 86,419 rupees.

Judicial.—We learn that Mr. Justice Holloway retires from the scene of his labours at the same time with Lord Napier in March next, and that Mr. Pelly, the Civil Judge of Tranquebar, and not Mr. Sharpe, will have Mr. Justice Holloway's appointment.

Cinchona in the Neilgherries.—The *Madras Standard* says that the owner of a private cinchona plantation on the Neilgherry Hills has obtained a sufficient supply to enable him to forward it to England for sale.

The Van Ingen Affair.—Mr. E. Van Ingen has been committed for trial at the High Court on three charges. The first is under section 511 of the Penal Code for attempting to commit an offence, and the second under Section 308 for an attempt to commit culpable homicide, and the third under Section 335 for causing grievous hurt on provocation.

The New Vice-Consul for France.—Mr. Henri Martine has been recognised by the Viceroy as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

The Governor of Madras.—It is reported that Lord Napier will leave Ootacamund early next week, and will arrive at Bangalore on the 26th inst., and remain there until the end of the month, when he returns to Madras. On the 5th prox. he will start for Tanjore, *via* Erode, Madura, &c., and will probably not return to Madras sooner than Nov. 1.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 17.

The First Brahmic Marriage at Madras.—The Secretary of the Southern India Brahma Samajam has received an application from a Brahmist, requesting to arrange for the solemnisation of his marriage according to the Brahmic rites between six and eight P.M., on the 17th instant, in the town, and stating that the intended bride and her guardian have given their consent to that effect.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 14.

Accident at Rangoon.—A bad accident has recently occurred at Rangoon. A young lady, Miss Harris, was thrown from her horse during a paper hunt, and severely injured. At first it was feared that the injury would prove permanent, and the accident threw a gloom over Rangoon society, but according to the latest news she was progressing favourably. A correspondent alludes to her as one of the most dashing riders in Rangoon.

The Chief Commissioner for British Burmah.—When the mail left Rangoon Mr. Eden had not returned from his trip up the river Irrawaddy. All accounts received from his party were favourable, and indeed the rainy season in Burmah appears to be peculiarly enjoyable; it is in fact the cold season in the Malacca Peninsula. On his return to Myanoung he visited Bassein, which has no telegraph communication with Rangoon.

Literary.—The King of Burmah has informed Professor Max Muller, through his Prime Minister, the Pakhan Mangyee, that he is printing a complete edition of the "Three Beedaghats" (the *Tripitaka*—or the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists) in Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, with a view to having it afterwards translated into Burmese and English, "so as to spread the knowledge of the Buddhist religion both in Europe and America, and that the English people may become acquainted with the principles of the Buddhist faith, and thus cause this kingdom to become famous in the world's history." A small compendium of the Buddhist religion, forming part of the *Tripitaka*, has lately been translated from Pali into English by Professor Max Muller.

The Paumben Channel.—The *Ceylon Observer* says:—"The viceregal party and Mr. Townshend had by no means holiday work during their stay at Manaar and Paumben. The present Paumben channel was inspected, and then the Serendib passed on to the proposed site of Sir James Elphinstone's cutting, and an examination was also made of three other sites of proposed cuttings. Mr. Townshend walked across Ramisseram island, making himself personally acquainted with its position and contour and the nature of its formation. Hard work the engineer had of it, says our correspondent, under a burning sun, but he has now made himself thoroughly acquainted with everything connected with the proposed channel. Mr. Townshend expressed astonishment that a ship canal had not long ago been cut through Paumben, when its vital importance to commercial interests was considered. So we have now merely to wait for the engineer's decision on the exact site to be chosen for the cutting. His Excellency also made himself acquainted with the sites of the various proposed cuttings."

Major Sladen.—"We cannot help urging upon the British authorities the advisability of hastening Major Sladen's return to Mandalay, and of sending with him there a guard sufficiently strong to protect his person from violence and to uphold the dignity of the nation." Reviewing the tactics of successive political agents, our contemporary continues:—"General Fytche and Major Sladen read the King's character aright, and would have curbed him had they not been interfered with by the then Governor-General of India. A change from the stern rule of Major Sladen was tried, and Major MacMahon, an able officer in many respects, but a man wholly unsuited to the position, was sent to Mandalay, and the effect has been more deplorable than even the greatest prophets of evil ever dared to predict. What a fearful picture the letters before us give of Upper Burmah—the trade of the country ruined by a fool, religion demoralised by a knave, and the people oppressed by a despot. This cannot last, and if we do not step forward now to stay the hand of the destroyer, there will be revolution and anarchy—the King will be hurled from his throne by an exasperated people."—*Rangoon Gazette.*

Cinchona in South Canara.—The acting collector of South Canara has published a report on the experimental cultivation of cinchona in that district. In December, 1869, fifty-three plants of the *Cinchona Succerubra* were obtained from the Government plantations at Ootacamund, and planted at Nagodi on a plot of land about 1¾ acres in extent. Only thirty-eight of the plants survived transplantation, and are now, the collector says, in a thriving condition. The height and girth of the thirty-six plants are as follow:—

Height.	No. of plants.	Height.	No. of plants.
6 feet	1	4 feet	15
5 do.	20		
		Total	36

Girth.	No. of plants.	Girth.	No. of plants.
4½ inches ...	... 1	3 inches ...	... 11
4 do. ...	... 2	2¾ do. ...	... 5
3¾ do. ...	... 3	2½ do. ...	... 2
3½ do. ...	... 10		
3¼ do. ...	... 2	Total	... 36

Besides the plants received from Ootacamund, four were obtained from Mercara and planted at Nagodi in July, 1870. Of these plants three have survived transplantation, and are doing well, two of them being three feet high and one two feet. The girth of one is one inch and three quarters, and that of the other two about two inches. Several Tea plants were also planted and are promising well. The height of Nagodi (about 2,500 feet) is, however, not sufficient for the successful cultivation of tea. The experiment up to the end of the last official year had cost Rs. 227-3-5.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Southampton.—12. Str. Mahratta, ——, Bombay; str. Scotland, ——, Calcutta.—13. Str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta.—15. Str. Mooltan, Hector, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Dacca.—Mrs. Paterson, Messrs. Vesey, Butler, and Stoney, Dr. G. W. Walter, Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Capt. J. O. Hasted, Mr. and Mrs. Gaudolphee, Mrs. Luslie.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. D. W. Stewart, Condr. Ewing, Mr. J. Brosnahan. From Brindisi.—Col. and Mrs. Phillips. From Sydney.—Rev. and Mrs. Babington. From Melbourne.—For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Goldie and three children. From Galle.—For Madras.—Mr. Brown. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Lovell and two infants, Mr. J. Shipley, Mr. W. Davison, Dr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock. From Brindisi.—Dr. Ireland. From Melbourne.—Mr. H. Calthorp, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Edwin, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Rogers, Miss Norman, Messrs. Bennett, Fenton, Kelts, Lowis, Frusel, Garrick, and Quinn. From King George's Sound.—Mr. Andrews, Mr. W. B. Oldham. From Galle.—Mr. J. Thomson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. C. Debaun, Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. Busteed, Miss Money. For Galle.—Mr. A. Hand, Mrs. Morgan and child. For Southampton.—Mrs. Busteed and three children, Mrs. Murray and infant, Mr. E. Kinnear, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Harris and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Calcutta.—12. Str. Corinna, ——, Calcutta.—13. Str. Mahratta, ——, Calcutta.—15. Str. Mooltan, Hector, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—For Gopaulpore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mayne. For Coconada.—Mr. Newman, Mr. H. E. Sullivan. For False Point.—Mr. D. D. Pryce. For Vizagapatam.—Major and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Baker.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Williams, Miss Green.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. J. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Ens. F. W. R. Glass, Miss Pollock, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Capt. Rowlandson and three children. For Singapore.—Capt. F. G. Ridout, Apothy. D. T. O'Keefe.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 16, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 11 9-16 to 1 11⅝
Credit to 6 months	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 10½ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	1 10½
,, ,, at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 39 to 40 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	13¾ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	6 to 6¼ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...	
Ditto	1835-36 ...	¼ dis.
Ditto	1842-43 ...	
Ditto	1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE COTTON CROP.

Dharwar, *Sept.* 15.—The telegrams received since our last report have advised the Liverpool cotton market as firm, with prices daily advancing, the latest quotes Dhollera to arrive at 7¾d. per lb.

There have been very few purchases made in these districts since we last wrote, as, owing to the rise in prices at home, dealers here have daily raised their quotations, until Sawginned touched Rs. 237 and Compta Rs. 207, f.o.b. Carwar; within the last two days, however, our market is rather weaker, and we quote to-day Sawginned Rs. 233 and Compta Rs. 207, f.o.b. Carwar, 15th December.

The Bombay native firms have lately been selling in Bombay, for future delivery, the cotton which their agents bought here during the past three months, making very good profits by doing so; they, however, appear to have rather oversold, as they are now in the market as purchasers at higher rates than are quoted as current in Bombay.

The late rain has done much good to the grain crops, and they promise to give a much better out-turn than they did a short time ago. Cotton sowing is in progress throughout the districts, but it is too early in the season to give an estimate as to the extent of land which will be sown with cotton.

A few hundred carts have already been despatched with cotton to Compta; but as the road to Carwar is at present under repair, no carts have yet left for that port.

The Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts:—

Surat, *Sept.* 17.—Subsequently to addressing you from Ahmedabad last week, two or three showers fell in the Broach districts, and on my return I telegraphed to you, "one inch rain since report, crops progressing fairly." The effect of the recent rain is most marked, and from Baroda to Surat the crops appear to be in quite as good a condition as can be desired. A further fall is reported from the districts, but up to yesterday the weather remained fine in Broach. As before noted, however, the monsoon has been most irregular this year, more rain having fallen in some places than in others, while in Broach itself there is a discrepancy of two inches between the two registers kept, the one showing 16·74 inches to date, and the other nearly nineteen inches. The fall at Surat is noted at about twenty-two inches. From the above it may be gathered that the present state of the crops is satisfactory, but more rain is required in order that sufficient moisture may be stored up, to carry the plants to maturity through the dry months, now about to commence.

From Ahmedabad the reports are most encouraging; up to the end of last week 31·75 inches had been registered, since when there had been a few showers. As yet it is too early to hazard an estimate of the breadth of land under cotton this season, but, as previously stated, it may be taken as about equal to that of last year; although from the Kunbees' accounts it is likely that there may be a slight increase in the Surat collectorate.

Hingunghat, *Sept.* 15.—Since my last report we have had light drizzling rain every night; the cotton crops, most of which are in flower, are in splendid condition. The weather continues cloudy, with occasional showers during the night.

Khamgaum, *Sept.* 16.—Since my last report we have had more rain, but for the last day or two the weather has been fine. The crops look well and healthy, but are very backward. We still require rain, and heavy rain, to fill the wells, which are still quite dry. Herewith the rain taken in different guages in this town:—9·33 in., 3·80 in., and 8·93 in., up to same date last year 21·57 in.

Sheagaum, *Sept.* 17.—No rain has fallen since since the beginning of the week, but the weather has been quite favourable for the growing crops, which have sprung up nicely since the late rains. An early fall would be beneficial, but there are no indications of it at present. The weather has become clear and fine again.

Oomrawuttee, *Sept.* 17.—Weather continues favourable, and all the crops are flourishing.

STATION TALK.

Hydrabad, Sind, *Sept.* 7.—For some time past there has been a rumour in camp that Hydrabad is to become a civil station, and that the appointments of Commandant and Staff officer held by Colonel Pirie and Captain Mignon, respectively, are to be abolished, and that only one native regiment is to be stationed at Hydrabad for the future to protect the arsenal. It is not my province, perhaps, to condemn such an unwise arrangement, if such an arrangement is really contemplated by the authorities, but Hydrabad being, I may say, near the frontier, the strength of the garrison should, in my opinion, be increased, instead of being reduced by removing the European troops. The arsenal in the fort at Hydrabad feeds, so to speak, the whole province of Sind with arms, ammunition, and other military stores, and if I am not mistaken send munitions of war to the Bombay grand arsenal occasionally. Should such an arsenal be left with only natives to guard it? The Beloochees are good soldiers, no doubt, but it is an insane policy to leave all our military stores to the protection of sepoys. Hydrabad is no doubt a very trying climate to European troops during seven, I may say eight months in the year, though, strange to say, it is liked by some, but the care that is taken of the British soldier at this station is proved by the hospital exhibiting daily nearly a clean bill of health. The men of the detachment 66th Regiment at present stationed here are, I am informed, far more healthy than the men of the same regiment stationed at Kurrachee, and it is said the reason of this is simply because they are not unnecessarily harassed, and that the rations issued to the soldier at Hydrabad are far superior to the rations generally issued to European troops. The interest our executive commissariat officer takes in the welfare of the British soldier is well known, and I think I state the opinion of both military and civil authorities in these parts when I say the methodical manner in which the working of the commissariat department at Hydrabad has been conducted under Major Douglas Bolton has given universal satisfaction. We very much regret Major Bolton has been obliged to leave Hydrabad, owing to severe indisposition. He has

therefore resigned a post he has so ably and satisfactorily filled for nearly two years. He takes with him the good wishes of us all and sincere hope that a change to Europe will soon restore him to health.

Mhow, *Sept.* 11.—We have lately had a plentiful fall of rain ; and a couple of evenings ago fearful thunder and lightning. The lightning struck two bungalows, one in the officers' lines of the 59th, Captain Clarke's, and played some curious pranks amongst the furniture, smashing the looking-glass, melting a silver goblet, splitting the leg of a table, and passed through a box of cartridge cases, beneath which was a box of cartridges, and above a box containing a quantity of powder. The other bungalow is in the lines of the 15th Hussars, at the opposite side of the camp, and is occupied by the band-master ; at the time he had a sheet of music in his hand, which was burnt up, and he himself was rendered senseless for some time ; no serious effects, however, have followed. An unfortunate dhobie has been swept away by a "bore" coming suddenly down the river, and some people are in consequence minus their kupra. Another unfortunate incident has befel a man of the 15th Hussars—being a somnambulist, he got up in the night and walked over a little parapet of the upper verandah, and having fallen twenty feet or so, he was seriously injured ; no one expected that he would live, as he lay insensible for some days, but by great attention and skilful treatment he is happily recovering, and will soon be fit for duty. I have to chronicle the death of Sub-Conductor Behan, Bazaar overseer. He died on the 7th inst. from a severe attack of fever. He was much liked by all classes, as evidenced by most of the inhabitants here being present at his funeral. The 59th found the usual firing and carrying party, and the fine band of the regiment, and nearly all the non-commissioned officers were in attendance, as was also the band of the 3rd Native Infantry ; a large number of officers also attended. His widow is left with four young children, and she will have to try to live on the little trifle of pension allowed for herself only. It is strange that no provision is made by Government for the children of Warrant officers when left fatherless ; that they should be worse off in this respect than the children of a private soldier appears strange. I am glad to hear that a subscription is about to be commenced for Mrs. Behan, and that some benevolent Parsees of Mhow intend to take the initiative. I had almost forgotten to say that all the shopkeepers and respectable people of the bazaar turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of poor Behan as the funeral passed, and a great number followed the procession to the grave. This manifestation was a pleasant testimony to the worth of the good old man. We are having lots of rain ; the tanks are full to overflowing.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Death of Captain Doig.—A gloom has been thrown over the community of Bolarum in the melancholy death, on the 12th inst., of Captain R. F. Doig, 2nd Regiment, Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, from the effects of wounds received from a tiger on Friday, the 8th inst. On the Monday previous he succeeded in killing a fine male tiger about six miles from cantonment, and at the same time found there was another at the same place. On Friday last, about mid-day, news of its having killed a bullock that morning was brought him, and he at once rode out to the spot unaccompanied except by his own shikarees. He soon found, and had rather a long shot, and was under the impression he had hit the beast in the head ; but it was the opinion of himself and those with him that the tiger had got off and left the place. He at once commenced to organise another beat in a different part of the jungle, and whilst doing this was suddenly and without warning of any kind sprung upon, and very severely bitten by the infuriated beast. So sudden and unexpected was it that poor Captain Doig, although an experienced and cautious sportsman, said he never even saw the beast until he was on the ground and being bitten, or, as he expressed it, "calmly eaten." After the accident he rode back to cantonment, but he never recovered the severe shock, and lingered only until Tuesday morning, when he quietly passed away, remaining sensible almost to the last. Thus has been lost to us a gallant soldier, and one of the keenest and best sportsmen in the country. He was buried at Bolarum on Wednesday, and followed to the grave by a large concourse. The officers of the 2-24th sent their band ; the whole of the men of his corps turned out to pay a last token of respect to one they had ever looked up to and admired, and in whom they had lost an officer who never spared himself to do justice to them and the Government he served.—*Times of India*, Sept. 19.

Arrest of another Mutineer of 1857.—We have to announce the capture in the Bombay Presidency of Moulvie Liakat Ali, the Allahabad mutineer of 1857. Since that year he has been wandering up and down the country, preaching hostility to the British Government. This ruffian is a native of Mahgaon, the most disaffected village of Chail, the most disaffected pergunnah of the district. He is a weaver by caste, and in 1857 was by trade a schoolmaster. The excessive sanctity of this bigot had gained for him the respect of his village, so that on the first outbreak of the rebellion the Mahomedan zemindars of Chail, only too ready to follow any leader, placed Liakat Ali at their head, and marching into Allahabad proclaimed him the Governor of the district in the name of the King of Delhi. His head-quarters were fixed in the Khoosroo Bagh, and there the rebel court was held. Two nine-pounder guns, which had been sent by Colonel Simson the day before with a party of the 6th Native Infantry to Daragunge, were dragged by the rebels to the gardens and put up inside the gate. For a week the Moulvie was in power. Fires, murders, and rapine filled even the natives with horror ; but there was no system in the outbreak, no concert between the mutineers. The Moulvie headed the Mahomedans, while the Pragwal Brahmins carried with them the Hindu population. The troops fought on their own account. On the 11th of June Colonel Neil arrived in Allahabad and assumed the command of the Fort. On the 15th of June a grand attack was made by a party of Fusiliers, Sikhs, and Irregulars on Kydgunge and Mooteegunge, supported by a steamer moving up the Jumna with a howitzer and some riflemen on board. The rebels were beaten at every point, and our troops followed them up closely. The terror of approaching punishment soon broke up the Moulvie's camp in the Khoosroo Bagh ; and on the night of the 16th Liakat Ali and all his followers fled, leaving behind them the two guns and a number of prisoners, among them the brave young Cheek, who died the same evening, his body covered with wounds and sores, and his mind wandering. Conductor Coleman was also among the Moulvie's prisoners, and died soon after his release, from the wounds he had received in his capture. Meanwhile the Moulvie had escaped ; from the 17th of June, 1857, up to Saturday last he has been wandering about the country to stir up the people to bring back the old days, when the hold of the British on India was being loosened, and he (Laikat Ali) was reigning in the Khoosroo Bagh at Allahabad.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12. Str. India, Turner, Bassorah.—13. Umooti, Miles, Mauritius ; Foiz Robanee, Nacoda, Jeddah.—14. Str. China, Perrins, Suez ; Glencora, Aberdin, Shields ; str. Bagdad, Templeton, London.—16. Str. Persia, Merello, Genoa.—17. Str. Oriental, Smith, Calcutta ; Ellen Bates, Stewart, Liverpool.—18. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingoome, Cochin ; str. Pearl, Morrison, Cochin ; Mystic Belle, Barnham, Boston ; Esperance, Nacoda, Zanzibar ; Dora, Horne, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From Southampton—For Bombay.—Col. Richards, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hall, Mr. Ball, Mr. Fearn, Capt. Christian, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. Barrow, Mr. G. C. Roy, Mr. Kidd, Mr. McDougall, Mrs. Squiers. From Brindisi.—Mr. Parkes, Surg. Wakefield, Mr. Grant, Mr. Davies. From Suez.—Mr. Vander Bussche, Mr. Jamerack.

Per str. Persia.—From Genoa.—For Bombay.—Mr. C. Bartling, Mr. Hanahart, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Bilma, Mrs. Schwartz, Mr. Scaniglia. From Naples.—Mr. C. Monkton. From Suez.—Mrs. R. Hava.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c. ; str. Walomo, Johnson, Liverpool ; str. Abyssinia, Gray, Coast and Calcutta.—13. Str. Bangalore, Angove, China, &c. ; str. Kolna, Profumo, Persian Gulf.—14. Annie Fletcher, Alleyne, Rangoon ; Futteh Sallam, Halliday, Coast and Calcutta ; Whittington, Purdy, London ; Glengair, Garrlock, Mauritius.—15. City of Foochow, Tait, London via Turran.—16. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ; Madras, Fleming, Rangoon ; Montana, Parsons, Rangoon.—17. Knighton, Riddell, Calcutta.—19. Mail str. Indus, Greaves, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—For Brindisi.—Mr. W. Glynn, Major and Mrs. Harpur and child, Mr. Shepherd and party, Messrs. W. C. Penson, J. P. Green, H. A. W. Bishop, McMinn, H. D. Frock, D. Anderson, A. Shanks, Mrs. K. Johnson, Capt. Fraser, Mrs. Tytler. For Southampton.—Mr. Leach, Mrs. Palmer, two Misses Palmer, Dr. T. Murray, Mr. H. Driver, Mrs. Miall, Mr. Tute, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Tully, Mr. Chambers, Capt. and Mr. Wood.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 18, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs.	97¾
,, ,,	Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,,	96 12 to 96 14
,, ,,	Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43	,,	100¼
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,,	104¼ to 104¾
Five-and-a-half per Cent.		,,	113¾

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s. ; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Sept. 19.—The business done in Piece Goods by first holders during the week has been extremely limited, but prices remain steady, and in a few descriptions a slight advance has taken place. But in the bazaar considerable sales, amounting to about 2,000 packages, were made by the dealers to the buyers for the interior. In Grey Yarns a limited business has been done, but holders appear to be less firm, and a decline of ½ to ¾ anna in several descriptions has taken place. No sales of any importance have been reported in other kinds of Imports. In Coloured Yarns and Turkey Red no change has taken place, but in the latter a fair business has been done. Metals remain unaltered, except in Iron. Iron—British Bar, Rs. 30-12 ; Iron Hoops, Rs. 5-15 ; Iron Sheet, Rs. 5-14.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Sept. 19.—Cotton : The firmness of the Liverpool market had little effect upon this market, for although quotations may be taken at Rs. 2 to 3 per candy above those of last week, the business done has been very small. The purchases for export amount to about 3,000 bales only, and the following were the principal, viz. :—1,300 bales of Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 230 to 232 per candy ; 600 bales of Barsey and Fuizpore, at Rs. 208 to 216, ready ; 500 bales of Sholapore, at Rs. 200, ready ; and 300 bales of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 220 to 225 ; principally deliverable in forty-five days. The market closes strong.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Sept. 19.—The Money Market is in the same easy state, and loans for short periods on Government Securities are still obtainable at or below 4 per cent. A new element has entered into the Indian Exchanges, which will affect them in the future—the large business now being done in the new French Loan.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Bartlett, G. F., supervisor, 1st grade, P.W. dept., attached to 3rd Presidency div., is transfd. from the local to the Imperial establishment, and prom. to the rank of sub engr., 3rd grade. Sept. 14.

Bean, R., is app. a clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, on prob.; and posted to the office of supt. engr., Sirhind Canal. Sept. 7.

Beglar.—The services of Mr. J. D. Beglar, asst. engr., 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the home dept., with effect from March last.

Bell, J. R., asst. engr., 1st grade, Hyderabad, is transfd. to the N.W.P., for employment in the railway branch. Sept. 14.

Blewitt, W. T., coll. of inland customs, 2rd grade, Delhi, is prom. to 1st grade to fill an existing vacancy, Sept. 14.

Clarke, W. H., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab, having forfeited his appointment in the P.W. dept. by being absent on leave beyond two years, his services are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept., with effect from Aug. 30.

Colquhoun.—The services of the Rev. R. Colquhoun, offictg. chaplain of Morar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from Aug. 14.

Crouch, C. P., offictg. asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, and dep. collector. Sept. 14.

Dease, P. P., app. engr. Multan dist., Indus Valley (State) Railway, is prom. to asst. engr., 3rd grade. Sept. 7.

Denniston, J. L., asst. mag. and coll., Bustee, is transfd. in the same capacity to Mynpoory. Sept. 7.

Ffinch, B., supt., 2nd grade, police, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as supt., 1st grade, during leave of Bailey.

Furnival.—The appt. of Mr. J. G. Furnival as a storekeeper of the 2nd grade in the Rajpootana State Railway, notified in Govt. of the N.W.P. notification, No. 284, S.R.C., dated Aug. 2 last, is confirmed.

Gillan—Cordery.—The services of the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M.A., having been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., he is app. chaplain to the cantonment of Ambala. Mr. J. G. Cordery to offic. as dep. comr. of Jhelum during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. F. Blyth. Sept. 7.

Greening, Sergt. T., overseer, Rohilkund Canals div., is transfd. from the 3rd to 2nd Circle of Irrigation N.W.P., and posted to the 2nd div., Agra Canal. Sept. 14.

Grey, Lieut. L. J. H., assr. comr. of Lohardúggah, is vested with the powers of a sub mag., 1st class. Sept. 13. [India. Sept. 9.

Hunter, W. W., LL.D., to be director gen. of statistics to the Govt. of

Kenyon, J. H., sub engr. P.W.D., is transfd. from the Delhi and Ambala Road div. to the Hill Roads div. Sept. 7.

Keough, J. H., is app. a clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the superint. engr., P.W.D., Punjab. Sept. 7.

Kirkwood, Lieut. J. N. S., Bombay staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd regt. Bombay N.I., is app. doing duty officer to the Meywar Bheel Corps on probation.

Larminie—Dooley.—The following asst. engrs. are transfd. from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Rohree dist. of the Indus Valley (State) Railway:—Lieut. E. M. Larminie, R.E.; Mr. M. S. Dooley, C.E.; Sept. 7.

MacGeorge, H. J., offic. dep. comr., Nagpur, will, on being relieved by Major F. A. Fenton, dept. comr., act as dep. comr. of Wardha. Sept. 16.

Medley, E. B., exec. engr., is transfd. from the Kharian div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Rohree dist. of the Indus Valley (State) Railway as a tempy. arrangement. Sept. 7.

Parsons, E. W., coll. of customs, 3rd grade, Cent. Provs., to be coll. of customs, 2nd grade. Sept. 16.

Pedder, W. G., B.A., Bombay C.S., to offic. as comr. of the Nagpore div., Cent. Provs., during the abs. of Mr. C. E. Bernard. Sept. 9.

Shields, Mr., is app. a plate layer tempy., with the rank of supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal. Sept. 7.

Showers, E. M., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Patna, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. Lambart. Sept. 13.

Steel, Lieut. E. H., asst. supt., rev. survey, is transfd. from the 2nd div., Lower Provs., to the N.W. frontier. Sept. 14.

Synnott.—The servs. of Mr. W. Synnott, offic. coll. of customs, Hissar, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce, for employ. as personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs. Sept. 14.

Tweedie, J., made over charge of the office of postmr. gen. of Bengal to Mr. W. H. Verner on Aug. 19.

Walton—Berrill.—The following transfers are ordered in the Cent. Provs.:—Major C. S. B. Walton, dist. supt. of police, from Hoshungabad to Narsinghpur. Mr. J. M. Berrill, dist. supt. of police, from Narsinghpur to Hoshungabad. Sept. 16. [Sept. 14.

Wells, W., is reapp. to offic. in the 4th class of the financial dept.

Wilkins, C. A., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a coll., under Act. XII. of 1871, in that dist. Sept. 9.

Windle, J. A., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Circular and Eastern canals div., will act as coll. and supervisor, Calcutta canals, during the abs. of Mr. Galiffe on leave. Sept. 14.

Punjab Police.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

Consequent on the return to duty of Capt. R. M. Sewell, dist. supt. of police, the following officers will cease to offic. in higher grades:—

Capt. C. Ewart, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. E. Charde, Mr. J. Stone.

The Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following offictg. apps.:—

Capt. C. Ewart to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Baillie.

Mr. T. Smith to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

Mr. E. Charde to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tait.

Mr. J. Stone to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Ewart.

Forestry Appointments.

Sept. 14.—Mr. M. Kavanagh to act as forest ranger, 3rd grade, and is posted to the Bias div.

Mr. W. H. Rigby and Mr. G. W. Allan, asst. conservs. of forests, have passed the lower standard of exam. in Hindustani.

Mr. W. H. Rigby, asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. W. Allan, asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade.

Public Works, North-West Provinces.

The Lieut. gov. N.W.P. has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Irrigation branch, P. W. dept., Sept. 13:—

Executive Engrs.—Capt. B. J. Parson, S.C., from 3rd to 2nd grade; Mr. W. Thatcher from 4th to 3rd grade; Mr. E. J. Jones, asst. executive engr., from 1st to 4th grade.

Supervisors.—Sergt. T. Greening, from overseer to 2nd grade supervisor.

MILITARY.

Court, Lieut. M. H., gen. list, cav., lately employed under the Govt. N.W.P., is attached to the 3rd Bengal cav. for duty.

Cunningham.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Feb. 3 last, apptg. Bt. col. W. R. Cunningham, Bengal inf., to offic. as dep. judge advocate of the div., as a temp. measure, v. Fullerton, S.C., proceeding on leave. Dated June 21 last, directing all reports of the station of Umballa, pending the return to duty of Bt. col. W. Payne, C.B., 72nd foot, or until further orders, to be made to Bt. col. E. Atlay, C.B., R.A., with effect from the 30th idem, during the abs., on inspection duty, of the major gen. comdg. the div.

Hutchinson.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 30 last, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson to offic. as adjt. to 5th lancers, v. Lieut. and adjt. J. Dennis.

Kirkwood, Lieut. J. N. S., Bombay staff corps, is app. doing duty officer to the Meywar Bheel corps, on prob. Sept. 9.

Macpherson.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 10, apptg. Ens. T. R. M. Macpherson to be interpr. to 109th foot, v. Ens. A. J. F. Reid.

Ross—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 15, apptg. Capt. G. C. Ross, 3rd squad. officer and offictg. 2nd squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt. in add. to his duties as 3rd squad. officer, with effect from 14th idem, v. Lieut. C. A. Carthew, offictg. adjt., there being no other officer available.

Watson, Col. J., C.B., and V.C., comdt. 13th Bengal cav., to be comdt. of the Central India horse, v. Col. D. M. Probyn, C.B. and V.C., who has been prom. to the rank of major gen. Sept. 9.

Bengal Staff Corps.

(*Gazette of India, September* 9.)

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Cornet E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 3rd hussars, 2nd squad. subalt., 7th Bengal cav., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 772 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Aug. 6, 1870.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col. is prom. to the rank of colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, clause 2:—

Lieut. col. H. H. O'Connell, Madras staff corps; Aug. 30.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866:

Lieut. E. G. Lillingston; Aug. 30.

Lieut. G. N. Chauner; Sept. 4.

Thomason College.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee on Oct. 1, with permission to study therein till May 1, 1872:—

Second Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A.; Lieut. R. A. Hickson, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Ensign E. A. Ball, 1st batt. 6th foot; Capt. F. S. Terry, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th Bengal lancers; Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th Punjab inf.; Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, 32nd pioneers.

This cancels G.O.C.C. of May 31 last, page 272, permitting 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A., to study at the College from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1872.

BREVET.

The following proms. are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864 :—

To be Colonels.

Lieut. cols. H. Shewell, Bombay staff corps, and W. D. Bishop, Bengal inf., Aug. 31.

Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, Madras staff corps, Sept. 1.

Lieut. cols. G. A. Fulton, Madras inf.; W. A. Riach, Madras staff corps; and J. R. Fulton, Madras staff corps; Sept. 6.

To be Captain.

Lieut. C. G. Cautley, Sept. 4.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—4TH PUNJAB CAVALRY.

Major J. Gillespie, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Capt. F. D. Hawkins, dec., but to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. C. J. Godby.

Capt. T. O. Underwood, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad officer, v. Major J. Gillespie, but to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Capt. F. D. Hawkins, dec., and during the period Major J. Gillespie may offic. as comdt.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. P. Blake, 1st squad. subalt., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Underwood, but to offic. as 2nd squad officer during the period Capt. T. O. Underwood may offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer.

Lieut. E. A. Money, 2nd squad. subalt., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. P. Blake, but to offic. as 3rd squad. officer during the period Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. P. Blake may offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, 2nd wing sub., 4th Sikh inf., to be 2nd squad. sub. on prob., v. Lieut. E. A. Money.

EXCHANGES.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 6.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the following exchs., subject to approval by her Majesty :—

63rd Foot.—Capt. N. X. Gwynne, from the 96th foot, to be capt., v. Aked, who exchanges, dated Aug. 28.

96th Foot.—Capt. T. Aked, from 63rd foot, to be capt., v. Gwynne, who exchanges, dated Aug. 28.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

R.A.—Lieut. J. F. Cookesley to be capt., from June 10.

1st Bengal 5th Fus.—Lieut. D. G. Beamish to be capt., from Aug. 23.

Lieut. col. R. W. Chambers, S.C., is, at his own request, transferred from Benares to Delhi, for gen. duty.

On the arrival of C batt. A brig. R.H.A. at Meean Meer, Vet. surg. M. F. M. Case, R.H.A., will proceed with it to Peshawur, returning to Meean Meer with A batt. A brig. R.H.A.

GARRISON INSTRUCTORS.

With reference to G.O. No. 152 of 1871, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council, to make the following appts. :—

Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., 2-25th foot; Capt. P. C. Story, 26th foot; 2nd Capt. A. S. Hunter, R.A.—in the Bengal Presy. Capt. J. C. Tayler, R.A.; 2nd Capt. G. G. Hanner, R.A.; Lieut. (local capt.) O. W. de Thoren, 45th foot; Lieut. W. F. Nelson, R.A.—in the Madras Presy. Major T. E. A. Hall, 49th foot; Capt. H. H. Griffiths, 59th foot—in the Bombay Presy.

MEDICAL.

JOHNSON—FINDEN.—Allahabad station order confd., dated Aug. 15, directing Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, 33rd N.I., to proceed to Chunar and offic. as garrison surg., as a temp. arrangement, v. Walsh, placed on the sick list. Dated Aug. 16, apptg. Asst. surg. W. Finden, 11th Bengal cav., to assume temp. med. charge of the 33rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of Johnson.

KELLY—PARKINSON.—Chuckrata station order confd., dated July 24, making the following medical arrangements :—Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, Indian med. dept., in med. charge of the detachment Bengal sappers and miners, to proceed to Meerut on duty. Staff asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson, attached to the 55th foot, to take med. charge of the detach. Bengal sappers and miners, in addition to his other duties, there being no officer of the Indian med. service available.

RUTTLEDGE, Asst. surg. E. B., whose servs. have been placed tempy. at the disp. of this Govt., to offic. as civil. surg. of Budaon. Sept. 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that an officer entitled to furlough who has taken it on medical certificate may, on being declared fit for duty, take out on private affairs any balance due to him, provided that, on being declared fit for duty, he is not in excess of the established proportion of absentees.

An officer who, on his return to India, reports himself in ordinary course at the port of debarkation as having returned from furlough, will be considered to have returned to duty.

There is no restriction as to the country in which this leave may be taken, but an officer desiring to change from the place to which his leave on medical certificate was originally granted must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his presidency in India, or from the Secretary of State for India in England, as the case may be.

On landing on such leave in England or in India he must report his arrival accordingly to the India Office, or to the military department of his own presidency, forwarding with his report a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination.

This order is of general application.

PAY—PENSION.

With reference to paragraph 2 Section XXV. of the Bengal Pay and Audit Regulations of 1849, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that the brevet pay of Rs. 25 per mensem attaching to the rank of subadar-major shall in future be considered staff pay, and, as such, be made available for any subadar officiating in the appointment on the death or absence on leave of the permanent incumbent.

2. This ruling does not in any way affect the rights of existing incumbents to receive the full amount of the allowance, whether present with their corps or absent on leave. In such case, no allowance will be passed to any other officer of the corps, notwithstanding that he may be acting in the appointment during the absence of the existing incumbent.

3. The rules under which subadar majors are eligible for pensionary advantages, as such, are unaffected by this change.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' ACCOUTREMENTS.

No. 582.—The following general order by the Government of India, dated Aug. 17, 1871, No. 701, is published :—

No. 701.—The following clause of Army Circular, dated War Office, January 1, 1871, is declared applicable to the three Presidencies, and published for general information :—

Staff sergeants' arms and accoutrements, issued as a special Army Circular, Dec. 7, 1870.

Clause 12.—1. The following non-commissioned officers of the garrison and coast brigades, Royal Artillery, are alone entitled to receive staff sergeants' arms and accoutrements as laid down at page 118 of the Equipment Regulations, 1870 :—Sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, trumpet major, assistant gunnery instructor.

2. In some brigades the 2nd assistant gunnery instructors wear staff sergeants' appointments, but they will not be continued to their successor.

3. In regiments of infantry the non-commissioned officers who are entitled (under the Equipment Regulations, 1870, pages 120-122) to staff sergeants' arms and accoutrements are as follows :—Sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, sergeant instructor of musketry, bandmaster, paymaster sergeant, hospital sergeant, orderly-room clerk, band sergeant, drum or bugle major, sergeant armourer, sergeant cook, master tailor.

4. The arms and accoutrements of the master tailor as a sergeant will be appropriated to the lance sergeant doing his duty. One set of arms and accoutrements for rank and file is therefore to be deducted from the general total for the set so appropriated.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE RULES.

The Governor general in Council is pleased, with reference to financial resolution No. 2,997, dated Dec. 13, 1869, to direct that if an uncovenanted servant who has obtained pension or gratuity on the submission of a medical certificate of incapacity for further work, regains his health and is re-employed in the public service, the rules as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, shall be the same as in the case of re-employment after receiving pension or gratuity in consequence of discharge on abolition of office.

It is provided in paragraph 4 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of April 13, 1864, that applicants for a superannuation allowance, if serving at the presidency, must be examined by the Inspector general of the Medical Department, or, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a station at which a military invaliding committee is periodically assembled, by the said committee; in other cases, if it is optional with the local Government to accept the certificate of a single medical officer. The Governor general in Council is now pleased to rule that if the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem, a certificate by a single medical officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without inconvenience, to convene an invaliding committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a medical board.

With reference to the orders of this department, No. 2,233, dated April 25, 1867, ruling that service of subordinates in the revenue survey department temporarily lent to municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes Imperial interests, shall count for pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the Governor general in Council directs that in future the sanction of the Government of India must be given to such arrangements.

With reference to the rule prescribed in financial resolution No. 564, dated June 6, 1867, that the service under native States of Government officers transferred to those States for a purpose in which the Government is interested, shall count for pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the Governor general in Council directs that such transfers in future must have the sanction of the Government of India.

THE INVALIDING ORDER.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 7.—The general officers in command of divisions and districts in which any men of the corps specified below are now serving, will, in communication with the administrative medical officers, British Forces, of the Circles concerned, at once assemble medical boards to ascertain what men of regiments, under orders to embark this cold season from Bombay for England, would be unable to bear the rapid change to the winter climate of England, and should therefore be sent by the Cape route :—

22nd Brigade R.A.—Head quarters, Meean Meer; A battery, Jutogh; No. 2 battery, Khyragully; No. 3 battery, Fort William; No. 4 battery, Govindghur; No. 5 battery, Ferozepore; No. 6 battery, Saugor; No. 7 battery, Agra; and twenty-four men of the above brigade at convalescent depots.

1-19th Foot.—Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nynee Tal.

38th Foot.—Rawul Pindee, Murree and Kalabagh, Chungla Gully.

104th Foot.—Allahabad, Kussowlie.

2. Such men will be dealt with under the instructions issued from the Quartermaster-general's Department.

3. All other men present with their regiments and able to embark, suffering from disease or disability which would necessitate their being invalided if their regiments were not going to England, will accompany their corps and be brought before invaliding boards at home.

4. The boards assembled under para. 1 will prepare approximate returns of the men proceeding home with the regiments, excluding the class alluded to in para. 1, who, on arrival there, will probably require to be discharged from the service. These returns will be furnished to the Inspector-general, British Medical Service in India, and the Adjutant general.

5. Complete invalid and discharge documents will be made out in India for all men whose discharge on arrival at home is contemplated; those of men left behind—that is, who will not accompany the regiments to England, being transmitted to the officer commanding the depot or station where the men may be quartered.

The documents to be prepared for men left behind, whose discharge on arrival at home is not contemplated, will be those for an ordinary transfer to the depot company, with a copy of the Detailed Medical History and W.O. form 821.

6. A nominal roll of all men not embarked with their regiments will be transmitted by commanding officers to the Adjutant-General, Simla, shortly before sailing, the cause of detention being specified in each case. It will further be stated whether all necessary documents in the case of each man shown in the roll have been transmitted to the proper authorities.

7. H.E. the C. in C. of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any men of these regiments, whose fitness for the Suez route may have become doubtful after departure from their stations, to appear before medical boards at Bombay, in view to their being detained till late in the season, when the period for arrival at home will be more suitable for men in a weakly state of health.

In the case of all such men left behind by the regiment the instructions given in para. 5 will be observed.

Medical boards will communicate to regiments their decisions in the several cases brought before them for examination.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Simla, Sept. 16.—1. H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has resolved to pay off the Five per Cent. Loan of Feb. 28, 1857, raised by the Government of India in pursuance of advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1857, to which additions or transfers have been made under subsequent notifications; the Loan being commonly known as the New Five Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.

2. It is intended to discharge the Loan at the expiration of the term guaranteed in the original notification, viz., on Jan. 16, 1872, and formal notice of this intention will be published on Oct. 16 next.

2. In anticipation of such notice, H.E. has determined to offer to the holders of this Loan the option of transferring the amount of their holdings to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five millions of rupees into a new Loan (which may be called the Transfer Loan, 1872) to be opened upon the following terms:—

(*a*) Promissory Notes will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, and for sums above that amount, in even hundreds of rupees; the notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on Jan. 16 and July 16 in each year.

(*b*) Interest will be paid on this loan at the rate of four and a-half per cent. per annum during the first seven years of currency and thenceforward, viz., from the 16th January, 1879, inclusive, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

(*c*) The notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the notes of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865.

(*d*) No part of the Loan now announced will be paid off before the 16th January, 1882, nor without a previous notice of three months to be issued at any time after the 15th October, 1881.

(*e*) Applications in writing from persons who may desire to make such transfer should be made to the secretary and treasurer of any of the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any Government Treasury at which the interest on the present loan is payable. Such application must be accompanied by the notes which it is desired to transfer receipted as follows:—"Received the contents by transfer into the Transfer Loan 1872, advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated Simla, the 16th September, 1871."

(*f*) His Grace the Secretary of State for India has been requested to receive tenders for the transfer, under this notification, of any notes of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 held in England.

(*g*) Interest at 5 per cent. to the date of advertised discharge will be paid to proprietors in anticipation on the surrender of their notes for transfer into the new Loan.

(*h*) No application for transfer will be received after Nov. 15 next.

(*i*) The new Transfer Loan will be allotted to applicants in the order in which the notes tendered for transfer are received, whether in India or in England; the difference of time between England and India being reckoned to be six hours. In case several applications are received simultaneously, which cannot all be complied with, the available amount will be issued rateably in proportion to the amounts of the applications.

4. It being deemed expedient to increase the investment of the Paper Currency reserve, Promissory Notes will be issued to the Currency Department in exchange for coin amounting to not more than twenty-seven millions of rupees, and not more than the excess of the amount of the loan of Feb. 28, 1867, now outstanding, over 135 millions of rupees.

5. The notes issued to the Currency Department will be in all respects the same, and subject to the same conditions as the existing notes of the Four Per Cent. Loan dated Feb. 1, 1843, commonly known as the Fifth Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. The price to be paid by the Currency Department will be the market price of notes of the said Loan on Jan. 16, 1872.—By order, &c.,

The preceding notification will be published simultaneously in the principal local *Government Gazettes* in India, and a similar notification will be published simultaneously by his Grace the Secretary of State in London.

With reference to condition (*i*) in the 3rd paragraph, Treasury officers must record on each note tendered for transfer, in due form, the date and hour on which it is received.—By order, &c.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DRESS.—The C. in C. is pleased to authorise the waterproof cloak, introduced by Horse Guards' G.O. No. 28 of 1871, being worn in India by those officers who choose to provide themselves with it.

MUSKETRY—AMMUNITION.—The Government of India has sanctioned balled ammunition being obtained by British regiments, on payment, from the ordnance department, for the purpose of match-shooting, to such an extent as in the opinion of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines can be supplied without inconvenience to the service, exclusive of the proportion laid down in G.O. No. 287 of 1867.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following examinations for the Civil Service have taken place (August.):—Messrs. H. G. McKinney and D. McMordie, asst. engrs., 3rd grade, attached to the 3rd division, Bari Doab Canal, having passed the prescribed examination, are prom. to 2nd grade. Mr. C. W. M. Hughes, temporary assistant engineer, 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during September, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. Jones, assistant engineer, attached to the special survey division, Western Jumna Canal, for twelve months. Mr. W. L. Louis, district superintendent of police, Etah, for three months. Mr. J. Kemp, supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. P. Magrath, sub engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, for two months, with effect from Aug. 16. Mr. H. Augustus, accountant, public works department, 1st Allahabad division, has leave for for three months in extension.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August and September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified: Capt. J. E. Gwyther, 5th lancers, for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, 21st hussars, to remain at Cashmere from Aug. 25 to Oct. 25, in extension. Capt. (local major) G. F. Blair, A batt. 23rd brig. R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. (local major) J. W. Collington, G batt. 8th brig R.A., to Dhurmsala and Kooloo, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. F. F. Nugent, A batt. 20th brig. R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. S. G. White, M.D., C batt. 8th brig. R.A., to remain at Murree and the adjacent hills from June 22 to Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave. Asst. surg. R. W. Clifton, A batt. 22nd brig. R.A., to remain at Simla from July 3 to Nov. 2, in extension of privilege leave. Asst. surg. J. J. Crean, to Bombay, for one month, from Aug. 15. Capt. E. M. Allen, 1-21st foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement. Capt. A. H. Kay, 55th foot, to Mussoorie and Simla, from Aug. 20 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ensign H. C. E. Lucas, 107th foot, for four months, to remain at Poona, in exten. of priv. leave. Major C. W. Fletcher, doing general duty at Meerut, to Nynee Tal, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs. Capt. J. M. Stewart, late 35th N.I., officiating 2nd in command 21st Punjab infantry, to Mussoorie, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. Johnstone, of the late 68th N.I., furlough for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. G. Carleton, 20th brig. R.A., to remain in England, from July 14, for six months, or until departure from England in one of H.M.'s Indian troopships, should his services be required for duty with troops. Capt. (local major) C. McW. Mercer, No. 7 batt. 24th brig. R.A., to remain at Simla, from Aug. 8 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. E. J. Tremlett, G batt. 9th brig. R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. A. S. Mannock, 18th hussars, overland, from date of embarkation. Cornet B. D. Harrison, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign J. W. F. Biggs, 106th foot, from date of embarkation. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Capt. A. M. Bonar, C batt. 8th brig. R.A., will proceed to England, with a view to his succeeding to the adjutancy of the 11th brig., which will shortly become vacant. On arrival he will report himself to the Dep. Adjt. Gen. R.A., Horse Guards.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BABER, E. M., acting 2nd asst. supt. of revenue survey, to act as asst. director of revenue settlement in Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. R. V. Mayer, on leave, or until further orders. Sept. 12.

BURROWS, L. R., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore during the abs. of W. F. Hathaway, on leave. Sept. 12.

CHILDERS, Major E. W., R.A., comdr. of ordnance 2nd class, attached to the arsenal of Fort Saint George, to act as supt. of stationery, without prejudice to his other duties, during the abs. of Major Dangerfield on priv. leave. Sept. 12.

DOUGLAS, C. C., to act as dep. conservator of forests of the 3rd class dur. abs. of Mr. Cadel on leave. Sept. 12.

GILBY, H. F., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Campbell, prom., and to be posted to the Bellary dist. Sept. 12.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., to act as col. and mag. of the Kistna dist. during the abs. of Boswell on leave. Sept. 12.

McCarty, S. T., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore dur. the employt. of Haughesdon on other duty. Sept. 12.

Moore, L., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Trichinopoly, is invested with the powers of a mag. Sept. 12.

Newman, H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna dist. dur. the abs. of Wilson on leave. Sept. 12.

Nicholson, F. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore during employment of Mr. Burrows on other duty. Sept. 12.

Stokes, H. J., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot during the absence of Mr. P. L. Roberts on leave. Sept. 12.

Wallace, J., to act as judge of the court of small causes, Tellicherry, during employment of Mr. Hannyngton on other duty. Sept. 12.

MILITARY.

Mathias—Sausman.—Lieut. V. L. Mathias, 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., is app. to do duty with the sappers and miners at Bangalore. Second class Apothy. J. Sausman, having completed five years' service in that grade, is promoted to 1st class.

Williams, Major A. F., staff corps, wing officer 9th N.I., reported his return from England at Bombay on Aug. 31.

BREVET.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of capt., by brevet:—

Infantry General List.—Lieuts. C. H. Trotman, A. C. Mottet, J. S. Blaxland, S. L. Bagshawe, E. Moore, and G. J. Van-Someren.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieuts. E. J. Gunthorpe and C. Walker.

Sergt. J. Power, P.W.D., is promoted to the rank of sub-conductor.

REMOVALS.

The following removals are ordered:—

Capt. D. F. M. Lane, from att. 12th regt., to att. 10th regt.

Capt. J. C. M. Russell, from att. 10th regt. to att. 33rd N.I.

Major E. M. Norie, staff corps, is permitted to do gen. duty at Madras.

Asst. surg. F. R. Paterson, from dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Pegu div., to dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., N. dist.

Capt. W. S. Hunt, 1st wing sub., 27th N.I., and Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, 2nd wing sub., 36th N.I., are permitted to exchange appts.

Surg. major A. Dixon, from 4th L.C., to do duty dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Ceded dists.

Asst. apoth. J. R. Carey, from garrison hospital, Cannanore, to dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Southern dist., Cannanore.

Asst. apoth. T. Barracliffe, from 36th N.I., to garr. hosp., Cannanore.

The following removals and appts. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Grant, staff corps, from brig. major, Nagpore force, to brig. major, S. dist.

Major B. L. Foster, R.A., to offic. as brig.-major, S. dist., during the absence of Lieut. col. Grant.

Major W. M. Williams, staff corps, from late appt. to gen. duty at Trichinopoly.

Major C. M. White, from offic. wing officer, 9th N.I., to gen. duty, Cannanore.

Lieut. col. Nicholls, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 27th N.I., to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 39th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smyth, from gen. duty, Madras, to offic. 2nd in command and wing officer, 27th N.I.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

G.O. by the resident at Hyderabad residency, Sept. 4, No. 205:—

The services of Asst. surg. L. C. Nanney, of the Madras med. estab., offic. in med. charge of the 2nd inf. Hyderabad conting., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

The services of Asst. surg. Nanney are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Ens. C. C. Whistler, 76th foot; Qr. mr. Hawkins, 24th foot; Asst. surg. J. Backhouse, doing duty 4th L.C.; Asst. apothecary D. T. Baker, royal artillery; Private J. Hayes, 10th foot; 1st class Asst. apothecary C. R. Meneaud, royal artillery.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Sept.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. H. Newell, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st regt. light cavalry, in extension of leave to Oct. 15, to Neilgherries, private affairs. Ensign C. R. B. Thorne, 3rd battalion, on urgent private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation. Captain A. Mears, officiating quartermaster 16th regt. N.I., from August 30, or date of departure, to Bombay. Ensign F. W. Glass, 2nd battalion 10th foot, from August 16, or date of departure—Madras. Major W. G. Morris, officiating squadron officer, 4th regt. light cavalry, on urgent private affairs, for six months, to embark from Bombay.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major G. W. Walter, zillah surgeon, Berhampore, privilege leave for thirty days, from Sept. 6, or date of departure. Surg. major J. Wilson, in med. charge of Coonoor and Kotagherry, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 2, or date of departure. Capt. E. S. Berkeley, sub assistant commissary general, privilege leave for forty days, from date of departure. Mr. A. W. Cooke, fourth assistant to the military secretary to Government, for one month, in extension of leave granted on Aug. 15. Mr. A. Barren, head draughtsman of the Central Survey Office, privilege leave for fifteen days, from Sept. 16. Sub Assistant C. Rungacharri, privilege leave of absence for three months, from October 1. The leave granted to Inspector H. Ashton, of Salem police, and published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of July 20, has been canc. at his own request. Privilege leave of absence was granted to Mr. H. A. Heath, inspector of police of North Arcot, for one month, under the resolution of the Government of India, dated June 9. Mr. F. C. Puckle, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, Cuddapah, subsidiary leave from Aug. 8 to Aug. 31. Ens. and deputy assistant commissary W. F. Bateman, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, from the 12th to 22nd of Aug., under the military rules. The commissary of the diocese has granted the Rev. C. Smith, B.A., chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Batty, H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Sattara dist. Sept. 14.

Baugh, Lieut. C. F., acting asst. dist. supt. of police in the Punch Mahals dist., has passed the examination prescribed by Govt. notific. of July 8, 1868.

Blood.—The servs. of Lieut. B. Blood, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India. Sept. 14.

Edwards—Richardson.—Mr. J. Edwards to be Hoozoor dep. coll., Sholapoor, and to stand 28th in the list of dep. colls.; to draw the pro. tem. pay of the 4th grade, available in consequence of Mr. M. Wassoodeo's having been moved elsewhere. Mr. C. W. Richardson to stand 32nd in the list of dep. colls.

Frost, C. E., supt. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Sattara dist. Sept. 14.

Melliss, Major J. G., staff corps, resumed charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Lieut. col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on Aug. 26.

Nairne, A. K., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Poona, v. Macdonald. Sept. 14.

Persse, Capt. E., Madras S.C., having vacated his app. in the P.W.D. under the furl. rules, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras in the mil. dept. Sept. 4.

Plunkett—Anding—Edwards.—Mr. W. H. Plunkett prom. permanently to 3rd grade of dep. colls.; Mr. J. Anding to be 4th grade dep. coll.; Mr. J. Edwards to be Hoozoor dep. coll. Sholapoor. Sept. 14.

MILITARY.

Berthon—Stewart.—Major J. F. Berthon, S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. Lieut. A. F. Stewart, S.C., having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. Sept. 14.

Cunningham, Capt. C. A., offic. wing subalt. 29th N.I., is, at his own request, transfd. to the 27th N.L.I., as offic. 1st wing subalt.

Fraser, Capt. T. L., S.C., acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. on the estab., v. Major Hobson, whose tenure of office expired on Sept. 6.

Herchmer—Irwin.—Indore station order confirmed, dated Aug. 28, ap.-ptg. Lieut. (local capt.) H. T. Herchmer station staff officer, in addition to his other duties. Ens. J. F. Irwin, 59th foot, performed the duties of station staff officer, Indore, from Aug. 24 to 28.

Mignon, Capt. M. J. J., S.C., station staff officer, Hyderabad, to offic. as brig. major during such time as Major Plomer may offic. as asst. adjt. gen. Sept. 14. Capt. Mignon, offic. brig. major, is posted to Deesa.

MEDICAL.

Hay, Asst. surg. G. W. R., M.D., has been app. to act as civil surg. at Aden, v. Dr. James, proceeded to England on sick leave, with effect from Aug. 26.

Travelling Allowances.—In order to prevent misapprehension, it is notified that officers proceeding to rejoin their regiments or stations from an acting or permanent staff appointment, are not entitled to travel at the public expense, excepting only when such appointment may have been abolished. This rule will be strictly attended to in future.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test (date of notification head quarters, Poona, Sept. 9):—Lieut. H. W. R. Blackett, Schoolmaster T. W. Docherty, 15th hussars; Trumpet major G. H. Dickson, 6th brigade R.A.; Lieut. J. Brown, R.E.; Lance corporal F. Floyd, Privates J. Donovan, J. Price, F. McLaughlan, G. Matthews, 49th foot; Lieut. H. A. Wilson, Lance serg. G. Foster, Lance corporal G. Wilson, Private G. Bristow, 59th foot; Private H. Macauley, 108th foot; Acting sub cond. S. Laverty, Acting mag. serg. C. Lacey, Acting mag. serg. J. Fox, ordnance department; Staff asst. surg. R. W. Hare, British medical service. The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani (date of notification Sept. 14):—Higher standard: Capt. J. E. Wetherall, 108th foot. Lower standard: Staff asst. surg. W. E. Dudley, R.A.; Ens. E. W. B. Hope, 8th foot.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in September), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. W. Bernard, E batt. D brig. R.A., from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1872. Lieut. col. B. B. Whittaker, Bombay staff corps, for twenty months. Surg. W. A. Smith, M.D., of the Madras medical establishment, for two years. Capt. A. Mairs, Madras staff corps.; Capt. E. Lonsdale, 9th foot; Asst. surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., 66th foot; Ensign W. O. Harris, 106th foot. Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd Hussars, to Poona, from Sept. 5 to 25, on private affairs. Major J. E. Swindley, 15th hussars, to Poona, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 11, on private affairs. Lieut. C. G. Cookson, 15th hussars, to Poona, from Sept. 11 to 16, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. W. J. Frampton, 59th foot, to remain at the Neilgherries, from Oct. 15 to 28, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. H. Gardiner, 8th N.I., to remain at Landour, N.W.P., from Sept. 3 to Oct. 2, in extension of privilege

leave. Lieut. J. Colledge, 1st squadron subaltern of the 2nd regt. central India horse, has priv. leave for 60 days, from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 6.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The two undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be staff surgeons major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Staff surg. H. T. Reade, v.c.; Staff surg. G. P. M. Woodward, M.D.

Asst. surg. C. H. Browne to be staff surg., v. W. M. Gibaut, placed on tempy. h.p.

Asst. surg. J. G. Thornley, M.D., from h.p., to be staff asst. surg., v. C. Backhouse, resigned.

Asst. surg. H. T. Brown, M.D., from 59th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. Bradford, app. to 59th foot.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. 1st class W. Partridge, from R.A., to be staff vet. surg.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. J. F. Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. E. T. Fasken, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. G. E. Holmes, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. E. M. Ryan, Bengal Staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. S. Jones, Bombay staff corps.
Lieut. col. J. F. J. Stevenson, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. J. A. Wright, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps.

To have the Honorary Rank of Ensign.

Deputy Asst. comy. J. C. Brindley, Madras estab.
Deputy Asst. comy. W. B. Collins, Bengal estab.
Deputy Asst. comy. J. Robertson, Bengal estab.

Oct. 10.

Royal Artillery.—Capts. to be lieut. cols.:—Brev. major C. R. Hill, v. Brev. col. G. H. Vesey, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. major P. J. Campbell, v. Brev. col. H. L. Chermside, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. major A. W. Twiss, v. Brev. col. F. W. C. Ord, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. R. Curtis, v. J. E. Thring, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. major E. J. Bruce, on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. J. E. Hope, v. D. E. Hoste, C.B., placed on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. A. Brendon, v. H. T. FitzHugh, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. J. de Haviland, v. J. L. Bolton, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. major G. A. Wilkinson, v. F. J. Soady, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. W. W. A. Lukin, v. O'B. B. Woolsey, placed on the supernum. list; Brev. lieut. col. G. Davis, v.c., v. Brev. col. H. P. Yates, C.B., placed on the supernum. list; Oct. 1.

Second Captains to be Captains:—E. J. Ward, v. Brev. major the Hon. L. A. Addington, who ret. from the service on an annuity; A. D. Burnaby, v. Brev. major W. J. Grimston, who retires from the service on an annuity; F. B. E. Ellis, v. Brev. major C. Carpenter, who ret. from the service on an annuity; V. D. Majendie, on the supernum. list; J. E. Blackwell, v. H. P. P. Phelips, who ret. from the service on an annuity; Sir J. W. Campbell, bart., v. J. D. G. Higgon, who ret. from the service on an annuity; Æ. de V. Tupper, v. G. J. Shakerly, who ret. from the service on an annuity; F. A. Whinyates, v. C. L'Estrange, who ret. from the service on an annuity; Sept. 28. F. C. Elton, v. Brev. major Hill, prom.; C. R. Franklen, v. Brev. major Campbell, prom.; C. Collingwood, v. Brev. major Twiss, prom.; F. A. Anley, v. Brev. lieut. col. Curtis, prom.; W. Rooke, v. Brev. lieut. col. Hope, prom.; J. R. King, v. Brev. lieut. col. Brendon, prom.; T. Cuming, v. Brev. lieut. col. De Havilland, prom.; C. E. S. Scott, v. Brev. major Wilkinson, prom.; H. D. Pitt, v. Brev. lieut. col. Lukin, prom.; H. Y. Wortham, v. Brev. lieut. col. Davis, v.c., prom.; H. B. Maule, v. Brev. lieut. col. W. A. Goodenough, placed upon the supernum. list; Oct. 1.

Lieutenants to be Second Captains:—H. M. Robertson, v. Ward, prom.; W. A. Roberts, v. Burnaby, prom.; D. N. Taylor, v. Ellis, prom.; T. M. Hazlerigg, v. Blackwell, prom.; J. F. Sandeman, v. Sir J. W. Campbell, prom.; R. S. M. Mackenzie, v. Tupper, prom.; F. G. Gyll, v. Whinyates, prom.; S. H. Toogood, v. C. O. Browne, who ret. from the service on an annuity; E. Baring, v. W. Gilmour, who ret. from the service on an annuity; H. N. Jones, v. Brev. major C. F. Roberts, who ret. from the service on an annuity; A. F. Pickard, v.c., v. F. Howlett, who ret. from the service on an annuity; Sept. 28. T. Burnett, v. Elton, prom.; S. H. Desborough, v. Franklen, prom.; C. H. Hamilton, v. Collingwood, prom.; A. J. Shuttleworth, v. Anley, prom.; G. W. C. Rothe, v. Rooke, prom.; B. de B. Tupper, v. King, prom.; H. H. Goodeve, v. Cuming, prom.; G. Best, v. Scott, prom.; C. W. Bellairs, v. Pitt, prom.; J. Sladen, v. Wortham, prom.; S. P. Oliver, v. Maule, prom.; Oct. 1.

To be adjutants:—2nd Capt. J. M. Burn, v. Whinyates, prom.; 2nd Capt. F. T. Lloyd, v. C. D. Gilmour, prom.; Oct. 11.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service upon annuities, viz.:—

Lieut. A. J. Cullen; Sept. 7.
Lieut. D. N. Allan, Lieut. C. Stewart; Sept. 28.
Lieut. J. A. Campbell; Sept. 30.
Lieut. L. Gye, Lieut. J. R. J. Bramly, Lieut. L. H. Noyes, and Lieut. T. Jesson; Oct. 1.

Lieut. H. T. T. Sandes has been placed upon tempy. h.p.; Sept. 22.
Lieut. R. N. Holbeche has been perm. to res. his commission; Sept. 30.
Lieut. E. W. Cripps has been perm. to res. his commission; Oct. 1.

Royal Engineers.—The prom. of Lieut. H. F. Turner in succession to 2nd Capt. G. W. Stockley, as notified in *Gazette* of Sept. 12, has been canc. Lieut. H. F. Turner to be 2nd capt., v. E. P. Hardinge, dec.; Aug. 12. Lieut. W. Innes to be 2nd capt., v. G. W. Stockley; Sept. 13. The surname of the lieut. prom. 2nd capt., v. F. A. Howes, which appeared in the *Gazette* of July 11 is "Edgcome," and not "Edgecombe."

Oct. 13.

10*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. J. McNamara, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. T. A. Purcell, app. to staff; Oct. 14.

39*th Foot.*—Capt. H. R. Young, from h.p., late 81st foot, to be capt., v. E. Gatty, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Oct. 14.

56*th Foot.*—Ensign H. T. Deane-Drake to be lieut., by purch., v. E. J. W. Laing, who retires; Ensign A. L. D. Fordyce, from 81st foot, to be ensign, v. Deane-Drake; Oct. 14.

85*th Foot.*—Lieut. G. J. S. Smith to be capt., by purch., v. W. F. Hancocks, who retires; Ensiga J. H. Vivian to be lieut., by purch., v. Smith, Oct. 14.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. T. A. Purcell, from 10th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. McNamara, M.D., app. to 10th foot; Oct. 14.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Ashford—At Ahmednuggur, wife of Mr. Ashford, Barrack-master, son.
Baness—At Umritsur, Aug., 15, wife of S. E. Baness, son.
Blaney—At Allahabad, Sept. 14, wife of Capt. C. H. Blaney, daughter.
Bremner—At Howrah, Sept. 5, wife of W. M. Bremner, son.
Browning—At Kusser, Sept. 10, wife of T. J. Browning, O. and R. Rail., son.
Buchan—At Madras, Sept. 10, wife of St. John Buchan, daughter.
Campbell—At Bangalore, Sept. 8, wife of Major J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, daughter.
Cline—At Malabar Hill, Sept. 11, wife of G. W. Cline, LL.D., Financial Department, daughter.
Cobbe—At Lucknow, Sept. 13, wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Cobbe, Commanding 1st Battalion 17th Regt., daughter.
Craven—At Monghyr, Sept. 6, wife of James Craven, son.
Davey—At Madras, Sept. 8, wife of Farrier Major R. Davey, Body Guard, daughter.
Donaghue—At Negapatam, Sept. 9, wife of W. F. Donaghue, P.W.D., son.
Dunbar—At Cawnpore, Sept. 10, wife of J. M. Dunbar, son, still-born.
Fergusson—At Calicut, Sept. 10, wife of T. J. Ferguson, daughter.
Fisher—At Bombay, Sept. 16, wife of A. F. J. Fisher, C.E., of Khundwah, daughter. [daughter.
Fraser—At Benares, Sept. 7, wife of Capt. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, B.S.C.,
Fryar—At Madras, Sept. 9, wife of the Rev. G. Fryar, daughter.
Girling—At Patna, Sept. 7, wife of E. L. Girling, daughter.
Gover—At Nungunbaukum, Sept. 9, wife of C. E. Gover, daughter.
Hooper—At Secunderabad, Sept. 11, wife of F. C. Hooper, 18th hussars, daughter. [daughter.
James—At Ahmednuggur, Sept. 13, wife of Capt. F. James, staff corps,
Jebb—At Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of J. S. Jebb, son.
Kidd—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of J. C. Kidd, daughter.
Lees—At Simla, Sept. 7, wife of Major W. M. Lees, daughter.
LeMesurier—At Kussowlie, Sept. 10, wife of Capt. A. A. LeMesurier, H.M.'s 14th regt., daughter.
Lloyd—At Rajkote, Sept. 7, wife of Capt. J. H. Lloyd, S.C., daughter.
MacRae—At Chuprah, Sept. 9, wife of J. MacRae, daughter.
Marandin—At Calcutta, Sept. 11, wife of H. C. Marindin, daughter.
Michael—At Chinchpoogly, Sept. 12, Mrs. W. Michael, son.
Morant—At Ootacamund, Aug. 28, wife of Capt. Morant, R.E., daughter.
Nesfield—At Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of J. C. Nesfield, daughter.
Norfor—At Cuddalpore, Sept. 10, wife of R. E. Norfor, Executive Engineer M. P. W., daughter. [sioner, Gurgaon, son.
Oliver—At Mussooree, Sept. 4, wife of J. H. Oliver, Deputy Commis-
Price—At Galle, Sept. 1, wife of W. S. M. Price, Assistant Surgeon, 73rd Regiment, son.
Ricketts—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, wife of H. Ricketts, son.
Rigordy—At Calcutta, Sept. 8, wife of C. Rigordy, Jun., son.
Robson—At Dalhousie, Sept. 4, wife of J. Robson, daughter.
Rose—At Rangoon, Aug. 21, wife of Lieut. C. Rose, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, son.
Ross—At Sutna, Sept. 12, wife of C. Ross, son.
Sanderson—At Murree, Sept. 7, wife of W. Sanderson, Carriage Superintendent S.P.D. Railway, daughter.
Shore—At Bombay, Aug. 30, wife of Alfred T. Shore, Mechanical Engineer, Berar Press and Gluning Company, Akote, daughter. [son.
Stranack—At Carwar, North Canara, Sept. 13, wife of R. B. Stranack,
Swinhoe—At Barrackpoor, Sept. 4, wife of Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., son.
Thorpe—At Vellore, Sept. 10, wife of Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, 28th N.I., son.
Waldock—At Colomba, Sept. 1, wife of Rev. F. D. Waldock, son.

MARRIAGES.

Beckett—Sanders.—At Almora, Sept. 12, J. O'B. Beckett, sen. asst. comr., Kumaon, to Frances E., daughter of G. W. Sanders, late H.M.'s comr. in bankruptcy, midland county dist., England.
Campbell—Gordon.—At All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Sept. 8, W. M. Campbell, R.A., to Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, L.M.S.

Cox—Bowling.—At Madhopore, Sept. 3, G. F. Cox, sub. engr., B.D. Canals, to Amilie, daughter of T. Bowling, pensioner, of Madhopore.

Delord—Lemon.—At Peshawur, Sept. 2, J. Delord, sub. med. dept., to Julia H., daughter of the late J. Lemon, C.S.

Falle—Erskine.—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, J. V. Falle, dep. consvr. of the port of Calcutta, to Sophia A., daughter of the late R. Erskine.

Fischer—Stevenson.—At Tranquebar, Sept. 11, Capt. H. B. Fischer, British Consular Agent at Karikal, to Henrietta A., daughter of Major Stevenson, Tranquebar.

Payne—Roosmale Cocq.—At Madras, Sept. 4, J. Payne, Hampshire, to Wilhelmina A., daughter of C. H. Roosmalee Cocq, of Tinnevelly, South India.

Stevenson—Stevenson.—At Tranquebar, Sept. 11, Capt. E. M. Stevenson, Madras S.C., to Maria A., daughter of Major E. B. Stevenson, Madras army.

Strange—Rideout.—At Ootacamund, Sept. 13, Lumisden Strange, late Madras C.S., to Alice, daughter of Lieut.-col. J. W. Rideout, Madras S.C.

DEATHS.

Bain—At Trichinopoly, Sept. 7, Henry Bain, Civil Engineer, G.S.I.R.

Baxter—At Lucknow, Sept. 9, T. Baxter.

Bird—At Guntoor, Sept. 8, Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Bird, M. S. C., aged 44.

Critchell—Sept. 10th, E. R. Critchell, Goozerat Revenue Survey.

Doig—At Bolarum, Sept. 12, Captain R. F. Doig, M. S. C., and 2nd Regt. Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, aged 32.

George—At Allahabad, Sept. 12, Eleanor E. S., daughter of E. C. George.

Glen—Aug. 20, on his way to England, James Glen, Civil Surgeon of Broach, aged 42.

Holding—At Vellore, Sept. 12, Clara E., daughter of Robert Holding, aged 17.

Hullock—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 5, Percival C. R., son of J. Hullock, aged 3.

Johannes—At Madras, Sept. 9, Arathon J. Johannes, aged 63.

Kallonas—At Agra, Sept. 11, Ellen M., daughter of U. N. Kallonas.

Kirkham—At Meerut, Sept. 10, Quartermaster G. F. Kirkham, 22nd brigade R.A.

Littlepage—At Dacca, Sept. 8, James Littlepage, of Calcutta, Commander of H.M.S. *Jaboona*, aged 47.

Martin—At Simla, Sept. 7, Henrietta O., daughter of Thomas Martin, Executive Engineer Western Jumna Canals, aged 2.

Nelson—At Rawul Pindee, Sept. 9, Lieut. J. S. Nelson, 38th Regt., aged 30.

Toussaint—At Simla, Sept. 4, Elsie, daughter of Mrs. Toussaint, aged 3.

Wilson—At Madras, Sept. 8, Isabel, daughter of Surg. Major J. Wilson, aged 4.

Official Papers.

EXAMINATION OF COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

The following minute, recorded by the Lieutenant governor of Bengal, under date of August 17, 1871, has been published for general information:—

While I have lately noticed, for the purpose of amending it, the system under which uncovenanted officers have been employed without any test of qualifications, on the other hand, it seems to me that covenanted officers, who have already passed many examinations, are necessarily subjected to all the same tests as uncovenanted officers now are after their appointment. Considering how much the covenanted officers appointed by competition have gone through, it does seem to be a great object to relieve them from the "worry" of many further examinations, and to get them to substantial work as soon as possible. I entered the service at eighteen; and while I passed in "college" but the slightest examination in languages, I was never called on to pass in laws and regulations at all. It would have been much better for me and for some of her Majesty's subjects if I had been obliged to pass, and no doubt the examination system afterwards introduced was a great improvement. But it is materially different now that men come out at twenty-two or twenty-three, after having passed strict examinations in Indian law and other subjects.

2. After a perusal of the correspondence which passed on this subject in 1869, and the opinions of the members of the Board of Examiners, to whom it was referred, I am satisfied that a change is desirable.

3. I will not now touch on the language examination—a knowledge of the language is indispensable, and there can be but question of the details and of the mode of examination. I will only say that in the case of covenanted civilians I think it unnecessary to subject them to any restrictions in respect of the order of passing the different language tests. I would give them papers which will suffice for either test, and would let them pass by either the lower or the higher standard in one or both languages whenever they can.

4. In regard to other subjects, I think that covenanted civilians may properly be excused the present judicial examination, the English examinations being sufficient to test their theoretical knowledge of the most important of the Indian laws. I would reduce their examinations in law and revenue to a single test "in local laws, regulations, and rules;" and in this, as in the languages, I think it would be better that covenanted civilians should be allowed to pass the higher standard at once if they can.

5. In this, as in all other examinations, I also think it would be better so to arrange matters as to make the passing less a mere exercise of memory than I understand it to be at present. It is truly said by some officers in the correspondence before me, that as actual work is done with the assistance of books, and not without books, an examination with books is a better test of practical efficiency. I should like that at least one paper should consist of questions to be answered with the aid of books. It will be understood, of course, that in that case the questions must not be such as can be answered by copying a passage from a book. On the contrary, they must be such as shall thoroughly test the intelligent knowledge of the examinees in understanding the bearing of facts, and knowing where to look for the law and how to apply it. In my view, the papers to be answered with books would consist almost entirely of stating certain facts of probable occurrence in real practice, and requiring the examiner to find and apply the law applicable to the facts. The examinees should have all the acts, regulations, and circulars, but the questions should be confined as much as possible to cases commonly arising in the ordinary routine of a magistrate and collector, or a police superintendent's office.

6. Upon the whole, the best mode of attaining the objects in view which suggests itself to me is the following:—

Rules for Covenanted Assistants.

They may pass by the lower or the higher standard in either or both the languages whenever they can.

They are exempted from the lower standard examination in all other subjects, and from the judicial examination altogether; but they are required to pass an examination in "local laws, regulations, and rules," by the higher standard. They will be required to possess a competent knowledge of the above as entered in the accompanying list as it stands, and as it may be revised from time to time. They will be tested both in their knowledge of the actual law and in the application of the law to facts.

7. I should be prepared to invest a covenanted assistant with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class on the certificate of the magistrate and collector and of the commissioner that he is capable of understanding ordinary witnesses and doing ordinary business; and when he has both passed in the language of his district—in the lower standard at least—and obtained powers under this certificate, he would be entitled to draw the extra allowance which accompanies the powers.

8. Whether officers who have passed by the higher standard in both languages and in local laws, &c., will ordinarily be invested with the full powers of a magistrate, is a matter now under consideration; but whether they are or are not, I hope that the Government of India will allow them to draw the usual allowance for full powers as soon as they have passed the higher standard, and their superiors can certify in a clear and satisfactory manner that they have shown by their exercise of the subordinate powers of the first class that they are competent officers, and fit for the charge of a sub-division or other important duty.

When the rules for the admission of uncovenanted officers have been passed, and have come into operation, it will be necessary to alter the subsequent examination rules in their case also, so that they may not be re-examined in the subject in which they have already qualified; but meantime the rules in regard to this class of officers will remain as before; except that to adapt the system to the method prescribed above for uncovenanted officers the papers, instead of being divided as now into judicial and revenue, will be divided into judicial (confined to the Criminal Codes) and local laws, &c., which will include revenue. The present system is that each paper is separately and solely applicable to one standard, and is compulsory for that standard. It will probably be necessary that in the subject of local laws, &c., there should be two papers; one which should be compulsory for both standards and the other for the higher standard only; and the latter would be given only to those who are entitled to go up in the higher standard.

It must also be understood, as regards uncovenanted servants, that they will not be invested with powers, as a matter of course, on passing each standard; but that the Government reserves entire discretion, and will be guided by the reports of their practical efficiency, and by various considerations which may make it desirable that they should or should not exercise large powers.

A copy of this minute will be sent to the Central Examination Committee, with the request that they will be good enough to give effect to the views contained in it, and an intimation that I shall gladly receive their suggestions for any further reform.

A copy will also be sent to the Government of India with reference to paragraph 8, with the expression of a hope that the course there indicated will be approved.

And a copy will be published in the *Gazette* for general information.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the examination will be without the aid of books:—

Regulations I., VIII., and XLVIII. of 1793, and XII. of 1817.
Regulations I. and II. of 1819.
Regulations VII. of 1822, IX. and XI. of 1825, and IX. of 1833.
Acts IX. of 1847, and XXXI. of 1858.
Act XI. of 1859.
Bengal Council Acts VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and VIII. (B.C.) of 1869.

Retrospective Advantages of Officers.—The following paras. (3 and 4) of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 348, dated Simla, Aug. 14, 1871, are published for general information:—"3. To avoid any misapprehension in the future, I am to state that it is to be understood henceforward, as an absolute rule, that no advantage granted by the Government will be retrospective, under any circumstances, unless specially made so at the time of the original grant of such advantages, and further that, notwithstanding any existing difference between English rules and those actually in force in India, the Indian regulations must be implicitly followed in admitting or rejecting all claims. 4. The Government of India, on cause shown, will from time to time make such alterations as may be necessary, but such changes will not be held to have any application to cases falling within the date prior to the changes, unless specially authorised at the time."

Home.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

The following from "R. E." appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—"Were Parliament now sitting I would not trouble you with asking the following question, for I should have it asked in the House. To whom are the officers of the late Indian Artillery to look and to appeal to for assistance, in order that their promotion might be accelerated? Formerly there was the Court of Directors established by the Honourable East India Company, but now who have they? The English Government guaranteed to the officers of the late Indian Artillery the pensions and the funds to which they subscribed, but it never led them to suppose when they volunteered to serve the English Government wherever they might be called upon to do so, that it did not intend to consider their state and condition equally with that of the officers of what is called the old Royal Artillery, with whom they were amalgamated. The promotion in the Royal Artillery has become so bad that the English Government have considered it expedient to do something for them. It has issued a Royal Warrant offering a scale of pensions to induce certain officers to retire, but the officers who belonged to the late Indian Artillery are told that they must not avail themselves of this Warrant, yet their promotion—I allude more especially to the Bengal List of the Royal Artillery—is much worse than the old Royal Artillery. If the English Government ignore them, to whom then are they to look for assistance? The wording of the Royal Warrant is as follows :—'It is also our will and pleasure that a limited number of officers of the rank of captain, second captain, or lieutenant in our Royal Artillery shall be permitted, until our further pleasure in this matter shall be made known, to retire permanently upon annuities in accordance with the following scales,' &c. 'Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 31st day of May, 1871, in the 34th year of our reign. By her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.' This is her Majesty's command! By whom, then, may I ask, has it been ruled that that portion of the Royal Artillery, which was once the late Indian Artillery, are not to partake of the benefits conveyed in her Royal Warrant; for there is nothing that I can read in the Warrant to exclude them; for it states, 'Victoria R. Whereas we deem it expedient, with a view of facilitating promotion in our Royal Artillery,' &c., 'and further as a temporary measure,' &c. It is evident that this Royal Warrant has been issued because it was deemed expedient in consequence of the promotion in our Royal Artillery requiring some steps to be taken to faciliate promotion. If so, surely, then, it must be expedient for that portion of the same corps, our Royal Artillery, whose promotion is much worse, for though in the grade of lieutenant there is some slight supersession of the old Royal by the late Bengal Artillery, this supersession in a very short time will not exist, and farther supersession in the lowest grade is not of so much consequence as in the more senior ranks; while in the more senior ranks the supersession of the late Bengal Artillery by the old Royal Artillery is most striking, and, what is worse, it is certain of getting more so. The senior captain of the late Bengal Artillery is superseded by more than thirty officers, and the senior second captain by more than twenty officers of the old Royal Artillery. It is to provide for the retirement of captains, second captains, as well as lieutenants of our Royal Artillery that this Royal Warrant has been issued; surely, then, officers who belong to one and the same corps should be treated alike. If the late Indian Artillery is to be amalgamated with the old Royal Artillery, amalgamation ought to be carried out in its entirety, and there should be no difference in the treatment of officers who belong now to one and the same corps, viz., 'our Royal Artillery.'"

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

We regret to have to record the death of this veteran officer, the "Father of the British Army," which took place on October 7. Sir John, who was in his ninetieth year, had never wholly recovered the shock of the loss of his only son, Captain Hugh Burgoyne, on Board the *Captain*, last year; but he had rallied from a recent attack, and until lately had spent several hours downstairs. Four days ago he was again confined to his bed, and on the day above named he passed away as peacefully as a child. John Fox Burgoyne was born in 1782, and entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1798. The active military career of the future field-marshal commenced with the blockade of Malta, and the surrender of Valetta in the first year of the present century. In 1806 we find him serving with the army in Sicily, and in the following year he went on to Egypt under Sir R. Abercromby; and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition from Sicily destined for Portugal, under Sir John Moore, and returned with it to England. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and thence again to Portugal, and took part in the retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he joined the army of the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and remained with it till the conclusion of the war in 1814, taking an active part in nearly all the sieges, and being present also at most of the actions. As Commanding Royal Engineer he conducted the siege of Burgos; and at San Sebastian the command of the siege devolved upon him on the death of Sir R. Fletcher, who was killed in the trenches before its walls. He was twice wounded in the Peninsula campaign, and received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; the silver war medal, with three clasps, for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle; and he had conferred upon him the Portugese Order of the Tower and Sword, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, who highly esteemed him for his bravery and professional skill. Throughout the Peninsula campaign Burgoyne had been attached to the Third (or Fighting) Division, at the express request of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton. Burgoyne, though not present at Waterloo, joined the Army of Occupation at Paris in July, and remained with it until its return to England. He had already distinguished himself as commanding engineer at the siege of New Orleans, under General Pakenham, and for his conduct on that occasion his name had been highly praised in the home despatches. In 1826 he accompanied the army sent to Portugal, under Sir William H. Clinton, as Commanding Engineer. He returned with it to England at the close of the expedition; and in 1837, shortly after having attained the rank of a field officer, was invested with the Order of the Bath. For fifteen years, namely, from 1830 to 1845, he was employed in a civil capacity as Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. In 1845 he was appointed to the important post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. This office, which brought Sir John Burgoyne into constant confidential communication with the Ministers of the Crown, enabled him to place before them the defenceless state of our country at that time, and his representations on that subject drew from the Duke of Wellington his celebrated letter which first roused the attention of the public to the condition of our armaments. The brevet of 1851 promoted Sir John Burgoyne to the rank of lieutenant-general, and shortly afterwards he had conferred on him the highest military decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In February, 1854, when it became evident that war with Russia was imminent, Sir John Burgoyne was sent out by the Government to Turkey, to report on the best means of fortifying Constantinople. He returned to England in April; and as soon as the expedition against Sebastopol was resolved upon, he was appointed Lieutenant General on the Staff of the Army of the East, it being considered that his great military talents and engineering experience would prove of essential use in all those operations of which the Crimea was destined to become the scene. It was he who first suggested the flank march to Balaklava, who pointed out the Malakoff as the key of Sebastopol, and who conducted the siege operations before Sebastopol during the whole of the trying and fatal winter of 1854-55. He returned to England in the spring of the latter year, leaving the work which he had originated to be carried on by his successor, the late Sir Harry D. Jones. At the close of the Russian war honours were thickly, but not undeservedly, showered upon Sir John Burgoyne. He was created a baronet, and made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and received from the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Medjidie of the First Class. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, created an Honorary Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and made Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers. More recently, in 1868, he was made Constable of the Tower of London, and presented with the baton of a field-marshal, and with the freedom of the City of London. Sir John Burgoyne married, in 1821, Charlotte, daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Rose, of Holme, Nairnshire, by whom he had a family of several daughters, and also a son, Hugh Talbot, captain in the navy, who was born in Dublin in 1833. He was in command of the *Captain* when she foundered last year, and perished with her.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL SIR J. BURGOYNE.

The following order has been issued from the Horse Guards :—

"H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge regrets to announce to the Corps of Royal Engineers the death of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne.

"H.R.H. feels sure that the officers of the corps will wear mourning for the late Field Marshal for a fortnight."

The remains of the late Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne will be interred in the Tower on Tuesday, the 17th inst. (this day). Officers wishing to attend the funeral are requested to assemble in the Tower at 12 o'clock noon. Uniform to be worn.

Miscellaneous.

DOVER COLLEGE.—On the 4th inst. Earl Granville delivered the inaugural address at the Dover College, established by a limited liability company, and intended to provide, at a very moderate cost, a first class English and classical education. Lord Granville, in the course of an elaborate speech on Education, said he was able to congratulate Dover on having selected for the inspiring mind of its College a master who has already given proof of his abilities.

A Mistake Corrected.—Some of our contemporaries have spoken of Sir John Burgoyne as the "senior officer of the British Army." This was not the case, for Sir William Gomm, Sir John Fitzgerald, Sir George Pollock, Lieutenant-General During, and some others we can name, obtained their commissions before the lamented Field-Marshal. Sir John Fitzgerald has been the senior officer since the death of the fine old soldier who name for so many years appeared at the head of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, General Richard Pigott.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.—The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for the six months ending the 30th of June last has been issued. It states that the net profits earned in that period have amounted to £27,012. 9s. 2d.; and the deficiency, stated on the 31st December to be £59,022. 9s. 11d., is thus reduced to £32,010. 0s. 9d. After a strict revaluation the provision made for bad and doubtful debts at the close of 1870 is found to be ample, and no bad debt has been since incurred.

Will of General T. M. Taylor.—The will of General Thomas Matthew Taylor, of her Majesty's Indian army, colonel of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, was proved in the London Court on the 23rd Sept., under £25,000 personalty in England. The gallant general, who had spent most of his military career in India, attained the great age of eighty, and died on Sept. 2 at Ramsgate. Amongst his bequests are the following:—To the Refuges for Houseless and Destitute Children of London, £100, in equal proportions between the *Chichester* Training Ship and the Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street; to the Ragged-school Union and Middlesex Hospital £50 each, all free of duty.

Artillery Missiles.—The Rev. F. Bashworth, B.D., Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class, Royal Artillery, has prepared and presented to the Regimental Institution a series of tables showing the velocity, time of flight, and energy of various projectiles, calculated from the results of experiments made with the Bashforth chronograph. The most recent publications of the Royal Artillery Institution include a lecture by Captain C. Ord Browne on the development of artillery missiles during 1870, a lecture by Capt J. P. Morgan on the explosive force of gunpowder, an article by Colonel H. H. Maxwell on breaching by direct fire, and a translation by Lieut. Douglas F. Jones of Major Kodolitch's report on the Abyssinian campaign.

The late Captain Turner.—Captain Henry Turner, of the 2nd Somerset Militia, and formerly Captain of the 58th Foot, who died last week at Bath, aged 35, served with the 64th Regiment in the Persian campaign of 1856-57, and was present at the storm and capture of Reshire, the surrender of Bushire, and the night attack and capture of Kooshab, for his conduct at which he received a medal and clasp. He was likewise engaged in Bengal and the North-West Provinces from 1857 to 1859 in suppressing the mutiny. Commanded a detachment at the affair of Khoodund Puttee, under Major Eyre; and was present in the actions of Mungarwar and Alumbagh, was with Havelock's column at the relief of Lucknow; he also took part in two sorties from the Residency, the defence of Cawnpore, and the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers, and in the actions of Kalle Nuddee and Kerkonlie. He was orderly officer to Brigadier Stisted at the capture of Bareilly, and was in the actions of Bermah and Mohundee. He obtained a medal, with clasp, and a year's service for Lucknow. He joined the Militia in March, 1871.

Mitrailleurs for India.—We are usually so slow in introducing into our home army improvements and inventions which Continental experience has stamped with its approval, that we suppose India ought not to grumble at being neglected in this respect. But India has the bad taste to think otherwise, and its press is constantly remarking on the want of one of the most potent and modern military inventions (we allude, of course, to the mitrailleur), in an army to which the annihilating power of that murderous instrument may any day become all but indispensable, and of which, in any case, the moral effect among the native population would be enormous. The Gatling, the only arm of the kind which the War-office here seem at all inclined to patronise, is, however, adapted for the Martini-Henry ammunition, while even the best armed troops in India have, as yet, only Sniders, and years must elapse ere they all possess the later weapon. Surely it is not too much to expect that, during the interim, a few Gatlings, fitted to the present ammunition of the troops, should be supplied? A dozen, ay, half a hundred, would repay their cost a thousandfold were we ever called on to resist an invasion in force of the country. We hear, indeed, that the Government of India have urgently asked for a supply of suitable mitrailleurs, and trust that their request may be complied with. Its refusal would involve an "economy" as reprehensible as anything that can be laid to the charge of the present Government.—*Broad Arrow.*

Royal Polytechnic Institution.—Lecture on Gun-Cotton.—Professor Pepper has come forward with a lecture on gun-cotton, which the late terrible Stowmarket explosion has suggested. The lecture is intended to accompany a series of new dissolving views of the scene of the catastrophe, Messrs. Prentice's factories at Stowmarket. The factories are represented in these interesting, and, indeed, affecting pictures, as they stood before the accident, and in their present state of ruins. Professor Pepper relates the progress of the recent improvements in gunpowder and its modern substitutes of the dynamite or nitro-glycerine order. The most recent improvements in gunpowder are those of Abel, Horsley, and Schultze. Professor Abel has invented an improved large grain powder for shells, Messrs. Horsley and Schultze have otherwise invented means of increasing the explosive power of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine. A portion of the lecture is devoted to explanations and pictorial illustrations of the application of nitro-glycerine explosives to submarine mining or torpedoes. Some interesting experiments are made to show the extent of combustibility of a variety of nitro-glycerine compounds, and the terrific force that can be imparted to them by their combination with fulminate of mercury. The information, generally, contained in this lecture must be new to the public, while to military men, engineers, &c., it is instructive as indicating the changes in artillery and small arm ammunition the services are likely to witness in the future. Meantime, however, the nitro-glycerine explosives may be said to be hardly more than on their trial, progress in their utilisation having been retarded by several accidents betraying their internal elements of danger; while a recent measure of the Legislature caused by certain railway accidents, viz., the "Nitro-Glycerine Act," has had the effect of interfering considerably with the manufacture of nytro-glycerine as an article of commerce. Professor Pepper's experiments with the newer explosive compounds proved that several could be subjected to chemicals neutralising their dangerous elements without destroying or injuring the material itself. Of these protected explosives "litho-fracteur," the invention of Dr. Engels, of Cologne, appeared to be the safest. Litho-fracteur is used in mining operations, and could be utilised for artillery, torpedoes, and ammunition generally.

Departure of the "Serapis."—The *Serapis*, Indian iron screw troopship, Captain Henry D. Grant, left Portsmouth for Plymouth, *en route* to Bombay, on October 9:—

She takes two batteries of the 13th brigade Royal Artillery, and drafts of Artillery and Engineers from Woolwich for India. At Plymouth she embarked the head-quarters and remainder of the 13th Brigade for India. The following is a list of the officers proceeding from Portsmouth and Plymouth to India:—D brig. R.H.A.: Brevet Major G. Twiss, wife, and two children: Lieut. W. B. Hemans. 6th brig. R.A.; Brevet Major W. French. 9th brig. R.A.: Lieut. Rich. 20th brig. R.A.: Capt. H. P. Lane, wife, and child; Assist.-Surg. D. J. Canny and wife. 8th brig. R.A.: Capt. W. L. Yonge and wife. 13th brig. R.A.: Lieut. G. Machinlay and wife; Lieut. W. J. Clarke and Capt. M. Tweedie; Lieuts. Simpson and Trollope. 56th Regt.: Capt. Braine, wife, and child. 20th Hussars: Ridingmaster Willes and wife. 18th Hussars: Ridingmaster Hodgkins, wife, and two children. 1st batt. 2nd Regt.: Capt. Flood. 1st batt. 21st Regt.: Assist.-Surg. Rahilly. 20th Hussars: Assist.-Surg. Ffolliott. 44th Regt.: Ensign Leahy. 108th Regt.: Paymaster Mitchell, wife, and two children. Royal Art.: Vet.-Surg. Boulton and wife; Staff-Surg. Collins, wife, and child. 2nd batt. 19th Regt.: Lieut. Mitchell, wife, and two children. Royal Art.: Quartermaster Gibson, wife, and three children; Lieut.-Col. Morton, wife, and three children; Quartermaster Robinson, wife, and three children; Assist.-Surg. Paterson and wife. 13th brig.: Col. N. M. Mackey; Lieut.-Cols. Macintyre and Boothby; Surg.-Major G. F. Bone; Adjutant W. L. Hutchinson; Quartermaster Fyfe; Assist.-Surg. G. Simon, wife, and two children; Assist.-Surg. G. W. Irvine and wife; Assist.-Surg. W. L. Baker, wife, and four children; Assist.-Surg. W. Creyle; Capt. Jones; Lieut. Dunnage; Capt. Tottenham, wife, and child; Brevet Major Hughes; Lieuts. Purdy and Burridge; Capt. E. H. Baker; and Lieut. E. Wighton.

India Office.

Oct. 14, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. J. Johnstone.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. W. Down, Staff Corps; Vet. surg. J. Thacker; Major W. G. Morris, Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. A. Little, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. C. Ross, R.E.; Lieut. L. H. S. James, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. E. Harris, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. F. Macdowall, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. B. Graham, Staff Corps; Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Vallings, Staff Corps; Col. D. S. Dodgson, Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, Staff Corps; Surg. E. A. FitzGerald; Capt. E. D. Smith, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. W. Playfair, Staff Corps; Major G. C. Hodding, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. B. R. Powell, Inf.; Major J. F. Robertson, Staff Corps; Major E. L'Estrange, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Beasley—The wife of Jos. Beasley, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of a daughter, at Sutton, Oct. 10.

Johnstone—The wife of Capt. David S. D. Johnstone, 100th Regiment, of a daughter, at Farnham, Oct. 9.

McFall—The wife of D. Chambers McFall, Army Medical Staff, of a son, at Sandgate, Kent, Oct. 7.

Saunders—The wife of Reginald F. Saunders, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Bath, Oct. 8.

MARRIAGES.

Alcock—Ovens.—Capt. G. B. P. Alcock, Bengal Army, to Emily, daughter of the late Capt. Ovens, 57th Regt., at Clifton, Oct. 7.

Roberts—Henderson.—Capt. H. W., son of Col. E. Roberts, Madras Army, to Annie C., daughter of John Henderson, M.P., at Durham, Oct. 10.

Smith—Durant.—Rev. C. W. F. Smith to Kate, daughter of the late Capt. E. S. Durant, H.E.I.C.S., at Lichfield, Oct. 10.

Young—Lawrence.—Sir Geo. Young to Alice L., widow of Sir Alex. H. Lawrence, Bart., late of Bengal C.S., at Holborn, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

Browne—Col. F. Browne, Indian Army, at Brighton, aged 86, Oct. 10.

Del Cassetta—Gertrude W., wife of Henri Del Cassetta, Marquis of Balestrino.

Elphinston—Louisa L., wife of Alexander Elphinston, daughter of Col. W. S. Pillans, late Bengal Army, at Fiji Islands, May 27.

Harington—Sir Henry Harington, K.C.S.I., at 70, Oxford-terrace, aged 63, Oct. 7.

Prior—The wife of Major B. J. C. Prior, Madras Staff Corps, at Edinburgh, aged 30, Oct. 4.

Trollope—Geo. F., son of the late Capt. Frederick Trollope, Bengal Army, at Queensland, Australia, aged 25, June 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Latona, Bimlipatam; Dunmore, Java; Granville, Tuticorin; Lodore, Maulmain; Mount Vernon, Maulmain.—7. Alice Davies, Akyab.—8. Garnock, Kurrachee; Barham, Bombay.—9. May Queen, Calicut.—10. Sir Nile, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—13. British Nation and City of London, Calcutta (off Scilly).

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7. Ferdinand Brumm, Rangoon; Hilarion, Colombo; Carnatic, Madras.—8. Rathjern, Galle; Francisca R., Rangoon; str. Emblehope, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Ispahan, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Serapis, Bombay, via Plymouth, via Suez Canal.—9. Hoogly, Galle; Osmo, Galle.—10. Lansdowne, Madras; Thunderbolt, Bombay; Berwickshire, Calcutta.—11. Berkshire, Calcutta; Teti, Rangoon; Iron Cross, Singapore; Magdala, Aden.—12. Str. Singapore, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—13. Roman Empire, Calcutta; Loch Leven Castle, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ispahan, via Suez Canal, Oct. 8.—From Gravesend.—For Bombay.—Major Pierce. Mrs. Ingie and child, two Messrs. Bellasis, Miss Hillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. Hogge, Mr. E. Braham, Capt. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. G. D. Inglis, Mrs. Hawthorne, Miss Drunan, Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. Napper, Mr. K. McIver. Capt. and Mrs. Winckler, Miss Alder, Mrs. Rutherglen and child, Mr. Fox, Capt. White.

Per str. Singapore, via Suez Canal, Oct. 11.—From Gravesend.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Harwood, two Misses Harwood, Mr. Blair, Mrs. and Miss Clarkson, Mr. Robson, Miss Twaites, Miss Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Place and two children, Miss Guthrie, Miss Seelie, Miss Seward, Mr. Mackenzie. For Madras.—Lieut. and Mrs. Stokoe, Mr. C. Blay, Mr. Thomson, Mr. F. M. Lawford, Mrs. Byron and two children, Miss Banbury. For Colombo.—Mrs. R. Macfarlane, Mr. R. Haldane, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. C. Patterson, Mr. F. Williams.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Simla, Oct. 14.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. S. Robertson, Mrs. R. H. Hope, Col. Ward, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Miss Bayley, Earl of Selkirk, Mr. A. Shakespeare, Mrs. B. Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Miss Lindsey, Mrs. W. H. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Williams, Mr. F. Venning, Sir R. and Lady Stuart, Miss Hall, Miss Bell, Mr. S. P. Griffith, Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Hall, Rev. J. Wellard, Miss Wellard, Miss S. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Kairns, Mr. J. W. Best, Mrs. Richardson, Dean Gauntlett, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Norfor, Miss Fogerty, Lieut. Sheringham, Mrs. McAllister, two Misses McAllister, Miss M. English, Mrs. Reed, Mr. J. McMeekin, Mr. W. Harris. For Calcutta.—Mrs. McJohnson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. R. Scott Moneriffe, Mr. G. B. Youngs, Mrs. Youngs and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallis and three daughters, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mr. J. Morrison, Ens. Garstin, Lieut. Buller, Mrs. Manby and infant, Mr. Philpott, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ferrars, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. R. Hembly, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. C. A. Nicholson. For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. Morley, Mr. E. Ansdell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. P. Carter, Mr. G. L. Murray, Mr. C. B. King, Capt. H. de Lousada, Miss M. Gregor, Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Mr. G. E. Barrett, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Martin. For Ceylon.—Mrs. C. Heanly, Mr. J. J. Abrill. For Hong Kong.—Mr. A. Gair.

Per str. Delta, Oct. 16.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. V. King, Mr. A. Powers, Mr. B. E. Modie, Sir R. and Lady Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. W. Berners, Mr. A. Simson, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Robinson, Miss Falcon, Major Shadon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. J. M. Buxton, Mr. Upcher, Mrs. J. W. Watson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Oubits, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Col. Priestley, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Cassels, Mr. F. P. Girdlestone, Miss Chauntrell, Mr. H. Lockwood, Mr. R. S. Hills, Dr. Cameron, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. Farr, Mr. W. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Jeffery, Mr. W. O. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Mr. H. P. Le Messneur, Hon. C. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Fagan, Miss St. Leger, Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Dallas, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Hanggie, Mrs. Davis, Miss Caudy, Mr. S. Pearce. For Alexandria.—Mr. E. J. Spiers, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Mongini, Gen. Kooman Singh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. and Miss Scott, Miss Tew, Miss Channell.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

David Malcolmson, Cochin to Leith, Sept. 23, 49 N., 18 W.
Maggie Hall (?), Bombay to Liverpool, 28 S., 41 E.
Taffiunole (?), Bombay to Falmouth, Sept. 17.
Anne Main, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 13, 44 N., 30 W.
Genii, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 4.
Saladin, London to Bombay, Aug. 15, 17 (?) N., 28 W.
A ship showing 1st d.p., No. 768, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 23, 32 N., 32 W.
John Buchanan, Akyab to Liverpool, Sept. 18, 31 N., 20 W.
City of Madrid, Clyde to Calcutta, Aug. 28, 11 N., 25 W.
Mozart, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 17, 20 S., 1 W.
Sir George Pollock, Calcutta to Dunkirk, Sept. 17, 50 N., 21 W.
Mabel, Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 22, on the line, 20 W.
Tirrell, Liverpool to Bombay, Aug. 21, 4 N., 21 W.
Derwentwater, Kurrachee to London, Aug. 13, 34 S., 16 E.
Bengoliyun, Calcutta to Liverpool, Aug. 21, 31 S., 14 E.
Mars, Madras to London, Sept. 18, 25 N., 35 W.
Bowfells, Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 8.
John Rennie, Calcutta to London, June 23, 6 N., 95 E.
Sir John Mandeville, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 3, 17 S., 71 E.
Queen of the Lakes, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 6, 22 S., 62 E.
Norwester, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 30, 31 S., 17 E.
Inverstue, Kurrachee to London, Aug. 3, 34 S., 16 E.
Thames, Colombo to London, Sept. 12, 20 S., 1 W.
Lord of the Isles, Calcutta to Liverpool, Sept. 13, 18 S., 3 W.
Mars, Calcutta to London, Aug. 30, 4 N., 24 W.
Inverness, London to Bombay, Sept. 6.
New Express, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 7, 12 N., 27 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Maria, Agrell, from Shields to Galle, put into Plymouth on Oct. 5 with mainmast sprung.

The Bengal, Painter, from Cardiff and Falmouth, for Aden, put into Plymouth on Oct. 6 leaky, and will discharge and dock for repairs.

The Belpore, for Calcutta, while shifting from Queen's Dock to Birkenhead, in order to complete her cargo of salt, grounded on Fluckington bank on Oct. 6, but has since been got off and docked at Birkenhead.

The Hilarion, Barrett, from London to Colombo, whilst getting under way on Oct. 7 in the Downs, slipped her anchor and chain, to avoid collision. She has since anchored, and has had her losses repaired.

The str. Cheops, Hunt, from London to Penang, &c., via Suez Canal, is detained at Gravesend, Oct. 18, with damage to boilers.

The Gatiman, which arrived at Liverpool on Oct. 5 from Bombay, reports that from the Western Islands she encountered a succession of easterly gales, had boats and bulwarks stove, and sustained other damage about the decks.

The str. Candia, with passengers and Indian heavy mails, from Alexandria, had been twice in collision during her passage to Gibraltar, where she arrived on Oct. 9 with damage. She had also been placed in quarantine.

The Mariana, McDonald, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into Algoa Bay leaky on May 26, was sold on Aug. 30, realising altogether about £1,010. The cargo will be sent on by other vessels.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

October 21.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mr. Chapman, Miss M. Young, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. March Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. W. Beckett and infant, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. E. H. Paske, Col. and Mrs. Stainforth, Miss Davidson, Mr. T. Northcott, Mr. and Mrs. Gulpini and two children, Col. Powell, Mr. Twigg, Col. Brown, Mrs. Bright and two children, Mr. Williamson, Capt. H. Haydock, Col. and Mrs. Irvine, Col. Hervey, and Mrs. C. Winter and infant.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Savage and brother, Mr. Yule, Mr. Palliser, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. F. Williams, Major Rossell, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. McGillivray, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Rossell and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Dr. E. Tribe, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. B. Ironside, Mr. M. H. Seward, Mr. R. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Col. C. R. Walker, Capt. G. E. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Money, Col. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Langton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dauchle and infant, Miss Maclean, Mr. Schilizzi, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Dymes.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Petrocochini, and Mr. Maoragordato.

Southampton to Calicut.—Mr. Von Glebin.

Brindisi to Calicut.—Mr. Whalley.

Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. A. Phelps and infant.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. H. C. Adams, Capt. Hoseason, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. Blackwood, Miss Ommaney, Capt. Wood, Mrs. W. Burton, Sir J. Robinson and three friends, Col. Travers, Mr. F. S. Lushington, Mrs. Minter, two Misses Minter, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fitzroy.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Gen. Sir J. Dupuis, Mr. Norton, Mr. H. Bland, and three ladies, and Mrs. D. Cooke.

October 28.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Scaloh and child, two Misses Scaloh, Mrs. Macnamara, Mrs. Darroch, Capt. E. D. Smith, Mr. R. Yates, Mrs. W. Judge, two Misses Judge, Mr. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, and Dr. T. Allard.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Markby.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Foord.

Brindisi to Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Napier.

Southampton to Bombay.—Capt. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two children, Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. Kennedy, Capt. T. R. D. and Mrs. Bingham and family, Mr. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Col. Hutchinson and niece, and Mr. G. Robertson.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Craddar, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. F. Gellie, Mrs. Grant, Col. Macbean, Mrs. F. Rundall, Miss Wright, Miss Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Col. Annesley, Miss Annesley, and Miss Partridge.

Brindisi to King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. Elder.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. P. Munn.

Brindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. Grindrod.

Brindisi to Sydney.—Mr. Lasseter, and Mr. G. Munro.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Duchess de Persigny and daughter.

Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Hain.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Smith, Lady Montague and infant, and the Hon. A. Yorke.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* (*via* Suez Canal) October 26.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Davey, two Misses Davey, Miss Gillan, Mr. H. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, and Miss M. Kirkpatrick.

Southampton to Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Major and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, Major Morris, Capt. Chambers, and Dr. and Mrs. Cox.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Capt. Leyard, and Miss Blackett.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, and Surg. major Bannister.

Southampton to Suez.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergusson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, and Miss Mandeville.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Southampton to Malta.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford, Mrs. and Miss Paton, Mr. Wain, two Misses Wain, Capt. Vardon, and Col. Dickens.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

The *Times* remarks that it is the opinion of competent authorities that we have gone far towards furnishing our Mohammedan subjects with lawful warrant—according to their views—for overt insurrection, inasmuch as we have deprived them, or allowed them to be deprived, of certain securities for their faith and practices. Of course we tolerate their religion, nor has there, perhaps, been any deliberate design to place it under disabilities, but our Courts of Law do not sufficiently recognise their festivals, and they were left for some time without those duly appointed judges on whom the performance of their ceremonies depends. Those facts, with others of a similar character, might, it is thought, have been so pressed as to establish a case for resistance according to the precepts of the law, while a multitude of social grievances were inspiring the whole community with chronic discontent. Perhaps we shall have said enough to show both that something should be done and that it may be very difficult to do it. To a considerable extent the grievances of our Indian Mussulmans are clearly irremovable. They can no longer be the ruling race, nor can they be indulged with invidious privileges in consideration of their ancient rank. If we owe a duty to them, we owe another to the Hindoos, and it may, indeed, be doubted, as a point of policy, how far we ought to go in satisfying requirements which are based at bottom on religious intolerance and political pretension. These Mussulmans might go to school if they would, and take their chance, if they would, in competitive examinations. If they are excluded from administrative offices, that is because in the inevitable course of things we superseded them; nor, indeed, was their practice in such places of a character to merit support. If, again, they are shut out from the liberal professions, that is either their own doing or the result of their inferior aptitudes. Nevertheless, it cannot but be felt, after all, that so large and respectable a section of the population which has just given such evidence of its good intentions should, if possible, be raised from a position of cheerless decay.

Literary.—We learn from the *Guzerat Mitra* that the Director of Public Instruction has entrusted the Rev. Messrs. Montgomery and Dixon, Mr. Ambalal Takerlal Desai, M.A., and Mr. Manidhurparsad Tapipursad, with the task of compiling an English-Guzerati Dictionary. The compilers will receive Rs. 13,000 for their labours, and the right of ownership in the work will be secured to Government. The book is to be finished within two years, and the price of each copy will be Rs. 7.

A Parsee Festival.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* sends us the following account of the festival now being celebrated by Parsees:—"The Parsees are now celebrating the concluding ten days of their calendar year; these are the days of Ferverdegan—*i.e.*, the Ferohurs, or the spirits of the departed pure, return to this earth to enjoy communion with their friends and relations on these days. The last five days of the year are intercalated after twelve months of thirty days each have terminated, and are called the Gathas. It so happens that the last Gambahar of the year also falls on these Gatha days, hence the great sanctity in which these days are held by the Parsees. Mr. K. R. Cama is making attempts to instil a correct notion of these intercalary days in the minds of his co-religionists, and with that object has already lectured at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute as well as at Manockjee Sett's Waddee. To-day (Sept. 18) he goes to Khetwaddy, and it is his intention to repeat his lectures in other localities where the Parsee population is large."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Oct. 28.
Via Brindisi, on the Friday, Oct. 20.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional ½ oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Briudisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales. 99¾ 100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		99¾ 100
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		99¾ 100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		99¾ 100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterl- 95¼ 96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		ing taking 95¼ 96
3½ per Cent., 1853-54		Co.'s Rs. — —
6th 4 per Cent. 185[illegible]-55		1,000 as 95¼ 96
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equiva-
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		lent to 100½ 101
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		£100. 97¼ 98
5½ per Cent. of 1856-60		109½ ½

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PROSPECTUS.

The advantages of Co-operation are now so generally understood as to render unnecessary any lengthened statement in introducing the above Society to public notice.

The Co-operative Societies established by members of the Civil Service have met with great success, and their business has assumed vast proportions. These Societies are, however, to a certain extent exclusive; one of them has discontinued receiving new subscribers not belonging to the Civil Service, and in the other the Army and Navy are not admitted on the same terms as Civilians. For these reasons many officers of the Army and Navy have thought it very desirable, with the assistance of persons having a practical knowledge of the various branches of trade, to form a Society on similar principles for the benefit of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry. As an illustration of the extent to which the benefits derived from Co-operation have been appreciated, it may be mentioned that the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the last return giving full statistics, dated 5th August, 1869, stated that he had received returns from 670 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, showing that their united capital amounted to £2,027,776, that in the preceding year they sold goods to the value of £8,113,072, and that they realised a net disposable profit of £425,452, or nearly 29 per cent. on the capital invested.

The ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, has for its object the supply of articles of domestic consumption and general use to its Members at the lowest remunerative rates.

The Members will consist of two classes, viz.—SHAREHOLDERS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

The first class, *Shareholders*, will be limited to officers, non-commissioned officers, and petty officers serving, or who have served in the Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry, the widows of officers, the Secretaries or other recognised officers of the Military and Naval Clubs, and representatives of Regimental and Naval Messes and Canteens.

The Shares will be of the value of £1 each, and holders of one or more Shares will be entitled to participate in the profits, to deal at the stores, and with the tradesmen connected with the Society, without any further payment whatever, and to have their purchases from the Stores, when of the value of £1 and upwards, delivered free of charge for carriage within the London District, including railway stations in London only.

The second class, *Annual Subscribers*, who pay 5s. the first year, and 2s. 6d. each subsequent year, will consist of persons eligible to become Shareholders, but who do not wish to take Shares, and a limited number of friends introduced by Shareholders or persons eligible to become Shareholders, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management. They will enjoy all the privileges possessed by Shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the Society, or the special advantage as to carriage of parcels.

So soon as a requisite number of Shares shall have been taken up, a Store will be Opened in a convenient position at the West-end of London for the Sale of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Stationery, Perfumery, Drugs, and Fancy Goods, and it is intended that Departments for Hosiery, Drapery, and Tailoring, be added as soon as possible.

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When the Society meets with sufficient support, it is proposed that Branch Stores be Opened at the Principal Military and Naval Stations Special attention will also be given to the supply of Goods to Officers on Foreign Stations.

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Persons desirous of taking Shares are requested to make application to the Secretary, or to the Bankers of the Association, in one of the annexed Forms.

Persons desirous of becoming Annual Subscribers are requested to apply to the Secretary. Their Subscriptions will date from the Opening of the Store.

The Articles of Association may be seen, and any further information afforded, on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).
Form of Application for One Share or less than Five Shares.
To the Committee of Management of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I transmit herewith the sum of £ , and I request you will allot me Share in the above Society, and I hereby agree to accept the same and authorise you to place my Name on the Register of Members of the said Society. I declare, at the same time, that I have served (or am serving) in (Regiment or Ship) as*

Usual Signature
Name in full
Address
Dated 187

Form of Application for Five or more Shares. (To be Retained by the Bankers.
To the Committee of Management of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a Deposit of 10s. per Share on Shares in the above Society, I request you will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of 10s. per Share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my Name on the Register of Members of the Society. I declare, at the same time, that I have served (or am serving) in (Regiment or Ship) as*

Usual Signature
Name in full
Address
Dated 187 .

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this day of , 187 , of on account of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited), the Sum of , being a Deposit of 10s. per Share on application for Shares in the above Society.

£ : :

For the London and County Bank.

This Receipt to be retained by the Applicant for Shares until exchanged for the Share Certificate.

Applications for less than Five Shares to be made direct to the Committee of Management or Secretary.

Applications for any larger number of Shares can be made either through the Bankers of the Society, or direct to the Committee of Management or Secretary, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

* The rank of the applicant in the Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry, to be stated as well as in the case of Officers of the Army, Militia, or Yeomanry, the particular regiment, and in the case of Naval Officers their present or last ship.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Sept. 30; Agra and Madras, Sept. 28; Calcutta, Sept. 27.

THE Indian papers contain full particulars of the murderous attack on Mr. Justice Norman, and of the events therewith connected down to date. After receiving the fatal wound, Mr. Norman ran backwards and kept off his assailant with stones and bricks which he picked up on the way, until help came to him from a native, who knocked the murderer down with a bamboo, while another native pluckily caught hold of the man's dagger, and wrested it from him in spite of having his own hands cut in the process. The murderer, a Punjâbi named Abdullah, still struggled violently for some time before he was quite overpowered and carried off to prison. His violence was no doubt due in part to the *bhang* with which he had drugged himself before the murder. Poor Mr. Norman was removed in great pain to Messrs. Thacker's shop, which was near at hand, and there tended by his wife and two or three doctors until death about midnight closed his sufferings. The shock everywhere caused by such a tragedy befalling one so widely respected was very great. People of all classes joined in showing their regret for his violent and untimely end. On Thursday, September 21, the day of his funeral, a stop was put to all business, both public and private, and an immense crowd of all classes and creeds followed his body to the grave, into which the coffin was lowered by twelve English sailors, after the Archdeacon of Calcutta had duly read over it the burial service of his Church.

ON the motive for the crime no real light has yet been thrown. The murderer was seen to drop a petition as he struck the fatal blow, but no one had actually seen him present it first to his victim. It has been stated on the other hand that another native of the murderer's class disappeared from the portico as soon as Abdullah had rushed upon Mr. Norman; but the story remains a story, and nothing more. Referring to the murderer's alleged connection with Wahabi plotters, Mr. Justice Phear made the following sensible remarks:—

"It would be unbecoming in me now to speculate on what may be the result of the police investigations; but I may venture to say that I shall not readily bring myself to believe that the wretched criminal is a mere tool in the hands of other designing men; because every intelligent person must have been able to foresee that, as a means towards effecting any political purpose, the act would be as vain of result as it was dastardly and cruel. Our lamented Chief-Justice has nobly fallen in the path of duty, and who in this country can doubt that his example and fate will only nerve those who follow him to keep that path with, if possible, the greater constancy and firmness?"

He had just before described his colleague's death as a public calamity, "because a more upright, honest Judge than Mr. Justice Norman never sat in any Court—a more generous noble-minded gentleman never lived to elevate, to exalt, by the active exercise of his wide sympathy and lofty principles, the society in which he moved." Whatever the motive for the cruel deed, he felt sure that it "would be execrated universally, by men of all classes, colours, and creeds," wherever the name of Norman was known—in other words, "throughout the length and breadth of Bengal."

MR. HOGG, the Police Commissioner, made a descent upon the *masjid* in the Chitpore-road, where the prisoner had been living for some time past. His search resulted in the seizure of a good many papers which may or may not throw some light on the murderer's motives and antecedents. That something of a clue may have since been found is inferrible from the *Times'* Calcutta telegram of October 20, which merely announces the postponement of the prisoner's execution.

AN unseemingly quarrel took place in Court on September 23 between Mr. Roberts, the magistrate before whom Abdullah was brought, and Mr. Hogg, Commissioner of Police, who in the name of the Government demanded that the prisoner's trial should be transferred to the Criminal Sessions. Nothing, as the *Englishman* remarks, could be "more calculated to damage native respect for English institutions than the scene that occurred in the Police Court" on this occasion. Mr. Hogg having made his demand, Mr. Roberts declined to have "any but the most absolutely official communication" with a person who had first gone to his house with a threat, and then written him a threatening letter. Mr. Hogg, on renewing his demand, was reminded that only the Government Solicitor had any right to appear before Mr. Roberts in the present matter on the part of the Crown. The Police Commissioner, smarting under the publicity he seems to have provoked, then began denouncing the Magistrate's procedure as "absolutely informal, absolutely illegal, and calculated to override the executive authority." That, retorted Mr. Roberts, was the very same remark which Mr. Hogg had made before the Coroner, when the police failed disgracefully in inquiring into the murder of the woman Brown. After a few more such exchanges Mr. Hogg withdrew with a parting menace, and Mr. Roberts was left to deal with the prisoner undisturbed. Where the blame chiefly lies, we cannot certainly say, but Mr. Hogg appears at any rate to have provoked his rebuff by his rather aggressive way of asserting a perhaps unwarrantable claim.

THAT a great deal of strong and deep resentment has been aroused in India by the attempt of the Government to get rid of a number of unemployed or obnoxious officers, the Indian papers make clearer every week. Rightly or wrongly the Indian officers declare that such a measure is at once unjust in itself and a gross violation of their guaranteed rights. Rightly or wrongly, they recal the usage of the East India Company, and

contest the right of their present masters under the terms of the Transfer Act to dispense with their services for no cause formally stated or proven. Whether the Indian Government has kept within the law on this matter, we cannot say; but law and expediency are different things, and most officers will confirm our assertion that in India before the Mutiny there was an universal belief in the immunity of all officers from virtual dismissal save after trial by court-martial. It is certain at any rate that Indian officers are combining to take such steps as may still be open to them against the new attack on their prescriptive or imagined rights. They are subscribing eagerly towards a Defence Fund, of which Messrs. Grindlay and Co. are announced as treasurers in each of the Presidency capitals. If the burning words which have been vented through the papers mean anything, the threatened officers will not be driven out of their present career without a struggle which sound policy might still betimes avert.

According to the *Pioneer* it has been decided that no commander-in-chief shall be appointed to the Loshai field-force. The two columns forming it are to act on separate lines of march, albeit in general concert, and Brigadier-General Bourchier, as senior officer, will virtually command the whole expedition.

There has been a military revolt in the little Portuguese State of Goa. On the night of the 21st September the soldiers of the 3rd Battalion led the way, and their example was followed by the other regiments outside the town. Only about 300 troops in the Fort remained loyal. Why the troops rose, nobody seems to know,—probably for more pay or something of the kind. No bloodshed has been reported. The proclamation of the Portuguese Viceroy, issued on the 25th, expresses wonder at the mutiny, utter ignorance of its apparent purpose, and a firm resolve to await the issue with the "half-dozen heroes of the two small corps of the capital." It reminds one of Bombastes Furioso with his "Begone, brave army, and don't kick up a row;" only the Portuguese Viceroy requests his army to come back. The little row, as our readers may remember, ended quietly on the 4th of October.

While people are discussing the probable extent and dangers of Mohammedan disaffection in India, it might perhaps be not less advisable to consider the signs of mischief brewing among the turbulent people who once formed the ruling class in the Punjab. We have so long been accustomed to look upon the Sikhs as our very good friends, that we have well nigh forgotten what thorns in his side they were even to Ranjit Singh, and how greatly their turbulence under his successors helped to provoke the conquest of the Punjab. It seems pretty certain that the recent murders of Mohammedan butchers in various parts of that province were instigated and carried out by a new sect of Sikh fanatics, the Kookas, to whom hanging is a mere trifle compared with the glory and bliss of dying for their new version of an old Hindu creed. One of the murderers, who had turned Queen's evidence, confessed that an order to take part in the murder for which he was tried had been delivered direct from Ram Singh, the Kooka Guru or High Priest. Two other witnesses deposed to having received from Ram Singh himself direct orders to his friends at Amritsur to lose no time in executing their murderous designs. Soon after the Amritsur outrages there was discovered, in a room overlooking the sacred Tank, a proclamation which warned all officers against allowing the continuance of kine-slaying at Amritsur, and threatened the approach of a bad time for all concerned if that offensive practice were not speedily put down. Good Sikhs, it added, would readily lay down their lives in such a cause, but the British officers were assured that no harm would happen to them if they would only pay due heed to the warning thus given. Similar notices have been conveyed through anonymous letters, and it has even been widely asserted that Ram Singh's followers number three hundred thousand men, ready to avenge the deaths of their comrades or die themselves. With much allowance for vapouring on one side and exaggerations on the other, we cannot help seeing some cause for watchfulness, if nothing more, in the present temper of the Sikh mind. A Lahore paper indeed hints at some connection between the Sikh and the Mohammedan outbreaks; but why then should the Kookas have hitherto vented their fury, with one exception, upon Mohammadans alone?

Humanity to convicts may sometimes be carried too far, but it is certain that Henry Best was not killed by over-humanity in Bellary Jail. That person, an East Indian, as the papers call him, was sentenced last January to two months' rigorous confinement in the jail aforesaid. From the first he seems to have pleaded illness, but the jail-surgeon came to the conclusion that he was shamming, in order to shirk the hard labour which formed part of his sentence. On the 23rd January he was flogged for spoiling his clothes, and was afterwards sent with a working-party outside the jail. About five days after the flogging he was dead. His body was examined, but no inquest held upon it; an omission justified by the Inspector-General of Jails on the plea of general usage. Captain Highmoor however, the Superintendent of Police, saw reason to report the matter to Mr. Irvine, the Civil and Sessions Judge, who, as jail visitor, at once held an inquiry on his own account, unaided by the medical officers of the jail. The results were forwarded to the Government of Madras. Lord Napier's comments virtually justified the course taken by Mr. Irvine in apparent breach of official etiquette. He declared that the Jail Superintendent had acted erroneously in sending Best out to work, and in not holding an inquest upon his body afterwards. Captain Highmoor is officially blamed for his high-minded interference, but censure of that sort will not weigh heavily with an officer who has done a public service. Mr. Irvine also gets a mild rebuke for holding the inquest without giving notice to the medical officers concerned. No question of form however can do away with the evident meaning of the facts discovered by him. These we have already stated, and they speak for themselves. If medical experience cannot always detect the difference between feigned and real illness, let us hope at any rate that Best's fate will teach jail officers a little more caution in punishing convicts without cause. There seems of late to have been too ready a resort to flogging in Indian jails, and the "error of judgment" in this sad case may perhaps serve to lessen the sufferings of future convicts who should add to their other crimes the offence of falling ill. Convicts, no doubt, are a troublesome race to manage, but is it absolutely necessary to kill them in the course of two months' imprisonment with hard labour?

In his answer to Messrs. Low and Thomas's letter concerning a new railway line direct to India, Mr. Gladstone, like a cautious statesman, insists upon the "consent and concurrence" of capitalists and engineers in any such scheme for quickening the overland journey eastward, "before diplomatic or other public action can be entertained." In view of the rival lines already proposed, and the various guages advocated by different sets of engineers and capitalists, we can hardly quarrel with so safe a proviso. It would be unreasonable to expect the English Government to pledge the public credit of this country to any particular line, before the Select Committee have finished their own inquiries into the whole question. Messrs. Low and Thomas will doubtless bring their scheme before a body which has already taken evidence regarding half-a-dozen others of the same kind. So far as appears at present, none of the rival projects has so many witnesses in its favour as Mr. Andrew's line by the Euphrates Valley, and this virtually forms a part of Messrs. Low and Thomas's more ambitious scheme. The former, we think, offers the most attractions to English politicians and investors; but Messrs. Low and Thomas show much earnestness in their appeals to public support. In reply to Mr. Gladstone they announce that they are already "making arrangements for preparing" a sample section between Trieste and Aleppo, the most difficult portion of the entire route. Besides the support already promised them, they count upon receiving as much more as they can desire from the "friends to civilisation and progress." The guage they prefer is the same as that of all the chief Continental and nearly all the English lines. On this point they are at one with most of the witnesses examined by the Select Committee. Even Sir J. Macneill, who leans to the narrow Indian guage of 3 ft. 3 in., admits that the ordinary guage of 4 ft. 8½ in. "can be run safely at fifty-six miles an hour," or twenty miles quicker than the "metre guage." Mr. W. Maxwell for his part recommends the broad Indian guage of 5 ft. 6 in. with an average of 40 miles an hour.

The stoutest advocate of the metre guage appears to be Mr. Fairlie, inventor of the "double-bogie" engine. In a letter to Sir S. Northcote he offers to build the Euphrates Valley line of

850 miles for five millions sterling, on this guage, guaranteeing a mean speed of thirty miles an hour, and working eight trains daily each way, four of which shall carry 1,000 tons of merchandise, and the rest 4,000 troops with all their equipment. So thoroughly does he believe in his own nostrum, that in a letter to the *Times* he predicts the final adoption of the metre guage all over Europe. If speed however be of prime importance for a direct line to India, it seems hard to believe that the new narrow guage will satisfy all reasonable demands in that direction. Nothing less than a mean speed of thirty-five or forty miles an hour would tend materially to shorten the travelling distance between England and India. A mere money saving of £2,000 a-mile on the metre guage would count for little, if it were purchased by a sensible loss of speed.

In the course of some well-reasoned remarks on the hard case of Colonel Mowbray Thomson, the *Broad Arrow* seems to have overlooked the fact of a reprieve having been granted to that officer pending the consideration of his memorial to the Secretary of State. According to recent news from India he has not yet been placed on the retired list, and we hope that he may still be allowed to serve his country for many years to come, if so it pleases him. Our contemporary has thrown some useful light on the nature of Colonel Thomson's defence. It appears that an officer under his command had crowned a course of violence and insubordination by openly threatening to shoot the first man who dared to arrest him. Colonel Thomson tried to bring him into a more obedient frame of mind without forcing him to stand a court-martial. He had reason to fear that Captain Jones might leave the station at any moment by the next steamer. Accordingly he issued an order directing Capt. Jones to "hold himself in readiness for special duty to-morrow" (the 7th July), and not to leave cantonments without proper authority. An officer from the 42nd Light Infantry was also to be detailed for similar duty, and the same regiment was to furnish a guard of a certain strength, half of it furnished with muskets and balled ammunition. These orders, says Colonel Thomson, were meant to convey to the troops an impression that a guard might be needed to aid the civil power in protecting certain villages from a threatened raid of hill-men. He never dreamed of using force against Captain Jones; but if that officer chose to take a quiet hint, written as it were between the lines of the actual order, so much the better for all concerned. Captain Jones did take the hint, and the orders were annulled. If this statement be substantially true, and we are aware of no good reason for doubting it, we trust that the ruling powers will reconsider their former sentence. It would be intolerable to think that so deserving an officer as Colonel Thomson was to receive so cruel a punishment for an act inspired by the most humane and delicate motives towards a refractory brother-officer.

The next mail will be due here on Saturday.

Non-Forfeiture of Furlough Claims.—With reference to G.G.O. No 22 of Jan. 6, 1870, and under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the subject, that an officer joining an Indian staff corps from the local service, or general list, does not forfeit any claim to furlough under the regulations of 1868, which he may have established by previous service.

Court of Small Causes, Bangalore.—In supersession of the present rules which regulate the procedure of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalor, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to declare that the said Court shall be reconstituted under the amended Mofussil Small Cause Court Act No. XI. of 1865, and that the said Act, and Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees' Act), shall be in force in the said Court from and after the 1st day of October, 1871. The Governor general in council is further pleased to declare that all suits and proceedings pending in the said Court on October 1st, 1871, shall be heard and determined in the same manner all suits and proceedings are required to be heard and determined under Act XI. of 1865, but the introduction of this Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything which shall have been done in any such suit or proceeding prior to October 1, 1871.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Major J. T. Giels, late 60th regt. Bengal N.I., at Gulston, Oct. 18. Dr. James Fawcus, M.D., Bengal Army, Inspector-general of jails in Bengal, at North Shields, Oct. 11.

Madras.—Mr. H. J. Arnold, supervisor Sudder Distillery, at Bangalore, Sept. 11.

Bombay.—Mr. T. Probyn, late Bombay Army, at Cheltenham, Oct. 16.

Royal Navy.—Commander W. F. B. Edwardes, son of the late Col. G. H. Edwardes, late H.E.I.C.S., on board the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Poonah*, from Alexandria, Sept. 11.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mooltan, Oct. 23.—From Bombay.—Mrs. A. V. Browne and two children, Mr. J. O'Kenealy, Mr. G. Rees, Capt. and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. R. Harris. From Aden.—Mr. R. S. Goody.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 24, 1871.

OUR INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

The murder of an eminent English Judge in Calcutta by a Pathan Mohammedan has given birth in this country to much speculation, wild or sober, touching the present state of feeling among the Mohammedans at large in India towards the British rule. Mr. W. Hunter's well-written essay on a somewhat sensational text had already sounded the note of alarm in this direction when the news of Mr. Norman's murder reached England; and a writer in the *Cornhill* for October has thrown Mr. Hunter's essay into a yet more popular, if rather less disquieting shape. In the daily press of this country several writers have lately carried on an eager controversy as to the amount and meaning of Mohammedan disaffection in India. It is much like the question which troubled the minds of our forefathers in the days of Queen Elizabeth and James I. "Were the English Catholics bound in conscience to plot against their Protestant sovereign?" The practical answer to this question was given, as we know, in different ways both by Catholics and Protestants. There were some good Catholics who deemed it a sacred duty to own no allegiance to a heretic prince and a hostile parliament, and many good Protestants spoke and acted as if all their religious opponents were necessarily tarred with the same brush. Some Catholics again contended that the great bulk of their fellow-worshippers were thoroughly loyal at heart to the British Throne, and the wiser Protestants refused to let the popular distrust of Rome blind them to the loyal attitude of many classes among their Catholic countrymen, and to the many good reasons there were for mistrusting only the reckless or the bigoted few.

In arguing the same question, as applied to "Our Indian Mussulmans," we find the same tendency to extreme statements on both sides, relieved by a like moderation here and here. On the one hand we are bidden to look on all Indian Moslems as our hereditary and implacable foes, who keep up a chronic plot against our rule, and support with money or good wishes every preacher of a *jihâd* or "crescentade" against the hated Feringhi. The bulk of the Mohammedans are confounded with the Wahâbis, the Puritans of Islam, and these in their turn are all judged by the treasonable doings of a few among their number. The Mohammedans themselves and their partisans on the contrary entreat us to believe in the unshaken loyalty of all but the lowest and least reputable of their countrymen, "the veriest dregs of society, with no position whatever except among their own set." In the face of Ameer Khan's formal conviction, of

the steady stream of men and money from Patna to the North-West frontier, and of the troublesome little wars provoked by Wahabi emigrants from India, we are invited to believe in the almost universal goodwill of some thirty millions of people, whose forefathers for six centuries were absolute masters of Hindustan, and whose religion tends to the kind of tolerance practised by Rome against the Albigenses, or by the early Puritans against all who differed from their own rendering of Christianity. Between these extremes stand the more moderate observers who, neither ignoring facts nor making too much of possibilities, give the average Mussulman credit for worldly wisdom, and would seek to remove the causes he might have for reasonable discontent.

Among these more temperate critics Colonel Nassau Lees, late Principal of the Calcutta Mohammedan College, may fairly be placed. His recent letters to the *Times* attest his real friendliness towards that large section of the Indian community among which for so many years his professional work was carried on. He owns that the "discontent, dissatisfaction, hostility, or whatever you please," shown by a certain proportion of the Mohammedans to our rule, is a constant source of anxiety, and to that feeling he ascribes a large share both in the Mutiny of 1857-8, and in the chronic warfare on our North-Western frontier. But he readily acquits the bulk of Indian Mussulmans of any real desire to upset the British rule, and dwells with much force on the tendency even of Mohammedan jurists to interpret the Koran by the light of accomplished facts and present expediencies. This is clearly the common-sense view of the whole question, so far as doctrine is concerned. "A Mussulman of Agra," in a letter to the *Times*, reminds us that many even of the reviled Wahabis took no part against us in 1857, because their spiritual guides had assured them that rebellion was no part of their duty. A like assurance, based in each case on very different grounds, has lately been issued by the law-doctors of Mecca and of Northern India. The Mecca oracle implies the absence of any grounds for a *jihad*, because India is still Dar-ul-Islam, or a Land of the Faithful. The Indian doctors, on the other hand, proclaim the unlawfulness of a jihad in a country where protection is afforded to Mohammedans, even though it be a Dar-ul-Harb, or Land of the Enemy. Both opinions are fortified by a common reference to the folly of waging war without a fair likelihood of success. We may therefore take it for granted that the Mohammedans of India on the whole can satisfy their consciences on this point by obeying the dictates of worldly wisdom, and have no idea of sacrificing their present advantages to the letter of an old text suited to the conditions of a bygone age.

That the Mohammedans however appear to have some tangible grievances against us, Colonel Lees does not for a moment deny. They complain, he says, of the wrong done by the Inam Commission in depriving some of them of lands assigned them by former sovereigns. They resent the attack upon Mohammedan law involved in the Act securing to Christian converts from Islam their forfeit rights of inheritance. They murmur at the refusal of the Government any longer to appoint their Kazis, a body of law-officers who performed many useful offices of registry and law-expounding without pay. They complain that charitable funds and religious bequests have been misapplied by the Government, that the Hindus have elbowed them out of nearly all public appointments, and that learning has disappeared from among them because no place under Government is open to Mohammedans learned in their own sciences, laws, literature, and languages. That all these grievances are equally well founded or remediable, Colonel Lees does not venture to affirm. It seems strange at first sight that the Mussulmans of Bengal should grumble at being left free to choose their own Kazis; but the truth is that the part formerly played by Government in this matter enabled their Mohammedan subjects to speak and think of India as still a *Dar-ul-Islam*. The mere pretence of union between Church and State had once saved their credit in the eyes of distant fellow-worshippers. Nor is there any doubt that certain Mohammedan charities have been diverted to other than Mohammedan uses. In censuring the misappropriation of the trust funds bequeathed by Mohammed Mohsin to the Hooghly Madrassah, Colonel Lees evidently shares the soreness of those Moslems who speak of that measure as a State robbery. It is probable also that some injustice was done to Mussulman freeholders by the extent to which their lands were resumed under the Inam Commission.

With regard to the teaching given in the Government schools and the decreasing number of Mohammedan placeholders, it is easier to understand than to sympathise with the soreness felt by the same classes. It is very unpleasant for the children of India's late masters to find themselves beaten in the fight for official advancement by the once down-trodden Hindus; but that is rather their business than ours. As the *Cornhill* writer very properly observes, "in a fair competition more public servants will be chosen out of 150 millions of men than out of thirty millions." It is not many years since the pick of the subordinate offices in the North-West was mainly at the command of Mohammedan candidates. If their Hindu rivals have since shot ahead of them, the result is owing partly to their own backwardness in meeting the new conditions of service, partly to the wider field for selection from the members of a more numerous, and perhaps a more intelligent race. The Mohammedan objections to the course of studies prescribed for Government schools and colleges point to a grievance as real perhaps, but as hard to remedy, as that involved in the demand of English and Irish Catholics for an exclusive system of sectarian teaching in State-supported schools. The complainants in fact call upon the Government to exchange a system suited to the general interests of the Empire at large for one framed in special accordance with their own religious and social prepossessions. Whatever can fairly be done to lessen this particular grievance without favouring the few at the expense of the many, the Indian Government will do well to encourage; and indeed the Viceroy has already gone as far as prudence could permit him, by suggesting that more attention should be paid in Madras to the teaching of Arabic and Persian in schools frequented by Mohammedans. It must still be a question how far such a suggestion can be carried out so as to do no violence to the grand principle of secular instruction through State-paid officers for the benefit of the people at large. This however is only one of the many problems with which India's present rulers have to grapple in dealing with a country filled with so many diverse races, each marked off from the rest by a number of social usages and religious rules.

For the Mussulmans of Bengal however, according to Colonel Lees and the writer in the *Cornhill*, all other grievances are slight and partial beside the general discontent caused by the consequences of the Permanent Settlement, which "made landlords out of Hindu collectors of revenue," and has since necessitated the income-tax and other unwise or unpopular measures of direct taxation. Here again we are met by the difficulty of repairing former oversights or mistakes without inflicting greater injustice than that of which so many people complain. Even if it be true that the Permanent Settlement has involved appreciable harm to certain classes of our subjects, we should have thought that the Rent Act of 1859 had gone far to remove the most prominent sources of discontent. As for the new taxes imposed to make up for the defects of the Bengal land settlement, that is surely a grievance affecting others than the Mohammedans alone.

Correspondence.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Can you inform the readers of your Paper whether the Indian Government has resolved on serving out Australian mutton to the European soldiers?

Your military friends can tell us whether the Commissariat is now able to issue mutton rations oftener than once a week.

A few years ago a Commissariat officer informed me that considerable anxiety was felt regarding the means of obtaining a sufficient supply. I believe that English rams are found to be too large for the native ewes. During the Mutiny the number of sheep throughout India decreased to a very alarming extent.

With reference to the quality of the flesh, the gram-fed is excellent mutton—the grass-fed is inferior. The grass-fed sheep are not like those similarly fed in England. We have no fat pastures in India like those we see around us in this country; nor have we pasture lands equal to the Welsh hills. The proprietors of sheep are usually poor men, afraid that their property may be seized by the police or by army contractors. They refuse to incur expense in breeding; they expect their sheep to find a miserable subsistence on scorching plains, and neglect to give them even salt. The sheep eat ordure to supply the want.

Soon after I commenced office work in India, in 1843, I learnt what grass-fed mutton meant. Seized with a desire of entertaining some of the heroes who had served under General Nott in Afghanistan, I invited them to dinner, and gave what I considered to be ample orders to my khansaman, or butler. One of the dishes contained a joint of mutton, and one of my guests inquired whence I had obtained it, as I had not at that time become a member of a mutton club. The butler explained that he had bought it in the bazaar, and I then learnt that bazaar mutton in the Upper Provinces was to be avoided. Since the Mutiny a few enterprising men at large stations have educated sheep with gram, chopped straw, and salt, and obtain for them (they are of small size) from 14s. to 24s. each; the prices of the grass-fed sheep may be said to average 3s. each, though I have heard of sales at one-half of that price. The objections which English rustics sometimes raise to tinned Australian mutton would find no echo in the breast of the European soldier in India, who longs for a little good meat. In England the poor like to see the meat before they buy it; they believe that they can judge of the quality better when they see it in a raw state than when it is cooked; they fear that possibly some of the tins may contain diseased meat.

But the soldier in India is glad to be spared the trouble of cooking; and, as he knows that his officers eat quantities of tinned salmon and game, he expects to find good food under a tin cover. He would prefer it both to the mutton and to the beef now supplied to him. The Commissariat Department succeeds in supplying excellent bread, tea, and rum, but the rations of flesh are of inferior quality.

I need hardly point out that in time of war tinned meat has an immense advantage over herds and flocks, which must be fed, and are often quickly destroyed by contagious diseases. Dry firewood for cooking is often difficult to obtain or convey in large quantities whilst our men are surrounded by hostile multitudes.—Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE LATE MURDER AT LAHORE.

The *Hindoo Patriot* believes that few nations are more easily given to panic than the English, and we are not therefore surprised to observe that these outrages have already been associated, as we are told, "in men's minds with the rumours of a secret Sikh and Mussulman combination, of intended bread poisoning and plunder and burning, of plotting in Lahore and Amritsur and Jullundur and Peshawur, of secret meetings in small villages, of Kooka schemes, and the thousand-and-one-stories that have been floating about of late." The local print is so much excited that it has not hesitated to deliver itself of the following:—"It is dangerous to have Fakirs going about with political notions in their heads and heavy latties in their hands. We cannot take away the notions, but we can take away the latties, and imprison these dirty loafing scoundrels as vagrants or lunatics. We give our white loafers no mercy, but defer to these hideous fanatics on religious grounds, while any day the outrages above recorded may be the fate of any one of us." This is the old Pandy fever back. The Sepoy Mutiny had caused in those days so much alarm among Englishmen in India that even in dreams they saw Pandies come and cut their throats. Even sedate professors and strong-nerved doctors were heard to say that they saw "Pandy-looking" men pass in the streets, and that no European's life was worth purchase for sixpence. It seems a similar panic has seized Englishmen in the Punjab. But they need not fear. They have already a very sharp law on their side—we mean Mr. Maine's Murderous Outrages Act. We observe that under the swift course of that Act the murderer of Jaishee Ram has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death within a week! and we beseech them not to call for sharper vengeance, and thus goad people to unpleasant imaginings, which have now no place in their minds.

THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE BILL.

The *Hindoo Reformer* remarks that the Marriage Bill has hitherto been opposed not only by the orthodox and bigoted Hindoos, but also by the Adi Brahmos, who vaguely asserted that the existing law was quite sufficient for all the legitimate purposes of Brahmoism, and that their so-called progressive brethren were causelessly if not factiously forcing on a law which was repulsive to the people. This brought the question to issue as to what the two parties of the Brahmos really want, and the answer to this question renders it clear that the terms Adi, or conservative and progressive, as applied to the Bengal Brahmos, indicate well-marked sections of the body. The progressive Brahmos, on the other hand, wish to carry into practice the social results of their religious principles, the chief of which is the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Intermarriages therefore are with them an essential change, and, we believe, several have taken place. It is to legalise them that they want a law as much as to excuse the omission of idolatrous forms in their celebration. This distinction is the bone of contention which can only be settled by an authoritative declaration regarding the validity or otherwise of Hindoo intermarriages.

CONVERSION OF THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The *Bombay Gazette* believes that the notification issued from Simlah will be generally accepted as satisfactory. The Government of India fairly deserves in this instance the credit of having conciliated the interests of its creditors with those of the public for which it is trustee. But it seems to us a pity that the term of five years was not adopted instead of seven; but it would be mere presumption to insist on trifling difference of opinion when the main principles on which the transfer is based are sound. By the latest return available for reference we find that the amount of the loan at the beginning of 1871 was Rs. 16,21,07,000, on which the interest at five per cent. is Rs. 81,05,350 a-year. The new Transfer Loan of Rs. 13,50,00,000 will cost India in interest for seven years Rs. 60,75,000, and thereafter Rs. 54,00,000 a year, so that the immediate annual saving by the whole operation will be Rs. 20,30,350, and the eventual saving Rs. 27,05,350. If it be urged that the investment of Rs. 2,70,00,000 on account of the Currency Reserve is a measure that ought to have been adopted independently, and that it should not be reckoned as an essential part of the present financial operation, still, apart from this, there is a good profit from the transfer, namely, about Rs. 9,50,000 immediate annual saving, and Rs. 16,20,000 at the end of the seven years. Besides which, it may be hoped that the combination of the two operations will be economical and effective in more ways than one. The cash balances have lately been maintained at a very high figure so as to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with its creditors; but, once this transfer is effected, the amount of the balances will be speedily reduced, as the possession of so many millions of ready cash, coupled with the new investment from the Currency Reserve, will spare the Government the necessity of borrowing any more money for some time to come. Another way in which the currency reserve part of the operation will come into play with great advantage to the Government is in bringing a pressure to bear on the holders of fives to send their scrip in at once for transfer. As nearly one-sixth of the whole amount of the Loan will be paid off, and applications for renewal will only be entertained for the remaining five-sixths, "in the order in which the notes tendered for transfer are received, whether in India or in England," we may anticipate that there will be no unnecessary delay on the part of holders in sending in their applications. It was a happy idea on the part of the Finance Minister to employ such means of effecting the speedy conversion of the Stock—for in all financial operations, especially in India, where we know not what a day may bring forth, time is of the greatest importance—and we hope to hear on November 15th that the transfer of the whole 135 crores has been successfully completed.

The *Times of India* criticises the policy followed in this instance by the Finance Minister. In the first place, there is nothing in the present arrangement which might not better have been announced fully three months since. That is, provided the Simlah Cabinet had then made up its mind on the subject; and so far as we can judge of its "mind" and the circumstances to be dealt with, there is no reason why the decision should not have been adopted as soon as the Budget was disposed of in May. Next, as to the rate of interest now offered, Sir Richard Temple may have had some sentimental tenderness for the public creditor, which he will seek to justify next Budget day; but for our part, we can see no justification whatever in the present state of the money market and commerce for offering 4½ per cent. We regard the offer of that rate as an improvident disposal of public resources, and as clearly such—though on a very much larger scale—than the renewal of the 26½ lakhs of debentures which fell due in July. Of course the public loss is not to the full extent of the seven times half per cent. thus needlessly given; for we presume the Finance Minister will take such advantage in premium as may arise from competition amongst the holders of the present five per cent.

paper; but this is not likely to be nearly so much as the difference between the present price of the Four-and-a-Half Loan of 1870, which is 107, and the Fours, which are about 99. It is obvious that the concession of one-eighth more in interest will not nearly enhance the rate of capital subscribed to the same extent. The large increase in the investments of the paper currency reserve is in accordance with the new regulations to that effect made last year; but information is much needed as to the results on the internal economy of the paper currency system of the ill-advised measure by which currency notes have been made subservient to banking purposes without any corresponding advantage to the State; but that is a separate question; as also when the long-promised five-rupee notes are to be ready? What we have to consider is—that of 6½ millions sterling of coin and bullion retained by the department nearly two-fifths will now be liberated for use in trade. The present reserve of Government securities is about 3¾ millions; the transfer now announced will make it up to nearly six millions by January next.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the simple plan which Sir Leopold Heath had the frankness to recommend as the best which he could think of for securing the abolition of the East African Slave Trade—that England should take possession of the island of Zanzibar—is far too ambitious for the tastes of English statesmen of the present day, whom nothing alarms so much as the possibility of extending the boundaries of the English Empire. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, however, being thoroughly sincere in its desire to put an end to the slave trade, has been convinced of the folly of attempting to stop the traffic while the Sultan of Zanzibar is allowed to maintain slavery as a domestic institution within the limits of his dominions. The report of the committee, therefore, goes a good deal beyond that of the Abyssinian Commission in its recommendations as to the measures that should be taken to attain the desired end. The Government is advised at once to give notice to the Sultan, that, "as the existing treaty provisions have been systematically evaded," England will make a new treaty with Zanzibar providing for the entire abolition of the slave trade, and will agree to settle a proportion of adult negroes in the island, whose labour shall be at the Sultan's disposal, provided his Majesty agrees to "such measures for their protection and safety as might be deemed necessary." There is no doubt that the only effectual way of getting rid of the traffic will be for the English squadron to take the whole control of it into its own hands instead of having its operations limited to certain parts of the coast; and we are convinced, also, that ultimately the trade of Zanzibar would become more prosperous with the help of free, than of slave, labour; but, if the Sultan demands compensation, it is better to pay him a few thousand pounds a year than by an unwise parsimony to run the risk of letting slavery continue to flourish for years in its last home.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.—The *Benares Akhbar* says that great disaffection has been caused by the magistrate prohibiting the Hindoos from crying out "*Ram nam, satya hay*" at the time of carrying their dead through the city. The ceremony, it is added, is a religious one, and has been practised from time immemorial, and the order for its discontinuance is therefore regarded as an encroachment on an old observance and a time-honoured custom.

THE CAPTURED REBEL LIAKUT ALI.—The Moulvie arrived at Allahabad in charge of Superintendent Bailey (of the city police, Bombay), Inspector Dajee, (a native constable from Bombay), and Inspector Grange, of Allahabad. At the railway station he was taken in charge by Inspector Bassett, and according to instructions escorted to a hackney carriage in waiting for him by two mounted constables and three constables with loaded carbines. From the station he was conveyed to the Hawalat. Liakut Ali, since his arrival, has been lodged in the Hawalat of the Allahabad cutcherry, where he is at present strictly guarded. At first a selected guard of Sikhs was placed over him, but he is now in the custody of Europeans—a sergeant's guard of the 104th Regiment holding the Hawalat, while ingress or egress to the premises is provided against by a cordon of native (Hindu) sentries. He is confined in a solitary cell, never being permitted to see or speak to any Mahommedan, his nights as well as his days being professedly passed in prayer. On Monday he sat with evident pleasure for his photograph, when some capital likenesses of him were taken by Mr. Newman. In appearance the Moulvie is a handsome fellow, apparently about fifty years of age, with regular features, a tall and commanding aspect, and short cut grey beard, whiskers, and moustache. Shortly after his arrival his property was inventoried. A bag was found containing over Rs. 100; and there was also a peculiar-looking bamboo stick, with a brass ferule at one end, and at the other a glass or crystal knob. This was at first suspected to be a weapon, but in course of examination the crystal head came unscrewed, and it was found that running the entire length of the stick were small ingots of gold aggregating in value some Rs.2,000. The prisoner, we are told, does not now attempt to deny his identity, though he gave a false name when first examined. An advertisement in the *Pioneer* asks for information as to the whereabouts of the family of Conductor Coleman, who was murdered in 1857, and whose family, if surviving, may be able to give valuable evidence in the present case.—*Pioneer*.

Bengal.

THE KUKA PANIC.

A few issues back we remarked that unless the old women and young Babus of Lahore had stronger nerves than those of Allahabad it was probable that our Lahore contemporary would succeed in exciting considerable alarm. But we confess that we had no idea that he would have been able to throw so many of his readers into the abject state of terror to which they seem to have been reduced. Not content with their own panics, they appear to have formed themselves into clubs for disseminating false rumours in small stations. We have before us a series of the letters sent by some of the members of these clubs, which we are almost ashamed to publish for fear that some native historian may hereafter refer to them as a specimen of the courage of Europeans. One of them, however, is too good to be lost, and we may justify the publication on the ground that the author is not quite a European, and that it is expedient that such people should be held up to the utter scorn they deserve. The despatch runs thus:—"The latest news is that Major ——, Deputy Commissioner of ——, has been most brutally massacred, cause not known; but the report is true. . . . A few Kukas attacked the house of one Mr. —— last night, were repulsed, and now a guard has been allowed him. This morning (the 7th) a Kuka was taken up to the Magistrate for running about the city and crying out—'We will now take possession of India.' Colonel ——, of the Police, is making every preparation. Railway officials to *volunteer*, and their attendance to be regular and *imperative*. Lahore volunteers increasing daily; to-day a police constable was seen handcuffed going up for trial—his *offence not known*. Major — 's case seems to have excited the whole station. Every native, almost of both castes, that can read English are now seen everywhere with newspapers, and I often see my native assistants in office reading newspapers very intently. I might as well mention here that a letter received from Hindostan declares that the people seem to know something of the Kuka plot, but have not yet *decided* what side to take—of course *we* know, and that will be for the Kukas. Now, on the other hand, the Russians are thinking of marching into India; and for all we know, it may be the Russians that are encouraging the Kukas to quarrel with us, and while we are engaged, they may quietly take possession of our rights."

The next day the latest news is:—"Two missionaries cut down at Ludiana. Ram Singh, Chief of the Kukas, in custody."

To comment on this tissue of absurdities would be a waste of time; we merely print it as a most ludicrous instance of an insignificant coward pretending that he is not afraid, but that, whilst reviewing in a calm and statesmanlike manner a desperate situation, he is prepared for the worst, even though the worst be a wound in the rear, caused by the accidental discharge of a comrade's ramrod. But ludicrous and contemptible as this stuff is, it caused considerable consternation amongst the small community to which it was addressed, especially as the Deputy Commissioner was not on the spot to deal with the authors of these rumours as they deserved. Fortunately the valour of the police officer greatly allayed the excitement. The precautions taken by him were admirable. He placed a guard round his own house; he sent spies in every direction, and provided them with conspicuous disguises, that all men might at once recognise them, and take comfort accordingly. In addition to this he succeeded in finding an artisan, warranted not dangerous, who was said to be a Kuka. On the arrival of every new report, this desperate conspirator was led up and minutely examined as to its truth, in order to prove that the police were on the alert.

All this is intensely comic, but at the same time it is not quite harmless. Some of these idiots possess fire-arms, and it is quite possible that they may muster up courage to discharge them at inoffensive people. We need not expatiate on the mischief that would arise from their doing so; it is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we learn that the authorities have reminded these people of the existence of Section 505, Indian Penal Code. We publish their letters in the hope that they will be satisfied with having covered themselves with ridicule, and not insist on being declared mischievous fools by a Court of Justice.

THE MURDER OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

The Calcutta papers received by the Bombay mail contain long accounts of the murder of Chief Justice Norman in Calcutta on Sept. 20. It seems that he was proceeding to assume his usual judicial functions in the Court-house when the atrocious deed was committed. After leaving his carriage, he ascended the steps in front of the Town Hall, and had scarcely put his foot within the vestibule when a man rushed towards him and stabbed him in the abdomen. Mr. Norman started back and ran down the steps, followed by the assassin, who stabbed him again, this time in the back. Mr. Norman cried out that he was stabbed, and then ran towards one of the pillars, to which he seemed to cling for support. He was still followed by the assassin. He then picked up some pieces of brick that happened to be lying about, and flung them at

his assailant to keep him off. The assassin made another lunge at him, but the knife fell short, and before the blow could be repeated a peon valiantly seized the man and threw him down, and other people coming on the scene, the knife was wrested from his hands, and he was secured and made a prisoner. Mr. Norman limped away, holding his hand on the wound in his abdomen, evidently in great pain. An inspector of police wished him to get into his carriage, but he answered, "Get me a palkee that I may lie down; I shall not live." He was then removed to the establishment of Messrs. Thacker and Spink, near at hand. Mrs. Norman was with her wounded husband almost as soon as the sad tidings could have reached her. In a little time Government-place, in front of Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s, became crowded, and it was found necessary to bolt the entrance to the premises. Carriages and conveyances of members of all sections of the community were to be seen there, and the expression of sorrowful regret was universal. Mr. Norman lingered till after midnight, and then died.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, and a telegram from Calcutta to the Bombay papers announces that he was tried on the 28th, found guilty, and sentenced to death. No fresh evidence has come to light with regard to his identity. The trial lasted two hours, the court being densely crowded.

The prisoner is described by the *Calcutta Englishman* as a small-made, but wiry man, seemingly about thirty-five years of age. "The shape of his head (it adds) partakes considerably of that of an ape's—he has a low straight forehead, short black hair coming over the temples, and quick restless eyes. He was exceedingly calm—almost insolent, talking to the witnesses and police in a very cool manner, twisting the end of his moustachios and staring around him at the people in court."

The *Indian Daily News* thus refers to the sorrow caused in Calcutta by the mournful event:—"The stillnes of death crept over the whole city on Thursday, as soon as it was realised that that was the only way in which Calcutta could express its heartfelt sorrow for the recent calamity, and its heartfelt sympathy with the family whom that calamity has bereaved. It scarcely needed the hint which we had casually thrown out in the morning to induce the city to rest from its labours and be still. At a comparatively early hour on Thursday evidences were apparent on all sides that a great gloom had fastened upon Calcutta, and men talked in subdued voices of the great sorrow which fell upon many as a personal loss. Business was entirely suspended, and all the public offices were closed. If anything could carry consolation to the one family which is at the present moment the object of profound commiseration, wherever the name of Chief Justice Norman is known, and the story of his cruel death has reached, it would surely be found in these unmistakable proofs of the affectionate respect in which his memory is held. It is not often that the very heart of Anglo-Indian society is moved, as it was stirred on Thursday in Calcutta, and we are confident that we merely give expression to the sentiment of every man among us, when we say that the feeling which on Thursday cast a gloom over Calcutta will gradually settle over the whole country."

The *Daily Examiner*, of Sept. 22, gives the following account of the funeral:—"The funeral ceremony of the late Chief Justice was the most imposing Calcutta has witnessed for many a year. From four in the afternoon till five a continuous stream of mourners attended at his lordship's house, No. 12, Russell-street. Members of every nationality and creed congregated to testify to the sincere respect and esteem in which his Lordship had been held. The body was laid out in a westerly room on the ground floor, and numbers of gentlemen sadly and solemnly entered in to take a last look of the genial countenance of him, whom living, they had loved. His Lordship's face alone was uncovered; no traces of the agony he suffered were observable on his countenance; all was calm and peaceful as if he had but just fallen asleep. Precisely at 5 P.M., a salute of seventeen minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and the funeral cortege left the house. The hearse was followed by the empty coach of his Lordship. Next in succession came four mourning coaches bearing the judges and some of the senior members of the bar. Then followed several hundreds of gentlemen who walked in procession from the house to the Circular-road Cemetery. The roads on both sides were lined with crowds of natives, and at every street numbers turned in to join in the train. The body of the deceased was borne to the grave by eight seamen. At the cemetery the funeral party was met by the Very Rev. the Archdeacon, who conducted the burial service."

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The impression that has got abroad in certain quarters that the atrocious act of violence by which the Chief Justice met his death might in some way be explained in the light of the recent Wahabee trials, seems now to be far from improbable. At least, certain facts and circumstances have oozed out, which, it is believed, will indicate in which direction the wind blows. The murderer's very first statement was certainly suspicions. He was, he averred, a native of Constantinople, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is an up-country Mussulman; and in this, we fancy, we trace an intention of throwing dust in the eyes of the authorities. At the time he was arrested, he was still labouring under the effects of *bhang*, with which drug, doubtless he had been freely plied by the miscreants of whom it must be concluded he is merely the hireling. As long as the influence of the drug lasted, he studiously avoided giving the police satisfactory replies to their queries. The rhapsodical nonsense about the elephant and the dog eating the wall, in which some people fancied they saw prophecies of great significance to the ruling power, was, it is fair to suppose, either an attempt to feign madness, or a following up of the determination to reveal nothing. When the man, however, in the course of Wednesday evening came to his senses, he manifested no reluctance to point out his place of residence, and accompanied the police to the spot, a musjid on the Chitpore road. The men there recognised him, and told the police that he had been living there for the past two years, a statement which is not altogether correct. It is not improbable that he may have been a camel driver at one time, but that he has been an active disciple of the ruffians who have been preaching the jehad up-country there can be no doubt, since the police have come into possession of a number of letters, and, it is believed, seditious papers. These documents, when translated, will doubtless remove a good deal of the mystery in which the event is at present shrouded, and may lead to the discovery of a foul conspiracy. With a promptitude and tact that cannot be too highly commended, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Hogg, with his deputy, Captain Giles, Mr. Superintendent Youman, Inspector Duke, and a strong force of European and native constables, went over to the mosque in question last evening only; and, after surrounding the place, searched and found a great number of documents. These were taken possession of, and any men who were found leaving the mosque were searched, and the letters found on their persons secured. The machinations which culminated in the terrible tragedy of Wednesday last have, doubtless, been conducted with profound secrecy, but it is thought that a clue has now been obtained."

STATION TALK.

Simla, *Sept.* 16.—Colonel Wright arrived here on Wednesday last, and joined the office of the Adjutant-general on the following day. There are to be some changes in that office. Major Scott leaves in a few days: Major Thompson is coming in his room. Till the latter officer joins, Captain Hewett, who has lately been appointed Brigade Major of Ferozepore, will officiate in Major Scott's room. The arrival of Colonel Wright necessitates the return of Colonel Holmes to his own grade of Deputy Adjutant-general. The sun's rays are now so overpowering in the middle of the day that even those accustomed to exposure to the heat have, during the last week, noticed the circumstance; and yesterday information was brought into the station of Captain Kelsey, who was out at Mahassoo on an excursion, having been prostrated by a *coup de soleil*. A jampan was immediately sent to bring him in.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Azimghur, *Sept.* 21.—The floods are still rising, though the stream has increased in rapidity to-day, which looks as if the obstruction at the mouth of the Tons is decreasing. The Munsiff's kutcherry has just succumbed. Mr. Alone's house fell in with a crash early this morning. Mr. Whiteway's house showed signs of caving in early in the day, and was abandoned for safer quarters. There are but three habitable bungalows left in the loop, and of these only one has its compound free of water; that belongs to Mr. Rogers, who nevertheless has taken up his quarters in the Kotwalee, to be nearer the scene of action. The Jail, but for Mr. Wood's earthworks, ought to be two feet under water, but it is dry, and the spot selected by the Inspector-general of Prisons for an addition to the Jail is now five to six feet under water. The Racket Court is a duck puddle, and the gallery makes a good dry quackery. Mr. Sandford's house is a mile from the city, and well above the water; his visits too and from are performed in a canoe. The Judge's house is similarly favourably situated; that is occupied by ladies, and they are well out of the mess that we are enjoying. The city holds out still on the north and west; the south is utterly and irretrievably lost. It is a melancholy sight as one rows through these deserted rows of ruins in a *dongah*. The water is now too deep for wading through, and that part of the town is entirely deserted, and looks like the City of the Dead. The five *pukka serais* built by Mr. Thomason in 1835 have gone, both internally and externally. The *Pioneer* of the 20th tells of heavy rain in Oudh, which fully accounts for the unusual accumulation of water.

Jounpur, *Sept.* 19.—The River Gumti still continues to rise, and is spreading into the interior. Since Saturday, the 17th, it has risen ten feet. Thousands of pits of grain, which were kept in reserve for sowing, have been destroyed by the inundation. Boats are plying over the old stone bridge across the river. This morning I observed a breach in it through a telescope from the fort. The Charitable Dispensary has come down. Books to the value of Rs. 2,000, and the furniture belonging to the Church Mission School, have been destroyed by the house falling in. Our magistrate and joint magistrate are seen morning and evening in the city, exerting themselves in relieving the poor. The magistrate gave money on Sunday to purchase grain and distribute. Three little urchins took it into their heads to go boating, got into a *dingy*, let go the rope it was fastened to, and the *dingy* was swept away by the current.

Sept. 21.—We for ourselves, and God for us all, the Devil take the hindmost, is the case here. People are bolting away from the city as

quickly as they can towards Sheogunge, some twenty-four miles from this, for safety. Officials have got boats secured close to their compounds for an emergency. The water has got into the Jail, and arrangements are being made for the removal of the prisoners immediately. The Mahommedans are going about the street with flags flying, and beating tomtoms; Hindoos making *poojahs* and giving alms in a small way. The Mahajuns still hold their purse-strings tight. It is advisable that one of the officials should remain in the city to place confidence in the people, as they are panic-struck, and there is not the least doubt of their becoming disorderly in a few hours. Surely the Superintendent of Police has little or nothing to do, and therefore can easily be spared. A man arrived from Azimgurh yesterday evening, and says the place has been flooded, and all the bungalows have come down. Whilst writing a letter has arrived confirming the statement. The River Gumti still continues to rise; it rose seventeen inches since yesterday, causing further destruction to house and property. Several persons have met with a watery grave. Whilst closing I am told that the water has got into the bungalows of the officers.

Sept. 22.—The river has risen so much that about two-thirds of the city have been swept away, and the desolation and destruction does not end here. The river has hemmed us in all around: only some high grounds stand safe for a time. There was only one road open, in the northern direction, towards which crowds of people were making their way with children and property, but now it is almost stopped by the rivers opening a new course in that direction. Now we have no way to go for our lives, should the river continue rising. The current, a very strong current, flows considerably over the bridge, covering the whole of it with water, except the minarets. But mark the strength of the bridge. None made within this century could for a moment have borne so much weight and pressure of water. The public offices have been shut from the 16th inst. The European officers have kept boats alongside their bungalows; the public records are in danger. You will bear more if any one is saved from this deluge to tell the tale.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Muir.—Sir William Muir's daughter, whose dangerous illness prevented his Honour from being present at Roorkee on the prize-day, is now, happily, rapidly recovering.

Indigo in the N.W.P.—The prospects of the indigo crop in the N.W.P. are, we regret to hear, most deplorable. Drought, hail, locusts, says the Allahabad paper, have successively attacked the plant, and this year excessive rain has so completely washed the colour out of it as to leave it scarcely worth manufacturing.

European Troops in India.—The average number of European troops employed in India during the nine years, 1861-1869, was 67,363. The total number of men who died or were invalided during the same period was 34,916, or rather more than half. The deaths were—from cholera, 3,473, and from ordinary causes, 9,853. —*Englishman*, Sept. 26.

Goorgaon.—It is reported that a raid into the Goorgaon district has been made by a party from the Ulwar State, and about eighty cattle carried off from the village of Mewalla in British territory. In retaliation, the villagers are reported to have gone over the border and set fire to the village of Adulpore in the Ulwar State. These Ulwar men are very troublesome, and in the mutiny in 1857 amused themselves in a manner similar to the above at our expense. Captain Cadell is after the marauders.

The late Floods.—The flood at Moorshedabad, which laid the whole country under water for miles and miles around, is considered undoubtedly to have been the work of interested parties. Repeated unsuccessful attempts have been made to breach the bund—it is presumed by persons from districts which benefit greatly by the fall of water. The perpetrators of the act must, we should think, have been not a little startled by the result of their little perforation, for as soon as the news reached the Executive Engineer he started for the spot, and found a gap of 600 feet wide, a river rushing through it with tremendous velocity, and the country, as far as the eye could reach, a level sheet of water.

The Floods in the North.—We hear from Jounpur that the Gumti has risen so high that many of the streets are more like rivers than roads. The water is over the fine old bridge; the parapet wall acting as a break-water, though in one place the river, on Sunday evening, was flowing even over the parapet. The road from the Civil Station to the city, as also that to the Kotwalee, were then impassable except by boat or elephant; the water from the Lucknow road rushing in a torrent past the Dispensary. The Post-office has been nearly demolished, and its contents have been removed. Beyond the bridge the water for a considerable distance is waist deep. Hundreds of houses have fallen in, and the authorities are taking active measures for the relief of the destitute, many of the houseless being lodged in the Atali Musjid or in temporary huts. From the Fort the view is of a vast lake dotted about with little islands and peninsulas—the bridge appearing like a bridge of boats.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 21.

Mr. G. Campbell in Assam.—The Lieutenant Governor has, the *Englishman* learns, displayed, during his Assam tour, a special interest in the various hill tribes, having specimens of the different races brought for his inspection wherever possible. On his way from Gowhatty to Shillong he is said to have been attended for a considerable distance by an extensive following of aborigines in every variety of dress and undress, and was entertained with a grand display of dancing, singing, and music.

The Dancing Mania.—A native paper notices the taste for dancing which is springing up among Native Chiefs and Princes in imitation of Europeans. In former times the nobles and grandees used to procure dancers for their amusement, and thought it beneath their dignity to dance; but now having caught the contagion from Europeans, they have begun to think dancing an admirable accomplishment rather than a vice. The Maharajah of Jeypore is blamed for setting the example, then the Maharajah of Baroda. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons are also censured for having danced at a grand assembly in London, in which her Majesty the Queen was also present. The editor remarks that until Hindoostanees imitate the English in their knowledge, greatness, wisdom, bravery, &c., they will do well not to take a fancy to dancing lest they share the fate of Sardanapular, the King of Babylon.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 10.

Health of the 8th Foot.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Nusseerabad on the 16th instant, gives the following melancholy account of the health of the 8th (King's) Regiment:—"I regret to state that the mortality amongst the European troops stationed here is nearly equal to that of the corresponding month last year, the 8th, the King's Regiment, alone having lost five men and two women within the past fortnight; the prevailing disease being enteric fever, engendered by the malaria of this unhealthy climate. Out of a total strength of 578 men at head-quarters, I regret to state that there are about seventy men actually in hospital, about forty attending hospital as convalescents, and thirty-five men at Tarraghur sanitarium, so that this gallant old regiment will have little cause to regret their approaching departure from Nusseerabad, and I sincerely trust that their sanguine expectation as to Allahabad may be realised, and that they may be more fortunate in their next station than the present."

Trackers.—H.H. the Lieutenant Governor has just published a *Gazette Extraordinary* summarising the story of the recent murders at Umritsar and Rajkote. He is trenchant on the police who bungled the Umritsar case. All others, Sirdahs, Rajahs, Inspectors and Commissioners are praised and rewarded without stint. There are two men not mentioned whom we should like to see included in the praise and rewards. After the murders at Rajkote, two men, in the midst of a blinding storm of wind and sand, started on the murderer's tracks, and with blood-hound fidelity followed the trail from tree to tree, from well to well, from village to village, until they fairly hunted down their prey. These two men, before the magistrate's eyes, were shown tracks of feet, and at once identified each murderer's footstep without hesitation. The evidence of these two men was that which finally convicted the criminals. We cannot *gazette* them, but we can record their names, Bhunga Singh and Bhoopa, trackers. They belong to a profession which above all should be encouraged, but which is dying out in the Punjab. His Honour should not overlook their services, but should rather make this remarkable case a notable example of his wish to encourage this most useful profession.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

E.I. Railway Reductions.—The *Bengalee* states that the decrease in the traffic receipts of the East Indian Railway is as much as three-fourths. Though we are glad to believe that the decrease is not so large as this, we know that it has been heavy enough to compel a most ruthless economy. More than one honest fellow has come to us for relief—"I have been dismissed, Sir, as the Company could not afford to keep me on"—but it is not a question of one or two, for we are assured the dismissals have been very numerous, and the increase of destitute Europeans is most deplorable. Our sympathy for the poor men, who with their families are cast helpless upon the charity of the public, is increased by the knowledge that the Company are not altogether blameless for the wretched state of their finances. But it is not only their guards and firemen who are being dismissed, for the railway police are also being reduced; and here we think the Company really culpable. Why were they so anxious to get a share of the police management into their hands if they could not afford to maintain them? The police were never too numerous at the best of times; there is now a danger of their becoming too few. If imitation be flattery, the Company are most decidedly flattering Government. By injudicious management of their finances they bring themselves to a deficit, and then by injudicious retrenchment bring their servants to poverty.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16. Oxford, Veaux, Melbourne.—17. Conqueror, Davidson, Liverpool; Genesk, Millard, Liverpool.—19. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab.—20. Str. Mahratta, Lang, Bombay; Canada, Cooper, Rio de Janeiro.—21. Balkamah, Richardson, Liverpool; Broughty Castle, Wylie, Dundee.—22. Aliquis, Marshall, Kingston.—24. Str. Euphrates, Hatcheson, Singapore; Alabama, Gilliat, Muscat; Gilbert Thomp-

son, Hutchison, Liverpool; Siberia, Inglis, Singapore.—25. Warwick Castle, Freebody, Aden; Norna, Scurr, Port Lyttelton; Glasgow, Lloyd, Galle; Glenlyon, Reid, Hong Kong; str. Akola, Huggins, London; str. Bangalore, Angore, Bombay; Mary Anne, Lovett, Rangoon.—26. Str. Agra, White, London; Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bote-lehhoe, Bake, Liverpool; Empress of the Seas, Wilkie, Liverpool; Childwall Abbey, Banks, Liverpool; Schah Jehan, Moollah, Jedda.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17. Strs. Hindostan and Meinam; Ivanhoe, Janet Cowen.—18. Strs. Glenartney, Olga, and Calcutta.—19. Str. Madras.—20. Str. Satara; Nimrod.—22. Str. Belgian; Windhover, Eliza A. Kenny.—23. Lady Octavia, Anonyma.—24. Strs. Arcturus and Penguin; Iskander Shah, Highflyer, Royal George.—25. Str. Deccan; Palm Tree, City of Delhi.—26. Strs. Moulmein and Busheer; Jason, Clara, Philosopher.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. W. Shemdan, Mr. C. G. D. Betts, Mr. F. Beatty, C.E., Asst. apothy. and Mrs. E. Gillson and two children.

Per str. Moulmein.—From Calcutta.—For Chittagong and Akyab.—Capt. Case, Mr. W. Jamrach, Miss Wilcox, Mr. C. N. Farray, Mr. Rainer.

Per str. Deccan.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell and infant, Mr. C. Marten, Mr. C. F. Burgett, Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. J. B. Money. For Galle.—Capt. F. A. Burnell, Mr. Carlish, Mr. H. A. Mangles, Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. B. Raymond. For Melbourne.—Mr. F. Krercuse. For King George's Sound.—Mr. W. Vickers. For Southampton.—Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. Lowis and infant, Messrs. Nunn, C. Faulkner, E. Faulkner, J. J. Keswick.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 99 14 to 100 0
Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	100 4 to 100 6
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	100 4 to 100 6
5 per Cent., F.V.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 6 to 113 8
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 8 to 103 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	330 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to — xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	123 to —
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	92 to 93
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— Fr.	540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	135 to 136
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	24 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or	218 253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	58 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or	218 244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	135 to 140
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	198 to 200*
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	675 to 700
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	95 to 96
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	400 to 405
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	550 to 555
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	60 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to 21sirs

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 27.—During the interval since last mail the market has gradually assumed a quieter tone, and there now seems no prospect of improvement on this side of the holidays. Grey Shirtings: A moderate business has been transacted in 39-inch goods, and the market closes with a downward tendency. Grey Jaconets: Supplies have been on a larger scale, and sales have been forced off at lower rates. Madapollams have been sold to a moderate extent, without change in rates. T-Cloths continue in fair inquiry, but higher prices are not yet obtainable. Mulls, 44-inch, have been freely saleable at rather better prices, but other widths are unchanged. Bleached Goods generally continue quiet. Grey Twists: The downward tendency of prices continued after our last; but there is again a better feeling, and prices tend upwards. Coloured Twist has been very quiet since our last, prices having a weakening tendency.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Sept. 27.—Jute: Considerable quantities have come in, and all descriptions except the very best, which are scarce, have fallen in price. Saltpetre: There has been a fair average amount of business done, principally in the finer sorts, the stock of which is rather short, and prices have an upward tendency. Refined may be quoted from Rs. 7-10 to 7-12. Rice: The market has been unsettled, owing to the uncertainty as to the amount of damage caused to the crop by the late floods in Bengal. At present the stocks are ample, and prices remain about the same, though with little business doing. Linseed: Though the arrivals from up-country have been considerable, prices have decidedly hardened, holders expecting still higher rates after the holidays. The rise has been most marked in medium and small or Liverpool qualities. Rapeseed has experienced a rise of fully four annas. There has been an active demand, but the crop has been a failure this season, and the mould stocks do not exceed 1,000 tons. Raw Silk has again been dull, and experienced a decline of 8 annas.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—Calcutta, Sept. 27.—Exchanges: After a slight advance the banks reduced their selling rates to pretty much as they stood at the commencement of business.

Bombay Harbour.—What a change has come over Bombay! On Wednesday last there were only three ships in harbour loading for Liverpool, and none for London.—*Catholic Examiner*, Sept. 23.

Madras.

The Camp of Exercise.—Among the officers recommended by the Commander-in Chief, Madras, for attendance at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, are Colonel Grant, R.H.A.; Major Wilkinson, 16th Lancers; Major Douglas Scott; Captain Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain Bovill, 21st Fusiliers.

The Governor of Madras.—His Excellency left Ootacamund on Monday, Sept. 25, for Bangalore, to be present at the rifle meeting. His Lordship would be in Madras about the 1st October, and proceed afterwards to the Annimullies, in company with Colonel Napier Campbell and Captain Cecil Hubbard. From the Annimullies he would proceed to Tanjore, arriving there about the 12th. Lady Napier, attended by Captain Gore, A.D.C., was to leave Ooty for Tanjore so as to meet his Excellency at that place about the 12th.

Bread or Sweetmeats.—A Bengali has found out the cause of the evils that oppress his countrymen; and not only that, but he has also found out the remedy. According to this gentleman, the native sweetmeats do the mischief. The remedy is for the people to eat bread, and then he thinks there would soon be a millennium. Two good things among many others will be, that the people will become better looking, and the doctors' fees will not have to be paid so often! The latter may prove true; but we doubt about the first. We know people who eschew sweetmeats, and take a fair quantity of bread, but who are not at all remarkable for their beauty.—*Madras Times.*

Lieutenant Frere.—The *Madras Mail* regrets to hear that the state of health of Lieutenant Frere, 21st Fusiliers, is exciting some apprehension at Bangalore. The surprise is that he recovered as rapidly as he appeared to do from the severe wound that he received in the Van Ingen affray.—"Nothing further," says the *Bangalore Herald*, "has been done towards the prosecution of Messrs. Lambart and Frere, and Sergeants McInnes and Noakes, for criminal trespass in the Van Ingen case. As the two officers are still under arrest, pending action to be taken against them by the civil authorities, we think no necessary delay should be allowed."

A Survivor from the "Fanny."—We have much pleasure in notifying that the commander of the ship *Fanny*, of Rangoon, which foundered in a cyclone off Cape Comorin in June last, is not lost, as was generally supposed. Yesterday forenoon a telegram was received by the owner, announcing his safe arrival in Nagerkoil, along with the missing portion of the crew. For three months all of them had been detained on the Island of Minicoy, having been unable during that time to communicate with the mainland. It seems strange that in these days a ship's crew should have to remain on an island so close to the Indian coast and in the way of coasting vessels without being heard of.—*Rangoon Times*, Sept. 9.

Tin in Tenasserim.—Mr. Mark Fryar, Mining Engineer to the Government, has been deputed to Tenasserim to examine the tin-mines in that province. These tin-mines have never been worked since Tenasserim became a British province; but across the border in foreign territory the same identical lodes had been worked by Chinese miners for years past. Mr. Fryar was till recently in charge of the coal explorations and coal mining undertakings in the Chanda district of Central India. The new department is no doubt wise to direct its attention to the tin of Tenasserim; but we hope Mr. Fryar's withdrawal from Chanda does not mean that Government is going to give up the Chanda coal-mines and the Chanda coal-railway.

Mysore.—It is not often one has to record a death amongst the planters of Mysore, but we all regret to notice the demise of Captain Fitzgebben, who owned a property in the northern part of the district. Being a married man, and residing always during the monsoon in Bangalore, where he possessed considerable property, he was not very intimately known by many of his brother planters, but he was one of us all the same, and leaves a certain gap in our ranks. He was especially interested in the education of the natives of these parts, and behaved liberally in erecting a school and supporting it on his estate. The natives who lived near him, and were many of them under obligations to him, will be likely to feel his loss greatly.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17. Str. Akola, ——, London.—18. Sea Queen, ——, Pondicherry.—20. Str. Bangalore, Angove, Bombay.—24. Str. Vixen, ——, London; str. Virago, ——, Malta.—26. Hark Away, ——, Mauritius.—26. Str. Sattara, ——, Calcutta; str. Abyssinia, ——, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Grisdale. For Mauritius.—Mr. Galliffe. For Madras.—Mr. Hetherington.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mr. Wheipdale, Lieut. McCalley. From Brindisi.—Capt. Tabuteau. From Galle.—Mr. Pator. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Master Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Hoskin, Mr. Bashford. From Galle.—Mr. Hand, Mrs. Morgan and child.

Per str. Virago.—For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Oakes, Miss Oakes and child. For Calcutta.—Mr. Evan, Mr. Brigam.

Per str. Vixen.—For Madras.—Mrs. Hasy. For Calcutta.—Mr. Durham, Mr. Edmunds.
Per str. Sattara.—For Madras.—Col. Jenkins, Mr. J. Mills, Mrs. Philben, M. Deffance.
Per Harkaway.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Langlois, Miss M. Pepen.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15. Str. Mooltan, ——, Sucz.—16. Alabama, ——, Calcutta.—19. Lincelles, ——, Colombo.—20. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle; str. Bangalore, ——, Calcutta; Helen, ——, Bordeaux; Akola, ——, Calcutta.—21. Ajax, ——, London.—26. Inverallen, ——, London; Palmyra, ——, Cocanada; str. Virago, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Pondicherry.—Miss Garstin, Miss Macdonnell, Mr. T. W. Hill, Mr. Pochont.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. D. A. Laudale, Mr. C. H. Renold.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 23, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	1 11 9-16 to 1 11⅝
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11⅝
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅞ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅞
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 39 to 40 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ... 1859 ...	13½ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ... 1856-57 ...	6 to 6¼ prem.
4 per cent.	... ... 1832-33 ...	¼ dis.
Ditto	... ... 1835-36 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1842-43 ...	
Ditto	... ... 1854-55 ...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

Accident.—We regret to report that Mr. James Barrie, chief engineer of the S.S. *Mula*, in Kurrachee harbour, whilst sleeping on the bridge of the vessel, fell overboard and was drowned at 4.15 P.M. on the 13th inst. Every effort was made to save him, by diving and other means, but without effect. The *Mula* lost her captain also at Bushire on the 9th ult.; he died of heat apoplexy.—*Sindian*, Sept. 16.

Railway Fares.—We are glad to learn that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has at last succeeded in obtaining a concession—or rather the promise of a concession—with respect to the high rates charged for goods traffic on the G.I.P. Railway. The terms are not yet, we understand, definitely fixed, but we have reason to believe that the same rates will be charged for the carriage of goods from Bombay to Allahabad as are now obtaining on the East India line from Calcutta to Jubbulpore.—*Times of India.*

Mr. W. Pension.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. W. C. Pension, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway, is obliged to proceed to England on account of ill-health. He has been presented with a purse of about two hundred guineas by a number of railway employes who appreciate his hearty service in connection with the G.I.P. Railway. Mr. Phillips, who acted for Mr. Middleton during his absence in England, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Pension.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 18.

Dockyard Accounts.—The committee which recently sat at the dockyard to investigate certain complicated and disputed accounts have given in their report. It is understood that the accountant and all other officials in the Bombay Marine are exonerated from blame touching the matters in question. Now that the Accountant-General has got thus far, we trust he will take courage to push the matter home in more senses than one. If one or two of these Westminster bungles, blunders, or jobs had been exposed and stamped upon a few years back, we might have been saved this astounding job of the Hydraulic Lift Dock.—*Times of India.*

Sind Railway.—At last there is hope for Sind once more. We are told that the State railway department has now thawed so far as to direct the commencement of the railway by the common-sense method from Kotree upwards. If it rests within Sir W. Merewether's power to push on this invaluable public work, we feel sure he will do his utmost to "turn the sods." We are glad to see Major Bonus mentioned as the officer to whom charge of the work is committed. His memorandum in favour of the right bank line—written, if we remember aright, in the days when Mr. Havelock was Commissioner—showed that he had a clear conception of the conditions under which railways have to be carried out in India. Thus the mention of Major Bonus's name in connection with the line from Kotree inspires one with confidence in the plans yet undivulged by the mysterious State Railway department, but we should like to have some more positive assurance that the *fiat* to commence has gone forth.—*Times of India.*

Bombay Harbour.—We are not about to compare the natural harbours of Sydney and Bombay, but will just glance at the actual condition of each as available for shipping, for this only is of any consequence to commerce. As to Sydney, it is sufficient to quote this succinct description of its harbour facilities—"Ships come close up to the wharves and stores of the town, their cargoes being hoisted from the ship's hold into the warehouses." But the visitor to this island finds at once that in this year of grace 1871 the port of Bombay, in spite of its great natural advantages, is still in the same category as that in which Cook too hastily classed Port Jackson—"a harbour for boats." Nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and the most important link of a chain cable is the last. So with Bombay Harbour; as regards the proper conditions of a modern port, its score or so square miles of sheltered anchorage are of no account until seagoing vessels can be "brought alongside" to discharge or receive their cargoes. There is harbour room and foreshore space to spare for three times the shipping trade we have at present; but there is yet a very wide gap between ships' hatchways and the shore. This has to be bridged over by the cumbrous method of lighterage. Every bale and every cargo has to be lifted twice instead of once, and pass through a double set of hands. Thus, again we say, the magnificent estuary between Bombay and the mainland is still, so far as mercantile operations are concerned, what Cook a hundred years pronounced Port Jackson to be—"a harbour for boats."—*Times of India.*

The late Colonel Willoughby.—It is in connection with the Ordnance Department that he is best remembered now. He was appointed Principal Commissary of Ordnance in 1853, and in a couple of years he had so altered the appearance of the Grand Arsenal that it was considered one of the best arranged establishments in India—as a good many may remember who went there to see the remains of the late Lord Frederick FitzClarence laid out in state in the armoury. His influence at headquarters was immense, and he had only to propose an improvement to be sure that it would be sanctioned. Some of the fine large buildings in the Arsenal bear his name on their foundation stone, and it was at his suggestion that the narrow wharf on which a sort of tread mill was used before his time to hoist heavy articles in and out of boats gave way to a wider wharf, with English cranes and proper appliances for heavy ordnance work. But it is in the improvement made in the status of the *personnel* of the Ordnance Department that the memory of Colonel Willoughby will be treasured for ages. It was under his directions that the well-appointed library of the Grand Arsenal superseded the collection of old books which the East India Company sent out with each batch of recruits. The hole and corner way in which the men ate their dinners had to give way to a clean and respectable looking mess-table—improvements that in a very short time gave the men a good and healthy tone. So that, when preparations had to be made for sending an ordnance establishment with the field force to the Persian Gulf, Willoughby found no difficulty in getting his men to work from sunrise till dark; and in the end his stores were got ready and shipped away so as to leave Bombay with the first portion of the expedition. Everything had, in fact, been so well packed that the minutest implement could be found without a moment's loss of time, day or night. His subordinates were also sure of being rewarded when they did their duty. Warrant officers who had done good and faithful service years before in the Southern Mahratta campaign had vainly tried to get the reward for which they were recommended; but it was not till Colonel Willoughby took up their case—and he always took up such matters in so earnest a spirit that his efforts were invariably crowned with success—that they obtained their long-sought-for reward. Colonel Willoughby's career in India closed with his short tenure of the office of Inspector-general of Ordnance and Magazines, and this post he held during the thickest portion of the Mutiny. It is a matter of history now that no army was ever better provided with the requirements of war than were the columns sent into Central India and Rajpootana from this Presidency; and this reflects the greater credit on the head of the Ordnance Department, "when it is borne in mind that this happened at the very time that the Enfield rifle superseded Old Bess"—when every regiment coming out to India was armed with a new weapon, for which every cartridge had to be manufactured on the spot. Major-general Willoughby was held in the highest estimation by his brother officers for his excellent qualities as a gentleman. As an artillery officer the old Company could not boast of many more like him.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; Maris Stella, Cluzaan, Mauritius; Khobadux, Nacoda, Jeddah.—20. Str. Mula, Satton, Bussorah.—21. Str. Euxine, Chapman, Liverpool; Asteriana, Campbell, Liverpool.—22. Str. Khedive, Steward, Sucz; Eastern Belle, Fleming, Newcastle.—23. Futel Rahmon, Nacoda, Jeddah; str. Ellora, Babot, Hong Kong; East, Callandar, Calcutta.—27. Str. Patna, Atkinson, Calcutta.—28. Sea Queen, McBride, Liverpool.—29. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Sucz; str. Dacca, Paterson, Calcutta; str. Earl King, Steele, London; str. Ethiopia, Scott, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. G. Probyn, Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Earl Donoughmore, Mr. J. Bickel, Mr. J. C. Mandy, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. H. Beyer, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. Goopta, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and child. From Southampton.—Mr. H. W. Barker, Mr. Paul, R.N., Miss A. G. Fergusson, Capt. Haig, Mr. G. Field, Col. Sandwith, Mr. Gully and two children, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. J. Luke, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Strickland and two children and infant, Mr. Guthrie, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and

Mrs. Patterson and child, Mrs. Seagrin, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals Rose, Mr. A. Caird, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. J. Farquharson, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. J. McKenzie, and Mr. Brown. From Suez.—Mr. C. Fleming, Mrs. Maloney.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Mears, Mr. J. Hill, Mrs. Tunnard, Mrs. Blodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Bartleman, Capt. and Mrs. Maldon, Lieut. Pulleyne, Col. Turner, C.B., Col. Foulkes, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Reading, Miss Brown, Mrs. Herbert and child, Miss A. Combs, Mr. G. B. Thomson, Ensign N. Wyatt, Mr. Griffith, Mr. H. E. E. Forbes, Misses Benson (two), and Mr. Middleship. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. Grant, Mr. Noonan, Mr. Power, Mr. R. A. Baker, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wilson. Mr. C. Lynch. From Suez.—Mr. A. E. Jettaker. From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Basker.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19. Str. Pearl, Morrison, Malabar Coast; str. Indus, Greaves, Aden and Suez.—20. Moss Rose, Smith, Rangoon; Migrator, Logan, Rangoon.—21. Str. Lord Clyde, Kingcome, Malabar Coast.—22. Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—23. Str. Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert, Malabar Coast; str. Martaban, Sanders, Kurrachee; Blencathra, Doron, Kurrachee; Marianah, Nacoda, Chittagong.—26. Str. Oriental, Smith, Coast and Calcutta; Valkyrien, Edom, Colombo.—27. Str. Avoca, Babot, China, &c.; Queen of Nations, Kavanagh, Calcutta.—28. Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Muscat; Copenhagen, Cawie, Kurrachee; Sultana, Mason, Rangoon.—29. Str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Malabar Coast; St. Bernard, Taylor, Rangoon; Solferino, Roux, Chittagong.—30. Mail str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—For Southampton.—Mr. Ellison, Mrs. Browne and two children, Mr. J. Tracey, Mrs. John, Mr. J. E. B. Budd, Mr. Hackley, Capt. Wood, Mr. Dance, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Major Wallace, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Asst. surg. Hunter, Mr. J. Duigan. For Brindisi.—Capt. Gwyther, Mr. and two Masters Palmer. For Suez.—Messrs. J. Windram, G. E. Noble, E. R. Harris, and W. Good. For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Mernandez, Serg. Morrad.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up							...	1050 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)								Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)							...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)							...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)							...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—								
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Free Land Press Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)							...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)							...	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 100¼
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 103 to 104
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 113½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 220
Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 109 nom.
Eycee Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 16-14
Ditto Pokin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Sept. 30.—More business has been done in Piece Goods during the period under review than we have had to report in similar periods for some time back, but the demand is still very limited, and a decline of ¼ to 1 anna has taken place in some descriptions of Grey Goods. The demand, however, on account of the interior is gradually improving, but first holders have, on account of the dull and declining state of Manchester, shown more willingness to part with their goods. In Yarns a fair business has been done, but, with the exception of the higher counts of Mule, a slight decline is observable in some descriptions of Grey Yarns. In Coloured and Turkey Red Yarns there has been no change. Metals: There has been no change except in Yellow Metal, in which a decline of about 8 annas per cent. has taken place.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Sept. 30.—Cotton: Following the course of Liverpool, the market here has declined Rs. 3 to 5 per candy, and the business done has again been most limited. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 3,400 candies, and the following were the principal, viz., about 1,400 candies of Dharwar Sawginned, deliverable in 90 days, at Rs. 235 to 230; about 600 candies of Dholleras and Bhownuggur, deliverable in 30 days, at Rs. 225 to 216; and about 550 candies of Cutch, at prices varying, according to quality, from Rs. 200 to 217½. The market closes steady.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Sept. 30.—Exchange: On the resumption of business on the 25th, after the holidays, rates opened on the basis of 1s. 11¾d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, being an advance of two to three-sixteenths on the closing rates of the previous mail, in consequence of the raising of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent. on the 21st inst.; but on receipt of the telegrams announcing that the Bank had again raised the rate to 4 per cent., exchange advanced two-sixteenths more. On China, the rate for 60 days' sight is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Beglar, J. D., asst., eng., is app. an asst. in the Archæological Survey of India. Sept. 26.

Bond.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the name of Capt. Edwin Edmund Brutton Bond, of the Bengal staff corps, is removed from the list of the Bengal army, with effect from Sept. 11, 1871. Captain Bond will receive a subsistence allowance of £127. 15s. per annum, equivalent to the half pay of his rank.

Braddon, J. B., clerk in the office of the auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway accounts, is app. account, 2nd grade, on prob., in that office. Sept. 26.

Burton—Hodgkinson.—Consequent on the absence on leave of Mr. N. A. Garstin, dist. superint. of police, Lucknow, the following temp. proms. are made in the Oudh police:—Mr. J. E. Burton, offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade. Mr. G. Hodgkinson, head quarters inspector, Lucknow, to offic. as dist. superint., 5th grade.

Carey, J. S., asst. eng., 2nd grade, attached to the Nuddea (Local) Rivers div., is transf. from the imperial to the local establishment.

Chisholm, J. J., dep. comr., 4th class, Central provinces, to be insp. gen. of registration and superint. of stamps, opium, and excise in those provinces. Sept. 16.

Clarke.—With reference to the notification issued by the P.W.D., dated Sept. 5, 1871, the services of Lieut. H. W. Clarke, of the R.E., exec., engr. 4th grade, Punjab, P.W.D., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Dallas, R. F., assist. superint., 1st grade, telegraph branch, P.W.D., to offic. as superint., 3rd grade, to fill an existing vacancy. Sept. 26.

Deacon.—Conductor J. Deacon, sub engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, having forfeited his appointment in the P.W.D., by being absent on leave beyond two years, is reapp. to the dept. in that grade, and reposted to the Punjab. Sept. 23.

Erskine, Capt. E., assist. settlement officer, 1st grade, in Oudh, to be personal assist. to the chief comr. of Oudh, in the rev. dept. Sept. 26.

Ewing, R. D., overseer, 1st grade, returned from priv. leave, and joined the Hidgellee division on Sept. 15.

Grant, J. P., to offic. as a joint magis. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Moorshedabad. Sept. 23.

Innes, J. A., late officiating extra assist. comr. in Ajmer, is app. to be extra assist. com. in Oudh, v. Pund Bhaskar Rao. Sept. 23.

McPherson, J., is reapp. to the upper subord. estab. as an overseer of the 2nd grade, on prob., and posted to the Behar Circle. No. 306.

Meiklejohn, D. O., of the Bengal C.S., is app. an asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provs. Sept. 23.

O'Connor, C., is app. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment on the Indus Valley Railway. Sept. 26.

Parkinson, T. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, offic. asst. to the chief engr., and offic. asst. to the secy. in this dept., is confirmed in that appt.

Pengelly—Dumbleton.—With the concurrence of H.E. the Gov. of Bombay in Council, the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to sanction an exchange of appts. between Mr. A. Pengelly, supy. asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade in Sind, and Mr. W. Dumbleton, offic. asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in the N.W.P.

Ruddock, E. H., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Patna. Sept. 22.

Scott, D., exec. engr., Oudh, is app. asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D. Sept. 26.

Steel, Lieut. E. H., asst. superint. revenue survey, is transfd. from the 2nd div., Lower Provs., to the N.W. Frontier. Sept. 21.

Vankety, D., accountant, 3rd grade, P.W.D., on prob., Central India, is confd. in his app., with retrospective effect from Aug. 21, 1869.

Vowell, C. H., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.

Warth.—As the services of Dr. H. F. S. Warth, senior analyst of the Inland Customs Dept., whose privilege leave for one month expires on the 7th inst., are required at head quarters, he is perm. to rejoin his app. from leave at Simla.

Accounts Branch Public Works.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 16.)

The Governor general in Council has made the following promotions in the accounts branch of the Public Works Department:—

From Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, to 1st grade.—Capt. I. P. Westmorland, R.E., offic. controller, Punjab.

From controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.—Mr. T. Moss, controller, British Burmah.

From deputy controller, to controller, 2nd class, 4th grade.—Mr. P. Phillips, offic. controller, Rajpootana.

From asst. controller, 1st grade, to dep. controlle.—Lieut. W. J. Le Breton, B.S.C., offic. dep. controller, Bombay.

From accountant, 3rd grade, to asst. controller, 3rd grade.—Mr. P. A. Buckland.

British Burmah Police.

(*Gazette of India, Sept.* 16.)

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Police :—

Capt. Lowndes, supt. of police, 3rd grade, to be supt., 2nd grade.

Capt. Houghton, supt. of police, 4th grade, to be supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, supt. of police, 5th grade, to be supt., 4th grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, asst. supt. of police, to be supt., 5th grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, offic. asst. supt., to be an asst. supt. of police.

The following temp. proms. are made in the British Burmah Police :—

Capt. Houghton, supt. of police, 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to be offic. supt., 1st grade.

Capt. Litchfield, supt. of police, 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, to be offic. supt., 2nd grade.

Capt. Bance, supt. of police, 5th (offic. 4th) grade, to be offic. supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. Redpath, asst. supt. of police and offic. supt., 5th grade, to be offic. supt., 4th grade.

Mr. Hildebrand, asst. supt. of police, to be offic. supt., 5th grade.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(*Gazette of India,* Sept. 16.)

Consequent on the departure of Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, offic. dep. comr. in the Hyderabad assigned districts, on leave, the following temporary promotions have been made in the Berar Commission :—

Major C. T. O. Mayne, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

Telegraph Department.

(*Gazette of India,* Sept. 21.)

Mr. J. T. Blissett, superint., 2nd grade, telegraph branch, P.W.D., is dismissed from the service of Govt.

Mr. J. H. Lane, superint., 1st grade, telegraph branch P.W.D., to offic. as director of traffic during such time as Mr. Cappel may offic. as deputy director gen. of telegraphs.

Mr. W. R. Brooks, superint., 2nd grade, telegraph branch, P.W.D., to offic. as superint., 1st grade, v. Lane.

Punjab Police.

Consequent on Lieut. col. Hutchinson's absence on sick furlough, the following offics. apps. take effect from Sept. 10 :—

Lieut. col. G. McAndrew to offic. as insp. gen. of police, Punjab.

Lieut. col. J. C. P. Baillie, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade, v. McAndrew.

Capt. C. Ewart to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of the Ambala Circle, in add. to his other duties. Capt. Ewart will act in the 2nd grade of dep. insp. general.

Mr. E. Charde to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, v. Baillie.

Mr. J. S. Christie, to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Harris.

Bengal Public Works.

(*Calcutta Gazette,* Sept. 6)

Mr. W. McCleery, asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Lower Assam div. to the Northern Circle.

Mr. S. Mackertich, asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Central Assam div. to the Behar Circle.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, overseer, P.W.D., is transfd. from the Rajshahye to the Berhampore div.

Mr. T. Fouracres, sub engr., irrigation branch, is transfd. from the Pooree to the Brahminee div.

MILITARY.

Ali, Hon. Capt. S. H., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. N.I., A.D.C. to the Right Hon. the C. in C., services are, with H.E.'s permission, placed (temp.) at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Sept. 20.

Anderson—Thornton.—Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th regt., 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt. of 25th N.I., on probation, v. Money-Simons, app. to the 24th N.I. Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 25th N.I., on probation, v. Anderson. Sept. 20.

Barrow.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, app. Ensign A. F. Barrow to be interp. of 105th foot, v. Lieut. G. P. F. Byng.

Bates, Capt. C. E., staff corps, brigade major, Meean Meer, servs. placed (temp.) at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for special duty. Capt. Bates will proceed at once, at the public expense, to Bhaugulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt. Sept. 13.

Bond.—Under the authority of the Sec. of State for India, the name of Capt. E. E. B. Bond, Bengal staff corps, is removed from the list of the Bengal Army from Sept. 11. Capt. Bond will receive a subsistence allowance of £127-15 per annum, equivalent to the half-pay of his rank.

Browne, Lieut. W. H., late adjt. 41st N.I., to be qrmr. 18th N.I., v. Forster, resigned in view to joining the Roorkee collection. Sept. 20.

Congdon, Lieut. J., A battery 16th brigade, is added to the list of officers to proceed to Shoeburyness, named in G.G.O. of Aug. 23.

De Montmorency. — Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Major and local lieut. col. J. De Montmorency to be col. 59th foot, from Aug. 14.

D'Eye—Chalmer.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. W. R. D'Eye; and is pleased to make the following prom. :—Lieut. G. Chalmer to be capt. by purch., v. D'Eye, who retires. Sept. 20.

Finnis.—The services of Capt. J. Finnis, Bengal S.C., qrmr. 3rd P.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Sept. 20.

Forster, Capt. C. H., 18th N.I., is perm. to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, with permission to study therein till May 1, 1872.

Gordon—Jamieson.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10 last, app. Lieut. J. H. Gordon to offic. as adjt. 41st foot, v. Lieut. and Adjt. B. N. Anley. Dated Aug. 15, app. Ensign C. J. Jamieson, returned from leave, to offic. as adjt. 41st foot, relieving Lieut. J. H. Gordon.

Graves.—Regtl. order dated Aug. 22 confd., app. Lieut. B. C. Graves, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 31st N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 20th idem, v. Lydeard on m.c.

Harris.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 9, app. Capt. F. M. M. Harris to offic. as qrmr. 8th N.I., on prom.

Hewett, Capt. G. L. K., staff corps, app. a brig. major on the estab., is posted to Ferozepore. Sept. 20.

Irwin, Lieut. L. B., 3rd regt. (Buffs), a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 20th N.I., on prob., v. Hood, ceased to be a probr. for the staff corps. Sept. 20.

Keatinge, Qrmr. J., from 19th foot, to be qrmr. in 63rd foot, v. Linford, who exchanges.

Keighley—Fishe.—Lieut. C. M. Keighley, 1st wing sub. 8th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Harris, dec. Lieut. A. Fishe, royal regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 1st wing sub., on prob., v. Keighley. Sept. 20.

Keith—Brooke.—Official notifica. has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regts. specified, provided the State is put to no expense, and that both officers join their respective batts. without delay :—L. J. B. Keith, 2nd batt. 1st foot; L. F. C. H. Brooke, 1st batt. 1st foot.

Linford, Qrmr. J., from 63rd foot, to be qrmr. 1st batt. 19th foot, v. Keatinge, who exchanges.

Longbourne.—Bara Gully station order confd., dated Aug. 22, app. Lieut. F. Longbourne, 1st batt. 6th foot, to act as staff officer to the troops stationed on the Murree and Abbottabad roads, with effect from the 11th idem., v. Ens. G. S. Eyre, 36th foot, relieved.

Lynch, Lieut. J. DeB., B.S.C., 1st wing sub., 14th B.N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer of the 1st regt., Central India horse. Sept. 20.

Meacham, Lieut. W. M., offic. adjt., 13th N.I., to be adjt., v. Steveus, vacated. Sept. 20.

Nairne.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd cap. C. E. Nairne, 19th brig. R.A., will proceed to England, and join B batt., C brig. R.H.A., to which he has been appointed. On arrival he will report himself to the dep. adjt. gen. R.A., Horse Guards. Sep. 20. This cancels that part of G.O.C.C., dated Aug. 23, 1871, which orders this officer to England, to join the School of Gunnery.

Nicholson.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement, on the pension of his rank, of Lieut. col. A. L. L. Nicholson, of the 107th foot, from August 20, 1871.

Salmon, Lieut. W. H., 109th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 1st wing subalt., 41st N.I., on probation, v. Tregear, app. offics. qmr.

Stevens, Lieut. H. FitzG., 3rd regt. (buffs), a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 42nd N.I., on probation, v. Reid, app. to the 30th N.I.

Thompson.—The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, Lieut. col. R. L. Thompson, Bengal staff corps.

Tombs.—With reference to the G.G.O. 744, dated Aug. 30, the C in C is pleased to post Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., to the command of the Allahabad division. [adjt. Sept. 20.

Whish, Lieut. J. T., offics. qrmr. 16th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Clare, app.

Wright, Lieut. (brevet col.) T., C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, comdt., 11th Bengal cavalry (lancers), to be dep. adjt. gen. in succession to Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., app. to the brig. staff of the army.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Sept. 16.—Capt. G. Alexander, 76th foot, offic. asst. comnr, British Burmah, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. T. Wright, C.B., Bengal staff corps, comdt. 11th Bengal cav. (lancers), to be dep. adjt. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., app. to the brigade staff of the arm.

Lieut. J. DeB. Lynch, Bombay staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 14th Bombay N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer of the 1st C.I. horse.

Appointments.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 14.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts., subject to approval by H.M. :—

1st. Batt. 19th Foot.—Qrmr. J. Linford, from the 63rd foot, to be qrmr., v. Keatinge, who exchanges. Dated Sept. 5.

63rd Foot.—Qrmr. J. Keatinge, from the 1st batt. 19th foot, to be qrmr., v. Linford, who exchanges. Dated Sept. 5.

H.E. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Batt. 2nd Foot.—Capt. R. H. Ross to have rank as capt., from May 16, 1868.

65th Regt.—Lieut. W. T. Croft to be capt., from July 22.

Sept. 15.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Keighley, 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Harris, deceased. Dated Sept. 8.

Lieut. A. Fishe, 2nd batt. the royal regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Keighley. Dated Sept. 8.

13th N.I.—Lieut. W. M. Meacham, offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Stevens, vacated. Dated Sept. 8.

16th N.I.—Lieut. J. T. Whish, offic. qrmr., to be qrmr., v. Clare, app. adjt. Dated Sept. 8.

18th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Browne, late adjt. 41st N.I., to be qrmr., v. Forster, resigned in view to joining the Roorkee College. Dated Sept. 8.

20th N.I.—Lieut. L. B. Irwin, 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Hood, ceased to be a probationer for the S.C. Dated Sept. 8.

25th N.I.—Ens. P. E. Anderson, 109th regt., 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Money-Simmons, app. to the 24th N.I. Dated Sept. 8.

Ens. A. P. Thornton, 36th regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Anderson. Dated Sept. 8.

41st N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Salmon, 109th regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be first wing subalt., on probation, v. Tregear, appointed offic. qrmr. Dated Sept. 8.

42nd N.I.—Lieut. H. Fitz.G. Stevens, 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the buffs), a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Reid, appointed to the 30th N.I. Dated Sept. 8.

POSTINGS.

Sept. 9.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

3rd foot.—Capt. C. E. Reeves, 1st batt., Lieut. E. W. Howey, 1st batt.

17th foot.—Lieut. F. G. Bacon, 1st batt., Ens. J. W. E. Angelo, 1st battalion.

5th foot.—Capt. G. M. Shirley, 1st batt., Capt. H. G. Collis, 1st batt., Lieut. H. G. Dixon, 1st batt., Lieut. T. Barns, 1st batt.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval: Lieut. col. H. E. Dyneley, Madras cav., to rank from April 18, in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.S., Bengal inf., deceased.

Lieut. col. J. H. Jenkins, Bengal staff corps, to rank from May 11, in succession to Lieut. gen. P. Innes, Bengal staff corps, deceased.

Lieut. col. E. M. Lawford, Madras cav., to rank from May 20, in succession to Lieut. gen. C. Wahab, Madras inf., deceased.

Note.—The promotion of Major R. Caulfield, Madras cav., to the rank of lieut. col. by brevet, notified in G.G.O. No. 574 of June 28 last is hereby cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language on the 4th inst.:—Assistant surg. J. McCreery, R.A.; Private S. Dukes, 20th hussars; Assistant apothecary W. A. Williams, 92nd foot: Lieut. J. V. V. Baker, R.A.; Gunner D. Hemborough, R.A.; Ensign G. D. C. Gastrell, 25th foot; Lieut. E. P. Leach, R.E.; Lieut. H. T. H. Repton, R.A.; Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A.; Assistant surgeon H. C. Guinness, R.A.; Assistant apothecary G. Nesbitt, R.A.: Staff assistant surgeon A. W. Bates, M.D., 6th foot; Private D. P. O'Leary, 6th foot; Private H. McGraw, 11th foot; Private P. Byrne, 11th foot; Private G. Gregg, 36th foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in September), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. L. Young, 3rd hussars, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Col. G. V. Johnson, 8th brig. R.A., to remain at Murree, from Sept. 9 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Col. D. Reid, 25th brigade, to remain at Cashmere, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. A. Radford, F battery 19th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. Creagh, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Peshawur district, to Murree, from June 17 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ensign B. L. P. Reilly, to Mussoorie, from June 28 to Nov. 15. Capt. J. E. Lemottee, 50th foot, to England, from Sept. 5, 1871, to March 3, 1872, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. P. A. J. Johnstone, to Murree, for six months. Capt. W. Newbigging, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Second capt. and adjt. W. H. Caine, D brigade, to England, for six months, from Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, 92nd foot, to Simla and Bombay, from date of leaving station, and thence to England. Major H. A. Rooke, late 12th N.I., for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. Henvey, officiating junior secretary to Government, N.W.P., on privilege leave, for one year eight months and eighteen days, with effect from Nov. 1 next, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Mr. G. L. Lang, deputy commissioner of Jhansie, for one year eleven months and seventeen days, with effect from Oct. 1, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Mr. W. E. Cantopher, head master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, for six months. Mr. T. Beatty, assistant engineer, P.W.D., attached to the Purneah division, for three months. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, asst. to Accountant general, Bombay, has been granted an extension of leave for six months. Mr. T. R. M. Bence, superintendent, 2nd grade, telegraph department, has obtained three months' leave. Mr. W. Wright, judge of the court of small causes at Cuttack, for three months, from Nov. 25. Mr. J. H. Johnston, assistant superintendent of police, Tirhoot, for eighteen months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Capt. W. B. Birch, officiating district superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, for six days, in extension of leave granted on Aug. 3. Mr. G. W. Faulkner, assistant engineer, second grade, attached to the Brahminee division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him on Sept. 9. The Hon. G. Loch, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on July 7 of the leave granted on June 2. The Hon. E. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from Aug. 19.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, during the abs. of Mr. Rice on leave. Sept. 26.

BABINGTON, the Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly, during the abs. of the Rev. C. Smith on leave. Sept. 26.

DORWARD, Lieut. J. F., R.E., exec. engr., is transfd. from Godavery to Chingleput tempy., for charge of the Mount Range. Sept. 26.

KOUGH, Mr. C., asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Sept. 21.

MAINWARING, Col. S., Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Palamcottah.

MURPHY, the Rev. J., LL.D., has attained the rank of senior chaplain. Sept. 26.

OAKES, Capt. R. F., R.E., supt. engr., 6th div., delivered over charge of his office to Capt. J. O. Hasted, R.E., on Sept. 20. Capt. Oakes, R.E., acting chief engr. for irrigation and joint sec. to Govt., assumed charge of his office on Sept. 20.

SEWELL.—The undermentioned officer is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class:—Mr. R. Sewell, asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Sept. 26.

WHITE—DEANE.—Mr. D. S. White to act as registrar of assurances, Madras, during the emp. of Mr. J. G. Ferrand on other duty. The Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., acting chap. of St. Thomas' Mount, to have also charge of Palaveram. Sept. 26.

MILITARY.

BISHOP, Major F. F. R., staff corps, from general duty, Secunderabad, to offic. wing officer 3rd regt. L.I. Sept. 11.

CHERRY.—Order confd., by the comdt. 4th L.C., app. Capt. F. S. Cherry, attached, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, during the abs. on leave of Major W. G. Morris. Sept. 11.

GAHAGAN—KERR.—Order confd. by the comdt. 10th N.I., app. Major A. Gahagan to offic. as wing officer, v. Major Lavie; and Lieut. col. J. H. L. Kerr as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Gahagan. Sept. 11.

HARRIS, Lieut. H. T., cadre 36th regt. N.I. (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Bird, dec. Dated Sept. 9.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August and September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Crawford, staff corps, officiating wing officer 15th regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Bombay. Major W. Douglas, 2nd in command and wing officer 21st N.I., for two years.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during September, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Wilson, sub collector and joint magistrate of the Kistna district, for one year. Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot, for two years, with subsidiary leave for one month. Mr. J. Nisbet, assistant conservator of forests, extension of sick leave for one year.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

FARRAN.—The G. in C. is pleased to confirm the appmt. by the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature of C. F. Farran, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, to be reporter to the High Court, from Oct. 14, 1870, the date of the retirement of Dr. R. T. Reid from the service.

JACOB, P., superny. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, in the Surat district. Sept. 28.

NAIRNE, A. K., actg. 1st asst. to the coll. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist. Sept. 28.

SMITH, Major S. A., 2nd asst., to act as 1st asst. to the political resident in the Persian Gulf. Sept. 28.

TODD, J. H., to be superny. asst. to the coll. of Sattara. Sept. 28.

UNWIN, A. H., superny. asst. to the coll. of Poona, and sub. mag. 1st class, is invested with powers to commit to the sess. court. Sept. 28.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Sept.* 28.)

Major T. G. Coles to act as dist. supt. of police, Sattara dist., during the abs. of Major Harpur on leave.

Major G. T. Giertzen to act as dist. supt. of police, Tanna dist., v. Major Coles.

Capt. F. P. Bartholomew to act as dist. supt. of police, Dharwar dist., v. Mr. Giertzen.

Lieut. S. Babington to act as dist. supt. of police, Kulladghee dist., v. Capt. Bartholomew.

Mr. E. A. Jones to act as supt. of the G.I.P. Railway police, v. Lieut. Babington, and to be an asst. to the dist. supt. of police in the several dists. through which the railway passes. Mr. Jones is invested with the powers of a mag. in the said dists., and is also apptd. a dep. comr. of police in the city of Bombay.

Lieut. C. F. Baugh to act as asst. dist. supt. of police, Ahmedabad, dist., v. Mr. Jones.

Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond to act as dist. supt. of police, Punch Mahals dist., when relieved by Capt. Séagrave at Ahmedabad.

Capt. R. Westmacott to be asst. dist. supt. of police, Punch Mahals dist.

MILITARY.

Gordon, Capt. F. H., general list, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 26th N.I. Sept. 23.

Hall, 2nd Capt. W. J., 15th brig. R.A., has been prom. to capt. in the 6th brig. R.A., v. Henry. Sept. 23.

Smith, Lieut. H. F., 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I. (Jacob's Rifles), to continue to offic. as qrmr. Sept. 23.

MEDICAL.

Adey, Surg. A. W. G., attached to the 19th N.I., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

Wakefield, Surg. H., to the med. charge 19th N.I.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Rifles and Regimental Ordnance Stores.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 30.—*No.* 573.—The following rules will have effect in supersession of all previous existing orders on the subject:—

1. The periods which rifles and regimental ordnance stores shall be required to last shall be those fixed by English rules.

2. The English prices shall be charged to the troops for articles supplied from England, and the average contract or cost price for those provided locally, provided these do not exceed the English prices, and no addition to the price will be made to cover contingent charges of freight, transport, &c., these being separately provided for in the annual budget.

3. To the actual cost price an addition of 20 per cent. will be made when any articles are issued on payment for private use.

4. When an article is composed of distinct parts, one or more of which only may be rendered unserviceable, whilst the others can be brought into use again, the injured portions only shall be charged for, and, in determining the value, the period the article has been in use and its condition at the time of injury will be taken into consideration.

Subordinate Medical Service.

No. 571.—With reference to G.O. No. 490, dated July 13 last, the following additions are made to the apothecary class to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian services of this Presidency:

Medical Store Depot, Bombay, 1 apothecary and 1 assistant apothecary.
Station Depot at Belgaum, Mhow, Kurrachee, and Aden, 4 apothecaries.
Agmednuggur Cantonment Hospital, 1 apothecary.

No. 572.—G.G.O. No. 491, dated July 13 last is cancelled; and the following effective strength of the several grades of the apothecary class of the subordinate medical department to be maintained for the different hospitals and dispensaries belonging to the civil department of this Presidency, is published in lieu thereof:—

	Apothecaries.	Asst. Apothecaries.	Passed Apprentices.	Apprentices.
Nassick Civil Station ...	1	—	—	—
Kolapoor Political Agency ...	1	—	—	—
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital ...	1	2	—	...
Aliyarkha Tanda Dispensary ...	1	—	—	—
Sassoon Hospital, Poona ...	1	1	—	*2
Dapoolee	1	—	—	—
Vingerla	1	—	—	—
Khandeish Bheel Corps... ...	1	—	—	—
Sewhan	1	—	—	—
Sukkur	1	—	—	—
Bushire Residency	1	—	—	—
Muskat Political Agency ...	1	—	—	—
Rewa Kanta Agency	†1	—	—	—
European Gen. Hospital, Bombay	1	1	—	18
Gogo	1	—	—	—
Meerpoor Buttora	1	—	—	—
Bombay Dockyard	1	—	—	—
Lunatic Asylum, Bombay ...	—	1	—	—
H.E. the Governor's Estab. ...	—	1	—	—
Manora Point	—	1	—	—
House of Correction, Bombay ...	—	1	—	—
Tarroosha Dispensary	—	—	—	—
Civil Hospital, Kurrachee ...	1	—	—	—
Shikarpoor Dispensary	1	—	—	—
Tatta Dispensary	1	—	—	1
Indo-European Telegraph Dept.	—	4	—	—
Bombay Marine	—	5	—	—
	20	17	—	21
Additional 15 per cent. ...	3	3	—	3
Total	23	20	—	24

* In lieu of assistant apothecary.
† An assistant apothecary at present employed as a temporary measure.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Deputy Asst. Commissary J. Robertson, Bengal establishment, for twelve months. Lieut. col. F. Roome, 2nd in command 5th N.I., for two years. Sub Conductor C. H. Crowe, commissariat department, for one year. Capt. W. H. J. Stopford, adjutant Kolhapoor infantry, for two months.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Private J. C. Macguire, 66th foot. Mr. A. Pallis, executive engineer for irrigation, on special duty Belgaum and Kolapoor. Mr. E. A. Jones, acting assistant district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad district, has passed the examination prescribed by Government notification of July 8, 1868. Mr. H. Scannell, acting first assistant superintendent of police, Khandeish, has passed an examination in the Marathi language. Lieut. F. J. Willans, R.E., has passed an examination in Gujarathi. Lieut. W. C. Morris, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, Ahmednuggur, has passed an examination in the Marathi language.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Sept.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel J. D. Woolcombe, R.A., to Feb. 9, 1872, in extension. Qrmr. H. Nelson to Feb. 10, 1872. Capt. H. C. Collier, 21st hussars; Capt. J. B. Frizell, 14th foot; Asst. surg. G. Ryon, 19th foot; Staff asst. surg. J. Hunter, British medical service. Capt. T. L. Fraser, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Bombay, for two years. Surg. T. Murry, Bengal medical establishment, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. H. H. James, 2nd in command 10th N.I., for one year and 112 days, from date of departure in October next. Major J. L. Sheppard, 2nd in command 2nd N.I., for one year, from date of departure in October next. Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Bombay infy., for one year, from date of departure in November next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 17.

Royal Engineers.—2nd Capt. G. Swinton (late Bengal) to be capt., v. J. P. Basevi dec.; July 18. 2nd Capt. J. G. Lindsay (late Madras) to be capt., v. J. G. Ryves, dec.; July 30. Lieut. W. Shepherd (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt.; Lieut. R. P. Tickell (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. Swinton; July 18. Lieut. S. C. Clarke (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Lindsay; July 30.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Aldis—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, wife of J. A. Aldis, daughter.

Allen—At Chittagong, Sept. 20, wife of W. E. Allen, F.R.C.S., surgeon H.M.'s Bengal army, daughter.

Babington—At Ootacamund, Sept. 17, wife of Col. J. H. M. Babington, S.C., daughter.

Bailey—At Madras, Aug. 31, wife of C. Bailey, superint. Government Telegraph, daughter.

Barrett—Sept. 26, wife of A. Barrett, Elphinstone High School, son, stillborn.

Becke—At Bombay, Sept. 22, wife of J. Becke, capt. Bombay army, son.

Black—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, the wife of H. T. Black, B.P.S., daughter.

Brander—At Barrackpore, Sept. 22, wife of J. Brander, son.

Brereton—At Secunderabad, Sept. 21, wife of Capt. W. T. Brereton, 29th regt. N.I., daughter. [son.

Broadbent—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., a

Clive—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Sept. 11, wife of G. W. Clive, LL.D., F.G.S., financial dept., daughter.

Costello—At Dera Ghazee Khan, Sept. 18, wife of Surg. C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab cav., daughter. [M.N.I., son.

Cotton—At Cannanore, Sept. 15, wife of Capt. T. J. Cotton, 25th regt.

Cranston—At Madras, Sept. 18, wife of W. Cranston, son.

DeSouza—At Muzagon, Sept. 23, wife of G. de Souza, son.

Elphick—At Bareilly, Sept. 17, wife of J. E. Elphick, V.S., R.A., daughter.

Faria—At Howrah, Sept. 14, wife of W. A. Faria, son.

Forster—At Murree, Sept. 15, wife of Major Forster, paymaster 5th fusiliers, daughter.

Francis—At Saugor, Sept. 12, wife of Col. Francis, R.A., daughter.

Garden—At Almorah, Sept. 20, wife of Major W. A. Garden, daughter.

Gardiner—At Dhoolia, Sept. 27, wife of F. Gardiner, daughter.

George—At Meerut, Sept. 21, wife of A. B. George, C.E., daughter.

Glen—On board the s.s. *Khedive*, near Suez, Aug. 24, the widow of J. Glen, late civil surg. of Broach, son. [daughter.

Goodridge—At Calcutta, Sept. 22, wife of F. T. Goodridge, 13th N.I.,

Graham—At Benares, Sept. 2, wife of Capt. G. F. I. Graham, Bengal staff corps, daughter. [Bengal inf., daughter.

Graham—At Fyzabad, Sept. 11, wife of Capt. A. W. Graham, 38th regt.

Greene—At Neemuch, Sept. 8, wife of H. R. Greene, staff asst. surg., son.

Greene—At Coconada, Sept. 11, wife of J. J. Greene, daughter.

Hankey—At Chittagong, Sept. 12, wife of H. Hankey, C.S., son.

Hunter—At Madras, Sept. 23, wife of Capt. Hunter, R.E., son.

Ives—At Muttra, Sept. 13, wife of H. T. Ives, patrol of H.M.'s Inland Customs, son. [sor Govt. College, son.

Kirkpatrick—At Delhi, Sept. 7, wife of C. S. Kirkpatrick, asst. profes-

Lawlor—At Nagpore, Sept. 12, wife of M. Lawlor, superint. C. C. Press son.

Longmuir—At Calcutta, Sept. 23, wife of T. Longmuir, daughter.

MacRae—At Tirhoot, Sept. 16, wife of A. MacRae, daughter.

Marshall—At Madras, Sept. 9, wife of R. J. Marshall, supervisor Gunpowder manufactory, son.

Marston—At Cochin, Sept. 18, Mrs. Marston, daughter.

Martin—At Ghazeepore, Sept. 18, wife of S. N. Martin, C.S., son.

Mell—Sept. 22, wife of A. N. Mell, daughter.

Pears—At Mussoorie, Sept. 14, wife of J. M. Pears, C.S., daughter.

Reid—At Subathoo, Sept. 6, wife of Asst. apoth. J. Reid, son.

Ross—At. Dhurmsala, Sept. 16, wife of Col. C. C. G. Ross, daughter.

Schorn—At Calcutta, wife of E. S. Schorn, son.

Shaw—At Mooltan, Sept. 13, wife of A. R. Shaw, collector inland customs, daughter.

Shaw—At Royapooram, Sept. 18, wife of W. F. Shaw, son.

SHEWELL—At Ahmednuggur, Sept. 18, wife of Capt. and brevet major A. M. Shewell, S.C., daughter.
SHIRCORE—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, wife of S. A. Shircore, son.
STEPHENS—At Grant-road, Sept. 27, wife of W. Stephens, son.
STUBBS—At Murree, Sept. 12, wife of Major F. W. Stubbs, R.A., son.
TROTMAN—On board the *Mongolia*, in the Suez Canal, Aug. 1, wife of Capt. C. Trotman, prematurely, son, who only survived a few hours.
WHITE—At Kurrachee, Sept. 19, wife of T. White, head clerk, Custom-house, son.
WICKES—At Berhampore, Sept. 13, wife of T. H. Wickes, daughter.
YOUNG—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 10, wife of W. Young, B.A., C.S., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALPHONSO—CARROLL—At the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, J. A. Alphonso, Indian Telegraph Department, Kurrachee, to Mary, daughter of Carroll.
BECKETT—SAUNDERS—At Almora, Sept. 12, J. O. Beckett, senior assist. comr. of settlement officer, Kumaon, to Frances E., daughter of G. W. Sanders, late H.M. Comr. in Bankruptcy, Midland County District, England.
BICKERDIKE—CALDER—At Christ Church, Byculla, Sept. 27, R. E. Bickerdike, of Bombay, to Mary, daughter of A. Calder, of Arbroath, Scotland.
CAMPBELL—GORDON—At Coonoor, Sept. 8, W. M. Campbell, R.A., to Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, L.M.S.
COFFIN—GROVES—At Coonoor, Sept. 20, K. D. Coffin, late capt. 105th L.I., to Jessie, daughter of the late J. Groves.
FRIEDRICH—EWING.—At Hong Kong, Aug. 24, O. Friedrich to Mrs. H. E. Ewing, eldest daughter of W. M. King, of New York City.
GROVE—AMOS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, A. Grove to Eliza C., daughter of W. G. Amos.
GUNN—FERGUSON.—At Bombay, Sept. 25, John S. Gunn, M.B., Bengal medical service, to Annie G., daughter of the late G. Ferguson, LL.D., Professor of Humanity, University of Aberdeen.
HUNTER—STAINBURN.—At Bombay, Sept. 25, W. G. Hunter, M.D., Principal Grant Medical College, to Mary L., daughter of J. Stainburn.
LLEWELLIN—CRANE.—At Bombay, Sept. 21, F. S. Llewellin, asst. supt. G.I.P. Railway Telegraphs, Jubbulpore, to Fanny U., daughter of the late R. J. Crane, of Lambeth, Surrey.
PAYNE—COCQ.—At Courtallum, Sept. 4, J. Payne, Hampshire, to Wilhelmina A., daughter of C. H. R. Cocq, of Tinnevelly, South India.
TAYLOR—JOHNSON.—At Chetterpoor, R. F. Taylor, Madras police, to Louisa P., daughter of E. K. Johnson, of the Ganjam Collector's office.
TUBB—SKARDON.—At Indore, Central India, Sept. 25, H. H. Tubb, assist. superint. Government Telegraphs, to Mary J., daughter of the late G. B. Skardon, lieut. R.N.
WILSON—DAVIES.—At Mhow, Sept. 23, H. A. Wilson, H.M.'s 59th regt., to Emma O., daughter of Major L. M. Davies, staff corps.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Cachar, Sept. 11, John Anderson, manager.
ARNOLD.—At Bangalore, Sept. 20, H. J. Arnold, supervisor, Sudder distillery. [Medical College.
BOWSER.—At Calcutta, Sept. 14, Charlotte, wife of J. Bowser, of the
BRERETON.—At Hong Kong, Aug. 18, Laura F., daughter of W. H. Brereton.
BROADBENT.—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, son of Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E.
CHAMIER.—At Aurungabad, Sept. 23, Stephen F., son of Major Chamier, R.A., aged 2. [aged 35.
COATES.—Forty miles from Bushire, Aug. 9, Capt. M. Coates, s.s. *Mula*,
COEN.—At Mazagon, Sept. 18, wife of W. J. Coen.
CONNELL.—At Nowgong, Sept. 13, Andrew, son of Conductor A. Connell, P.W.D., aged 5.
CRANSTON.—At Madras, Sept. 20, son of William Cranston.
DAVIS.—At Mehun, Zillah Rohtuck, Sept. 3, Edwin F. Davis, assistant patrol, Inland Customs.
DE CLOSETS.—At Bangalore, Sept. 6, wife of A. Sierres de Closets.
DIXON.—At Jullunder, Sept. 8, wife of S. Dixon, master tailor, G-8th R.A., aged 30.
DRUMMOND.—At Hydrabad, Sind, Sept. 23, Annie, wife of E. Drummond, supervisor, P.W.D., aged 21.
EDELMAN.—July 5, Esther Edelman, of the British Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, from a cough caught on the battle-field of Sedan.
FERNANDEZ.—At Madras, Sept. 21, Andrew B., son of Peter Fernandez, of Cannanore, aged 33.
HIGGINSON—At Gondah, Sept. 13, Katharine A. A., daughter of F. W. Higginson, civil surg., aged 3 months.
JOHANNES—At Madras, Sept. 9, A. J. Johannes, aged 63.
MARSHALL—On board the ship *Aliquis*, in the Bay of Bengal, Sept. 13, Mabel E. I., infant daughter of F. Marshall, aged 9 months.
MARTIN—At Murree, Sept. 12, Clara K., wife of Major J. P. Martin, S.C.
MIDDLETON—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 28, wife of T. B. Middleton, Capt. Madras S.C., 21st regt. N.I., aged 26. [aged 44.
PENHEAROW—At Lahore, Sept. 14, D. Penhearow, of the acct. gen's office,
PEREIRA—At Mhow, Sept. 14, Edith E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Pereira, Govt. Teleg. dept., aged 2.
PHILLIPS—At Allahabad, Sept. 12, W. E. Phillips, aged 67.
PITCHER—At Palaveram, Sept. 15, wife of Sergt. Pitcher, Eur. Art. Vet.
PITTS—At Jeypore, Sept. 20, W. S. J. Pitts, head asst. exec. engr.'s office.
SHARP—At Cuddalore, Sept. 21, wife of F. R. H. Sharp, M.C.S., aged 28.
STEVENSON—At Leelapore, Sept. 20, Ellen, wife of A. Stevenson, inspr. Messrs. Glover and Co., aged 33. [Fyzabad.
REID—At sea, July 28, Mary L., wife of Lieut. col. J. Reid, commissioner,
WONNACOTT—At Nusseerabad, Sept. 13, Emily L., wife of Schoolmr. W. Wonnacott, 1-8th (The King's) regt.

Official Papers.

LOCAL TAXATION.—RESOLUTION.

Aug. 22.—In introducing the new system of local taxation under the Road Cess Act, the Lieutenant governor desires to act with the utmost liberality towards local interests. For many years past all the local road and ferry toll collections have been brought into one central road fund, and distributed at the pleasure of Government. The Lieutenant governor has determined that this system shall now cease, and that all the sums collected from local roads and canals, and from all ferries except those on roads maintained from the general revenues, shall be made over to the districts and municipalities in whose limit the lines of communication lie. The main lines of arterial communication, both roads and canals, will be maintained from provincial funds, and the collections from them will be credited to the Provincial Treasury; all others will be made over to the district fund, receipts and expenditure together. The annexed statement cannot be taken as exact till it is finally determined what roads and canals are to be maintained as provincial, and what are to be treated as local, and till the exact situation of all the ferries has been ascertained, and arrangements made for dividing the proceeds of those which lie between different districts. Meantime the Lieutenant governor directs the publication of the statement as approximate, in order to show roughly what local funds will thus become available for the local purposes of the several districts, and also what sums they have hitherto received from the central fund and other sources. Anything that can be spared from provincial needs will rather be given in aid of poor districts, which have suffered from peculiar difficulties of communication. It may possibly be that in such a district as Tirhoot, where there are large local collections, if the inhabitants prefer the existing system of many and heavy tolls to a road cess, the latter impost may be deferred. But it is clear that the rich districts in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, which collect little and spend much, must now resort to the Road Cess.

WASTE LAND RULES IN BENGAL.

The following resolution, recorded by the Lieutenant governor, is published for general information:—

Dated Yacht *Rhotas*, Debrooghur, Aug. 23, 1871.

With reference to instructions received from the Government of India for the revision of the rules for the grant of waste lands, and to the orders of this Government appointing a committee to report on the whole subject, it is resolved that, pending the revision of the waste land rules, which is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant governor, it is desirable to make *ad interim* supplemental rules to prevent the evils which have occurred in practice. His Honour, therefore, lays down the rules given below. These rules do not affect the intact force of all the other rules as published by the Board of Revenue, except in so far as the latter are modified by the rules now promulgated: and the directions regarding survey demarcations, &c., must of course be strictly observed. Commissioners will issue supplemental instructions according to the circumstances of each district, and take care that doubtful questions are reported for the orders of the Board of Revenue and of Government:—

RULES.

1. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector to reserve from sale any land which in his opinion for special reasons ought not to be sold, and to refuse any applications, provided that such reserve or refusal shall be reported for the orders of the Commissioner of the division. The Collector will reserve all land suited for the ordinary crops of the country which is in the neighbourhood of cultivated land, and which, in his opinion, is likely to be taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the district within a reasonable period. He will also reserve all land bearing valuable timber, and all land known to contain valuable minerals. He will sell no land which may be claimed by wild tribes on the borders of the district, or over which they may claim any privilege, without special report and orders. Similarly, the Collector will not allow the occupation of waste land under any title derived from border chiefs or tribes, whose exclusive right to the land has not been expressly acknowledged by Government.

2. The minimum upset price is fixed at Rs. 5 per acre, instead of Rs. 2-8 as hitherto, except in the case of lands for which regular applications have been already received.

3. Before proceeding to sell any lot the Collector must satisfy himself by local inquiry that the land is proper to be sold, and that there exist no rights or reasonable claims to it on the part of people settled on, or otherwise occupying or using the land or any part of it. He will be held strictly responsible that no rights of the people in actual occupation are overlooked, because they do not understand our laws, and do not appear in Courts, as has heretofore been the case in several instances. Should there be any right or reasonable semblance of right he will refuse to sell, and will report the matter for the orders of the Commissioner. In no case is any cultivated or inhabited land to be sold as waste, nor shall any land which appears to have been cultivated within twenty years be so sold without special report to the Commissioner. In all doubtful cases the Commissioner will report for the orders of the Board of Revenue.

4. *Opposing Claims.*—Sections 3 and 4 of the Board of Revenue's rules under this head are cancelled, and the following rule is substituted:—

If the Collector shall consider that any claim or objection is established, he will stop the sale as directed by Section 4 of Act XXIV. of 1863. If any claim to occupancy or user be established, or found to exist, the land must not be sold, and a special report must be made.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAWUNT WAREE.

Bombay Castle, August 21, 1871.

The Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, No. 292, dated April 22, 1871, submits his Administration Reports, as below, for the past year:—

1. General, for the official year 1870-71.
2. Financial, for the official year 1870-71.
3. Civil, for the calendar year 1870.
4. Criminal and police, for the calendar year 1870.
5. Political.

The Acting Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, No. 357, dated May 30, 1871,

Refers, in reply to Government Resolution No. 566, dated Feb. 10, 1871, to Colonel Schneider's remarks in the last paragraph of his Civil Administration Report No. 289 of April 22, 1871, which will, he trusts, satisfy Government that the Nyayadish was more industrious last year, and that there are good grounds for expecting a larger out-turn of work from him during the current year, now that a separate staff of vakeels has been appointed to plead in his court.

Resolution.—Aided by an abundant harvest and healthy season, the general tendency of the affairs of Sawunt Waree during the past year appears progressive. The conduct of Ramchundra Sawunt Bhosle, though it has undergone some change for the better, is not yet such as to command the full approbation of Government or to reflect sufficient credit upon himself. It is to be hoped that, in future, by a more careful attention to the duties of his department, and a more hearty co-operation with the constituted authorities, he may actively advance the cause of order and good government.

2. The apparent falling off in the amount of revenue realised is purely nominal, and due to a change in the system of accounts. The change in the payment of instalments of land revenue from eight to four is in itself a testimony of the increasing wealth of the agricultural population. The refund of Rs. 82 referred to in paragraph 11 is sanctioned.

3. A still more important measure is the introduction of a detailed survey and assessment which, after a consultation with Colonel Francis, has been determined upon. Rs. 20,000 have been provided in the Budget of the current year, and the work will be commenced after the monsoon. The execution of the scheme will determine both the financial capabilities of the State and establish a valuable record of proprietary titles.

4. Government observe with interest the progress that is being made in developing the wealth of the forest resources of Sawunt Waree. The receipts in the department during the past year are nearly equal to the realisations of the two previous years combined.

5. The general commercial activity of the people is further evidenced by the large increase in the transactions of the Money Order Office. The value of the orders paid during the year of report is nearly three times as great as that of 1869-70.

6. In the Civil administration the return of business done in the Nyayadish's Court shows a marked improvement. The measures taken by the Political Superintendent to obviate the delays caused by the bad arrangements of the vakeels will tend still more to facilitate the judicial business of the Court. The Moonsiff's returns are less satisfactory; but the inefficiency, being the result of ill-health, may be considered as accidental and purely temporary.

7. The statistics of crime show no increase upon last year, except under the heading of offences against justice. Compared with other States the returns may be considered satisfactory.

8. Notwithstanding the re-organisation of the English school last year and the increased cost of the establishment, the numbers have fallen considerably. The result is certainly disappointing, and Colonel Schneider should report whether the failure is due to any incompetency on the part of the revised establishment, or to the increased fees charged to the pupils. The vernacular and girls' schools show a steady improvement.

9. His Excellency in Council is glad to hear that the education of the minor Chief is progressing, and the measures proposed by the political agent for giving him the benefit of a residence away from Waree, for a part of the year, are approved.

INCOME-TAX REPORT FOR 1869-70.

I am aware that as this report is so late, and that for the following year is due, and will be the occasion for a review of the system, it has not been thought desirable to go very fully into the subject till the report for 1870-71 is made; but I should like to note one or two points which strike me in running over the figures for 1869-70, and to ask for any explanations that can be given.

2. Para. 13.—Classification by Professions and Trades.—Professions—Assessments in the higher classes.

These seem to lead to a singular inversion of our preconceived ideas. There are no incomes in the highest class; so lawyers appear not to make the enormous income sometimes supposed. But in the next highest class, as incomes of Rs.10,000 to Rs.100,000, we have the following startling results of the column showing number of persons assessed:—

Ministers of religion	58
Legal practitioners	17
Medical practitioners	0

This would make it appear that religion is much more lucrative than law after all. Even the greater rigidity of conscience in making returns, which may be assumed in the former case, does not sufficiently account for the difference. Medicine, as a lucrative profession, is nowhere. Not a single medical man in Calcutta or anywhere else seems to make by practice so much as Rs.10,000 per annum. I should like to know whether the Board can throw any light on these singular results.

3. Again, I find that the most numerous class of income-tax payers are cultivators. As distinguished from 25,483 "proprietors and sub-proprietors," and 13,463 "tenants," it appears that so many as 34,375 mere "cultivators" have been assessed to a tax on incomes of not less than Rs. 500 per annum, thus beating the traders ("traders" do not include "bankers" or merchants"], who number 33,308.

I gather that these assessments on cultivators are made by estimating the profits of the land at so much per beegah. I have seen, I think, an allusion in the public prints to a circular of the Board, in which the rates are stated to have been taken at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per beegah; and, at any rate, I have learned from the member in charge that very high rates have been ordinarily assumed. Nothing is more difficult than to get at the profits of the man who actually farms the land. In England it is found to be impossible to do so; and the income-tax of the farmer is, by law, roughly taken at half the rent. If the rent be taken to average £1 to £2 per acre, the farmers of England pay on an assumed income of ten to twenty shillings, say Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre. It is strange, indeed, if an Indian farmer makes more by the land than an English farmer, the merits of small culture notwithstanding. In very small holdings it may be assumed that a man who cultivates himself must make the wages of his labour, and that may be taken as part of his income; so that from a holding of six or seven acres an income of Rs. 40, or 50, or 60 may be possible enough; but this kind of holding does not approach the lower limits of the income-tax. I cannot suppose that any ordinary ryot who holds ten or twenty acres can approach an income of Rs. 500 per annum. If we come to larger holdings of forty, fifty, or even a hundred acres (and of such I take it there are very few), a man cannot cultivate so much with his own hands. He must employ labour; the wages of the labourers must be deducted from his profit; and I cannot imagine that many such cultivators really make, one year with another, a profit liable to income-tax. It is certain that if the profits bear any such relations to rent, as is supposed in England, it could not be so.

4. I should then have expected that in this country of very small holdings cultivators would have been almost entirely free of income-tax, instead of being the most numerous class assessed. The impression left on my mind is that they are over-assessed as compared to other classes. I am therefore not suprised to find that in the Board's report of July 18, 1870 (No. 116A), it is stated that the income-tax falls with the greatest severity on the class of ryots and agriculturists; that it is among this class that the greatest discontent is felt in connection with this mode of taxation; that among them, more than others, a strong and bitter feeling has been excited by the tax; and that instances have been brought to the notice of a member of the Board in which cultivators threaten to migrate to Nepal, where there is no income-tax.

5. The exclusion of incomes under Rs. 750 will, it may be supposed, this year relieve a large proportion of the cultivators, and I understand that the Board's recent circular, alluded to in the newspapers, is intended to caution the assessors against excessive estimates of the profits of farming; but I am inclined to think that it may be necessary to go further, and to make some radical change in the mode of assessing this particular class. I shall be glad to have Mr. Money's views on the subject.

6. There seems to be a singular disparity and variation in the assessment of some districts. The yield is not largest in the districts around Calcutta, which have had the greatest advantages in the way of roads, railways, commerce, education, and all that is known as civilisation. The yield of the obscure and inacessible non-regulation district of Maunbhoom, which under the former income-tax was but a fraction of that of Hooghly, Burdwan, Jessore, and Nuddea, is now ahead of any of them. Of all the districts in Bengal, that which has been for a long series of years most favoured in the way of roads, sub-divisions, colleges and schools, and administration of every sort (making it *par excellence* the model district of Bengal), is Nuddea; yet it is assessed to income-tax at just about half of the Maunbhoom assessment. I should like to know whether these variations can be in any way accounted for. It strikes me that the name of the officer who seems to have misadministered the tax in Maunbhoom is that of one of two native officers lately reported by the Board of Examiners as distinguished by ignorance of the laws which they are supposed to administer. It should be ascertained if this is the same man.

The district most prolific of large incomes of both the two highest classes appears to be Gya; and of good incomes of the two next classes Purneah gives the largest numbers. I should like to know what classes are most conspicuous among the large tax-payers in these districts, and to what circumstances their apparently superior wealth is due. It will no doubt be fully explained in the next report how it happens that the tax-payers of 1869-70 are upwards of 50 per cent. more numerous than those of 1870-71, though no change was made in the classes of income assessable under the law. But as the member in charge intimates that very many persons were unjustly assessed in the particular year 1869-70 (when the numbers much exceeded both previous years and the subsequent year), I should like to know under what circumstances, and why, the increased numbers of that one year occurred.

8. I will leave it to the member in charge either to answer the questions now put separately, or to include in the report for 1870-71 the points to which I have drawn his attention. At any rate, I should like these same points, among others, to be specially noticed as regards 1870-71. I hope it may turn out that the cultivators do not now bear so large a share of the burden. At a time when the owners and occupiers of land are (justly as I think) subjected to a special local taxation for certain local purposes, I should be sorry that there should be any ground for supposing that the income-tax is assessed in such a way as to fall with disproportionate severity on them. I should be sorry to think that because their sources of income are visible, and it is almost impossible to disprove an estimate of the profits of cultivation, they are made to pay more than traders and others, whose sources of income are not visible, and who can prove or disprove anything by their books. I observe that even in the many-assessed year 1869-70, of 61,407 objections, 36,489, or fully three-fourths, were allowed, while Mr. Money thinks that many more ought to have been allowed. I should be glad if it could be shown, for any year, in what proportion the objections of traders, and in what proportion the objections of cultivators, were allowed.

On Board the *Rhotas*, Aug. 8, 1871. G. Campbell.

Home.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Major-General Whittingham, C.B., delivered a lecture before the above-named Society on Friday afternoon, Lieut.-General Sir J. Y. Scarlett in the chair, on "Our Military System and Recruiting Service," in which he brought forward certain views regarding army reform, which, while they assumed that our military system was full of imperfections and shortcomings, conveyed an assurance that the defects, radical as they were, were capable of being removed, and the army placed upon a footing worthy of the country. He spoke from the experience derived from a long and intimate acquaintance with the British army, both abroad and at home, and from a military education received in the best school of scientific military knowledge—viz, Prussia. He had also served abroad, and had written much on army reform in the *Times*. In the letters, and pamphlets, and books he had published he had drawn comparisons between the Prussian and British military systems. The results were as follows: First: The Prussian officers are proud of their profession and proud of their uniform; the same could not generally be said of English officers, who too often vote their duty a bore, and rarely wear their uniform a moment longer than they possibly can avoid. To be sure, the army is at the top of the social and official tree in Prussia and in most Continental countries; whereas in our country it occupies a very inferior position, comparatively, in public respect and estimation. Secondly: As a general rule the Prussian officers, on entering the army, have adopted a permanent profession, whereas permanency is rather the exception than the rule with us. Thirdly: The Prussian officers in general dedicate their time and their talents almost entirely to their duties, or to the studies and exercises necessary to make them perfect commanders of soldiers; whereas British officers, at least the vast majority of them, give their chief time and abilities to sports and pastimes.

The general views taken by the lecturer with regard to army reform start from the leading principles—that there should be better pay for the soldier, and a higher scientific and more practical education for the officer. He advised that throughout the British army the soldiery should be arranged in two classes; a first and second-class soldier, with gradations of pay increasing periodically, according to the capacity, devotedness to the service, stricter performance of duty and the moral conduct of the men. The ranks should be filled with a self-respecting, well-conducted class, encouraged to maintain their respectability by the liberality of the State. It was a Cromwellian class of soldier in fact that was required to improve the army.

But, comparing the Prussian with the English ranks, we find the former composed of every class of the nation, and thus of course sympathised with and respected by all classes; whereas in England we find few respectable persons, but very many of the lowest class of the country, enlist into our ranks. These opinions were shared in by many of his (the lecturer's) brother officers, some of whom held high rank in the service; they were opinions that had been advanced also by several leading members of Parliament.

As regards the remedies proposed for the imperfections of the army, he was not satisfied with the one or two that had been adopted. Every sort of remedy proposed had been rejected, except abolishing *bounty*, and increasing a trifle the pay of all privates indiscriminately, instead of increasing their pay *considerably*, which was *his remedy*. To reward good soldiers before active service, he said, let their pay be periodically increased; to reward them after active service, reserve for good non-commissioned officers and privates those numerous small posts at the disposal of every Government.

To show the little zeal manifested in the support of our army, General Whittingham quoted a remark of one of his correspondents that "nearly the only books which have no value at all in the country are military works, and almost all authors lose money in bringing them out. There is actually no public for such reading. The officers read nothing and buy no books, and it is a dead loss to publish any military works." In conclusion, the lecturer said: "As regards the officers, I think if we are not too suddenly involved in war and self defence there is every prospect that under an improved system they will become all that could be desired;" but as regarded the rank and file question it still awaited that "satisfactory solution" which military publicists have been searching after. It was not merely material and practical, but also moral and social considerations which rendered this so difficult a problem in our country.

The present paper having been prepared before the Autumn Manœuvres were carried out, it did not criticise them, but the author anticipated that a good step in advance for reform had been made through the experiment. But the autumn reviews, instead of introducing reforms and corrections, had so far only demonstrated that soldiers enlisted under the voluntary system were far from being up to their work, especially the militia. That we should be able to do entirely without *compulsory* service, at least in the militia, was doubtful.

The lecturer concluded his paper in the midst of applause, and the Chairman, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, in moving a vote of thanks to his gallant friend, Major General Whittingham, said that he had undoubtedly told them some unpleasant truths, which, however, were necessary to be told, as publicity always led to inquiry. The Government, however, was perfectly alive to the necessity for the improvement of their military system; and reforms would proceed as practical considerations permitted. Nothing would be left undone to render the army as complete as the character of the nation and the position of the country would allow of. The lecturer had been severe upon all branches of the service; but he (the Chairman) did not agree with him, except to recognise that he was correct in pointing out several deficiencies that might be remedied. Whatever its shortcomings, the British Army had never failed to do good work when put to the trial. He himself had not much faith in the voluntary principle. It was the duty of every British subject, whatever his rank, to serve his country, if not by person then by purse. Whether the Prussian system could be adapted to our requirements was now a subject of deliberation with the War Office. We could never have a large army, but we might have an efficiently organised one, and its efficiency we were endeavouring to improve by every means in our power. He did not perceive the force of the remedial suggestions put forward in the paper; but, nevertheless, they might be very well deserving the consideration of the Government; and at all events, he thought the meeting had heard a very informative paper on military reform. (Loud cheers.)

Miscellaneous.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £300,000, and to Bombay, £100,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11¼d. will receive about 41 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full.

New Submarine Telegraph.—There is every probability that Brindisi will soon be connected with Egypt by a direct line of submarine telegraph, a concession for twenty-one years having been granted by the Italian Government to English capitalists for that purpose, and the arrangements will shortly be announced. The cable is intended to act as a feeder to the associated Mediterranean and Indian Submarine Companies. The details of the projected line between Odessa and Constantinople, bringing Russia into direct submarine communication with Turkey, the Levant, and Egypt, are understood to be finally settled.

Recruiting in India.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief has authorised the enlistment of sons of soldiers for the British Army in India. The boys are to be recruited from the Lawrence and different military asylums or schools, the recruits not to exceed three per cent. in each regiment. They must be of pure European parentage, or their fathers and maternal grandfathers, or mothers and paternal grandfathers, must have been of pure European descent. They must further be examined by a medical officer unconnected with the asylum, who will certify that they are constitutionally fit for service in any climate.

Export of Bullion.—*De Quetteville's Indian Circular* gives the following *resume* of Bullion Exports from September 2nd to October 19th:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Massilia*, Oct. 7:—Gold, Malta, £49,000; Alexandria, £1,950; Bombay, £800; silver, Gibraltar, £3,000. Per *Simla*, Oct. 14, gold, Ceylon, £10,180; Madras, £23,391; Calcutta, £20,000; Singapore, £15,000; silver, Gibraltar, £3,400; Bombay, £34,000; Calcutta, £106,500; Singapore, £20,000; Hong Kong, £25,354; Shanghai, £6,440. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales:—Per *Tigre*, Oct. 1, silver, Calcutta, £4,000. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 60¾d per oz. standard; old Die dollars, 5s. 0¼d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 10⅞d. per oz.

Oriental Bank Corporation.—A general meeting of the shareholders was held on Oct 19, at the office of the Corporation, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Blyth. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. C. J. F. Stuart, the chief manager. This being an interim meeting, no report was submitted, but the chief manager read a statement of the financial position of the company. The chairman said he should trouble the shareholders with very few remarks on the present occasion, as this was an interim meeting for the declaration of a dividend; but he thought he might fairly congratulate the shareholders on the fact that the directors were able to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The shareholders were aware that the affairs of India, China, and Australia had not been very favourable for financial operations, and therefore, as he said before, he thought he might congratulate the shareholders on being able to declare so good a dividend. He should be happy to answer any questions. No questions were put, and the meeting broke up. We may mention that the dividend will be payable on and after the 1st of November.

New Company just Registered.—The British, Indian, and Colonial Agency and Co-operative Society (Limited). Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1.—This is a supply association for India and the colonies, as well as the United Kingdom.

The New Rules of Promotion.—We warn all officers who may conceive that long or meritorious services, or pecuniary investments, or regimental connections will give them the least certainty of succession to the command of the regiments in which they are serving, or of promotion in them, in consequence of vacancies created in any way, that they must banish at once all illusions of the kind. The authorities are, if we are not much misled, prepared "to make examples," and to lead off in a way which will leave no misconception respecting their intention to carry out their new system with vigour. Already the alarm is sounded, and officers have, we hear, sent in their papers by hundreds and hundreds. In one cavalry regiment we hear of one major and six captains and several subalterns seeking to retire. The Dublin Brigade Office is reported to have had 400 applications to retire, and we are afraid to mention the number reported to have been received at headquarters. There is, indeed, "an ugly rush" to get out of the army; let us hope there will be "a handsome rush" to get into it.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Athletic Sports.—Success of the Civil Service in General, and the India Office in Particular.—The Autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club was held at Lillie-bridge, West Brompton, on the 21st inst., in the presence of a good number of spectators, who sought refuge under the wooden sheds from the soaking rain which is as invariable an accompaniment of the gatherings of this Club as it is of the Eton commemoration, or the second day of Henley Regatta. Mr. G. R. Johnston, of the India Office, who won the 300 yards handicap at the Civil Service Sports this year, proved himself, in the trial heat for the 100 yards challenge cup such a flyer that the holder of the trophy, the renowned W. Collett, had not the temerity to oppose him in the final. The Civil Service are indeed fortunate in obtaining in Mr. Johnston such a worthy successor to their last sprint wonder, Mr. A. J. Eames. The other officials who distinguished themselves at this meeting were Mr. J. Bentley, who was not challenged, and was therefore indulged in a walk over for the Seven Mile Walking Challenge Cup, of which he is the holder. Mr. Sydenham Dixon had little difficulty in disposing of his two opponents, and thus retaining possession of the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, whilst his cousin, Mr. Lynes Dixon, was an easy winner of the 600 yards handicap.

Colonel MacMahon.—Brigadier-General P. W. MacMahon, C.B., commanding a Brigade of the Bengal Army, died at Brighton on the 13th inst. General MacMahon obtained his ensigncy by purchase in the 81st Regiment November 6, 1835; was transferred to the 44th Regiment April 1, 1836; became lieutenant in 1840; captain in 1845; major in 1854; brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1855; lieutenant-colonel in 1857; and colonel in 1861. He brought the 44th home from India in 1866, and soon afterwards exchanging to the 36th, left England early in 1867 for Bengal, to assume his command. In April, 1870, he was selected for the charge of a Bengal Brigade, and carried out the duties of the command until the spring of this year, when, in consequence of the failing state of his health, he was granted leave to Europe. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack and occupation of the Cemetery and suburbs on the 18th June. He commanded the 44th in the campaign of 1860 in North China, including the action of Sinho, capture of Tungku, assault and capture of the Tanku Forts in command of stormers. For his services in the Crimea he obtained the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 5th Class of the Order of Medjidie, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Chartered Bank of India, London, and China.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China was held on Oct. 17, at the Banking-house, 65, Old Broadstreet; Mr. G. G. Nicol in the chair. The Directors' Report announcing a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, and carrying forward a balance of £20,547. 2s. 7d., has been published. The chairman explained that, that being the interim meeting only, he had no resolution to propose. The hopes expressed at the last meeting had been to some extent realised, and in consequence the present report was more satisfactory than the last. The improvement, however, was not so great as they could desire, owing to the very unfavourable state of the exchanges. There were many speculations as to the causes of that, but he believed it was mainly due to the excess of exports to the East, consequent on the low value of money in this country. We were now, he believed on the eve of dearer money, and an improvement in the exchanges, might be expected in proportion as the exports to the East fell off. That improvement was already going on, and there was reason to suppose that the current half-year would show better than the last. He was happy to be enabled to assure them that the bank was in a very sound position. No bad debts had been made during the half-year, and there was nothing in the books to justify any apprehension of losses in the current year. Mr. Richardson expressed his satisfaction at the report. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

British Officers and Burman Women.—The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children:—"Sir,—I write to ask whether your society extends its protection to women and children in foreign parts, and especially to the Indian subjects of her Majesty. If it does, or can, will you consider the facts I have to lay before you? In Burmah it has been for years a common practice for British officers to take Burmese women to live with them as their wives according to Burmese customs and views. These officers only remain a short time in the country, and, when they go, leave their women and children behind them, as a rule utterly unprovided for. I have a list now of thirteen deserted children and eleven women. Could not your society take up the cause of these women and children, and obtain either an Affiliation Law, to which all British subjects in the world should be subject, or some alteration in the marriage law, whereby women married according to their laws or customs could be recognised as the lawful wives of those who marry them, so that these men could not desert them without having something to pay towards their support? There is now in this place, which is one of the smallest military stations, a girl of eighteen, daughter of a Colonel in her Majesty's Service, who has never been recognised by her father. She is unbaptised, dresses in Burmese costume, and has lived with an English officer, and has a child. She is deserted, as her mother was. I need not say what a painful thing it is to see these poor children so abandoned by their parents, who must be well able to support them. – I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, John Clough, chaplain of Tonghoo, British Burmah — Tonghoo, Aug. 9."

The Albert Assurance Company.—Lord Cairns, as the arbitrator in the affairs of the Albert Assurance Company, has recently given his decision in a representative case in which an entirely novel point was raised. It was on a summons which stood for hearing before Vice-Chancellor Malins, and which was taken out by Mr. Lee, a director of the Family Endowment Society, in order that his name might be removed from the list of the contributories of that society. His application was grounded on the fact that although in 1861 he was a shareholder to the amount of 200 shares, having paid £4 per share, yet on the 5th February of that year an agreement for the amalgamation of the society was entered into with the Albert under the condition that the Albert paid to each of the shareholders by way of satisfaction, and in extinction of their shares, the sum of £4 for every share, together with interest at five per cent. per annum, and on the 16th September, 1861, Mr. Lee and all the other shareholders, with one exception, received the £4 and interest in respect of each share held by them. It was contended on his behalf before Lord Cairns that he had by this contract altogether retired from the society, and that he had no claim or interest therein, and could not say that he was entitled to attend a meeting of the Albert Assurance Company. If any further benefit accrued to the society he could not claim interest in it, and the society ought to be in the same position with regard to him. The Albert would certainly have to indemnify him, and they ought to be primarily liable; and it ought to be ascertained that they were unable to pay before he was proceeded against. Lord Cairns, in delivering judgment, said that the case was too clear to allow of any doubt, and Mr. Lee must remain on the list of contributories. His case might be looked at in two ways. He first claimed exemption on the ground that there had been a complete extinction of his shares; that could only be by a fulfilment of the conditions of the settlement; but those provisions contemplated an extinction of the shares on the hypothesis that a provision had been made for all claims that might be made on the society, and until that was done the time for the extinction of the shares and the dissolution of the society had not arrived. With regard to the second point, that in equity the shares have become the property of the Albert and ceased to be his, that could only be till the completion of the documents by the Albert and the substitution of another name for his; until that was done he would, by the section of the Companies' Act referred to, and the provisions of the Family Endowment, remain the person answerable for those shares. As this was a representative case, Mr. Lee's costs would be part of the winding-up.

India Office.

Oct. 21, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. J. Money, and T. B. Hardinge (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. S. H. McMinn, and H. J. Duggan (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. S. Wigram, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Ward (Uncov.), 2 mo.; Mr. A. E. Byrn (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. B. Barwell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. Hatchell, 6 mo.; Capt. A. F. Jones, Inf., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major E. G. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. W. Haywood, Inf., 2 mo.; Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Kennedy, C. F. Carnac, H. W. Alexander, R. J. Bruce (Uncov.), C. Anderson (Uncov.), H. B. Medlicott (Uncov.), and D. J. Poole (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. Doderet (Uncov.), and G. J. Turner (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. R. Fitzgerald, and T. B. Kirkham (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. B. Smith, Staff Corps; Capt. J. C. Minto, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. A. Darley, Staff Corps; Brevet major H. A. Little, Staff Corps; Capt. J. J. Boswell: Lieut. col. E. Davidson; Conductor D. Desmond; Major W. B. Thomson; Col. A. H. Ternan, Staff Corps; Capt. R. P. Forth, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. H. A. Hervey, Inf.; Capt. H. F. De Lousada, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. J. L. Ratton; Surg. B. Williamson; Major C. B. L. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. L. Pearse, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Vet. surg. A. J. Poett; Capt. R. M. Chambers, Inf.; Capt. C. S. Sturt, Inf.; Conductor J. Joplin; Major J. C. Hobson, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alexander Ross.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

Macnabb—The wife of James Macnabb, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Warwick-square, Oct. 14.

MARRIAGES.

Bott—Blacker.—John H., son of the late Capt. John Bott, 5th Light Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Latham Blacker, at Glendermott Church, Oct. 19.

Lloyd—Crowe.—Capt. Albert Lloyd, 100th Regt., to Emily, daughter of Alexander Crowe, at Epsom, Oct. 18.

Swayne—Dyson.—Francis T. Swayne to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Dyson, Indian Army, and Deputy Judge Advocate general of the Bengal Presidency, at Shepherd's-bush, Oct. 19.

DEATHS.

Croxton—Charles Croxton, son of the late General Croxton, H.E.I.C.S., at Barnsbury, Oct. 12.

Edwardes—Commander William F. B. Edwardes, R.N., son of the late Col. George H. Edwardes, late H.E.I.C.S., on board the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Poonah*, from Alexandria, Sept. 11.

Fawcus—James Fawcus, M.D., Bengal Army, Inspector general of Jails in Bengal, at North Shields, Oct. 11.

Geils—Major Joseph T. Geils, late 60th Regt. Bengal N.I., at Geilston, Oct. 18.

Goldsmith—Sophia, daughter of the late Edward Goldsmith, H.E.I.C.S., at Kensington, Oct. 17.

McLeod—Elizabeth M., widow of Lieut. gen. Sir Charles McLeod, K.C.B., Madras Army, Oct. 17.

Probyn—Thomas Probyn, late Bombay Army, at Cheltenham, Oct. 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. Severn, Kurrachee.—15. Jorawur, Rangoon.—16. Morning Light, Bombay; Baron Macaulay, Bombay.—17. Jeanie Douglas, Calcutta; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Adelphoi, Calcutta; Oue, Akyab; Louis de Geer, Rangoon; Napoleon II., Rangoon; British Consul, Bombay; T. E. Lemon, Bombay; Elizabeth Fry, Bombay.—18. Perseverant, Mauritius; Marmion, Calcutta; City of Hankow, Calcutta; Robert McKenzie, Calcutta; Flore, Mauritius; Evangeline, Calcutta; Bengollyun, Calcutta; Hermit, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. Kenyon, Calcutta; Eurydice, Aden, via Cardiff; City of Berlin, Calcutta; Botanist, Calcutta; Barbadian, Calcutta.—15. Velocity, Akyab.—16. Grand Duchess, Aden; Norwood, Bombay.—17. F. C. Clarke, Galle; Osma, Galle; Atlantic, Bombay; Zelica, Bombay; Sea King, Galle.—18. Anazi, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Oct. 21.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Major and Mrs. O. P. Orr, three Misses Orr, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two infants, Mrs. Becket and infant, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. E. Paske and infant, Col. and Mrs. C. R. Staniforth, Miss Davidson, Mr. J. K. Northcott, Miss M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Galpine and infant, Mrs. Wright, Col. Brown, Mrs. R. Bright and two children, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Hervey, Mr. Winters and infant, Mr. Mason, Mr. T. Twiss, Dr. Foss, Capt. McGilluray, Col. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Poett. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. P. Speid, Mrs. Verdon.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 24.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. Mylne, Mr. L. Mylne, two Misses Mylne, Mr. S. Mansfield, Mr. Milbank, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Sutherland, Surg. and Mrs. G. W. Jameson, Mr. F. R. Wyllie, Major and Mrs. B. H. Magrath, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Aitcheson, Capt. R. H. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce, Major W. B. Thomson, Col. Jervoise, Mr. F. S. Leathes, Mr. H. J. Abbott, Dr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. L. Balfour, Mr. A. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. J. D. Swayne, Mr. A. B. Farr, Mr. G. Gonnee, Mr. D. L. Gilmour, Hon. F. Lloyd, Gumash Shastree, Mr. R. A. Ripley, Mr. H. Elworthy, Dr. Cameron, Mrs. C. A. Winter, Lieut. col. A. Crompton, Mr. J. C. Barker, Rev. B. D. Wyckoff, Miss J. A. Nelson, Miss M. E. Sly, Mr. J. M. Allan. For Calcutta.—Mrs. C. H. Luard and infant. For Madras.—Miss Anderson, Mr. Alpe, Mr. E. A. Wood. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey. For Hong Kong.—Miss Garrett. For Alexandria.—Mr. O. Antekell, Prince Cobourg.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Defender, Singapore to London, July 26, 32 S., 31 E.
John Fought, Singapore to Falmouth, Sept. 16, 21 N., 30 W.
Flower, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 10, 13 N., 26 W.
Forward Ho, Shanghai to London, July 18, 3 S., 12 E., in Pitt's Passage.
Hengist, Calcutta to London, Aug. 31, 25 S., 6 E.
River Eden, for Singapore, Sept. 14, 4 N., 22 W.
Elizabeth Fry, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 30, 34 N., 34 W.
No. 8,624, 3rd d.p., London to Calcutta, Oct. 9, 48 N., 9 W.
Shackamaxon, Liverpool to Rangoon, Aug. 28.
Mars, Madras to London, Sept. 17, 29 N., 33 W.
Indiana, Calcutta to London, June 25, 11 S., 90 E.
Anselen (?), Bombay to Liverpool, July 30, 36 S., 19 E.
Jane Henderson, Liverpool to Rangoon, 44 N., 14 W.
Aurelia, Bombay to Liverpool, July 30, 36 S. lon. 19.
Mindore, Gibraltar to Japan, July 20, 12 S., 105 E.
Subem (? Sabine), Newcastle to Bombay, Sept. 6, 14 N., 27 W.
J. G. S. H., Ruttschee to London, Sept. 15, 28 N., 38 W.
Tenasserim, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 6, 43 N., lon. 11.
Marshal Pelissier, London to Mauritius, Aug. 24, 16 S., 29 W.
Howrah, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 10, 13 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The cargo of the Maritana, McDonald, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into Algoa Bay leaky on May 26, will be brought on by the Amity (520 tons register) and the Eleanor (429 tons register).

The Botanist, Lancaster, from London to Calcutta, arrived at Spithead on Oct. 17 with crew refusing duty.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

October 28.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Scalch and child, two Misses Scalch, Mrs. Macnamara, Mrs. Darroch, Capt. E. D. Smith, Mr. R. Yates, Mrs. W. Judge, two Misses Judge, Mr. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Dr. T. Allard, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Hector, and Mrs. Banks and infant.

Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Markby, Mr. F. Clark, and Mrs. Luard and child.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Foord.

Brindisi to Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Napier.

Southampton to Bombay.—Capt. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two children, Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. Kennedy, Capt. T. D. and Mrs. Bingham and family, Mr. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Col. Hutchinson and niece, Mr. G. Robertson, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Phillips, and Capt. Chapman.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Craddar, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. F. Gellie, Mrs. Grant, Col. Maclean, Mrs. F. Rundall, Miss Wright, Miss Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Col. Annesley, Miss Annesley, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Col. Herbert, Miss Herbert, Miss Lee and friend, Major C. Beddek, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Grose, Mr. Allens, Mr. Macrone, Mr. Carrington, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Sir P. Wodehouse, Hon. — Fortescue, and Major W. B. Thomson.

Brindisi to King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. Elder.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. P. Munn, Mrs. Monahan, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Cook.

Brindisi to Melbourne.—Mr. Miller, and Mrs. Anderson and two children.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. Billingham, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. R. Davis and infant, and Capt. Stackhouse.

Brindisi to Sydney.—Mr. Lassetter, Mr. G. Munro, Lieut. Coveny, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Duchess de Persigny and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Woolfryes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee.

Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Hain.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Smith, Lady Montague and infant, and the Hon. A. Yorke.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* (*via* Suez Canal) October 26.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Gogswell, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Davey, two Misses Davey, Miss Gillan, Mr. H. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, and Miss M. Kirkpatrick.

Southampton to Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Major and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, Major Morris, Capt. Chambers, and Dr. and Mrs. Lee.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Capt. Leyard, and Miss Blackett.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, Surg. major Bannister, and Mr. F. Batchelor.

Southampton to Suez.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergusson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Miss Mandeville, and Mrs. Nicholas.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Southampton to Malta.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford, Mrs. and Miss Paton, Mr. Wain, two Misses Wain, Capt. Vardon, Col. Dickens, Mrs. Torin, Major Hitchcock, Capt. Blackwood, and Col. Travers.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. Heineman.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The *Standard* observes that officers in future, if not less well born than hitherto, will most probably be much poorer than their predecessors. It will therefore be absolutely necessary either to raise their pay or reduce their expenses. At present the state of affairs is utterly artificial; it grew up with the purchase system, and with the latter it must die. If the army is to be an earnest, hard-working profession, requiring intellectual qualifications of no mean order, it will, at all events, be necessary to so arrange matters that even the youngest officer shall be able to live on his pay. Now, there are two ways of securing this result: one is to raise the pay itself, another to reduce the cost of living. As regards the former, any increase to our Army Estimates would no doubt meet with a violent opposition; as regards the latter, something may be done, it is true, but that something is, after all, but little. It will probably be found desirable to attempt a combination of two expedients—*i.e.*, to slightly raise the pay and to reduce the expenses.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* holds that in the first place, subalterns are already much better paid than the junior members of

the learned professions ; and, in the second, that to increase their pay would be prejudicial to the best interests of the army, by attracting a crowd of candidates aspiring to don the garb of an officer "that they might eat a piece of bread." An ensign who gets his commission at seventeen or eighteen years of age is receiving an income of practically £100 a-year for five, six, or seven years before his brothers, the parson and the barrister, or his cousin the doctor, even enter upon the practice of their professions and get a chance of making sixpence, which perhaps they do not do for several more years. When the ensign got his commission they were just going to the University to enter on a course of, say, from three to six years' study, costing at the very least £200 a-year. Take, say, five years as certainly not a high estimate for the excess in age of the junior members of the learned professions, when they begin to earn money over that of newly-joined subalterns ; then the account stands simply thus : The civilian is, at least, £100 out of pocket, while the army man has received in the same interval between £500 and £600, as before the end of the term he would have got his lieutenancy. Ten years later, however—that is to say, after the soldier has been fifteen years in the service and the civilians have been ten years in their professions—matters are altogether changed. The soldier is probably still only a captain with some £200 a-year, while the civilians are getting £600, £800, £1,000 or more. Whether the pay of senior army officers ought or ought not to be increased, and if so, in what way, is a matter which we cannot discuss at present—for influencing promotion as it does this is a very large question—but of one thing we are quite certain, that subalterns' pay ought not to be raised.

Railway Progress.—Mr. Crawford Campbell, accompanied by Mr. Alexander, C.E., was to leave Mhow on the 18th Sept. for Simla, taking the surveys and plans of the intended line from Burwai to Indore, for the final sanction of Government. The plans and drawings of the other half of the line from Kundwah to Burwai have already been submitted to Government. Mr. Campbell hopes to return with orders to commence work from November 1. Mr. Cregan, C.E., has already proceeded to Simla, and it is expected Mr. Bell will join Mr. Campbell at Khundwah, so that the whole of the staff of the Indore State Railway will be at Simla for the next month. The line is to be constructed not departmentally, but by contract.

Cashmere.—The Cashmere season, which is now drawing to its close, seems to have been in some respects a less brilliant one than usual, and than might have been expected from the unusually large number of visitors. This comparative dullness is attributed in part to the obstinate absence of the Maharajah from Srinuggur, which involved the loss to the gaiety-loving community of the great *fetes* which his Highness was wont to give at the Palace. The dislike of the Maharajar to Srinuggur is, we fear, due to the scant ceremony with which he is too often treated by his European guests. We know that the Maharajah himself complained last year to a distinguished officer that many of his guests never did him the honour to acknowledge him when they met, although from his boat, retinue, &c., he could not but be recognised. But if gaiety in the avowable and decorous sense has this year been below the wont of Cashmere, it has, we fear, been more rife than usual in its rowdy and disreputable forms. In fact, the license and ostentation now assumed by immorality seems to call for the more active interference of our Government. It is the growing opinion that nothing but the appointment, each season, of a *military* officer of rank to Srinuggur, with positive instructions to report all flagrant improprieties, and peremptorily to remand offenders to their regiments, will suffice to repress what now amounts to a national scandal.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 25.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be :—
Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Oct. 28.
Via Brindisi, on the Friday, Nov. 3.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.
As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	100 101
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			100 101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			100 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			100 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling Co.'s Rs.	96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	99½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			98
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			100 100½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			98
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			108½ 109

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜d.
Madras	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜d.
Colombo ...	2 dis. ...	1½ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206
	India 5 per cent.		112½ to 113⅜
	India 4 per cent.		102½ to 103⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95½ to 96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		97⅜
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108½ to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to 102⅝
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅜ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		102⅜
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅝ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		1ds. to 2ds. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		17s. to 22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ⅝ pm
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1⅛ pm
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1⅛ pm
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	93½ to 94½
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
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Advertisements.

India Office, 20th October, 1871.

WITH Reference to the Advertisement from this Office, dated the 16th ultimo, publishing a Notification by the Government of India of that day's date, in regard to the DISCHARGE in India of the LOAN commonly known there as the New Five per Cent. Loan of 1856–57, and inviting Tenders from Holders of Notes of the Loan in question, for their Conversion into a New Loan, to be called the Transfer Loan of 1872, the Secretary of State for India in Council Hereby Gives Notice that the Government of India have informed him, by Telegram, that Formal Notice of the intended Discharge of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1856–57, on 16th January, 1872, was duly given in India, on the 16th of this month.

The Notification of the Government of India will be republished in this country immediately on its receipt.

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PROSPECTUS.

The advantages of Co-operation are now so generally understood as to render unnecessary any lengthened statement in introducing the above Society to public notice.

The Co-operative Societies established by members of the Civil Service have met with great success, and their business has assumed vast proportions. These Societies are, however, to a certain extent exclusive; one of them has discontinued receiving new subscribers not belonging to the Civil Service, and in the other the Army and Navy are not admitted on the same terms as Civilians. For these reasons many officers of the Army and Navy have thought it very desirable, with the assistance of persons having a practical knowledge of the various branches of trade, to form a Society on similar principles for the benefit of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry. As an illustration of the extent to which the benefits derived from Co-operation have been appreciated, it may be mentioned that the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the last return giving full statistics, dated 5th August, 1869, stated that he had received returns from 670 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, showing that their united capital amounted to £2,027,776, that in the preceding year they sold goods to the value of £8,113,072, and that they realised a net disposable profit of £425,452, or nearly 29 per cent. on the capital invested.

The ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, has for its object the supply of articles of domestic consumption and general use to its Members at the lowest remunerative rates.

The Members will consist of two classes, viz.—SHAREHOLDERS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

The first class, *Shareholders*, will be limited to officers, non-commissioned officers, and petty officers serving, or who have served in the Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry, the widows of officers, the Secretaries or other recognised officers of the Military and Naval Clubs, and representatives of Regimental and Naval Messes and Canteens.

The Shares will be of the value of £1 each, and holders of one or more Shares will be entitled to participate in the profits, to deal at the stores, and with the tradesmen connected with the Society, without any further payment whatever, and to have their purchases from the Stores, when of the value of £1 and upwards, delivered free of charge for carriage within the London District, including railway stations in London only.

The second class, *Annual Subscribers*, who pay 5s. the first year, and 2s. 6d. each subsequent year, will consist of persons eligible to become Shareholders, but who do not wish to take Shares, and a limited number of friends introduced by Shareholders or persons eligible to become Shareholders, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management. They will enjoy all the privileges possessed by Shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the Society, or the special advantage as to carriage of parcels.

So soon as a requisite number of Shares shall have been taken up, a Store will be Opened in a convenient position at the West-end of London for the Sale of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Stationery, Perfumery, Drugs, and Fancy Goods, and it is intended that Departments for Hosiery, Drapery, and Tailoring, be added as soon as possible.

Arrangements are in progress with a number of Retail Tradesmen of the highest class for the Sale of the Goods to Members at Reduced Prices.

When the Society meets with sufficient support, it is proposed that Branch Stores be Opened at the Principal Military and Naval Stations. Special attention will also be given to the supply of Goods to Officers on Foreign Stations.

Presidents of Officers' and Sergeants' Messes and Canteens, and the several Messes on board H.M.'s Ships of War will find great advantage in obtaining their supplies through the medium of the Society, as they will not only secure Low Prices, but will be enabled to depend upon the purity of every article.

Persons desirous of taking Shares are requested to make application to the Secretary, or to the Bankers of the Association, in one of the annexed Forms.

Persons desirous of becoming Annual Subscribers are requested to apply to the Secretary. Their Subscriptions will date from the Opening of the Store.

The Articles of Association may be seen, and any further information afforded, on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).
Form of Application for One Share or less than Five Shares.
To the Committee of Management of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I transmit herewith the sum of £ , and I request you will allot me Share in the above Society, and I hereby agree to accept the same, and authorise you to place my Name on the Register of Members of the said Society. I declare, at the same time, that I have served (or am serving) in (Regiment or Ship) as *

Usual Signature
Name in full
Address
Dated 187 .

Form of Application for Five or more Shares. (To be Retained by the Bankers.)
To the Committee of Management of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a Deposit of 10s. per Share on Shares in the above Society, I request you will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of 10s. per Share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my Name on the Register of Members of the Society. I declare, at the same time, that I have served (or am serving) in (Regiment or Ship) as *

Usual Signature
Name in full
Address
Dated 187 .

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this day of , 187 , of on account of the ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited), the Sum of , being a Deposit of 10s. per Share on application for Shares in the above Society.

£ : :

For the London and County Bank.

This Receipt to be retained by the Applicant for Shares until exchanged for the Share Certificate.

Applications for less than Five Shares to be made direct to the Committee of Management or Secretary.

Applications for any larger number of Shares can be made either through the Bankers of the Society, or direct to the Committee of Management or Secretary, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

* The rank of the applicant in the Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry, to be stated, as well as in the case of Officers of the Army, Militia, or Yeomanry, the particular regiment, and in the case of Naval Officers their present or last ship.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Oct. 7; Agra and Madras, Oct. 5; Calcutta, Oct. 4.

THE papers received by this mail give long reports of the trial of the man who murdered Mr. Justice Norman. Nothing new came out in the way of evidence, nor did the prisoner himself make any sort of confession. He appears to have maintained the utmost calmness throughout, cross-questioning the witnesses with the coolness of one who had no particular interest in the matter. An immense crowd, composed chiefly of Englishmen and Hindus, surrounded the Town-hall, and struggled noisily for places inside the building. The verdict of the jury was greeted with universal cheering. When the prisoner was called upon for his defence, he repeated his old story, that he came meaning only to present a petition, that the judge refused to take it, and after that "I had not my senses about me." In passing sentence on him, Mr. Justice Paul spoke, as if regretfully, of the bar which "modern civilisation and a generous sympathy for the noblest of God's works" placed on the use of those more savage processes by which "ruffianly and hardened criminals" were formerly put to death, and which the prisoner might perhaps have undergone in the country which "gave him birth and nurtured him in his wickedness." He even seemed to take it as a special grievance that the prisoner had remained "resolutely mute," in "unbroken and remorseless silence," after an opportunity had been given him for showing "some sign of repentance, some symptom of contrition," for so foul a murder. The prisoner's silence, he complained, would fail to afford those who survive him "any exact knowledge of the impulses that operate on a wicked mind, and of the workings of a depraved heart," and so on; as if no such murder had ever been committed before, and as if it was really the prisoner's duty to offer himself as a psychological study for the sake of our "modern civilisation." It is a pity that the judge himself could not have taken a lesson of calmness from the man he thus pelted with words of probably unintelligible abuse. Having let his anger carry him so far, Mr. Justice Paul went on to express a hope that "some strong measures will be adopted by Government to cleanse our beautiful city of such vermin as you are"—what words of "generous sympathy!"—and to drive out of Calcutta all people who, with no ostensible means of livelihood, took refuge in holy places "under the garb of some pretended grievance."

WHEN the mail left India no clue whatever had been obtained either to the murderer's motives or his accomplices, if any he had. The papers seized in the Chitpore Mosque reveal, we are told, "absolutely nothing." The murderer himself is described as talking freely with all who are allowed to see him, and to all he tells the same story, about the sudden madness which came upon him at Mr. Norman's refusing to read his petition. That document itself has little importance for English eyes. It merely begged the Chief Justice to compel repayment of 300 rupees from a man at Benares who owed him that sum. Thirty pounds however would seem no trifle to a man of Abdullah's class and race, and the sudden frenzy caused by his repulse might possibly have had its [illegible] and [illegible] of murderous revenge.

WHATEVER was the real motive for Abdulla's crime, the leading Mohammedans of Calcutta have lost no time in declaring their abhorrence of such an act and their heart-felt grief at the murder of "one of the most upright and conscientious judges that ever sat on the bench of the Calcutta High Court." Such was the language used at a meeting held by a number of Mohammedans on the 1st of October at the house of Munshi Amir Ali. The late acting Chief Justice was further described by one of the speakers as "a most amiable, polite, generous, and learned gentleman." At the suggestion of the Munshi himself, it was unanimously agreed to raise a fund towards preserving the memory of the murdered Judge, and also to reward the courage of Shaik Faku who attacked the murderer at the risk of his own life. Like feelings of horror and regret have been expressed by several Mohammedans in letters to the newspapers. One of them, "Z. D. HASSAN," dwelling on Mr. Norman's many claims on the kindly remembrance of all classes, especially of the Mohammedans whose welfare he had "laboured hard to promote," refuses to give the name of Mohammedan to the "Punjabi Beast" whose knife had sent its victim out of the world while his good work was yet but half done. No one, argues the writer, can be a true Mohammedan "who deprives the Mohammedans of their benefactor." Such an one "is the worst enemy of the whole community, and Mohammedan law would at once order him to be impaled without much ceremony." On the other hand the *Englishman* talks mysteriously of the anonymous letters which have been going round the Calcutta Press, breathing dark threats against the Judges, the Police Commissioner, and other officials. It suggests that most of these may be practical jokes; a likelihood almost more disagreeable than the notion of their having been written in earnest.

GREAT dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters at the slow and seemingly futile action of the Calcutta police, and even at the smallness of the reward—Rs. 3,000—offered for the discovery of a sure clue to the recent murder. According to the *Indian Daily News*, the helplessness of the police had become a byword. No attempt was made to search the Chitpore Mosque till thirty hours after the outrage; no watch was kept at the railway stations on the night of the murder; nor was any reward offered for a whole week. Strictures of this sort may not be worth much in the present instance; even policemen cannot be omniscient; but people on the spot remember how

often of late years the Calcutta police have failed in tracking great crimes, and the quarrel which broke out between Mr. Hogg and the magistrate who committed Abdullah may possibly have hampered the movements of the police.

Preparations for the Loshai campaign are going briskly forward. Major Moore, Captain Anderson, and Captain Hidayat Ali are to go with the Coolie Corps of the Cachar column. Major G. A. Brown, Captain Croham, and Captain Branson will accompany the Chittagong column. Captain Hidayat Ali has been hard at work enlisting Ghoorkhas in Darjeeling, whose knives will be equally useful in clearing jungle and dealing with obnoxious Kúkis. Major Brown was to start with stores and coolies on the 2nd, and Captain Croham about the middle of October. The last batch of coolies was to leave for the frontier about the beginning of November. Two thousand in all are to accompany each column. Of the Commissariat officers, Capt. Marriott had already left for Cachar, and Captain Case for Chittagong. The former will soon be followed by Colonel Davidson, and the latter by Colonel Mackenzie. The Mountain Train guns will be carried on elephants, a hundred of which will also carry the baggage of each column. The 22nd N.I. from Barrackpore, with one company of Sappers, were to embark from Calcutta in October, and move by Dacca and Chattak to Cachar. Both columns will probably be ready to take the field by the 20th November. Five months' provisions, we hear, will accompany the troops. The baggage and camp followers will be cut down as closely as possible, each officer being limited to twenty seers—about 40 lb.—one coolie, and one other servant, while a syce and a grass-cutter will be shared between every two. Tents, we presume, will be carried for the officers at the public cost. For staff officers the allowance of baggage will be doubled, and trebled in the case of commanding officers.

The little Sepoy Mutiny at Goa appears to have been suployalty of a few hundred soldiers, without any bloodshed or any direct concession to the mutineers. It seems to have arisen from the sympathy of the troops with certain of their sergeants who had been imprisoned on the charge of sowing disaffection for their own purposes. No sooner however has a peaceful settlement been reported from India, than a telegram from Lisbon of Friday last announces the threatened outbreak of a new revolt. The Governor is said to be quite prepared for it, but asks for help from home.

The mysterious telegram about the surrender of "Mohammed Keyes" with his women and property, has been cleared up in the way we suggested by the latest news from India. It referred of course to the Mohammed Kheyl Waziris, a body of whom last year fell upon one of our relief-parties on its way from Bunnoo to Koorum, killing six and wounding all the rest. Stern measures were threatened against the offending tribe and all who might give them shelter or support; but the death of Sir H. Durand disarranged the plans of the Punjab officials, and the punishment of the offenders was reserved for the next cold season. Meanwhile however the tribe in question took fright at the prospect before them and resolved at last to yield unconditionally. So on the 20th September the whole tribe, numbering 500 men, came over to Bunnoo, laid down their arms at the Commissioner's feet, and placed themselves, their families, and goods, including 2,000 head of cattle, at the mercy of the English Government. All who had taken part in the outrage of last year were given up to the Commissioner, who at once placed them under a strong guard, pending instructions from Government for their disposal. The rest of the suppliants with their women and property were distributed among their fellow tribesmen on the Thull, a plain not far from Bunnoo. This act of self-abasement on the part of these restless borderers affords striking evidence of the fear which a stern policy steadily pursued may inspire in the most refractory of our wild subjects and neighbours along the North-Western frontier.

The Indian papers contain some interesting correspondence touching the mutinous conduct of the 19th Madras N.I. General M'Cleverty's letter to the Horse Guards of 13th June, 1871, bears witness to the high discipline of the regiment in 1870 under Colonel Cholmeley, after Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins had been displaced by Lieutenant Colonel Firth. The writer ascribes the misconduct of the Sepoys last February to the mistake made by their officers in withholding from them the two months' advance of pay, to which one wing was legally and both wings were equitably entitled on embarking for three years' foreign service. They thought it a hardship that they "had not the means of sending their dearest to their homes, except by the advance they had solicited four days previously." He is convinced that "no spirit of mutiny or disloyalty existed in the regiment." The men "were actuated by no spirit of mutiny, as evinced in their afterconduct; they used no threats or violence, but, impelled by anxiety about their wives and families, they became impatient in a manner which, though not altogether defensible, could be palliated." It was not they who had been to blame in the first instance, but Colonel Cholmeley, whose "error of judgment" had driven them to refuse their pay as the only means of obtaining redress. General M'Cleverty therefore saw no necessity for delaying their departure from Madras. Under like circumstances he "would have treated a European regiment in the same manner." He held further that Major Bowen had acted hastily in confining the first man, and that Colonel Cholmeley had done wrong to release the prisoners of the first two companies.

In his remarks on the whole case the Duke of Cambridge concurs with the Madras Government in ascribing the misconduct of the 19th N.I. to the carelessness, weakness, or heartlessness of the various officers concerned. At the same time he thinks that "nothing can justify the serious acts of insubordination" committed by the men. In his opinion the regiment should not have been allowed to embark "without the knowledge and express sanction of the Government." Inasmuch as it did embark however, his Royal Highness holds that its offence had been condoned; for which reason he demurs to the subsequent disbandment of part of the regiment; a step moreover that compromised the authority by reversing the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

In the Duke of Argyll's reply to a despatch from the Madras Government, his Grace expresses entire concurrence with the views of that Government on the conduct of all directly concerned in the events reported. In approving however the removal of Colonel Cholmeley, Major Bowen, and Captain Atkinson from their several posts, he questions the "justice and propriety" of involving in the same sentence Lieutenant-colonel Firth, who had but lately joined the regiment and was on the sick list when the row took place. No part of Colonel Cholmeley's responsibility as commanding officer ought, in his Grace's opinion, to have been shifted on to his subordinate's shoulders. The Secretary of State finds no sufficient excuse for the misconduct of the Sepoys or the course pursued by the head of the Madras Army in allowing them to embark unpunished. Since he did however make so light of their grave offence, his Grace, in concurrence with the views expressed by the Horse Guards, doubts greatly whether the Madras Government would not have "better consulted the future well-being of the regiment as well as the discipline of the army generally" by leaving General McCleverty's decision untouched, than by taking a step which cannot but weaken the respect of the native soldiers for their military superiors. On this point at any rate all military men will agree with the heads of the India Office and the Horse Guards. To our thinking however General McCleverty has hardly received due justice from either Chief. If the Sepoys had right on their side as against their own officers, ought they to have been heavily punished for refusing to take their pay; the only means they knew of for getting their grievances redressed in good time? Is it not usual for English soldiers to refuse to take their pay, if the amount offered them be less than what they may consider their due? And are they liable to punishment for the mere refusal, especially if their claims on due inquiry prove to be well-founded? It is all very well to say that discipline must be maintained at all costs, but the principle is stretched too far when the heaviest punishment falls not on those who provoke, but on those who are driven to commit the alleged breach of discipline. Let us have justice first, and discipline will maintain itself, in the army as in every other body of organised workers.

Prince Gholam Mohammed, the pensioned descendant of Tippoo Sultan, has again distinguished himself as a public benefactor. He has just added another lakh of rupees (£10,000) to the fund he established two years ago for the

relief of the Calcutta poor. Of this sum Rs. 20,000 are set aside for the Christian poor. With the help of the remainder his Highness proposes to add a hundred Mohammedans and twenty-five Hindus to the list of natives already drawing relief. The larger number of Mohammedans indicates the donor's natural preference for people of his own faith.

Of legislative business at Simlah there is not much to record. On the 28th September Colonel Strachey's Bill regulating advances of money by Government for the improvement of land passed through Council. Mr. Cockerell presented the report of the Committee on his Bill repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code. Mr. Cockerell himself takes two years' leave from December. Lord Mayo was to leave Simlah on the 27th October, travelling across the hills westward to Kulu and Kangra, and reaching Calcutta about the end of November.

The Government Eclipse Expedition sailed on Thursday morning for Ceylon from Southampton in the *Mirzapore*, under the charge of Mr. Lockyer. They expect to reach Point de Galle about the 27th November. There or thereabout the leaders will confer with their fellow-observers from India with a view to concerted action. In their arrangements for the expedition the Eclipse Committee have been handsomely aided not only by the Government, but by the Peninsular and Oriental Company as well.

The damage done by floods still forms a prominent topic in the papers. Nearly one-half the stock of cattle in Bengal is said to have perished; a result which means heavier and heavier debt for many a cultivator. Berhampore has again been flooded. Gwalior has suffered from a great flood. Jaunpore has almost disappeared in the swollen Goomtie. A heavy storm of rain has washed down many native buildings in Chunarpore. Sultanpore in Oudh the Goomtie has risen thirteen feet higher than the high flood of last year, doing nearly as much damage as at Jaunpore. At Pertabghur the beautiful bridge over the Saye, only four years old, has been "swept away like old refuse." The whole of Eastern Oudh in short is under water or nearly useless for purposes of traffic. At Lucknow forty inches of rain fell in five days, which would account for the terrible floods on that side of India. The consequent loss of life must have been greater than we are ever likely to ascertain. The reports on the other hand from most parts of Bengal are more favourable, and in Bombay and the Central Provinces the crops in general appear to be doing well.

The latest news of Baboo Keshab Chandar Sen represents him taking the chair in the Town Hall of Calcutta during a lecture delivered by Baboo Narendranath Sen on the Marriage Laws of India. The lecture, which appears to have been very exhaustive, went through all the reasons for granting the Indian Brahmists a Marriage Bill of the kind first brought forward by Sir H. Maine, and now committed to the charge of his successor, Mr. F. Stephen.

At Bombay the shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay held a meeting to discuss the expediency of prosecuting their directors for the losses which led to the Bank's collapse. The question however was reserved for further debate on the 16th October.

The Court-martial on Colonel Lowe was still sitting when the mail left. The report of the trial fills several columns of the *Englishman*. At Bangalore Messrs. Van Ingen have turned the tables on the officers who entered their grounds. Lieutenant Lambart and Sergeant McInnis have been committed for trial for criminal trespass with intent to wound. Lieutenant Frere has not yet recovered from his wound.

A new danger to telegraphic cables has just been reported from China. It appears that somewhere between Hong Kong and Nagasaki the Chinese have carried off a whole length of the cable for their own use, without any regard for the feelings of a bereaved public that cannot do without its telegrams. If this fancy for stealing cables spreads, what is to be done?

The India Office has lost a valuable servant in the lamented death of Lieutenant General Sir George Jameson, which happened last Wednesday at Blackheath, in his seventieth year. The late Auditor of the India Office entered the Bombay Army in 1820 and in 1848 became Deputy Auditor General of that Army. In 1853 he rose to be Auditor-General; and six years afterwards became President of the Finance Commission at Calcutta. In 1861 he obtained the post in which he died, and his financial experience was called into play during the Abyssinian campaign. He had not long enjoyed his knighthood of the Star of India when death carried him off.

The next mail *vid* Brindisi is not due in London before Sunday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bengal.—Mr. E. J. Burr, C.E., district engineer E.I.R., at Luckeesserai, Sept. 25. Capt. J. S. Nelson, 38th regt., at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 9, aged 31. W. T. Taylor, Esq., late B.C.S., at Bath, Oct. 23. Capt. H. B. Hopper, Bengal Retired, at Exmouth, Oct. 22.

Bombay.—Mr. W. S. Pitts, head asst. exec. engr.'s office, at Jeypore, Sept. 20. Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, at Blackheath, Oct. 24.

Civil.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., at Belgrave-square, Oct. 22, aged 80. C. Wise, Esq., late E.I.C.S., at Camberwell, Oct. 18, aged 72.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Massilia, Oct. 24.—From Bombay.—Mr. Coulan, Mr. Peters, Mr. Staunton, Dr. Perkins, Capt. Holland. From Ceylon.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Leikmann, Mr. W. Leikmann, Mr. T. Clark. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Leiferts, Capt. Tempier. From Singapore.—Mr. J. Hooper. From Shanghai.—Mr. Scholefield, Mr. J. Leikmann. From Alexandria.—Dr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Watterston.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

INDIAN HARBOURS.

The Surveys in India includes an interesting memoir by Mr. Clements Markham on the surveys carried out under the East India Company by their own officers, and a workmanlike paper by Captain A. D. Taylor, of the old Indian Navy, on the Harbours of India. To the former, which has since been embodied in the larger volume reviewed by us a few months ago, we need not here revert. The latter however demands separate notice on account of the information brought together, and the opinions expressed by an officer who played no ordinary part in the marine surveys of former years. It was Captain Taylor who, twenty years ago, explored the Gulf of Kutch, and afterwards conducted a careful and exhaustive survey of the western coast of India below Bombay. "There is no man living"—says Mr. Markham—"who is so intimately acquainted with the anchorages on the Indian Coast from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Godavery, or who so completely understands their capabilities for improvement." His chart of the winds and currents of the Arabian Sea served yet further to attest the scientific thoroughness of all his work. Returning to England eleven years ago "to recruit health and strength after nineteen years' uninterrupted service in the East," Captain Taylor found himself in 1862 "quietly put on the shelf along with others who had borne the burden and heat of the day." The noble old Indian Navy ceased to exist; many of its most experienced officers, who had toiled hard for years "among Indian rivers, harbours, tides, winds, currents," were pensioned off; their charts and papers handed over to the Admiralty; and the Indian Government, according to Captain Taylor, was left "without a single man of Indian experience in nautical matters, who could inform them what a treasury of harbours and anchorages they possessed in the Far East." So utterly indeed had the fruits of former researches faded out of sight, that last year Lord Mayo was writing home for a civil engineer to examine the coast of India "with the view of discovering sites for ports." No wonder that an experienced officer of the old Indian Navy should feel hurt at a proposal which "ignores the patient peaceful labours of the pioneers of Indian navigation" under the rule of the East India Company. After all the hard-worn discoveries of men like Captain Taylor, who worked in all weathers, often in the leakiest of old native *pattimars*, it is certainly strange to learn from official reports drawn up in the India-office that "India possesses very few really good ports"

except the four or five best known to English merchants. No reference is made for instance to the fine natural harbours of Kattiwar, although "the surveys of its entire seaboard were completed by the officers of the Indian Navy, and the charts published more than a dozen years ago."

Along the western seaboard of India alone Captain Taylor reckons up twenty-six valuable ports and anchorages, of which seven, namely, Poshetra, Seraia, Shalbet, Bombay, Jaighur, Viziadroog, and Karwar, can easily be made into first-class harbours. Besides these there are the Vingorla Rocks, behind which it would any day be feasible to make "an enormous harbour of refuge." Alipee again offers a safe roadstead for large vessels all the year round. Of the bar harbours there are some like Jinjira, Jaighur, Tudri, whose bars, being surrounded by rocky shores, are "kept well down by the strong ebb tides." Many middling and minor bar-rivers indent the Western coast. Karachi itself may not be a first-rate harbour, the delta of the Indus always advancing seaward, so as to make the water to the south-east of Manera always more shoal. Nevertheless, as the nearest Indian port to the Red Sea, its geographical importance needs no demonstration, and sooner or later measures for its improvement are sure to be carried out. It is destined in fact to become the Port Said of India.

At the entrance of the Gulf of Kutch, among the islands of the Kattiwar side lie the excellent natural harbours of Poshetra and Seraia, the one belonging to the Chief of Dwarka, the other to the Jam of Nowanuggur. Both of these are sheltered largest of our ironclads, or even the *Great Eastern*, at any time of the tide. They need no costly breakwaters, nothing in fact save lights and beacons, wharves, and roads for the conveyance of inland traffic. They are virtually 300 miles nearer than Bombay to Aden in the south-west monsoon, when the cotton crop is ready for carriage to Europe. The cotton of Kutch, now forwarded by Bombay, might be pressed and shipped at either of these ports. After blowing for three or four days together, there is always a lull in the monsoon, during which no vessel would be troubled to find its way out of the Gulf. Heavy rain seldom falls in the Gulf, so that with the aid of proper beacons any vessel nearing the Kattiwar coast could easily run past the great Bural reef which serves as a breakwater to both Seraia and Poshetra. Native vessels bound for the busy port of Mandavi and manned chiefly by a race of bold and skilful Hindu sailors, already find their way in rough weather to safe anchorage at Chanka, an island on the reef, with the help only of "the few landmarks which nature has given;" and why then, naturally asks Captain Taylor, should the Gulf of Kutch be still "avoided by British seamen, after the entire gulf has been surveyed and elaborate charts published?" With such harbours once made quite easy of access, who would think of transmitting the cotton of Kattiwar any longer by rail through Ahmedabad to Bombay?

Shalbet Island, another of the Kattiwar harbours, lies about thirty miles east of Din Head, at the western end of the country ruled by the Rajah of Bhownuggur. During the south-west monsoon it is nearly two days to windward of Bombay. On the north side of this island, once famed as a pirate stronghold, there is good sheltered anchorage, five or six fathoms deep at low water, with a muddy bottom and a narrow entrance between a bank and a reef of rocks. Shalbet Island, properly utilised, would offer the best channel for trade between Bombay, Surat, or Ahmedabad and Southern Kattiwar.

Passing by the Gulf of Cambay as wholly impracticable, and coming to Bombay, Captain Taylor asks what we have done for that port since it came into our possession? Wharves and wet-docks are still to make before Bombay can be placed far ahead of Madras in respect of trading facilities. A scheme for providing wet-docks was all but ripe when the commercial crash of 1865 stopped all further movement in that direction, and since then nothing has been done. Jinjira, the capital of the Hubshi State, possesses an excellent harbour on the Rajpuri River, with a muddy bottom and a depth varing from 3½ fathoms at the entrance to 4½ inside. A very small outlay would furnish a few beacons and a light for vessels seeking safe shelter at twenty-five miles south of Bombay. Jaighur, or Shastri River, would offer safe anchorage against all winds in water three fathoms deep at low tide. The channel, which keeps close to the cliffs under the Fort, might easily be improved by judicious plans. Of Kalbadevi Bay, which lies sixteen miles below Jaighur, and offers shelter in a depth of five fathoms from southerly winds, Captain Taylor thinks less favourably, because it is open to north-west winds. He has more to say for Viziadroog or Gheria, which enjoys "a most excellent harbour," fit for sheltering vessels in the south-western monsoon. The fort here was surrendered in 1755 to Admiral Watson, and the fleet of the pirate Angria entirely destroyed. Viziadroog, with a depth of 3½ fathoms at low water and an old but half-filled dock, can be rendered a first-class port and harbour of refuge at a very trifling expense. A dozen miles further south, at Deoghur, is "an excellent little harbour," into which a small vessel in distress might run in the south-west monsoon. At Vingorla Rocks, a mile from Nuti Point, there is the making of a first-rate harbour, with an anchorage of 10 to 12 fathoms in a broad muddy bottom, and good shelter from north-west and west winds.

Marmagao, not far from Goa, and like Goa on Portuguese ground, could also be improved into a capital harbour. Of Karwar, the newly-selected port for the cotton trade of the Dakhan, what need to speak? The pity is that the only good harbour of the Madras Presidency should have been transferred to Bombay. Anjideva Island, [illegible] miles to the south of Karwar, would shelter ships in the south-west monsoon. This too belongs to Portugal, although in 1662 it was claimed by England as part of the Princess Catherine's dower. Baswarajah Droog might form a breakwater for a landing-pier run out from the northern side of the entrance into Honore River. It is far better, we agree with Captain Taylor, to make good use of natural aids in the shape of reefs and rocky islets, than to spend money in driblets on hopeless efforts to improve river mouths. For the sake of Madras however Captain Taylor lays more stress on utilising Deria Bahadur Ghur, the nearest port to the Agoombi Ghaut leading up into Mysore; while its connection with Travancore could easily be ensured by a coast canal through Malabar. For the sake of Canara something might be done to improve Mangalore, which used to have only six feet of water on its bar at the lowest tides. Calicut also, the capital of Malabar, would bear improving as a fine-weather port. The same and even more may be said of Cochin, where ships have sometimes entered in the lulls of the south-west monsoon. Nor are Alipee and Narrakal to be passed over without a word, as roadsteads convenient to Cochin. If another port were needed for Travancore, a very good one, large enough for coasters and perhaps for large ships, might be opened out at Enciam islet or Calachul Toray, where the outlying rocks form a partial breakwater, about thirty miles from Cape Comorin.

Turning upwards along the eastern or Coromandel coast, and passing by Armagom as a port long since practically superseded by its neighbour Madras, Captain Taylor can recommend for the latter place little more than "a boat harbour of rectangular form, excavated in the foreshore, internally faced with masonry, and the seaward face as an ordinary sloping breakwater." A full description of such a harbour, which could be made at very little cost in comparison with the vast sums needed for an extensive breakwater, is furnished by its projector, Captain J. H. Taylor, who "has traded between England and Madras for thirty years." On the immediate advantages of such a harbour it is needless to enlarge, and even if the grander works recommended by the Harbour Committee were ever carried out, a boat harbour with good quays and ample accommodation would still be needed to render those works complete. As for Coconada, its existence is already threatened by the filling up of the Bay and the proposed attempt to "make the Godavery disgorge its waters by an enlarged opening south of Hope Island." The

silting process is also gradually shoaling the Bay of Masulipatam on the Golconda Coast, between the mouths of the Kistnah and the Godavery, so that now a vessel in three and a-half fathoms of water must lie three and a-half miles from shore. Here however the holding is good, being formed of the same mud which fills up the Bay of Coringa and deadens the violent rush of the waves lashed by the north-east monsoon. And so ends an able and useful paper, from which an enlightened Government might reap much profit, if it really sought to further the interests of its subjects in the best and cheapest way.

Correspondence.

DEATHS FROM SNAKES AND WILD BEASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Permit me to draw your attention to the following extract from the *Times* of yesterday on the mortality in India within three years caused by wild beasts and snakes, amounting to the awful number of 25,664, equivalent to upwards of 8,554 per annum, which is more than a three years' campaign would probably cost :—

The Viceroy has decided to continue and extend the rewards for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes. The following dreadful records of deaths from both causes during the three years ending 1869 were published in the Government *Gazette* last week :—Killed by wild beasts—Madras, 888; Bombay (exclusive of Scinde, &c.), 148; Bengal, 6,741; North-Western Provinces, 2,168; Punjab, 310; Oude, 569; Central Provinces, 1,347; Coorg, 147; Hyderabad, 129; British Burmah, 107; total, 12,554. Killed by snakes—Madras, 760; Bombay (exclusive of Scinde, &c.), 588; Bengal, 14,787; North-Western Provinces, 2,474; Punjab, 1,064; Oude, 3,782; Central Provinces, 1,961; Coorg, not given; Hyderabad, 226; British Burmah, 97; total, 25,664.

It is true that the Governor-General has decided to continue and extend the rewards for their destruction, but as I have reason to believe that in Madras, at all events, these rewards do not extend to cubs, which it is the object of those who make the destruction their trade to preserve, it may be as well if the rewards extended to them as well as to small snakes and even eggs of the latter. Ferishta records that one of the Kings of Malwa (I have not the work to refer to, but if I recollect right it was Sultan Hussein of Mandie), who by rewards so cleared his kingdom of wild beasts and reptiles that not one was eventually to be found in his dominions.

I. B.

Oct. 25, 1871.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—The recent assassinations in India, following as they have close upon the State trials of the Wahabee leaders, have given rise to a general feeling of insecurity. To judge from the accounts in the various Indian papers which have just come to hand, there seems to be almost a panic in some parts of the country.

I have read with attention the various letters and articles that have appeared lately in the *Times* and your own columns, but it seems to me that none of those who have handled the subject have looked in the right direction for a remedy. To connect the events that have given rise to so much disquietude with the Wahabees is a mistake; and there is danger, if the ideas that have been expressed in this matter are allowed to lay hold of the public mind, of the Government being led into acts of great injustice, and of their falling into an old fault, the cause already of so many troubles and disasters in India, confounding the innocent with the guilty.

To accuse the sect of Wahabees generally of disaffection, and of harbouring murderous designs, is as unjust as it is impolitic. Investigation would show that what the writer under the signature of a "Mussulman at Agra" in the *Times* recently stated is the truth, and that there is nothing in the tenets of Wahabeeism to justify the stigma which has been cast on Wahabees generally as dangerous fanatics. At the same time there are many indications of the existence of secret societies in India, half-political, half-religious, whence the recent acts of violence may have emanated, and others possibly may be expected. I do not believe that the assassination of the late lamented Mr. Justice Norman, for instance, was the act of an individual fanatic, nor prompted by mere private malice. The habit of secret assassination, when once it takes root in semi-civilised communities, is dangerous and troublesome, as the history of other countries besides India will show. Look, for instance, at Ireland and China. There is only one way of dealing effectually with an evil of this sort. I have no hesitation in saying that in this case the remedy is to be found in the much required reform of our Indian police administration.

What the Indian Government requires above all things, and what it is totally deficient in, is an efficient detective police force. That the elements of such a force are not wanting is clear enough from the way in which Thuggeeism was stamped out; from the way in which Captain Parsons wormed out the Mahommedan conspiracy some four or five years ago, the remains of which have recently been occupying attention in the Patna trials; from the way in which Mr. Forjett confronted and checkmated secret conspiracy in Bombay in 1858-59. There is an officer now in India, Colonel Hervey, the head of the old "Thuggee" and the present "Dacoitee" department, whose name is a terror to Thugs and secret societies all over India. But the services of such men as these, and others like them, are only called for spasmodically, when some danger has announced itself and called for special action. The police administration generally is so managed as to be not only useless for detecting and preventing crime, but a source of positive political danger. What is required for India is a detective force composed of carefully selected officers and men, under the control of one superintending officer, who should be in direct communication with the Governor General and Council. Such an officer would be able to keep the Government informed of what is going on all over the country. At present, the officers who are responsible for the administration of India seem to be in ignorance of any and everything below the mere surface. They know absolutely nothing of native Sovereigns, at meetings and assemblies of wealthy and influential men in the large centres of population. The Government ignores all these things, and is content to be taken by surprise, as it was in 1857, by some sudden outbreak of fanaticism or political disaffection. The old adage that "prevention is better than cure" is totally lost sight of, and we seem content to wait till disaffection, always seething below the surface, declares itself, and calls for violent measures to suppress it—measures which generate all sorts of evil passions, and race antagonism, and stop the progress of civilisation half a century. The police at present is a semi-military body, indifferently armed and drilled, just so much as to make it dangerous, and composed of a class of men adepts in intrigue, as all Orientals are, but too often, as the records of our criminal courts and the pages of Government police administration reports show,* prone to bribery and corruption of the worst kind. One half the power of evil possessed by the Indian police would be removed if the detective elements were eliminated from it; for it is in being employed as detectives that so wide a field for oppression and corruption becomes open to the native police, and it is in attempting the difficult task of detective that the officers, always untrained and generally inefficient at such duty, become tools in the hands of men who in power of intrigue, astuteness and cunning, are so far superior to the European officer as he is to them in physical development.† At the same time a special detective service is imperatively called for in India. It is called for on political as well as social grounds; and if some steps are not taken to make the Government better informed than it is now of what is going on beneath the surface, the time will come when the defect I am pointing out will be seen and deplored. The police as at presented constituted are not only a source of danger to the State, from the fact of their being an organised body scattered over the whole Continent, already half-armed, and capable of arming themselves thoroughly, far removed from effective supervision, with many facilities for communication and co-operation; but the abuse of power which their constant employment as detectives puts into their hand makes them an instrument of oppression to an extent no Englishman who has not resided in India can readily believe. And for the oppression exercised by them in the name of the law, the British Government and its officers get the blame. Take from them all detective duties and make them what an armed police ought to be, merely the instrument for carrying out law and maintaining public security, and you rob them of much of their power for mischief.

* See "Report of Police Administration of Bengal for 1867," Vol. 2, p. 122.

† For more on this subject see "Prichard's Administration of India," Vol. 2, ch. 18, where the whole question is discussed at length.

On the other hand, the nucleus for an efficient detective department already exists in the establishment for the suppression of dacoitee now under Colonel Hervey. The duties of this department are essentially detective, and the system only requires a little modification to render it best adapted for all the purposes for which a detective police in India is so much required. Colonel Hervey or the officer, whoever he may be, nominated to control the department, should be allowed to select his own subordinates, and to carry on the duties of the department in his own way, keeping the Governor-General in Council informed of all that transpires. I am not wholly inclined to support "secret departments" of any kind, but here secresy is the life and soul of the system. Head masters of schools and some heads of families may consider it beneath them, and injurious as showing want of confidence, to keep up a system of espionage and acquaint themselves with what goes on under their roof. But the Government of a country like India, especially one situated as ours is, cannot, at least for long, neglect with safety the precautions which I suspect every other Government in the world find it necessary to adopt.

LOOKER-ON.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

The *Friend of India* observes that the main features in the new arrangement is the re-issue of thirteen and a-half millions sterling in new notes, bearing 4½ per cent. for seven years, and 4 per cent. for [illegible] the surviving Loan of no less than two the Currency Department. The issue of this notification has produced in monetary circles in Calcutta a feeling of intense indignation. If those who now guide the direction of the financial policy of the Government were desirous of doing a "good stroke of business" for the Currency Department, they might at least have taken care to provide that the loss the transaction entails should fall equally on all present holders of the Five per Cent. Loan. The new issue of thirteen and a-half millions sterling might have been distributed rateably to present holders of that Loan. But it is not so. Government steps in to protect the capitalist, while the interests of the humblest class of holders are entirely neglected. And we doubt not the whole loss this arrangement involves—calculated by a contemporary at about ten lacs of rupees—will ultimately have to be borne by the very class which of all others demanded at the hands of Government the fullest and most indulgent consideration. We cannot but think the Government has committed a blunder in this matter of benefiting the Currency Department at the expense of the holders of the present Loan, and the feeling in commercial circles is one that no Government, if wise, will attempt to trifle with. Another evil of the Government proposal is the immediate locking up of so large a sum as thirteen and a-half millions sterling, which could so easily have been prevented by some simple mechanical arrangements on the part of the Treasury officers. The proposal to make the currency of the new Loan, seven years at 4½ per cent., three years at 4 per cent., does not speak much for the fiscal ability of those who now advise the Government of India. It is to be regretted that at a moment when the Government might have shown its capacity to grasp in a large and liberal spirit the relations in which it stands to the public stock-holder, whether in England or in India, it has preferred to be guided by principles at once indefensible in any view of sound financial policy, and repugnant to every sense of fair dealing. We understand that the Chamber of Commerce has already forwarded to the Government at Simla a respectful but justly indignant protest, and we hope it is not too late for the Governor-general to stop the issue, to save the country from the injustice his financial advisers are about to perpetrate.

LOCAL TROOPS IN INDIA.

The *Englishman* says that the exclusive employment of local troops in India is a proposition it would not for a moment advocate, but it seems to be of the highest importance, both to England and to India, that a proportion of the troops employed should be local. In the first place, a large number of recruits would be tempted into a local army with local privileges who would never enlist in the general army, and so far the establishment of the former would be an immense relief to the recruiting difficulty, which is now so serious an obstacle to the maintenance of the British army. In the next place, it would save the British army a large amount of wear and tear which it cannot afford. We have noticed lately that in the period 1861-69 the loss of men by death and invaliding was more than one-half the average number employed. This is more than double the rate of loss of the army at home, and it would have been very much greater under the short enlistment system, for it is among the young recruits and during the first years of Indian residence that by far the greatest mortality occurs. Probably twenty per cent. of this mortality would be saved, if half the troops employed were enlisted for permanent local service. In other words, between seven and eight thousand men would be saved to England every ten years. A further important advantage of maintaining a local army would be the large saving of expense to India for passage money, training, and bounties, that would result from it. Other benefits would accrue to India from the possession of a local army which we may notice hereafter.

BULLYING COLONELS.

The *Bombay Gazette* admits that discipline must be maintained in regiments, but discipline is no longer discipline when it is purchased at the cost of such dissatisfaction as we have heard of in the instance of this Gilbert court martial. Men are men, not, as a rule, brute-beasts to be goaded and driven into the performance of their duties; but Colonel Kennedy would seem to have considered the officers of one of the finest regiments in her Majesty's service as mules and asses, rather than as reasonable beings; he seems, in fact, to have driven them where there was no necessity to drive, and to have goaded them where kindness and courtesy would have far better answered his purposes and those of the public service. Unhappily, commanding officers holding Colonel Kennedy's theories of coercion as their own are not so rare in our armies as could be desired. The public do not hear of their malpractices very often, for, so excellent is our discipline, on the whole, that it requires a court-martial scandal to bring them to light; nevertheless, few military men will be found to deny that much needless tyranny and abuse of authority is to be found in many regiments of the British and India armies, and principally owing to this cause, that officers are placed in the responsible post of commanders of corps without any proper test of their fitness for command in the first place. Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, but we acknowledge that it surprises us how, when an officer has been in his post [illegible] so long, for [illegible] Colonel Kennedy has been retained in command of the 60th Rifles. We suppose that Colonel Kennedy's highly sensitive feelings have up to the present date been spared the pain of a summons to England from head-quarters; that, in fact, what is rank blasphemy in the ensign is only a very mild offence, to be studiously ameliorated, for the colonel. If Colonel Kennedy was to blame, his punishment should have followed on his offence as swiftly as it did on that of Ensign Gilbert; but as it happens, although the latter could do and did no injury to any one but himself, Colonel Kennedy has been left in command of his regiment for many months subsequent to the Gilbert court-martial with full power and authority to do as he pleased with those unluckily placed under his command. If this is Horse Guards' justice, we must say it is quite as extraordinary as other absurdities issuing from that department.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The *Daily Examiner* says that the Hon. Francis Baring Kemp, who has just been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice, is the senior civilian of the Bengal Presidency, his service dating from 11th November, 1831, and having consequently reached its fortieth year. By the High Court Act not fewer than one-third of the judges of the High Court respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers of not fewer than five years' standing; but under the 7th Section of the same Act, the Governor General in Council, on a vacancy occurring in the office of Chief Justice, or during the absence of a Chief Justice, may appoint any one of the judges of the said High Court to perform the duties of Chief Justice till some person has been appointed by her Majesty to the vacant office.

SNAKE-POISON.—The last number of the *Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science* contains some valuable papers on further experiments made by Dr. Shortt, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Madras, with snake (cobra) poison. A cobra was made to bite a full-grown dog, and about a minute afterwards one drachm of an extract prepared from *Aristolochia Indica* was administered. The wound was deeply and freely scarified, and the extract, dissolved in a little brandy, was well rubbed into the wound, among the tissues, skin, and muscular fibrillæ of the bitten part; the wound was also filled with a solution made of the extract. In ten minutes the medicine was repeated internally, the wound cleansed, and a fresh portion of the solution rubbed in and allowed to cover the wound. At this time, the scalp was also scarified and the extract rubbed in, but the animal died in fifty minutes. The wound was merely skin deep, for the cobra, in seizing the leg of the dog, allowed the muscles to slip away, before it could grasp the part, so that the skin only was caught and wounded. Dr. Shortt made another experiment, with the object of testing a different species of the *Aristolochias*, the *Aristolochia Bracteata* or worm-killer, known in Tamil as the *Addoo timapally*, it having been highly recommended to him by several correspondents as worthy of trial. Under these circumstances a dog was bitten by a cobra for the purpose, and to this animal was administered the juice of the fresh plant which had been procured from the Cuddapah district; in the usual way it was repeatedly given internally and applied to the scarified wound; the dog, however, died in three hours.

Bengal.

Accident to Captain Millard.—Captain W. S. Millard, well-known in Calcutta and to all trading with that city, has met with a fatal accident by being thrown from his horse.

Death from Snake-bite.—Mr. E. F. Davis, Assistant Patrol of Bussana, in the Hissar district, died the other day from snake-bite. Mr. Davis was walking in his compound and imprudently kicked a snake lying across his path. He died in three days.

Memorial to the late Chief Justice.—The committee appointed by the attorneys of the Calcutta High Court have met, and determined that the memorial to the late Chief Justice shall be either a bust or a statue of the deceased, to be put up with a suitable inscription in the new High Court building. The choice between the two forms will depend on the amount of subscriptions raised.

Severe Storm.—The station of Ghazipore has, we learn, been visited by a severe storm, accompanied by unusually heavy rain, which commenced on the evening of the 25th ult., and lasted till eleven o'clock the next night. The greater part of the kutcha buildings are said to have been destroyed, and the narrower lanes rendered impassable by the fallen walls.—*Englishman.*

Lucknow.—Up to the 29th ultimo the number of lives lost in Lucknow through the falling of houses during the three days' heavy rain in the middle of that month was, according to the police reports, seventy. It was, however, understood that a considerable number of deaths remained to be reported.—*Daily Examiner*, Oct. 3.

The Wahabee Trial.—The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, in addition to the substantive pay of his office, for six months, from February to July last, to Mr. Reily, a district superintendent of police, for his special services in [illegible] trial, as recommended by the Government of Bengal.—*Indian Daily News.*

Central Provinces.—The Weather and the Crops.—During the week ended the 9th of September, rain, which was much wanted, fell heavily throughout the greater part of the Central Provinces, and the prospects of the crops are more favourably reported on. In the Jubbulpore district both cotton and jawar have suffered in a great measure from excessive rain. The health of the people was good, but the cattle disease was very general.

Kabul News.—Gaffur Khan has, it is said, confessed to having shot the Commander-in-Chief of Kabul by order of his master, Sardar Aslam Khán. After his confession he was placed in confinement in irons with Muhammad Aslam Khán and the other two accused. Most of the deserters from the regiments at Farrah have been apprehended, and two of them have been blown from a gun by order of the Amir. The people of Ghuzni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai are said to be complaining much of the oppressions of their governors.

Coal Experiments.—The experiments made by the G.I.P. Railway with Chandah coal during the wet weather are not very encouraging. It was taken to Nagpore and stacked; rain fell, and the coal at once took fire by spontaneous consumption. This, however, was obviated by stacking it a second time only one foot deep. Two trips made, in which it was used, showed it to be a failure, unless used fresh from the pit; exposure seems to be fatal to its being of any real practical use.—*Pioneer.*

Princely Munificence.—Prince Gholam Mahomed has made a second donation of one lakh of rupees to the charitable fund which he established in 1869, for the relief of the poor of Calcutta. His Highness has expressed a wish that this sum should be distributed in the proportion of Rs. 80,000 for the native, and Rs. 20,000 for the Christian poor, and that the number of natives now on the roll for relief should be increased by one hundred Mahomedans and twenty-five Hindoos. The Government of India has conveyed to the Prince its sense of this further instance of his munificence.

Recruiting in Nepaul.—Our Darjeeling contemporary tells us that Captain Hidayut Ali is in the country about Darjeeling recruiting Nepaulese for the Lushai expedition, and that finding them conveniently collected together in large bodies on the different tea gardens, he has commenced recruiting not far from the tea gardens about Dooteriah. All the Nepaul knives in the bazaars have been bought up. Our contemporary blames Brigadier-General Bourchier for this raid on the tea gardens, and he says that the gallant brigadier from his experience of the Darjeeling district knows the good stuff in the kookrees and coolies.

An Indian Civil Service College.—A scheme for an Indian Civil Service College, attached either to Oxford or to Cambridge, or to both, will, we hear, reach the Indian Government by this incoming mail. The proposition has been favourably entertained at the India Office, and we believe that the Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., a brother of Lord Mayo's, is strong in its favour. We shall give our readers the earliest details. One thing is clear, that under the present plan the Civil Service is being recruited by non-university men of a very different intellectual training and calibre from that which we obtained during the first six years of the competitive system.

The Floods in Oudh.—The floods at Jounpore and Azimgurh are at last distinctly subsiding. Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of Benares, reached Azimgurh, *viâ* Jounpore, on Wednesday, not without difficulty, having had to perform a great part of the way on foot, and the remainder in an *ekka!*—*Pioneer.*

The Looshai Expedition.—Major G. A. Brown, commanding the coolie corps to go with the Looshai expeditionary force, was to leave Calcutta with 350 coolies in the *Undaunted* and *Guide* this morning. They will probably reach Chittagong in about four days, when the boats will return for a fresh batch of coolies and commissariat stores. Major Mackenzie, who is, we understand, to be in the Executive Commissariat charge with the troops composing the right or Chittagong column under Colonel Brownlow, C.B., and Captain East, Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the same column, were also to leave in the *Undaunted* early this morning.—*Englishman*, Oct. 4.

Military.—It is stated that the committee appointed to revise the office of the Military Controller-General has sent in its report to Government. Our Serampore contemporary says that the new incumbent will be designated Accountant-General, and will be supported by an Assistant Accountant and Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Mr. George Kellner is understood to aspire to the Accountant-Generalship, and is certainly well entitled to count on his claims being considered best. But the post has hitherto been filled by a military officer, and there will be more than one military candidate for it. We may therefore be on the point of witnessing a struggle between interest and merit.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

Reports of the Prospects of the Crops.—On the whole, this fortnight's reports need cause no anxiety. In the Lower Provinces prospects are "improving generally;" in Eastern Bengal and Orissa they are even "very good." In the Punjab things look brighter than they did a fortnight ago, in Madras, the Central Provinces, the State of Berar, and Sindh, good harvests may reasonably be expected. In Rajpootana prospects are in some places unpromising, but most of the states expect "good to fair khurreef crops." The Bombay Presidency still suffers from want of rain, while the floods of the Gogra, Goomtee, Tonsh, and other rivers have seriously damaged the crops throughout large tracts of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. The prospects of cotton continue on the whole favourable.

An Inauspicious Star.—The *Urdu Akhbar* says that Maulvi Mahammed Salimuz yaman, the famous astronomer of Rampore, whose deductions have generally turned out right, has foretold that in the coming year a blaze of light resembling a shooting star, the like of which no mortal has yet seen, will be visible in the sky. "It will dazzle the eyes of the people of particular places with lustre, and, after remaining for a *ghari* (*i. e.*, twenty-four minutes), will vanish. The direction in which it will make its appearance will be the North Pole, and accordingly the people of northern countries will see it distinctly. Probably, the natives of China and Persia will likewise have a sight of it. The effect of this meteor will be that the extent of the globe over which its light will fall will be visited by famine during the year, and a large number of the people inhabiting it will be destroyed, while vegetation will also be scanty."—*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

Floods at Sultanpur.—At Sultanpur, Oudh, the consequences of the late heavy rains in the flooding of the Gumti have also been very disastrous, nearly as much so as at Jounpur. The river has risen no less than thirteen feet higher than last year's flood, which was the highest on record. Opposite the civil station it has spread out into a lake covering from four to five square miles. The ferry, which is usually in the highest floods little more than a hundred yards across, is now more than half a mile. Several villages have been absolutely washed away, and a very great many more are partially ruined. At Pertadgurh the beautiful bridge over the Sye, completed only some four years ago, a bridge of nine spans of thirty-two feet each, has been swept away like old refuse. In fact, there are few, if any, roads in the east of Oudh on which traffic is not hindered or altogether stopped by the destruction of bridges and culverts. Altogether, for a long time to come, the year 1871 will live in the memory of the people as the year of the terrible floods.—*Pioneer.*

The Floods in Bengal.—The district reports from most of the districts in Bengal which have suffered from inundations have now been received down to the 22nd or 23rd inst., and, with a few exceptions, are more promising than those of the previous week. Generally speaking, the crops are reported as good, except where damaged by floods, but it would have been more satisfactory if we had been told the approximate area of the injured and uninjured lands. In Monghyr we are told, on the 23rd inst., that the prospects were "gloomy and uncertain, almost the whole of the Begoosarai Sub-division under water again." In the Patna district there have been some more heavy floods during the week, the result of which was not known. In Murshedabad the river had again risen six inches. In Naddea the floods were subsiding slowly, and a little fever was prevalent; the cattle also were suffering from disease. In Jessore the prospects are "very cheering, floods rapidly subsiding, and Amun unexpectedly favourable." Rain appears to have fallen in Puri, and the report, which was so unsatisfactory last week, now says "generally favourable."—*Englishman*, Oct. 4.

THE MURDER OF THE LATE MR. NORMAN.—A reward of Rs. 3,000 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information which shall, in his opinion, clearly prove the motives which led to the murder of the Honourable the late Chief Justice, and shall also enable the Commissioner of Police satisfactorily to trace the connections, associates, and antecedents of the assassin. It is also notified that any person affording useful information will be liberally rewarded. According to the *Englishman*, Syad Amir Hossain, personal assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagalpar, has issued an address to his countrymen, expressing his abhorrence at the foul and treacherous murder of Mr. Norman, reminding them of the lovable disposition of the late Judge, and of "his most liberal and kind treatment of natives," and calling upon them to act in concert with any committee which may be appointed in Calcutta for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the memory of the late Chief Justice. Rs. 581 have already been collected.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—In accordance with a suggestion of the Bengal Government a committee—consisting of Mr. F. M. Lind, C.S., president; and Mr. J. C. Robertson, C.S., Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Major Bonus, members—has been named by Sir W. Muir to inquire into the causes of the late marked diminution of traffic on the East Indian Railway. The suggested causes of the decrease are (1) the decay of trade or (as believed by the East Indian Railway Company) the failure of crops; (2) high rates generally, or for special classes of goods; and (3) want of facilities for the reception and despatch of goods. But all branches of the subject are to be investigated; thus the committee are instructed to examine the returns of contemporary traffic on the trunk road and rivers, with a view to ascertain to what extent merchandise has been diverted from the railway. The publication of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Memorandum on the interchange of traffic between the G.I.P. and E. I. Railway is

OFFENDING CLERGYMEN.—We give on another page, Oct. 4. that two clergymen in Calcutta, chaplains, have been reported by a parishioner to the Bishop as offenders against the rules of the Church of England as plainly declared and explained in recent decrees of the Privy Council. The acts complained of are the elevation of the cup after consecration, and the sacrificial position of the minister during the prayer of consecration, in front of the table with his back to the people. We are further informed that the Bishop has replied to the aggrieved parishioners. We believe we only echo the general voice of the English community when we express our opinion that the Bishop's reply should at once be published. Whatever may be the Bishop's private opinions as expressed in his charge, when he deals with a definite complaint brought before him he must act judicially, his sentence must be according to the laws of the Established Church. We want to know what his decision is.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MOHAMMEDAN FEELING IN CALCUTTA.—A meeting of Mohammedans was held at the house of Munshi Amir Ali on Sunday evening, "to express their heart-felt grief at the murder of the late Chief Justice Norman, and their abhorrence of the conduct of the execrable wretch whose brutal and diabolical act has put the whole town in mourning." The late Chief Justice was eulogised as "a very amiable, polite, generous, and learned gentleman, and one of the most upright and conscientious Judges that ever sat on the bench of the Calcutta High Court." It was then proposed by Munshi Amir Ali, and unanimously carried, that a sufficient sum of money should be raised by subscription to contribute towards the preservation of the memory of the late most lamented Chief Justice, and another sum to reward the courage and remunerate the meritorious service of Shaik Fakoo, who attacked the murderer at the risk of his own life, and saved the Chief Justice from immediate death. For this latter purpose a sum of Rs. 102 was raised on the spot.—*Englishman*, Oct. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Jaun Allum, Nacoda, Jeddah; Ann, Arkhill, port not mentioned.—28. Hyderee, Nacoda, Bombay.—30. Str. Vixen, Keay, London; Fazel Currim, Abdoolah, Muscat.—Oct. 1. Str. Penang, Smart, Moulmein; str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; str. Virago, Brown, London.—2. Str. Historian, Sutton, Hong Kong. 3. Albertine, Sutherland, Cardiff; Epervier, Gredy, Bourbon; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Baroda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Matthews, Miss Bravery, Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. J. McMillan, Mrs. Long and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Walter. From MALTA.—For CALCUTTA.—Ensign Ingelo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27. Oriana, Centurion.—28. Iron King.—29. Str. Corinna; Redgauntlet, Isabella.—30. Str. Scotia; Lochlomond.—Oct. 1. Str. Mendoza; Juliet, Port, Rance.—2. Str. Arratoon Apcar, str. Durley; Sir Robert Sale.—3. Parsee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Scotia.—From CALCUTTA.—For PORT BLAIR.—Gen. Stewart, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Harriss, Mr. H. D. Cooper.

Per str. Euphrates.—From CALCUTTA.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. F. Cronduce, Captain Murray, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Locke, Mrs. Hucheson, Mr. W. M. Bourke, Mr. A. G. Murray.

CANCELLATION.—Notification No. 207, dated March, 1869, extending the provisions of Act 3 of 1869, the rural police, N.W.P. Act, to all the districts of the N.W.P., except the Kumaon division has been cancelled.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 10 to 99 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	100 0 to 100 2
4 per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	100 0 to 100 2
4 per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5 per Cent., F.W.	... Gov. Rs. 109 ...	— to —
5½ per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 2 to 113 4
5 per Cent., 56-57	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 0 to 102 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	335 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1420 to 1425 xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	120 to 122
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	1000 ...	92 to 93
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— Fr. 540 to 550
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	...	135 to 136
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	24 to 25
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	253 to 254
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	86 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	244 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	123 to 130
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	165 to 170
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	198 to 200*
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	600 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	96 to 97
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£124 ...	74 to 75 wd
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	400 to 405
Punjab Bank	1300 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	100 ...	550 to 555
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	60 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to —trans

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	... Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.—The continued dull state of the market again render our advices void of interest. Business remains in the same position as when we gave our last report, and there is no special feature to notice.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.—Jute: The arrivals during the week have been considerable, and prices have again declined for all sorts, except fine Serajgunge, of which there is next to none in the market. We now quote Serajgunge, good to fine, Rs. 5-2 to 6; Narsingunge, Rs. 4-6 to 4-14; and Dowrah, Rs. 3-6 to 3-8. Saltpetre has been in good demand throughout the week, and a rise of from 2 to 3 annas has taken place in 5 per cent. refraction, owing to the receipt of favourable telegrams from England. Rice: There has been nothing doing in best white, so there is no change to report in the market. Linseed: Prices continue firm, as favourable reports have been received from England; and, as the greater part of the crop is exhausted, there will probably be a further rise in prices. Rapeseed: The demand has continued, and prices are slightly higher. The better descriptions are scarce in the market. Raw Silk: Although holders are willing to take from 8 annas to 1 rupee per seer lower rates, we have not heard of a single transaction to report.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.—EXCHANGES: In Calcutta Exchange there has been little doing, and scarcely any variation in rates. Demand may be quoted 100⅜, and sixty days' sight 99⅜.

Madras.

LEAF-PAVILIONS.—The Government of Madras has sanctioned the erection in the town of Madras of a number of "leaf-pavilions" for the treatment of cases of contagious diseases, and, as an experimental measure, the erection of two such "pavilions" to afford more accommodation in the Detail Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount. Similar "pavilions" have, for a very considerable time, been in temporary use as hospitals in the various districts of the Presidency on the occasions of fairs and festivals, and they will present no novelty to the Municipal Commissioners and members of Local Fund Boards.

WATER SUPPLY.—The *Madras Times* reports that good progress has been made in the works of the Madras Water Supply Project. The Chembrumbakum Tank enlargement and the Vellore Anicut are the principal works which have been in progress for the last few months in Madras Town. In the several sub-divisions, the anicut, head-sluice, and upper supply-channel have been completed. The earth work to form the embankment of the Cholaveram Reservoir has been thrown up throughout to a level only half a yard below that assigned for completion. The supply-channel to the Red Hill Reservoir has been furnished throughout, as also has the masonry works connected with it. The earthwork of the Soorapadoo Bund has been finished to within one yard of the full level, and the revetment has also been raised. The masonry dam forming the northern portion of the tank enclosure has been built up to a level two yards below that intended as the full supply of the reservoir.

The 19th N.I.—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has intimated his concurrence in the opinion of the Government of Madras that the recent misconduct of the 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, for which a company of it was disbanded, was "due to the neglect and weakness of the commanding officers."

Public Works.—Some weeks ago we mentioned that a reorganisation of the Department Public Works was contemplated. We now learn that, there being some differences of opinion among the members of Government in regard to the details of the scheme, the whole matter is likely to be referred for the decision of the Supreme Government, and, as is not unlikely, finally for the *ultimatum* of the Secretary of State.—*Madras Times.*

Coast Lights.—From the proceedings of the Madras Government, Marine Department, we learn that it is the intention of Government to erect two lighthouses on the Southern Coast, a third-class red light on the extreme south-east point of Cape Comorin, and a first-class light, either on the rocky islet of Kotah close to the Crocodile reef, or on the main land at Kadiapatam, two and a half miles distant from the Crocodile.

Burmah.—The judicial arrangements in Burmah are to be reformed, and the Government of India has recommended the following appointments: Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, Rs. 2,500 a month; Recorder of Rangoon, Rs. 2,500 a month; Judge of Moulmein, rising from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,600 a month; three Magistrates (one each for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab), rising from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 a month.

Lecture by a Hindu Lady.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, Streerungummah Garu delivered a lecture in her own house at Madras to an audience consisting of about four hundred persons, among whom were many women and children. The subject of the lecture was "The Superiority of the Human Being in the Scale of Creation." The lecture was delivered at the earnest request of some of the relatives of the lecturer, who have come down to Madras on a pilgrimage. —*Madras Times*, Oct. 2.

Returned Emigrants.—The Acting Protector of Emigrants, Madras, has reported the arrival of the ship *Nimrod* with 320 return emigrants from the Mauritius—eighty-seven for Madras, and the rest for Calcutta. They state they were kindly treated on board during the voyage, and they are unanimous in praise of the kindness they received from the proprietors of the Mauritius estates on which they have been employed. The Madras coolies brought Rs. 2,843-8-0.

A Compliment to Colonel Strachey.—Dr. Francis Day, Madras Army, the new Inspector General of Indian Fisheries, has shown his respect for Colonel Strachey by naming a fish after him. We allude to the Barbus (Barbodes) Stracheyi, Barbus Malabaricus, Day, whose habitats are Akyab and Moulmein. "I have," the learned Doctor records, "named this species after General Strachey, C.B., F.R.S., from whom I have received every assistance in prosecuting my enquiries into the fish and fisheries of India.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 28.

A Girl turning Mahommedan.—We have heard of Abdoolah Green, but what say you to Miss Charlotte Hill becoming Mrs. Golam Kader? Whatever may be thought about it, Coonoor on Friday witnessed the admission of the said young lady to the Mahommedan faith, and her subsequent marriage to Golam Kader, Police-constable, No. 703. Some three months back the mother of the said person noticed some liberties being taken by the man Golam Kader, and chastised her daughter, when matters remained quiet for a time. A month ago, owing to taunts by the mother and sister, Miss Charlotte left her home and went to Ooty, remaining there, and having secret communication with Golam Kader and his relatives. On the second of this month she returned to Coonoor, met her mother on the road, and declined to own her as such, saying that she was over sixteen years, and could act for herself. The mother left her for a while to get help to take her home, but she in the meantime disappeared, and was subsequently found in the house of Golam Kader. The mother employed several persons to try and persuade the girl to relinquish her intentions, but she resisted all their entreaties, continuing to remain with Golam Kader. I must here say that Charlotte Hill is a well favoured European girl. The mother complained to the Magistrate of Wellington, without however deriving any benefit, for on the production of the baptismal certificate Miss Hill was found over sixteen years of age; she, moreover, expressed her determination to remain with Golam Kader, and said nothing would induce her to go back to her mother. As I said before, Miss Hill was married to Golam Kader on Friday last.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29. Str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon; str. Penguin, ——, Calcutta; str. Deccan, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Henrithe.—Mr. and Mrs. Schanger and infant, Messrs. Gifford, Armstrong, Peters, Andrews, and Lovealle.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. C. Burgett, Mr. J. W. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Cowen and infant, Mr. Van Dunne. For Galle.—Mr. Carlisle, Capt. F. A. Burnett, Mr. B. Raymond, Mr. D. Cruikshank, Mr. A. H. Mangles. For Melbourne.—Mr. Kecrouse. For King George's Sound.—Mr. W. Vickers. For Southampton.—Mr. C. Faulkner, Mr. E. Faulkner, Mr. Nunn, Mrs. R. Lowes and infant, Mr. J. G. Keswick.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mrs. and Miss Rogers and three children, Mrs. Saffield, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Surg. major Rogers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27. Str. Sattara, ——, Bombay; Harkaway, ——, Calcutta.—29. Alnwick Castle, Coconada; str. Abyssinia, ——, Calcutta.—29. Str. Deccan, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. D. Roberts, Mrs. Marden and four children, Mrs. Roberts's three children. For King George's Sound.—Mr. H. Hetherington. For Galle.—Messrs. McCovey, Walls, Fink, Dance, and two Messrs. Knell.

Bombay.

EXECUTION OF PRIVATE PATRICK SMITH.

On the night of the 18th of June, about half-past nine, just after the last tattoo had been sounded, Private Patrick Smith, of the 83rd Foot at Poona, left his cot and approached that wherein another man named Thomas Carroll was lying. Smith said, "Are you asleep?" Before Carroll could reply, a revolver was fired at him by his questioner, and he jumped out of bed and ran about twenty yards, and fell. On hearing the shot, two privates, named Neill and Evan Roberts, jumped up, and as Smith went towards the doorway he was intercepted by Private Roberts, whose cot was near the door. He turned on Roberts and discharged another barrel of his pistol at him, shooting him dead. Smith was secured and taken into custody. He was not drunk, but the only reason he would give for his murderous attack on Carroll was "he has been tormenting me all day," while, regarding the murder of Roberts, he would give no reason whatever.

On the 15th September Smith was brought up at the High Court Criminal Sessions, and, after evidence clear and overwhelming had been taken against him, he was sentenced to death.

After his sentence Smith was removed in close custody. His execution was fixed for Tuesday last, the 3rd inst. In his confinement, he fretted much, and on the eve of his execution prepared the following sentences:—

H.M.'s Gorgrose Jail of Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

I, the undersigned, Patrick Smith, lately a private in H.M.'s 83rd Regiment, do hereby freely confess that I am truly guilty of the double murder committed in the barracks of my regiment at Poona, on the 18th of June last, on the persons of Thomas Carroll and Evan Roberts, of the 83rd Regiment.

What impelled me to commit the awful crime were certain taunting remarks which I repeatedly overheard Carroll and Roberts pass upon me whilst conversing among themselves.

I admit the justice of the sentence pronounced against me. I truly and deeply repent for what I have done, and whilst I beg pardon of my fellow citizens for the outrage done to them, and to society at large, I beg them to pray for me, that I may find mercy at the hands of my God, through the merits of His Blessed Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

Witnesses, (Signed) P. Smith.
J. Ciampi, S.J.
Wm. H. G. Mayers.

After making this statement the condemned man retired to rest, and slept till four o'clock, when he was roused by the Rev. Mr. Ciampi, who administered sacramental rites. At half-past seven he was pinioned. He submitted to the operation without the movement of a muscle. At a quarter to eight he was removed from his cell, and in the court-yard Dr. Bhau Dajee, Sheriff of Bombay, read over to him the warrant for his execution; but he still preserved the same stolidity. He walked up the gallows steps firmly, and breathed a short prayer. Precisely at ten minutes to eight the signal was given to the executioners, and a few brief struggles intimated that the unhappy man had expiated with his life the murder of his comrades. He died remarkably easy.

Smith, whose family are said to be in good circumstances at home, was an agreeable-looking man, slightly built (though he became much thinner during the time between his sentence and his execution), and bore an excellent character in his regiment for the seven or eight years he was in it.—*Times of India*, Oct. 7.

Miscellaneous.

Suppression of the Mutiny at Goa.—According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the revolt has been suppressed. An intimation having been made to the mutinous battalions, they returned to their quarters without stipulating any conditions.

Official News from Muscat.—Major Ross, her Majesty's Political Agent at Muscat, has sent the following official news report to Government, under date Muscat, 18th September:—Tranquility has continued in all parts of Oman. Numbers of Bidoos have visited Muscat to pay their respects to his Highness the Sultan and receive gratuities. Two Turkish war vessels, under Commodore Aarif Bey, touched at Muscat on their way to the Persian Gulf; they had come from Constantinople through the Canal. H. M. S. *Bullfinch* and *Magpie* have called in at Muscat from the Gulf.

Appointments, &c.—The *Deccan Herald* states that Mr. Erskine, from Nassick, succeeds Mr. Ashburner as Collector of Khandeish, and that Mr. Ovans returns to Nassick. Mr. C. P. Cooper, barrister-at-law, has been appointed as Second Magistrate of Police in Bombay, in succession to Mr. R. H. Showell.

Cotton Traffic.—We observe that the number of cotton bales exported in the business year 1867-8 by the Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company was 45,000, and by the P. and Co. 51,000. In 1868-9 the numbers were 106,084 by the former and 90,000 by the latter company. The P. and O. must now be carrying at a still greater rate.—*Times of India.*

Railway Sleepers.—In his report on the quantity of sleepers procurable in the Sindh forests for the new line of railway from Mooltan to Kotree, the Acting Conservator of Forests in Sindh states that the total number obtainable is 464,854, the total number required being 600,000. The average price of each sleeper at the place of delivery all over the line he fixes at Rs. 1-6-4, and the Government royalty of eight annas additional will make it Rs. 1-14-4—a price which the Acting Conservator considers excludes competition from any other source. The balance of sleepers will be provided by the Punjab Forest Department; the price of sleepers at Lahore being Rs. 1-8, in addition to which there will be the cost of boat-hire down the stream.—*Pioneer.*

News from the Persian Gulf.—Colonel Pelly, her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has forwarded to Government a report, dated Bushire, September 12, 1871, announcing that cholera has re-appeared at Lingah, and that six or seven deaths occur daily from this cause. It is stated that cholera is very bad at Kalcef, and has also broken out in the Turkish camp at Lahsa. Small-pox of a very virulent form is said to have broken out in Guther, and the inhabitants are in such alarm that a small-pox patient is removed out of the town at once. In Bushire the poor still die from starvation. On the morning of the 4th the bodies of five women were reported to be lying along the shore line close to the Residency, and were only interred after a reference to the local authorities.

Sad Accident.—We very much regret to state that on Saturday evening last a melancholy accident occurred near Colaba, by which Mr. W. G. Skinner, of the Oriental Bank, lost his life. About six o'clock Mr. Skinner went out for a ride to the Colaba Lighthouse. On his way back, when opposite the Catholic Church, the animal got startled at a passing carriage, and swerved so violently to the left that Mr. Skinner lost his balance and was thrown on the right side of his head, the horse, which was a large Australian, partially falling above him. He was picked up insensible, and terribly cut and bruised, and was conveyed in haste to the Colaba Military Hospital. He lingered there till ten o'clock, when he died, never having recovered consciousness from the moment of the accident. Yesterday morning an inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. In the afternoon he was buried at Sewree Cemetery, and the funeral was attended by a large assemblage of friends. Mr. Skinner was a gentleman much respected in Bombay. He had only attained his twenty-sixth year at the time of his unfortunate premature decease, and the abrupt termination of what promised to be so useful a life will be considered with sorrow by many in Bombay and elsewhere.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 7.

Old Bank of Bombay.—On Monday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay, in liquidation, was held in the offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone-circle. Mr. Nathaniel Spencer occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to complete the liquidation, distribute the assets, and dissolve the bank. Mr. H. Cleveland, in the course of a speech strongly condemnatory of the policy of the directors of the bank in the past in lending large sums without adequate security, which sums were lost to the shareholders, moved, "That the liquidator should forthwith commence legal proceedings for the purpose of compelling the directors of this bank to make good the losses sustained by the bank through loans of the bank's money of an unauthorised nature or on insufficient security." Mr. Cleveland also threw out a hint that as most of the money that the bank had lost had found its way into the Imperial Treasury, a request should be made to Government to hand some of the money back again to the shareholders. Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia seconded the motion. Mr. Rimington (solicitor) advised the meeting against adopting Mr. Cleveland's motion, which, in his opinion, would lead to long litigation and endless annoyance and expense if agreed to. Mr. Cleveland contended that the shareholders were the best judges of what ought to be done, and pressed his motion. A discussion ensued, and it was terminated, on the application of Mr. Hearn, as the representative of Government, to adjourn the meeting in order that certain ideas Government entertained might be further matured and considered. The meeting was then adjourned for ten days.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 7.

Salaries in the Education Department.—At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, says a Calcutta contemporary, the local Government has recommended to the Supreme Government that the salaries of the senior officers of the Education Department in that Presidency may be revised and assimilated to those of their brother officers in the Bengal Presidency, and has also solicited sanction to the creation of the post of a Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry at the Elphinstone College on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem. The minimum salary of an Educational Professor in the Bombay Presidency is said to be Rs. 500, and the maximum is Rs. 750, while the minimum pay of a senior Professor in Bengal is Rs. 750, and the maximum is Rs. 1,250; and in some cases, Rs. 1,400 a month. The Government of India under the circumstances stated by that of Bombay, has accorded its sanction to the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, which is the maximum amount allowed to a senior Professor in that Presidency, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State. With reference to the question of the revision of the salaries of the senior Educational officers in Bombay generally, the Supreme Government has observed that the Educational despatch of the Home Government, sanctioning the revision of the salaries of the Educational officers in Bengal, made no mention of the officers of the Educational Department on the Bombay Presidency. The Governor-General in Council, however, would submit their case to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

Tampering with Examination Papers.—A highly respected and most promising officer at Kurrachee (a captain of some standing in the service) has, we regret extremely to hear, been placed under arrest within the past week. According to the statements current amongst military men, it appears that a committee, composed of Major Davis, of the 2nd Belooch regiment, as president, and Captains Hogg and Cunningham, of the same corps, as members, assembled on Tuesday, Sept. 26, in the mess room of the 66th Regiment, to examine four officers in the Hindoostanee language according to the "Higher Standard." Shortly after the question were given to the candidates, one of these gentlemen startled the committee by throwing up his paper, and declaring that his moonshee, there was no doubt, had by some means or another obtained access to the examination papers, inasmuch as he had been "coached up" by the man in the very identical questions now before him. The president had no alternative but to report the matter at once to the Brigadier General who caused inquiries to be instituted for the purpose of discovering who had tampered with the papers; whereupon—so the story runs—the Captain alluded to went to General Addison, and confessed that when the sealed packet containing the examination papers came into his hands from Bombay, he opened it, and copied the questions a few days before the committee was ordered to assemble, and that the Moonshee obtained them from him. We must confess the story seems incomplete; but this is the form it takes at present. The whole of the facts connected with the case have, we believe, been communicated by General Addison for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We should be sincerely glad to learn that what has been represented to us is not correct. The officer in question is held in good esteem by all who know him.—*Times of India.*

Dharwar Cotton Report.—Dharwar, *Oct.* 4.—The latest telegram received here is dated Liverpool, 28th September, Dhollera 7¼ per lb. During the twenty days over which this report extends there has been a steady demand both on European and native account principally the latter, and purchases to the extent of seven hundred candies, mostly Sawginned, have been made at Rs. 230 per candy. We quote to day Sawginned Rs. 232, Compta Rs. 205 f.o.b. Carwar 15th December, usual terms. It is reported that natives have sold some 20,000 bales Sawginned in Bombay for forward delivery, but the sellers do not hold half of that quantity of cotton here, and do not appear anxious to purchase except in small quantities, we presume they expect to fulfil their engagements by purchasing in Compta later on, where prices at present are ruling too high to admit of any margin on the sale rate, and the quality of the stock there now is inferior. The stock of cotton above ghaut unsold is getting very small. Dealers say that it will be entirely exhausted in another six weeks, or two months at the outside, so that business in old cotton this season will be brought to a close much earlier than usual. We are glad to be able to report a most seasonable rainfall since our last. We have had heavy storms all over the district during the past fortnight, four inches and twenty-eight cents having been registered last week, which has done an inestimable amount of good to all crops. The cotton plants generally look healthy, and in some fields they are already four inches high; there is every prospect now of a large yield, and with the increased land under cotton cultivation this year we look for an unusually large crop for 1871-72. The ryots are still continuing to sow more cotton since the rain fell. About 2,000 doeras were sent to Compta a fortnight ago, but all despatches have now ceased for the present. The district roads are again closed, and cotton will not be moved until the rains are entirely over, probably not for a fortnight or perhaps three weeks hence. The shipping season at Compta is open. There is no cotton at Carwar, but we hear of contracts having been made there for December delivery at Rs. 235.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30. Backia Letchimy, Warwick, Mauritius.—Oct. 1. Str. Pearl, Morrison, Cochin.—3. Albert Victor, Clark, London.—5. Str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. W. Southern, Mr. E. Southern, Mr. Pickford, Major and

Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mrs. D. Windsor, Mr. J. C. Cox, Mr. E. Cox, Mrs. J. H. De Rinzy, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Dr. Johnstone, Mrs. Loudon and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. James and infant, Mrs. Maule and infant, Miss Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield and infant, Capt. Bannerman, Col. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Richardson, Mr. T. H. Weigtill, Mr. Joseph, Mr. J. L. Tait. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. J. H. Harris, Mr. E. P. Henderson, Col. and Miss Gell, Messrs. R. H. Abbott, Stulz, A. P. Young, Anderson, Yiell, and Chatelaine, Mrs. Lowe. From ADEN.—Mr. Eakins.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30. Futel Rehaman, Nacoda, Calcutta, via Coast; Lady Rowena, Copeland, Rangoon.—Oct. 1. H.M.S. Jumna, Richard, Aden and Suez; Str. Persia, Merello, Genoa, &c.; Winslow, Noble, Havre.—2. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Ada, Thatchell, London and Havre.—3. Mystic Belle, Burnham, Rangoon.—4. Str. Pearl, Morrison, Malabar Coast; Alice Ritson, Matches, Cochin.—5. Adelaide, Arcus, Rangoon.—6. Khodabux, Nacoda, Calcutta, via Malabar Coast.—7. Str. China, Perrins, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. T. R. Long and three children, Mr. G. Lang, Mrs. Lang and child, Mrs. Barnes, Major C. J. and Mrs. Mead and two children, Mrs. Watling and two children, Mrs. Nugent, Lieut. Powell, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Neville, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Price, Mrs. and Miss Doveton, Capt. and Mrs. Carmichael. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. A. W. Wollaston, Mr. T. Conlan. For ADEN.—Mr. R. H. Percy, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Quayle. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. A. Hobson.

Per str. Ada.—From BOMBAY.—For LONDON.—Col. and Mrs. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sicklemore and child, and Mrs. Diver and two children. For SUEZ.—Rev. C. C. Gonsalves.

Per str. Persia.—From BOMBAY.—For GENOA.—Lieut. Pedder. For NAPLES.—Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., Mr. J. Jackson, Mrs. Close and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dick and infant. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Bartling. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Julius Keller and G. F. Sheppard. For ADEN.—Mr. A. Silberman, Mr. G. de Silva.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee ... ... 1s. 11 1-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11¾d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... 1100 per share old
East Press (formerly (Rs. 8,667)	...Rs. 1400 ... ...
[illegible]	... 1300 per share
Ferco Press Company (Rs. 250)	630 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¼
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 100
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 102¾ to 103¾
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 113

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-12
Spanish Dollars...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... ... 109 nom.
Spyce Silver	 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	 16-14
Ditto Pekin	 16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 7.—Yesterday, on receipt of improved advices from Manchester, some inquiry arose among the buyers for Marwar; buyers, however, have generally been a little disposition to enter the market, but first holders are, with the rise in Manchester, again firm. In Yarns generally a small business has been done, and prices show no alteration. Metals are firm. In other kinds of imports no sales of any consequence are reported..

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 7.—Cotton: In consequence of favourable advices from Liverpool, a large business has been done here, and prices have advanced generally Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per candy, the advance in Dharwar Sawginned being fully Rs. 20. The purchases for export in the week amount to about 8,600 candies, of which the following were the principal, viz., Dhollera and Bhownuggar, chiefly deliverable in 45 days, at Rs. 218 to 220½; Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 230 to 240, deliverable in 75 days; and New Comrawuttee, deliverable March 5, 1872, at Rs. 225 to 228. The market closes firm.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 7.—EXCHANGE: The business done this week has been very limited, but rates latterly have shown a marked upward tendency, on account of the unsettled state of the Money Market at home, and of the active and upward tendency of the Cotton market. Rates on Calcutta are unaltered, closing at 100⅜ for sight Bank Bills, and at 99¼ for 60 days' sight. On China, rates are weaker; we quote Rs. 218 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ASHURST, F. H., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Lower Sirhind div. to the Delhi and Ambala Road div. Sept. 30.

BOWEN, J. W., sub engr., is transfd. from the Kharian to the Jhelum Bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Sept. 28.

BROWN, C., to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st class, v. Mr. J. Turnbull. Sept. 28.

BUTLER, P. M., extra asst. comr., to offic. as canton. mag. of Peshawur during abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Elwyn. Sept. 28.

CARNELL, Major W., comdt. of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is confd. in his appt. of polit. supt. of Serohi, with effect from Dec. 6 last.

CHARDE, J., inspr. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Allygurh, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Hallett. Sept. 23.

CHRISTIE, J., dist. supt. of police, is transfd., as a tempy. arrangement, from the Mooltan to the Gurdaspore dist. Sept. 28.

CLERK, W., is app. to take charge of the office of asct. gen., Bengal, without being relieved of his duties as offic. dep. asct. gen. Sept. 30.

COLVIN, B. W., offic. civil and sess. judge of Agra, to be mag. and coll. of Furruckabad. Sept. 27. [2nd grade.

CORRIGAN, T. H. A., sub engr., 1st grade, Central India, is reduced to the

DEJOUR, P., is app. to the P.W.D. (temp.) as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch. Sept. 30.

DENNYS, H. L., extra asst. comnr., 4th class, and offic. extra asst. comnr., 3rd class, Central Provs., is confd. in the latter app., with effect from Aug. 1, v. Hennessy, app. asst. comnr.

FOX, A. J., is app. an accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the accountant gen., P.W.D., to fill an existing vacancy. Sept. 27.

GREEN, R. W. E., asst. engr., to offic. as exec., 3rd grade, 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal, during Mr. McAlpine's absence on leave. Sept. 28.

GREIG.—With reference to notification No. 145 F., of April 27 last, Mr. O. Greig, offic. tempy. sub asst. conserv. of forests, N.W.P., is confd. in his app., with effect from April 1, the date on which he joined the forest dept.

HARVEY.—The services of Lieut. E. Harvey, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the military dept. Sept. 30.

HATCHELL, J. F. G., to offic. as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. Conolly. Sept. 28.

HORSFORD, Capt. E. C. O'B., dist. superint. of police, is transf. from the Ambala to the Ludiana dist. Sept. 28.

HUDSON.—The notification from this dept. No. 3,195A, dated July 24 last, granting three months' furlough in India to Mr. W. H. Hudson, asst. mag. and coll., Goruckpore, is hereby cancelled. Sept. 27.

KELLY, Serg. P., supervisor, P.W.D., is transfd. from the hill roads div. to the Upper Sirhind div. Sept. 28.

LLOYD, J., sub engr., is transfd. from the Jhelum Bridge to the Kharian div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Sept. 28.

LOBB, T., C.E., asst. engr., P.W.D., to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar road. Sept. 28.

MCANDREW, J., dist. superint. of police, Gurdaspore, to act as dist. superint. of police, Lahore, as a tempy. arrangement. Sept. 28.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. G. E., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Peshawur, during the abs. on leave of Capt. Ommanney. Sept. 28.

MARTIN, D. F., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Upper Sirhind div. to the hill roads div. Sept. 28.

MONER, G. M., to be dist. and sess. judge of Azimgurh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. G. D. Turnbull. Sept. 27.

MONEY, G. P., to be dist. and sess. judge of Azimgurh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. G. D. Turnbull. Sept. 27.

MOORE.—The serv. of Major H. Moore, Bombay staff corps, Persian interp. to the C. in C., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, for special duty. Major Moore will proc. at once to Bhaugulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt.

MOORE, A., an asst. surveyor, is perm. to resign his app. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Sept. 27.

NOYES, D., asst. engr., P.W.D., returned from furlough, is posted to the 1st. Circle, building and road branch, 5th div., Grand Trunk Road. Sept. 27.

PALMER, F., is app. a tempy. clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, and posted to the office of chief engr., irrig. works. Sept. 28.

POLLOCK, A. R. S., to revert to his post as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. G. P. Money. Sept. 27.

PROBYN, W. G., who has reported his return from special leave, to be civ. and sess. judge of Agra. Sept. 27.

ROSE, E., asst. mag. and coll., from Moradabad to Budaon, as a tempy. measure. Sept. 27.

Sandford, J. D., to revert to his post as regist. High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., with effect from the day on which he is relieved by Mr. J. Simson. Sept. 27.

Serner, L., tempy. overseer, 2nd grade, Delhi dist., Rajpootana State Railway, is transfd. in the same capacity to the 2nd circle, building and road branch, and is posted to the Cawnpore division. Sept. 27.

Shadwell, J. B., extra asst. comr., has this day been placed in charge of the Shillong Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Sept. 27.

Simson, J., to revert to his post as officg. magis. and coll. of Azimgurh, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Pollock. Sept. 27.

Smyth, G. C., to offic. as asst. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Mozuffernuggur. Sept. 27.

Synnott, W., patrol, Delhi div., Inland customs dept., and at present officg. as coll. of customs, Hissar, is app. personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs in the room of Mr. R. J. Whitten, promoted. Sept. 27.

Tyrrell, W., to revert to his post as judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, with effect from date on which he is relieved by Mr. J. D. Sandford. Sept. 27.

Warth.—The services of Dr. H. F. S. Warth, senior analyst of the inland customs dept., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Watson, Col. J., c.b. and v.c., comdt. of the Central India Horse, to be also political agent in Western Malwa in the room of Col. D. M. Probyn, c.b. and v.c., who has been prom. to the rank of major gen. Col. Watson received charge of both appts. on the afternoon of Sep. 15.

White.—The dep. coll., Mr. J. White, having taken charge of the Sarun Treasury, is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Sept. 27.

Whitten, R. J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be coll. of customs, 3rd grade, at Agra. Sept. 27.

Promotions.—Engineer Establishment.

The Lieut. Governor is pleased to make the following proms. in the engr., upper and lower subord. and accounts estabs. in Bengal, with effect from Sept. 1:—

To be asst. engr., 1st grade.—Mr. R. T. Smith, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Dinapore div.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

To be overseers, 1st and 2nd grades.—Natives.

Lower Subordinate Establishment.

To be sub overseers, 1st and 2nd grades.—Natives.

Account Establishment.

To be accountant, 1st grade.—Mr. G. A. James, accountant, 2nd grade, central office of account, Bengal.

To be accountant, 2nd grade.—Native.

To be accountants, 3rd grade.—Mr. T. W. Freeman, accountant, 4th grade, central office of account, Bengal, and two natives.

The following proms. are made by order of the Gov. gen. in Council from Sept. 1:—

From 2nd to 1st grade exec. engr.—Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Mysore.

From 3rd to 2nd grade exec. engr.—Mr. J. H. McRae, Rajpootana; Mr. H. F. White, Central India; Mr. D. Scott, Oude; Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., British Burmah.

From 4th to 3rd grade, exec. engr.—Mr. W. W. Culcheth, Rajpootana; Lieut. S. C. Clarke, R.E., Coorg; Mr. R. Gordon, British Burmah; Mr. W. H. Dunn, British Burmah.

From 1st grade asst. to 4th grade exec. engr.—Mr. H. Gwyther, Central India; Mr. F. B. Henslowe, Oude; Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Central Provinces; Mr. H. W. Clitt, Mysore; Beharee Lall, Central India; Mr. J. Whiting, Central Provinces.

From 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr.—Ensign D. McLeod, Oude; Mr. W. H. Bonnand, British Burmah; Mr. D. Wallace, Central Provinces; Mr. T. W. Miles, Rajpootana; Mr. A. Valentine, Oude; Mr. E. W. Oates, British Burmah; Mr. R. Ring, British Burmah; Mr. A. W. de Cretts, British Burmah; Mr. E. LeLievre, Central India.

Police Appointments, N.W.P.

Consequent on the resumption by Mr. C. P. Carmichael of the office of inspr. gen. of police, N.W.P., the following police officers will revert to their substantive appointments:—

Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt, from officg. inspr. gen. to dep. inspr. gen. of police.

Major T. Denneby, from officg. dep. inspr. gen. to dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.

Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett, from officg. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to supt., 2nd grade.

Capt. H. N. Noble, from officg. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Waddington, from officg. dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to supt., 4th grade.

Local lieut. R. J. Young, from officg. dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to supt., 5th grade.

MILITARY.

Battye, Major H. D., S.C., is, at his own request, transf. from Meerut to Allahabad, for gen. duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave. Sept. 23.

Bright, Brig. gen. R. O., c.b., temp. employed on the brig. staff, to be brought permanently on the estab., with effect from Aug. 25, in succn. to Brig. gen. P. W. MacMahon, c.b., who vacates his appt., having overstayed his leave to Europe on m.c.

Bromhead.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. C. J. Bromhead to be capt. 2nd baty. 24th regt., from Aug. 30.

Colvill.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 28 last, app. Ensign G. A. Colvill to act as adjt., 1st batt. 3rd foot, with effect from July 12, v. Lieut. and adjt. F. W. Kane, prom.

Clutterbuck—Garnault.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Sept. 8, making the following temp. appts., v. Local major F. W. Stubbs, R.A., comdt., on court-martial duty:—Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, 29th N.I., offic. adjt. Fort Attock, to offic. as comdt.; 2nd capt. A. E. Garnault, No. 6 baty. 24th brig. R.A., to offic. as fort adjt., in add. to his other duties.

Cotton.—Umballa station order confd., dated Sept. 10, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. C. McC. Cotton, 20th hussars, v. Brevet col. E. Atlay, c.b., R.H.A., proc. on insp. duty.

Courts.—To G.G.O.C. of Sept. 2, posting Lieut. M. H. Courts, 3rd Bengal cav., add the words—"With effect from Nov. 15 next."

Cripps.—That portion of G.G.O. No. 535 of June 14 which announces the return from England of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. M. Cripps, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Punjab, is canc. Col. Cripps rejoined from furl. on Feb. 26.

Cummins, Lieut. J. T., offic. wing subalt., Hyderabad cont., 2nd inf., to be wing subalt., v. Capt. R. F. Doig, dec., but to offic. as adjt. until further orders.

Dempster.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 2, app. Lieut. C. Dempster, 106th foot, to be interp., with effect from Sept. 1, v. Lieut. H. M. Compigne, relieved.

Elderton, Lieut. col. A., Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Jubbulpore to Fort William, for general duty. Sept. 27.

Hare, Capt. R. T., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from 14th to 24th N.I. for duty, and will join the latter corps on the expiration of his present leave. Sept. 27.

Hartshone.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 6, app. Capt. A. G. Hartshone, offic. qrmr. 35th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 18, as a temp. measure.

Harvey.—With reference to the notification issued by the P.W.D., dated Sept. 23, the services of Lieut. E. Harvey, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., are placed (temp.) at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Heenan, Lieut. R., is perm. to resign his app. in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Sept. 23.

Lindsay.—Meerut Station order confd., dated Sept. 4, app. Capt. A. F. Lindsay, adjt. and offic. 2nd squad officer, 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as brig. major, during the absence on sick leave of Major T. N. Baker, staff corps.

Logan-Home.—Sapper and Miners.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, app. Lieut. W. J. H. Logan-Home, R.E., to be superint. of instr., with effect from Sept. 25, v. Lieut. F. Bailey, R.E., removed to the Forest Department.

McNair.—Dum-Dum Station order confd., dated Sept. 5, app. Capt. and Adjt. J. McNair, 11th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addn. to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. H. C. Collier, 21st Hussars, proceeding on leave.

Marshall.—Ferozepore Station order confd., dated Aug. 31, app. Capt. H. S. Marshall, 28th N.I., to offic. as brig. major, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Major G. A. Brown, staff corps, whose tour of staff service has expired, and pending arrival of his successor, or until further orders.

Mercer.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 2 last, app. Capt. C. Mercer, 1st wing subalt. 1st Goorkhas, to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Story, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, proceeded to Jullunder on duty.

Moore.—The services of Major H. Moore, Bombay staff corps, Persian interpreter to the C. in C., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, for special duty. Major Moore will proceed at once, at the public expense, to Bhaugulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt. Dated Sept. 20.

Nicolson.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 41 of Jan. 10, 1870, Capt. A. J. Nicolson, gen. list, inf., who was prom. to the rank of capt. from July 18, is perm. to retain his app. of qrmr. of the corps of guides, Punjab frontier force.

Smith.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 22 last, app. Qrmr. T. S. Smith to act as interpreter 72nd foot, in addition to his other duties, v. Barstow, proceeded on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

Trench.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. C. O'H. Trench, 1st batt. 14th foot, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated Sept. 16.

Bengal Staff Corps.

G.G.O. No. 802, dated Sept. 14, placing the servs. of Capt. J. Finnis, Bengal staff corps, Qrmr. 3rd Punjab inf., temp. at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., is hereby canc.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirm. of the Right Hon. Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. C. W. Monypenny, 2-10th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd regt. N.L.I. —July 29.

Ens. C. W. Monypenny, 2-10th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd regt. N.L.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 835 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from July 29.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Major B. G. V. Gucht.—Sept. 20.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieut. G. J. Skinner, Sept. 16.

The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of col. by brev. from the date specified, under the operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859:—Lieut. col. G. M. Carter, Madras inf., May 3.

BREVET.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug., 1864 :—

To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. H. D. Twysden, Bengal Inf., Sept. 9; Lieut. col. W. R. Broome, Madras Inf., Sept. 30.

To be Captain.—Lieut. J. R. Wilmer, Bengal staff corps, June 22.

The undermentioned officers of the S.C., having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16 :—

Lieut. col. R. Unwin, Bengal S.C., Sept. 9.

Lieut. cols. A. Ritherdon, Madras S.C.; B. Ford, Madras S.C.; and L. Grant, Madras S.C., Sept. 16.

Lieut. cols. H. LeP. Trench, Bengal S.C., and H. Raban, Bengal S.C., Sept. 17.

Lieut. col. A. Bagot, Bengal S.C., Sept. 18.

Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal S.C., Sept. 26.

Lieut. cols. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal S.C.; C. F. Smith, Bengal S.C.; and A. B. Beatson, Bengal S.C., Sept. 27.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following alterations and movements in relief are directed to be carried out, in supersession of, and in addition to, those published in G.O.C.C. of May 22 :—

13th Brig. R.A.—No. 1 baty., from England to Abbottabad, instead of Morar.

24th Brig. R.A.—No. 1 baty., from Delhi to Morar, instead of Rawulpindee; No. 3 baty., from Lucknow to Peshawur; No. 6 baty., from Attock to Lucknow, instead of Peshawur.

GARRISON INSTRUCTORS.

The undermentioned officers, appointed garrison instructors in this Presidency in G.O.C.C. dated the 2nd inst., are posted as follows :—

Major A. S. Cameron, V.C., 2-25th foot, to Umballa; Capt. P. C. Story, 26th foot, to Meerut; 2nd capt. A. S. Hunter, R.A., to Rawulpindee.

THE RECRUITING STANDARD.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 27.—The attention of commanding officers is directed to the following Horse Guards' G.O. :—

"Recruiting.—Until further orders, the standard for recruits for the infantry is to be 5 feet 5 inches, and upwards."

The memorandum addressed to commanding officers of regts. on the 3rd Aug., 1870, is canc.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Lieut. J. Cook, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, arrived at Bombay on April 3.

The undermentioned officers of the R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lieut. A. G. Clayton, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 31.

Lieut. F. N. Hassard and 2nd capt. E. P. Hardinge (since dec.), arrived at Bombay on April 6.

Lieut. W. Sedgwick, arrived at Bombay on April 27.

13TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated Sept. 9, making the following temp. appointments, v. Brev. col. J. Watson, C.B., V.C., commandant, nominated to another appointment :—

Capt. R. C. Low to officiate as commandant.

Capt. W. H. Macnaughten to offic. as 2nd in command and squad officer.

Capt. C. R. Pennington to offic. as 2nd squad officer, and during the absence, on leave, of Capt. Macnaughten, to offic. as 2nd in command and squad officer, in addition to his other duties.

24TH REGIMENT BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order confd., dated Sept. 4, making the following temp. appointments, with effect from July 29, v. Lieut. col. G. N. Cave, comdt., on court-martial duty at Murree :—

Major F. B. Norman, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Major C. MacFarlane, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.

Lieut. E. Stedman, adjt., to offic. as wing officer in addition to his other duties.

Dated Sept. 4, making the following temp. app., with effect from Aug. 8, owing to Lieut. P. H. Wallersteig and Ensign J. J. Money-Simons having rejoined from privilege leave :—

Lieut. E. Stedman, adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, qrmr., to offic. as adjutant.

Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

AMESBURY.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated Sept. 19, 1871, the services of Surg. S. C. Amesbury, late offic. principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

BROWNE—LINTON.—Agra station order confd., dated Sept. 9, making the following medical arrangements, consequent on the abolition of the app. of gar. surg. at Agra :—Surg. J. Browne to assume med. charge of the 40th N.I., as a tempy. measure; also to afford med. aid to the brig. staff in cantonments, in add. to the med. charge of the lock hospital. Asst. surg. H. J. Linton, 40th N.I., to do duty with the regt., and to take up the medical duties in the fort.

CURRAN, Asst. surg. R. H., offic. civil asst. surg. of Kamroop, to be civil asst. surg. of that dist.

FRANKLIN.—The services of Asst. surg. B. Franklin, med. dept., civil, Sultanpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the home dept.

HANRAHAN.—Delhi gar. order confd., dated Aug. 24 last, directing Staff asst. Surg. J. J. Hanrahan, M.D., attached to the 109th foot, to afford med. aid to No. 1 bat. 24th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem., v. Staff Asst. surg. J. Fleming, M.D.

HASSARD, Asst. apoth. G. W., having been absent without leave for more than two years and a-half, his name is struck off the list of warrant officers of the subord. med. dept.

JACKSON, Surg. C. J., to offic. as civil surg. of Bhaugulpore, during the absence on furlough of Surg. N. B. Baillie. Sept. 23.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. E. R., on being relieved to proceed to Allahabad, and resume med. charge of the 33rd N.I. Sept. 16.

LYONS—REID.—Asst. R. T. Lyons to assume tempy. med. charge of the 13th N.I., relieving Asst. surg. J. Reid, and to afford med. aid to the staff and depts. at Fort William, in addition to his other duties.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. G. P., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, during the absence on furlough of Dr. H. B. Purves. Sept. 27.

MENZIES.—Barrackpore station order confd., dated Aug. 16 last, app. Surg. R. Menzies, 16th brig. R.A., to the med. charge of the detachment 107th foot, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 25 last.

NANNEY.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—Replacing, at his own request, the services of Asst. surg. L. C. Nanney, of the Madras med. estab., offic. in med. charge of the 2nd infantry. Hyderabad contingent, at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

NEWMAN, Dr. J. H., M.D., received charge of the duties of civil surg. and supt. of jail, Ajmere, from Dr. Murray, on the forenoon of Sept. 1.

O'GRADY.—Allahabad station order confd., dated Aug. 12, app. Asst. surg. J. J. O'Grady, 104th foot, to the med. charge of the garrison cells, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Asst. surg. C. J. O'Neil, of the same corps, relieved.

PURVES, Asst. surg. H. B., on furl., to be civil asst. surg. of Mymensing. Sept. 27.

REID, Asst. surg. J., to offic. as garrison asst. surg., Fort William, during the abs., on sick leave, of Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D. Sept. 16.

ROE.—Meerut division order confd., dated Aug, 28 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, attached to the 11th hussars, to proceed to Delhi, and assume med. charge of No. 1 battery 24th brig. R.A., as a temporary measure.

SKEEN.—Murree station order confd., dated Aug. 22, app. Asst. surg. A. Skeen, M.B., in civil med. charge of Murree, to the med. charge of the detachment of native troops at that station, with effect from the 1st idem, in add. to his other duties.

SUFFREIN.—Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein, offic. superint. of the Rangoon Central Jail, is permitted to resign his app., and his services are replaced at the disposal of the military department. Sept. 30.

WRAFTER.—The services of hon. Asst. surg. R. E. Wrafter, of the subord. med. dept., in med. charge of the Haupper stud depot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P.

WHITWELL.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Aug. 31, making the following med. arrangements :—Asst. surg. H. Whitwell, temp. attached to the 33rd N.I., at Allahabad, to proceed to Chunar and offic. as garrison surg., relieving asst. surg. E. R. Johnson.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The undermentioned medical officers have been removed to the batts. of their regts. specified :—

19th Foot.—Asst. surg. D. Macpherson, 1st batt.; Asst. surg. G. Atkinson, M.B., 2nd batt.

Asst. Atkinson, M.B., is ordered to join his batt.

Asst. surg. Macpherson, on sick leave, will join his batt. on its arrival in England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE HON. J. P. NORMAN.

Simla, Sept. 21.

The Government of India has received intimation of the death this morning, from wounds inflicted by an assassin, of the Hon. John Paxton Norman, Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta. The Viceroy in Council notifies this mournful event with the deepest sorrow, and requests that all officers of Government, civil or military, at the Presidency, off duty, will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Norman. His Excellency in Council also invites the community of Calcutta, European and native, and especially the members of the legal profession, to testify, by their presence on the occasion, their respect for the high character of the deceased, and their abhorrence of the foul crime which has been committed. His Excellency in Council has directed the public offices to be closed, and the flag of Fort William to be hoisted half-mast high during the day, and seventeen minute guns to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at the time of the funeral. The funeral will be conducted, and a monument erected in St. Paul's Cathedral at Calcutta, at the public charge.

E. C. BAYLEY, Secretary to the Government of India.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE CODE.

Aug. 22.—*No.* 3,019.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule be inserted as No. 3 under Section XXXI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

If an officer who draws allowances under this section takes furlough, the section will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following for Section XXXIV. (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code :—

But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted officer in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a covenanted civil servant, or an officer of the army, the minimum charge allowance is Rs. 100 per mensem. For the case of a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's officer, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150.

This alteration in the rule will affect only appointments made after this date.

LEAVE—OFFICERS.

Letter from the Government of India, Military Department, dated Aug. 15 :—

"In returning the enclosures of your letter, dated July 28, 1871, relating to an application from Lieutenant ———, Bengal staff corps, now on furlough in England, to be allowed to elect the Furlough Rules of 1854, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that officers entering the staff corps after the publication of the Furlough Rules of 1868 cannot proceed on furlough under any other rules, and that the option in Rule XXXIV. was allowed only to those already in the Indian Service."

FURLOUGH RULES.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information :—

India-office, London, July 27.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—Paragraph 5 of your letter No. 320, dated Nov. 30, 1870, reports your having decided, on a reference from the Govt. of Madras, that leave taken under clause XI. of the furlough rules of 1868 may be reckoned as a portion of the three years' service after return to duty required by rule VIII. before furlough can again be taken.

2. This decision is approved.

PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS.

No. 648.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Sept. 14, No. 803, is republished :—

No. 803.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that when an officer of H.M.'s British service employed in a staff appointment is removed from the Indian establishment by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he may have been receiving prior to such removal or promotion; such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted.

2. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in all such cases an officer must be relieved within one month of the date on which notice of his removal or promotion is received in India.

BANDS AND MESSES.—The following is an extract of a letter containing a ruling by H.R.H. the Field Marshal commanding in chief :—"Every medical officer gazetted to a regiment is invested with a regimental commission. As a regimental officer he has to contribute in the usual manner to the mess and band funds, and is therefore qualified to serve on the regimental mess and band committees."

COMMANDS OF CORPS.—The Right Honourable the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that an officer commanding a corps, on being required to take command of the headquarters of a brigade, will at once receive the half staff salary of the appointment whenever available, without reference to future confirmation, making over at the same time the command of his regiment to the next senior officer. This applies to the three Presidencies.

ABOLITION OF A COMMISSIONERSHIP, OUDH.—Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XI., of 1871, an Act to abolish the financial commissionership of Oudh, the Governor general in Council is pleased to invest the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with retrospective effect from March 24, with all the powers which, if the said Act XI., of 1871, had not been passed, the Financial Commissioner might have exercised as chief controlling revenue authority in Oudh under any law, rule, or order having the force of law.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during September, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. W. T. Dawes, head clerk, superintending engineer's office, First Circle, Building and Road Branch, P.W.D., for three months. Mr. H. B. Medlicott, deputy superintendent in the Geological Survey, for six months, in extension. Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar, privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 3. Mr. H. A. Maugles, officiating accountant general, Bengal, privilege leave for one month.

PASSAGES TO HON. ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—The following military letter (No. 219) from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—India-office, London, Aug. 22, 1871.—To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.—My Lord,—I have considered in council your lorship's letter, dated June 30, No. 170, and I approve of the proposal that hon. assistant surgeons should be granted passages on the same terms on which they are allowed to military officers of similar relative rank in civil employment.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council h been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Garlac as cons for the German Empire at Akyab; Mr. J. Smidt as consul for the Germ Empire at Calcutta; and Mr. B. A. Dickmann as consul for the Germ Empire at Rangoon.

PRIZES.—The Right Hon. the Commander in Chief notifies (*vide* G.O.C.C Sept. 24) that field batteries of royal artillery may compete for his Exce lency's prizes, referred to in G.O.C.C., July 29, 1871, either as cavalry as infantry. If any battery competes as infantry, it will be guided b the rules laid down in the above quoted G.O. for the competition of ga rison batteries.

FORESTS OF OUDH.—The following amendment of Section XIX. of th Rules for the better management and preservation of the Governme Forests in Oudh, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of 29t September, 1866 (Public Works Department Notification No. 27F, date 24th September, 1866), has been confirmed by the Governor-general Council, and is published for general information, in conformity with Se tion 6 of Act VII. of 1865 :—"Rule XIX.—In cases in which the penal of confiscation is not provided by Act VII. of 1865, any person who sha infringe any provision of these Rules, and any subordinate of the Fore Department who shall wilfully neglect to do his duty under any of the Rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or, in default of pa ment of the same, to imprisonment for a term to be regulated by t provisions of the 67th Section of the Indian Penal Code."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned of cers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to hav passed, on the 4th inst., the tests specified in accordance with G.G. No. 734 of 1864 :—High Proficiency in Oordoo: Lieut. F. T. Goodridg 13th N.I. Persian, under Clause VIII.: Lieut. G. T. Plunkett, R. Higher Standard in Hindoostance: Ensign F. F. R. Burgess, 109th foo The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lowe Standard in Hindoostance, on the dates specified :—On July 3: Ass surg. T. Robinson, M.B., Bengal medical service. On September 4: Lan sergt. C. F. Goodenough, 21st hussars; Private H. Baldwin, 21st hussar Bombardier J. Warburton, C battery 8th brigade R.A.; Asst. Apoth. Kelly, 1st battalion 3rd foot; Lieut. J. G. Anderson, 1st battalion 17t foot; Major G. Hay, 62nd foot; Private H. Newton, 62nd foot. T undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Sta dard in Hindoostance on the 4th inst.:—Lieut. T. J. Jones, R.H.A Brevet lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E.; Lieut. J. H. Thurburn, R.E Local capt. R. J. Bond, R.E.; Sergt. J. M. Cargill, R.E.; Lieut. S. Ca gill, 55th foot; Ensign C. J. S. Whittall, 63rd foot; and Ensign E. D. Bignell, 106th foot. Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, officiating assistant distri superintendent of police, has passed the Urdu tests of the Higher Stan ard of examination in Hindoostance. Mr. W. Rabbitt, probationary a countant, 4th grade, public works department, having passed the pr scribed examination within one year of his appointment, is confirme The following officers have passed the Lower Standard examination Hindoostance :—Mr. F. L. Brown, assistant engineer, personal assis to superintending engineer, Sirhind Canal; Mr. S. Preston, assistant e gineer, special survey division, Sirhind Canal Circle. Mr. C. W. Croudac assistant engineer, Sambhur division, Rajpootana State Railway, h passed the Lower Standard examination prescribed in Public Works D partment Code. The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standar examination in Hindoostance :—Mr. R. Foley, assistant engineer, Rohi kund Canals; Sergt. R. Fryer, overseer, Rohilkund Canals.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained fu loughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in Septe ber), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. C S. Fowle, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 36th (th Bareilly) regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. W Stubbs, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 4th regt. N.I., for two years. Surg. Ogilvy, M.D., F brigade R.H.A., to remain at Mussoorie from Aug. 31 t Sept. 21, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. A. E. S. Preston, 11t hussars, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 14, in extension of priv. leave, to enab him to rejoin. Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st hussars, to Calcutta, to stud the native languages, from April 15 to Sept. 1 (this cancels the leave pub lished in G.O.C.C. of April 1 and Sept. 2). Capt. C. L'Estrange, A bat tery 8th brigade R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, prepa ratory to retirement from the service. Lieutenant G. M. B. Hornsby F battery 23rd brigade R.A., to Mussoorie and Bombay, from Septem ber 9 to October 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave Lieut. F. Richmond, No. 4 battery 25th brigade, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. J. Crane, D bat tery 19th brigade, to remain at Mussoorie, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 15, o urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Vet. surg. E Marshall, B battery 8th brigade, to Mussoorie and the hills north o Deyrah, from Sept. 5 to Nov. 10. Asst. surg. W. S. Chapman, 37t foot, to Dalhousie, from Aug. 29 to Nov. 30. Surg. J. H. Ross, M.B. 39th foot, to remain at Cashmere, in extension, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21 on private affairs. Major W. Allan, 41st foot, to Dalhousie, from Sept 24 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut S. Byng, 104th foot, from Feb. 7 to March 29, 1870, in extension of leave granted Feb. 21, 1870. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, officiating commandant 8th Bengal cavalry, for one day, viz., Aug. 3, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, staff corps, attached to the 34th N.I., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. A. Carthew, 1st squadron subaltern 16th Bengal cavalry, to remain in Cashmere from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868. Capt. E. J. McNair, doing duty with 17th N.I., late 22nd European Bengal fusiliers, from July 31 to Nov. 1, to remain at Simla, in extension. Captain E. C. B. Rawlinson, attached to 7th Bengal cav., to remain in Calcutta, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, in extension of leave granted Jan 20 last. Major T. N. Baker, brigade major, Meerut, to Mussoorie, from

Sept. 4 to Nov. 1. Lieut. R. H. A. Quinet, attached to 4th N.I., to Simla, on private affairs, from Sept. 27 to Jan. 18, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. J. M. Stewart, officiating 2nd in command 21st N.I., to Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30. Surgeon J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal cav., to remain in Cashmere and Murree, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. J. Johnstone, late 68th regt., reported his departure, per steamer *Golconda*, on Sept. 5 from Bombay. Major J. V. Hunt, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure, per steamer *Deccan*, on April 22 from Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to act as chap. of Trichinopoly during the abs. of the Rev. C. Smith on priv. leave, or until further orders.

BAYLEY, Capt. W. C., asst. supt. of police in Tinnevelly, will be considered to have acted as supt. of police in that dist. from June 21 to July 27.

CANNAN, O., to be dep. coll. and mag. of the 4th class, v. A. Srinivasa Rau, prom. [at Palamcottah.

MAINWARING, Col. S., Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of the church

MEAD.—The following transfer is ordered in the P.W.D. :—Capt. H. R. Mead, R.E., on the completion of the special investigation on which he is engaged, to the Godavery dist.

PORTEUS, Lieut. J. E., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police in Malabar during the employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders; to have effect from date of being relieved by Capt. Court. Sept. 28.

SEWELL.—The undermentioned is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class :—Mr. R. Sewell, asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Sept. 26.

SULLIVAN, H. E., acting coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. W. A. Happel, the acting head asst. coll., in the forenoon of Sept. 15. Mr. Sullivan is also app. to be a lay trustee of the church at Coconada. Sept. 28.

MILITARY.

BOYLE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, app. Col. Boyle, C.B., 89th foot, to assume comd. of the garrison of Cannanore, v. Brig. gen. Selby, on a tour of inspection; and Lieut. col. E. L. M. Evans, S.C., to act as station staff officer at Cannanore during the absence on duty of the brig. major. Sept. 20.

CAMPBELL.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 5th brigade, R.A., app. Capt. and Adjt. R. C. W. Campbell to perform the duties of qrmr., without prejudice to his other duties, from Aug. 1, as a temp. arrangement.

HALL.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 640A, of Sept. 22, app. Major Hall, 49th foot, and Capt. Griffiths, 59th foot, to be garrison instructors in the Bombay Presidency. Major Hall is posted to Poona, and Capt. Griffiths to Mhow.

HEWAT.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 21st foot, app. Lieut. Hewat to act as instr. in musk. to the battalion during the absence on leave of Lieut. Browne.

HUNTER.—Lieut. R. Hunter, inf. gen. list, will rejoin the 41st N.I., as an attached officer. Sept. 15.

LEGGETT.—Order confd. by the comdt. 18th N.I., app. Capt. J. B. Leggett to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, proc. to Calcutta on duty. Sept. 20.

PHILLIPS.—So much of G.O.G. No. 227, dated Sept. 21, as relates to the app. of Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, staff corps, is cancelled.

PRITCHARD, Capt. C. E., brig. major, on app., is posted to Nagpore force. Sept. 15.

REID.—Order confd. by the comdt. 16th N.I., app. Capt. J. B. Reid to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from the 5th inst., v. Mears, on leave.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop is prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from Sept. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Ensign A. W. Carter, H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st foot, 2nd wing subalt. 25th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from June 2, 1870, and promoted, under the provisions of paragraph 84 of G.O.G.G. No. 332 of 1861, to the rank of lieut., from the same date, subject to H.M.'s approval.

E. G. Blenkinsop is prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet from Sept. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 17.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut. col. T. C. Longcroft, asst. adj. gen., to be dep. adj. gen., v. Travers, who vacates.

Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, staff corps, to offic. as dep. adj. gen., v. Longcroft, on furl.

Lieut. col. A. R. Clephane, staff corps, to be asst. adj. gen. at headquarters, v. Longcroft.

Lieut. col. A. Howlett, staff corps, to offic. as qrmr. gen., v. Cooke, who vacates.

Lieut. col. T. Peyton, staff corps, to be dep. qrmr. gen., v. Drury, who vacates.

Lieut. col. A. Drury, staff corps, to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen., v. Peyton, on furl.

Major W. R. Mesham, staff corps, to be an asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the estab., v. Deane, who vacates.

Major N. F. Bayly, staff corps, to be an asst. adj. gen., to complete the estab., v. Shaw, who vacates.

Lieut. col. W. C. Phillps, staff corps, to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., v. Dawson, on furl.

Ensign A. W. Carter, H.M.'s 1st foot, 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, and prom. to lieut.

28TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

The following orders are confirmed :—By the commandant, 28th N.I., appointing Lieut. col. F. W. A. Robinson, officiating commandant; Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis, 2nd in command and wing officer; Capt. A. T. Cox, wing officer; and Lieut. (and brevet capt.) G. Godfrey, 1st wing subaltern, without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 2, v. Col. Babington, on leave. Sept. 13.

TRANSFERS.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sept. 19.—The following transfers have been made :—

Royal Engineers, Imperial List.—Lieuts. F. S. Shepherd and J. F. Dorward, from Bengal to Madras presy.; Lieuts. E. P. Leach, J. E. Broadbent, M. F. Sale, Bowen, E. Harvey, W. R. Purchas, C. H. M. Kensington, and C. H. Brookes, from Madras to Bengal presy.; Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie, from Madras to Bombay presy.

WHITWORTH, G. C., superny. asst. to the coll. of Broach, is invested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. Sept. 28.

THE MADRAS RELIEFS.

H.E. the C. in C. of Madras has caused the subjoined arrangements to be made in connection with the relief of troops during the present season. Any alterations in the dates of departures caused by the Marine Department will be communicated hereafter :—

British Cavalry.

16th Lancers.—March from Bangalore on Nov. 21, 1871 (49 days, including halts), and arrive at Secunderabad on or about Jan. 8, 1872.

18th Hussars.—Will march from Secunderabad on Nov. 25, 1871 (49 days, including halts), and arrive at Bangalore on or about Jan. 12, 1872.

Royal Artillery.

A Battery D Brigade.*—March from Kamptee on Dec. 15, *via* Memul (41 days, including halts), and arrive at Secunderabad on or about Jan. 24, 1872.

B Battery D Brigade.*—Will march from Bellary on Dec. 2, 1871 (25 days, including halts), and arrive at Bangalore on the 26th idem.

No. 1 Battery 5th Brigade.—By rail from Madras on Nov. 15, 1871, embark in the coasting steamer at Beypore on Nov. 17, land at Cannanore on the 18th idem, under the orders of the officer commanding the Centre District.

No. 2 Battery 5th Brigade.—Will embark at Madras in the contract mail steamer on Dec. 2, 1871, and land at Rangoon on the 10th idem.

No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade.—To be brought from Tonghoo to embark at Rangoon on Nov. 20, 1871, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division, so that they may land at Calcutta on or before Dec. 7, and thence proceed to Darjeeling, under the orders of the brig. general commanding the Presidency district.

No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade.—To be despatched from Rangoon on Oct. 14, 1871, relieving No. 3 battery 5th brigade, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division.

No. 5 Battery 5th Brigade.—Embark in the contract mail steamer at Rangoon about Jan. 11, 1872, land at Madras on the 19th idem, and proceed at once by rail into camp at Arconum, leave Arconum by rail to Chiksagoor on Jan. 22, and march from the Kistna river on the 24th idem *via* Mucktool (15 days inclusive), and arrive at Secunderabad Feb. 7, 1872. The movements of this battery, on arrival at Madras, will be carried out under the orders of the officer commanding Centre district in communication with the officers commanding Ceded Districts and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade.—Embark at Madras in the contract mail steamer on Dec. 30, 1871, and land at Rangoon on Jan. 7, 1872.

No. 7 Battery 5th Brigade.—Leave Bellary by rail on Dec. 1, and arrive at Fort St. George on the 2nd idem; to occupy the barracks vacated by No. 2-5th brigade. The officer commanding Ceded Districts will move this battery in communication with the officer commanding Centre District; in reference to the embarkation of the No. 2 battery 5th brigade.

D Battery 20th Brigade.—March from Cannanore on Nov. 18, fully equipped with horses and guns, *via* Parumbuddy, passing Seringapatam, 23 days, with halts, and arrive at Bangalore about Dec. 10.

D battery 23rd brigade.—March from Bangalore, fully equipped with horses and guns, on Nov. 6, 1871, 25 days with halts, arrive at Bellary on the 30th idem.

No. 7 Battery 6th Brigade.—March from Secunderabad on Feb. 8, 1872, to Chiksagoor, south bank of the Kistna river, 15 days with halts, Feb. 22, take the rail on the 23rd, arrive at Madras on Feb. 24, and march to the mount the same evening.

British Infantry.

2-21st Fusiliers.—The head quarters and two companies from Theyetmoo, and two companies from Tonghoo, to be brought down to Rangoon, under orders from the officer commanding Pegu division, in readiness to embark in the steam transport No. 2 on or about Jan. 29, 1872, and land at Madras on or about Feb. 3, 1872. The remaining companies from Theyetmoo and Tonghoo to be brought down to Rangoon in readiness to embark in the steam transport No. 1 on or about Feb. 11, and land at Madras about the 16th idem.

45th Regt.—Four companies to embark at Madras in the steam transport No. 1 on her first voyage about Jan. 13, 1872, land at Rangoon about the 18th idem. Two companies will be despatched to Theyetmoo, and two companies to Tonghoo, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu

* N.B.—These two batteries will march fully equipped with horses and guns.

division. The head quarters and four companies will embark in the steam transport No. 1, her second voyage, about Feb. 2, land at Rangoon about the 7th idem. The head quarters and two companies will be despatched to Theyetmoo, and two companies to Toughoo, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division.

N.B.—Should there not be sufficient accommodation in this transport for the whole of the head quarters wing, the remainder will be sent by the coasting mail steamer in February or other opportunity as may be decided at the time.

44th Foot.—Will arrive at Bombay in H.M.'s troopship *Malabar* on Nov. 1, 1871, move by rail to Nagpore, halting at Deolallee and Akola, under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding Bombay district, in communication with the officer commanding Nagpore, and march from Nagpore to Kamptee.

48th Foot.—Will arrve at Bombay in H.M.'s troopship *Malabar* on April 1, 1872, and move by rail to Bellary, halting at Poona and the Kistna River, under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding Bombay district, in communication with the officer commanding Ceded districts. The latter officer will arrange for camps and carriages, &c., at the Kista River.

79th Highlanders.—Will move by rail from Nagpore under instructions which will be communicated to the officer commanding Nagpore force, being the quartermaster general of the Bombay army, re embark at Bombay in H.M.'s troopship *Jumna* on Oct. 1, 1871, under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding Bombay district.

3-60th Rifles.—Headquarters and right wing move by rail from Bellary on Nov. 22 to Chiksagoor, on the south bank of the Kistna river, cross the river the same day to Kistna station, and take the rail again the following day for Bombay (halting at Poona) to embark for Aden in H.M.'s troopship *Serapis* on Nov. 27, under the orders of the brigadier general commanding Bombay district. Left wing move from Bellary on the 23rd Nov. as above.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. N.I.—Headquarters and first wing.—Leave Nagpore by rail on Jan. 13, 1872 (halting at Akola, Egutpoora, Kistna river, Ghooty), arrive at Camp Arconum on the 18th idem, and embark at Madras under the orders of the officer commanding Centre District in the steam transport No. 2 about Jan. 20, 1872, land at Rangoon on the 25th, and proceed to Theyetmoo under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division.

Second wing leave Nagpore by rail on Jan. 30, arrive at Arconum on Feb. 3, and embark at Madras in the steam transport No. 2 about the 7th Feb., land at Rangoon on the 12th idem, and proceed to Theyetmoo as above.

10th Regt. N.I.—Head-quarters and 1st wing march from Dorundah to Calcutta, and embark about the 20th Dec. for Rangoon, under the orders of the Brig. gen. commanding Presidency div., Calcutta. On landing at Rangoon they will be despatched to Tonghoo, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu div.

Second wing march from Dorundah, on being relieved by wing of 33rd regt. N.I., and embark at Calcutta for Rangoon, Tonghoo as above.

12th Regt. N.I.—Head-quarters and five companies to be brought down from Tonghoo, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu div., in readiness to embark at Rangoon in the steam transport No. 1 about the 22nd Jan., 1872, land at Bimlipatam on the 26th idem, and march to Vizianagram under the orders of the officer commanding Northern dist.

Remaining companies to be brought to Rangoon and embark in the contract mail steamer on the 7th March, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu div., land at Bimlipatam 13th idem, and march to Vizianagram as above.

27th Regt. N.I.—Head quarters and wing leave Bangalore by rail on or about Feb. 19, 1872, embark at Madras in the steam transport No. 1 on the 20th idem, land at Moulmein 26th idem.

Second wing leave Bangalore by rail on Feb. 24, 1872, embark at Madras 25th idem in the steam transport No. 2 to relieve the companies of the 37th N.I. at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

33rd Regt. N.I.—Head quarters and first wing, with their families, embark at Bimlipatam about Dec. 9, land at Calcutta 13th idem, and move to Dorundah under the orders of the brigadier gen., Presidency division, Calcutta, taking up the camp equipage of the head quarters wing of the 10th regt. N.I.

Second wing, with their families, embark at Bimlipatam for Calcutta about Jan. 6, and move to Dorundah as above.

35th Regt. N.I.—Head quarters and first wing, with their families, leave Madras by rail on Jan. 6, 1872 (halting at Cooty, Kistna River, Poona, Egutpoora, and Akola), arrive at Nagpore, and march into Kamptee on or about Jan. 12, 1872.

Second wing, with their families, leave Madras by rail about the 6th Feb., 1872, and arrive at Kamptee (halting as above) on the 11th idem.

36th Regt. N.I.—Head-quarters and five companies to be brought down from Theyetmoo, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu div., to embark at Rangoon in the steam transport No. 2 about the 16th Feb., 1872, land at Madras on the 21st idem, and proceed to Bangalore by rail, under the orders of the officer commanding Centre dist.

Remaining three companies to be brought from Theyetmoo, and embark in the contract mail steamer at Rangoon, under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu div., on the 4th April, 1872, land at Madras on the 12th idem, and proceed by rail to Bangalore, under the orders of the officer commanding Centre dist.

37th Regt. N.I.—Headquarters and wing embark at Moulmein in steam transport No. 1 about March 2, 1872, and land at Madras on the 8th idem. Left wing embark at Port Blair and Nicobars, on relief by the left wing of the 27th Regt. N.I., about March 7, 1872, and land at Madras about the 11th idem.

Sappers and Miners.

A Company.—Embark at Rangoon in steam transport No. 2 with the headquarters of the 36th regt. N.I., about Feb. 16, land at Madras on the 21st idem, and proceed to Bangalore by rail, under the orders of t officer commanding Centre District.

B Company.—Leave Bangalore by rail on Feb. 6, to embark at Madr in the steam transport No. 2 with the second wing of the 1st regt. N. under the orders of the officer commanding Centre District, about Fe 7, and land at Rangoon on the 12th idem.

MEDICAL.

Dickenson, Surg. J. E., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. the rank of surg. major. Sept. 26.

O'Leary.—Dec. 14, 1869.—The following order is confd.:—By the offic comdg. Mysore div., directing Surg. major O'Leary, R.H.A., to assur med. charge of the detach. 3-60th Rifles, and all other details of B tish troops at Bangalore, until further orders.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Tour of the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras.

Ootacumund, Sept. 25.—The Right Hon. the Governor being about proceed on a tour through the southern districts, the administration the presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore. A correspondence will be carried on, and the resolutions of the Gover ment will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Counc

The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., chief secretary to Government, will atte the Right Hon. the Governor as secretary, and during his absence fro Ootacamund the routine duties and all emergent business arising in t departments under the chief secretary will be conducted by the sec tary to Government in the revenue department, to whom all letters all departments of the civil administration will be addressed.

Civil Furlough.—Mr. J. Forbes is granted six months' sick leave, extension.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentione officers have passed the higher standard in the Hindustani language:— Ensigns J. Hoskyns and D. D. Price, 24th foot. The undermentione have passed the lower standard in the Hindustani language:—Capt. J. Martin, 45th foot; Driver J. Stevenson, R.A.; Capt. H. B. Haywar 45th foot.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained fu lough and leave of absence (in August and September) to Europe, o medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise spec fied:—Brig. gen. G. B. Shakespear, commanding centre district, fro Sept. 11, or date of departure, for twenty days; this cancels G.O. Sept. 4, granting Brig. gen. Shakespear ten days' station leave. Br gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding southern district, ten day station leave from 20th Sept., or date of departure. 2nd Capt. W. Caine, adjutant D brigade R.H.A., with the sanction of the C. in C., fo six months, from Oct. 1, or date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut col. J. H. L. Kerr, officiating wing officer 10th Madras N.I., for on month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough grante in G.G.O. of Aug. 10. Capt. A. G. Murray, staff corps, for four months from Sept. 11, in extension of privilege leave, to Neilgherries, on privat affairs. Lieut. col. Kennedy, 60th rifles, will proceed to England by th troopship to leave Bombay on Oct. 1, and report himself on arrival to the adjutant-general, Horse Guards. Major W. Douglas, staff corps, 2nd i command and wing officer 21st N.I., for two years, to embark from Bom bay. Ensign G. Astell, 3-60th Rifles, from Sept. to Oct. 31, to convu lescent depot, Murree. Capt. A. Mears, Madras staff corps. Brig. gen G. Selby, commanding Malabar and Canara, thirty days, from Sept. 2 or date of departure—privilege leave. Capt. D. F. M. Lane, staff corps attached 12th regt. N.I., from Sept. 1 or date of departure, for Calcutta Col. J. J. Jenkins, doing general duty at Bellary, nine days, from Sept 23 or date of departure, to Madras. Col. R. Benson, assistant commissary general, for thirty days, from Oct. 1.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Babington, Lieut. S., is perm. to remain in his present appt. as supt. G.I.P. Railway Police, as a tempy. arrangement. Oct. 5.

Baugh, Lieut. C. F., actg. asst. supt. of police, Punch Mahals, acted as dist. supt. of police, Punch Mahals, from April 18 to June 14, during the abs. on priv. leave of Capt. Westmacott.

Chitty, Lieut. col. military acct. and secy. to the Military Fund, Bombay, having been ordered on special duty to the Presy., Lieut. col. Gray, examiner of commissariat accounts, is app. to act for him during his absence,

Crowe—Jacomb.—Mr. W. H. Crowe to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. of Sholapoor during the abs. on leave of Mr. McMinn. Mr. H. E. Jacomb resumed charge of his duties as under secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Dept. on Sept. 28.

Daniell, N. M. W., to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, v. Mr. Spens, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur. Oct. 5.

Durand, Capt. A., 10th regt. N.I., is appointed to his other duties, with effect from the 1st May last.

Hancock, Capt. G. E., assist. resident at Baroda, is, during the absence on leave of Capt. Spens, cantonment mag. at Baroda, invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the Baroda Cantonment. Oct. 5.

Inverarity.—The G. in C. is pleased to confirm the appmt. by the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of J. D. Inverarity, Esq., B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, as examiner in insolvency, from 1st Oct., 1871, v. C. P. Cooper, Esq., barrister-at-law, resigned.

Onslow, Rev. A. H., B.A., is confd. in the app. of chaplain of Deolalee. Oct. 5.

Jones, E. A., is appointed to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kulladghee district, as a temporary measure. Oct. 5. The G. in C. is pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Jones to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Le Mesurier, T., supernum. asst. settlement officer, Indus left bank survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is app. act. asst. settlement officer. Oct. 5.

Melvill, F. D., to be a judge and sess. judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Sandwith, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad. Oct. 5.

Sandwith, W., to be a judge and sess. judge of the 1st grade, v. the Hon. Mr. Justice Kembal, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Belgaum. Oct. 5.

Spens, Mr. A. L., to be joint judge, v. Mr. Melvill, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Canara. Oct. 5.

Trotter, Lieut. J. K., is directed to rejoin his batt., E batt. 13th brig. R.A., and will travel on duty at the public expense. Oct. 5.

MILITARY.

Ashburner.—The services of Col. G. E. Ashburner, inf., are placed at the disposal of Govt. Oct. 5.

Bulkley.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 9, directing Lieut. Bulkley to resume the duties of intrpr. to the 3rd hussars, with effect from Oct. 8.

Chapman, Major J. F., S.C., is transfd. from offieg. wing officer 3rd N.I. to offieg. wing officer 17th N.I., during the absence of Major Vaughan. Oct. 5.

Cunningham.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Sept. 1, apptg. Capt. Cunningham, 29th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Hyderabad, v. Capt. Mignon.

Des Vœux—Brown—Fulton.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 11, directing Major Des Vœux, 5th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as comdt., Capt. Brown as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Fulton as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Roome, proceeding to Europe on m.c.

Smith.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, apptg. Ensign W. J. Smith asst. instr. of musky. to 3rd batt. rifle brig. from the commencement of annual course.

Starkey.—The undermntd. officer is apptd. to duty with the time-expired men proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship *Jumna* on the 1st Oct.:—Capt. W. H. Starkey.

Young, Lieut. H. P., 49th regt., 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 20th N.I., is attached to the 21st N.I., marine batt., as a temp. measure.

Bombay Staff Corps.

The following officer, having applied for permission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for War:—

Ens. J. N. Walker, 55th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., from Aug. 17. He is to have the rank of lieut. from Aug. 17, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Consular.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Sept.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. Langtry, 15th hussars, to Poona, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. T. Davison, to remain at Poona, from Sept. 27 to Sept. 30, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. C. D. R. Madden, 1st batt. 8th foot, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, from Sept. 3 to Sept. 5, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Major C. J. Mead, Bengal, S.C., for fifteen months. Capt. E. L. Marryat, Boyal (Bombay) Engineers, acting deputy consulting engr. for railways, for two years. Capt. J. M. Madden, Gen. List, for two years, from June 9 last. Major R. Wallace, Bombay S.C., for eighteen months. Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd hussars, to remain at Poona from Sept. 26 to 30, on private affairs. Lieut. J. Stuart, 18th hussars, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Capt. and adjt. H. A. Mant, 9th brigade R.A., from Oct. 6 to 19, on private affairs. Second Capt. F. B. Roberts, 8th brigade, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. F. C. B. Foot, B battery, 18th brigade, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 5, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. Drew, D batt. 18th brig. R.A., overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Asst. surg. J. J. Cream, 6th foot, 1st batt., per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board—fit to do duty with troops. Capt. W. R. B. Chamberlain, 2nd batt. 24th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure—fit for duty with troops. Lieut. H. H. Small, 66th foot, to remain at Moola Katta, Sind, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, 1st regt. M.L.C., from Oct. 1 to 31, in extension. Col. H. Stanley, Bombay infantry, from Sept. 9, in extension. Lieut. col. H. H. James, L.C., 2nd in command 10th regt. N.L.I., for twelve days, from date of departure in October, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 27.

3*rd Hussars.*—R. E. Grey, gent., to be cornet, v. Rogers, promd.; Oct. 28.

11*th Hussars.*—Lieut. G. C. Cheape to be capt., by purch., v. R. H. Verschoyle, who retires; Cornet E. E. Lushington to be lieut., by purch., v. Cheape; W. H. F. M'Mullen, gent., to be cornet, v. Mundy, promd.; Oct. 28.

21*st Hussars.*—Gent. cadet A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Ramsay, deceased; Oct. 28.

Royal Artillery.—Staff surg. E. M'Grath to be surg., v. T. Ball, M.D., who exchanges; Staff asst. surg. W. Robertson, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. H. M. Macbeth, who exchanges; Oct. 28.

1*st Foot.*—Lieut. J. de S. Isaacson to be capt., by purch., v. L. F. Scott, who retires; Lieut. F. R. Stanton to be capt., by purch., v. T. Aitkinson, who retires; Lieut. F. C. H. Brooke to be capt., by purch., v. St. G. Gray, who retires; Ensign T. F. Ross to be lieut., by purch., v. Isaacson; Ensign A. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Stanton; Ensign M. N. O'Connor to be lieut., by purch., v. Brooke; Oct. 28.

2*nd Foot.*—Gent. cadet W. H. Walmisley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Collis, promd.; Oct. 28.

3*rd Foot.*—Capt. W. A. Daubeny to be major, by purch., v. J. O. Wemyss, who retires; Lieut. R. N. Franks to be capt., by purch., v. Daubeny; Ensign G. A. Colvill to be lieut., by purch., v. Franks; Ensign A. E. Ommanney to be lieut., by purch., v. H. FitzG. Stevens, a probr. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. G. A. Colvill to be adj., v. Kane, promd.; Oct. 28.

10*th Foot.*—The surname of the ensign app. in the *Gazette* of Sept. 22 last is de Hoghton, and not De Hoghten, as therein stated.

17*th Foot.*—Gent. Cadet C. C. W. Boddam, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Flood, transfd. to 82nd foot; Oct. 28.

19*th Foot.*—Lieut. E. A. T. Trotter to be capt., by purch., v. J. G. Moir, who retires; Ensign H. M. Stapleton to be lieut., by purch., v. Trotter; Oct. 28. Qrmr. J. Linford, from 63rd foot, to be qrmr., v. Keatinge, who exchanges; Sept. 5.

21*st Foot.*—Ensign F. S. Chapman to be lieut., by purch., v. W. A. Law, who retires; Oct. 28.

25*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. G. Worsley to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. G. O. Stoney, app. adjt.; Aug. 2.

58*th Foot.*—Capt. D. Townley has been perm. to retire on temp. half-pay; Oct. 28.

60*th Foot.*—Capt. W. L. Pemberton to be major, by purch., v. E. Bowles, who retires; Lieut. F. W. Grenfell to be capt., by purch., v. Pemberton; Ensign H. Walpole to be lieut., by purch., v. Grenfell; Oct. 28.

63*rd Foot.*—Major P. Hunter, from 82nd foot, to be major, v. W. G. Graves, who exch.; Oct. 28. Capt. N. X. Gwynne, from 96th foot, to be capt., v. Aked, who exch.; Aug. 28. Qrmr. J. Keatinge, from 19th foot, to be qrmr., v. Linford, who exch.; Sept. 5.

92*nd Foot.*—Lieut. G. Chalmer to be capt., by purch., v. W. R. D'Eye, who retires; Ensign C. W. H. Douglas to be lieut., by purch., v. Chalmer; Oct. 28.

96*th Foot.*—Capt. T. Aked, from 63rd foot, to be capt., v. Gwynne, who exchanges; Aug. 28.

105*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. W. Darvill to be capt., v. J. T. Hosken, who retires; Ensign D. J. Hawkins to be lieut., v. Darvill; Oct. 28.

107*th Foot.*—Major C. M. N. Fellowes to be lieut. col., v. A. L. Nicholson, who retires on a pension; Capt. T. P. Harrison to be major, v. Fellowes; Lieut. W. Cave to be capt., v. Harrison; Ensign G. Christie to be lieut., v. Cave, prom.; Aug. 20.

108*th Foot.*—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be ensigns: P. E. Henderson, v. Reid, prom.; Oct. 28. H. J. B. Sparks, v. Thompson, prom.; Oct. 29. F. B. Dawes, v. Orr, prom.; Oct. 30. W. G. Durnsford, v. Barclay, prom.; Oct. 31.

109*th Foot.*—Ensign A. H. Macintire to be lieut., v. W. H. Salmon, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign A. J. F. Reid to be lieut., v. Macintire, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign P. E. Anderson to be lieut., v. Reid, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign R. Gordon to be lieut., v. Anderson, a probationer for the Indian Staff corps; Sept. 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. T. Ball, M.D., from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. E. McGrath, who exchanges; Asst. surg. H. M. Macbeth, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. Robertson, M.B., who exchanges; Oct. 28.

The surname of the staff asst. surg., appointed in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19, is Cruickshank, and not Cruikshank, as therein stated.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. A. L. Nicholson, who retires on a pension, late 107th foot, to have the hony. rank of col.; Aug. 20.

The local rank of major, conferred on Capt. C. H. Harrison, Bombay S.C., "who associated with General Goldsmid on the Mekran Border," to be continued to that office while employed as political agent at Khela; Oct. 28.

The following promotions to take place in suc. to Major gen. H. D. O'Halloran, who died on Sept. 30, 1871.

Brevet col. J. A. R. Rainer, C.B., from lieut. col., 95th foot, to be major gen.; March 6, 1869, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 1, 1871.

Major R. F. Holmes, h.p., late 89th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brevet major A. S. Jones, v.c., 13th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. G. A. Morgan, 55th foot, to be major; Oct. 1.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Allen—At Soory, Beerbhoom, wife of Rev. I. Allen, B.M.S., son.

Armstrong—At Bareilly, Sept. 26, wife of C. M. Armstrong, son.

Becke—At Bombay, Sept. 22, wife of J. Becke, capt. H.M.'s Bombay army, son.

BLANEY—At Allahabad, Sept. 28, wife of D. T. Blaney, son.
BOILEAU—At Lucknow, Sept. 24, wife of Capt. F. W. Boileau, brigade major, daughter.
BRANDT—At Madras, Oct. 2, wife of F. Brandt, M.C.S., son.
BRUNKER—At Fyzabad, Oct. 1, wife of H. M. B. Brunker, The Cameronians, son. [N.I., son.
CAMPBELL—At Jullundur, Sept. 26, wife of Capt. W. Campbell, late 71st
CLARKE—At Allahahabad, Sept. 28, wife of J. Clarke, daughter.
DREW—At Dalhousie, Sept. 25, wife of Lieut. col. H. R. Drew, asst. adjt. gen., son. [Jessore, daughter.
ELLIS—At Calcutta, Sept. 30, wife of H. W. W. Ellis, late dep. mag. of
FULLER—At Mhow, Oct. 2, wife of Col. Fuller, R.H.A., son.
GILBY—At Madras, Sept. 30, wife of H. F. Gilby, son.
GRIGG—At Fyzabad, Sept. 28, wife of Capt. E. E. Grigg, offieg. cantonment magistrate, son. [P.W.D., son.
HANLON—At Bustee, Sept. 25, wife of G. Hanlon, civil divisional engr.,
HARPUR—At Mazagon, Oct. 1, wife of Rev. W. H. Harpur, daughter.
HARRIS—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 28, wife of Dr. W. P. Harris, civil surg. of Shahjehanpore, son.
HAULON—At Bustee, Sept. 25, wife of G. Haulon, civil div. engr., son.
HENDERSON—At Tirhoot, Sept. 28, wife of W. Henderson, Bengal C.S., son, who survived his birth only a few hours.
HEWLETT—At the Esplanade, Bombay, Oct. 4, wife of T. G. Hewlett, surg., B.A., daughter.
KELLY—At Landour, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. R. Kelly, daughter.
LEGGETT—At Kurrachee, Sept. 29, wife of E. Leggett, solicitor, son.
LIGHTFOOT—At Calcutta, Sept. 25, wife of H. N. Lightfoot, daughter.
LYS—At Royapooram, Oct. 2, wife of the Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., chaplain, daughter. [R.A., daughter.
MCCREERY—At Jullundur, Sept. 22, wife of Asst. surg. J. McCreery,
NANNEY—At Secunderabad, Sept. 29, wife of Dr. L. C. Nanney, 5th regt. M.N.I., daughter. [daughter.
NEGREPONTE—At Malabar-hill, Sept. 29, wife of J. P. Negreponte,
NICHOLETTS—Sept. 23, wife of Lieut. R. C. Nicholetts, cant. mag., Moultan, daughter. [son.
OGILVY—At Mussoorie, Sept. 17, wife of J. Ogilvy, M.D., surg., R.H.A.,
PARKER—Oct. 2, wife of G. C. Parker, port officer, Carwar, son.
POPE—At Bangalore, Sept. 24, wife of the Rev. Dr. Pope, son.
ROBINSON—At Murree, Sept. 26, wife of the Rev. A. Robinson, chaplain of Murree, son. [Saunders, R.H.A., daughter.
SAUNDERS—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 29, widow of the late Capt. P. R.
SCHONE—At 89, Lower Circular-road, suburbs, wife of E. S. Schone, son.
SCHRODER—At Bremen, Sept. 24, wife of J. Schroder, daughter.
SCOTT—At Nassick, Oct. 3, wife of Major S. Scott, superint. of police, daughter.
SHIRCORE—Sept. 18, wife of S. A. Shircore, son.
STUBBS—At Murree, Sept. 12, wife of Major F. W. Stubbs, R.A., son.
TAYLOR—At Ashburkham, Murree, Sept. 18, wife of Capt. H. H. Taylor, 5th Fusiliers, daughter.
TURNBULL—At Poona, Sept. 28, wife of P. S. Turnbull, M.D., H.M.'s Indian army, son. [daughter.
TYNDALL—At Secunderabad, Sept. 30, wife of H. Tyndall, exec. engr.,
WALKER—At Allahabad, N.W.P., June 18, wife of W. K. Walker, traffic inspector, East Indian Railway, son.
WEATHERHEAD—At Malabar-hill, Sept. 30, wife of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL.B., son.
WELLS—At Calcutta, wife of T. W. Wells, of the I.G.S.N. Company's service, daughter.
WHITEWAY—At Azimgurh, Oct. 1, wife of R. S. Whiteway, C.S., daughter.
WISE—At Malta, Sept. 7, wife of Staff Commander Wise, R.N., H.M.'s *Lord Warden*, daughter. [daughter.
WOODCROFT—At Jhansie, Sept. 26, wife of G. Woodcroft, merchant,

MARRIAGES.

COURTNEY—MANN.—At Malta, Sept. 5, Lieut. D. C. Courtney, R.E., to Alice M., daughter of Col. G. Mann, C.B., R.E.
LEICESTER—DAVEY.—At Dacca, Sept. 16, C. A. Leicester, of Noakhalee, to Josephine M., daughter of W. Davey.
OLDFIELD—ELPHINSTON.—At Rutnagherry, Sept. 30, Phineas A. R. Oldfield, to Julia M., daughtor of A. Elphinston, of Chewton Glen, Hampshire.
SHERMAN—SHERMAN.—At Ootacamund, Sept. 26, Capt. J. F. T. Sherman, M.S.C., to Emilie, daughter of the late E. M. Sherman.
WALES—SOLOMAN.—At Rangoon, Sept. 18, Capt. G. Wales, of the ship *London*, to Maria M. Soloman, of Rangoon.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—At Calcutta, Sept. 26, Claude A., son of A. L. Agabeg, aged 7.
AVDALL—At Calcutta, Sept. 11, Elizabeth H., wife of J. Avdall, aged 25.
AVDALL—At Calcutta, Sept. 19, C. J. Avdall, aged 32.
BURR—At Luckeeserai, Sept. 25, F. J. Burr, C.E., dist. engr., E.I.R.
DIXON—At Seebpore, Oct. 1, Elizabeth W., wife of W. Dixon, supt. of Messrs. Apcar and Co.'s Works, aged 26.
HAND—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, Alfred C. O., son of Robert Hand, of Berhampore, aged 14.
JUDGE—At Bulsar, Oct. 3, Thomas E., son of the late James Judge, Maidstone, Kent, aged 35. [bad div., aged 38.
KELLIE—At Madras, Oct. 3, J. E. Kellie, inspecting postmaster Hydera-
MARTIN—At Erode, Sept. 10, W. T. R. Martin, aged 38. [Dept.
PAGE—At Tellicherry, Sept. 27, W. T. Page, signaller, Govt. Telegraph
ROSS—Sept. 21, in the train between Sutna and Allahabad stations, R. M. Ross, aged 32.
SKINNER—At Upper Colaba, Sept. 30, William G. Skinner, of the Oriental Bank, aged 26.
SPENCE—At Bangalore, Sept. 19, Louisa J., wife of Store serg. J. Spence, Ordnance Dept., aged 26.

Home.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—The *Solicitor's Journal* says :—"Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir J. Colvile have been appointed to act as paid members of the Judicial Committee under the Act of last session. These two retired Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Calcutta have for some time acted as Indian assessors on the Privy Council, under 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 41, sec. 30, and at the time of the passing of the late Act it was understood that they would be two out of the four paid judges for whose appointment the Act provided. Two more appointments have to be made under the Act, and as the sittings of the Judicial Committee are announced to commence on the 6th proximo, it is to be presumed that the appointments will shortly be announced. The judges to be appointed will, doubtless, be selected from the present judges of the superior courts at Westminster. It is understood that one of the appointments has been offered to Lord Penzance, but we believe that he has not yet accepted it. The difficulty is probably created by the fact that the new Act contains no provision for the judges' clerks. Thus, any judge appointed under it must either turn adrift an old servant or pension him at his own expense, and without any compensating increase in his own salary. This unfortunate economy will no doubt create a difficulty in the way of the acceptance of the appointment by others besides Lord Penzance. It is to be hoped some means will be found of overcoming it."

USE OF ICE MACHINES IN INDIA.—It may not be generally known in this country that in the Indian Presidencies the business houses and some of the houses of the upper classes are supplied with one piece of domestic furniture which is now considered indispensable, namely an Ice-machine. That handy refrigerating apparatus known as "Reece's Patent Ice Making and Water Cooling Machine" appears to be most in vogue at present. It is best understood, easiest of application, and more certain in its effect than its competitors. The *modus operandi* is as follows :—Mr. Reece's apparatus for the production of cold by the rarefaction of condensed ammonia consists of an upright cylinder, called the analyser, in which a descending current of strong solution of ammonia is met by an ascending current of steam, so that the ammonia leaves the water and is driven off through a tube into a rectifier, where it is freed from any small remaining portion of water that it may have taken over. Thence it passes on into a coiled tube, within which it is rendered liquid by the pressure of its own accumulation, and is then carried on in a liquid form into a receiver, from which it can be liberated at pleasure, and suffered to pass into a refrigerator, in which there is a coil containing liquid destined to convey the cold to the place where it is to be used. Mr. Reece finds that the rarefaction of 130 lbs. of ammonia will reduce by 20 deg. the temperature of six hundred gallons of water. By persons who carry on various trades, such as brewing, meat preserving, and many others, in hot climates, Mr. Reece's apparatus is found invaluable, as well as for the economical production of ice for home consumption, and it will also admit of being used to maintain an uniform low temperature in the holds of ships. The prices of the smaller sizes of Reece's Ice-machines range between £250 and £380. It is made by Messrs. Pontifex, of King's Cross, at whose works it may be seen in operation.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.—We regret to have to announce that Sir Roderick Murchison died on Oct. 22, at his residence in Belgrave-square. He had been tolerably well until Oct. 19, when he caught a cold, from the effects of which he never recovered. Sir Roderick was born at Tarradale, in Ross-shire, on Feb. 19, 1792. He was therefore nearly eighty years of age. Having pursued his studies for a few months at the University of Edinburgh, he obtained a commission in the army in 1807, and, joining his regiment the following year, served in the 36th Foot, with the army in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackensie, and lastly as captain in the 6th Dragoons. He took an active part in several of the most important battles in the war, and earned the reputation of a brave and able officer. He began his geological researches systematically about the year 1830, and in 1849 he received the Copley medal from the Royal Society, in recognition of his having established the Silurian system in geology. His best known work—"Siluria ; or the History of the Oldest Known Rocks containing Organic Remains with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth"—was published in 1854. Sir Roderick, having acted for five years a secretary of the Geological Society, became president of that body in 1831-32, and again in 1842-43. In 1844 he was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society, was re-elected in the following year and again in 1852 and in 1856. He has held the presidential chair of that society down almost to the present time, having been successeded only a few months ago by Sir Henry Rawlinson. In 1846 Mr. Murchison was knighted by her Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas having previously conferred upon him several Russian orders, including that of St. Stanislaus. For Sir Roderick Murchison must be claimed the credit of having inferred the presence of gold in the Australian mountain ranges, from the analogy which their formation bore to the Ural Mountains, with the physical outlines of which h

had made himself familiar. He was one of the group of scientific men who established the British Association. In 1863 Sir Roderick Murchison was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division). He was created a baronet in January, 1866. Sir Roderick Murchison married, in 1815, Charlotte, only daughter of the late General Francis Hugonin. As he had no issue by his marriage, the baronetcy becomes extinct by his death.

India Office.

Oct. 28, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. W. A. Smith; Capt. A. Mears, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Roome, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Capt. T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps; Major J. Harpur, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Orr, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. H. G. Le L. Groves, Cav., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. A. Mears, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. White, Engrs., 3 mo.; Surg. major G. F. Forbes, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. T. Paske; Major J. H. Blanshard, Invalids; Capt. W. P. Harrison; Lieut. L. F. Boileau, R.E.; Major J. R. Currie, Staff Corps; Major W. Winson, Staff Corps; Capt. H. E. Ryves, Cav.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. J. T. Whittock, Staff Corps; Deputy Inspector gen. E. S. Tribe.
Bombay Estab.—Col. W. W. Taylor, Inf.; Capt. J. H. Bedford, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—The wife of G. G. Balfour, late Bengal Civil Service, of a son, who only survived a few hours, at Langley, Bucks, Oct. 21.
SINGH—Her Highness the Princess Duleep Singh, of a daughter, at 17, Prince's-gardens, Oct. 27.

MARRIAGES.

FLOOD—GRAVES.—Benjamin T. B. Flood, 82nd Regiment, to Emily V., daughter of Col. John C. Graves, C.B., Commandant of 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor general of India, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Oct. 20.
FRASER—GARDNER.—Henry M. Fraser, M.D., to Maggie W. D., daughter of Lieut. col. Gardner, late of the 13th Bengal N.I., at Helensburgh, Oct. 25.
HOPSON—HORNE.—Major Frederick Thomas C. Hopson, Paymaster 15th Regt., to Blanche D., daughter of Major Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, Bengal Presidency, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
KITTOE—BINNINGTON.—Markham R. Kittoe, 106th Light Infantry, son of the late Major M. Kittoe, H.E.I.C.S., to Margaret, daughter of the late William Binnington, at Hastings, Oct. 24.
LIGHT—OXENDEN.—Col. Alfred Light, R.H.A., to Norah, widow of Col. Charles V. Oxenden, and daughter of the late Martin Gubbins, Bengal Civil Service, at Chester-square, Oct. 21.
OLIVER—SINGH.—J. Hamer Oliver, Assistant surgeon R.A., to Henrietta M., widow of H.H. the late Rajah Rhunden Singh, of Kuppoorthulla, G.C.S.I., at Bloomsbury, Oct. 20.
WHITE—HAMILTON.—Henry White, 14th Madras N.I., to Sidney C., daughter of the Rev. Robert Hamilton, at Meath, Oct. 25.

DEATHS.

BUCKLE—Anne B. Buckle, daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Buckle, Bengal Artillery, at 15, Heathcote-street, Oct. 20.
DODD—James Dodd, formerly Assay Master at the Mint, Calcutta, at Slough, Oct. 24.
FENDALL—Henrietta, widow of the late J. Fendall, Member of Supreme Council, India, at Seaton, South Devon, aged 82.
GOMPERTZ—Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Gompertz, Madras N.I., at New Wandsworth, Oct. 24.
HOPPER—Capt. Harman B., son of the late Major general Wm. Hopper, Bengal Artillery, at Exmouth, aged 54, Oct. 22.
JAMESON—Lieut. gen. Sir George J. Jameson, K.C.S.I., late of the Indian Army, and Parliamentary Auditor of Indian Accounts, at Blackheath, aged 70, Oct. 24.
TAYLOR—W. T. Taylor, late Bengal Civil Service, at Weston, Bath, aged 63, Oct. 23.
WISE—George Wise, late a Captain in the H.E.I.C.S., at Camberwell, aged 72, Oct. 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Springfield, Akyab; Napoleon III., Rangoon; Evelyn, Bombay.—20. Pegyy, Colombo; Bates Family, Calcutta; Eulalia, Akyab; John Rennie, Calcutta; Quorn, Bombay.—21. Coldstream, Kurrachee; Centaur, Calcutta; Hengist, Calcutta; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Aboyne, Maulmain; Euxine, Bombay.—22. Compta, Bombay; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Louis de Geer, Rangoon; Royal Adelaide, Bombay; Star of Brunswick, Bombay.—23. Dunkeld, Maulmain; Queen of the West, Colombo; Cotherstone, Colombo; str. Walamo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Moorefort, Rangoon.—24. Euterpe, Bombay; Baroda, Calcutta.—26. Cavour, Bombay; Belted Will, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. City of Oxford, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Rialto, Bombay; Princess Somaway, Bombay; Magdala, Aden.—20. Anazi, Bombay; Scindian, Madras and Negapatam; Botanist, Calcutta; Hoogly, Galle; Andromeda, Bombay; Abraham Lincoln, Chittagong; Lake Leman, Calcutta; Armanilla, Bombay; J. P. Smith, Bombay.—21. Calcagno, Rangoon.—22. Mofussilite, Bombay; Acacia, Colombo.—23. Constantine, Rangoon; North, Rangoon; Wm. Aberg, Akyab; Bonnie Dundee, Bombay; Firefly, Rangoon.—24. Marie, Galle; Queen of the North, Madras; Sea Pink, Calcutta; Norwood, Bombay.—25. Europa, Rangoon; Calcagno, Rangoon; Zeleca, Bombay; Slieve Douard, Rangoon; Fratelli Gaggini, Rangoon; O'Thyen, Rangoon.—26. Southwick, Bombay; Carisbrooke Castle, Calcutta; Titania, Shanghai; Cormorin, Calcutta; Duleep Singh, Calcutta; Her Majesty, Aden.—27. Michael Scott, Calcutta; Waterloo, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mirzapore, via Suez Canal, Oct. 26.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Fearse, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Davey, two Misses Davey, Miss Gillan, Mr. H. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, Miss M. Kirkpatrick, Miss Fodmore, Mr. and Mrs. Laudy, Capt. E. D. Smith. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Longcroft, Miss Longcroft, Major and Mrs. Hodding, Miss Bayley, Col. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Pearse, Major Morris, Capt. Chambers, Dr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Murphy. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Capt. Leyard, Miss Blackett, Mr. Howson. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Roskell, Miss Roskell, Surg. major Bannister, Mr. F. Batchelor, Mr. Batchelor. For SUEZ.—Mr. B. Bulger, Mrs. Col. Fergusson, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Miss Mandeville, Mrs. Nicholas. For MALTA.—Major and Mrs. R. Henderson, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Mrs. Curzon and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rutherford, Mrs. and Miss Paton, Mr. Wain, two Misses Wain, Capt. Vardon, Col. Dickens, Major Hitchcock, Capt. Blackwood, Col. Travers, Gen. and Miss Breton. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. G. C. Burne and son. For HONG KONG.—2 Chinamen.

Per str. Yorkshire, via Suez Canal, Oct. 26.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trentler, two Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Mr. Figgo, Mr. R. Guise, Mr. C. R. Carnac, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Pogose. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Haleman, Dr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck and child, Mrs. Coombes. For COLOMBO.—Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Arundel, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Tinlah, Mr. G. Long, Mr. F. Mackwood, Miss Mackwood, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Carey and three children.

Per str. Egypt, via Suez Canal, Oct. 24.—From GENOA.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. R. M. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clifford, Rev. W. and Mrs. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Mull and two children, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dampier, Miss Dampier, Rev. W. E. Glasscott, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomas, Miss Thomas.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Oct. 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis and two infants, Mr. G. F. Dawson, Mrs. Kendall, Miss H. Prior, Mr. R. B. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. G. Robertson, Col. W. J. Ward, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Bradburn, Dr. B. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Philips, Miss Ponsonby, Mr. J. Rollinson, Ens. Hogge, Lieut. W. Bashford. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Darroch, Mrs. W. Judge, two daughters, and son, Dr. T. Allard, Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Miss M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. C. Dickson and daughter, Mr. J. Hector, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Banks and infant, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mr. C. E. Montressor. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Foord, Miss Parker. For CEYLON.—Mr. M. Browne, Mr. Aitkin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. E. Becket, Mr. R. Corkling, Mr. Jackson Bey. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. J. Wilson.

Per str. Massilia, Oct. 31.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. E. K. Walter, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Morgan, Mr. F. Williams, Major Rollason, Mr. J. S. Van Reesema, Mr. F. E. C. Mitchell, Mr. T. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Carnac, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Greenbow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rolli, Mrs. Lowis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Mr. Tribe, Mrs. A. K. Money, Mr. W. E. Neale, Capt. F. H. Segrave, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. Allardyce, Mrs. E. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dods, Capt. G. E. Reade, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Money, Mr. H. Langton, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Col. H. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Petrocochine, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Schwarz, Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Daenhle and infant, Mr. W. G. Kerr, Miss McLeon, Mr. H. T. Mackenzie, Mr. H. G. Palliser, Mr. H. Walley, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Mr. C. W. Savage and brother, Mr. A. Yule, Capt. and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. Dymes, Mr. C. Sutherland, Mr. C. Huebelin, Mr. Mikas, Dr. Lacey, Mr. Rose, Mr. H. Beazley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Magnon and infant, Capt. Stewart, Mr. H. R. Woolbert, Mr. J. S. Constantine.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ship showing P.S.G.R., Calcutta to Falmouth, Aug. 14, 35 S., 19 E.
Brinkbarn Priory, Shields to Aden, Sept. 24, 11 N., 26 W.
Afsandjeren, Akyab to Falmouth, Oct. 12.
Duke of Athole, Calcutta to London, July 7, 15 N., 88 E.
Kingdom of Belgium, Tuticorin to London, Aug. 17, 35 S., 25 E.
British Monarch, London to Bombay, Sept. 10, 15 S., 33 W.
Bedouin, Calcutta to Hull, Sept. 1, 3 S., 92 E.
Canning, London to Galle, Sept. 23, 12 N., 25 W.
Lucerne, Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 5, 30 N., 41 W.
Cadovius, Calcutta to London, Oct. 17, 47 N., 13 W.
Appoline, Akyab to Queenstown, Sept. 17.
Gleneorse, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 21, 16 N., 27 W.
Khersonese, London to Calcutta, Sept. 18, 11 N., 26 W.
Medea of Lolino (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 15, 17 N., 26 W.
Berwickshire, Liverpool to Calcutta, 16 N (?), 9 (?) W.
Erminta (?), Akyab to Queenstown, Aug. 28, 5 S., 6 W.
Spanthehoe, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 3, 7 N., 21 W.
M. M. Peters, London to the Indian Ocean, Aug. 25, 30 S., 29 W.
City of Madrid, Clyde to Calcutta, Sept. 3, 2 S., 25 W.
Jessie Isabel, Madras to London, Aug. 26, 35 S., 33 E.
Sir John Mandeville, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 2, 31 S., 14 E.
Galatea, Calcutta to London, Sept. 17, off St. Helena.
Roseberry, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 15, 30 S., 28 E.
Vision, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 14, 20 S., 2 W.
Cassandra, Madras to London, Aug. 12, 18 S., 72 E.
Empire of Peace, Rangoon to Queenstown, Sept. 2, 32 S., 35 E.
Preciosa, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 12, 31 S., 10 E.
Mervin (?), Calcutta to London, Sept. 27, off St. Helena.
Patrician, Calcutta to London, Aug. 24, 33 S., 31 E.
Corona, Coringa to London, Sept. 19, 20 S., 2 W.
Erminta, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 23, 17 S., 4 W.
Magola, Shields to Galle, Sept. 21, 6 S., 23 W.
Cornwallis, London to Madras, Sept. 11, 1 S., 22 W.
Chensma, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 29, 10 N., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

On Sept. 9, in lat. 3 N., lon. 24 W., was picked up a cask containing letters from the ship St. Lawrence, from London to Madras, twenty-one days out. The cask had been thrown overboard on Sept. 2, in lat. 2 N., lon. 20 W.

The str. Mooltan, from Alexandria to Southampton, with India and China mails, put into Vigo on Oct. 21 short of coals, having been delayed by head winds.

The Carisbrook, Evans, from Bassein to Falmouth, put into St. Helena on Sept. 21; she experienced a violent gale from W.N.W., on Aug. 24, in lat. 32 S., lon. 35 E., during which she made water, lost sails, bulwarks, and mainroyal mast. The vessel was on her beam ends for several hours, and when the gale abated it was found that the cargo had started, and a quantity of rice was pumped out.

The William Carvill, Hughes, from Rangoon to the Channel, put into St. Helena on Sept. 20 making water, having been strained considerably during heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope. Twelve extra hands were shipped here to work the pumps, and the vessel proceeded on Sept. 21 for her destination.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hoyer, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Walter, Capt. C. H. Drummond, Mrs. Heyman and child, Mr. Jerrings, Mr. E. Reid, Mr. Robinson, Miss Wood, Mr. Lane, Mr. Earnshaw, Mr. G. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Kenny, and Miss Walker.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Cracroft, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. C. Whitney, Mr. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bromhead, Capt. Ostrehan, Miss Sewell, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Christian, three Misses Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. C. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Cauddas, Mr. F. Marval, Mr. Medlicott, Miss Buckingham, Mr. Birkenshaw, and Mr. C. Pook.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. S. Thomson. Mrs. Hoseason and two children, Miss Whateley, Gen. H. D. White, Mr. and Miss White, Mrs. and Miss Scott, two Messrs. Scott, Miss Few, Dr. and Mrs. Chaplin and three children, and Mr. H. Clarke.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Dr. Coates, Mrs. Lambert and infant, Major and Mrs. Fairtlough, and Mrs. Warwick.

NOVEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Col. and Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. Thuillier, two Misses Thuillier, Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Mr. R. Bonnaud, Mr. C. Milner, Mr. W. Treadaer, Mr. W. J. Harding, Hon. Mrs. Harding, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. D. K. Murray, and Mr. J. Robertson.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Major A. K. Comber, Col. E. Davidson, and Mr. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Hasted, Col. G. Playfair, and Mr. N. G. Mackenzie.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mrs. Balfour, and two Misses Balfour.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. O. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, Mr. W. Glynn, Miss Glynn, Major the Hon. — Wemyss, Mrs. White, Capt. Ford, Major F. Robertson, Major and Mrs. C. B. Smith, Gen. Irving, Miss Irving, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, and Mr. A. W. Peet.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Hynes, Mr. A. R. McDonald, and Mr. J. Simpson.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Steele and three children, Miss Charley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Symons, Miss Carr, and Mr. A. Gray.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. B. Grindrod.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Cartwright.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sedgreaves.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Robertson.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Carlovite, and Mr. Hartmann.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Greenfield, Mr. McLean, and Miss Harland.

SUEZ to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Carter, and Mr. W. Brand.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Courtenay.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. H. Faircloth, Mr. S. Bent, Miss Bent, and Mr. Bent.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—H.M.'s troopship *Jumna* sailed from Bombay for England on Oct. 1. The following is a list of the officers who proceeded home in her:—

Col. W. C. Hodgson, 79th Highlanders; Lieut. Cols. H. F. Kennedy, 3-60th Rifles, G. C. Henry, R.A.; Brevet Lieut. Cols. K. R. Maitland, G. M. Miller; Rev. C. Morrison; Surg. S. A. Lithgow; Major D. Cant, Paymaster, 79th Highlanders; Major H. Parnel, 2-3rd Foot; Capts. J. M. Leith, J. E. Allen, 79th Highlanders; Capt. W. R. B. Chamberlain, 2-24th Foot; Asst. Surg. E. Drew, R.A.; Captains A. N. Clay, 79th Highlanders; F. B. Roberts, A. M. Bonar, R.A.; W. H. McCausland, 79th Highlanders; J. B. Frizell, 1-14th Foot; W. H. Starkey, 3rd Hussars; H. Currie, Asst. Surgs. A. Doig, J. F. Beattie, 79th Highlanders; Captains C. H. Collier, 21st Hussars; H. J. MacDonnell, 2-12th Foot; Lieuts. W. S. Hibbert, R.H.A.; R. M. Borthwick, A. Hume, Adjt., 79th Highlanders; J. Gage, Adjt., 45th Foot; W. D. S. Campbell, C. R. K. Furgusson, S. C. L. Bucknall, W. Simpson, Qr. Master J. Angus, 79th Highlanders; H. Musgrave, insane, 72nd Foot; J. Stuart, 18th Hussars; A. P. B. Dunbar, 29th Highlanders; Asst. Surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, 66th Foot; Ensigns R. H. C. Dalzell, J. M. Brown, N. G. Chalmers, H. T. Macleod, G. L. C. Money, C. C. Mackenzie, J. F. S. Kennedy, P. J. F. Græme, 79th Highlanders; J. Robertson, Qr. Master General's Department.

Mails to India, &c.

THE Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Nov. 11.

VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Nov. 3.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional ¼ oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	100 101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			100 101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			100 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			100 101
4th 4 per Cent, 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96
5th 4 per Cent, 1842-43			96
3½ per Cent, 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			100 100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			98 99½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			103½ 109
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

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Calcutta	1s. 11¾d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅞ 7-16d.
Madras... ...	1s. 11¾d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅞ 7-16d.
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	India 5 per cent.		112⅜ to 112¾
	India 4 per cent.		102½ to 103
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96⅜ to 96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98⅜
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108⅜ to 109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to 102⅝
	Do. 4 per cent., 1906		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		102½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		17s. to 22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	93 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105½ to 106¼
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 6 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	100½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅛ to ⅜ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106 to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	6⅜ to 7¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	100
	British Australian	all	8⅜ to 8⅝
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11⅜ to 11⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜ to 8⅝
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10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10⅜ to 10⅝
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10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅛ to 7⅜
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1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1½ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	4	1⅞
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20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Oct. 14; Agra and Madras, Oct. 12; Calcutta, Oct. 11.

THE late arrival of the mail is hardly compensated by the character or quantity of the news. People were still engaged in talking about Mr. Norman's murder and speculating on the murderer's identity and real motives. The photographs of him have already, according to the *Englishman*, led to the discovery of what may turn out an important clue to his antecedents. Wild things are still uttered against him in the Calcutta papers. One writer, a native, wants to have him exhibited in public for the gratification of popular curiosity. He argues indeed that two birds might thus be killed with one stone, for "some one from among the expected numerous spectators may come to recognise the murderer and give out his antecedents." The popular feeling against the murderer has not however turned into an attack upon the murderer's race and religion. Such at least is the view expressed by the *Friend of India*, which hopes that the Mohammedans will gratefully treasure up the fact that the Hindus have never "reminded the countrymen of the murdered man that the murderer was a Mohammedan and not a Hindu." It is yet more satisfactory to learn that the assassination has been strongly condemned by many respectable Mohammedans, and that so far not one Mohammedan has uttered a word indicative even of apathy, much less approval, towards the assassin. Of sympathy with the murdered judge, fresh tokens are reported in the shape of meetings to be holden in Bombay and Calcutta, to consider what kind of monument shall be raised to his memory.

WE note that the Government has at length changed its mind as to the amount of reward payable to any one who can help to discover the supposed accomplices of the Maulvi Abdullah. Instead of Rs. 3,000, the reward now offered is Rs. 10,000, a very handsome bribe to most natives. The Maulvi himself is described as about forty years old, and 5ft. 6in. high, with a thick-set muscular figure, prominent features, small eyes, very low retreating forehead, and slightly pocked face. He knows Hindustani, Pushtu, and a little Arabic, and appears to be a native of Peshawar, or its neighbourhood. Being a Pathan he would have little enough in common with the peaceable and civilised Mongol Mohammedans of Bengal, one of whom doubtless reflected the race-instinct of his fellow-citizens when he called Abdullah a "Punjabi Beast." Race-instincts have often counterweighed religious sympathies.

ACCORDING to a telegram flashed from Simla to Bombay, the Ameer of Kabul has probably cut in the usual Afghan way the knot caused by the arrest of Aslam Khan, the alleged murderer of the Ameer's general, Feramorz Khan. It appears, at any rate, that on the night of the 3rd October Aslam Khan and Hussein Khan were murdered in prison by their brothers, Hassan Khan and Khasim Khan. Of Yakoob Khan we learn that he started from Kabul for Herat on the 25th September, after receiving his father's blessing and a *khillat* of Rs. 150,000. On the same day the Ameer listened to the complaints of extortion brought by some refugees against Mohammed Alam Khan, Governor of Turkistan. The complainants were readily promised redress, and an order for Alam Khan's removal was issued forthwith.

THE splendid two-storied barracks of Allahabad, which cost about £200,000 to build, have at length been pronounced so fearfully unsafe that the 104th Fusiliers were ordered out of them forthwith, and were already under canvas when the mail left. The immediate cause of this move is said to be the weakness of the trusses to bear the heavy weight of the stone upper floors; so that the whole of the broad verandahs were liable to collapse at any moment. Hot as the tents are in early October, the men will no doubt prefer a little broiling to the chance of being altogether crushed in barracks.

A LUCKNOW correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* declares that an order has been issued to the troops at Lucknow forbidding them under penalties to eat duck's eggs. As the writer himself is utterly unable to guess at the meaning of such an order, we must be excused from trying to solve the puzzle for ourselves. Will any kind reader make the attempt?

THE rock-strewn harbour of Point de Galle has just added to its list of victims another of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fine steamers. In coming out of the harbour on the evening of November 1, on her way to Australia, the *Rangoon* struck on the Cadda Rock, and foundered at midnight, after all on board, with a few bags of mails and some of the baggage, had been safely landed. Thanks to the telegraph, a steamer was despatched from Bombay at midnight of the 2nd to take on the passengers and the rescued Indian mails from Galle to Australia. Divers also were promptly engaged at Galle to try and recover some part of the cargo and the missing mails; but, owing to the strength of the current, their efforts appear to have been unsuccessful. There is little hope, it seems, of recovering anything of value from the wreck. Fortunately the cargo from China was not on board. The *Rangoon*, an iron steamer of 1,776 tons and 400-horse power, was built about ten years ago, and carried a cargo worth something less than £50,000. The dangers of the harbour of Galle and its approaches, especially during the monsoon, are so great that we need hardly look to any other source for an explanation of this particular disaster. Owing, we believe, to some change in the monsoon, the harbour has lately become more unsafe than ever. It is to be hoped that the Home Government, which has

hitherto disregarded all complaints on that score, may at length be awakened to the need of looking out for a safer anchorage elsewhere.

Major-General Goldsmid, who has just returned to this country from Persia, has already been rewarded by a Knighthood of the Star of India for his success in settling the question of disputed boundaries between Persia and Mekran. He is now about to undertake the settlement of a boundary dispute between Persia and Afghanistan in the matter of Seistan, a province which once belonged to Persia, but during most of this century has either ruled itself or been ruled from Kabul. With Sir Frederick Goldsmid are associated Colonel F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawar, and Major Evan Smith. The clerical duties of the Mission are entrusted to Rev. Gerard Thomas. The members of the Mission are to start on the 14th inst. by Brindisi and Aden on their way to Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf.

We have published elsewhere the Royal Warrant of the 31st October last, containing the new conditions of service in the commissioned ranks of her Majesty's Army, the Guards and the Ordnance Corps excepted. The rank of ensign and cornet is henceforth done away. Holders of that rank before August 26 last, and those who have since entered it from the A list at Sandhurst, are at once made lieutenants. All other cornets and ensigns will become sub-lieutenants and be attached for one year to regiments at home. Commissions as sub-lieutenants will also be given to candidates chosen by competition, to qualified students from the universities, to Indian and Queen's cadets and Pages of Honour, and to carefully-selected non-commissioned officers. After a probation of not more than three years the sub-lieutenant must either have passed for a lieutenancy or leave the service. Non-commissioned officers are alone excepted from this rule. Lieutenants' commissions will also be given to qualified officers of militia. Young men of seventeen to twenty may become sub-lieutenants, but a B.A. from the Universities may enter the Army at twenty-two. Promotion as a rule will go by seniority, qualified only by the need of passing an examination at each stage, and a lieutenant who fails to pass for his company in five years will as a rule be struck off the Army List with a present of not more than a year's pay. A smart officer on the other hand may rise to be a captain after two years' service as a lieutenant, and a captain in his turn may get his majority at the end of six years. The youngest major again may be selected on due trial for the post of lieutenant-colonel, but neither major nor lieutenant-colonel can claim to hold his appointment more than five years. If he then fails in getting re-appointed he will have to go on half-pay. Lieutenant-colonels will be selected by the Commander in Chief. We are sorry to see that all lieutenants above a certain number fixed for the year will receive only sub-lieutenant's pay. Surely all past experience cries out against so invidious a divorce of rank from pay, especially when the pay of the lower rank is so inadequate to the officer's needs.

Freedom of exchange between full pay officers, "to suit their reasonable convenience," is very properly allowed, on condition of course that the officer proposing the exchange defrays only the fair and reasonable expenses of the officer who agrees to exchange with him. Captains now in the army will be comforted perhaps to learn that they may escape the ordeal of an examination for the next rank, if favourable reports of their efficiency are laid before the Commander in Chief. Not much harm, we think, will befal the regimental system, about which quite enough noise has been made. The examinations will weed out the bad bargains; but, so far as we read the Warrant, promotion up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel will go in great measure within the regiment; quite as much indeed as it did before. For the next two years however the new system will not come into full play, because it will take all that time to work off the present list of supernumeraries. The new Warrant moreover gives only the rough plan of the scheme which is to supersede the Purchase System. There are many points on which criticism is barred for want of further information. One feature however in the present scheme suggests grave misgivings. The character of each officer in every grade is to be guaged by an elaborate system of confidential reports. The captain is to report minutely upon his subalterns, the major on both, the commandant on all below him, and so on up to the generals of division. All this may look well in theory, but the practical result would probably be to sow mistrust and dissension in every regiment, unless the officers themselves combined to reduce the system of reporting on each other to a mere sham. As for the new form of declaration which officers will have to sign upon retirement, exchange, or transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, we can only hope that it will serve its purpose of a safeguard against all attempts to revive the purchase system.

Two more answers to Sir G. Balfour's attack on the Indian Military Department have lately appeared—one from a Field Officer, in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 27, the other from General Norman himself in the *Times* of Tuesday last. The former appears to score a point against his adversary by showing that since 1862 not 15,000, but only about 10,000, men had been taken off the strength of the English Army in India. On one or two other points also the Field Officer, who writes from Calcutta, seems to have the best of the argument in its present stage. But we cannot credit him with the calmness due from all who would take part in the discussion raised by Sir G. Balfour. His reply degenerates into an outpouring of personal abuse which would damage the best cause. If General Balfour has made mistakes, is it not possible to correct them without calling the offender bad names and imputing to him the worst of motives? A hot climate may sour the sweetest temper, and indignation at a false charge is natural enough; but it is well to be very certain of the facts before you charge an opponent with "perverting an official document for his own ends." General Balfour may possibly have been one of those showy financiers whose savings are purchased at a heavy ultimate loss; but it was rather a rash proceeding to declare "in the plainest and most uncompromising manner" that Sir H. Durand never recorded an opinion "in the slightest degree resembling what Sir George Balfour attributes to him." Sir George had referred to Sir Henry Durand as declaring in 1869 that "it is in supplies, where administrative control is powerless, that the increased expenditure has mainly taken place." This quotation the Field Officer, on the strength of his close acquaintance with Sir Henry, brands as virtually false, adding that the words quoted have either been "somehow altered in extraction, or so wrested from their context, or both, as to entirely pervert their meaning." We are sorry to see General Norman also retorting on Sir G. Balfour to the same effect. The result of course was easy to foreguess. In the *Times* of last Wednesday General Balfour promised in due time to give a detailed answer to all General Norman's counter charges, but dealt him at once a quietly crushing blow by quoting the very minute in which the disputed passage was to be found. The words in fact were just as he had given them before, and taken as they stand will bear no other meaning than that claimed for them by Sir G. Balfour. Had Sir H. Durand been wont to express himself as obscurely as Cromwell, the words might be twisted to mean something else; but then, according to the Field Officer, Sir Henry "had the gift of expressing himself in unmistakable terms," rarely, if ever, "susceptible of a second meaning."

General Norman also finds some weak places in his opponent's armour. He declares for instance that his remark about the reduced military expenditure for this year referred expressly to Indian expenditure alone, that the extra twopence a-day for English soldiers had really raised the outlay by a third of a million, and that General Balfour had been utterly wrong in taking the estimates for 1862-3 as a guide to the expenses of subsequent years. On these and other controverted points we will offer no opinion pending Sir G. Balfour's promised reply.

Those who remember the past services of Sir George Pollock will have been glad to hear that he has been appointed to succeed the late Sir John Burgoyne as Constable of the Tower of London. The whilom leader of the Avenging Army, that fought its way through the Kyber to Kabul and back again, is already in his eighty-sixth year, but we trust that many years of a hale and honoured old age may yet be in store for the war-worn veteran whose fighting days began with the first siege of Bhurtpore under Lord Lake. For a fitting record of his latest and greatest exploits the reader must still turn to the glowing pages of Kaye's "Afghan War;" but a very full and interesting biography of the new Constable has lately been

contributed by Lieut. Low, of the Indian Navy, to the popular serial called *Golden Hours*.

We observe that Sir James Colvile, formerly a judge of the High Court of Bengal, has just been appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Cope's Tobacco Plant" is the name of a penny monthly paper, of which the twentieth number is now before us. As the *Anti-Tobacco Journal* has reached its hundred and fifty-sixth number, there is no particular reason why a serial written in defence of smoking may not live to a yet greater age. Once get over the monotony of a paper that begins and ends in smoke, and you may find matter for a few minutes' entertainment in the kind of reading here provided. Perhaps the best thing in the present number is a paper discussing Dr. Forbes Watson's Report on the Cultivation and Preparation of Tobacco in India. It appears that some samples of Cuban tobacco grown in India were condemned by two London brokers as good for nothing. Dr. Watson however shows that the fault lay, not in the leaf itself, but in the bad curing and packing of it. This is a fault which time and perseverance might easily remedy in the case of a country where tobacco of one kind or another has long been grown. If India were encouraged to grow tobacco for exportation as warmly as she has lately been encouraged to grow cotton, we have little fear of her ability to meet the demands of the English market. An experimental farm of the kind suggested by Mr. Stuart Clarke and Dr. Watson would soon settle that question one way or the other.

The next mail from India by Brindisi is due in London on Saturday next.

Courts-Martial.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Meerut on July 21, 1871, Gunner Joseph Fox, of the 16th brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on June 25, 1871, struck Sergeant James Littlefield, of the same battery, the said Sergeant James Littlefield being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on June 25, 1871, offered violence against Sergeant James Littlefield by attempting to strike him, using at the same time words in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Let me at him; I'll do for him;" the said Sergeant James Littlefield being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Meerut, on June 25, 1871, after being made a prisoner for violence against his superior officer, Sergeant James Littlefield, used threatening language regarding him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I don't value my life a bit, so long as I could get his; I wish I had done it six months ago." The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years.—T. R. Snow, Colonel, President. Approved and confirmed. The first five years of the sentence to be carried out in the Lucknow Military Prison.—Napier of Magdala, General, Commander in Chief in India, Head quarters, Simla, July 29, 1871. At a General Court-martial, assembled at Ferozepore, on Aug. 16, 1871, Private William Smith, 39th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having, at Ferozepore, on July 15, 1871, been drunk. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ferozepore, on July 15, 1871, thrown a club at, and therewith struck Sergeant William Lamb, the said sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd. Insubordination, in having, at Ferozepore, on July 15, 1871, knocked over the lamp, by the light of which Sergeant William Lamb was calling the company roll, and addressed the said Sergeant William Lamb, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will do something else too." 4th. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ferozepore, on July 15, 1871, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal Thomas Machine, the said Lance Corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. The Court sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be fined £1.—S. Stallard, Colonel, Royal Artillery, President. Approved and confirmed. The penal servitude to be carried out in India.—Napier of Magdala, General, Commander in Chief in India, Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 25, 1871.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major H. F. Grindall, Ben. Ret., at Brighton, Oct. 24, aged 62.
Home Civil Service.—W. Banton, late E. I. Co., at Kensington, Oct. 29.
Bengal.—Mr. Kennedy, draughtsman in the P.W.D., at Simla, Sept. 10. Mr. Moodie, barrister-at-law, offic. second judge in the Calcutta Small Causes Court. The Rev. C. Driberg, senior missionary at Calcutta of the S.P.G., aged 60. Capt. C. H. Hamilton, killed by an accident at Morar on Oct. 6.
Madras.—Gen. H. S. Waters, Mad. Ret., near Ryde, Oct. 28, aged 61.
Bombay.—Lieut. C. Ball, R.A., killed by a bear in Cashmere, Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Delta, Oct. 31.—From Bombay.—Col. Aitkin, Mrs. Lodurck, Mrs. Tucker and child, Col. and Mrs. James, Mr. Wichholit, Mrs. McLeoud, Capt. Tullock, Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. Grant, Major and Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Seward, Mr. Arbuthnot, Capt. Howard, Mrs. Wake and child, Mrs. Cauflasser. From Alexandria.—Mr. Lessiers, Mr. H. Wyke, Mr. C. Spiteri.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, November 7, 1871.

THE KUKAS IN THE PUNJAB.

The late murderous outbreak of Sikh fanatics against peaceful Mohammedan butchers and their families in various parts of the Punjab has issued, thus far, in the condign punishment of some at least among the murderers, and in the publication of some strong remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Mr. Davis starts by asserting the utter groundlessness of the reports spread abroad by ill-disposed people touching the manner in which the Mohammedan butchers had been carrying on their trade. We may observe by the way that others than the ill-disposed were led, in the absence of clearer knowledge, to imagine that the butchers might have given their enemies some pretext for the revenge so bloodily inflicted. For their sakes however we are glad to hear that no such pretext was ever given, that the cattle were slaughtered in the most regular way, and that there was never any intention of departing from the rules laid down at the annexation of the Punjab. Measures have been taken to convince the people of these welcome facts, and several of the ill-disposed have been arrested. With the conduct of the police however in this matter Mr. Davis declares himself very much displeased. "Large numbers of arrests were made, confessions recorded, and a case actually prepared for commital to the Sessions, in which the confessions were utterly false and the evidence worthless and perjured." For much of this the District Superintendent of Police is held responsible. The Maharajah of Patialah on the other hand is formally thanked for helping to hunt down one of the murderers, and handsome rewards in money, swords, and shawls are bestowed for like reasons on several natives in the Rajah's territory.

Having caught and hanged some of the Kukah murderers, the Punjab Government are still engaged in trying to ferret out the truth concerning the new phase of Sikh fanaticism which these murders have brought into startling prominence. How much they have really discovered we cannot pretend to say. If, as we hear, they have been looking to the police for guidance rather than to the district officers, their endeavours after more light will probably bear no large amount of fruit. Meanwhile however some interesting details concerning the new sect of Kukah Sikhs have reached us from trustworthy sources; and of these the curious reader may be glad to avail himself, so far as they serve to account for the recent outbreak.

It is now a good many years since the new movement was started by one Ram Singh, a Sikh whose head-quarters were fixed at the village of Bahni in the Ludianah district. His

teaching is said to have aimed at reforming the ritual rather than the creed of his Sikh countrymen. Be that as it may, his followers appear to have borrowed a hint or two from the dancing dervishes of Islam. At their meetings they worked themselves into a sort of religious frenzy, which relieved itself in unearthly howlings, and hence they were generally known as the "Shouters." Men and women of the new sect joined together in a sort of wild war-dance, yelling out a certain form of words, and stripping off all their clothing as they whirled more and more madly round. So harmless however were they long deemed to be, that a place of worship was allotted them even in the heart of Lahore.

Ram Singh himself had served in the old Sikh army, and one of his first moves was to get a number of his emissaries enlisted into the army of the Maharajah of Kashmere. That ruler, it is said, would have taken a whole regiment of Kukas into his pay, but for some reason or another this scheme fell to the ground. Possibly he took fright at the political influence which his new recruits might come in time to wield against himself or his English allies. Ram Singh's followers however multiplied apace, and out of their number he chose his *Subhas*, or Lieutenants, whose preaching in due time swelled the total of converts to something like a hundred thousand. Of these Subhas, twenty were distributed about the Punjab. The great bulk of their converts consists of artisans and people of yet lower caste, who, having nothing to lose, indulge in wild dreams of future gain. Their leader's power over them appears to be very great. They obey his orders as cheerfully as the Assassins of yore obeyed their old Man of the Mountain. If he has a message to send to one of his lieutenants, however far away, a letter is entrusted to one of his disciples, who runs full speed to the next station and hands it on to another, who forthwith leaves his own work and hastens in like manner to deliver the letter to a third. It is easy to see how little time is thus lost in carrying out the Guru's commands, and how mighty a power for mischief may thus be wielded by the chief of a brotherhood thus strongly bound together. In order to clench his power over his followers, Ram Singh has contrived to interpolate his own name in a passage of the Granth—the Sikh Bible—which foretels the advent of another Guru.

Whatever are the special teachings of this new religious leader, there is reason to think that his ultimate aim was to restore the Sikhs to their old supremacy in the Punjab by means of a religious revival. Secret murder and savage intimidation appear to have been the weapons most frequently employed to that end. Ram Singh's name was connected with a brutal murder that happened in 1868, and his complicity with the recent outrages at Amritsar and Raikot seems to have been placed beyond question by the appeal which one of his disciples made to him in open court. On his denial of the charge, his deluded follower replied that he had always been taught to tell the truth, and now his own teacher lied! For the present at any rate a heavy blow appears to have been dealt at this movement by the promptitude with which punishment has followed crime. Our informants tell us that not only are no new disciples coming forward, but that many have deserted the standard of Ram Singh, as that of one foully stained with the blood of women and children. A body however which is believed to be a hundred thousand strong, bound together by a common fanaticism and perhaps a common impatience of foreign rule, will need some careful watching in the future, even if its old faith in one particular leader may have been sorely shaken by passing events.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JAMESON.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., the remains of the late Lieutenant-general Sir George Inglis Jameson, K.C.S.I., of the Bombay Army, were interred in the Charlton Cemetery, in the presence of many sorrowing friends. Those who assembled to pay the last honours to this distinguished officer were not only brother officers of the Indian Army, and officers belonging to the India Office, who knew and appreciated General Jameson as an able and indefatigable public servant; there were others bound to him only by feelings of respect for his private worth and who felt that in him they had lost a kind and valued friend.

General Sir G. Jameson joined the Bombay Native Infantry in 1819, and finally closed his Indian career in 1860; being then forced by severe illness to return to England. After a short service with his regiment, his abilities attracted the attention of the authorities, and he was placed on the General Staff. During his Staff service he was employed in the Political Branch, and for a time acted as Superintendent at Akalkote where he received great praise from the Government for the manner in which he discharged the duties of a very difficult post. But the main part of General Jameson's services was in the office of the Military Auditor General of Bombay, in which he rose from junior assistant to the head of the department. General Jameson performed the trying and delicate duties of that office in such a manner as to earn the respect of his brother officers, and frequently received the commendations of the Bombay Government and the Court of Directors. One of his most useful labours was the compilation of the Code of Army Regulations, well known as "Jameson's Code," which occupied him several years. This work has been highly praised, and all who have had occasion to use it will acknowledge its merits and bear testimony to its being one of the best compilations of the kind. General Jameson also devised a plan to correct the very defective system on which the accounts of the Indian Navy were kept up to the year 1848. The arrangement introduced by him was described by the Government as a system "perfect in all its parts, simple and efficient, easily understood, and entirely practicable."

General Jameson closed his Indian career by rendering a most important service to the Government of India. After the Mutiny it became apparent that the finances were so greatly disordered that excessive taxation would be inevitable. General Jameson had early turned his attention to the condition of the finances, and in the beginning of 1859 a friend of the late Earl Canning's (then Viceroy of India) brought to Lord Canning's notice a remarkable conversation he had had with General Jameson on the subject. Lord Canning, much impressed with its import, called on the General to state his views as to the best measures for restoring the finances; and General Jameson's report was so satisfactory that the Viceroy selected him to preside over a Commission of Inquiry into the military expenditure of the three Presidencies and of all India. The commission assembled at Bombay in July, 1859; adjourned to Madras in November following, and thence to Calcutta in January, 1860. General Jameson carried on the important inquiry confided to him until June, 1860, when the heavy work completely prostrated him; but even in that state of exhaustion it was only under the imperative orders of his medical advisers that he consented to return home. His labours during the one year were most valuable to the Government of India. Within that time the commission made seven reports; and pointed out, not only how expenditure could at once be safely reduced, but also how it might be controlled for the future. And a few days prior to his departure from Calcutta General Jameson had the satisfaction of seeing the orders of Government promulgated for establishing this control. Besides various marks of approval during the progress of the inquiry, General Jameson had the satisfaction of receiving, on the eve of his departure for Europe, "the strong expression of his Excellency in Council's appreciation of his zealous and very valuable service" in the following words:—

In a time of great financial pressure . . . . you were selected to preside over a Commission to whom was intrusted the very important duty of inquiring into the state of the Military Establishments in the three Presidencies, and to point out how the expenditure of public money in connection with them all might be controlled, and kept within due limits, consistently with perfect efficiency. This was a task of no ordinary magnitude, and in prosecuting it you have entirely fulfilled the expectations of the Governor-general in Council. To a great extent this task has now been completed, and the very valuable reports which have been laid before the Government of India by your Commission afford the strongest proof of the laborious assiduity, and of the great practical

ability which you . . . have brought to bear on the whole range of your comprehensive undertaking." In conclusion, it was stated that "the Governor-general in Council participates in the fullest manner in the regret which you express that it is not permitted to you to carry on the labours of the Commission."

The return to a temperate climate and a period of rest greatly restored General Jameson's health; and in 1861 he was called on by Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) to serve on a special committee—composed of War Office and Indian officers—appointed to investigate the amount of charge that ought to be borne by India on account of pensions and retiring allowances to officers and men for service in India, and for maintaining in England the depots of regiments in India. Shortly afterwards General Jameson temporarily undertook, during the illness of his friend, Mr. Sandoz, the duties of Parliamentary Auditor of the Home Expenditure at the India Office, and on the retirement of Mr. Sandoz Sir Charles Wood appointed General Jameson to fill the office permanently, in recognition of his services in India. During the ten years that he held this post, General Jameson, whilst performing his difficult and delicate duties with courtesy and kindness, successfully enforced an accurate audit of expenditure, to the great benefit of the public service.

General Jameson's modest and self-denying character prevented his seeking public recognition of these services, but a few months since his friends were gratified by his being made a Knight of the Star of India. In spite of advancing years, and warnings of failing strength, Sir George Jameson laboured on to the last, and died in harness. The fatal termination was somewhat sudden, as his friends believed that he was recovering from a lengthened indisposition.

Thus has passed away an able and distinguished officer of the old Indian service, one who in the discharge of his duty looked solely to the public interests, irrespective of personal advantage. His sound judgment, extensive practical experience, and, by many, his personal friendship, will be long and greatly missed at the India Office.

Correspondence.

A CONTRAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is interesting to compare our unwearied devotion in revising the English translations of the Bible with our inexcusable negligence in refusing, as a nation, to give to one hundred and fifty millions of our Indian subjects God's Word in a pure and idiomatic form. Our apathy in neglecting to revise the most important versions will appear to a future generation to be unaccountable; and it is, therefore, desirable to investigate and test the validity of the excuses offered by many of our pious, and by a few of our learned countrymen.

From 1854 to 1857 (the year of the Mutiny) the common excuse was that the different versions were *quite good enough*.

Have Englishmen considered their own English versions quite good enough? Will they ever be satisfied with them? For three hundred and fifty years the learned in England have sought to perfect the translation. Still we are dissatisfied. Tyndal's translation in 1525 was a wonderful work. Coverdale's version in 1535, the Geneva in 1560, and the Bishops' in 1568, were the product of vast learning and profound knowledge of the meaning of the Hebrew and Greek originals. But our ancestors were not satisfied; and in 1604 the King's Government appointed fifty-four of the most learned men in the kingdom to make a careful revision. Let us never forget what we owe to those great and good men, Doctors Andrews, King, Thompson, Byng, Reynolds, Miles Smith, Boys, and their devoted partners in holy toil.

Since then hundreds of our learned men have carefully weighed the meaning of each difficult verse, and still we are not satisfied. We still seek at home and abroad for learned men to render God's Word into English in a manner at once plain and majestic, pure and idiomatic. Every rendering has been submitted to the most searching criticism—by those of the High Church, who are convinced that many words cannot be rendered into our tongue; by Calvinists, who are zealous for their doctrine of Election; and by the weak in faith, who doubt the record of God's dealings with men.

And what has been our reward for all this pious labour? God has blessed this land above all lands. While other countries have been torn and distracted by wars and sedition, we have been blessed with peace and happiness to a greater extent than any other nation ever has been since the time of Solomon.

Now look to the other side of the picture. Our responsibilities are not limited to the translation of God's Word into English. Her Majesty's Government has for thirteen years past assumed the responsibility of governing 150,000,000 of the natives of India, and the question is—How have our duties towards these ignorant millions been performed? The Marquis of Wellesley, the greatest statesman that India has seen since the illustrious reign of the Emperor Akbar, defined our national duties as follows:—"He had thought it his duty to have the Scriptures translated into the languages of the East, and to give the learned natives employed in the translation the advantages of access to the sacred fountains of Divine Truth. He thought that a Christian Governor could not have done less, and knew that a British Governor ought not to do more"—*Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 25, page 698.

From 1801 to 1804 this eminent statesman persevered in displaying before the eyes of fanatical millions his sure trust in God. The wonderful victories gained by his generals, Wellington and Lake, he, in the most public manner, ascribed to the God of the Bible. While showing his determination to enforce perfect toleration among all sects, he knew that his native subjects would appreciate his truthfulness, and despise the policy of those who pretended to be neutral and indifferent.

I have been told that disaffection might be caused by Governments assisting in the work of translation; that the imperfections of the languages of India prevent good translations; that the English translation is not perfect, and a native translation cannot therefore attain perfection; that the Hebrew and Greek text is not perfect, and has to be compared with newly found manuscripts; that this is not the proper time for Government to undertake the revision; that Churchmen and Dissenters would never agree to co-operate; and that the appointment of well-paid translators would be jobbed.

You will not have space for my answers to all of these objections; I, therefore, at present offer remarks only on the objection raised by a distinguished Indian statesman in a letter dated Jan. 6 last. He wrote:—

"As regards the translation of the Bible, I do not so well see my way. I do not yield to you in thinking the work most desirable (at least the greater part of the Bible), and worthy of a great Government; but in these days we cannot do all that we might have done in the beginning of the century, and it seems to be established that the money of the natives must not be spent in any directly Christian work, so that the Bible is almost the only book we cannot venture to translate."

My own conviction is that the existence of God's Word in the languages understood by our Indian subjects is the best security for peace and order. I and many others at the time of the Mutiny owed our lives to the Almighty's putting veneration for Abraham into the heart of a Mohammedan havildar. The man had very obscure ideas regarding Abraham, but he looked upon the latter as our nearest common ancestor, to whom his conscience could appeal to urge him in the path of duty. Sheik Mokeem is now a distinguished soobahdar, and thankful (I hope) that he had been taught the existence of Abraham.

No native would object to the public money being expended in the work of translation, provided that those in power will guarantee that there be no jobbery. Jobbery and nepotism are sins of the conquerors, which the conquered races are justified in protesting against. Translators must be appointed on account of their linguistic attainments only, and the learned among Mahommedans and Hindoos must be offered liberal salaries to induce them to assist zealously in the work. It is a hopeless task to attempt to translate into Arabic and Oordoo without the aid of learned Mohammedans, or into Sanskrit and Hindu without the aid of learned Hindoos.

Mohammedans are at present blaming Government for expending vast sums on unworthy objects, while learned scholars are left to starve. No civilised Government has ever done so little for literature as our Government has done in India, since the Marquis Wellesley resigned sixty-six years ago.

But if the tender conscience of the Indian Government should prevent its giving any money after the lapse of more

than two generations for the purpose of supplying one classical work for the enlightenment of two hundred millions of souls and their descendants, it has only to appeal earnestly to the pious in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, and ample funds will speedily be accumulated for the establishment of Philological Colleges at Benares and Lucknow.—Your obedient servant, T.

Notices of Books.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by J. G. Cordery, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service. Rivingtons. 1871.

If Mr. Cordery's translation of the Iliad into blank verse had been less masterly than it is, we might with reason have protested against another attempt to reproduce in an English dress and in unrhymned Iambic metre the flowing hexameters of the greatest of Greek poets. The blank verse translations of Cowper, Wright, and Lord Derby had done little to warrant the belief that Homer's fire and flow and clear straightforward diction could be adequately rendered into a metre which few of our most original poets have handled with a master's power. A year ago Worsley alone among our modern translators could claim, with his sweet yet spirited Spenserian stanzas, to divide the crown of merit with Chapman and Pope. Since then however Cullen Bryant, the American poet, has shown how gracefully the old Greek singer can walk under the burden of good blank verse; and now a member of the Indian Civil Service comes forward to challenge comparison with Mr. Bryant. Mr. Cordery himself indeed disclaims all premeditated rivalry of this sort. His own translation was begun, he tells us, in 1862 and finished towards the close of 1866, during most of which period he was unaware "that so many others were engaged upon the same work." Even had he been aware of such a fact however, he could still have pleaded, as he does now, that "no really independent translator of Homer can be like another;" and the undoubted excellence of his own work would have gone far in his case to justify the plea. We do not quarrel with the tragic poets of Greece or the great painters of mediæval Europe for giving us so many different versions of the same familiar themes; and the Iliad is a masterpiece which every fresh translator of any merit is certain to set before us in something of a new light, in a dress that differs more or less markedly from every other. The pleasure of comparing one with another is like that which a playgoer may get from seeing the part of *Hamlet* or *Lady Macbeth* performed in turn by different actors of nearly equal ability.

Such pleasure the volumes before us will afford, we think, in ample degree to all who care for good workmanship guided by a due admixture of scholarly training and poetic insight. "Rapidity of movement and directness of speech" were Mr. Cordery's avowed aim, nor can any one read far into the book without discovering how greatly he has succeeded. So far as our blank verse can ever do justice to Homer's fire and flow, the present translation may be said to do that justice. After Pope's magnificent heroics blank verse must always sound tame, except perhaps the measure of which Byron gave but too rare a sample in his "Dream," or that which Shakespeare wields with consummate art in scores of his most dramatic speeches. It can hardly even touch the level of Worsley's Spenserians. Nevertheless Mr. Cordery has handled his metre with an easy varied grace not always equalled by Bryant himself; and any defect in rapid movement is made up by the clear directness of his diction. He can write at any rate good homely, tuneful, flowing English, not too compressed to illustrate the fulness, nor too diffuse to recal somewhat of the buoyant strength of his original. His language, seldom if ever unpoetic, is just archaic enough to convey some notion of the difference between Homer's language and that of Sophocles. The following is only an average sample of Mr. Cordery's verse:—

> Ah! dear my brother! Vow'd I then thy death,
> Vowing this treaty, when I set thee forth
> To fight alone with Troy for all our sakes?
> For, lo! how they have struck thee, of their oaths
> Regardless, trampling down their own pledged words!
> But not all vain those oaths, the lambs' blood shed,
> The offerings of pure wine, the clasp'd right hands,
> Wherein we duly trusted, even though Zeus
> Fulfilleth not their import all this day;
> Yet of a surety shall fulfilment come,
> How late soever, and the price shall fall
> The heavier—ev'n their own lives, and the lives
> Of all their wives and children. Yea, I speak
> That which I know, and hold it most assured;
> The day will come when Ilion's sacred towers,
> Their King, and all the people of their King,
> Shall perish utterly for evermore;
> When Zeus, enthroned in upper air supreme,
> And judging thence the wicked deeds of man,
> Shall, in his anger for this foul deceit,
> Shake the dread Ægis and appal all eyes.
> These words shall not be let to pass away;
> But if thou diest, if thou hast now fulfilled,
> My brother, the short measure of thy life,
> Cruel were my sorrow; happier then than I,
> The vilest of my subjects might return
> To drought-enduring Argos; since the host
> Would straight remind them of their fatherland,
> And we should leave to Priam and to Troy
> The boast of Argive Helen; but the earth
> Would rot thy bones in this far land reposed;
> In Troy reposed, and all thy work undone.
> "Iliad," Book IV., l. 184-215.

This surely is many degrees better than Lord Derby's state-paper English and stiff unmusical versification. Here and there it is a little too expansive, but the meaning of the original is clearly rendered in fluent and well-turned verse. In the famous parting of Hector and Andromache Mr. Cordery leaves little to desire. His translation of the closing lines of Book VIII. runs that of Mr. Tennyson a very near race indeed. In his rendering of Homer's epithets he is usually very happy, and the signs of careful scholarship may everywhere be traced beneath the surface of an unforced idiomatic English style.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN COMMISSARIAT.

The *Madras Times* holds that in cantonment the commissariat performs its duties smoothly and effectively, and in the field, however sudden the order of march, or the number of men to be supplied, it has almost ever earned the commendation of those who might feel well inclined to grumble under the heat and fatigue of an Indian campaign. Its officers certainly are allowed a considerable amount of latitude in their operations—one of the secrets of its success as a department—and its baggage train may appear enormous in comparison with that of a German field force; but it is to be remembered that Indian armies require an unusual amount of carriage, and so far from desiring to see that carriage curtailed, we question very much the wisdom of those who are at present raising a cry to have it reduced as far as possible. Playing at soldiers at the Delhi Camp of Exercise under the most favourable conditions, and in a pleasant cold weather, it may be all very well to observe the utmost limit to which carriage for an Indian field force can be reduced; but the Delhi exercises will be something very different from active warfare, and if "Control," as a rule, is to be introduced into India, as we have it at home, the results are obvious—the Indian Commissariat will cease to be the admirable department that it at present is. Economy in this matter has played us strange pranks in England; out here its enormities would be doubly lamentable, for they could have no other effect than to impede the movements of our troops in this country; leave the European soldier, who costs us so much, to sicken and die by the roadside under the terrible inclemency of the Indian climate, and pave the way for such discontent among our troops as could hardly fail to prove injurious to their efficiency and *verve* when called upon to exert themselves to an unusual pitch upon extraordinary occasions. It certainly seems strange that when every one in India and abroad praises our commissariat arrangements as excellent above all measure, and the Control and Supply at home is held up to universal ridicule and contempt, we in India should be disinclined to let well alone; nay worse, to change good for evil by introducing the economical hobbies of the Control Department into this country! Our usual partiality for blundering is here shown. If, at immense trouble and expense, aided, too, by rare good fortune, we succeed in organising a model department that will not belie its name, we must, forsooth, take exception to it for some reason or other, and fancy that it can be improved upon, or that at least its expenses may be lessened. Then comes the game of retrenchment! Officials are appointed upon tall salaries to pick holes in the serviceable garment, and as soon as, under their exertions, it becomes ragged and unfit for wear, the public cries out—but too late for any good purpose. We sincerely trust that, with the misfortunes of the control and supply in England staring it in the face, the Government of India may not be induced to alter the constitution of the Indian Commissariat for the worse; and yet when we hear of such mad theories propounded as those which are to distinguish the Delhi camp on this subject, we much fear that

theory may run away with us, as it has already run away with the War Office people at home; whence, in the next Indian campaign, instead of hearing the usual laudations on the matter of our commissariat arrangements, we shall only be reminded of the infamous shortcomings of a department now upon its trial in England.

OCTROI DUTIES.

The *Indian Economist* regards it as a generally accepted belief amongst Englishmen that *octroi* duties ought everywhere to be disallowed as being opposed to English principles, whereas *octroi* duties properly regulated are frequently the best mode of taxation a municipality can adopt. Objections to *octroi* duties are reducible generally to the following heads:—

(1) The cost of their collection.
(2) The vexation attending their levy.
(3) Their tendency to press unfairly upon the poor.

Now no tax whatever can be collected without some cost and inconvenience to the taxpayer, while it may frequently happen that the imposition of an *octroi* is the cheapest and least vexatious of all modes whatever. Take Bombay in illustration of the fact, where the *octroi* is collected by the Imperial Customs machinery, with the following result:—

Octroi collected 1870.	Cost of collection.	Percentage.
Rs. 6,30,139	Rs. 23,623	Rs. 3¾

Now here is a case in which the cost of collection is exceedingly small, and where by wisely confining the impost to three or four great articles of consumption, the tax is levied with so little inconvenience and vexation that the local journalists have positively adduced the fact as an argument against the continuance of the tax. The community is so little conscious of its existence that the tax is held to be demoralising as making the municipality careless of its expenditure. The truth simply is that the two first of the objections to *octroi* duties have no necessary connection with the tax whatever. All that "political economy" says in the matter is the truism that if the imposition of *octroi* duties in *any* community proves a costly mode of taxation or a vexatious one, and other modes less costly and less vexatious are open thereto, the *octroi* should be rejected. The third and last objection to these duties is their tendency, where heavy, to press with undue severity upon the poor. Now here again the whole force of the objection is gone where the impost is so adjusted as *not* to fall with undue weight upon the poor. The real objection is to the imposition of a heavy duty upon necessaries of life. There is no objection whatever to an *octroi* upon necessaries as the contribution of the poor towards the Municipal Exchequer, so long as the impost does not press unfairly upon them. The masses must pay in some way or other, and an *octroi* equitably adjusted is, we are satisfied, the very best mode in which they can be made to do so. The fact simply is that when Englishmen speak of *octroi* duties and array against them the objections we have been noticing, it is not such duties in the abstract, but the Paris *octroi* which they really have in mind. *Octroi* duties must necessarily, they suppose, be of the French order; and so deep rooted is the prejudice with which the nation regards the impost, that English journalists and economists are simply afraid of recommending it.

THE WAHABI MOVEMENT.

The *Friend of India* agrees with Mr. Hunter that the Mahomedans really have cause for discontent, and that they are discontented. We found their ancestors holding all the great offices of the various states. We have reduced them, or rather they have reduced themselves, to menial offices for the most part. Our clerks are Hindoos. To them the great mass of offices open to natives fall. No candid critic would say that this was the fault of the British Government. There has not been an intelligent and thoughtful man in India in this generation who has not lamented the impossibility of inducing the great mass of the Mahomedan population to make any effort whatever for their personal advancement, unless it could be made in the old tracks of their race. All attempts at education have failed utterly, and we are at this moment, with all our educational machinery, almost as far away from possessing any educational hold upon the Mahomedans of India as we were a quarter of a century ago. Their reminiscences are of the sword, not of the pen, and to that sword they look while they are gradually dwindling away from the power to use it in the old form. A subject like this would be exceedingly dangerous if the elements were quite as ready for explosion as some people suppose, or if there was not the possibility of preventing the explosion by wise and statesmanlike measures. We have long taken exactly the same course that Dr. Hunter has taken in urging upon the Government of India to make a strong and resolute attempt to introduce a Mahomedan element into public affairs. Whatever Mr. Hunter's full meaning is, however, there is no doubt that nine out of every ten Englishmen reading his book will exaggerate the danger; and this, to some extent, will be a public misfortune, because it will be an exaggeration merely and not the creation of a phantom. The fact exists. The danger is in denying its existence on the one hand or exaggerating it on the other. For our own part we believe that if the Mahomedans are fairly dealt with, if their leading men can be induced to lend their aid to the cause of education and to individual advancement, and if we are as watchful on the frontier as we may be, and as we ought to be, there has never been a treason in India that we may more safely snap our fingers at than this of the Wahabees. Only it must be by resolute and strong will and by a watchfulness as unremitting as its own. Mr. Hunter's book is a complete justification of the Wahabee prosecutions, an intellectual reply to Mr. Anstey's rhodomontade. But we are not yet on the eve of succumbing to Wahabeeism; and, as the subject will inevitably be viewed in England, Mr. Hunter's picture is overdrawn.

The *Pioneer*, reviewing Dr. Hunter's book, exclaims:—"A standing rebel camp on the frontier, and a chronic conspiracy within the Empire; an elaborately organised system of proselytism by fanatical missionaries; warrior races at our most vulnerable point, whom our utmost vigilance can scarcely control, and who have time after time involved us in costly and inglorious campaigns; thirty millions of subjects, sullen, despairing, and aggrieved, the lawfulness of non-rebellion earnestly discussed, and hanging at last on the decision of a few Arabian law doctors!—all this is a splendid specimen of the 'art of putting it,' but (except of course as the rhetoric of a clever counsel) it is all rather ridiculous. The 'rebel camp' is *beyond* the frontier, and will remain there; the 'chronic conspiracy,' if handed over to the Thuggee department, might be suppressed in a twelvemonth. As foreign rulers we must make up our minds always to have some small dangers. May we never have any worse than the present!"

TRIAL OF MR. NORMAN'S MURDERER.

The *Hindoo Patriot* holds that the stoicism of the man plainly indicates that he had been actuated by some strong religious feeling. He probably imagines that he has secured a high place in heaven by this cold-blooded murder, the horrible character of which we doubt whether he realises to himself, and so he is utterly indifferent as to the threats and punishments which may be heaped upon him. Indeed, as we looked at the countenance of the man at the High Court we concluded that he must have laughed within himself at the solemn pageant of his trial. When he had committed the atrocious crime he must have been prepared to receive the extreme penalty of law, but as an Asiatic he could not but have wondered at the external forms of British justice. It is as well that he and men like him should wonder. Amid the sorrow and sadness of the occasion nothing could be more impressive upon the mind than the stern rules of an English Court of Justice, which would not deny a fair and open trial to the basest criminal. Let the enemies of the British Government ponder over the forms of this trial. Here was a criminal, who had been caught red-handed, and if he had lived in a native State his head would have, perhaps, been severed instantly. But what does our Government do? He is arrested by the police, and taken before the coroner, who holds a preliminary inquiry, and at the end he is allowed every opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and prove his innocence. He is again brought up before the magistrate, where the same form is observed. At the High Court he is allowed to challenge the jury, who had been summoned to try him, and to examine the witnesses to any length he likes. The Advocate-General, who conducts the prosecution, exhorts the jury to dismiss from their minds what they had heard outside and to bring in their verdict without bias and in good conscience. The prisoner is asked to make what declaration he likes, but not compelled to confess his guilt. Every word of the evidence is interpreted to him. It would be thus seen that nothing could be more fair and above-board than the forms of trial in an English Court of Justice, and we hope the lessons of this trial will not be lost upon fanatics like Abdulla. That punishment, swift and terrible, should overtake him is the natural sequence of his bloody and brutal deed, but the observance of all the forms of procedure to give a fair and impartial trial even to such a ruffian shows the character of British rule to the best advantage, and we would fain hope that the moral force of this fact would conquer the worst passions in the breasts of the evil-disposed.

THE ASSASSIN ABDULLAH.—The *Lucknow Times* suggests that the assassin Abdoola may possibly prove identical with one Abdullah Shah, a fanatic Moulvie who lived at Lahore many years ago, and was a disciple of the Wahabi Moulvie Ismail. Our contemporary thinks that if a photograph of the murderer could be obtained and shown to some Punjabis in that station, who formerly knew Abdullah Shah, the point might be set at rest. It appears that the Punjabee Mussalman at Lucknow, who was reported to be able to identify the murderer Abdullah, merely made a guess that he knew the man. From the similarity of the names he thought that he might be identical with one Abdollah Shah, a fanatical Moulvie, who used to live at Lahore many years ago, and who is a follower of the notorious Wahabee Moulvy Ismail. Abdollah Shah, when at Lahore, had organised an attack on the *Tazia* procession one Moharrum, such displays being condemned by his sect as superstitious. He used to preach his tenets in one of the mosques, and hold controversies with the followers of more peaceful sects. If a photograph of this villain could be sent to Lucknow, the Punjabee might perhaps be able to identify him by the aid of Punjabees who had seen Abdollah Shah at Lahore.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Bengal.

BRAVE CONDUCT.

Major E. S. Earle, superintending engineer Upper Bari Doab Canal, in reporting to Government a flood on the Ravee, in July last, thus narrates the brave conduct of Supervisor Francis, in risking his own life in the attempt to save others :—

"I regret to have to report that during this flood four natives lost their lives, and that two of these were men employed in passing on the timber which had collected at the piers of the new weir before these gave way. On the piers beginning to go, some of the men employed managed to get back safely on to the bank before they fell, but others were carried away on the logs. All, except one man, who was carried straight away and was not again seen, got drifted on to an island of silt not far off, where some men and women already were, who had gone out to collect sticks and chips of wood, and had been cut off from returning by the rising of the river.

"Mr. Francis, Supervisor Special Works Division, on seeing the danger that these people were in, put off to their assistance in a *darey—drai*, or raft of *mussuks*. On getting out to them he sent back on the *darey* the women first, four in number, and these were safely taken across; but on the darey-men making a second attempt to get out to the remainder (Mr. Francis and seven men), they did not succeed in landing, and were taken down the stream a great way, and before they could return the island of silt began to get washed away by the rising water; those on it then had to take to the logs, and were all swept down the stream. Fortunately Mr. Francis, who deserves very great praise for the brave manner in which he risked his own life to save those of others, was, with four others, saved; but the remaining three men were, I regret to say, drowned, making a total loss of four men."

"From the Government of India, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab :—

"Simla, Sept. 25.

"Your letter of the 11th inst., and enclosures, reporting the occurrence of an extraordinary flood in the Ravee on the 23rd July last, and its effect on the canal works, have been laid before the Governor-General in Council. In reply I am to express his Excellency's satisfaction that so little injury has occurred to the works, notwithstanding the unprecedented character of the floods to which they were exposed, and to convey his Excellency's appreciation of the gallant conduct of Supervisor Francis in rescuing the lives of several natives on the occasion."

Miscellaneous.

In Memory of the late Mr. Justice Norman.—The *Indian Mirror* is informed that a general meeting of the Mahommedan inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs was to be held at the residence of Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Calcutta, on Wednesday, October 11th, for the purpose of taking practical steps to perpetuate the memory of the late officiating Chief Justice Norman.

Judicial.—Calcutta papers announce the death of Mr. Afleck Moodie, Second Judge of Small Causes. Mr. Moodie had officiated as second judge during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Fagan. We hear that Mr. Millett, barrister-at-law, has been temporarily appointed to succeed Mr. Moodie as Second Judge of the Small Cause Court.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Mr. George Campbell promises to become a very formidable rival, in the way of extensive travel and untiring energy, of the ex-Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces himself. It was only the other day that we announced the return to Belvidere of his Honour from a tour that would have fatigued any ordinary man. But not so Mr. George Campbell; for we read in the Calcutta papers that "the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Saturday next.' His Honour evidently intends to revolutionise the civil administration of Lower Bengal.

A Contrast.—In an article commenting on the trial of Abdoola, the murderer of Mr. Norman, the *Indian Public Opinion* says :—"We venture to hazard the opinion that the occasion was scarcely proper for eulogising the victim, reflecting on the criminal's native country, recommending a guard for the judges, alluding to Mr. Norman's widow, and more than hinting that the murderer deserved horrible tortures. All this is merely sensational and unnecessary, and very much wanting in judicial calmness. Mr. Justice Paul denounces the murderer and his kind as 'vermin.' If he wants to learn how to treat such 'vermin,' let him take a lesson from the trial of the other judge-murderer, Bishen Singh, so calmly and patiently conducted in the Commissioner's Court at Lahore. At the end the sentence was as short as it should be, short and stern, and in the prisoner's native tongue. 'Prisoner, what the witnesses and assessors say is true. You are found guilty of murder, and will be hanged as soon as an answer can be got from Simla. Lejao!'"

Misappropriation of Trust Funds.—We (*Englishman*) regret to learn that the Húgli College is not the only case of grave misappropriation of Mussulman educational bequests by the Government. In the Punjab there is a great fund of Rs. 174,000, known as the Itimad-ud-Dowlah's foundation, given by a Shiah Chief for a Shiah school, and for the encouragement of Arabic and Persian. We are informed that this fund has been misappropriated to a Hindoo school for the teaching of Sanscrit, and to paying an extra English master at the Delhi Government College. We observe that among the candidates for the present entrance examination there were no fewer than fifty-two Maulavis, Pandits, and Munshis.

Military.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Mussoorie on the 8th Oct., says :—"You have heard of the unexpected orders received regarding the breaking-up of the convalescent depot at Landour. The men will take their departure from this on the morning of the 16th, fully one month earlier than they generally do. The Landour depot is no exception to the above order; the early break-up is applicable to *all* convalescent depots. In these days of economy Government are ready to apply the scissors to any department that will stand clipping. Just imagine in future all commandants and station staffs of convalescent depots will receive their staff pay merely *during the season*, that is, from 1st April until 1st November! and during which periods only they will vegetate in the hills!! This order, I fear, will not be a popular one by any means, and may result in such appointments not being so much coveted in future."

Suppression of Port Canning.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal tolls the passing bell over Port Canning. "From the 15th October, 1871," he says, "or from such day after that date as may be convenient, all harbour establishments will, under the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy of India in Council, be withdrawn from Port Canning; the moorings and buoys in the river Mutlah will be taken up, and Port Canning will no longer be maintained as a British Indian port."—We (*Times of India*) can scarcely believe that the energetic George Campbell will carry out his weak and shiftless intention to blockade Port Canning. Whilst we are having costly harbour engineers out from home, and spending thousands on paper plans for the improvement of our ports, it does seem the most perverse farce to "douse the glim," and pull up the buoys and moorings on the great estuary of the Sunderbunds. If the Lieutenant-Governor does adopt this reactionary step, it will be cited as one of the instances proving that rumour described him truly as one "who would make a spoon or spoil a horn." He is spoiling a horn in this case; but it is possible the barbaric order to pull up the buoys of the Mutlah may have been issued by the Customs department, which is not able to discriminate between the necessity of maintaining a fat establishment at Port Canning, and that slight inexpensive attention which the place requires at present.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. Star of Denmark, Mayne, London; Rattlesnake, Nacoda, King's Island.—5. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Bombay; Aminta, Meyler, Liverpool.—6. Str. Arcot, Nore, Suez; Harkaway, Cottier, Mauritius.—7. David G. Fleming, Cowell, Newcastle.—8. Str. Madras, Starratt, Moulmein; Knighton, Reddell, Bombay.—9. Str. Baroda, Hall, Suez, &c.—10. Str. City of Cambridge, Smith, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Messrs. Wilson, Sesan, Stoney, V. Stoney, and Arbuthnot.
Per str. Arcot.—Messrs. Session, Wallace, W. T. Noods, and G. Lewis, Mrs. Windsor, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Dandos.
Per Harkaway.—Mr. and Mrs. Langlois.
Per str. Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. W. Anderson.
Per str. City of Cambridge.—Mr. McKascall, Mrs. Neigh, Mr. Bradshaw, Miss Reckie.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. Str. Mahratta.—6. Syria and Gainsborough.—7. Ireshope, Cleopatra, French Empire, Candahar, Richard Rylands, and Haddington.—8. White Adder and Lord Strathnairn.—9. Str. Bangalore; Phœnix.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bangalore.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Messrs. J. Weir, B. Smith, B. D. Colvin, A. Wilson, R. Harvey, G. F. Williams, G. W. Tilton, F. Whitney, Hope, Graham, J. Hunter, and A. Ritz, Mr. and Mrs. Upton. For Galle.—Mr. F. R. Devoriil, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haworth, Miss Berry, Mr. D. C. Creaton, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Cunningham, Dr. Faber, Mr. T. E. Carter, Mrs. Hardie. For Southampton.—Mr. W. Turner, Hon. Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Miss Nicolson, Mrs. G. F. Wilson and infant, Mr. R. Shirra, Mr. G. Yorke, Hon. E. Hewitt, Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Vaux.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 11, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 10 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 50-67	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 4 to 102 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200	335 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000	1435 to 1445
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50	120 to 122
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	90 to 91
Comptoir D Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	135 to 136
E. B. Indigo Company	100	24 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100	58 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250	128 to 130
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	500	198 to 200*
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	355 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	96 to 97
Oriental Gas Company	10	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300	380 to 390
Punjab Bank	100	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500	550 to 555
Tirhoot Indigo	200	60 to 61
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

Madras.

MEMORIAL TO LORD NAPIER.—The *Punjabi Akhbar* learns that the Rajahs and Chiefs of the Madras Presidency are raising a subscription for a statue of Lord Napier. One Rajah, it is said, has contributed Rs. 50,000.

MANGALORE.—The landholders and chief inhabitants of Mangalore appear to be taking very much to heart the rumoured proposal to transfer their district to the Bombay presidency. It is somewhat strange, to say the least, that the first news of this proposed transfer—which has evidently advanced beyond the rumour stage—should come all the way from South Canara. Speaking for ourselves, we object to this presidency being bothered either with Mangalore or its moplahs; still, if the scheme has really been seriously entertained by Government, it is one of sufficient importance to justify them in laying it before the public for free and honest discussion.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY OFFICERS TRAVELLING BY RAIL.—It has, we believe, been proposed before now, says the *Madras Times*, "That all military officers travelling by rail in India should be allowed tickets at half-price. There does not appear to be any objection to such an arrangement. Speaking broadly, the army is the only profession in this country that is clearly underpaid, and undoubtedly such a boon as this would be much appreciated. It would enable many a man to get a spell of fresh air on the hills who now lingers in the plains, unable to take his family by the first class, and unwilling to subject a lady to the possible annoyances of the second. Whether, however, such a boon, granted to a particular body of men, would be more preferable to the more general introduction of a medium charge, is an open question."

MOVEMENTS OF LORD NAPIER.—His Excellency the Governor has been paying an unexpected visit to Salem. Early on Friday morning he was taken ill in the train the other side of Jollarpet, and on reaching Salem it was thought unadvisable to proceed. His lordship accordingly remained at the station till the arrival of the Zillah surgeon, Dr. Pearse, who removed him to a bungalow belonging to one of the railway officials. By the evening of the same day he was almost entirely recovered, and the next morning changed his quarters for the house of the collector, Mr. Longley. With accustomed energy his lordship availed himself of returning health to visit the Central Jail on Saturday morning, where we understand he enquired most minutely into the state of the manufactory, and system of discipline in force, while in the evening he drove all over the town, inspecting the public buildings, &c. The wonderful improvements that have been effected during the last year or two were the subject of much remark. The Mutual Improvement Society holding its usual monthly meeting on Saturday night, his lordship kindly consented to be present, and appeared much pleased with the intelligence displayed in a lecture by a young Hindoo gentleman. Yesterday morning, Sunday, his Excellency proceeded by the early train. We are not aware of the exact nature of his sudden and brief indisposition, but understand that it was nothing more than a slight, though momentarily severe, attack, such as is common from one cause or another in this climate.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 13.

LIGHTING THE MADRAS COAST.—Improvements are, we learn, to be made in lighting the coast of Madras, the local Government being about to "erect two light-houses on the Southern Coast; a third-class red light on the extreme south-east point of Cape Comorin; and a first-class light, either on the rocky islet of Kotaka close to the Crocodile reef, or on the main land at Kadiapatam, two and a half miles distant from the Crocodile."

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Mr. Eastwick seems to be obtaining a very general support in the Indian press as a candidate for the Governorship of Madras. The *Pioneer* has a long article advocating his claims, and the *Times of India* has already spoken highly of them. I Indian appointments were likely to be much influenced by these discussions, journalists might join in them with greater zest; and perhaps the good day is coming when public opinion here may have due weight at home. Referring to the probability of Mr. Eastwick being made Governor of Madras, the *Daily Examiner* thinks "Sir Richard Temple has fairly earned the appointment, if willing to accept it, and than that energetic and energy-inspiring minister the Madras Presidency could not have a better Governor." There are two opinions about this.

THE HAIRY FAMILY AT MANDALAY.—The editor of the *Rangoon Times* has been visiting "the hairy family" at Mandalay, and a singular family he says it is, and quite out of the ordinary run of monstrosities. This is the description. The family consists of the mother, a son, who is grown up, without any noticeable peculiarities, and another son and a daughter. The "mother is forty-six years of age, a slender woman, about five feet four inches high, teeth good, with hands about the same as other people. The neck (our contemporary has been wonderfully observant) had a few white long hairs shining on the dusky skin as on a new horse blanket." "As the bust was covered" he could not tell "whether that part had so anomalous an appearance as the face and neck." She was a "lively body," but not in any way singular. The second lad's face is covered with snuff coloured hair of a glossy appearance, and so thick that it has to be brushed away from his eyes to enable him to see. The "nasal orifices" (we suppose that must be something relating to the nose) were covered with a ruff of hair. The lad "made no objection to his nose being examined, but he had to keep brushing off the hair out of the sight and from the mouth to enable him to breathe." He has a capital appetite, and ate his breakfast before the visitors in order to show them that he eats like other people. "His throat and chest, and arms and legs were sprinkled over with the same hair that figured on his mother." The little girl is under five feet high, and is like her brother, only the hair was not so strong. And now comes the great point of the visit. The hairy family is a prize, and is under the special protection of the King, who has to give his consent to their being seen by any stranger.—*Friend of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. [4. Str. Baroda, Hall, Suez; Rancagua, —, Liverpool.—6. Str. Timsah, —, Liverpool.—7. Str. Killarney, —, London.—8. Str. Ryder Hall, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Oswald, Lieut. col. Puckle, Major Vizard, Mr. G. J. Sage, Mr. J. Burrowes, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Peebles, Misses Aspinwall (two), Mrs. Cox and infant, Mr. L. H. Philip, Col. Watts. From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings. From ADEN.—Capt. Weston. From MELBOURNE.—Lieut. col. Sankey. From GALLE.—Mr. Maugles. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. Matthew, Miss Bravery, Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. J. McMillan, Mrs. J. Long and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Walters. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Herbert, Signor Pompei, Signora Guidici, Signor Marzorati, Signor Rivoita, Signor Figerio, Signor Robini. From GALLE.—Mr. Miller and Mrs. Raymond. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Anderson and Mr. Deacon.

Per str. ARCOT.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Swiney. From COLOMBO.—Mr. E. H. Cameron, Mr. S. Sackville. From LONDON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. T. Woods, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Sisson, Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. H. O'Brien, and Mr. Windsor.

Per str. Timsah.—Mr. James.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. Branson, Mr. and Miss Colley and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Str. Penguin, —, London.—5. Str. Baroda, —, Calcutta.—7. Str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon.—9. Str. Belvidere, —, Pondicherry; str. Rajah of Cochin, —, London; str. Killarney, —, Calcutta.—10. Str. Rydel Hall, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. P. D. Henderson, Miss Cherry, Mr. J. N. Price, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Landale, and Lieut. col. Chippendall.

Per str. Rydal Hall.—Miss Smith.

Commercial.

Madras, Oct. 12, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight			1 11⅞
Credit to 6 months			1 11 9-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months			1 10⅞ to 1 11
,, ,,	at 3 months		1 10⅝
,, ,,	at sight		1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	13½ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	3 to 3½ prem.
4 per cent.	1832-33	par to ½ pm.
Ditto	1835-36	
Ditto	1842-43	
Ditto	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The troops to leave Bombay for England, *via* the Suez Canal, in H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Malabar*, will be, we believe, the 104th Fusiliers, and the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th Batteries of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery—from Bengal; also details of time-expired men from the Bombay presidency.

FAMINE IN KATTYWAR.—We learn that about a fortnight ago four Hindoos residing in the village of Delwara, in Kattywar, belonging to H.H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, committed suicide in consequence of their sufferings from starvation. We are glad to hear that a large quantity of grain has been forwarded by some of the members of the Kupole Bania community in Bombay to certain places in Kattywar where the people are suffering from the famine. —*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 14.

MEETING IN MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.—A meeting of the principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay was to be held on the afternoon of October 21, at the bungalow of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, solicitor, High Court, situated at Khetwady, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments of deep sorrow and regret at the cowardly assassination of the late Mr. Chief Justice Norman, and their sympathy for his family. In conformity with the tenor of the principal resolution to be offered at the meeting, it is intended to address a letter of condolence to Mrs. Norman in the name of the Bombay Mahomedan community.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—After much uncertainty, the question, who is to act as Principal of Grant Medical College in Dr. Hunter's absence? is settled—and in the only way it could properly be decided. Dr. J. H. Sylvester is appointed as Principal of the College and First Physician of the Jamsetjee Hospital, retaining one professorship—which is not quite certain. This appointment is only a due recognition of Dr. Sylvester's high professional acquirements, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who are sincerely interested in the scientific and educational progress of the institution. We cannot but regret, however, that this change will deprive the Cowasjee Jehangier Eye Hospital of its peculiarly skilful surgeon; but we trust that with the aid of the apt pupil Dr. Sylvester leaves behind him the post will be satisfactorily filled up.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—The merchants of Bombay will wake up too late to the gravity of this Port Trust muddle. It is now stated, and on alarmingly good authority, that, seeing it is impossible to get an adequate return from the bunder fees and other wharfage charges to meet the crushing capital debt piled up against the port, the intention now is to double the tonnage fees on the shipping! It is high time to make this a personal question, and to expose the workings of the official mind which could devise or support the irrational action of making Bombay commerce sustain a burden of two millions sterling. Possibly this proposal to double the tonnage fees may be only a threat, but it is one that should be met at once in the most public and emphatic way possible. Have our citizens any public spirit left?—*Times of India*.

PROPOSED STATUE TO MR COWASJEE JEHANGHIR READYMONEY.—A meeting of the promoters of the movement, recently initiated for the purpose of marking the sense of the people at Bombay of the character of Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I., as a great public benefactor, by placing a statue of him in the Elphinstone College buildings or in some other public institution in this city founded or endowed by him, was held on the afternoon of October 11, at Mazagon Castle. The Hon. Sir James Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair. It was resolved that the draft advertisement, explaining the object of the movement, which was submitted to the meeting, should be published in the newspapers. The meeting unanimously adopted a suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs that, in the event of the funds raised being more than are required for the statue, the balance should be disposed of by the committee in some further object to perpetuate the name of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir. This was all the business before the meeting. A subscription list was circulated among the gentlemen present, and a sum of nearly Rs. 5,000 was subscribed on the spot.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.—BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE, *Sept.* 23.—The Turkish steam corvette *Lebanon*, and s.s. *Askanderia*, sixteen and eight guns respectively, arrived at Bushire under the command of Aariff Beg, Commodore of the Sublime Porte, who gave out that these two vessels were the vanguard of a fleet of ten set apart for duty in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. A royal salute was fired by the vessels after anchoring in the Bushire inner roads. The salute was returned after a short interval by the Persian artillery. The Commodore Aariff Beg then landed and called on the Deputy Governor, who had previously sent a deputation to wait on him. The native agent on the Arab coast reports all quiet by land and sea, but states that many deaths from cholera have taken place and that all people are engaged in interring their friends. The ports of Shargah, Rasul, Khyma and Bokha have suffered heavily, as many as seventy persons being carried off in one day. Cholera has appeared at the Government station at Bassidore, at Old Bassidore, and at Bunder Singow. The poor are daily increasing in numbers, notwithstanding the many deaths from starvation. The price of bread has decreased, but the poor are unable to find employment and have not the means of purchasing bread. Some relief has been afforded to the poor by charitable contributions from England and India.

THE DISTRESS IN PERSIA.—The steamer *Cashmere* arrived from the Persian Gulf on Saturday last, with news from Yezd to the 29th August, and from Bunder Abbas to the 27th September last. Letters from Yezd of the 22nd, 25th, and 29th August state that the distress among the Zoroasters in that city had increased from a total want of occupation, which adds to the lingering effects of the famine; while injustice and plunder render the people entirely helpless, in consequence of which they are now starving. People are deserting their houses in Yezd. Mr. Godrez's brother distributed among the sufferers about four thousand maunds of wheat, the price of which is rapidly rising in the neighbouring villages; and it is intended to distribute the remainder of the stock in Yezd itself. The news from Tabreez is that rain fell there most inopportunely, and that a portion of the city has been swept away by the inundations. The advices from Bunder Abbas show that Khosroo, Mr. Godrez's brother, reached that city on the 26th August, and found there seventy Parsees, who were suffering greatly from sickness and starvation. Of these, twenty-six were men, twelve women, and thirty-two children, who had arrived five days previously. Two deaths had occurred among them, and three persons were in a precarious state. Their wants were provided for from the funds sent from Bombay. The Mahomedan Government prohibits their being sent on to Bombay, although efforts are still continued to induce them to allow the sufferers to depart.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Bussorah; str. Hindoostan, Roskell, Hong Kong; Estrella de Damon, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Proteus, Murphy, Aden.—8. Str. Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert, Alleppy; Alonzo, Lund, Liverpool; Egeria, Cook, Calcutta.—9. Victoria Cross, Cowley, Liverpool; City of Manchester, Naughton, Glasgow.—12. Stockbridge, Cougdon, Calcutta.—13. Str. Sumatra, Fraser, Suez; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Berkely, Mr. P. Rhodes, Miss Grahame, Colonel and Mrs. Cox, Miss M. M. Smith, Mrs. Poynter, Messrs. J. Rushton, Z. R. Barfield, Dunlop, J. Hilton, S. I. Evans, R. Hesman, H. McCulloch, P. W. Burnand, and Congdon, Brig. gen. Lynch, Mrs. J. S. Bindsley. From BRINDISI.—Mr. R. B. Elwin, Mr. A. John, Mr. E. G. Sharkey, Mrs. Young and infant, Gen. and Mrs. Beadle, Miss Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Col. Broughton and infant, Mr. D. Fuchs, Miss Emson, Col. W. J. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Botelier, Mr. W. O. Coleman. From SUEZ.—Mr. C. Lambrinudi.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Courgon, Mr. Duncan, Lieut. Wilkinson. From MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Wood and two infants, Miss. Wild and infant, Miss Stubbles, Mrs. Ferrer, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Heller. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. F. Frimmer. From GALLE.—Mr. Wood, Mr. Donville, Mr. V. B. Couravalo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7. Str. Baghdad, Templeton, Liverpool; str. China, Perrins, Aden and Suez. 8.—Louisa, Lever, Rangoon.—10, Str. Dacca, Paterson, Coast and Calcutta; Oxford, Woodward, Rangoon; Dora, Brown, Kurrachee.—11. Glencora, Aberdeen, Calcutta; East, Callander, Moulmein; Maria Stella, Cluzean, New York, via Alleppy.—12. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Hillcoat, Muscat; str. Ellora, Babot, China, &c. 14. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From BOMBAY.—For SUEZ.—Mrs. R. W. Lodwick, Col. and Mrs. Kirby, Col. Aitken, and Mr. Mertzen. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Weinholt, Mrs. Seward, Mrs. Grant, Major and Mrs. Shepherd, Col. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Elphinstone and child, Mrs. H. P. St. G. Tucker, Capt. Tulloch, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Wordsworth, Major Elphinstone, Major H. A. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Capt. Howard, and Mr. Halkett. For SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. Armstrong and child, Mr. H. Prentis, Miss J. Scandon, Lieut. col. A. Becher, Mr. W. Stansfield, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Bowen, Mr. French, Mr. Mills, Mr. G. Coates, Mr. E. Coates.

Per str. Bagdad.—From BOMBAY.—For LIVERPOOL.—Dr. Chapples and three children, and Rev. Mr. J. Robinson. For PORT SAID—Mr. J. M. Luff.

Per str. Arabia.—For GENOA.—Mr. M. I. O'Ramor, Mr. E. Walsh. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Tanner, G. Connons, R. Brinks, and Tithin. For PORT SAID.—Mr. O'Connell. For SUEZ.—Mr. T. Empson, Mr. I. Arah, Mrs. Nagura.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5/16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11 7/16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1950 dis.

Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... 100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 99¾
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 102 to 103½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 112½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 16-8
Spanish Dollars...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silv r, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... ... 107½
Sycee Silver	 109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 14-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	 16-14
Ditto Pekin	 16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Oct. 14.—The business in Manchester Goods during the past week, although on an increasing scale, has not been large for this period of the season. The demand has been principally for Shirtings, Jaconets, and Mulls at former prices, whilst Printers, Longcloths, and Domestics have commanded higher rates. The market is firm at the close. In Bleached Goods there has not been much doing, but prices are well supported. The business in Dyed and Printed Goods has been on a moderate scale, full rates being obtainable. Turkey Red Goods have been very dull, and rather lower in value. The sales of Grey Twist have been rather large, and a slight advance has been established. Coloured Yarns are firm; most sorts rather dearer, with the exception of Turkey Red, in which buyers have a slight advantage. The business in Metals has been small, but the price as a rule has been maintained, and the prospects of the market are generally considered favourable.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Oct. 14.—Cotton: Dealers have reduced their quotations Rs. 7 to 12 from the extreme prices demanded a week ago; but as at this reduction there is no margin between Bombay and Liverpool prices, the buying has been only on a small scale, comprising about 7,000 bales, the greater portion of which consists of New Oomrawuttee and Broach for delivery in March, 1872, and Dholleras, for delivery in one and a-half to two months. To-day's quotation for new cotton is about Rs. 10 below that current when the last steamer left, but there is little demand at the prices the dealers are now asking. The market is quiet at the close.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Oct. 14.—Money: The alterations in the accounts of the Bank of Bombay for the past week comprise an increase in deposits of about 11 lakhs, and in loans of 8 lakhs, the cash balance being improved by 12 lakhs. There is no change of interest to notice in the position of our Money Market, either with regard to the character of the demand or in rates of interest and discount. Government Securities: The transactions in Government Paper have been small, and rates have declined above ¼ per cent. in sympathy with the advance in sterling exchange. Shares: The business in this department has been unusually small, and rates have declined above ¼ per cent. in sympathy with the advance in sterling exchange. Shares: The business in this department has been unusually small. In Spinning Shares a few transactions only are reported at barely former prices. Land Shares are very quiet, and buyers would have a slight advantage. In Press Shares the only new feature has been a demand for those of the Fort Press Company, which have improved Rs. 300 per share. Bank of Bombay Shares continue very firm, at former rates.

Cash Balances.—In continuation of Notification No. 3,227, dated Aug. 31, the following statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

Governments and Administrations.	August, 1869. Rs.	August, 1870. Rs.	August, 1871. Rs.
Government of India...	1,14,99,121	1,36,15,865	3,92,77,872
Bengal...	1,19,90,976	1,12,23,907	1,79,50,429
British Burmah ...	23,44,178	32,10,450	34,53,591
North-West. Provinces	1,12,58,186	2,14,98,002	2,54,18,247
Oudh	27,56,670	53,75,649	58,66,363
Punjab...	1,36,84,604	1,08,05,965	1,26,99,032
Bombay	2,13,24,122	2,35,10,012	3,74,32,152
Central Provinces ...	49,39,784	61,53,053	82,36,688
Madras...	2,04,51,563	2,75,09,862	2,71,84,195
Total ...	Rs. 10,02,49,204	12,29,02,765	17,75,18,569

Fatal Accident to Captain Hamilton.—The *Delhi Gazette* regrets to hear of the death of Lieutenant and Captain C. H. Hamilton, R.H.A., who was killed while at battery exercise at Morar, on the morning of the 6th inst. The deceased officer returned from the hills only on the 5th. The battery was galloping; he was riding in front and his horse commenced to plunge and kick. The gun immediately behind knocked over both horse and rider, and the wheels went over the head of the latter, killing him on the spot. He was a general favourite. One of the drivers was also severely injured.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alexander, F. J., to offic. as superint. of stamps and stationery, Calcutta, during abs., on duty, of Mr. W. Cornell, M.A. Oct. 6.

Allen, B. M., to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent in Monghyr, subject to passing the examination prescribed for the admission of assistants into the opium dept. No. 1,500R, Sept. 22.

Andrew, Lieut. D. C., offic. dep. superint., 3rd grade, from the 1st div., Lower Provs., to the 1st div., Oude, with effect from Oct. 1. No. 3.

Barton, E. J., M.A., to offic. (temp.) as superint. of stamps and stationery, Calcutta, in add. to his present duties, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Oct. 4; to have effect from Sept. 26. Oct. 10.

Beames, H. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is transfd. to Moorshedabad. Oct. 9.

Bell.—The notification dated Sept. 5 last, transferring Mr. J. R. Bell, asst. engr., P.W.D., from Hyderabad to the N.W.P., is cancelled, and that officer is posted to H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway. Oct. 7.

Billon, B. H., revenue surveyor, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. in the district of 24-Pergunnahs. Oct. 9.

Birch, J. B., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Balasore, during the abs. on leave of B. G. Roy. Oct. 9.

Campbell, F. J. G., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 1. Oct. 6.

Campbell, J. A., asst. engr., P.W.D., attached to the Berhampore div., is transfd. from the local to the imperial estab., and is posted to the Purneah div.

Cawley, G. J., is reapptd. to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police, with effect from June 2.

Cochran, A. W., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 1. Mr. Cochran to offic. as dep. comr. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th grade, during the absence, on special deputation, of Capt. T. H. Lewin. Mr. Cochran will exercise, while he holds the above app., the powers of a mag. in Chittagong, and those of a coll. Oct. 6.

Cole, W. H., M.A., asst. supt., 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is promd. to the 1st grade. Oct. 7.

Cornish, R., C.S., to be tempy. an asst. comr. at Gowalparah. Oct. 4.

Fawcus, J. L., to offic. as asst. sub dep. opium agent of Hurdui, during the absence, on duty, of Clinton. Oct. 6.

Ferris, G. W., offictg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sylhet, to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Oct. 9.

Fouracres, T., sub eng., 3rd grade, joined the Brahminee div. on Sept. 26.

Gardner, D. M., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Juanpore, during the absence on leave of Halkett. Oct. 7.

Gastrell.—The following transfer is made, with effect from Nov. 1:—Mr. H. E. Gastrell, asst. supt., 2nd grade, from the 1st div., Bhawulpoor, to the 4th div., Lower Provs.

Grant, J. P., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from July 20 last, v. Harris, who has forfeited his appt. by extending his leave beyond two years. Oct. 6.

Grey, R. E., is re-apptd. to be an extra asst. comr. in Assam, on prob. Oct. 4.

Knyvett, C., offictg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Agra to Bareilly. Oct. 7.

Leach, Lieut. E. P., R.E., is app. asst. supt. in the topographical branch of the survey dept. Oct. 7.

McArthur, Lieut. A. D., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Dehree div., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 2. No. 187. [Oct. 4.

McCleery, W., asst. engr., P.W. dept., is posted to the Rajshahye div.

MacGregor, J. C., barrister-at-law, to offic. as a mag. of police, Calcutta, during abs. of Mr. Miller. Mr. MacGregor is app. to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Governor's control. Oct. 9. Mr. Mac Gregor to offic. as judge of the court for the trial of pilots, during abs. on leave of Miller.

McPherson, J., proby. overseer, P. W. dept., is posted to the Gya div. Oct. 4.

Mangles, H. A., made over charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, to Mr. W. Clark, on the afternoon of the 23rd ult.

Martin, R. L., M.A., inspr. of schools, S.W. div., to offic. as inspr. of schools, Central div., in add. to his own duties, during abs. on leave of Mr. H. Woodrow. Oct. 9.

Mendies, J. H., to be an assessor, under Act XII. of 1871, in the dist. of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a coll. for the purposes of that Act, with effect from Nov. 1 next.

Millett, H., to offic. as a judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, during the deputation of Mr. N. H. Thomson, to offic. as first judge of that Court. Oct. 5.

QUINN, J., offic. joint mag., Benares, to offic. as dep. comr., Jhansie, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. L. Lang. Oct. 7.

ROBINSON, W. Le F., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, 1st grade, during the abs. on duty of Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw. Oct. 5.

SHADWELL, J. B., extra asst. comr., has this day been placed in charge of the Shillong treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Oct. 9.

SHARP, H. G., B.A., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Bhubooah, in Shahabad, during the abs. on leave of Baboo K. Ghose. Oct. 9.

THOMPSON, C., is apptd. a storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Delhi dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway. Oct. 7.

WHITE, J., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. White having taken charge of the Sarun Treasury, is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Oct. 9.

WILLIAMSON, Uncov. dep. coll. J. C., having been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury since Sept. 20, is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

WRAFTER, R. E., offic. civil surg. of Humeerpore, to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. Ellis. Oct. 7.

WRIGHT, A. C., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Sewan, in Sarun. Oct. 9.

WRIGHT, F. N., asst. settlement officer, 2nd grade, to be tempy. app. asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. Buck. Oct. 7.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY BRANCH.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 4.)

The G.G. in C. is pleased to make the following proms. in the railway branch of the P.W.D. :—

Engineer Establishment.

From 4th to 3rd grade exec. engr.—Mr. J. H. Sieveking, Central Provs. ; Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Central India.

From 1st grade asst. to 4th grade exec. engr.—Capt. A. C. B. Wither, Central India; Lieut. W. H. Rathbone, R.E., N.W.P. ; Lieut .T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Punjab.

From 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr.—Mr. J. H. De Rinzy, N.W.P. ; Mr. J. Barron, N.W.P. ; Mr. D. G. Ottley, Punjab ; Mr. F. R. Upcott, Punjab ; Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, R.E., N.W.P.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st grade sub engr.—Mr. W. Millett, Punjab.

From 1st grade supervisor to 3rd grade engr.—Mr. W. D. Wilson, Punjab ; Mr. M. McMerny, Punjab.

From 2nd to 1st grade supervisor—Sergt. R. B. Teeling, Punjab ; Mr. E. J. Johnston, Punjab ; Mr. B. A. Maine, Central India.

From 1st grade overseer to 2nd grade supervisor—Serg. T. W. Smith, Punjab ; Serg. T. Pace, Punjab.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 7.)

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following apps. in the railway branch of the P.W.D. :—

To be consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways—Lieut. col. C. Pollard, R.E., chief engr., 3rd class, offic. consulting engr. and joint secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab. Lieut. col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., chief engr., 3rd class. consulting engr. and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. Capt. R. de Bourbel, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, and consulting engr. and joint secy. to the chief comr. of Oude.

To be deputy consulting engrs. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways—Capt. C. H. Luard, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, and dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal. Capt. L. C. Gordon, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, dep. consulting engr. and asst. secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab. Lieut. W. Shepherd, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, dep. consulting engr. to the chief comr. of Oude. Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, asst. consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To be examiners of accts. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways—Mr. W. B. Farr, Bengal (on leave) ; Mr. W. G. Bayly, asst. contlr., 1st grade, to offic. as examiner of railway accts. during the abs. on leave of Mr. Farr.

FORESTRY APPOINTMENTS.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department :—

Mr. R. E. Thompson, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, N.W.P., and at present offic. as dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is confd. in the latter appt., and will continue to be employed in the Central Provinces.

Mr. A. L. Home, asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, and at present offic. as dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is confd. in the latter appt., and will continue to be employed in the Central Provinces.

Mr. T. W. Webber, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, Central Provs., to offic. as dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, v. Mr. G. Greig, at present offic. as conserv. of forests, N.W.P., and will, on return from leave, be attached to the Lower Provs. of Bengal.

Mr. A. Drysdale, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, and at present offic. as a dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, in the Berars, will, on his being relieved by Capt. Stenhouse, continue to offic. as a dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, v. Mr. G. W. Strettell, on leave, and will be attached to the Lower Provs. of Bengal.

Mr. F. Y. Elsner, asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is prom. to the 1st grade.

BENGAL OPIUM AGENCY.

Oct. 4.—The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be asst. sub dep. opium agents in the Benares agency, on probation, subject to their passing the prescribed examinations for admission into the opium department before they can be employed another season, and are posted to the stations mentioned against their names :—

Mr. G. R. Carter, Jalour ; Mr. A. W. Osborne, Saharunpore ; Mr. W. E. M. Glynn, Moradabad.

ALLOTMENT OF FURLOUGH, C.S.

Oct. 6.—With reference to the notific. of May 9, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, the following statement regarding the allotment of furloughs to officers of the covenanted civil service is published for general information :—

Total number of civilians under the orders of the Government of Bengal	243
Twenty per cent. of this number is 48·6, or say...	49
Total number of civilians who are absent on furlough or special leave	*57
Number of officers absent in excess of the prescribed limit ...	8

Two officers are expected to return by Nov. 1 next, seven more by Dec. 1, and three more during that month, or twelve officers about Jan. 1, 1872.

2. Four furloughs will thus be available about the end of the present year, and they have been granted to the four applicants for immediate furlough to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under section XV. of the Civil Service Leave Rules, namely :—

Mr. R. Alexander, Mr. W. M. Clay, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. N. S. Alexander.

3. The above officers may avail themselves of furlough on any date after Nov. 1, provided they can be relieved.

4. Applications for furloughs to be allotted during the first half-year of 1872 should be submitted before Jan. 1 ; and, as a number of officers are expected to return from furlough, applicants who desire to obtain furlough before that date are invited to intimate their wishes at once.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 4.—The following asst. rev. survrs. are promd. from 4th to 3rd grade, from the dates indicated :—

Mr. T. F. Freeman, 2nd div., Lower Provs., from Sept. 9.

Mr. G. C. Swiney, 4th div., Lower Provs., from Sept. 17.

MILITARY.

BYNG.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee :—Lieut. G. P. F. Byng, 105th foot. Oct. 4.

COURT.—The C. in C. in India has been pleased to appt. to his personal staff, during the temp. absence of Major H. Moore, on special duty, Lieut. M. H. Court, gen. list, cav., as offic. intpr. Oct. 14.

DUNSFORD, Major gen. H. F., C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, tempy. to the divisional staff of the army, during the absence on leave on private affairs of Major gen. B. Taylor. Oct. 4.

JACKSON, Lieut. col. C., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transfd. from Peshawur to Meerut, for gen. duty. Oct. 4.

JONES, Major G. T., late 35th N.I., is posted to Barrackpore, for gen. duty. Oct. 4.

NICOLL, Lieut. col. H., staff corps, is tranfd. from Fyzabad to Jullundur, for gen. duty. Oct. 4.

PRINSEP, F. B., 21st hussars, to offic. as brig. major at Meean Meer, during the absence on special duty of Capt. C. E. Bates. Oct. 4.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. F. W., to be instr. of musky., 107th regt., v. Playfair, promd. Oct. 4.

RUCKERT, G., is app. to act as acting consul for Belgium at Akyab during the absence of M. L. Achard. [gen. duty. Oct. 4.

SHERRIFF, Major J. P., staff corps, is tranfd. from Meerut to Sylhet for

TUCKER, Major H. St. G., late 29th N.I., is, at his own request, posted to Cawnpore for general duty. Oct. 4.

WINTLE, Capt. H. R., to be 1st wing subalt. 18th N.I. Oct. 4.

YATE, Lieut. C. E., probatr. for the Bombay staff corps, is app. doing duty officer with the Erinpoora Irregular Force. Oct. 4.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—Corps of Guides.—Lieut. M. J. King-Harman, 1st sub Peshawur Mountain bat., a candidate for the staff corps, to be wing. sub. on probation, v. Lieut. C. E. Hunter, app. adjt. Lieut. King-Harman to continue to serve with the Peshawur Mountain bat. on field service.

Peshawur Mountain Bat.—Lieut. R. G. FitzGerald, 2nd subalt., to be 1st subalt., v. Lieut. M. J. King-Harman. Lieut. E. R. Elles, subalt., No. 2, H.L.F. bat., to be 2nd subalt., v. Lieut. R. G. FitzGerald.

MEDICAL.

AYRES, Dr. P. B. C., med. officer of Kooshtea, who was apptd. June 14 last to be also med. officer of Goalundo as a tempy. arrangement, is apptd to permanent med. charge of Goalundo and Kooshtea. Sept. 28.

BROUGHAM, Surg. major J. P., M.D., med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with effect from Oct. 1.

KELLY.—The services of Mr. J. Kelly, house surg., midwifery wards, Calcutta Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Oct. 4.

PLAYFAIR.—The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following app. in the med. dept. :—Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals (with temporary rank) G. R. Playfair, M.D., to have permanent rank, in room of Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals J. Rose, who vacated his app. on proceeding on furl. to Europe. Oct. 4.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in October) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col.

* Inclusive of Messrs. Rees and Bright.

H. W. Gulliver, of the R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, department public works, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. Lamb, of the R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. C. D. R. Madden, 1st battalion 8th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. E. Lonsdale, 49th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Ens. C. R. B. Thorne, 3rd battalion 60th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. W. H. Hathway, 52nd foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for ten months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. L. Reade, 52nd foot, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, to remain at Cashmere, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Ens. W. O. Harris, 106th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. B. Marshall, 24th brig. R.A., to remain in England, from Jan. 21 to March 21, 1872, in extension. Second Capt. A. Swinton, No. 2 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to remain at Dalhousie, from Oct. 3 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Asst. surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., 66th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. W. H. Stubbs, staff corps, commanding 4th N.I., to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., superintending engineer, public works department, Punjab, for two years. Lieut. G. Lamb, R.A., commissary of ordnance, for two years.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Wollaston, subordinate judge of Allahabad, for one year. Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, settlement officer, Kumaon, for three months. Mr. D. C. Halkett, officiating magistrate and collector of Jounpore, for three months. Mr. F. E. Tuson, extra assistant to the superintendent of Port Blair, for fourteen months. Mr. G. Bright, district and sessions judge of Hooghly, for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to embark at Bombay. Mr. C. C. Wood, officiating extra assistant commissioner at Rajmehal, for one month, from Oct. 1. Mr. J. H. O'Donel, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, first division, preparatory leave for thirteen days, from Sept. 12, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Gowhatty. Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A., inspector of schools, Central Division, for one month. The leave granted to Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, officiating deputy commissioner, Garo Hills, under the orders of March 29 last, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. F. W. J. Rees, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on board the steamer *Tanjore* on Sept. 30. Mr. C. E. Livesay, assistant engineer, second grade, attached to the Dehree division, availed himself of the leave granted on Oct. 2. Mr. G. R. Long, executive engineer, second grade, Dehree division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted on Oct. 2. The leave for one month, granted on Sept. 11 to Mr. C. W. Wilson, assistant revenue surveyor, third grade, attached to the sixth division, Lower Provs., is cancelled at his own request. Mr. T. A. Donzelle, executive engineer, fourth grade, for six months, in extension. Mr. C. Miller, magistrate of police, Calcutta, for one month.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Boswell, J. A. C., coll. and mag. of Kistna dist., delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. H. Newman, the asst. coll., on Sept. 20.

Dorward, Lieut. J. F., R.E., exec. engr. of the 4th grade, having returned to duty on Sept. 27, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of July 11 is canc.

Morgan, R. W., to be 3rd class asst. conservator of forests, v. J. Nisbet, deceased. Oct. 6.

Ritherdon, Lieut. col. A., Madras staff corps, to act on Col. Wilson's responsibility as Govt. agent at Chepauk, and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, during abs. of Col. Wilson on leave. Lieut. col. A Ritherdon to act on Col. Wilson's responsibility as Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt. dur. abs. of Col. Wilson on leave. Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon assu. charge of the above offices on Oct. 7.

Sage.—The foll. transfer is ordered:—G. S. Sage, exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, from the Kistna to the Tinnevelly dist. Oct. 6.

Sayers, Rev. J. B., LL.D., to be a comnr. for carrying out in the town of Vellore the purpose of the Improvement Act. Sept. 6.

Wallace, J., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, assumed charge of the court on the forenoon of Sept. 27.

MILITARY.

Auchinleck, Lieut. D., 2nd batt. 21st fus., is detailed to proceed to England to join his regimental depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage, instead of Lieut. J. N. Tew. So much, therefore, of G.O.C.C. of July 25 last as refers to the latter officer is cancelled. Sept. 25.

Caulfield, Capt. (brevet major) R., 7th regt. L.C., to be lieut. col. from Oct. 8.

Duff, P. J., Madras volunteer guards, to be ensign in No. 7 company.

Ewart, Lieut. col. A. J. P., dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Sept. 14, during furlough of Major G. A. Walker, offic. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Farrer—Briggs.—Lieut. F. Farrer to be capt. from Oct. 2, and Lieut. R. G. Briggs to be capt. from Oct. 9.

Knox.—The following order is confd.:—Aug. 29—By the officer comdg. 18th hussars, apptg. Cornet Knox to perform the duties of riding master, during the indisposition of acting riding master Lieut Stuart.

Maclaverty, Lieut. A. I., royal (Madras) artillery, comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, is to be considered as having offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, from May 12 to July 8, during the abs. on m.c. of Smith.

Magan, Lieut. T. S., to be capt., Madras staff corps, from Oct. 9.

Mainwaring.—With reference to G.O.C.C. Sept. 4, granting one month's leave on private affairs to Col. J. Mainwaring, and to G.O.C.C. No. 102 of Sept. 16, under which he vacates appt., the C. in C. is pleased to reappoint that officer to the offieg. comd. of the 22nd regt. N.I.

Neill—Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, Madras staff corps, of H.M.'s 108th foot, 2nd wing sub. 10th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Aug. 23, 1870. Order confd., dated Sept. 2, by the comdt. 10th Madras N.I., apptg. Lieut. H. F. S. Neill to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his other duties as 2nd wing sub., v. Cummins, on other duty. The servs. of Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, of the staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 10th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for appt. to the Punjab frontier force.

Phillips.—Order confd., dated Sept. 22, by the comdt. 22nd N.I., app. Lieut. col. A. C. Philips to offic. as comdt., Major H. T. Stuart as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. D. Monro, as wing officer without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Col. Mainwaring.

Preston.—Order confd., dated Sept. 16, by the comdt. 33rd N.I., app. Capt. B. H. Preston to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major R. W. Daunt, or until further orders.

Removals.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut. H. M. Dale, inf. gen. list, from doing duty sappers and miners, to qrmr. sappers and miners, v. Mathias, who vacates.

Capt. E. Faunce, staff corps, to officg. qrmr. 16th N.I.

Capt. A. G. Murray, staff corps, to attached 28th N.I.

Lieut. H. S. F. Neill, 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.I., to officg. adjt. 10th N.I.

Lieut. D. V. Shortland, R.A., will join without delay for duty with No. 1 bat. 5th brig.

2nd Capt. I. Ketchen is app. actg. adjt. D brig. Bengal horse art., v. Caine, proceeding on leave.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Sept. 27.—The following posting and removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. B. Ford to gen. duty, Madras.

Lieut. col. W. P. S. Smith, from offic. 2nd in com. and W. O. 27th regt. N.I., with effect from Sept. 29, v. Howlett, who vacates on app. to qr. mr. gen.

Major J. H. Warden, from offic. W. O. 27th N.I. to W. O. 27th N.I., v. Boddam, on other duty.

Capt. J. Howss, from offic. 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I. when relieved by Capt. A. R. Oakes, v. Mathias, app. to the sappers and miners.

Lieut. J. Hotham, from "attached" 37th grenadiers, to "attached" 10th regt. N.I., to join on arrival of the regt. in Burmah.

Brevet.

The following brevet proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

7th Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. major) R. Caulfield to be lieut. col., from Oct. 28.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. F. Farrer to be capt., from Oct. 2; Lieut. R. G. Briggs to be capt., from Oct. 9.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut. T. S. Magan to be capt., from Oct. 9.

Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, H.M.'s 108th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from Aug. 23, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Returned to Duty.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Major J. Swiney, staff corps—arrived at Madras Oct. 2.

Col. W. H. Watts, inf., comdt. 39th N.I.—arrived at Madras Oct. 4.

Major W. J. Vizard, staff corps—arrived at Madras Oct. 4.

Civil Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during September, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. R. S. Wilson, Government agent at Chepauk, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 29.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—On Oct. 2, Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, assistant revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to the 6th division, Lower Provinces, passed by the first or lower standard vernacular examination, laid down in G.O. military department, No. 734, dated Sept. 9, 1864. The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. W. F. Nelson, R.A.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in October), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. Stuart, 18th hussars, from Sept. 21 or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. C. Russell, 20th brigade R.A., from Aug. 18 to Feb. 17 next. Capt. C. E. Pritchard, brigade major, Nagpore Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from Oct. 1, or date of departure. Conductor and Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary J. Burke, in charge of ordnance depot, Trichinopoly, from April 16, or date of departure, to April next, to Bangalore. Lieut. and Adjt. J. O. Gage, 45th foot, to England, per first troopship leaving Bombay, unfit to do duty with troops. Captain W. R. B. Chamberlain, 24th foot, from September 11 last, or date of departure, to Bombay. Medical department.—Staff assistant surg. R. O. Hayden, British Medical Service, from Sept. 15, or date of departure, Bombay. Col. R. S. Wilson, of the staff corps, acting secretary and examiner in Hindustani, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 6th inst. Col. A. Ritherden, of the staff corps, will conduct the duties of secretary and examiner in Hin-

dustani, during Col. Wilson's absence. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—Capt. F. M. Rocke, of the staff corps, "attached" 36th regiment N.I., doing duty with 35th regt. N.I., under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CROWLEY.—The G. in C. is pleased to sanction the following arrangement under the Kattywar Political Agency, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. Girdhurlall Oolutram, 2nd extra asst. :—Mr. J. Crowley, 3rd extra asst., to be 2nd extra asst., and to act as 1st extra asst.

DAVIES, T. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Sholapore, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Sholapore dist. Oct. 12.

ELLIOTT, F. A. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, in the Rutnagherry dist. Oct. 12.

ERSKINE, H. N. B., acting coll. of Khandeish, is app. to act as Political Agent, with effect from Sept. 13.

HANCOCK, Capt. H. F,, R.E., is app. to act as chief engr., 3rd class; consulting engr. for railways and under sec. to Govt., railway brauch; and consulting engr. for reclamations. Oct. 12.

HAY, Lieut. C., acting supt. of police, Sholapore, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Sholapore dist. Oct. 12.

MACPHERSON, C. G. W., asst. coll. and a sub. mag., 2nd class, in the Belgaum dist., is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, in that dist. Oct. 12.

MONTEATH, J., to be supy. asst. to the coll. of Canara. Oct. 12.

SPENS—HANCOCK.—Capt. A. T. Spens, acting canton. mag. at Baroda, is allowed priv. leave of absence for one month. Capt. G. E. Hancock to act as canton. mag. at Baroda during Capt. Spens' absence on leave. Oct. 12.

TODD, J. H., supy. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Sattara dist. Oct. 12.

TREVOR.—The servs. of Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of India for appt. as acting dep. sec. to the Govt. of India in the railway branch. Oct. 12.

MILITARY.

BERKLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 9, directing Lieut. Berkley (spelt Bulkley in last *Gazette*) to resume the duties of interpr. to 3rd hussars, with effect from the 8th inst.

HALL.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, app. Staff asst. surg. H. G. Hall to med. charge of the 5th regt. N.I. tempy., consequent on the removal of Staff asst. surg. J. Backhouse, to wing 15th regt. N.I. at Nowgong. Aug. 19.

KING, Surg. H., A.B., M.B., chemical examiner, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Asst. apoth. W. Hamilton on Sept. 22.

KIRKWOOD, Lieut. J. N., 95th foot, is app. to the Bombay staff corps as 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Gr. N.I. Oct.

MCCARTHY. The following removal is ordered :— Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. Circle, to do duty, R.A., at St. Thomas's Mount.

ROBERTSON—HANKS.—Surg. C. Robertson, M.D., 1st regt. N.I., and Asst. surg. W. Hanks, 36th regt. N.I., are permitted to exchange apps. on relief of the 36th regt. Sept. 20.

SMYTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, apptg. Ens. W. J. Smyth, 3rd bat. rifle brigade (spelt Smith in last *Gazette*), asst. instructor of musketry to the bat., from the commencement of the annual course.

STEWART, Surg. maj. L. W., to attached 2nd L.C.

WAKE, Capt. A. J., R.A., is app. a comy. of ord., 3rd class, and to be in charge of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory. Oct.

MEDICAL.

KENNEDY.—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, Lieut. col. Kennedy, 60th rifles, will proceed to England by the troopship to leave Bombay on Oct. 1, and report himself on arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse-guards. Sept. 11.

MURPHY, Asst. surg. P., M.D., to act as civil surg., Kotree. Oct. 12.

PROUDFOOT.—Order confd. by the officer com. 76th foot, app. Ensign Proudfoot, acting interp. to the regt., v. Parrot. Sept. 11.

SYLVESTER, Surg. J. H., F.G.S., to act as principal of the Grant Medical College, during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave. Oct. 12.

ARMY SCHOOLS.—The Superintendent of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations :—Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Sattara, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Aboo, Kurrachee, Hyderabad.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 493, dated Aug. 12 last, Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, R.A., acting 3rd class commissary of ordnance, passed in Hindoostani by the Higher Standard test on June 29. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard test :—Lieut. F. J. Culleu, Lieut. W. A. Callaghan, 66th foot; Qrmr. serg. J. Clarke, sappers and miners.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. S. H. McMinn, second assistant collector, Sholapoor, for two years, under chap. 2 sec. 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code; Mr. McMinn has also been allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, under chap. 3 of the Leave Code.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

[From Tuesday Night's *Gazette*.]

FIRST APPOINTMENTS, REGIMENTAL PROMOTION, EXCHANGES, &c.

WAR OFFICE, *Oct.* 31, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy :—

VICTORIA R.

Whereas by our warrant of the 20th July, 1871, we deemed it expedient to cancel and determine on and after the 1st day of November in this present year, all regulations made by us or any of our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commissions.

Our will and pleasure is,

That the undermentioned articles of our warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, be cancelled accordingly, viz. :—

Articles 33 [Paragraph *a*], 36 [Paragraph *a*], so much of Article 40 as relates to regimental promotion, Articles 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 102, 109, 959, 961, 967, 968, 969, 970.

And whereas it is expedient, pending a more complete revision of that section of our said warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, which now governs the promotion of combatant officers, to provide at once for certain necessary changes in respect of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchanges;

Our will and pleasure is,

That this warrant be established and obeyed from the 1st day of November, in this present year, in respect of all matters herein contained, and that it be construed, administered, and interpreted with our said warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS.

SUB LIEUTENANTS.

1. A commission as sub lieutenant in our army may be given :—

(*a.*) To a successful candidate at a competitive examination in general subjects to be held under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State;

(*b.*) To a student from the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or the Queen's University, Ireland, who has passed "Responsions" at Oxford, the "Previous Examination" at Cambridge, or the corresponding examination at the other Universities—under such regulations with respect to the age and manner of selection of such candidates as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State;

(*c.*) To our cadets, styled "Queen's Cadets;" to those styled "Indian Cadets;" and to our Pages of Honour. These cadets and pages of honour shall pass such a qualifying examination in general subjects as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State;

(*d.*) To a non-commissioned officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander in Chief, and who shall pass such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

2. Sub lieutenants, in order to qualify for the rank of lieutenant, shall be required to serve satisfactorily for twelve months with one of our regiments, and after such service (except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be sub lieutenants) to go through such a course of study, and to pass such a professional examination, as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

3. Sub lieutenants shall be removed from our service for moral or physical unfitness, or if they fail to pass satisfactorily through the prescribed course of study. They shall, except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be sub lieutenants, be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of lieutenant within three years, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service. Their time for retirement on full or half-pay shall be reckoned from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; and in fixing the date of such commissions, such portion of their service as sub lieutenants may be allowed as their conduct and qualifications may merit according to regulations to be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

4. Sub lieutenants appointed to a cavalry regiment who are not qualified for service in the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

APPOINTMENT FROM THE MILITIA.

5. A commission as lieutenant in our army may be given to a lieutenant of one of our regiments of militia under such regulations as to age or otherwise as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. The officer shall pass a professional examination similar to that which will be required of a sub lieutenant in our army before he receives a commission as lieutenant.

II.—PROMOTION.

LIEUTENANTS.

6. A sub lieutenant in our army may receive a commission as lieutenant—

(*a.*) If he has been promoted to the rank of sub lieutenant from the rank of non-commissioned officer—after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months as a sub lieutenant;

(*b.*) In the case of other sub lieutenants—after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months with one of our regiments, and after having gone through a course of study and passed a professional examination, as laid down in Article 2.

CAPTAINS.

7. A qualified lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of captain after two years' service in our army. In the case of officers en-

tering our army after the 26th August, 1871, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their first commissions.

MAJORS.

8. A qualified captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major after six years' service in our army. In the case of officers entering our army after the 26th August, 1871, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their first commissions.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

9. A qualified officer holding the substantive rank of major shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

GENERAL RULES.

10. Every promotion shall be made upon the recommendation of our Commander in Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State:—

11. Succession to vacancies shall be regulated as follows:—

(*a.*) If a vacancy shall arise—

(1.) By the promotion of an officer to the rank of major general,

(2.) By the death of an officer,

(3.) By an officer becoming supernumerary under Article 21, or

(4.) By an officer being promoted to fill a vacancy in another regiment or corps,

the promotions in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacancy shall, unless it shall be expedient that the vacancies be otherwise filled, be given to the senior qualified officer of each lower rank in the regiment or corps, except in the case of promotion to be lieutenant colonel, in which case the vacancy shall be filled by a qualified officer to be selected by our Commander in Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State;

(*b.*) If a vacancy shall arise from any other cause, it shall be filled by a qualified officer of our army who shall be selected by our Commander in Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State.

12. No selection shall be made in succession to any vacancy caused by the retirement of an officer until such retirement shall have been completed and shall have appeared in the *London Gazette*.

13. Officers below the rank of field officer shall not be recommended to us for promotion unless they shall have previously passed such professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State. Officers serving with their regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted to vacancies previous to passing such examination, but such promotion shall be cancelled should the officer fail in his examination. Captains now in our service may be appointed majors without examination, if specially reported to and approved by our Commander in Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of major.

14. Lieutenants shall be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of captain within five years from the date of their commission as lieutenants, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service, and may receive a sum not exceeding one year's pay, provided that, in cases of exigency, our Secretary of State may enlarge the time allowed for their examination. Officers now in our service who received their commissions before the 26th day of August, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article.

III.—TENURE OR APPOINTMENTS OF MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN A REGIMENT.

15. The appointment of major in a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this warrant, be held in the first instance for five years, the officer being eligible for reappointment. If not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

16. The appointment of lieut. col. of a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this warrant, be held in the first instance for five years, and may be renewed if it appear to our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State, that such renewal is desirable for the good of our service. If the officer be not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

IV.—ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

17. The foregoing articles of this warrant, viz., Articles 1 to 16, shall not apply to our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

V.—EXCHANGES.

18. Subject to the sanction of our Commander in Chief, officers of equal substantive rank on full pay, serving in our cavalry, infantry of the line, and colonial corps, and officers (below the substantive rank of field officer) in our Indian Staff Corps, may exchange from one regiment or corps to another, and officers of equal substantive rank on full pay serving in brigades of Royal Artillery, in companies of Royal Engineers, or in regiments of more than one battalion, may exchange from one brigade, company of Royal Engineers, or battalion to another; provided that the commanding officers of the officers exchanging certify that the desired exchange does not originate in any cause affecting the honour, character, or professional efficiency of the officers, and provided also that a certificate of a military medical officer be transmitted in each case, declaring that the officer is in a fit state to serve at the station where the corps, brigade, battalion, or company into which he applies to exchange is quartered. Each officer shall also declare that it is his *bona fide* intention to join immediately and do duty in the corps, brigade, battalion, or company to which he proposes to exchange; and no officer shall be permitted to retire within six months of the date of his exchange, excepting in the case of ill-health or other emergency, which shall be specially considered.

19. An officer so exchanging shall be permitted to defray all fair and reasonable expenses incurred through such exchange by the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid be approved by our Commander in Chief before payment is made.

20. An officer exchanging into a regiment shall be placed, for regimental seniority, below all officers holding the same regimental rank at the time of his exchange.

VI.—SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

21. An officer may be retained on the strength of his regiment or corps as a supernumerary—

1st. In case of a reduction in the establishment of a regiment or corps when his retention is authorised by our Secretary of State;

2nd. If, in the case of a field officer belonging to a regiment or battalion serving in India, he be appointed to a brigade command, or to a staff situation in that country, tenable by a regimental officer for the usual period of five years;

3rd. When appointed to be—

(*a.*) Assistant adjutant and quartermaster general if a substantive major;

(*b.*) Professor, instructor, or other officer on the establishment of our Royal Military College, Royal Military Academy, or Staff College;

(*c.*) Garrison instructor, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, captain instructor or lieutenant instructor of musketry;

(*d.*) Adjutant in a regiment or corps of our auxiliary forces;

Or to hold such other appointments as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

22. An officer supernumerary to the establishment of his regiment or corps shall retain his military position, and be eligible for promotion precisely as if he had remained on the active list of such regiment or corps.

23. A supernumerary officer under Article 21, on being promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy or majority in a regiment or corps, shall join the regiment or corps to which he may be promoted.

24. A supernumerary officer who completes the term of service fixed for his appointment, or resigns it on satisfactory grounds, shall rejoin his regiment as supernumerary in his rank, except in the case of a substantive major, who shall receive half-pay until absorbed, retaining his regimental position.

25. A supernumerary officer who resigns his appointment on unsatisfactory grounds, or is displaced therefrom for misconduct or incapacity, unless he be removed from our army, shall receive a reduced rate of half-pay of such amount and for such period as our Secretary of State may decide, taking into consideration the length and character of the services rendered by the officer.

26. If a supernumerary officer shall die, be promoted, or retire, or if an officer of the rank in which there is a supernumerary officer waiting absorption under Article 24 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy.

27. Cases of reduction of establishment shall be specially considered, and such arrangements made for the gradual absorption of supernumerary officers as may be approved by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

VII.—PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

28. Cornets and ensigns in our army appointed before the 26th day of August, 1871, and cornets and ensigns in our army appointed after such date who passed from our Royal Military College on the A list, may be promoted at once to the rank of lieutenant. No greater number of lieutenants than that allowed by the establishment which may be fixed for the year shall receive lieutenant's pay; and no officer shall receive such pay until he shall have passed the examination required by the existing regulations for the rank of lieutenant.

29. Other cornets and ensigns in our army appointed after the 26th day of August, 1871, candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions before the date of this our warrant, candidates for commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in such regiments previous to the date of the first competitive examination for sub lieutenancies and who pass a qualifying examination, and candidates from the Universities now on the list of our Commander-in-Chief, may receive commissions as sub-lieutenants.

30. Such sub-lieutenants as have passed satisfactorily through a course of study at our Royal Military College may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant after twelve months' satisfactory service with one of our regiments.

Given at our Court at Balmoral this 30th day of October, 1871, in the 35th year of our reign

By Her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE ROYAL WARRANT.

1. The scope of the present Warrant is confined to making those changes which are rendered immediately necessary by the abolition of purchase, and it therefore deals only with the subjects of first appointments, regimental promotion in the cavalry and infantry of the line, and exchanges.

2. Questions affecting the household cavalry and foot guards are under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the promotions which have heretofore carried superior army rank, are for the time to be suspended.

3. The regulations which are required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Warrant are either published along with it or are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

4. In the meantime, the following explanatory statement has been drawn up for general information.

5. Commissions as lieutenants will be given to all cornets and ensigns appointed before 26th August, 1871, and to cornets and ensigns appointed since that date from the A list at Sandhurst, their commissions to date from 1st November.

6. Commissions as sub lieutenants will be given to—

(*a.*) All other cornets and ensigns appointed after 26th August, 1871, the rank of cornet and ensign being abolished.

(*b.*) Candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions, in their turn as vacancies occur.

(*c.*) Candidates for commissions in the household cavalry and foot guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in

those regiments before the date of the first competitive examination for sub lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination.

(*d.*) Candidates from the universities now on the Commander in Chief's list.

7. Sub lieutenants will be attached for a year to regiments at home. They will then be required to go through a course of instruction, and on passing a practical professional examination be commissioned to regiments as lieutenants. They will be under strict discipline, and will be liable to be removed for unfitness, either moral or physical, and for misconduct. Those unsuited to the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

8. In dating their commissions, they will be allowed a portion, not exceeding one year, of their service as sub lieutenants; the time allowed being determined by the class of certificate they receive after their year's regimental training, their conduct while under instruction, and their position at the final examination. Their service for retirement will reckon from the date of their commissions as lieutenants.

9. Candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions, and have also passed satisfactorily through a year's course of study at the Royal Military College before being appointed to be sub lieutenants, and Sandhurst cadets from the B list, will be commissioned to regiments as lieutenants on serving satisfactorily for twelve months with a regiment as sub lieutenants.

10. There are now a large number of supernumerary officers, and also a large number of candidates who have passed for commissions.

11. The absorption of supernumerary officers will probably be completed, and the candidates who have passed for commissions have received their appointments, in about two years from the present time, and first appointments in the army will then only be given as follows:—

(*a.*) To successful candidates at a competitive examination.

(*b.*) To non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

(*c.*) To candidates from the universities.

(*d.*) To Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour.

(*e.*) To lieutenants of militia.

12. The competitive examination will be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners, the standard of qualification being that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. Ample notice will be given of the first examination, and there will be no advantage in any applications being made for admission to be examined before the publication of such notice.

13. Non-commissioned officers on being selected for promotion will pass an examination in certain professional subjects; and then, after twelve months' satisfactory service as sub lieutenants, will receive commissions as lieutenants.

14. A certain number of sub lieutenancies a-year will be allotted to candidates who have passed the university examination specified in the regulations. If they also pass the examination for the degree of B.A., they will be allowed two years' extension of the limit of age. University candidates will be required to give at least six months' notice of their desire to be admitted into the army. If in any year there should be more candidates than appointments, the requisite number will be chosen by competition between the candidates; after their appointment they will go through the same course as other sub lieutenants.

15. There will be no vacancies for two years for any candidates from the universities whose names are not now on the Commander in Chief's list.

16. Queen's and Indian cadets and Queen's pages will be required to pass a qualifying examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal commission on military education. The nominations will remain as heretofore. When appointed, cadets and pages will go through the same course as other sub lieutenants.

17. First appointments as subalterns in the militia will be made on the recommendation of the lieutenants of counties. Candidates, before receiving their commissions as lieutenants in the militia, will be required to pass a qualifying examination in general subjects equal to the standard fixed as necessary for a candidate for a sub lieutenancy. They will next be required to be attached to a regiment of the line for three months, or such time as may be necessary to teach them their drill. After serving with their militia regiments for two annual trainings they will be eligible for the appointment of lieutenants in the army. In order to obtain such an appointment they must be recommended by the commanding officer of their militia regiment, his recommendation being confirmed by the general officer commanding the district, and they will be required to pass an examination in professional subjects of the same kind as that which will be required of a sub lieutenant before he receives his commission as a lieutenant.

18. The limits of age, except for non-commissioned officers, will be fixed at from 17 to 20 for sub-lieutenants, the limit being raised to 22 in the case of candidates who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A. at the universities, and from 19 to 22 for lieutenants from the militia.

19. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of officers in the army will provide for about 200 admissions a year by competition, and for one commission a year for each militia regiment of ten companies, and for the smaller regiments in proportion, besides the number allowed for candidates from the universities, non-commissioned officers, &c.

20. In addition to the examinations hitherto required from regimental officers, those who are promoted to the rank of captain after the 1st of November will, before being promoted to the rank of major, be required to pass a professional examination.

21. The necessary alterations in the Queen's Regulations with respect to this and other examinations will be made public as soon as possible.

22. Adjutancies of the auxiliary forces will in future be filled by half-pay officers or by officers belonging to regiments, who will be made supernumerary to their regiments while so serving. The appointments will be held, in the first instance, for a term of five years; but if their service prove unsatisfactory, they will be liable to be sent back to their regiments, or put upon a reduced rate of half-pay, under Article 25 of the warrant, at any time; if satisfactory, they will be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of their first period.

23. It is not intended to interpose any obstacles in the way of exchanges between officers on full pay which are made to suit the reasonable convenience of officers. It is therefore provided that an officer wishing to exchange shall be permitted to defray the fair and reasonable expenses of the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Precautions have been taken in the Queen's Regulations for the army to guard against any abuse of such arrangements.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AINSWORTH—At Jhansie, Oct. 2, wife of W. Ainsworth, 106th L.I., daughter.

ALVES—At Hong Kong, Sept. 7, wife of A. F. Alves, son.

ARATHOON—At Madras, Oct. 1, wife of Albert Arathoon, daughter.

BADE—At Shanghai, Sept. 1, Mrs. C. Emil Bade, daughter.

BAKER—At Sylhet, Sept. 29, wife of E. B. Baker, son.

BARNARD—At Ilo Ilo, Philippine Island, Sept. 12, wife of L. M. Barnard, son.

BIRNEY—At Raneekhet, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. J. Birney, R.E., son.

CAMPBELL—At Soorie, Oct. 6, wife of W. Campbell, daughter.

CARMENT—At Coimbatore, Oct. 4, wife of Joseph Carment, chief engineer and manager of the Madras Cotton Cleaning Company, daughter.

COOKE—At Kaira, Oct. 7, wife of H. R. Cooke, Bombay C.S., son.

COWAN—At Singapore, Sept. 15, wife of Capt. David Cowan, son.

COWIE—At Oudh, Oct. 7, wife of S. R. Cowie, B.S.C., assist. comr., daughter. [neral of Prisons, daughter.

CRUICKSHANK—At Poona, Oct. 6, wife of Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector Ge-

DAUNT—At Chota Nagpore, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. J. C. Daunt, B.S.C., son.

DAVIS—At Ranneegunge, Sept. 29, wife of W. L. Davis, E.I.R., daughter.

DELAUNEY—At Comillah, Sept. 28, wife of E. DeLauney, son.

DEMONTMORENCY—At Oude, Oct. 6, wife of Capt. R. H. DeMontmorency, Offg. Dep. Com., son. [son.

DYER—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, Chaplain,

FORTEATH—At Aden, Oct. 4, wife of Capt. Forteath, cantonment mag., son. [C.I.R., daughter.

FRY—At Parell, Oct. 13, wife of H. J. Fry, carriage foreman, B.B. and

GILES—At Bangalore, Oct. 4, wife of F. A. Giles, daughter.

GORDON—At Quilon, wife of Capt. H. Gordon, 23rd regt. L.I., son.

HAMILTON—At Lucknow, Oct. 2, wife of Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, 7th N.I., daughter.

HANNAY—At Debrooghur, Sept. 3, wife of H. E. S. Hannay, son.

HARTLE—At Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, wife of Lieut. and Ajt. Hartle, 3rd regt. Nizam's Infantry, son.

HAY—At Sholapoor, Oct. 7, wife of Charles Hay, Bombay S.C., son.

HEWSON—At Byculla, Oct. 5, wife of John Hewson, daughter.

HUTTON—At Madras, Oct. 8, wife of James Hutton, daughter.

LAMBERT—At Landour, Oct. 7, wife of the Rev. J. A. Lambert, L.M.S., daughter.

LEGEYT—At Rajkote, Kattywar, Oct. 9, wife of W. S. G. LeGeyt, son.

MILLER—At South Colinga, Oct. 3, wife of Capt. Miller, son.

O'BRIAN—At Poona, Sept. 26, wife of J. M. O'Brian, head assist. Pay Examiner's office, son. [son.

O'REILLEY—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Sept. 30, wife of William O'Reilley,

POPKISS—At Oomercarry, Oct. 8, wife of Popkiss, Senion Warder, County Gaol, son.

PRICHARD—At Nungumbaukum, Oct. 9, wife of H. G. Prichard, son.

ROGERS—At Chepauk, Oct. 5, wife of Capt. H. T. Rogers, R.E., son.

SAMPSON—At Hong Kong, Sept. 10, A. F. Sampson, son.

SANDERS—At Almorah, Oct. 8, wife of Col. J. W. Sanders, Commanding 3rd Goorkhas, daughter.

SELL—At Yercaud, Sept. 28, wife of the Rev. E. Sell, daughter.

STUART—At Mission Vale, Jubbulpore, Sept. 21, wife of the Rev. J. Stuart, daughter. [daughter.

SYM—At Huzara, Oct. 2, wife of Capt. J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkha regt.

TOMKINS—At Rangoon, wife of W. P. Tomkins, Lieut. R.E., son.

WATSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 3, wife of J. J. Watson, daughter.

WESTERN—At Roorkee, Oct. 2, wife of Lieut. J. H. Western, R.E., daughter.

WEST—At Nagpore, Oct. 7, wife of Clement West, son.

MARRIAGES.

BRITO—MULCAHY.—At Madras, Oct. 9, L. Brito, to Mrs. F. Mulcahy.

BROWN—WINDSOR.—At Byculla Church, F. L. Brown, to Caroline D., daughter of W. Windsor, of Flax Bourton, Somerset.

CHEETHAM—GREAVES.—At Mazagon Church, Oct. 10, R. H. Cheetham, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Greaves, of Stockport.

COOKSON—PROUDFOOT.—At Hyderabad, Oct. 4, G. D. Cookson, Ajt., H.M.'s 76th regt., to Jeanie, daughter of Major Proudfoot, military sec. to H.H. the Nizam.

FALLE—ERSKINE.—At St. Peter's, Fort William, Sept. 13, J. G. Falle, dep. conservator of the Port of Calcutta, to Sophia A., daughter of the late R. Erskine.

LYNCH—SHEGOY.—At Agra, M. Lynch, D.P.W., to Selina H., widow of the late W. Shegoy, solicitor, Dublin.

MOREY—TWEEDIE.—At Kurseong, Sept. 30, W. Morey, of Tumlook, to Frances S., daughter of T. Tweedie, of Minagepore.

PEAT—FAGAN.—At Hyderabad, Scinde, Oct. 3, Capt. Walter S. Peat, Bombay cav., to Florence M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. C. G. Fagan, Bengal cav.

STEVENS—MOYNIHAN.—At Loodiana, Sept. 14, R. Stevens to M. Moynihan.

WILLSON—WILLSON.—At Dinapore, Oct. 4, H. R. Willson, Chuprah, to Sarah A. Willson.

WOODS—FREDERICKS.—At Madras, Oct. 4, G. W. Woods to Eudoxia S. Fredericks.

DEATHS.

BAKER—At Singapore, Sept. 11, Frances A. H., wife of R. Baker, aged 21.

CRAWFORD—At Hong Kong, Sept. 10, Roy R., son of D. R. Crawford, aged 11 months.

CRICHTON—At Bombay, Oct. 1, Condr. George F. Crichton, Ord. Dept.

D'CARVALHO—Oct. 10, Catherine A., wife of Dr. S. A. D'Carvalho, G.G.M.C., and Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay, aged 40.

DRIBERG—At Tollygunge, Oct. 7, the Rev. C. E. Driberg, senior missionary S.P.G., aged 59.

D'SILVA—At Bombay, Oct. 7, Richard J. D'Silva, late an asst. comr. of customs, aged 35.

FORBES—At Madras, Oct. 4, Ellen, wife of James Forbes, aged 31.

GILLINGWATER—At Mahableshwur, Oct. 8, Ann H., wife of Lewis Gillingwater, assist. superint. Cinchona Plantation, Lingmulla.

GIRLING—At Midnapore, Oct. 3, Eliza, wife of T. H. Girling, D.P.W.

GRIBBLE—At Chuprah, Oct. 1, Eileen M. B., daughter of T. W. Gribble, aged 2.

GWYTHER—At Darjeeling, Oct. 5, Edwin T., son of E. T. Gwyther, aged 11.

HAMILTON—At Morar, Oct. 6, Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.H.A., at battery exercise. [Col. C. Jackson, Bengal Army.

JACKSON—Between Attock and Rawul Pindee, Sept. 27, Keith P. son, of

JAHANS—At Allahabad, Oct. 5, D. E. Jahans, head assist. commissioner's office, aged 40.

MOODIE—At Barrackpore, Oct. 3, Affleck Moodie, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, aged 33.

MILLARD—At Bally, Oct. 4, Capt. W. S. Millard, late superint. of the Calcutta Docking Company, aged 45.

NEWTON—At Calcutta, Oct. 9, W. Newton, member of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., aged 51.

NICOLAS—At Kussowlie, Oct. 4, Edith A., daughter of the Rev. Percy Nicolas, chaplain, aged 11 weeks.

O'TOOLE—At Calcutta, Oct. 6, Anne J., daughter of T. O'Toole, aged 1.

OLIVER—At Whampoa, Sept. 1, J. Oliver, M.D.

VANDERZEE—At Madras, Sept. 13, Harriett, widow of Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th M.I. aged, 65.

VOGELLER—At Shanghai, Aug. 26, J. C. L. Vogeller, of H.I.C.M. Customs.

WARLOW—At Sajem, Oct, 8, F. G., son of Capt. P. Warlow, superint. of police, aged 8 months.

WILSON—At Madras, Oct. 9, Mary A., wife of J. M. Wilson, aged 66.

Official Papers.

EXAMINATION FOR THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Sept. 26.—The following rules for the examination of candidates for the subordinate executive service, the police, and the opium department, have been approved by the Lieutenant governor of Bengal, and are published for general information:—

1. The following persons only will be admitted as candidates:—

Persons who have been ten years in the service of Government.

Persons who have passed the entrance examination, and have been five years in the service of Government.

Persons who have passed the first arts examination, and have been three years in the service of Government.

Persons who have taken a University degree in arts, law, medicine, or engineering, and have been one year in the service of Government.

Provided they have attained, and have held for not less than one year, a responsible permanent appointment above that of copyist in one of the civil departments of the Government service, and can produce a sufficient certificate of ability, good conduct, and fitness for promotion from their official superiors.

Persons who may be specially authorised by Government to appear as candidates by a certificate under the hand of a Secretary to Government.

2. A certificate will be required from every candidate of his character, respectability, and general moral fitness, such certificate being signed by two gentlemen of his own nationality, resident in the district of which he is a native, or where he usually resides, and also signed by the judge or magistrate of such district. The certificate of the two first-named is expected to be based upon personal knowledge, and the certificate of the judge or magistrate to indicate that the gentlemen who have signed it are qualified by their position and character to give such a certificate, and that the judge or magistrate himself knows nothing to the prejudice of the candidate. In the case of the town of Calcutta, instead of the signature of the judge or magistrate, the certificate should bear that of any Judge of the High Court, or the Commissioner of Police, or the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

3. Each candidate will be required to produce a certificate from a medical officer resident in Calcutta, who will be specially selected for the purpose, stating that the candidate is generally a man of sound health, that he has expressed his willingness to serve in any district of the Lower Provinces, and that he (the medical officer) believes him to be capable of doing so, so far as can be judged antecedently.

4. Every candidate will also be required to prove that he can ride, and for this purpose he may apply to the magistrate of any district, who will either satisfy himself on the point, or select some other person he thinks competent for that purpose. The examiner must certify from his own personal observation that the candidate can ride not less than twelve miles at a rapid pace, and is in this respect competent for all practical purposes of district work: and if such examiner be not the magistrate himself, the certificate must be countersigned by the magistrate. All candidates presenting themselves without such certificate will be required to appear before some person in Calcutta who will be selected for the purpose.

5. Previous to the other examinations, European candidates who have not passed any University examination will be required to pass an examination in English, in order to show that they possess a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. They must be able to write well, quickly, and correctly from dictation, to compose a report, and to do all ordinary arithmetic correctly and quickly, which must be duly certified by the examiners.

By European is meant any person whose native language is English or any other European tongue.

6. Besides procuring the above certificates, all candidates, subject to certain exemptions hereinafter mentioned, will be required to pass an examination.

(1.) In the vernacular.
(2.) In surveying and engineering.
(3.) In law.

EXAMINATION IN THE VERNACULAR.

7. All native candidates will be required to show that they can read and write office papers and orders in the vernacular with complete facility.

8. All European candidates will be examined as to their ability to speak and understand a vernacular language, to read it in print, and translate it. Their knowledge of it must be sufficient to enable them to do business easily immediately on appointment.

9. The vernacular language in which candidates will be required to pass under the two preceding rules may be either Bengali or Hindustani. But a candidate may, at his option, present himself for examination in both these languages, or may add to either of them Ooriya or Assamese, or any of the languages spoken in the territories under the Government of Bengal, the extra language counting *pro tanto* in his favour.

Candidates who pass in Bengali only will not be eligible for vacancies in Behar, nor will candidates who pass in Hindustani only be eligible for vacancies in Bengal or Orissa.

EXAMINATION IN SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.

10. Candidates who possess a degree in civil engineering will not be required to pass an examination in surveying and engineering; but all others will be examined in the following subjects:—

SURVEYING.

1.—Mensuration.
2.—Surveying with chain, and with compass and chain.
3.—Levelling.
4.—Construction of field-book, plotting, tracing on the ground.
5.—Construction and use of scales.

ENGINEERING.

1.—General knowledge of properties of building materials in most common use, and of constructive trades.
2.—Estimating of a simple building or bridge.
3.—Construction of simple buildings.
4.—Construction of simple roof and bridge trusses for small spans.
5.—Elements of road-making (including the construction of culverts and small bridges).

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

11. Candidates who possess a degree in Indian law will not be required to pass the examination in law.

All others will be examined in the elements of the law prevailing in Bengal in one of the following branches:—

(*a.*) To qualify for the police.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Penal Code.
Code of Criminal Procedure.
Police Act V. of 1861.

(*b.*) To qualify for the subordinate executive service.

The criminal law, as above, and the principles of the revenue system in Bengal, embracing the fundamental provisions of the permanent settlement, the putnee system, the sale and rent laws, the settlement laws, the abkari laws, and the laws for taking up land for public purposes.

N.B.—The following are the more important sources from which the above subjects can be learned:—

Regulation VIII., 1793, and the land revenue system promulgated in that year, and Act VIII. (B.C.) 1869.
Act XI. of 1859, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868.
Regulation VIII. of 1819.
Regulation VII. of 1822.
Regulations II. of 1819, IX. of 1825, XI. of 1825, and IX. of 1833.
Act X. of 1870.
Act XXI. of 1856.

(*c.*) To qualify for the Opium Department.

Act XXI. of 1856.
Act XIII. of 1857.
The Board's rules for the guidance of officers in the Opium Department.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of these branches (Rules 7—11) at their option.

12. Every candidate, when submitting his application, should state the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and annex certificates in the other subjects in which he is required by these rules to show that he is duly qualified. He must, at the same time, tender a fee for each sub-

ject in which he has to be examined, computed according to the scale given below :—

Elementary English examination for European candidates	Rs. 8
Law, for each branch	8
Surveying and engineering	8
Each vernacular	4
Medical examination	4
Riding examination	4

N.B.—It will be seen that the fee for the medical examination and for examination in one vernacular will be payable by all candidates, and the fee for the English examination by all Europeans liable to it. In other objects no fee will be required when a certificate is produced.

13. To every candidate who passes the examinations above prescribed a certificate will be given stating the subjects in which he has passed, and that he is qualified for an appointment in the subordinate executive service, or the police, or the opium department, as the case may be.

N.B.—This certificate will give no claim to an appointment.

C. BERNARD,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sept. 26.—The first examination under the above rules will be held early in January, 1872, on some date which will be hereafter notified.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY IN INDIA BY NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

A recent issue of the *Gazette of India* contained a carefully-prepared paper on "Loss of Human Life and Cattle from Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes, and Measures taken for their Destruction." The statistics on the subject, which Government has focussed in the pages of the *Gazette*, appear to us calculated to raise the subject into the dignity of a question which has a not unimportant place in the economy of the country. The deaths in a year from noxious animals are, so far as they can be ascertained from even imperfect reports, astonishing, if not alarming. And behind the primary matter of mortality there are others which should not be overlooked in estimating the importance of the question : not only is property destroyed, but it is known that through the system of terrorism which is set up in places where noxious animals are abundant and bold, natives are intimidated, and abandon whole villages at times ; it may be also considered established that difficulties such as these impede, at least to some extent, the clearing of ground, and make would-be settlers half-hearted in their intentions.

It is alarming to see grouped in a table the following facts :—

Province.	Killed by Wild Beasts.	Deaths from Snake-bite.	Total number of Deaths in the three years from both causes.	Amount spent in Reward.
Madras ...	888	760	1,648	38,803
Bombay (exclusive of Sind, &c.)	148	588	736	19,679
Bengal ...	6,741	14,787	21,528	62,812
N.W. Provinces	2,168	2,474	4,642	8,474
Punjab ...	310	1,064	1,374	60,693
Oudh ...	569	3,782	4,351	10,728
Central Provinces	1,347	1,961	3,308	1,65,773
Coorg ...	147	Not given.	147	12,520
Hyderabad ...	129	226	355	14,273
British Burmah ...	107	22	129	2,000
Grand Total ...	12,554	25,664	38,218	4,55,755

It will be thus observed that there is a mortality from ground pests of 12,736 people per annum. This is a great number—it would make a tolerable army that could do much in the way of destruction; but it could form an array that would be infinitely more advantageous to the country if every individual in it were allowed to devote himself to its cultivation, or in some way assist in the development of its resources.

The following paragraphs, taken from the *Gazette*, appear to be in the right direction :—

RESOLUTION.—The papers now before the Government of India conclusively establish the fact that the evil under consideration is a very serious one. The loss of life, though probably not quite accurately reported, is certainly enormous. Nowhere is the destruction of life by wild beasts so great as in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In other provinces, as cultivation and civilisation have advanced, wild beasts have diminished in number. In the Punjab, and in most parts of the Bombay Presidency, the presence of the more dangerous species is now stated to have become exceedingly rare.

2. In the opinion of the Governor general in Council this serious mortality could be very largely reduced by the extirpation of those animals in the neighbourhood of human habitations. This should be first attempted, and every reasonable means taken to secure their destruction whenever they make their appearance near towns or villages. The system of rewards hitherto in force in all provinces seems to be the most effective means by which the Government can accelerate the work, and local governments and administrations are empowered to increase, within the limits of their respective budget allotments, the rate of the authorised rewards, whenever such a measure is considered desirable ; but rewards should only be given for killing destructive and not merely wild animals.

3. As regards snakes, it seems to be overlooked by many officers that there is a deep-rooted prejudice among most natives against killing a snake—a prejudice which nothing but the offer of a reward will overcome. And as deaths from snake-bite are extremely numerous, the Governor general in Council has no doubt that the recent prohibition against the grant of rewards for killing snakes should be partially withdrawn, and that rewards not exceeding two annas a-head, as a general rule, should, at the discretion of the local Governments and Administrations, be offered for snakes known to be deadly—that is, the cobr and some other species to be expressly named. But such rewards shoul not be offered throughout a whole province or for an unlimited perio but in selected districts, where the mortality from snake-bite is greates and for a period not exceeding two years. At the end of this period th result of the experiment should be reported to the Government of Indi in order that, if successful, the propriety of extending it may be con sidered ; and it is clear from the correspondence that care should b taken that no reward be given without the snake, when killed, bein seen by the officer who grants the reward, and that the head of ever such snake should be cut off and destroyed as soon as the reward is given

4. Although it is not desirable to grant a monopoly for the purchas of the skins of the wild animals killed for rewards, or in any way t commence a traffic in them, yet it is proper for the district officers t exercise an effectual check on the disbursement of rewards by subordi nate officials, where the work is entrusted to such officials. Whenever *shikarees* are allowed to appropriate the skins of animals, precaution should be taken to prevent the same skins being shown twice. Th correspondence shows the necessity of care in this respect to preven fraud, especially in the case of animals for which the lower rates of re ward are offered.

5. As to Captain Rogers' scheme, it has been generally considered a impracticable ; but he deserves thanks for the interest he has taken i the matter.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to th several local governments and administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the financia and foreign departments.

Ordered also, that the above resolution be forwarded to Capt. Rogers with reference to his letter dated Aug. 9, 1869.

THE INDIAN SILK TRADE.

Fort William, Sept. 13.—The following resolution of the Governme of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce is republished for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 63, dated Simla, Aug. 31, 1871 :—

FIBRES AND SILK.

Read again the following papers :—

Demi-official letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated June 23 and Aug. 5, 1871.

From Government of the Punjab, No. 1,213, dated July 8, 1871.

To Government of the Punjab, No. 47, dated Aug. 3, 1871.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 1, dated Aug. 3, 1871.

Demi-official letter to Honorary Secretary, Silk Supply Association, dated Aug. 24, 1871.

From Government of Bengal, No. 2,996, dated Aug. 10, 1871.

From Government of Bengal, No. 2,512, dated Aug. 22, 1871.

From Government of Bombay, No. 2,998, dated Aug. 22, 1871.

From Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 3,933, dated Aug. 23, 1871.

Read also a paper by Capt. T. Hutton, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal, containing notes on the Indian Bombycidæ, dated July 26, 1871.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Government of India has been recently endeavouring to acquire full information as to the present state and prospects and past history of the Indian silk trade, in view to ascertaining the best practical methods of developing it, and improving sericulture generally in India.

2. Amongst other papers received from various sources, Capt. Hutton has forwarded a paper on the Indian and Asiatic species of the Bombycidæ, to which it seems desirable to give early publicity.

3. Much, it is believed, may be done towards both increasing and improving the silk produce of India ; but one of the first essentials to any successful action in these directions is complete information as to all that has yet been done or attempted in India in this matter. A good deal of useful information has been gleaned from the records of the Government of India, and some few papers have been received from Local Governments and private individuals ; but much more is, it is believed, available, which his Excellency the Governor general in Council is anxious to obtain, and in the collection of which he would invite the co-operation of the public generally, and all Government officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution and Captain Hutton's notes on the Indian Bombycidæ, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that the several Local Governments and Administrations, the public generally, and all Government officials, be invited to furnish the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with any information (whether in print or in original manuscript) of which they may be in possession, in regard to sericulture in India, and the Indian silk trade, past and present.

Ordered also, that the thanks of the Government of India be conveyed to Captain Hutton for his monographic sketch of the Indian Bombycidæ.

Ordered also, that a copy of this resolution, and of Captain Hutton's notes on the Indian Bombycidæ, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N.W. Provinces, and Punjab ; to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg ; to the Resident at Hyderabad ; to the Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal ; to the Agricultural Societies of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces ; and to Captain Hutton.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. O. HUME, Sec. to Govt. of India.

By order of the Lieutenant governor of Bengal.

C. BERNARD, Officiating Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Home.

MILITARY.—The claims of the Indian Artillery officers who have been complaining, are being considered by the War Office, and we can ask them with some assurance and comfort to wait a little longer.

NEW MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—We are authorised to state that Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, in the room of Mr. Elliot Macnaughten, resigned.

MEDICAL.—Rumour has it that Dr. G. S. Beatson will soon return to India for a second term of five years as Inspector General of the Army Medical Service. This would be a piece of good fortune for the worthy doctor, but it would be a great injustice to the senior officers of his department.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT (FOREIGN-OFFICE, *Oct.* 28.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Marcos Riglos y Benavente as Consul at Brazil, and of Don Patricio Gibson as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Peru; of Mr. Henry Francis Brown as Consul at Calcutta for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—(*India-Office, Nov.* 1.) The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Frederic John Goldsmid, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, now employed on a special mission to Persia, with the local rank of Major-General, and late Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were — to Calcutta, £250,000; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £50 000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅜d. will receive about 64 per cent., and on Bombay, at 1s. 11½d., in full.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO INDIA.—We extract from Girard de Quetteville's Indian Circular of Nov. 2, 1871, the subjoined exports of bullion by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton—per *Ceylon*, Oct. 21, 1871; to Bombay, in gold £11,000, in silver £97,000. Per *Candia*, Oct. 28, 1871; to Alexandria, in gold £10,000; to Bombay, in silver £54,950; to Ceylon, in gold £11,000; to Madras, in gold £9,459; to Calcutta, in gold £10 000.

THE INSURRECTION IN GOA.—The Portuguese Government have chartered the English screw-steamer *Neera*, 2,167 tons, to convey 450 troops from Lisbon to Goa, their old colony on the west coast of India, where they have lately suppressed a serious insurrection. Viscount Duprat, the Portuguese Consul-General in London, accompanied by Captain Testa, of the Portuguese navy, have arrived at Liverpool to superintend the fitting up of the steamer. She will leave the Mersey for Lisbon next Saturday, and after embarking the troops, stores, &c., there, will sail direct for Goa *via* the Suez Canal.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Since the formation of the Mansion-house Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible famine in Persia the Lord Mayor has received the sum of £727 in all. This amount, although somewhat increased by the aid of the executive committee sitting in Parliament-street, is still strikingly small in comparison with the extreme need that exists, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of the chief magistrate—the fourth one this year—to the citizens for the exercise of their customary liberality will not go unheeded, especially in such a case of unusual emergency. Further subscriptions may be paid daily at the Mansion-house, or at the committee-rooms, 55, Parliament-street.

CAMBRIDGE, PROFESSOR OF ARABIC.—Mr. Edward Henry Palmer, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who has just been appointed Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in that University, is one of the most accomplished Oriental scholars of the present, day. From early youth Mr. Palmer was a diligent student of the principal Oriental languages, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency, although he was almost entirely self-taught. He accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition to Sinai in 1868-69, in order to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of that country, and in 1869-70 he explored the desert of Et Tih, the south country of the Scripture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The Straits Settlements, situated in the Malayan Archipelago, and comprising Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the year 1867, by an order in Council under the provisions of the Act 29-30 Vic., cap. 115. In Malacca the Malays are the chief part of the population, the Chinese forming about one-sixth thereof. It is by far the most extensive of the settlements, and comprises an area of about 1,000 square miles. The Chinese colonists include some of the most wealthy and intelligent of the merchants in the Straits. The European Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council. The colony also maintains a small military establishment. But we shall surprise our readers by informing them that, according to the latest statistics furnished by the Colonial Office, the military establishment of Malacca consists only of "one European officer and 125 men of the Madras Native Infantry." How Madras troops came to be originally quartered at Malacca is a question that must be referred to the records of the old East India Company. All that we are concerned with here is the fact that the colonists have now petitioned the Government for a stronger protective force, on the plea that Malacca is much exposed to Malay aggression, and that such aggression may arise from the circumstance that the colony possesses something to lose consequent upon her increased and increasing material prosperity. Did a Malay invasion take place Malacca, while unable to defend herself with her handful of Sepoys from the incursions of the fierce tribes by which the settlement is hemmed in, would be compelled to suffer the destruction of her towns and villages, and the pillage of public and commercial property, which successful commerce has been the means of accumulating for many years. The petition addressed to the Colonial Office is numerously and influentially signed by the official, the mercantile, and the general residents of Malacca. It supplies information to the Home Government clearly implying that the fears of aggressive conduct on the part of the Malays are warranted by recent overt acts. Now, as the Madras Presidency can very well afford to lend more troops than a company or two of Sepoys to Malacca, from her very considerable Army, it is probable that a requisition will be made for an entire regiment to furnish a thriving colony with an effective military establishment, such as is demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. If this should not be done, we may at any moment hear of Malacca suffering from serious disturbances arising from Malay disaffection.—*Broad Arrow.*

India Office.

Nov. 4, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. O'Kinealy, F. W. J. Rees, C. W. Waller (Uncov.), C. F. Lindsay (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. D. B. Gribble, W. Wilson, James Fraser.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. H. Leach, and H. F. Jacob (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. H. Quallett; Lieut. col. F. R. Maunsell, Engrs.; Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Inf.; Hon. surg. T. Murray.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Mears, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Boardman, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Capt. T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps; Major J. Harpur, Staff Corps; Major F. W. Knight, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. J. Daniell, 2 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. P. Ryan (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Lieut. J. Brebner (Uncov.), 6 weeks.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. W. Simpson, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. St. George, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Surg. B. Kendall, 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. T. M. McDonell, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. Sweet, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. M. Gosling, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Ensign J. Jackson, 6 mo.; Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. C. Geddes, W. E. Neale, J. Monro, C. W. Mellor, R. A. Lloyd (Uncov.), A. E. C. Bolst (Uncov.), C. A. W. Davies (Uncov.), J. W. Ballantine (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Cadell (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. B. P. Wiltshire, F. Dresser (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. F. J. Davies, Inf.; Capt. A. C. B. Withers, Inf.; Major W. Playfair, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. N. Palliser, Staff Corps; Capt. C. S. Thomason, Engrs.; Lieut. J. B. B. Dickson, Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Nicolay, Inf.; Surg. major F. Pearson; Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Pennycuick, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Holland, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

HUNT—The wife of Shelley Leigh Hunt, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Woolwich, Oct. 15.
LOW—The wife of S. P. Low, of a son, at Sydenham, Oct. 29.
MOORE—The wife of John G. Moore, Bombay Civil Service of a son, a Hyde-park, Nov. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—ELRINGTON.—Capt. Edward Boyd, late 5th Lancers, to Catherine A. L., daughter of the Rev. William F. Elrington, late Lieut. Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, at St. James's, Oct. 28.

TAYLOR—THOMAS.—Colonel William W. Taylor, 5th Regiment Bombay N.I., to Emile A. F., daughter of S. Thomas, at North Kensington, Oct. 28.

THOMAS—SYKES.—Theodore Thomas, Professor of Law, Canning College, Lucknow, to Annie G., daughter of the Rev. J. Sykes, at Manchester, Nov. 2.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—Violet M., the infant daughter of Major H. J. Bolton, aged 10 months, Oct. 26.

SHAW—David De S. H., son of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. J. Shaw, M.D., of H.M.'s Bombay Army (retired), and late Assay Master at Madras, at Edinburgh, aged 23, Oct. 26.

WOODFALL—Ann, widow of Lieut. Colonel Charles Woodfall, Indian Army, at Peckham, aged 37, Oct. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28. Derwentwater, Kurrachee; Duke of Athole, Calcutta; Persia, Bombay.—29. Durham, Madras; str. Calcutta, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—30. Aftensjernen, Akyab; str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Scotland, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—31. Str. Orchis, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—Nov. 2. British Sceptre, Calcutta; str. Belgian, Calcutta; Mallowdale, Akyab; Buenaventura, Manila.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sarpedon, via Suez Canal, Oct. 20.—At GRAVESEND.—From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Oldacre, Mr. J. Duncan. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. De Wind, Mr. D. Campbell, Mrs. Owen and child, Mr. Wallis.

Per str. Arcturus, via Suez Canal, Oct. 30.—At GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Cayley and three children, Mr. Carnegie, Master and two Misses Hope, Lieut. col. Wheeler, Mrs. Crossman, Mr. H. L. Morpey, Mr. A. F. Grant, Mr. Crossman, Mrs. Durand and two children, Mr. F. E. Tuson, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Kellow and son and daughter, Mr. L. S. Greeve.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28. Str. Yorkshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Great Australia, Aden; City of Corinth, Calcutta; Heros, Rangoon; Ole Muller, Singapore.—29. Europa, Rangoon; J. P. Smith, Bombay; Jane Davis, Rangoon; City of Pekin, Bombay.—30. Carisbrooke Castle, Calcutta; Duncairn, Calcutta.—30. Str. Xantho, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Southwick, Bombay; Oberon, Bombay; Palawan, Calcutta; Glee Maiden, Rangoon; Timoleonte, Rangoon; Paolo Revello, Bombay; Antrim, Bombay.—Nov. 1. Gagino, Rangoon; str. Krishna, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Forfarshire, Galle; Malleny, Calcutta; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Ben Lomond, Rangoon; Wilhelm Aberg, Akyab.—2. Elvezia, Akyab; Empress Eugenie, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Xantho, via Suez Canal, Oct. 30.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. and Mrs. Champion and two children, Capt. W. Farwell, Capt. R. Worsley, Mrs. Belville and infant, Miss Belville, Major and Mrs. Blanshard, Miss Blanshard, Miss Vanrenen, Major and Mrs. Hobson and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Beynon, Mr. J. Dyson, Mrs. H. Hobson, Mr. O'Dwyer, Miss O'Dwyer, Captain and Mrs. Hunter and child, Miss Eccles, Miss Beardsworth, Capt. J. K. Mackenzie, Capt. C. Brownlow, Capt. Fullan.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Ibbetson, Ens. Thompson, Mrs. Gen. Walter, Col. C. Drummond, Mrs. Heyman and child, Mr. E. J. Reid, Mr. E. P. Robinson, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Kenney. Miss Walker, Mr. J. Buchan, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham and five children, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Thompson, Miss Whately, Mr. H. Clarke, Capt. C. H. Thurlow.

Per str. Delta, Nov. 7.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Thomason, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Col. Macbean, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Anderson, Capt. F. Gillie, Col. J. T. Annesley and daughter, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Col. Herbert and daughter, Miss Lee and friend, Major C. H. Beddek, Mr. L. Berkeley, Mr. Boyd, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. A. Cowper, Mr. E. D. Ellens, Mrs. Grant, Mr. W. B. Macrone, Mr. S. Carrington, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. F. Dodoret, Mr. and Mrs. Horseley, Sir P. Woodhouse, Hon. W. Fortescue, Major W. B. Thompson, Mr. W. Denney, Mr. W. Causland, Mr. S. Harruden, Mr. Dowal, Mr. Vineg, Mr. Galway, Mr. Wienholt. For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Napier, Mr. N. E. Pogson. For CEYLON.—Mr. Labonadiere. For HONG KONG.—Miss Garrett.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Khersonese, London to Calcutta, Sept. 30, 14 S., 35 W.
Castleton, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 29, 11 N., 28 W.
Denmark, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 14, 21 S., 28 W.
Sarah Scott, Shanghai to London, 20 N., 115 E.
Mallowdale, Akyab to Queenstown, Sept. 2, 21 S., 1 W.
Frederick (?), Akyab (?) to Falmouth, Aug. 26, 15 S., 7 W.
Vidal, Cardiff to Bombay, 40 days out, 2 S., 23 W.
Milford, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 15, 8 N., 24 W.
Eastern Queen, Newcastle to Galle, Oct. 13, 41 N., 19 W.
Colombo, London to Calcutta, Oct. 24, 80 miles S.W. of Scilly.
Glenavon, London to Calcutta, Sept. 10.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Denmark, Pope, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Rio Janeiro on Sept. 22, leaky.

The Titania, of London, for China, put into Brixham on Oct. 30, very leaky.

1,000 tons of coal, ex Denmark, Pope, from Liverpool to Bombay, which put into Rio Janeiro on Sept. 22 leaky, were sold by auction on the 26th.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Skinner, Col. and Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. Thuillier, two Misses Thuillier, Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Mr. H. Bonaud, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. W. Treacher, Mr. W. J. Harding, Hon. Mrs. Harding, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. D. K. Murray, and Mr. J. Robertson.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Major A. K. Comber, Col. E. Davidson, Mr. Davidson, and two Messrs. Whitney.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Hasted, Col. G. Playfair, and Mr. N. G. Mackenzie.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mrs. Balfour, and two Misses Balfour.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. O. Maude, Col. S. Douglas, Mr. W. Glynn, Miss Glynn, Major the Hon. — Wemyss, Mrs. White, Capt. Ford, Major F. Robertson, Major and Mrs. C. B. Smith, Gen. Irving, Miss Irving, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mr. A. W. Peel, Mr. D. Campbell, and Mr. Adams.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Rynes, Mr. A. R. McDonald, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Cauddas, and Miss Ruckingham.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Steele and three children, Miss Charley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Symons, Miss Carr, and Mr. A. Gray.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. B. Grindrod, Mrs. H. Steele, Mr. Sabonadiere, Mr. Underwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Schultze.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Cartwright.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sedgreaves.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Robertson, Miss Macreany, and Mr. W. Wood.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Carlovite, and Mr. Hartmann.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Greenfield, Mr. McLean, Miss Harland, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Patten and two children, and Miss Riddell.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. A. Guest, and Mr. Drummond.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Rev. J. Budds.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Courtenay, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Cox.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. H. Faircloth, Mr. S. Bent, Miss Bent, Mr. Bent, and Mr. H. Parr.

NOVEMBER 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Nickels and three children, Col. C. R. Baugh, Mr. H. Budden, Col. and Mrs. Thacker, Miss Waddell, Mr. Griffin, Mrs. and two Misses Rich, Mr. Tobin, Mrs. White, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, Surg. major Pearson, and Mrs. Ashby and infant.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lady Haines, Mr. Holford, Mrs. Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Stanley Clarke, Mr. W. M. Salmon, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Forsyth, Mrs. Ranken, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Perry, Mr. R. Carew, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Thomas.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. A. Drummond.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Stevens, Mr. W. Baldock, Mr. E. Holland and son, and Mrs. Brandreth and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Lindoe.

NOVEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Mr. A. Davidson, and Mr. Reddie.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Buchanan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. W. L. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Berry.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. H. Cornish.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Col. G. Carleton, Major D'Estrange, and Mr. Levinge.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Minny, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Daniell, Mr. Aikinan, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Halliday, Mr. E. Rivington, Mr. Fayden, and Major and Mrs. Winson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Pogson.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. L. Gordon, and Mr. Grieve.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Somers.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, and Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Slade, three children, and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

SUEZ to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Baass and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Lefroy.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Padday.

BRINDISI to PENANG.—Mr. R. Padday.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis of Bath, and Sir William and Lady Rose.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE NEW WARRANT.

The *Times* observes that the new Army Warrant, though declared to be provisional on certain points, deals decisively, so far as principle is concerned, with the whole system of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchange. From this present day the army is under the complete control of the Crown and its Ministers; it belongs to the nation as fully as any other branch of the public service, and unless negligence and apathy supervene in the Administration, the interest of no man or class of men will be allowed to interfere with its efficiency. It would be of little use to abolish purchase if care were not taken to guard the service from the less capable class of men whom purchase introduced. To effect this it has been decided that first appointments shall be given as a general rule after competitive examination, and that they shall be probationary, and revocable in case the unfitness of the successful candidate shall be demonstrated by a practical trial in his work. There are a good many persons, with no lack either of good sense or liberality, who will be rather frightened by this word "competition." They will think very rightly that something more is required in an officer than brains and application, and that the methods of selection which are suited to an officer in the Civil Service hardly apply to men who have to march and fight, to bear cold and hunger. But care, the *Times* believes, will be taken that no man not physically qualified shall receive an appointment. In fact, the physical will accompany the intellectual examination. The next point is to ascertain whether the young man who has succeeded in gaining his first appointment is fit to rise higher. Here we begin to see the advantages of the abolition of purchase. The Government is master, and being free to make and cancel appointments can consult the good of the service without fear of violating pecuniary rights. Candidates will be removed from the service for physical or moral unfitness, or if they fail to pass satisfactorily through the prescribed course of study, or to pass the examination for lieutenant within three years. Thus we have at length a real basis for the reconstruction of our land forces. The militia are brought into closer connection with the regular army; and the commissions in both are now open to the ambition and the martial spirit of the whole nation. The field is clear for whatever genius is destined to organise into one powerful body our dispersed and heterogeneous forces.

The *Daily News* thinks that we can hardly call the work which this warrant will accomplish merely that of reorganisation. It lays the basis of a scheme to give England practically a new army—an army which shall not only have the personal daring and loyal character of that force which can appeal to the whole course of modern history for testimonials, but which shall have weeded away from it

those deleterious growths which had sprung up in many branches of the service during long periods of repose and peace. Besides providing for the more thorough preparation of officers entrusted with command, Mr. Cardwell's scheme fulfils the scarcely less important duty, which has often been pressed upon the Government, of effecting some reasonable fusion between the diverse forces of the Crown. The militia is no longer to be looked upon as an exoteric arm. If the Prussian system has not been copied so far as to institute the constant transference of the line into a perpetual reserve, the reserves we at present possess are to have something like unity of interest with the line. Certainly, so far as the present warrant goes—and it leaves out of question, for the moment, the organisation of the household cavalry and the foot guards—it is obviously based on Prussian precedent. The regulations for training officers on entering the army are very similar to those existing in Germany; and we shall hope to see the examinations, upon which the success of the new scheme plainly depends, formed and carried out with that thoroughness and that disrespect of persons which have given Prussia so admirable a staff of officers. That much we may fairly copy. There is now no question of our legislating in a panic or endeavouring to transplant into this country in its entirety a system which is not adapted to the soil. We cannot produce a Prussian army in this country, but we may safely borrow such hints from the Prussian method of training soldiers as shall render our own army, peculiar as it is in many respects, thoroughly efficient.

WOULD THEY LIKE TO KNOW?—We learn that Major Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, at the request of Government, went to certain offices in the Fort on Thursday last, to investigate how the local newspaper press became possessed of the information regarding the recent letters from the Home Government on the disbandment of the late No. 1 company of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. The Acting Commissioner asked for the copies which had been struck off, and the correct number was shown to him. Being fully convinced that not a single copy was missing, Major Bowen asked the head of another office if he could throw any light on the matter, but even here he was unsuccessful. He found that the number of copies was correct, and they were just as clean as when received by the head of the office. Major Bowen was told that if Government were more cautious and had taken the trouble to mark the communication "confidential," greater care no doubt would have been taken. Major Bowen left the Fort quite disheartened at his unsuccessful investigation, expressing surprise that the press could have become possessed of such information. The investigation, we hear, lasted for two hours and a-half. The result of Major Bowen's investigation will be communicated to Government. The investigation was continued on Friday, but no more success attended Major Bowen's exertions than on the previous day. It is said that further investigation was made by Major Bowen on Saturday last, but that on this occasion he was obliged to obtain the assistance of Inspector Simpson. We hardly think that the combined efforts of the Acting Commissioner and his subordinate have tended to throw even a ray of light on the subject of their inquiries. Our risible faculties were somewhat excited on hearing the steps taken by Government to discover the sinner who divulged important information from the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Secretariat. Lord Napier will probably remember the lines of his national poet, which if our memory serves us properly run somewhat as follow:—

"The mair they talk I'm kent the better,
E'en let them clash.
An auld wife's tongue's a feckless matter
To gie ane fash."

His Lordship will doubtless think the quotation an apt one.—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 12.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Nov. 11.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Nov. 3.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	100 101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		100 101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		100 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		100 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	96⅛ ⅜
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96⅛ ⅜
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		100 100⅛
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		99⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		100⅛ ⅜
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜ 7-16d.
Madras	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜ 7-16d.
Bombay	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 5-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜ 7-16d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1⅛ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅜d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		112½ to 113
	India 4 per cent.		103
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		95⅞ to 96⅛
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98⅜
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108⅞ to 109⅛
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		102½ to 102¾
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102¾ to 102⅛
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅜
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103⅜
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		102⅛
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅜ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. to 23s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½ to 106⅛
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109⅛
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106⅛
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent....	all	106⅛
10	Ditto 5 per cent.	¾	½ to ⅝ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106⅜ to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	6½ to 7⅛
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	1⅛
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42⅛ to 43⅛
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)... ...	100	100
	British Australian	all	8⅜ to 8⅝
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11⅜ to 11⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜ to 8⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	6	8⅜ to 8⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10⅜ to 10⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11⅜ to 11⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅛ to 7⅛
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1⅛ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ to 7
5	New	4	1⅛
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6.6.0	1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	51 to [illegible]
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis.

Advertisements.

EDUCATION.—THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION, on the following Terms:—

For Pupils under Twelve Years of Age, Thirty Guineas per annum.

For Pupils above Twelve Years of Age, Thirty-five Guineas per annum.

The Course of Study comprehends the English and French Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, &c.

Professors of established reputation attend for Languages, Music, Drawing, and various accomplishments. Their Fees are at the usual rates.

The Year is divided into Three Terms, as follows:—

The Winter Term—commencing January 26th, and ending April 18th.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Oct. 21; Agra and Madras, Oct. 19; Calcutta, Oct. 18.

FROM the Indian papers we gather nothing new regarding the murderer of Mr. Justice Norman. A *Times* telegram however of November 6 from Calcutta settles the question of Abdullah's fate. He was hanged on Saturday, November 4, and his body burned the same day by men of the lowest caste. So far as yet appears, his secret, if any he had, has gone with him to the gallows. It is said that some particulars about the murderer's past life have come to light; but, according to the Bombay papers, nothing has yet transpired to prove that he was even a Wahabi.

LORD NAPIER, the Governor of Madras, appears to have fallen foul of the *Madras Athenæum* for its ill-natured comments on his conduct with regard to a private letter from General McCleverty, of which his Lordship made public use. That he did so, appears to have been no fault of his, but the result of somebody else's mistake. Lord Napier however was stung by the critic's seeming unfairness into demanding through his lawyers a full apology, which the editor of the *Athenæum* refused to give on the plea that no particular libel had been brought to his notice. The suit therefore is to proceed, unless his Lordship should meanwhile take counsel with his calmer thoughts. Public men, as Lord Chief Cockburn said, have no business to be thin skinned.

THE question of a successor to the late Major-General Broome has been decided at last, to the general satisfaction, by the appointment of Mr. Kellner as Military Accountant General to the Indian Government. Mr. Kellner's financial repute has for the most part been earned in the civil branch of the service; but a good accountant ought to belong to no particular school, and if the Government are satisfied with his qualifications, no one except some disappointed candidate will have any reason to complain. For the last ten years at any rate Mr. Kellner has had some experience of military accounts. In 1860-61 he was connected, it seems, with the Military Finance Commission in India. During his subsequent furlough he found employment under the War Office in London and Paris, and ever since General Broome's departure for England he has been serving with acknowledged ability as Controller-General of Military Expenditure.

THE Legislative Council met again at Simlah on the 12th of October to pass Mr. Stephen's Bill for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs, and to give the first reading to Mr. Stephen's Bill consolidating and amending the law concerning offences in foreign States. Two other Bills, one for amending the European Vagrancy Act of 1869, the other to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage, were also advanced a stage. The legislative work at Simlah was nearly over, as Lord Mayo was to begin his downward journey on the 1st of this month. His Excellency is expected to spend a month on his way to Calcutta, part of which would be devoted to a tour through the Punjab, by way of Kangra, Dharmsala, and Dalhousie. Mr. Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor, was to reach his own capital on the 1st November, in time to prepare for the Viceroy's reception.

OF the lesser magnates, Lord Napier, of Madras, has been paying a visit to Tanjore, and exploring its antiquities. While Lady Napier inspected a large girls' school called after her name, his Lordship examined a boys' school in the same place. From Tanjore he was to visit Combaconum, Tranquebar, Trichinopoly, and some other places, before settling down again at Madras. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had returned for a time to Bombay, where several important matters awaited his consideration; among these the affairs of the Bombay Municipality, on which a committee of inquiry had just sent in a damaging report. On this point Bombay appears to be very sore, for a telegram of November 10 asserts, that on account of the sudden departure of the Municipal Commissioner, who is charged with misapplying certain funds, an indignation meeting had just been held at the Town Hall by the native and European ratepayers, who unanimously condemned the municipal administration, and held the Government responsible for all shortcomings on that score. With regard to the Port Trust also, it appears that the people of Bombay are much displeased with the Supreme Government for the heavy burden it has laid on the port without first inviting public discussion of its new scheme. Among the visitors whom the Governor was to receive were several Dewans and Agents of Native States, and the Marquis of Drogheda, who has just arrived at Bombay on his way to share the hospitality of Lord Mayo.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, the active Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had gone off to Darjeeling, leaving his secretary to indite to the Commissioner of Dacca a despatch which must have caused a stir among the educational officers of Bengal. He complains that the Inspectors of Schools so arrange their circuits as to avoid all contact with the civil officers of districts. The Educational Department, he observes, has more than any other "striven to emancipate itself from local control, and to take a purely independent position." To this Mr. Campbell decidedly objects, declaring himself resolved to "bring the two classes of officers more into correspondence with one another."

His intention is good, but it will prove no easier task to make one department work heartily with another in India than it seems to be in England.

The movement of troops and stores towards the Cachar frontier is steadily going on. A detachment of the 2nd Ghoorkas was to pass through Meerut on the 9th October on its way to the south-east. The 44th N.I. were to leave Shillong for Cachar on the 1st November, proceeding by boat to Tipai Mukh, on the Barak river, where a stockade containing stores for the Cachar Column is about to be built. It is believed that the 42nd N.I. would be carried down the Brahmaputra and up the Surmah, so as to reach Chattak by the 12th November. To the same point the 22nd N.I. were to be conveyed by steamer before the end of October. From thence two if not three regiments and a great quantity of commissariat stores would be forwarded by boat to the frontier. Some six hundred policemen with four English officers are to accompany General Bourchier's column, fully armed and equipped for special service. Each column will be furnished with a supply of Norton's tube pumps. Science will be represented by Lieutenant Browne of the 44th Foot, under whose orders a trained native from the Indian Museum will gather specimens of the local *fauna* and *flora*. Tipai Mukh and Demagiri are to form the respective starting-points of the Cachar and Chittagong Columns. From these two points the field telegraphs will be carried as far into the enemy's country as the nature of the ground marched over will allow. The medical staff will be placed under the chief control of Deputy Inspector general H. B. Buckle, C.B. Major Moore, with 722 coolies, left Calcutta for Cachar on the 13th October, and another batch of about the same strength, under Captain Crohan, was to start on the 17th. These men are engaged at Rs. 8 a-month each to carry doolies, baggage, and supplies, to make roads and cut down jungle, for which latter purpose they are to be armed with a "dao," or "kúkri" (a large two-edged knife), each.

Lord Mayo wants to know "whether a cement can be manufactured from any of the Indian limestones capable of application under the varying circumstances and climates found in India." Surely this seems a curious question to ask at this time of day. One would have thought that modern architecture in India had no need to go to school again for the very rudiments of its art, had we not lately heard so much of the propensity of Indian mortar to stultify the boasts of Indian engineers. In the old days at any rate before the English conquests in India there was no such difficulty in finding good cement. So strong was the mortar used in old Indian buildings, whether of Hindu or Mohammedan days, that it is easier to break the masonry than the cement. The very *chunam* or stucco with which native builders faced their brickwork was often as hard and smooth as marble, and the brickwork itself rivalled that of the old Roman builders. Is the secret of their excellence to be found in their superior skill and knowledge, in the better quality of their materials, or in their superior honesty? Perhaps some of the persons who helped to build the splendid failures at Allahabad and elsewhere could enlighten Lord Mayo on these points—if they chose.

The results of the enquiry into the cause of the outbreak of August last among the Hindu prisoners in the Bareilly Jail have been laid before the Lieutenant Governor. Sir W. Muir agrees with the Commission in regarding the conduct of Dr. Eades, who deprived the Brahmans of their caste-threads and then flogged some of them for showing their annoyance, as ill-judged and fraught with mischief. Dr. Eades pleaded his impression that the sacred threads were articles of clothing, a plea which Sir William scouts as puerile, and betraying "a singular deficiency of common sense." Still more strange—he adds—"in a medical officer of five years' standing, and one who had been already for a considerable period in charge of a district jail, is such ignorance of the habits and usages of the Hindu race." We are therefore not at all surprised to hear that the services of Dr. Eades have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

With regard to the subsequent outbreak of September 6, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the previous discontent caused by Dr. Eades's conduct had "a very sensible effect in making the prisoners combine to attempt an outbreak." Our readers will remember that the ringleaders on that occasion were Mohammedans, who repeated with some success their old dodge —as illustrated in the Mutinies of Vellore and 1857—of using the Hindus for cat's paws. Sir W. Muir "entirely justifies" Mr. Brown, the jailer, and the police, in firing upon the prisoners, and promises officially to thank Mr. Brown, with a present of two months' pay moreover, for "his prompt, cool, and gallant conduct." His Honour also bestows rewards in money or extra pay on the deputy-jailer, Mr. Anderson, on the police jemadar and two head watchmen, on three convict-warders who took the lead in attacking their fellow-convicts, and on the jail-guards who hurried up to their help.

Colonel Pelly's last despatch from Bushire draws a sad picture of human suffering on the Persian seaboard. After a side blow at the Persian Minister in London, he describes his own method of doling out relief to the famished wretches about Bushire from the funds supplied him by the charitable in India and England. He has little comfort to impart with regard to the immediate future. Even if the grain-dealers threw open their stores at once, he fears that the famine would not be materially checked, for the smaller stores, he thinks, are already exhausted, the seed-corn in many places has failed to come up, money is scarce for want of employment, and the famine will hardly abate before the harvest season of April or May next. With a famished mob surrounding his house and trampling on each other in their fierce hunger, he deems it "a sad absurdity" to question the existence of a famine. To Colonel Pelly there seems "very little direct relation between the price of grain and the famishing condition of the people" in those parts. Prices at Bushire and other ports are usually governed by the trade value of imported grain; but in presence of a starving people, "without a pice in their pockets, and without a chance of selling their labour," he deems it "futile and cruelly fallacious to argue that, because prices are not at famine rates, therefore no famine can prevail."

Mr. F. S. Chapman has been reappointed Bombay member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Cockerell's departure home at the end of his term will leave a vacant seat in the Council. It is rumoured that Mr. F. Stephen will resign his seat next spring; but this, we imagine, is hardly probable unless the present law member has a better opening ready for him at home. Mr. Strachey takes sick leave for six months early next year, at which time the two Under Secretaries, Messrs. Howell and Westland, will also go on furlough.

Several changes have lately been made or reported as impending in the India Office Staff. Sir Henry Maine, late law-member of the Viceroy's Council, succeeds Mr. Elliott Macnaghten in the Council of India. A fitter appointment was probably never made, and this one has the advantage of not being made too late. Sir Henry Anderson is, we hear, to take charge of the Revenue Department in addition to his present duties as Judicial Secretary. Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., becomes Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department on the retirement of Mr. Phillimore. The new Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department is Mr. Phillimore. Mr. J. C. Melville resigns his post of Under-Secretary of State from the 31st December. It is probable that his appointment will not be filled up; its duties being merged in some other office. The question of a successor to the late General Jameson in the Audit Department has not yet, we believe, been finally settled, although the name of Major General Hannyngton, sometime Military Auditor-General of Bengal, and now employed on special duty at the India Office, has been pretty widely quoted as that of the coming placeman. In this case however we believe that the public have got upon the right scent, and General Hannyngton's past services are almost certain to place him at the head of the poll.

Some of the Indian papers talk of Sir H. Anderson as destined to succeed the present Governor of Bombay. All such talk is certainly premature. Whatever the Duke of Argyll may purpose doing, we have reason to believe that no such appointment has yet been made; and in view of the fresh duties just undertaken by Sir Henry, we incline to think that he will prefer staying where he is.

In his after-dinner speech at Guildhall the other evening Mr. Göschen announced the selection of Lord Lawrence as Chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into the loss of the *Megæra*. A better choice for the purpose could hardly have been made. Lord Lawrence can be trusted to conduct the enquiry without fear of persons or regard for party feeling, and his Indian experience will enable him, if any one, to lay the blame of so discreditable a disaster upon the right shoulders. The very fact of his appointment would seem to imply a genuine desire on the part of the present Government to elicit the whole truth, however much that is likely to tell against some of its own supporters. But then Lord Lawrence must have fair play in the selection of his fellow-commissioners, whose names are not yet before the public.

It was right, no doubt, to select Sir J. Colvile as a paid judge on the Committee where his services have so long been rendered gratuitously. But when is the name of Sir Barnes Peacock to be added to that of the three already appointed? Even those who, with the *Asiatic*, cast doubts on "the stability of his mental equilibrium," whatever that may mean, have nothing to say against his "ability and legal acumen." In point of fact Sir Barnes was about the ablest Chief Justice who ever adorned the Calcutta Bench; and, being still young enough to remember what he learned in India, he could be trusted to make quick work with the hundreds of Indian suits that still await the final award of the Judicial Committee.

According to a *Times* telegram of Nov. 13 from Calcutta, the Viceroy arrived at Palumpore Fair on the 6th current. The next day he held a durbar of the hill chiefs. His Lordship arrived at Dhurmsallah on the 12th. He will meet the Maharajah of Cashmere at Madhapore on the 16th inst., and will hold a durbar at Lahore on the 18th. At Sonepore he will be met by Sir Jung Bahadoor, and is expected to reach Calcutta about Nov. 26.

We are glad to see that Mr. Prichard's recent efforts to fix the attention of his countrymen at home upon important Indian questions have met with just recognition at the hands of native reformers in India. A letter of Oct. 10, from the President of the Bombay Association, conveys to Mr. Prichard "the warmest thanks" of the Association, as unanimously voted at a meeting held the day before, for his efforts aforesaid and for the "deep interest" he has so often displayed in the welfare of the native Indians.

We have reason to believe that an examination for admission to the Indian Medical Service will take place in February, 1872, and that about forty appointments will be made. It is now nearly two years since the last examination was held, and in consequence of deaths and retirements during this period, the strength of the Medical Establishments in India is somewhat below the regulated number.

The next Overland Mail, *viâ* Brindisi, is due in London on Saturday next.

Recruits.—In January, 1868, the Government of India sanctioned a free passage by railway for all recruiting parties going from and returning to their regiments, and for recruits joining their respective corps. This is not applicable to men on furlough who may pick up recruits at their homes. Under a certificate, however, from commanding officers, that a soldier on furlough is authorised to recruit, passage warrants at the Government expense may be granted for the conveyance of the recruits, though not to the man or men or men returning from furlough.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. Bell, R.A., at Cashmere, Sept. —, aged 26. Lieut.-col. E. Boyce, late 29th regt., aged 77. Capt. D. F. Fearon, 10th N.I., at Hastings, aged 44, Nov. 7. Gen. C. Grierson, Royal Engineers, at Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 71, Nov. 7.

Home Civil Service.—J. P. Thom, assistant military secretary, India Office, at Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 58, Nov. 3.

Madras.—F. Metcalfe, Esq., civil surgeon, Kurnaul, at Lardour, Oct. 13. Capt. F. S. M. Robinson, 16th M.N.I., at Bundelkund, Oct. 2. Capt. H. M. Gosling, M.S.C., at Hampstead, Nov. 4.

Bombay.—Major R. Wallace, B.S.C., on board the P. and O. str. *Pera*, Nov. 1.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 7.—From Bombay.—General Proleyn, Messrs. Going, C. H. Reynolds, McDonald, Rathenberg, Shias, H. H. Jefferson, and J. A. Forbes. From Madras.—Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Gillison, Mr. W. Newman, Mr. F. Schonfield. From Singapore.—Messrs. Surawangee, Chick, Thaywatereth, and T. Surawangee.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 17.—Mr. Ellis, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mrs. Spair, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Gordon and four children.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

Tuesday, November 14, 1871.

THE LATE MR. J. P. THOM.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness, of Mr. James Pattison Thom, an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, India Office.

Our regret, we feel sure, will be shared by every one who may have been brought into contact with him during his official career—which extended over forty-two years, first in the service of the East India Company, and, since 1858, in that of the Secretary of State in Council for India—and who experienced the kindness and attention which he ever displayed towards those with whom he had official intercourse.

Mr. J. P. Thom was a son of Mr. William Thom, of the East India Company's Home Service. He was born in 1812, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the county of Aberdeen, and in due course received the rudiments of a classical and commercial education at Christ's Hospital. In the early part of 1827 he was nominated by Mr. James Pattison, a director of the East India Company and an old family friend, to an Indian cadetship, and after the usual course of study at Addiscombe, he passed his examination there on the 12th December, 1828. He, however, resigned this appointment to the Army, and, having obtained a nomination from Mr. Pattison to the Civil Service in India, he entered himself as a student at the East India College at Haileybury on the 7th January, 1829. This appointment he also relinquished in favour of another, which was presented to him by Mr. Pattison—viz., that of junior established clerk in the Secretary's office of the East India Company's Home Establishment, vacant by the retirement on account of ill-health of the chief clerk, Mr. Alexander Way Mason, after a long and distinguished service of thirty-six years.

In the changes which took place in the Home Establishment in 1836, consequent upon the abolition of the commercial privileges of the East India Company in 1834, Mr. Thom was transferred to the office of the Examiner of Indian Correspondence as the junior clerk. In 1838 he was appointed minuting clerk to the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee, and in 1844, on his transfer to the Military Department, he received the appointment of minuting clerk to the Political and Military Committee. In 1860 he was appointed an assistant secretary in the Military Department. He died on the 3rd inst., having just entered his sixtieth year. C. M.

HARCOURT'S "KULU, LAHOUL, AND SPITI."

SOME of our readers will be glad to hear that Captain Harcourt, of the Punjab Commission, has brought together in one neat volume, published by Messrs. Allen of Waterloo-place, the fruits of his varied researches among the hills and valleys of that distant "corner of the earth" which lies between the Upper Sutlej and the south-eastern frontier of Kashmere, with its easternmost section touching Tibet, and the Kangra Valley for its western limit. Of the three districts here classed together Kulu lies furthest south with Lahoul on its northern and Spiti on its eastern side. To the north of Lahoul and Spiti stretches the Kashmerian province of Ladakh, while the little native State of Chamba forms the western boundary of Lahoul. The whole region covers an area of 6,025 square miles. It is emphatically a "land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills." Rasselas might almost have mistaken it for his Happy Valley, for a wall of lofty peaks and ridges shuts it in on three sides and a-half, and the Sutlej guards the remainder. From the sketch map which accompanies the volume one can see for himself moreover how much of its surface is dotted about by peaks of different heights and interlaced with streams of every size. Most of the former range from 10,000 to 21,000 feet high, and chief among the latter are the Sutlej, the Beas, the Spiti, the Chandra, and the Parwati, each of which throws out its numberless branches on every side. Lahoul itself, says Captain Harcourt, "may not inaptly be termed a network of mountains, which intersect it in every direction; and the numerous glaciers, no less than twenty-three in number, form a fair index as to the heights of the ranges that encircle them." The space between the Bhaga and Chandra rivers is described as "one great icebed, broken here and there by lofty heights of impassable rock and snow." To the south of one very high peak stretches a glacier twelves miles long, met by another even larger. Spiti can only boast of one small glacier, although its mountain-tops range from 20,000 to more than 23,000 feet above the sea. Kulu also is shut in or crossed by ranges more than 20,000 feet high, but the height of the mountains gradually falls off to the west, until the south-western boundary is left comparatively open. Towards the Beas the hills slope off into long sweeps of arable land, but Seoraj, the southernmost corner of Kulu is crossed by two chains of hills thrown out from the great snowy range of the Himalayas.

From the south-eastern slopes of the Bara Lacha range, that divides Lahoul from Ladakh, issues the Chandra river, at 16,221 feet above the sea. Flowing thirty miles southward in a broad and deep bed, through wild waste gorges, walled or topped with ice and snow—a scene of desolate grandeur such as Shelley alone could have fitly painted in words—it turns sharp off again to the north-west, under "the glittering Shigri peaks," past a mighty glacier, which continually threatens to crash down into the stream and renew the havoc done in 1836. At the village of Koksur, the first place where signs of life appear, the valley widens, the trees grow in clumps, and tillage becomes possible. About Gondla the country opens and the hamlets grow larger; yet even here the hills on one side of the river tower up to a height of 20,000 feet, crowned with eternal snow. Then joined at Tandee by the Bagha, the Chandra finally passes into Chamba at Jolang, and joins the Indus at Mittsankot, after a course of 960 miles. The lower part of the Bagha valley is "rich in cultivation, large tracts of level arable land lying between the mountains and reaching to the river;" but to the north of Darcha, as you near its source, the country is a mere rugged waste of bare hills and frightful precipices. The Spiti winds through the district of that name for about 120 miles until it reaches the Sutlej about five miles beyond the boundary. In Spiti there is very little timber, but the country is much more open than in Lahoul, and the hills slope gently upwards from the plain. It contains however some very striking scenery, framed in with a glorious background of snow-clad peaks, through which the Manirang Pass leads into Bassahir. Along the Spiti river old river-terraces of sand and shingle rise up to a height of 400 feet above the present stream. Behind these are vast mounds of gravel, often rising 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the river; of gravel which the frost has hurled down by degrees from the steep lime-stone cliffs that bound the valley. The Beas, the chief river of Kulu, rises in the Rohtang Pass 13,325 feet above the sea, and takes a southerly course of sixty-three miles through Kulu, crossing the boundary at Larji, and finally joining the Sutlej near Ferozepore. Captain Harcourt soars above the regions of common prose in describing the beauties of this "noble stream," as it bounds along between tall cliffs or banks covered with pines, or at the foot of mountains clothed with dense forests of deodar, walnut, plane, and other timber, or amidst waving crops that rise in woody terraces above each other. Further down, about Menalee, "mountains rise above mountains, the great army of cedars becoming more and more scattered as the higher altitudes are approached;" far off towers the Snowy Range; nearer are thick forests of pine and cedar clinging to every practicable spot, and "descending in serried phalanxes into the vales below, broken, or, rather, relieved by masses of rock, or more pleasantly by picturesque villages, hiding like coy beauties in the woodland that veils and yet enhances their charms." At Bajoura the vale narrows again, the scenery changes, "the mountains crowd up in ascending precipices that run down to the river's edge, many hundred feet below the road," and there is only one village between Bajoura and Larji where two affluents swell the volume of the Beas.

Yet grander in some places is the scenery of the Parwati, which enters the Beas above Bajoura. The valley is well peopled and bears very fine crops. Nearly as large a stream as the Parvati (or Parbuttee) is the Larji which joins the Beas at the place so named. Another affluent of the Beas is the Solang or Beash Khund, which rises at the foot of a peak more than 20,000 feet above the sea. The Solang valley contains perhaps the largest deodar in India, and certainly the grandest scenery in Kulu; the river rushing between "mountains clad in impenetrable forests, from the midst of which jut out vast headlands of perpendicular rock," while at one place the river is lined by a series of huge cliffs rising sheer up to a height of 600 feet.

In so mountainous a country one looks for passes of a corresponding height. The Rohtang Pass on the main trade line in Lahoul rises to a height of 13,325 feet. It was here that seventy-two coolies, in October 1862, were overtaken by a furious snow-storm, which buried all but a few of them where they stood. Here too it was that Lord Elgin in 1863 fatally aggravated his heart-complaint, by crossing and recrossing the pass in the same day. From the top of the Malauna Pass, 12,000 feet above the sea, you get marvellous views of the Snowy Range; mile on mile of glacier and peak towering beyond peak without end. The villagers of Malauna keep entirely to themselves, neither eating nor intermarrying with the people of any other village. None but themselves can comprehend their language, which has evident affinities with the Tibetan and Burmese. The Hamta Pass, 15,000 feet high, leads from Preenee in the Upper Beas valley to Chaitroo in the Upper Chandra valley. It is open from May to the end of October and sometimes even to December, and is easier to cross than the Rohtang. The Bara-Lacha Pass, more than 16,000 feet above the sea, lies between Zinzingbar and Lingti in Lahoul. Still higher is the Shingo-la or Zanskar Pass, used by petty traders going from Lahoul to Ladakh. Two passes, each more than 17,000 feet high, wind up from the Chandra Bagha Valley into the district of Bara Banghal, on the road to Kangra. The Manirang Pass, leading out of Spiti into Bassahir on the south, rises steeply from the Simlah side to a height of more than 18,000 feet, and gains the Spiti side by a large glacier which ends in a sheer wall of ice. Highest of all is the Parang-la, between Spiti and Ladakh, a pass much used by traders and sometimes even by tourists. Its crest is a rocky limestone ridge with high snowy peaks on either hand, and a mighty glacier on its northern slope. Open from June till October only, it is dangerous even in summer from the severe snowstorms that sweep through it,

After describing the physical features of this Indian Switzerland, Captain Harcourt proceeds to give interesting details regarding the people who dwell in it, the crops they cultivate, and other kindred subjects—our notice of which must be reserved to another week. For the present we will only note by the way the wisdom of the new arrangement which furnishes Kulu with an Assistant Commissioner irremovable for at least two years, and armed with sufficient powers for hearing appeals both in civil and criminal cases. The old plan of leaving the country for half the year under the sole charge of native Punjabi officials, and displacing the English officer just as he began to know something of the people and their language, was an obvious blunder which has not been remedied too soon.

Correspondence.

OCTROI DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to justify English journalists and economists from the charges brought against them by the editor of the *Indian Economist*, quoted in page 1069 of your Paper of the 7th inst.

The English press and English statesmen are afraid of recommending *octroi* duties, not because the French have adopted this form of taxation, but because in India the levying of such duties is sure sooner or later to degenerate into licensed extortion.

The effect of Bombay *octroi* appears to be to raise considerably the prices of the necessaries of life. Bombay is a very expensive place to live in, as married lieutenants and clerks in Government offices can testify. Of course the rich merchants, Parsees, Europeans, and Jews, who make enormous fortunes, and exercise great influence in the Municipal Council, feel the pressure less.

It is easy to collect an *octroi* in Bombay, and easy to repress smuggling. There is a large Imperial Customs Establishment, of the services of which the Municipality are thankful to avail themselves. Bombay is almost an island, and it is always easier to prevent smuggling by water then smuggling over land.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, the ablest financier that India has seen for forty years past, demolished all the arguments of the advocates of *octroi* in his masterly Town Duty Report, published as far back as 1833, and republished by the Viceroy's Government for general information on the 14th of September, 1864. The Government of Lord William Bentinck was convinced by this report that the *octroi* duties were in practice onerous transit duties, which impeded trade, injured the agriculturist, and ruined manufacturers. These oppressive town duties were abolished.

It would be well if every civil officer employed in India were supplied with a copy of the Report of 1833; from that year up to the annexation of the Punjab *octroi* duties were prohibited. When the British Government annexed the Punjab, the Governor-General sent some of the cleverest officers to be found in India to administer its affairs. You, Sir, can perhaps call to mind the rosy-tinted reports which held up the Punjab Administration as a model to be imitated by all officers in India, though, if the success of an administration be weighed by the encouragement given to free trade, the officers governing other parts of India had no cause to be ashamed of comparing their administration with that of the Punjab.

The Punjab Government, in sanctioning the imposition of *octroi*, appears to have been guided by the argument that the case with which a tax can be collected is its greatest virtue. It is usually easier to collect an indirect than a direct tax; and in India it is easier to collect Rs. 100,000 by an *octroi*, than Rs. 10,000 by a house-tax.

And in the Punjab the collection of an *octroi* tax was possible. The towns are, or were at that time, walled, and it is comparatively easy to prevent smuggling, when all articles of consumption must be introduced through a limited number of gateways.

Umritsur, the seat of the manufacture of the so-called Cashmere shawls, and a place of great trade, was considered the model town, and an account of its *octroi* management was published for the edification of Government officers throughout India. Although free discussion is disliked in a non-regulation province, those who watched the course of trade observed that free competition, which is the life of commerce, was not encouraged by the Umritsur *octroi* rules. T.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN HARBOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—You were good enough in your issue of Oct. 31 to notice with favour my paper on the "Harbours of India." Perhaps you can find room for a few more remarks on subjects, connecting themselves with the commercial prosperity of that vast country, which I would notice under different heads—Harbours—Marine Surveys—Lights—and perhaps, Charts.

To-day let us take up the first, and ask how the Viceroy can be expected, without any Marine Department out there, to take up questions affecting 4,000 miles of sea-board and more than 400 ports on the fringe of India. The master attendants of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are the only officials of nautical experience, and theirs is purely local, or confined to the suburbs of those three chief towns. They could not visit the ports and creeks within the limits of their respective Presidencies, without for several months deserting the commercial centres of which they are the conservators and to which all their time and attention is due. Who, then, is there to advise his Excellency on questions involving the *general* Maritime interests of India?

Port Canning on the Mutlah (recently deceased) has, with its carriage drive to the metropolis, cost the people of India some £800,000. Who was its father? Was he civil engineer or public opinion? or was it merely adopted by landsmen because recommended as an accessible port? Now this I say, that neither accessibility without necessity, nor necessity without accessibility, should commend any port.

Let us now jump across the peninsula, and look at Kurrachee, which has cost half as much, about £400,000, but is not dead yet, and still asking for more. Have all its costly works produced even *one* foot more water on the bar than it had a dozen years ago? Let the Admiralty Chart (1869) and Bombay Administration Reports (1868-70) answer. I hope Kurrachee may last till the opening of the railway through Persia, between Europe and Calcutta; then may follow its natural absorption (an event which, in my opinion, there is just cause for anticipating) into the western delta of the Indus; a fate similar to that of its predecessor, Lahori Bunder, visited by Captain Alex. Hamilton in 1699, but now left twelve miles from the sea coast.

I will now notice a third port, Bombay, aspiring to be called the commercial capital of India. How has money been laid out there? Not in utilising the best and deepest portions of the harbour, but in costly reclamation schemes, which have involved it in financial difficulties. The latest rumour is that legislation is about to double the port dues; but, though in debt, she has no wharves, and must still employ cargo-boats, a system which detains ships double the time there is any necessity for. Am I wrong in saying that, so far as concerns convenience for shipping cargoes, Bombay is almost as Nature made her.

I need not again allude to the minor ports of the Madras Presidency, for we shall doubtless soon learn how the civil engineer of special experience intends to deal with them. But I ought to confess that in my list of harbours there is an important missing link which Sir James Elphinstone has since supplied in the harbour of Mootapetta, or "Port Lorne," the south entrance of his proposed Ship-Canal in the Gulf of Manaar—a project which, if properly carried to completion, has my best wishes.

The wreck of the *Rangoon* suggests enquiry into the mode of managing harbour matters in the Eastern seas. As yet we know not the cause of her disaster, but I venture to ascribe it to the absence of a buoy at the north end of the dangerous Cadda Rocks which cover a length of four hundred yards in a north and south direction. Their south end has one, but there is neither buoy nor beacon on Meemattia Rock, between which and the Caddas the west channel lies, with a breadth of only three hundred yards. But the *Rangoon* most probably was passing to eastward of the Cadda Rocks; and, having to stop or to avoid another vessel, was set by the four-knot westerly current (now running, as per telegram,) on to the Caddas.

The sailing directions say, "The approaches to Point de Galle Bay are rendered dangerous by numerous sunken reefs, and it is necessary that vessels should obtain the services of a pilot." I would now suggest the necessity of buoying those sunken

reefs, and of an examination, by a competent marine surveyor, of the *approaches* to all Indian Ports, for the purpose of pointing out where buoys, lights and beacons may be advantageously placed for the safety of the rapidly-increasing coast-traffic of the East Indies. Do not lay all the blame upon the poor pilot, but see to it that good and sufficient marks are provided.—

Yours faithfully,] A. D. TAYLOR, F.R.G.S.,
Pensioned Commander late Indian Navy.

Blackheath, Nov. 9, 1871.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

"KYA HOGA?"

The *Delhi Gazette* observes that vague rumours of a great upheaving in the Punjab of discontent and overt acts of—we will not say of rebellion—of rioting in Rohilcund, and of the "objects and intentions" of Government in assembling a powerful force of all arms, well equipped for active service in any direction, towards Delhi, float about among the native community. We observe that the prevailing view of events appears to be, that, whatever happens (and that we are on the eve of startling disclosures seems to have laid fast hold upon the native mind), the Government will appear on the scene, not in any way concerned in results this time, except as peace-makers between contending religious factions. Recent events in the Punjab are attributed to ill-feeling between the Seikhs and Mahomedans, and in Rohilcund to a similar feeling between Mahomedans and Hindoos. By a process of reasoning which we confess our inability to fathom, Hindoo, Seikh, and Mahomedan prophecies, Russian invasion, the stamp law, Prussian victories, the income-tax, the "autumn campaign," the murder in Calcutta, the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Looshai expedition, the Public Works departments, the respite to Abdulla, and the arrest of Leakut Ali, have all been jumbled together, and are openly discussed as signs that everybody should prepare for the worst and make up his mind to fight for something or somebody somewhere. The first question put by an intelligent native visitor not given to watching and weighing public events is, "*Yih kia hotha hai sahib? Kia hoga?* Say to him that you do not know to what he alludes, and, too polite to *tell* you so, he will *look* at you as if you had joined certain of the conspirators and would not reveal their secrets. The intentions of the Government in assembling troops at the camp of exercise is of course the first consideration. Explain it; describe the object; represent the advantages—do all that calmly in your very best vernacular, and the conviction will gradually creep upon you that not a syllable of all you have been saying has been credited. "*Dekha jaiga*" is the remark of your visitors as they rise to leave your presence, and they leave you under the uncomfortable impression that you will for some time be counted among men not to be trusted. It is very difficult, if not quite impossible, to make a native understand the necessity or the utility of a Camp of Exercise, without some ulterior object. And then a British camp without the *mem sahibs*, and with officers restricted in luggage and creature comforts—without balls, and pic-nics, and sky races, and theatricals! Well, there is nothing for it but time and patience. We hereby resolve that for the present no native visitor shall receive any other answer from us than *Dekha jaiga* (we shall see).

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF INDIA.

The *Madras Times* observes that a good many people in England who ought to know better, have an idea that all people who have been a long time, and all those who are born in the country, must necessarily be black. We have an idea that some of our friends would be quite surprised to find that there was no particular resemblance between us and say, "Uncle Tom." Then with regard to tigers and serpents, there is a tremendous amount of misconception; but we think the people out here are somewhat to blame in this respect. Some people are in the habit of sending home terrible yarns of their dangers in this respect. We know a worthy missionary who wrote to his father that wild beasts were in the habit of roaring round his house at night, the said wild beasts being jackals! The father at once sent out two of the best breech-loaders he could procure for his son to defend himself from the attack of these furious creatures. Then with regard to the way in which we live, what odd notions the people at home have! The old notion of sitting all day doing nothing, with a man on each side of us fanning us most furiously, is not yet dead. We are supposed to revel in luxury and idleness. The English mind cannot take in the idea that life out here is of the most prosaic kind, and that people work harder as a rule than they do at home. There are exceptions, of course. A "doing general duty officer," for instance, does nothing beyond drawing his pay; but we fancy an Indian judge works harder than an English one, despite the climate. We are not quite the lazy beings that they fancy us to be; neither do we live in the style that they ascribe to us. Then our morals—we either are very wicked or we ought to be. It is incomprehensible to people at home that we should be as good as they are; and when they find people returning who do not drive a coach-and-four through the greater part of the decalogue, they think they must be the exception, and not the rule. Next we have the blunders made by the Home Government. Really some of the statements made in Parliament are too ridiculous to be noticed. It is inconceivable how any one professing to know what India is should speak such nonsense as is often heard about this country.

THE WRONGS OF THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

The *Englishman* holds that the Indian Artillery have done such good service to the country that they deserve to be justly dealt with. The Government has forced them to give up their old career as an Indian corps, and manufactured them into Royals with a high hand. We hold that they have at least as good a right as the other arms of the Service to the advantages which the infantry and cavalry have obtained by the change. In the first place, they have a right to admission to the Indian Staff Corps if they see fit to avail themselves of it. What would be the condition of the cadres of our old infantry regiments if every officer had been forced to remain in them? The Staff Corps has in their case prevented a total block in the promotion, and the Artillery, which is at present debarred from the Corps, is now suffering from precisely this stoppage. The change has further deprived the old Indian Artillery of its former purchase system and bonus. Again, while a colonel in the Staff Corps gets an allowance after thirty-eight years' service, which enables him to retire at once, the Artillery colonels do not receive this allowance, and have neither the inducement to retire, nor the means necessary for doing so. Their general officers, moreover, are placed on a separate list, and are thereby frequently superseded. Such supersessions affect not only the chances of the seniors, but the promotion of the juniors. The statistics published last year show that while in the seventeen brigades of the old Royal Artillery there was not a single colonel of forty years' service, there are nine colonels of that standing in the fourteen Indian brigades, and that one of these colonels stands as low as twenty-sixth on the list for promotion to major-general. The Horse Guards give every year £42,400 as inducements to colonels and other officers of the Royal Artillery to retire, and any colonel of thirty years' service in the Royal English Artillery may obtain an annuity of £600 by rotation. It seems to us self-evident that if the efficiency of the Indian Artillery is to be maintained, Government must either make up its mind to adopt a plan similar to that pursued at home, or else throw open the staff corps to our Indian brigades. In a time of heavy taxation we could not, in the interests of the public, recommend the former; but in justice to a gallant body of men who have rendered valuable services to the State, we press the expediency of the second alternative. No one who has learned by practical experience what fifteen years of Indian service means, can read the actuaries' report without a feeling of compassion for one of the most accomplished corps in the service. The artillery is our great mainstay in India. It has again and again turned the fate of battles, and it is the arm to which, in the time of danger, we necessarily look to maintain our supremacy against the millions who surround us. Yet this branch of the service has been singled out for exclusion alike from the concessions which have made amalgamation bearable to the other arms, and from the advantages which the officers senior to 1861 would have enjoyed had they belonged from the first to the royal (English) brigades.

SWALLOWING A SNAKE.—A few days ago, while a gentleman was travelling on the railway, he arrived at the Arconum station quite thirsty. He eagerly snatched up the first goblet that he came across, and gulped down a large quantity of water. He, however, soon felt that he had swallowed something more than water, and became restless and faint. Arriving at the Perambore station, he was at once conveyed to the General Hospital, when on a dose of some purgative being administered, it was discovered that he had swallowed a young water-snake. The astonishment of the gentleman on discovering what he had swallowed may be easily imagined. —*Madras Athenæum.*

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.—DHARWAR, *Oct.* 18.—Our latest news of the Liverpool market is to the 12th inst., quoting fair Dhollera at 7¼d. per lb. We have not heard of any business doing in these districts in cotton during the past fortnight. We quote Sawginned nominally Rs. 240 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, December shipment: there is no good Compta offering. The crops, both of cotton and grain, promise very well indeed, and the ryots say they have had quite enough rain. All estimates of the out-turn of the coming crop can only be roughly taken at present. We however think that we shall have a crop larger than that of last year by 40 per cent. On the coast there are no stocks whatever, and there are not likely to be any large quantities for sale for another month. All the cotton that was stored in Compta during the monsoon has been shipped to Bombay. Some few hundred carts have been sent down to Compta since the rains, and the cotton was shipped off to Bombay immediately; the quality of these latter shipments was good.

Bengal.

BURNING AND SINKING OF THE "LADY MELVILLE."

An alarm of fire was given on board the *Lady Melville*, lying at No. 7, Esplanade Moorings, Calcutta, about 11.45 A.M. on Saturday morning. It appears that the steward of the vessel, accompanied by the captain's servant, had gone down into the store-room near the after-cabin for the purpose of pumping a supply of rum. They took a bull's-eye lantern with them, and the steward pumped two buckets of rum. He then went up, and the boy handed the buckets to him for the purpose of emptying them The captain's servant then proceeded to fill the third bucket, and in doing so, he slipped and disarranged the pump, and a portion of the rum falling on the lantern immediately ignited, and some of the burning liquid fell on the cask, and an explosion took place, blowing both ends of the cask out. The liquid fire, running over the hold, ignited a bale of gunny-bags near the cask. The boy and the steward informed the chief mate, who at once ordered all the crew aft to fit up the fire-engine on board, and endeavour to prevent the fire from spreading. The captain, who was at the office of the agents (Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley), was at once informed, and speedily came to the ship. Shortly after, the Calcutta Police Fire Brigade with two engines arrived. The immense volume of water poured into the burning vessel caused her to come over on her starboard side, until at about 5 P.M. the open port-holes were level with the water, which rushed in and filled the afterpart of the ship. Shortly before this all hands were sent to the pumps, but the water was evidently gaining fast, and the men commenced to save what personal property they could, which was brought ashore on dinghies. At 5 P.M. the vessel suddenly gave a lurch to her port-side, and, righting, sank, with upwards of thirty men on board. These were, of course, precipitated into the water, and made the best of their way in boats, or swam to land. But we regret to hear that Mr. William Clayton Wood, Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley's shipping clerk, who was on board the vessel when she went down, was drowned. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the pantry of the ship yesterday, about noon, by Inspector Palmer, of the River Police. A midshipman named Boon was reported as missing, and his body was discovered yesterday afternoon, at about 4.30 P.M. The sudden sinking of the vessel jeopardised the lives of all those on board at the time, and several narrow escapes from drowning are reported. One man was sent to the Medical College Hospital with injuries caused by the falling of some of the spars on him. Several of the members of the Fire-brigade also received severe bruises, but no serious injuries are reported. On enquiry we find that most of the men managed to save their boxes, but the captain and officers have lost the greater portion of their personal property, the former gentleman being, we understand, a very heavy loser.

The vessel is sunk in about seven fathoms of water, at a distance of not more than thirty yards from the shore; her main deck is about five or six feet under water. Yesterday morning her sails were unbent, and some of the boats floated. It has not yet been decided whether an attempt will be made to float her. She was fully loaded with rice, gunny-bags, and jute, and was to have cleared out for Bombay to-morrow at the latest. The ship, one of Green's Blackwall liners, was well known as a regular trader between this port and London, and her captain, Mr. Harrison, had made several voyages to Calcutta in her. Her tonnage was about 966.—*Englishman*, Oct. 18.

Miscellaneous.

MEDICAL.—We hear that Dr. Joseph Rose is likely to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Allahabad; Surgeon-Major Walker reverting temporarily to his former charge of the Sappers, &c., at Roorkee.—*Pioneer*.

RAILWAY POLICE.—It is said that the Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of a detective police force in lieu, or supplementary, of the present train guards on the East India Railway.

DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS.—Captain Plant, the Deputy Commissioner at Henzada, in Bengal, has reported the amount of loss sustained by the floods in the Myanoung district to be about nine and a-half lakhs to the natives, and about half a lakh to Government.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. Rivers Thomson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, was expected to return from leave and resume charge of his office in November. In that case Mr. S. C. Bayley, the officiating secretary, reverts to his former appointment in the Mofussil.

THE LATE ALLEGED SUICIDE.—A *post mortem* examination of Mr. Kennedy's body, and an enquiry into the circumstances of his death, have been made at Simla. The verdict was that the deceased destroyed himself in a fit of delirium tremens. It is said that the inquiry was hurried and has been strongly commented on by high authority, and that a further investigation will probably take place.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—Probably with reference to the failure of the Allahabad Barracks, the *Pioneer* is informed that the question of placing the Barrack Department under the Public Works Department is now under consideration, and that it will, in all probability, be placed permanently under the Government of India.

CIVIL.—We hear that Major Tighe is going home on furlough some time next month, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. Macnabb of Umballa. It is also rumoured that Mr. Forsyth, on his return to India, will be appointed to the Umballa Division, having his summer quarters at Kussowlie.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MILITARY COMMANDS.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has requested that, in future, when the offer of a command is made to an officer residing in England, under circumstances which would entail his at once proceeding to India, communication may at the same time be made to her Majesty's Government.

RAILWAY TO DARJEELING.—A public meeting has been held at Darjeeling, at which the form of a memorial to the Lieutenant-governor was agreed upon, praying for the extension of railway communication to the Sanitarium. It has also been suggested that his Honour's attention should be drawn to the state of telegraphic communication, as it now takes forty-eight hours for a message to reach Calcutta.

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.—It is in contemplation, the *Indian Daily News* believes, to amend certain sections of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules. As the rule requiring an uncovenanted officer proceeding to England on medical certificate for two years or less to forfeit his substantive appointment when overstaying the said leave operates hardly against uncovenanted servants, the Government of India intend to recommend a modication of the said rule.

MALT LIQUOR FOR TROOPS.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council having had before him the question of the issue of malt liquor to British troops on the line of march, and having given the matter full consideration, has been pleased to order the discontinuance of such issues in the Bengal Presidency, owing to the generally muddy and unpalatable state of the liquor on such occasions, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been requested to do the same, should there be no special objection to it.

NATIVES AS CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—A doubt having arisen as to the term "British-born subjects" with reference to the rules lately published for the admission of students into the new Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's-hill, one of our countrymen, now in England, lately wrote to the India House, inquiring as to whether the term applied to natives of India. We are informed that the authorities replied in the affirmative, and said that the term included all natural-born subjects of her Majesty. Here, then, is a new opening for our enterprising countrymen. If they are wise they ought to lose no time in availing themselves of it.

GOVERNMENT PRESSES.—The Governor in Council has decided that the existing system by which each department of the Secretariat has a separate press establishment be abolished, and that one Centra Press be substituted. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to ascertain the strength and cost at which the new establishment should be maintained, and the quantity of plant that will require to be purchased: Captain Baker, R.E., Mr. J. Nugent Mr. Wassoodeo Pandoorung, Mr. W. Pereira, and Mr. W. Abraham. A General Superintendent will be appointed, who will also be the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, and the pay of this officer is to be on the scale of an Assistant Secretary.

PORT CANNING.—Writing on the abandonment of Port Canning, the *Englishman* says:—"At first it seemed reasonable to ordinary people that the moorings and buoys should be left in the river for the convenience of any trade which hereafter might frequent the Mutlah. But it was pointed out by experts that if buoys and moorings were left in the Mutlah, and were not looked after, they would certainly be carried out to sea, and lost in the second, if not in the first, monsoon. The public money spent on the moorings, &c., would be lost, and there would be a number of huge iron buoys bobbing about the Bay of Bengal, ready to knock holes in the sides of any ship they might meet. If ever the Mutlah were frequented, the cost of putting the buoys and moorings down again would be much less than the loss incurred if they were carried out to sea. This, at any rate, is the Government view of the matter, as it has been put to us."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY A KOOKA.—We regret to learn that another brutal outrage has been committed by a member of the Kooka sect, followed, however, by prompt punishment. It appears that two inoffensive Brahmins were proceeding a few days ago from Loodiana to Simla; when near the village of Jundialla, in the Loodiana district, they stopped to rest at a road-side well. A party of Kookas were seated near the well, and one of these men, without the slightest provocation, rushed at the two Brahmins and struck one of them on the face with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. The would-be assassin was seized by his own comrades, but succeeded in effecting his escape to his own village, where he was captured a few hours afterwards. He at first affected to be insane, but afterwards gave up this line of defence, and made a free confession of guilt, alleging that he was prompted by some power of evil to commit the assault. He was at once brought before the Deputy Commissioner, who sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Mofussilite*.

TELEGRAPHS.—The Supreme Government is said to have sanctioned a revised scheme for a patrolling and maintenance establishment for the whole of the Telegraph Department in India.

NATIVE REFUSAL TO GO TO A NAUTCH.—The *Indian Mirror* has the following:—"We thank Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadur and brothers for kindly inviting us to Durga Puja Nautches at their house. It may be ungracious to refuse a polite invitation, especially when it comes unexpectedly from a high quarter, where we cannot claim the honour of personal acquaintance. But we must thankfully decline the favour. We object to Durga Puja, and we object to nautches. The worship of Durga is idolatry, and we cannot as Brahmos attend Puja. Nautch in India means, if we are correctly informed, the dance of prostitutes and harlots, and we hold it to be extremely immoral; our better nature would not allow us to be present on such an occasion. Even at the risk of being ridiculed and scoffed at as Puritans, fanatics, or boors, we have ventured to give out our honest convictions, and state the wherefore of our non-compliance with a Royal invitation. We do not mean to be harsh when we say that we should very much like to see both Durga Puja and nautches abolished."

MILITARY.—In consequence of General Beatson's departure for England on medical certificate, the temporary command of the Sirhind Division devolves on Colonel W. Payn, C.B., of the 72nd Highlanders.—It is reported that Major-General Fraser Tytler, C.B., is to be re-appointed to a divisional command in the room of Major-General Beatson.—Colonel G. U. Johnson has arrived in Lucknow to assume command of the Royal Artillery in that division. Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., we learn, is transferred from the Gwalior to the Rohilcund command, Brigadier Bright taking his place, who in his turn is succeeded by Brigadier-General Walter, from Sealkote, to which command Brigadier-General Turner has just been appointed.—We are glad to be able to announce that Captain Dick, late second in command of the 11th Bengal Lancers (Probyn's Horse), has been appointed to the regiment, Captain Boyle succeeding Captain Dick as second in command; Captain Prinsep gets Captain Buller's vacancy on his appointment to the Central India Horse, and Captain Bax becomes third squadron officer from first squadron subaltern.—*Pioneer.*

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—About a month and a half ago some of the villagers of Soneput, while digging out a ruin in the vicinity of an old tank, discovered an earthern pot (not unlike a common *sorai*) containing three seers and a half of silver coin. The earthen pot was buried about seven feet under ground; the coins at the bottom of the pot were completely defaced by corrosion, although nearly three-fourths of its contents were in a very good state of preservation. On examination the coins were found to belong to Greco-Bactrian Kings. The coins of Menander are certainly more numerous than those of any other king, though by far the best impressions are the coins of King Philoxenus. The following are the names of the kings whose coins have been deciphered:—Menander, Philoxenus, Diomedes, Antialkider, Appollodotus, Hermæus, Heliakles, Heaton, Antemachus, Hermæus, and Kaikalliope. A description of the coins and the circumstances of their discovery is being prepared for the London Academy; and we hope to give the historical portion of the article, as it is hardly possible for us to burden a daily paper with complicated illustrations.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE LUSHAIS.—Speaking of the Lushais, or as they are sometimes called Kookies, a Commissioner of considerable experience in Bengal gives it as his opinion that the raids made by the Lushais and by the other tribes in Eastern Bengal are made chiefly for gain. Captives, he says, are sold as slaves among the frontier tribes for sums which vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each, and then some money and ornaments are obtained which furnish means whereby the Cookies purchase arms and ammunition, materials for making the latter, dhos and iron for spear-heads. Another motive is glory; for these tribes consider a raid as war, and a successful raid as a glorious achievement. Again, raids sometimes originate in a desire to retaliate for some injury committed on the raiders. It is also said that the Cachar Lushais, or Kookies, take to raiding for the purpose of obtaining human heads, for without a certain number the funeral obsequies of a chief cannot be performed; but this custom is unknown in the Akyab and the Hill districts. The Commissioner gives the following account of a raid, which we take from the *Bengal Times*:—"The usual practice is to surprise the village at break of day, and, though resistance is scarcely ever made, owing to the suddenness of the attack and the strength and arms of the raiders, the rule is to kill every male adult that can be caught, and carry off the women and children as captives. Latterly, however, this rule has not been strictly adhered to, as in the raids in the hill districts a number of Bengalee wood-cutters were carried off alive; and at Khizapara, as well as the Lah-hak raid in Akyab, females as well as children were butchered in the most brutal manner. When the raiders march on their return journey with their captives, the least resistance on the part of the latter results in their being murdered on the spot, and if any women or young children are unable to keep up with the party, they are similarly treated without compunction. Great cruelties are sometimes practised in order to prevent the escape of captives both on the march and in the Kookie villages. One way is to make an incision in the wrist and pass a ligature behind the tendons.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. George Gilroy, Shapland, Dundee; Clydesdale, Taylor, Liverpool.—12. Fathe Salem, Halliday, Bombay.—13. Str. Killarney, Neill, Liverpool; Humayooa, Ebrahim, Muscat; Fazil Carrim, Nacoda, Muscat; British Envoy, Clements, London; City of Lucknow, Watson, Glasgow.—14. Str. Rydall Hall, Collin, Liverpool; Ganges, Davis, port not mentioned; Mohussar, Nacoda, Jeddah.—15. Treonderoga, Nacoda, Jeddah; Teazer, Nacoda, Bombay.—16. Str. Scotia, Lewis, Camorta; str. Busheer, Gavin, Bombay; Hannibal, Dunn, Aden.—17. Str. Meinam, Gauvin, Galle; str. Timsah, Hogg, Liverpool; str. Sirius, Lee, Liverpool; str. Oriental, Smith, Bombay; Lady Elgidia, McNabb, Liverpool; St. Leonards, Reeds, Rio Janeiro.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11. Becherdass Amberdass, Carlisle, Savoir Faire.—12. Str. Moulmein, str. Abyssinia, str. Azalea; Rouparell, Morning Star, Arundel, and a ship.—13. Str. Akola; Middlesex, Marsala.—15. Str. China, str. Historian.—16. Str. Vizen; Astronomer, Dundee, Epervier.—17. Str. Agra.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. W. Hay, Mr. M. Fryar, Mr. S. De la Corneuve, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. F. T. Lewis, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. C. Simson, Mr. W. Rogerson, Mr. J. C. Stenning, Mr. T. Carritt.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 0 to 102 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 1 11d. to Rs. 1 1d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 1 1 13-16d. to Rs. 1 1½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	335 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1450 to 1460
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	120 to 122
Bonded Warehouse Association	200 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	90 to 91
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	135 to 140
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	24 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	53 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	128 to 130
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	200* to 205
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	96 to 97
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	380 to 390
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	60 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.—The market has been mostly closed since last issue on account of holidays, and the moderate business which has been in the interval transacted has been at rates current at date of our last. Business will not be resumed till Oct. 30.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.—The Custom-house and all the banks and offices closed on Saturday last for the Doorgah Poojah holidays, consequently there has been no export business done to report. Up to Saturday prices of goods of all sorts continued firm, as some shippers were anxious to secure lots to fill up before the holidays. We shall give no further report till after the offices are again opened.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

TANJORE, *Oct.* 13.—Lord Napier has fully employed his time since here in inspecting every object of interest. The day after his arrival he visited the Fort, paid a short visit to Lady Napier's Girls' School, and subsequently walked in the gardens. On Wednesday he spent the greater part of the early morning minutely examining the great Pagoda and the mighty Bull, with which I believe he was somewhat disappointed; he then went to the Palace and spent some time in the library examining the various MSS. of Surofa Rajah and other works of interest. He looked in at the Dispensary, which is also in the Fort. After breakfast he went to the school of the S. P. G., and spent the whole morning examining the

boys, some 400 or 500, and expressed himself well satisfied, I believe. In the evening, accompanied by Lady Napier, he paid another visit to her ladyship's school, which is, I am happy to say, in a most flourishing state, and afforded immense gratification to the distinguished visitors. After that another visit was paid to the Palace to inspect the jewels, so that his Excellency is doing Tanjore pretty energetically. On Friday, I believe, he visits, accompanied by Lady Napier and his staff, Mr. Cadell at Vellum, and spends the day there. Next week he will proceed to Combaconum, and after inspecting that town and the anicuts in its vicinity, will proceed to Tranquebar and Karikal, and return to Tanjore. Subsequently, if possible, his Excellency will go to Poodoocottah, the Rajah of which place is most anxious to receive a visit from his lordship, after which Trichinopoly will be his destination, where a few days will be spent, and then Madras.

MYSORE, *Oct.* 13.—An inspection of the book kept in the travellers' bungalow at Swasamoodrum necessitates the conclusion that the Cauvery Falls are being deserted. The once fashionable resort is such no longer. Travellers going through the country by ten-mile stages no longer halt and make a pilgrimage to the shrine. The railroads do the work of dawks nowadays, and no railroad comes this way. The last name but one which I read in the bungalow book is that of the immortal Thomas Jones, who makes an entry on Guy Fawkes' day, 1868, writing in such a terrible hand that one is puzzled to know how the Government of Bengal ever manage to read it. What Mr. Jones was not above doing I presumed to do to-day, and went to see the falls. The courteous Jagherdeer mounted me on an elephant, and took me the rounds of the place. We invaded the natural solitudes in native style with tom-toms beating and clarionets blowing. It was with difficulty I could persuade my host that the music of the waters was preferable. When we arrived at the last cataract the sun was setting, the sky was cloudy, and gloom pervaded the scene. This I thought was the best aspect. Swasamoodrum, the "Ocean of Siva," is a sacred village situated on an island in the Cauvery. One side of the river belongs to the Rajah of Mysore, the other to the British Government. The island is long and narrow, and divides the river into two branches called the two Cauveries. About a mile beyond the village the stratum of surface rock on which the stream has hitherto run, stops abruptly, and is succeeded by a light alluvial soil. This has been gradually hollowed out by the water till gorges 200 feet deep have been formed. The two branches of the river rushing over the ledge of rock into these gorges form the cataracts known as the Cauvery Falls. The water begins to accumulate in these rivers about May; by the end of June the falls are fairly covered, and by the 20th of July they are in full flood. One branch of the river forms two cataracts, which are together called Gungun Chooka, the other forms two more together called Burra Chooka. Gungun Chooka is supposed to have a clear fall of 165 feet, and Burra Chooka of 180 feet. Some say that the Cauvery falls do not equal the Garsopa; this is a matter of opinion which each person may settle for himself. The beneficent Cauveri Ammah the goddess, who sits at the bottom of the flood, with her hair entangled in the river weeds, seemed to me a sufficiently beautiful object without troubling oneself to draw comparisons. The country round the falls is jungly, and during the best part of the year feverish; but just now it is safe. A better place for a picnic could not be desired, and would that some of the Bangalore fair could be tempted to make an excursion. In July the days are never sunny. There is good shooting on the hills which surround the basin. In the island itself the game is rather shy, and beaters are not forthcoming. The natives find the place unhealthy, and there are no inhabitants. A Fakeer who keeps an ancient Mussulman tomb close to the Gungun Chooka, and who, I am sure, makes his money out of the devotees, showed me his piece of land, and told me he had had it for sixty-two years without being able to find any body to cultivate it. It occurred to me to ask why he did not amuse his leisure hours by digging his own potatoes; but I reflected on caste, and refrained.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE PAUMBEM CHANNEL.—Two borings have been successfully made in the works of the Paumbem Channel. From the facility with which they were effected it is surmised that the difficulties anticipated will soon be overcome.

SETTING IN OF THE MONSOON AT MADRAS.—We think the monsoon has fairly set in. Yesterday we had a good downpour, accompanied with thunder, while the wind blew steadily from the north-east until late in the afternoon, when it wheeled round to the south. There is every likelihood of a good monsoon this year.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 18.

JUDICIAL.—A Madras contemporary understands that the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway intends remaining in India during the next hot season, should his health permit his doing so, with the view of completing his full period of service preparatory to his retirement on the full pension of a first-class civil servant, namely, £1,000 per annum.

MILITARY.—We understand that Captain Cook, 21st Fusiliers, has been offered, and has accepted, the command at Ramandroog, near Bellary.—*Madras Mail.*

THE GODAVERY DELTA.—The Secretary of State for India (a Madras paper tells us), in a despatch dated July 27, 1871, has approved of the completion of the system of irrigation and navigation in the eastern section of the Godavery delta. These improvements will cost Rs. 10,80,800, and the area of irrigation is expected to be increased from 1,23,000 to 1,88,170 acres.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN T. S. M. ROBINSON.—We regret to learn of the death at Nowgong, Bundlecund, Central Provinces, on Oct. 2, of Captain Thomas Stewart Moore Robinson, Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 15th Regiment M.N.I. This promising young officer was gazetted Ensign of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry in January 1853, was promoted to Lieutenant in September 1866, and to Captain in May 1869.

MESSRS. FRERE AND LAMBERT.—The medical board which was held at Bangalore last Monday on Mr. Frere, 21st Fusiliers, recommended that he should go to England as soon as he is strong enough to travel.—*Madras Mail.*—The *Bangalore Herald* says that Lieut. Lambert, of the 21st Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment on promotion, which he will not, however, be able to join until the upshot of the unpleasant affair in which he figures as the principal is known.

POPULATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Census returns, published for the first time, for Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, show the entire resident population to be 306,776, among whom the Europeans, from all parts of Europe, number only 1,599. The number of Malays is 147,684; the Chinese, 114,130; and Klings, or the natives from the Madras coast, 20,125. The remaining are Javanese, Bugis, Boyanese, Armenians, Jews, Bengalees, Siamese, and Burmese. There are 992 Europeans in Singapore, 47 in Malacca, and 623 in Penang.

THE KING OF BURMAH.—It is rumoured that the King of Burmah has recently appointed a British merchant to proceed to England and represent the injustice done to his Majesty in not allowing him to import fire-arms under the late treaty. This gentleman is said to be well provided with funds, not only to push for the required permission but also to contract for the material; and we are told, in apparent good faith, that the envoy has assured his Majesty that he will obtain from the British Government the surrender of Bassein, or some other port, to the kingdom of Burmah! It is difficult to credit such a report, and still more difficult to believe that his Majesty could imagine such a cession possible, unless, indeed, the Burmese peacock has become the Burmese gull.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

LORD NAPIER.—Lord Napier arrived at Tanjore on Tuesday last, about 3 P.M., and was received by Mr. Cadell and all the civilians of the place, and at once drove off to the residency. He had a very pleasant and successful journey down from Coimbatore, stopping at Erode for breakfast, and at Trichinopoly for luncheon, at which latter place he was received by the judge, Mr. Davidson, the collector, Mr. Whiteside, and General Mackintyre and staff. The station was beautifully decorated. At Trichinopoly, and especially Tanjore, crowds of the native population were in attendance to catch a glimpse of, and to welcome his Lordship and Lady Napier. The weather was everything that could be desired, cloudy and cool, and the country passed through was extremely beautiful, the rivers and nullahs being full, and the fields in some places being re-planted, and in others awaiting the sickle.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 19.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—Lord Napier has instructed his solicitors to take legal proceedings against the *Athenæum* unless that paper publishes a full retractation of, and apology for, the statements it recently published affecting his lordship's reputation as a gentleman regarding his intercourse with the late Commander-in-Chief. We think that this course on the part of his Excellency is to be regretted. It will give a fictitious importance to utterances that the public had only noticed to scout, while it will not tend to enhance his lordship's dignity. Lord Napier could very well have afforded to treat these attacks with contempt—as others who have had libellous imputations flung at them have done—satisfied that the public do not believe one word of the abuse. To get an apology from such an assailant, under pressure, would be poor satisfaction indeed. The paper has not apologised, so we suppose the action must go on.—*Madras Times.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. Str. Euphrates, —, Calcutta.—12. Str. Bangalore, —, Calcutta.—13. Str. Meinam, —, Pondicherry.—16. Str. Asia, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Hon. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Smith, Harvey, Silton, Williams, Whitney, Hope, Wilson, Graham, Hogg, and Ritz, Mr. and Mrs. Upton. For POINT DE GALLE.—Messrs. Creatore, Russell, Deverill, Roberts, Tonnerre, Carter, Hardie, Cunningham, and Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Miss Berry. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Souttar, Shirra, Yorke, Turner, and Hewitt, Capt. Paux, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Nicolson.

Per str. Euphrates.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. G. Murray, Hon. J. B. Norton and son, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. R. H. Lyons, Lieut. col. Hessey, Major and Mrs. Daunt. From BIMLIPATAM.—Rev. W. and Mrs. Dawson.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Hivonnait, Master E. Martine, Mr. J. G. Coleman, Mr. Sixley. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson. From PONDICHERRY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Emilie, Mrs. St. Augustin.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11. Str. Oriental, ——, Calcutta; str. Timsah, ——, Calcutta.—12. Str. Bangalore, ——, Suez; str. Euphrates, ——, Bombay.—13. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—14. Empress of India, ——, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. C. N. P. Bird, Mrs. Warden and infant, Lieut. A. J. MacCleverty, Mr. A. James, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. S. S. and Mrs. Duval. For BRINDISI.—Col. W. C. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. S. Organe.

Commercial.

Madras, Oct. 19, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1 11⅞
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 9-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 10⅝ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
,, ,, at sight	...	...	...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 35 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	 1859	...	13½ to 14 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	 1856-57	...	3 to 3½ prem.
4 per cent.	 1832-33	...	par to ¼ pm.
Ditto	 1835-36	...	
Ditto	 1842-43	...	
Ditto	 1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

DR. W. G. HUNTER.

The mail to-day carries away to England Dr. W. G. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Although Dr. Hunter is proceeding on leave, it is reported that he will not return to this country, having the prospect before him of more congenial employment at home. We may therefore refer to him as one who has terminated his Indian career.

As an officer of the Educational Department Dr. Hunter has, for the last five years, occupied a leading position as chief of the Grant Medical College. In this institution many changes have been inaugurated. The college has increased the number of its students, and a vernacular class has been added, the teaching department of which has been entrusted to licentiates of the University. The staff of European professors has been increased. To swelling numbers and additional teachers there should have followed a manifest advance of medical education in this Presidency. But has this result been achieved? We scarcely think so. The number of passed licentiates and their practical efficiency has not corresponded with the advantages which the college afforded. Dr. Hunter may not be wholly responsible for this; but the time the Grant College has been in existence, and the admirable management which inaugurated the foundation, and was continued for many of the subsequent years of the institution, led to the formation of high expectation during later years. The disappointment which has followed has been variously explained, and is said to be owing to a variety of causes. Be these causes what they may, the lamentable want of harmony which has notoriously prevailed among the body of professors during the period of Dr. Hunter's presidentship could have exercised no salutary influence within the college walls. Was the misfortune of the college the misfortune of Dr. Hunter, or the misfortune of his colleagues?

But it is as the first Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in which Dr. Hunter's career may be most profitably reviewed. In this large and practical medical and surgical institution, making up 600 beds, the cases being chiefly selected ones in consequence of the want of sufficient hospital accommodation in the city, there is scope afforded not only for the highest display of the powers of the healing art, but for the accumulation of a record of cases of the deepest interest to the medical profession. How have these advantages been availed of? The reproach has clung to the hospital that, during the whole period in which Dr. Hunter has occupied the responsible post of First Physician, not a single paper on practical medicine or any other subject has emanated from his pen. The experience of five eventful years, in which the science of medicine has made the greatest recorded progress, has thus been entirely lost. Dr. Hunter may be taking away with him rough material to be worked up in England during his leisure; of this we know nothing; but we do know that up to the present time the published medical literature of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital has been a blank.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 21.

Miscellaneous.

THE CENSUS.—We are requested to state that the taking of the census in the Bombay Presidency has been postponed till the month of February next. The exact date will be notified hereafter.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.—We understand that the new station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway, opposite Church Gate-street, was to be opened on the 26th ult.

COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—We understand that the Chamber of Commerce has sent another letter to the Government of Bombay praying for the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department, and complaining that its former letter has not yet been replied to.

MR. RAVENSCROFT.—We understand that Mr. R. W. Ravenscroft, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is expected to arrive here by the mail steamer next week, will be the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, during the Hon. Mr. Chapman's absence.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 21.

HOLKAR'S LOAN.—The agent to the Governor-General in Central India has just reported to the Supreme Government the payment to the Bank of Bombay of the sum of five lakhs of rupees, being the sexth instalment of the amount of the Maharajah Holkar's Railway Loan.

MISCONDUCT AT KURRACHEE.—The officer of the 66th Regiment at Kurrachee, who confessed to having surreptitiously obtained copies of some examination papers before going up for his examination in the native languages, has been placed under arrest. He is said to have hitherto borne a high character in the regiment, and to be a general favourite.

MILITARY.—General Patrick Lynch, K.H.S., having returned to India, will displace Colonel E. Beale from the command of the Deesa Brigade. It is thought probable now that Colonel Beale, instead of Colonel Schneider, will be appointed to the Aden Brigade, rendered vacant by General Tremenheere's promotion to his present rank.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The troops to leave for Aden and England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis*, on the 30th November, are as under:—From the Bombay Presidency.—For Aden: 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles (from Poonah), comprising 26 officers, 3 ladies, and 3 children; 577 men, 55 women, and 99 children. For England (to embark at Aden): 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, comprising 24 officers, 3 ladies, and 4 children; 563 men (including 8 convalescents), 44 women, and 83 children. Five men of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery will also embark at Aden. From Bengal: 126 time-expired men (including 5 military convicts), 28 women, and 31 children. To embark at Bombay: 57 officers, 9 ladies, and 14 children; also 10 men, including 4 insanes from Madras and 4 men for discharge with ignominy. Total for England: 81 officers, 12 ladies, and 18 children; 704 men, 72 women, and 114 children.

THE PRONGS LIGHTHOUSE.—It will be remembered that some time ago a petition was drawn up for signature by nautical men protesting against the Prongs Lighthouse being built on the site on which a commencement has been made. This petition has now been forwarded to Government, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Harbour Board have been asked to support its prayer. Some objection having been taken to the alteration of the site of the light-house because of the expense which the erection of a building at the extreme points of the Prongs would necessitate, we hear that an engineer of great experience in such works has expressed his opinion that there would be very little difficulty in founding a light-house at the end of the Prongs at 25 per cent. less than the amount sanctioned for the building which is at present being erected. In the opinion of the engineer to whom we refer, not only would there be no difficulty in raising the column in twenty-six feet of water (low water), but the foundation could easily be laid at even three times that depth. He believes that the cost of the foundation at the extreme end of the Prongs would be about Rs. 1,25,000, or 25 per cent. of the amount sanctioned for building the light-house half way between the shore and the point of the Prongs; and in six months' time from receiving the order (leaving out, of course, the monsoon season), he would undertake to put in the foundation of a light house at the end of the Prongs up to high water level, the foundation to be upon the most improved principle and laid in the most substantial manner. If this can be done there can be no reason why the request of the ship captains should not at once be complied with. It might perhaps be difficult to utilise the foundation which was built last season; unless Government could make it convenient to put Colonel Kennedy inside and keep him there, which would be a great relief to the whole community of Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. Str. Martaban, Sanders, Kurrachee; Iskundershaw, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—15. Str. Pearl, Morrison, Cochin.—16. Vestal, Nacoda, Damaun.—17. Str. Snipe, Brown, Bussorah.—18. Str. Yeddo, Franks, Hull; Roobee, Davis, London; Star of

India, Holloway, Melbourne; Peter Dixon, Gaddo, Grotenburg.—19. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa; str. European, Abram, Liverpool.—20. Medusa, Flyndell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Yeddo.—From HULL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Marks, Mrs. Gilmore and infant, Mrs. and Miss Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Wolffe and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Munro, Mr. Place, Mr. Glen, Mr. and Mrs. Dawney, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Burkeff, and Mr. Lamb.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. Str. Euxine, Chapman, Liverpool via the Canal; str. Delhi, Williamson, Aden and Suez; Ellen Bates, Stewart, Calcutta; Canute, Quinn, Liverpool.—15. Astriana, Campbell, Diamond Island.—16. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Calliroe, Irwin, Liverpool.—17. Str. Patna, Sanders, Cutch and Kurrachee.—19. Str. Martaban, Atkinson, Singapore.—20. Str. Sea Queen, McBride, Rangoon.—21. Mail str. Khedive, Steward, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Span, Mrs. C. Gordon, Mr. Majoribanks, Mr. K. M. Mackenzie, Mrs. Warden and two children, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Capt. C. Blick, Capt. Adams, Mr. Ellis. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. W. Jefferson, Mr. Rothenberg, Mr. Shiers, Mr. C. Macdonald, Gen. Probyn, Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. Going, Mr. C. H. Reynolds. For MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Preston. For SUEZ.—Mr. Vanderburchew. For MALTA.—Mr. Walmsley, Mr. De Silva.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 11 11-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 11⅝d. Credit Bills. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 2s.Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14600 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	92¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, par
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, par
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	,, par
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 102 to 103½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 112⅜

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-8
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107⅜
Spose Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-13
Ditto Pokin	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—The business in Grey Goods during the week has been of a limited nature, in consequence of the firmness of the first holders; the selling at the close of the market is rather quiet, there being not many buyers. Excepting Water No. 30 and Mule No. 40, in which there has been a fair amount of business, very few transactions in Yarns have taken place. We have also to report a very small business in Metals and other kinds of imports.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—Cotton: There has been a very limited amount of business done in all sorts, and if large quantities of good Cotton had been offered for sale the rates which were quoted could hardly have been maintained. Repeated accounts of want of rain arrive from up-country, and it is feared that this season's crop of Cotton will somewhat suffer. The total quantity bought for export during the week was about 3,000 candies, including upwards of 1,000 candies of Oomrawuttee Cotton, bought for delivery in March next.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—MONEY: The Bank's rates of discount stand unaltered, viz., at 5 per cent. for loans on Government Securities, at 6 per cent. on Cash Credits, and at 8 per cent. on Mercantile Bills. The Money Market continues as before in an unsettled state, and as business of every description is far from being brisk in Bombay, and there are no demands from Calcutta, owing to the Pooja holidays, it is not to be expected that money will become clear immediately. EXCHANGE: Since the arrival of the advices that Council Drafts had changed hands in London at advanced rates Exchange began to rise, and at the close of the market were quoted at 1s. 11¾d. for sight Bills, at 1s. 11 11-16d. for six months' sight Bank Bills, and 2s. for Document Bills. The rates for Bills on Calcutta are nominal, and may be quoted at 99½ for 30 days' sight Bills, and at 100¾ for sight Bills.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BATTEN.—The appt. of Mr. G. H. M. Batten as comr. of inland customs, announced in the notific. of the financial dept., No. 1,140, dated June 8, takes effect from Oct. 6.

BEVERIDGE, H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, in the 2nd grade, during the abs. on duty of Mr. J. F. Browne. Oct. 18.

BROWNE, J. F., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Cuttack, during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. Alexander. Oct. 17.

CUYLER, Lieut. col. G. A., is invested with powers, to be exercised within the cantonment of Delhi, to try breaches of rules and regs. made under Sect. 17 of Act. XXII. of 1864. Oct. 5.

DRUMMOND, J. S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, 1st grade, during the abs. on duty of Mr. S. H. C. Tayler. Nov. 10.

GRANT, T. J. C., covenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Bhaugulpore treasury from Oct. 9, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

GRIMLEY, W. H., B.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the dist. of Backergunge by Mr. H. Beveridge. Oct. 18.

HERSCHEL, Sir W. J., to be dist. and sess. judge of Nuddea. Oct. 17.

KEMBLE, W., a joint. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, on leave, is posted to the 24-pergunnahs, and app. to offic. as a joint. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade. Oct. 18.

KEMP.—The Hon. F. B. Kemp took his seat as offic. chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on Sept. 27.

KIRKHAM, C., is app. an acct., 4th grade, P.W.D., on probation, and posted to controller's office. Oct. 5.

LOWIS, Capt. N., to offic. as dep. comr. of Hazarebaugh, 4th grade, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. H. M. Baildam. Oct. 18.

MCDONELL, W. F., V.C., to be dist. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, but to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Patna. Oct. 17. [5.

MCKINNON, M. C., asst. engr., is att. to the 1st div., Sirhind Canal. Oct.

MANGLES—HENDERSON.—Mr. R. L. Mangles, V.C., absent on duty at Mysore, to be addl. dist. and sess. judge of all the districts in the Patna div. Mr. W. H. Henderson to offic. as addl. dist. and sess. judge of all the districts in the Patna div. during the abs. on duty of Mangles. Oct. 13.

MEED, W. D. C., acct., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is transfd. from controller's office to Dalhousie div. Oct. 5.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. J. A. L., is transfd. from the Jullundhur to the Amritsar dist. Oct. 5.

NEUVILLE, P. J., exec. engr., 4th grade, offic. exec. engr., Third Presy. div., is posted to the Lower Assam div. Oct. 12.

PAUL, A. W., B.A., who has been app. to have charge of Cox's Bazaar, to be *ex officio* moonsiff of that sub division. Oct. 13.

PEACOCK, B. P., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Amritsar to the Gurdaspore dist.

PEMBERTON, J. S., asst. rev. survyr., is transfd. from the 2nd div. Central provs. to the Delhi and Hissar div. Oct. 14.

PEMBERTON, Capt. R. B., R.E., offieg. engr. of the Hyderabad State Railway, is invested with the powers of a justice of the peace for the whole of British India. Oct. 14.

PORCH, R., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the dist. of Bancoorah by Mr. J. S. Drummond. Oct. 18.

PRINSEP, H. T., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Hooghly, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. G. Bright. Oct. 18.

ROSS.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Ross to resign the civil serv. from July 10 last. Oct. 14.

RUSSELL, Capt. C., is vested with powers, under Sec. 20, Act XXII. of 1864, to try breaches of the rules and regulations made under Sec. 17 of the Act in the cantonment of Dorundah. Oct. 13.

SAMUELLS, Capt. W. L., asst. comr. of Puchumba, in Hazarebaugh, is transfd. tempy. to the Sudder station of Maunbhoom. Oct. 18.

SEYERS, C. W. F., asst. rev. survyr., is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade, and placed immediately below Mr. G. C. Swiney. Oct. 5.

SINCLAIR.—The servs. of Mr. E. D. Sinclair, acct., P.W. dept., Central provs., are dispensed with. Oct. 14.

SYNOTT, W., apptd. personal asst. to the comr. of inland customs by notific. No. 63, dated the 28th ult., assumed charge of his office on Oct. 2.

TOOGOOD, H., is apptd. to the P.W. dept. as an engr. app., and posted to the irrigation branch, Bengal. Oct. 14.

WILLIAMSON, Uncovenanted dep. coll. J. C., having been placed in charge of the Tirhoot treas. since the 20th inst., is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

OPIUM AGENTS.

Aug. 19.—Appointments.—Mr. J. Cosserat, sub dep. opium agent of Patna, to be sub dep. opium agent of Hajipore.

Mr. P. Cosserat, sub dep. opium agent of Hajipore, on leave, to be sub dep. opium agent of Tehta.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon, sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, to be sub dep. opium agent of Gya.

Mr. J. F. Clinton, asst. sub dep. opium agent, Hurdui, to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, during the abs. on leave, of Mr. P. Cosserat.

Mr. W. Masters, sub dep. opium agent of Gya, to be sub dep. opium agent of Patna.

BENGAL POLICE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 14.)

The Lieut. governor has been pleased to order the following alterations and amendments in the promotions in the police department, notified in the G.O. dated 31st May last:—

Mr. S. Smith, district superint., 5th grade, to offic. as district superint., 4th grade, v. Mr. J. W. Williams.

Local lieut. R. J. Young, district superint., 5th grade, to offic. as district superint., 4th grade, v. Capt. G. F. I. Graham.

Mr. W. L. Louis, offic. district superint., 4th grade, to revert to district superint., 5th grade.

The promotion of Mr. S. A. Campbell, 1st grade asst. dist. superint., to offic. as district superint., 5th grade, v. Mr. S. Smith, is cancelled.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, 2nd grade asst. dist. superint., who was app. to offic. as dist. superint., 5th grade, v. Mr. W. L. Louis, will offic. v. Mr. S. Smith.

Oct. 14.—Mr. G. M. McM. Ridsdale to offic., until further orders, as dist. supt. of police, Rungpore.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, on leave, to be dist. supt. of police, Pubna.

Major W. Gordon, on furl., to be dist. supt. of police, Shahabad.

Mr. T. G. Charles, asst. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Tirhoot.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 14.)

The services of Mr. E. D. Sinclair, accountant, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, are dispensed with.

The services of the following officers temporarily employed on survey duties in the irrigation branch of the P.W.D., in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the military department:—

Lieut. H. B. Hanna, staff corps, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Lieut. A. J. Pearson, R.A., asst. engr., 2nd grade.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the telegraph department, to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. H. E. Thompson, superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as superint., 2nd grade, with effect from July 12.

Mr. R. B. Flindell, superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as superint., 2nd grade, with effect from July 25.

Mr. W. Bignell, superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as superint., 2nd grade, with effect from July 25.

Mr. W. McGregor, superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as superint., 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 25.

The following upper subordinates are permanently appointed to the P.W.D.:—

Sergt. G. Kay, overseer, 1st grade; Lance corporal J. Meehan, overseer, 1st grade; Lance corporal F. Gurd, overseer, 1st grade; Private W. R. Turner, overseer, 1st grade; Private J. Lynch, overseer, 1st grade.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to promote the following officers of the Building and Roads Branch, P.W. dept., N.W.P.:—

Mr. R. J. Clarke, exec. engr., 1st Allahabad div., from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. W. E. Parry, exec. engr., 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, from 4th to 3rd grade.

Mr. W. F. Heath, asst. engr., Ranekhet div., and Lieut. W. F. Richardson, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd Allahabad div., from 1st grade asst. to 4th grade exec. engr.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, offic. dep. superint., 3rd grade, from the 1st div., Lower Provs., to the 1st div., Oude, with effect from Oct. 1.

The following postings and transfers are made, with effect from Nov. 1:

Senior Department.

Capt. FitzH. Coddington, offic. dep. superint., 2nd grade, from the 4th div., Central Provs., to 1st div., Nassick Survey, in Bombay.

Lieut. H. L. Smith, asst. superint., 1st grade, to assume charge of the 4th div., Central Provs.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, dep. superint., 3rd grade, from the 2nd to the 1st div., Bhawulpoor Survey.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, offic. dep. superint., 3rd grade, to the 2nd div., Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr. H. E. Gastrell, asst. superint., 2nd grade, from the 1st div., Bhawulpoor, to the 4th div., Lower Provs.

Junior Department.

Mr. R. Barclay, surveyor, 3rd grade, from the 1st div., N.W.P., to the 1st div., Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr. T. W. Reilly, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 1st to the 4th div., Central Provs.

Mr. A. M. Lawson, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 1st div., Bhawulpoor, to the 1st div., Nassick Survey, in Bombay.

Mr. H. Dowman, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, from the Delhi and Hissar div. to the 2nd div., Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr. J. Newland, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, from the 4th div., Central Provs., to the 1st div., Nassick Survey, in Bombay.

Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, from the 2nd div., Bhawulpoor, to the 1st div., Central Provs.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, from the 2nd div., Central Provs., to the Delhi and Hissar div.

Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, asst. revenue surveyor, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 1, and placed immediately below Mr. G. C. Swiney.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE APPOINTMENTS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 18.)

The following appts. are made in connection with the Looshai expeditionary force, viz.:—

Mr. J. W. Edgar to be civil officer with the left column.

Capt. T. H. Lewin to be civil officer with the right column.

The undermentioned officers are attached to the special force at the places mentioned, viz.:—

Capt. W. B. Birch and Mr. A. Bedford, at Sylhet.

Mr. W. W. Daly and Mr. W. B. Savi, at Cachar.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Mr. C. P. Crouch, and Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. K. G. Burne, asst. supt. of police, to have charge of the dist. police at Cachar during the time Mr. Daly may be employed on the above special duty, or until further orders. Mr. Burne will proceed to join his appt. at Cachar on being relieved of his present duties as offieg. dist. supt. of Sylhet by the return from leave of Mr. J. Patch.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Ens. F., to be interpr. in 39th foot. Dated Oct. 3.

ADAMS.—The retirement from the service, by sale of his commission, of Capt. A. F. Adams, of the 2nd bat. 24th foot, has been sanctioned by the C. in C., subject to approval by H.M. Dated Oct. 3.

BAILLIE, Lieut. col. J., Bengal staff corps, is app. to do gen. duty at Simla, as a special case.

BERNARD, Major H. L. C., wing officer, 31st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, with effect from Sept. 17.

BLOOD.—Regtl. order conjd., dated Sept. 18, apptg. Lieut. B. Blood, R.E., to be supt. of park and field battery sappers and miners, v. Lieut. E. Harvey, R.E., resigned, and in room of Lieut. E. G. Clayton, R.E., struck off the strength of the corps.

CAMPBELL.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 165 of March 2, 1863, the name of the undermentioned officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861 is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.:—Lieut. col., major gen. ret. list, A. L. Campbell, Ben. cal., by the death of Col. (gen.) T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav.

CAULFIELD, Capt. (brev. major) R., 7th L.C., to be lieut. col. from July 10.

CHEERS, Hon. Ens. J., dep. asst. comy., of the army commissariat dept., having been declared by a med. committee to be unfit for further active service, is transfd. to the pension establishment with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in India. Oct. 9.

CORSE-SCOTT—LESLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 18, app. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, qrmr. and offic. wing officer, 37th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 29, v. Lieut. Sir C. H. Beslie, Bart., offic. adjt., proceeded to Calcutta, there being no other qualified officer available. Dated Sept. 13, app. Lieut. C. H. Leslie, Bart., 2nd wing subalt. and offic. adjt., v. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, qrmr. and offic. wing offic., proc. on sick leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

CRACROFT, Capt. B., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

DEANE-DRAKE.—The C. in C. sanctions the ret. from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. H. B. Walmsley, 56th regt., and is pleased to make the following prom.:—Ens. H. T. Dean-Drake, 56th regt., to be lieut. by purchase, v. Walmsley, who retires. Oct. 9.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. G. H., offic. 3rd squad officer, 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., relieving Capt. B. Cracroft, v. Lieut. G. T. Morris, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. adjt., proc. on leave.

ENGLAND, Capt. A., 3rd squad. officer, 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, with effect from July 10.

FENWICK, Ens. G. C., is, under the provs. of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, prom. to the rank of lieut. from July 28, 1870.

GORDON, Lieut. W. C. L., 18th brig. R.A., app. to act tempy. as qrmr. to the brig., is confd.

GREAM.—The C. in C. is pleased to confirm Capt. R. N. Gream, 62nd regt., in the app. of director of gymnastics in India. Dated Sept. 1.

HILL, Lieut. P. G., rifle brig., having passed the prescribed examination, confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. P. Hill, C.B., comdg. the Lahore div. Oct. 9.

JAMES, Lieut. L. H. S., R.A., subalt., No. 3, H. L. F. Batt, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in the Punjab Frontier Force, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C.

MAHON.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. T. Mahon to be Major, R.A., from the 18th of June, 1871.

MERCER, Lieut. C. A., 30th N.I., to offic. as quar.-mr., during the abs. of Lieut. G. F. Young at Rawulpindee.

OLDFIELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated the 23rd Sept., apptg. Major H. T. Oldfield, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt., 9th B.C., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lieut. col. H. L. Campbell, proceeded to Murree on court-mar. duty.

PIGOTT—ANDERSON—BENNETT.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—Major H. de R. Pigott to be Lieut. col., 19th Foot, without purchase, vice Bright, seconded on appt. to the brig. staff.—Capt. J. Anderson to be Major, without purchase, vice Pigott, promoted.—Lieut. W. Bennett to be Captain, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted.

PLAYFAIR.—Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals G. R. Playfair, M.D., app. permanently by G.G.O. No. 862, dated Oct. 4, 1871, will rank from March 29, 1871, v. depy. inspector gen. of hospitals C. B. Chalmers, who vacated on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade. This cancels G.G.O. dated Oct. 4, 1871.

REYNE, Capt. J. F., 37th foot, to act as instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. H. B. Bethune, on leave.

SCHMIDT, Lieut. O., adjt. 109th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, Roorkee, v. Capt. E. F. Angelo, 2nd batt. 1st foot.

Scott, Lieut. col. W., Bombay staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col., by brevet, with effect from June 19.

Seagrim.—The following order is confirmed, as a purely temporary and very special arrangement:—Saugor district order, dated Sept. 9, app. Capt. A. Seagrim, S.C., offic. depy. judge advocate, to conduct the current duties of the department of the deputy asst. qrmr., Mr. Geal, in add. to his other duties, v. local Capt. E. F. Chapman, R.A., proceeding to Allahabad, pending arrival of his successor.

Selby.—Ensign O. Selby to be lieut. in 92nd regiment, by purchase, v. Chalmer, promoted. Dated Aug. 28, 1871.

Strong, Capt. D. M., 1st squad. subalt., 10th Bengal cavalry, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, with effect from Aug. 2.

Thompson—Carthew.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 27, making the following temporary appts., v. Capt. C. R. Pennington, offic. 2nd in com., and offic. 2nd squad. officer 13th Bengal cav., proc. to Roorkee:—Lieut. D. H. Thompson, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Ensign J. F. Carthew, offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Turner, Col. J., C.B., R.A., to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier gen., in succession to Brigadier gen. A. Macdonell, C.B., prom. to the rank of major gen.

Tweddell, Capt. F., 1st wing subalt. 31st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from Sept. 17.

Young, Capt. C., offic. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd asst. polit. agent, Meywar, made over the charge of his office to Lieut. E. B. Nixon, offic. adjt. of the same corps, on Sept. 18.

Punjab Frontier Force.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, of the Madras S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Lieut. E. Lloyd, app. to the 4th Punjab cavalry, but to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 4th Punjab cavalry during the period Lieut. E. A. Money may offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., of the med. dept., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the med. charge of the 2nd cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

2nd Cavalry.—Surg. G. Farrell, offic. in med. charge, to the medical charge, v. Surg. S. Courtney, M.D., resigned. Lieut. L. H. S. James, of the R.A., subalt. No. 3 horse light field batt., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the Punjab Frontier Force, and his services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Asst. surg. E. Sanders, offic. in med. charge, to the med. charge, v. Asst. surg. F. Metcalfe, app. to the civil station of Kurnaul.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Major F. C. J. Brownlow, Oct. 1.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, Oct. 12.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. R. Thompson, of the royal Madras art., offictg. asst. commr., Hyderabad. June 25.

Brevet.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Captains.

Lieut. D. G. Pitcher, S.C., Sept. 3.
Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, S.C., Sept. 20.
Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, S.C., Oct. 12.
Lieut. R. T. M. Lang, gen. list, cav., Oct. 12.
Lieut. C. W. Campbell, gen. list, cav., Oct. 12.

Cavalry.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major R. Caulfeild, Madras cav., to be lieut. col.

Capt. T. C. Graham, Bengal cav., to be major from Sept. 3, in room of Gen. T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav., deceased.

Central India Horse.

The following appointments in the Central India Horse are sanctioned, with effect from Aug. 29:—

Major J. D. Hall, 3rd squad. officer 2nd regt. Central India horse, and offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer 1st regt. Central India Horse, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 2nd regt. Central India Horse.

Lieut. J. Colledge, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 2nd regt. Central India Horse, in addition to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

Corry.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Sept. 13, app. Staff Asst. surg. G. Corry, attached to D battery 8th brigade R.A., to the med. charge of the detach. of 1st batt. 19th foot, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst surg. G. Ryan, proc. on leave.

Courtney, Surg. S. C., M.D., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the med. charge of the 2nd cav., Punjab Frontier Force, and his servs. are placed at disposal of the C. in C. Oct. 5.

Eades, Asst. surg. L. E., offic. superint. of the Bareilly Central District Jails, services replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the military department. Oct. 9.

Harvey, Asst. surg. R., in med. charge Eastern States of Rajpootana, on leave, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of the mily. dept. Oct. 9.

Lethbridge, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., offic. superint. Central Jail, Lahore, is app. to the civil med. charge of Ambala, v. Surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., resigned, but will cont. to offic. as superint., Central Jail, Lahore.

Preston, Asst. surg. A., M.B., to offic. as civil surg. of Syalkot during the abs. on leave of Surg. G. V. Currie. Oct. 5.

Ruttledge, Asst. surg. E. B., offic. civil surg. of Budaon, to offic. as superint. and medical officer of the jail at that station, with effect from July 25 last.

Medical Arrangements.

The G.G. in C. is pleased to make the following arrangements in the medical department:—

Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals H. B. Buckle, C.B., will rank in room of depy. inspector of hospitals J. Rose, who vacates his app. under the provisions of G.G.O. dated April 18, 1871.

Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals G. R. Playfair, M.D., will rank vice Depy. inspector gen. of hospitals C. B. Chalmers, who vacated on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

Acting Allowance Code.—The Governor general in Council directs the following alterations in the Acting Allowance Code:—27 (*a*)—add Note "This clause does not apply to the classified list of the financial department." (*b*)—For "officiating in an appointment," read "officiating in an appointment to which clause (*a*) does not apply."

Visiting Jails.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under Section 7, Act V. (B.C.) of 1865, to be visiting officers of the Presidency Jail—Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell and Mr. Charles Edward Bernard.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Leave and Allowances.

Sept. 14.—*No.* 3,551.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a commissioned medical officer of the army holding a civil medical appointment, is subject to the leave rules applicable to other military officers in civil employ.

No. 3,587.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "to Europe," in section 18 of the rules of April 13, 1864, for the grant of leave of absence to uncovenanted servants, shall be understood to signify "beyond India."

Sept. 15.—*No.* 3,631.—In conformity with the ruling of the Secretary of State (financial despatch No. 262, dated Aug. 15, 1871), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clause, for clause (*c*) of section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

(*c*) Furlough taken without medical certificate or under clause (*a*) of this section may be extended, provided that the whole period, together with the extension, does not exceed three years. When on furlough under this clause an officer will retain a lien, and will be granted allowances as prescribed in section 7, till the end of the second year of the furlough; but in the third year of the furlough he will not retain a lien, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.

Musketry.

With the sanction of Government, the Right Hon. the C. in C. is pleased to make the following temporary redistribution of stations amongst the several musketry divisions, in supersession of those published in G.O.C.C. of June 27, 1863, and G.O. No. 184 of June 3, 1868:—

1st Division.—Dum Dum, headquarters, Calcutta, Fort William, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dacca, Darjeeling, Hazareebaugh, Dinapore, Benares, Cachar, Buxa, Deebrooghur, and Shillong.

2nd Division.—Lucknow, headquarters, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Futtehghur, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Almorah, Ranee Khet, Moradabad, and Nynee Tal.

3rd Division.—Umballa, headquarters, Chuckrata, Roorkee, Kussowlie, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Solon, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Meean Meer and Lahore, Mooltan, Deyrah Doon, and Umritsur.

4th Division.—Rawul Pindee, headquarters, Sealkote, Nowshera, Peshawur, Tullagong, Murree, Jhelum, Dhurmsala, Bukloh, and Dalhousie.

5th Division.—Agra, headquarters, Meerut, Delhi, Muttra, Gwalior and Morar, Jhansi, Saugor, Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Nagode, and Landour.

Leave to Lieutenant Governors.

The following correspondence with the Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India* of Sept. 30:—

Extract from a Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, June 9, 1871.

7. We consider that the utmost which should be allowed to a lieutenant governor is the leave for six months on medical certificate, which is admissible to a member of the Council of the Governor general, or of the governor of a Presidency, and we recommend this be granted, it being definitively declared at the same time that a lieutenant governor is entitled to no other leave.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated Aug. 10, 1871.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department, dated June 9, 1871, submitting for consideration the question of leave of absence to lieutenant governors in India has been considered by me in Council.

I entirely concur with your Excellency in Council in considering that the utmost leave of absence to be granted to a lieutenant governor should be leave for six months on medical certificate, and I desire that this decision may be announced with a declaration that a lieutenant governor is entitled to no other leave.

2. With reference to the above order, the Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the amendment of the third paragraph of the notification of this department, dated Feb. 8, 1871, prefatory to the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, by the insertion in that paragraph of the words —(1.) Lieutenant governors of provinces, before the words "(1) Members of the Council of the Governor general."

The numbers (1), (2), (3), (4), as they stand in that paragraph, should be correspondingly altered.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE CODE.

Supplementary to the notification No. 3,019, Aug. 22, inserted in our last, the subjoined appeared in the *Gazette of India* for October 11:—

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following rule as No. 4 under section 31 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

An officer drawing allowances under this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications, which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which the officer last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position he may draw, unless the local Government declares him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this section, and the rules explanatory of it.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 30.—The first course of garrison instruction will commence about Oct. 15 next.

In consequence of the limited number of text books and instruments at present available, the number of officers attending the first course will be limited to five, instead of the number laid down in para. 16 of G. O. 152 of 1871.

Officers desirous of attending the classes will forward applications to the general officers commanding the divisions in which the centres of instruction are placed, who are requested, in communication with the garrison instructors, to make the necessary selection, and communicate the result to the applicants.

With reference to G. O. No. 152 of 1871, officers not under the rank of captain, who may consider themselves qualified for the appointment of garrison instructor, and may be desirous of filling such vacancies as may from time to time occur, are invited to forward their applications, accompanied by any certificates or qualifications or specimens of their military drawing and field sketching, that may be available, to the adjutant general, head-quarters, Simla.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following notification of the financial department is republished for information and for guidance in cases of persons ordinarily engaged for service in the P.W.D. who are more than twenty-five years of age:—

Fort William, Jan. 20.—*No.* 423.—Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the admission into the service of other than young men tends to throw upon the State an undue liability in respect of pensionary allowances.

H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that, as a general rule, no person should be admitted into the uncovenanted service of Government after he has attained the age of twenty-five years. But if, for special reasons, any one is, after this date, admitted at a later age, then, in the event of his being required to retire under the operation of any rule for the removal of officers from the service as superannuated on their attaining a particular age, the pension to which he would, but for this rule, be entitled, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of years of pensionable service he has completed bears to thirty years —the full period required for a good service pension.

For instance, if an officer so retiring has completed twenty years' service, then his pension will be one-third of his average pay,* multiplied by 20/30; if he has completed twenty-six years then it will be half his average by* multiplied by 26/30.

EXAMINATIONS FOR BENGAL APPOINTMENTS, C.S.

Calcutta, Oct. 9.—Covenanted civilians, subject to the examination to be held on the 4th Dec. next, whether they have passed the lower standard or not, will be required to pass only in the higher standard revenue paper, being excused altogether the judicial paper. The higher revenue paper will be prepared in the same manner as heretofore, and bear the same value.

Examinees other than civilians will have to pass both in judicial and in revenue, lower and higher standard, as the case may be. These papers also will be prepared in the same manner as heretofore, and bear the same values.

In languages both classes of examinees will have to pass in the higher and lower standard, as the case may be. For each standard there will be the usual four subjects—translation into the vernacular, translation into English, dictation, and conversation. The only difference from the previous mode of examination will be that instead of there being for each of the first three subjects two papers, one for the lower and the other for the higher standard, there will be but one paper, so prepared that the first portion will be of an easy description, and the remainder of a more difficult character. Examinees coming up for the lower examination will be required to pass in the first half, which will bear a value of 50 marks, of which 25 must be obtained to pass; those for the higher standard must pass in the whole paper, which will bear a value of 100 marks, 50 of which must be obtained to pass; the award of marks in the latter case being given on a consideration of the whole paper.

* For the last five years of his service the limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000 is to be applied before, and not after this multiplication.

With the exceptions noted above, the ensuing examination will be conducted in precisely the same manner as has hitherto obtained; the further change proposed in the Government resolution in the *Gazette* of Aug. 17 not taking effect until the first examination of 1872.

V. H. SCHALCH, President.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Simla, Oct 16.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to give notice of the discharge of the Five per Cent. Loan of the 28th February, 1857, raised by the Government of India in pursuance of advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January, 1857, to which additions or transfers have been made under subsequent notifications; the Loan being commonly known as the New Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.

2. All outstanding notes of the above Loan will be paid off in cash, together with interest due upon them at the general treasury of Fort William on the 16th of January, 1872, on and from which date all further interest upon them shall cease.

3. Holders of stock are referred to the notification published in the several Government Gazettes Extraordinary of the 16th September last for particulars respecting the option of transfer offered by Government with certain limitations into a new stock created for the purpose.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor general in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on Sept. 4:—Gunner W. Lovet, C baty. 19th brig. R.A.; Trumpeter F. W. Daley, C baty. 29th brig. R.A.; Driver G. Smith, C baty. 19th brig. R.A.; Capt. E. H. O'Dowd, 41st foot. Mr. B. W. Blood, assistant engineer, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, has passed the lower standard examination prescribed in P. W. code. Mr. W. Good, assistant engineer, Etawah division, has passed the prescribed lower standard examination in Hindoostanee. The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in Hindustani, lower standard test:—Capt. T. Mahon, 6th brig. R.A.; Capt. P. H. Ffolliot, 59th foot; Lieut. C. J. Dyke, 108th foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in October), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. H. Tyler, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 23rd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers), for six months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. E. H. T. Tyndall, staff corps, 17th N.I., from Aug. 23 to Oct. 31, in extension. Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissary general, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate. Capt. F. M. Thomas, general list, infantry, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Major gen. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., late 3rd European L.C., for two years, on private affairs. Major (now lieut. col.) C. J. Godby, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure for Europe, from Bombay, on May 6. Capt. J. M. Tulloch, general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern 16th (the Lucknow) N.I., for two years, from Oct. 15, on private affairs.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during October, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. Hungerford Meyer Boddam, deputy-commissioner of Hazareebaugh, for one month, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave. With reference to the notification of the 6th Oct., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, furloughs have been granted to the undermentioned officers for the periods mentioned against their respective names, viz.:—Mr. Robert Alexander, for two years, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. William McKinley Clay, B.A., for eighteen months. Mr. Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M.A., for two years, together with subsidiary leave from the 1st proximo, for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, for one year, ten months, and eight days, together with subsidiary leave for four weeks, from the 1st of December next, to enable him to embark at Bombay. Surg. J. Elliot, officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, for one month. Mr. J. H. Thompson, officiating district superintendent of police, Cuttack, is allowed preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for three months to Mr. D. Lacey, district superintendent of police, Cuttack. Mr. R. O'Flaherty, engineer apprentice, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals division, privilege leave for three months. Three months' leave is granted to Mr. D. Sinclair, extra assistant commissioner, Rajpur. Mr. W. R. N. James, assistant commissioner of Calpee, leave to Nov. 9, in extension of the six months' leave granted him, dated May 9 last. Mr. G. J. Laidman, assistant magistrate and collector of Saharunpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 18 last. The privilege leave of absence from Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, granted to Mr. F. M. Lind, commissioner of the Agra division, in the notification from this department, No. 1,539A, dated Sept. 29 last, is hereby cancelled. Lieut. D. W. K. Barr, officiating 2nd assistant agent to the Governor-General for Central India, availed himself on Aug. 17 of the privilege leave granted him in G.G.O. No. 1,753c, dated 23rd idem, and resumed charge of his duties on Sept. 16. Under Section 11 of the rules for leave of absence for chaplains, thirty days' subsidiary leave is granted to the Rev. F. Crombie, chaplain of Mhow.

Madras.

CIVIL.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., acting coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., assumed charge of the district from Mr. H. Newman, the acting sub collector in charge, on Oct. 4. Oct. 13.

LODWICK, R. W., offic. acct. gen. and comr. of the dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. G. FitzGerald on Oct. 7.

MACDOUGALL, Capt. J., acting cantonment mag., Bellary, servs. replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Oct. 17.

TAYLOR, Rev. A., M.A., has been app. by the Right Rev. the Bishop to be his domestic chaplain. Oct. 17.

LIST OF OFFICERS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras Civil Service absent on furlough under the new rules, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1871 :—

Name of Absentees.	Date on which Furlough expires.
W. J. H. LeFanu	Sept. 29, 1871.
C. J. Crosthwaite	Nov. 1 „
W. F. Hathaway	„ 14 „
W. S. Lilly	Dec. 20 „
R. A. Dalyell	„ 23 „
H. B. Grigg	Jan. 20, 1872.
G. D. Irvine...	Feb. 1 „
G. D. Leman	„ 2 „
N. A. Roupell	„ 12 „
H. S. Thomas	April 9 „
W. H. Glenny	„ 17 „
F. H. Wilkinson	„ 21 „
F. E. Gibson	„ 21 „
F. Lushington	May 24 „
R. E. Master	„ 31 „
C. A. Roberts	July 12 „
W. Wilson	Sept. 14 „
C. W. W. Martin	Oct. 4 „
H. Sewell	Dec. 24 „
W. H. Comyn	Jan. 21, 1873.
J. R. Daniel...	Feb. 3 „
P. L. Roberts	March 4 „
J. R. Abuthnot	„ 8 „
B. Horsbrugh	„ 18 „
W. Logan	„ 31 „
J. G. Horsfall	„ 31 „
J. Hope	April 7 „
W. T. Blair	„ 29 „
E. F. Webster	„ 29 „
J. H. Blair	June 12 „
G. L. Morris	„ 22 „
J. I. Minchin	„ 22 „
E. N. Overbury	Aug. 16 „
J. D. B. Gribble	„ 17 „
J. Fraser	Sept. 14 „

MILITARY.

CLARKE.—Intimation has been received from the War-office that Lieut. W. J. Clarke, of the 5th brig. R.A., has been transfd. to the 13th brig. R.A. Oct. 11.

HOTHAM.—Subject to the approval of the Govt. of India, the services of Lieut. J. Hotham, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the chief comnrs. British Burmah, for appt. in the Burmah police. Oct. 9.

OSWALD.—The undermntd. officer has reported his return from Europe :—Surg. major H. R. Oswald, M.D., med. dept., surg. of the Mysore commission, arrived at Madras on Oct. 4.

POLLOCK, Lieut. A. J. O., 1st bat. 21st fusiliers, is detailed to proceed to England to join his regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage to relieve Capt. A. T. Perkins, lately prom. Oct. 6.

PORTEOUS, Capt. H., of the staff corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor. Oct. 9.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. B. M., 76th regt., now at Wellington, will remain at the depot until his services are required with a detachment of the corps, proceeding to join regtl. head quarters. Oct. 11.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Admissions.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras S.C. from the dates specified against their names, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. E. Quin, of H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st foot, 2nd wing subalt. 12th regt. N.I., July 13, 1870.

Lieut. W. H. McConsland, of H.M.'s 1st battalion, 1st foot, 2nd wing subalt., 16th regt. N.I., July 28, 1870.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, of the R.A., 2nd wing subalt., 36th regt. N.I., July 28, 1870.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, of H.M.'s 2nd batt. 24th foot, 1st wing subalt., 12th regt. N.I., July 28, 1870.

MEDICAL.

CRAIG.—The following order, dated Sept. 18, is confd. :—By the officer comdg. Nagpore force, directing Staff asst. surg. R. M. Craig, from doing duty 79th Highlanders to do duty with the royal art. until further orders.

FITZPATRICK.—The services of Asst. surg. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., civil surg. and superint. of jail, Kurnool, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Oct. 17.

FAWCETT.—Order confd., dated Sept. 13, by the officer comdg. Ceded Dists., directing Asst. surg. E. Fawcett, dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Ceded Dists., to assume med. charge of the 2nd light cav., v. Dr. Bateman, relieved.

MAIR, Surg. R. S., M.D., Madras volunteer guards, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. as surg. to the corps.

MANNEY.—Order confd., dated Sept. 10, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, directing Asst. surg. L. C. Nanney to assume med. charge of 5th N.I. from Asst. surg. H. G. Hall.

POPHAM.—The following removal is ordered :—Asst. surg. S. Popham, M.B., from 76th regt., to do duty at Wellington depot, to join at public expense, v. Doig, proceeded to Bombay for embarkation to England.

YOUNG.—Order confd. by the officer commanding ceded districts, directing Surg. A. G. Young, 3rd batt., 60th Royal rifles, to assume med. charge of the details of various corps attached to the above batt. during their stay at Bellary, or until further orders, with effect from Sept. 1. 1871.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Adverting to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated July 4 last, the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Government of Fort St. George will assemble at Fort St. George on and after Nov. 7, 1871.

All communications to the address of the chief secretary, and the secretaries to Government in the revenue, military, and P.W.D., which cannot reach Ootacamund on or before the 30th inst., should be sent to Fort St. George.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee :—Vet. Surg. W. S. Adams, R.A.; Gunner W. Lovett, R.A.; Trumpeter F. W. Daley, R.A.; Driver G. Smith, R.A.; Capt. E. H. O'Dowd, 41st foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, 21st fusiliers, to proceed to England to join his regimental depot, to relieve Capt. A. T. Perkins, lately promoted. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, deputy collector in charge of treasury, South Canara, privilege leave for two months. Mr. M. Labouchardiere, district Munsiff of Kutnad, in the Zillah of Calicut, for one month, in extension of leave granted him under date Aug. 26. Mr. J. Tallant, 5th assistant, ordnance office, privilege leave of absence for sixteen days, from Oct. 16. Privilege leave of absence to Capt. A. F. Laughton, sub assistant commissary general, for sixty days, from Nov. 1. Privilege leave for fourteen days from such date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Serg. R. W. Ward, Talook overseer, Ghooty Range, Bellary district.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Sept.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. C. Curtois, general list, attached 35th N.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs, to embark from Singapore. Lieut. A. I. Maclaverty, royal (Madras) art., commissary of ordance, 3rd class, for two years, to embark from Madras. Col. J. L. Barrow, C.B., inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, for thirty days, from date of departure; Col. E. H. Couchman, officiating deputy inspector general of ordnance, will conduct the duties of the office during Col. Barrow's absence. Lieut. col. W. A. Gib, divisional staff, assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, for one month, in extension of privilege leave granted him in G.O.C.C., dated Aug. 21, Neilgherries, private affairs. Brevet col. H. Stanley, Bombay infantry, to remain at Bangalore until Dec. 9. Ensign J. H. Banks, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from Sept. 26, or date of departure from Bombay. Lieut. J. H. Newill, staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st L.C., in extension, to Nov. 3, Neilgherries, private affairs; this cancels so much of G.O.C.C. of Sept. 12 as granted Lieut. Newill leave to Oct. 15.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

D'GAMA, J. J., to act as money order agent at Aden, during the abs. on sick leave of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee. Oct. 17.

DUFF, J. A., to act as coll. and mag. of Khandeish, during the abs. of Mr. Ashburner. Oct. 14.

GILES, R., dep. coll. Shikarpoor and Sukkur, acted also as dist. supt. of police, Shikarpoor, and performed the duties of that office in add. to his own, from July 16 to Sept. 15, during the abs. of Mr. C. McIver on priv. leave.

GREGORY, J., exec. engr., Biggaree div., received charge of the office of the supt. works, Western Indus, from Capt. J. LeMesurier, R.E., on April 11.

LAKE, C., marshal of the common jail of Bombay, is app. to act as supt. of the common jail of Bombay, during the abs. on leave of Dr. Bhau Dajii. Oct. 12.

MARK, A. W. P., to be supernumy. asst. supt. in the Southern Maratha country rev. survey. Oct. 14.

MIDDLETON, J. R., acted as 1st ast. coll. of Dharwar from Feb. 20 to March 7, and from May 9 to 12.

OVANS, C. R., to act as coll. and mag. of Colaba, v. Mr. Duff. Oct. 14.

PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., has been app. to act as dist. superint. of police in the Punch Mehals dist. from July 10. Oct. 17.

PIERSON, Capt., R.E., is app. to offic. as director of the Persian Telegraph. Oct. 16.

PRITCHARD, C. B., to act as coll. of salt revenue. Oct. 12.

RAVENSCROFT, E. W., to be coll. of salt revenue. Oct. 12.

ST. JOHN—BOWER.—The services of Capt. O. B. St. John, R.E., officg. director, Persian Telegraph, and of Qrmr. sergt. Bower, R.E., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment under the foreign dept. Oct. 16.

SINCLAIR, W. F., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Khaudeish. Oct. 12.

STACK, Lieut. E., supernum. asst. superint. in the Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has passed the prescribed exam. in Marathi. Oct. 12.

TURNER, F., is app. to offic. as cotton inspector in Gujarat during the absence of Major Moore. Oct. 12.

MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Major W., staff corps, officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 3rd N.I., to be wing officer, 12th N.I., v. Major Hutcheon, who vacates on exceeding two years' furlough. Oct. 18. [estab. Oct. 19.

BEALE, Col. C. E., Bombay inf., is apptd. a brig. gen., to complete the

BRISCOE.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. R. M. Briscoe, 15th hussars, will proceed to England for duty with the regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage. No. 638, Oct. 18.

BURD—DURRAND.—Regtl. order confd., 10th N.I., dated Oct. 5, directing Major Burd to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Durand as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. James, proceeding on prep. leave.

COKE.—The C. in C. in India has been pleased to accord provisional sanction to an exchange of batteries between Lieut. G. B. N. Martin, A batty. 18th brig., and Lieut. E. B. Coke, No. 6 batty. 6th brig. R.A. Oct. 18. Lieut. Coke is directed to join accordingly. No. 636.

COLLIER, Major C. A., staff corps, is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Asseerghur, and on proceeding to join will travel on duty at the public expense. Oct. 18.

CORNEWALL, Major F. T., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Surat. Oct. 18.

DANIELL, Cornet R. H., 3rd hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. on probation. No. 635, Oct. 18.

ELPHINSTONE.—The following app. at the central gymuasium, Poona, is authorised :—Lance corp. W. H. Elphinstone, 49th foot, to be corporal instructor, v. Lance serg. F. Jowsey, 15th hussars. No. 781.

FERRIS, Ens. W. B., 104th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 14th regt. N.I., on probation. Oct. 18.

FINCH.—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay R.E., is raised to increased pay from Sept. 2, in succession to Col. Dickinson, ret. :—Lieut. col. A. U. H. Finch. No. 695, Oct. 18.

FOWLER.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 605, of Sept. 6, publishing a revised distribution of circles of medical superintendence of the British medical service, Staff surg. major H. D. Fowler has ceased to be principal medical officer, British troops, Sind Circle. Surg. major Fowler is placed on gen. duty, Kurrachee. No. 658, Oct. 18.

FRAMPTON.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to attend a course of instruction in army signalling :—Capt. W. J. Frampton, 59th foot. Oct. 18.

GORDON.—18th brig. R.A. order confd., dated Feb. 16, app. Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon to act as qrmr. to the brig. until further orders.

HALL.—It is intimated that Capt. W. J. Hall, No. 5 batt. 6th brig. R.A., has been transfd. to the depot brigade, and Capt. and brev. major W. French, depot brigade, has been transfd. to No. 5 batt. 6th brig. R.A. No. 659, Oct. 18.

HARTLEY, Conductor J., ord. dept., is awarded a pension of 2s. 6d. a day in Europe, from date of embarkation. No. 644, Oct. 18.

HICKMAN.—So much of G.O.C. No. 616, Oct. 4, as relates to Major Hickman, staff corps, is cancelled. Oct. 18.

HILL, Major F. C., 56th foot, to be comdt., v. Major Cochrane, whose term of appt. will expire on Nov. 13.

HOGG.—In G. O. C. No. 434, July 15 last, transferring Ens. Hogg from 3rd L C. to Poona horse, read, "Ens. Hogg will travel on duty at the public expense." No. 645, Oct. 18.

HOLBERTON.—Capt. T. N. Holberton to comd. on taking charge from Capt. Sheppee. No. 656, Oct. 18.

HOLT.—The undermntd. officer is perm. to attend a course of instruction in army signalling :—Capt. W. J. Holt, 1st bat. 2nd foot. No. 660.

KIRK, Lieut. F. M. Kirk, 104th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on probation. Oct. 18.

LUCAS, Ens. H. C. E., 107th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. on probation. Oct. 18.

MCNAIR—LUCAS.—Lieut. McNair, offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, and Lieut. Lucas as adjt., of 1st regt. Scinde horse, in addition to their respective duties, from May 26 to June 3, both days inclusive.

MALCOLMSON—OWEN—PHILLIPS.—Major Malcolmson officiated as comdt., Capt. Owen as 2nd squadron officer, and Capt. Philips as 3rd squad. officer, Poona Horse, in addition to his own duties, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 6. No. 649.

PENTON, Ensign H. E., 1st batt. 11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, of 10th regt. N.L.I. Oct. 18.

PRIESTLY.—Poorundhur Sanitarium station order confd., dated Aug. 13, notifying that Major Priestly performed the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own, from July 3 to July 20 inclusive. No. 650.

VINCENT.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is app. to the Bombay S.C. from the date specified opposite his name :—Ensign H. A. Vincent, 96th foot, offic. 1st squad. subalt., 1st regt. Central India Horse. Date from which admitted, Feb. 9, 1870. Ensign H. A. Vincent to have the rank of lieut. from Feb. 9, 1870, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 699 of 1871.

WAGHORN.—The following removal is ordered :—Staff asst. surg. F. Waghorn, M.D., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. Circle, to med. charge det. 89th regt. at Malliapooram.

WALKER.—Lieut. J. N. Walker, S.C., is transfd. from 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.I. Lieut. Walker will travel on duty at the public expense. Oct. 18.

WARDROP.—Major A. Wardrop, S.C., 2nd grenadier N.I., to offic. as wing officer during such time as Lieut. col. Edwardes may offic. as second in command and wing officer. Oct. 18.

WETHERALL.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 607 of Oct. 8, 1870, the C. in C. is pleased to confirm Capt. Wetherall, 108th foot, in the app. of adjutant to the Deolalee Depot, with effect from Sep. 20, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

On the departure of Capt. Frazer, of the quartermaster-general's department, on sick leave to England, Capt. Huyshe will fill his place at Bombay.

Capt. Karslake, 83rd regt., has been apptd. brig. major of the Bombay dist., v. Major Hall, 49th regt.

Major Mead, suptg. engr. under the resident, Hyderabad, goes home on sick leave. His place is supplied by Capt. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., recently asst. secy. to the Govt. of India.

Lieut. E. F. Chapman, R.H.A., has been apptd. aide-de-camp to Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. Meanwhile Capt. Gwynne, officg. brig. major, acts as aide-de-camp.

Lieut. col. Chitty resumed charge of the office of military accountant on Aug. 30.

8TH REGIMENT N.I.

Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, making the following arrangements :—

Major Fellows to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Blew as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Becher, proceeding on leave, and until the arrival of Lieut. col. Bates.

Capt. Gardiner to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Lloyd, and until the arrival of Lieut. Tandy.

PAYMASTERSHIPS.

The following temporary arrangements are ordered, subject to confirmation by the Govt. of India :—

Lieut. col. H. J. Day to act as paymaster in charge of the Presidency circle, v. Knight.

Col. G. E. Ashburner to act as paymaster of the Poona circle, v. Day, transferred.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned junior civil servants have passed examinations in the following languages :—Marathi—Messrs. W. H. Horsley, H. Batty, and C. E. Frost. Hindustani—Messrs. C. F. MacCartie, H. T. Ommanney, and W. J. Cunningham. Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie, R.E., assistant engineer, Public Works department, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code. The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard in Hindustani :—Lance corp. W. H. H. Hauretty, 17th foot; Private E. Dohony, 62nd foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. Yeldham, 18th hussars, from date of departure : fit for duty with troops. Ensign J. H. Banks, 2nd batt. 24th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Asst. surg. F. G. Adye-Curran, 83rd, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. A. Becher, 2nd in command and wing officer 8th N.I., from Oct. 7 to Oct. 16, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Staff asst. surg. R. O. Hayden, per troopship, from date of departure; fit for duty with troops. The leave granted to Colonel Stanley, Bombay infantry, in G.O.C. No. 371 of June 10, is from the 3rd and not the 9th May, as therein stated. Capt. D. Halliday, 1st batt. 11th foot, per troopship, from date of departure; fit for duty with troops. Capt. T. T. Hodges, 76th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, 83rd foot, in extension, to remain in England from Oct. 2 to Oct. 21, on private affairs, previous to embarkation. Lieut. T. P. Powell, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign T. L. M. Lowder, 96th foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure; fit for duty with trops. Col. E. M. MacGregor, commandant 2nd regt. L.C., for thirty-six days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furl. Capt. I. Oliver, from 1st to 23rd Nov., to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Tasmania. The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years :—Sub conductor E. Gleeson, head clerk, Saharunpore stud depot office. Major P. A. Elphinstone, Bombay staff corps, furlough to Europe for four months. Capt. A. G. Huyshe, 49th foot, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, v. Capt. Fraser to Europe. Assistant Surg. S. Duckering, Bombay medical establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe. Capt. H. Tulloch, royal (Madras) engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Capt. C. A. McG. Skinner, R.E., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from January next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 31.

4th Hussars.—Capt. W. G. Lawrell, from 9th lancers, to be capt., v. Williams, who exchanges; Oct. 31.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. A. S. Fogo, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Oct. 7.

1st Foot.—Capt. W. G. Brown to be major, by purch., v. G. Rowland, who retires; Lieut. F. Y. Wetherall to be capt., by purch., v. Brown;

Ensign H. Gardner, from 9th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Wetherall; Gent. cadet G. H. B. Coates, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Smith, prom.; Gent. cadet H. L. Hallewell, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Ross, prom.; Gent. cadet J. B. H. Read, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. O'Connor, prom.; Oct. 31.

2nd Foot.—Capt. C. D. Baillie, from h.p. late 3rd foot, to be capt., v. A. Lewis, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Oct. 31.

3rd Foot.—Gent. cadet R. R. B. Ternan, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Ommaney, prom.; Gent. cadet T. E. K. Addison, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Howarth, prom.; Oct. 31.

14th Foot.—Ensign P. T. Gardner has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Oct. 31.

24th Foot.—Lieut. E. Lee to be capt., by purch., v. R. O'Mahony, who retires; Ensign C. W. Ealand to be lieut., by purch., v. Lee; Gent. cadet J. Haughton, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Ealand; Oct. 31. Asst. surg. W. Tobin to be surg., v. C. M. Douglas, M.D., v.c., app. to staff; Nov. 1.

25th Foot.—Ensign A. C. Newman to be lieut., by purch., v. D. W. Cork, who retires; Gent. cadet R. F. Jameson, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Newman; Oct. 31.

36th Foot.—Capt. P. T. Beames, from h.p. late 11th foot, to be capt., v. R. B. C. Daubeny, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. W. Skerrett to be capt., by purch., v. Beames, who retires; Ensign G. S. Ere to be lieut., by purch., v. Skerrett; Gent. cadet C. Pulley, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Thornton, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 31.

38th Foot.—Ensign H. G. H. Stokes to be lieut., without purch., v. J. S. Nelson, dec.; Sept. 10.

66th Foot.—Major S. G. C. Hogge, from 16th foot, to be major, v. Sheil, who exchanges; Oct. 31.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign C. J. Knott to be qrmr., v. J. Clarke, who retires upon h.p.; Nov. 1.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Cornet C. W. Hemans, 20th hussars, to be instructor of musketry; Nov. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. R. T. Buckle, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Oct. 14.

Asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, M.D., v.c., from 24th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. Tobin, app. to 24th foot; Nov. 1.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. F. Johnson, R.A., from lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, to be adj. and qrmr., v. Lieut. G. J. Burgmann, R.A., prom.; Lieut. C. E. Souper, R.A., to be lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, v. Johnson; Oct. 1.

BREVET.

The undermentioned quartermasters, who retire upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of captain:—

J. Clarke, rifle brigade; F. Luttrell, 101st foot; G. W. Taylor, R.A.; Nov. 1.

The undermentioned warrant officers to have a step of hon. rank, as follows:—

To be Captain.

Lieut. and Deputy Comy. E. Gillis, Bengal estab.; Dec. 7, 1870.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign and Asst. Comy. D. M'Leod, Bengal estab.; Dec. 7, 1870.

Ensign and Asst. Comy. T. Taylor, Madras estab.; July 4.

To be Ensign.

Deputy Asst. Comy. P. Grice, Bengal estab.; Dec. 7, 1870.

Nov. 3.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. gen. W. T. Renwick to be col. comdt., v. Field marshal Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., dec.; Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. V. Wilkieson (late Madras) to be col., v. A. J. M. Boileau, dec.; Capt. J. F. Fisher (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Wilkieson; 2nd Capt. W. H. Burton (late Madras) to be capt., v. Fisher; Lieut. A. F. Hamilton (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Burton.

The tempy. commissions as lieuts. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, from July 7, 1869:—

H. J. Harman, A. E. Dobson, G. R. R. Savage, and A. Porcelli.

The undermentioned officers, who were placed on the seconded list (without succession in their corps) for employment in the P.W.D. in India, to be now placed on the effective list:—

Captain.—A. de C. Scott.

2nd Capts.—H. H. Jones, J. T. Twigge, G. Swetenham, D. C. Walker, and J. H. Crowdy.

Lieuts.—R. J. Bond, G. H. L. Pole, C. Bowen, E. T. Wynne, G. G. C. Bigsby, J. M. Morgan, T. Howard, A. L. Buckle, S. W. Jenner, E. Harvey, T. Glancy, R. R. E. Brockman, W. A. R. J. Wallace, A. G. Begbie, M. T. Sale, T. J. Willans, J. R. M'Mullagh, M. W. Rogers, R. A. Sargeaunt, G. A. L. A. Whitmore, A. E. Dümmler, C. S. Beauchamp, W. Osborn, L. F. Boileau, C. E. Pridden, T. B. B. Savi, A. W. Baird, M. S. Bell, G. F. O. Boughey, W. F. Richardson, R. T. Frere, J. Hill, G. T. Flunkett, E. M. Larminie, L. K. Scott, W. G. Ross, T. H. Holditch, F. S. Shepherd, T. Gracey, W. H. Rathborn, W. H. Haydon, J. G. Hall, H. H. Cole, H. C. Reynolds, H. C. Macdiarmid, W. S. S. Bisset, W. H. Coaker, F. Mascall, F. V. Corbett, J. W. Ottley, S. J. Lambert, A. D. M'Arthur, J. L. Macpherson, J. F. Dorward, C. James, W. L. Greenstreet, G. Hildebrand, O. Chadwick, J. T. Wright, A. Awdry, H. H. Murphy, J. B. Lindsell, R. R. Pulford, J. Brown, M. Greer, E. C. Hart, H. S. F. Haynes, S. L. J. Jacob, J. S. Nicolson, N. Arnott, G. R. Walker, D. M. Campbell, C. C. C. Barlow, W. R. Purchas, C. H. P. Christie, E. C. S. Moore, E. P. Leach, S. C. Turner, C. F. Call, H. M. Chambers, F. R. de Wolski, W. H. James, W. H. Johnstone, M. H. Gregson, H. H. Settle, R. Gardiner, J. Hare, W. W. B. Whiteford.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Darjeeling, Sept. 29, wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Amstrong, B.S.C., daughter.

BAPTIST—At Madras, Oct. 2, wife of J. B. Baptist, son.

BENSLEY—At Burrisaul, Oct. 2, wife of Dr. C. E. W. Bensley, Civil Surgeon, daughter.

BISCOE—At Multan, Oct. 8, wife of J. Seymour Biscoe, R.A., daughter.

BOSANQUET—At Sholapore, Oct. 17, Mrs. Theodore Bosanquet, daughter.

CRAWFORD—At Malabar Hill, Oct. 17, wife of R. L. Crawford, son.

CURRIE—At Rawul Pindee, Oct. 10, wife of Major A. Currie, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, daughter.

DONALD—At Cachar, Oct. 1, wife of J. Hunter Donald, daughter.

DYER—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, son.

ELDER—At Calcutta, Oct. 9, wife of Capt. W. A. Elder, son.

EWING—At Calcutta, Oct. 1, wife of R. D. Ewing, son.

FAIRLEY—At Roorkee, Oct. 5, wife of J. H. Fairley, asst. master, Thomason College, daughter.

FANSHAWE—At Sattara, Oct. 16, wife of H. A. W. Fanshawe, Govt. telegraph dept., daughter.

FINK—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, wife of H. R. Fink, daughter.

FRANCIS—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of T. M. Francis, son.

FRYE—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, wife of C. F. Frye, son.

GRANT—At Madras, Oct. 3, wife of W. Grant, daughter.

GREEN—At Nellore, Oct. 11, wife of Dr. E. Green, daughter.

HANNYNGTON—At Tellicherry, Oct. 14, wife of J. C. Hannyngton, son.

HAYES—At Purneah, Oct. 5, wife of G. S. Hayes, daughter.

HILLIER—At Dalhousie, Oct. 8, wife of W. S. Hillier, forest dept., son.

LEGEYT—At Rajcote, Kattiawar, Oct. 9, wife of Willoughby S. E. Le-Geyt, son.

MCDONALD—At Calcutta, Oct. 13, wife of J. M. McDonald, daughter.

NORTH—At Mysore, Oct. 10, wife of J. G. North, son.

OGBOURNE—At Calcutta, Oct. 15, wife of C. H. Ogbourne, daughter.

URQUHART—At Mozufferpore, Oct. 9, wife of A. S. Urquhart, daughter.

WALLER—At Middle Colaba, Oct. 16, wife of R. W. Waller, son.

WARREN—At Dalhousie, Oct. 7, wife of Capt. F. Warren, R.A., daughter.

WATSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 9, wife of U. K. Watson, daughter.

WOOLLAM—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of W. D. Wollam, son.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS—MACKENNIE.—At Manaargudie, Oct. 12, the Rev. W. Burgess, of Madras, to Miss Maria A. Mackennie, of Manaargudie.

GRAHAM—HOCKLY.—At Calcutta, Oct. 13, E. B. Graham to Lizzie A., widow of the late W. H. Hockly.

MEDHURST—HEDDERLY.—At St. Andrew's, Cachar, Sept. 21, Frederick Medhurst to Clara, daughter of Jason Jury Hedderly, of Upton, Hants.

MOREY—TWEEDIE.—As Kurseong, Sept. 30, William Morey, of Tumlook, to Frances S. Tweedie, daughter of Thomas Tweedie, of Dinagepore.

ROBINS—MORGAN.—At Mission Row, Oct. 10, Frederick Robins to the daughter of John Morgan.

SHUTTLEWORTH—BETHAM.—At Dapoolie, Oct. 10, Allen T. Shuttleworth, Bombay, to Laura, daughter of R. G. Betham, late I.N., Paymaster of Pensioners, Southern Konkan.

WILKINS—JOYCE.—At Rajahmundry, Oct. 12, Thomas Wilkins, Overseer D.P.W., to Margaret L., daughter of Conductor J. Joyce, Dowlaishwarem.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Chittagong, Oct. 8, Frances R., daughter of Surg. W. E. Allen, H.M.'s Bengal army.

BOULTBEE—At Coimbatore, Oct. 16, Ether, daughter of W. Boultbee, C.E., M.R., aged nine months.

BOWER—At Salem, Oct. 10, Emma E., daughter of John Bower, aged six months.

BRANFILL—At Bangalore, Oct. 11, Norman Shakespear, son of Major B. E. Branfill.

BROMHEAD—At Futtehgurh, Oct. 11, Corristine Gonville, daughter of Sir Benjamin Bromhead, brev. capt. 40th N.I., aged ten months.

DAVIS—At Bhagsoo, Oct. 9, Apothecary G. Davis, aged 34.

ERSKINE—On board H.M. steamer *Undaunted*, off Garden Reach, Calcutta, Oct. 14, R. S. Erskine, of disease of the heart, aged 29.

FERNANDEZ—At Jubbulpore, Oct. 18, Jessie, wife of T. A. Fernandez, aged 30.

FINCH—At Mhow, Oct. 12, Sydney H., son of Capt. and Mrs. Finch.

MCDONALD—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, J. McDonald, late supt. Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s press, aged 36.

MARJORIBANKS—At Chittoor, Oct. 14, Geoffrey A., son of J. A. Marjoribanks, aged 11 months.

MARSHALL—At Howrah, Oct. 4, A. Marshall, aged 32.

METCALFE—At Lundour, Oct. 13, F. Metcalfe, civil surg., Kurnaal.

NICHOLLS—At Madras, Oct. 16, Apoth. G. Nicholls, aged 43.

PATERSON—At Royapooram, Oct. 10, Mary C., daughter of J. C. Paterson, Postal Department.

ROBINSON—At Bundelcund, Oct. 2, Capt. T. S. M. Robinson, 15th regt. N.I., aged 36.

SAYCE—At Nellore, Oct. 11, Lewis A. Sayce, of the P.W.D., aged 34.

SHORTT—At Bellary, Oct. 10, Lydia, wife of R. D. Shortt, inspector of police, aged 21.

SMITH—At Seebsaugor, Assam, Oct. 2, John Smith, manager of the Seebsaugor Tea Concern.

WILCOX—Oct. 20, Clara Maud, daughter of H. R. Wilcox, C.E., aged eight months.

WILSON—At Madras, Oct. 9, Maryanne, wife of James M. Wilson, aged 66.

Home.

THE NEW WARRANT.

An officer will only be held to be entitled to receive whatever the Purchase Commissioners may assign as the value of his commission and its over-regulation price, *on his retiring from the army* on the conditions which regulated the over-purchase system. Under that system the value of a commission could only be realised, if purchased; or in the case of a non-purchase, if a certain service had been given, by a sum of £50 being assigned for each year of home and £100 for each year of foreign service within a maximum of the regulation price of the commission, *upon the officer's retirement or death in the field;* anything else lost the amount to his estate. The Army Regulation Act is but too explicit in ruling that the same conditions shall apply to the recovery of moneys from the Purchase Commissioners. Hence officers who remain in the Service do so at the certain sacrifice of the interest of the money they might realise by retirement and at the peril of losing the capital by death.

The Act is equally explicit in ruling that "over-regulation price" of a commission in any regiment shall be the customary sum, *if any*, payable in the regiment in excess of the regulation prices, on the occurrence of a vacancy, according to the custom prevalent in the regiment prior to the 1st day of January, 1871. Now it is very well known that over-regulation, or rather extra-regulation-moneys, vary according to circumstances—a tour of service in an unhealthy climate is hardly calculated to send up extra-regulation prices. A spell of lounging at an English watering-place affords every pretext for a rise. An average will accordingly be taken of over-regulation rates for each rank in every regiment. Such a mode of fixing the sums to be allowed, appears equity itself in the old Royal regiments. The averages promise to be somewhat difficult of adjustment in the non-purchase regiments, drafted into the English Army List from the Indian Service; the officers of these corps are guaranteed by the Act the sums they would have received from their juniors, *according to the custom* of their regiment, had the retirement been effected prior to the 1st day of November, 1871.

The register of claims of officers to compensation will bear date on that day, when the commissioners will place against each officer's name the sum to which he will be entitled whenever he may retire from the service. Rumours are afloat of appeals to Parliament to invest such claims with a proprietary in lieu of a reversionary interest, and to make them payable to an officer on retirement, or in the event of his demise to his representatives. Any such concession, however, on the part of the Legislature would be in direct hostility to the Act, which carefully limits the field of the nation's liability to individuals; and we are hopeless, hard as it may appear, that either Government or Parliament will consent to any modification of this proviso. Officers will do best to look steadily at the fact that it will be only upon their retirement, and under a medical certificate that at the time of such retirement the officer is in a good state of health, and "free from any malady threatening early dissolution," as required by the Royal Warrant of December 27, 1870, that compensation will be given for their commissions, and that, in the event of such dissolution before retirement, the money will be lost to their estates.—*Home News.*

Miscellaneous.

Ecclesiastical Appointment.—The Rev. John Mills Walker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, has been appointed a chaplain on her Majesty's Madras Establishment, on the nomination of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Suicide of an Indian Officer.—There has been a shocking suicide at Exeter. The deceased, Lieut.-Colonel Stirling, who formerly served in India, was seventy-seven years of age. For some time past he has been in a strange and depressed state, induced by family troubles, and a month or two ago was closely watched, having been found one day on his knees with a razor placed against his throat. On Nov. 2 he seems to have possessed himself of a small pistol, the barrel of which he placed in his mouth and then fired it. One side of his face was greatly shattered by the bullet, and death was almost instantaneous. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity.

The Army Service Corps.—One of the unanticipated results of the abolition of purchase has been the return of several officers to the Army who had entered the Army Service Corps on probation, in consequence of the little prospect they saw of promotion under the old system. The removal of this bar to their advancement, and, conversely, the poor career before them in the Control, has induced them to re-enter the Line, and so far the fears of those who imagined the Army would lose its best men under the new regulations, have been singularly falsified. The Army Service Corps, however, has thus been deprived of some of its most valuable officers, and unless something be done to render that branch of the service more attractive, its efficiency must be seriously compromised. Even before these defections took place the department was undermanned, and we do not hear that there is any substantial ground for the rumour of an intention to increase the number of officers. The measure, however, will certainly become indispensable, if the vote be taken for the repetition of the autumn manœuvres in 1872. It may be worth consideration whether the Service Corps should be handed over to the direct control of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to be officered by him with due regard to the interests of the special service and the desire of officers to serve therein. We may have something to say on this point hereafter.—*Broad Arrow.*

The Royal Engineers' Mess Plate.—Before the recent siege operations at Chatham, the officers of the Royal Engineers, with their Colonel in command, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, lunched at their mess-table in Brompton Barracks. On this occasion General Sir John Cheape, in the name of the Engineer officers formerly in the Hon. East India Company's Engineer service, presented to the Engineer's mess, a piece of plate intended as a token of the union of the two corps, amalgamated in 1862, and as a pledge of brotherly good will. It is a tazza upon a silver base, the entire work, except the figures, being embossed. Upon the foot of the tazza are representative figures of England and India, having between them shields containing the arms of the Royal Engineers, and of the East India Company's Engineers. The body of the tazza is enriched by a frieze, which represents figures of Victory wreathing laurel around medallion portraits of distinguished Engineers—namely: Burgoyne, Napier, Cheape, Jones, Pasley, Waddington, Caldwell, and Fletcher. It is surmounted by a figure of Victory. The ornamentation is Indian, elaborately wrought, the surface being entirely covered. The base is of embossed silver, with Indian ornament, and contains reliefs of "The Breach at the Cashmere Gate, Delhi," and "Seringapatam," and panels with the inscription and a list of the most celebrated sieges and military operations in which the corps of Indian Engineers has taken part. This plate has been manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., Brutonstreet. It was designed by Mr. H. H. Armstead, sculptor.—*Illustrated London News.*

Gun-cotton and Lithofracteur.—Although the quantities of gun-cotton experimented upon have in some cases been considerable—as, for example, in the case of the gun-cotton which has been stored experimentally for several years in sheds built for the purpose in Woolwich Arsenal, to which reference was made at the inquest—still it certainly appeared desirable that we should have some positive data with regard to the behaviour and stability of some *tons* of pure gun-cotton. The material has been adopted for use in naval and military operations, and its valuable properties are too well known for our engineers to lightly abandon it. It therefore became necessary for the question of the safety of gun-cotton—safety in manufacture, in storage, and in transport—to be once again and exhaustively investigated. We are glad to be informed that a mixed committee has been appointed to conduct this inquiry, and to make the necessary experiments. The committee will also, we understand, be required to collect evidence with regard to the value of gun-cotton as an explosive agent, and generally to pronounce as to the suitability and safety of the material for use in torpedoes, breaching stockades, mining, &c. The committee consists of Colonel Younghusband, R.A., president; Colonel Milward, R.A.; Colonel Gallwey, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, R.E.; Captain Field, R.N.; with the following civilian members:—Dr. Odling, F.R.S.; Mr. H. Bauerman, School of Mines; Mr. G. Bidder, C.E. The question of the safety of the new explosive, "Lithofracteur," which a German firm are anxious to be permitted to make in this country, has also been referred to this committee.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Epidemic of Dengue at Aden.—The garrison at Aden has been visited by an epidemic of dengue—a disease vulgarly known as the break-bone fever. It would seem that the earliest attacks occurred by the end of June, but the nature of the disease was not at first determined. It spread with much rapidity, and was believed to be very contagious. More than seven hundred cases occurred, out of a strength of upwards of nine hundred individuals belonging to the Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery, forming the garrison of Aden. The disease attacked officers, men, women, and children alike, but it did not prove fatal to any. It is believed that the disease was imported from Zanziba", at which place, and along the neighbouring coast, it had been prevailing for some time previously. Its introduction into Aden is attributed to the free communication that existed between that station and the infected localities by means of native trading vessels. Dengue somewhat resembles rheumatic fever, or that variety of scarlet fever, attended with marked arthritic symptoms, sometimes witnessed in this country. Its invasion is sudden, associated with fever and rheumatic pains, and followed by an exanthem, which seems to vary much in its character, being sometimes a diffused redness like that of scarlatina, sometimes papular, and occasionally even vesicular. After a remission of the symptons, a relapse often occurs about seven days from the date of the first attack. Pains in the joints and muscles are often complained of for some time after apparent convalescence. Those pains partake very much of the neuralgic character; they are at-

tended with the pricking, burning sensations of a disordered innervation.—*Lancet.*

BRINDISI *via* MONT CENIS.—Passengers for India, China, and Australia, *via* Paris and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, leaving London on Saturday morning, will now find no difficulty in overtaking the mails which are still despatched by the tedious route over the Brenner Pass. The train starts from Charing-cross at 7.40 A.M. and reaches Paris, *via* Dover and Calais, at 6 P.M., leaves Paris at 8.40 P.M. *via* Dijon and Macon, and is due at Culoz at 8.50 A.M. on Sunday morning, from thence at 9.55 A.M. arriving at St. Michel at 2.27 P.M., starting again at 3.15 *via* the Mont Cenis Tunnel for Susa, which is reached at 8.40 P.M. A special international weekly train leaves Susa on Sunday night at 10 P.M. for Bologna, stopping for an hour and twenty minutes at Turin, and arriving finally at Bologna at 7.6 A.M., where the mail which left London on the previous Friday is overtaken, and passengers by both routes are sent on with the mail starting from Bologna generally about noon, or as soon after as possible; they are due at Brindisi on Tuesday, at 3.15 A.M., where the Peninsular and Oriental steamer awaits their arrival. Full particulars as to the time allowed for refreshment at the intermediate stations will be found in Bradshaw's Continental Guide, pages 54, 221, 222, 236, 655, and 671. Through tickets to Turin, *via* Dover and Calais, can be had at Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament street, London, for £7. 2s. each, first class; from Turin to Bologna the fare is 36 lire 95c., or 15c. under £1. 10s.; and from Bologna to Brindisi it is 83 lire 60c., or 3 lire 90c. under £3. 10s. These fares can be paid in sovereigns. Passports should have the French *vise.*—*Home News.*

India Office.

Nov. 11, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. A. Rooke; Major C. J. Mead, Staff Corps; Ensign and dep. asst. comsy. J. Robertson.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D. C. Pedder, Staff Corps; Col. W. D. Aitken, R.A.; Major J. L. Sheppard, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Inf., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. H. Quallett, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. G. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. S. Magan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis, 6 mo.; Surg. major F. W. Harris, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. W. Holland, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. B. Hill, Inf.; Capt. Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf.; Capt. F. W. Collis, Staff Corps; Capt. W. E. Chambers, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. F. Cotton, Engrs.; Lieut. col. H. M. F. Boisragon; Capt. R. C. Money, Staff Corps; Major A. K. Comber, Staff Corps; Capt. J. J. Carter, Engrs.; Col. W. Q. Pogson, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Rowlandson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Staff Corps; Major gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Capt. E. H. Aske, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

CLEARY—The wife of J. F. Cleary, of Bombay, of a son, at Whitham, Essex, Oct. 17.

HODGE—The wife of Major general Hodge, C.B., of a daughter, at Queen's-gate, Nov. 7.

SUTHERLAND—The wife of Henry H. Sutherland, of Calcutta, of a son, at Kensington, Nov. 9.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—MURRAY.—Charles A. W. Davies, of H.M.'s Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, to Blanche E., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Murray, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 6.

HARLORD—RICKETTS.—The Rev. Charles H. Harlord, R.N., Chaplain of H.M.S. *Minotaur*, to Rosalie H., daughter of Major gen. R. R. Ricketts, Madras N.I., at Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 1.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Elizabeth, the wife of Col. Barton, commanding Artillery, Rangoon, Burmah, at Cheltenham, Nov. 6.

FEARON—Capt. Douglas F. Fearon, 10th N.I., at Hastings, Nov. 7.

GOSLING—Capt. Henry M. Gosling, Madras Staff Corps, at Hampstead, aged 32, Nov. 4.

LOW—Stanley, infant son of S. P. Low, at Upper Sydenham, aged 11 days, Nov. 8.

THOM—James Pattison Thom, Assistant Military Secretary, India Office, at 17, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 58, Nov. 3.

WALLACE—Major Rayner Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, at sea, on board the P. and O. Company's s.s. *Pera*, aged 45, Nov. 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3. Fano, Zanzibar.—4. Str. Holland, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Montrose, Bombay; str. Olga, Calcutta, &c.; City of Glasgow, Calcutta; str. Louisiana, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—5. Jessie Isabel, Madras.—6. Montrose, Calcutta; str. Atalanta, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Rozelle, Calcutta.—7. H.M.'s str. Jumna, Bombay.—8. British Statesman, Calcutta; Dorothy, Akyab; Mirzapore, Maulmain.—9. City of Glasgow, Calcutta; Corona, Cocanada; Galathea, Calcutta; Gloucester, Rangoon; Maria Hay (?), Madras; Lord of the Isles, Calcutta.—10. Woolhampton, Mauritius; Patricia, Calcutta; Roslin Castle, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3. St. Maur, Calcutta; str. Nemesis, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Quattre, Rangoon.—4. Royal Alexandra, Calcutta; Olive Branch, Mauritius; Isabella Kerr, Calcutta; Conflict, Calcutta; Papa Olivari, Rangoon; str. Kangaroo, Colombo, via Suez Canal.—5. Str. Scinde, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Abbotsford, Bombay.—6. Str. Ida, Aden, via Suez Canal.—7. Str. Asiatic, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Isis, Aden, via Suez Canal; John Scott, Galle; Guide, Madras.—8. Dorothea, Rangoon; Clyde, Galle; Caldew, Bombay; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Maize, Nov. 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hasted, Mr. White, Capt. Ford, Major F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Miss M. Sanders, Mr. D. K. Murray, Gen. Irving, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Miss Walker, Mr. A. W. Peet, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. C. F. Adames, Mr. C. H. Mellor, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dickinson. For MADRAS.—Col. G. W. Playfair, Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. Sullivan and child. For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. F. J. Davies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. Schuiller and two daughters, Mrs. O. E. Alexander, Mr. W. A. Bonnand, Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. Skinner, Mrs. Schalch, child, and two daughters, Mrs. Stewart and infant. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Steebe and three children, Miss Charsley, Mr. A. Gray. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. B. Greenfield, Miss Harland, Mr. H. Lawson, General Salisbury, Mr. J. R. McLean, Rev. G. Longe.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 14.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Cracroft, Mr. F. Hoyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Webster, Mr. H. Haxwell, Rev. W. and Mrs. Bromehead, Capt. Ostrachan, Mr. W. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Christian and three daughters, Miss Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leslie, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. F. W. C. Marval, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Mr. J. Lane, Mr. G. F. Kellner, Mr. C. Poole, Mr. J. H. Watson, Mr. O. Nolke, Mr. Brent, Mr. J. Linger, Mr. D. Andrews, Mr. G. W. Allen, Col. Stannas, Mr. W. Segner, Mr. G. Segg, Col. F. R. Pollock, Mr. G. Eyears. For ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. H. D. White, Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. E. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Chaplain and three children, Madame Lanson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Isauverdens and infant, Mr. W. H. Carter, Mr. W. Brand, Lord and Lady Carysfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Enneshoven (?), Rangoon to London, July 12, 12 N., 26 W.
Matrales (?), Liverpool to Calcutta, Aug. 26, 19 S., 34 W.
Sabine, Shields to Bombay, Sept. 6, 14 N., 27 W.
Ethe Packet (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Gloucester, Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 25, 40 N., 31 W.
Benares, Singapore to London, Sept. 10, 36 S., 21 E.
St. Monan, Calcutta to London, Sept. 15, 35 S., 26 E.
Cartsbarn, Madras to London, Oct. 3, off Cape of Good Hope.
Polyxena, Madras to London, Oct. 3, off Cape of Good Hope.
Kingstown, Calcutta to London, Oct. 28, 46 N., 17 W.
Tabor, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 22, 27 N., 24 W.
Edinburgh, for Calcutta, Sept. 30, 8 N., 25 W.
Sam Mendell, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 2, 13 N., 25 W.
Dorothy, Akyab to London, Sept. 25, 4 S., 18 W.
Ardberg, Maulmain to Bridlington, Oct. 13, 19 N., 25 W.
British India, Calcutta to Liverpool, Oct. 4, 15 N., 23 W.
Roselle, Calcutta to Dunkirk, Oct. 21, 36 N., 37 W.
Challenge, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 1, 3 N., 34 W.
Shand, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 17, 10 N., 25 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The fire on board the Seawfell, from Tuticorin to London, which put into St. Helena on Sept. 29, was extinguished on Oct. 3. About 1,000 bales of cotton and 200 bundles of coir have been landed from the vessel, the greater part badly damaged. A quantity of loose cotton (on fire) was thrown overboard by order of surveyors; of this about one and a-half to two tons has since been picked up by boatmen, and sold by auction for £23. The master (Thomson) intends having the vessel temporarily repaired, without discharging more cargo, as recommended by surveyors.

The Andromeda, Murdoch, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Lisbon on Nov. 8, reported with rudder damaged.

The British Statesman, from Calcutta to London, is reported to have been in collision Nov. 9.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Nickels and three children, Col. C. R. Baugh, Mr. H. Budden, Col. and Mrs. Thacker, Miss Waddell, Mrs. Fosberry, Mrs. and two Misses Richards, Mr. Tobin, Mrs. White, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, Surg. major Pearson, Mrs. Ashby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. W. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Hungerford, and Mr. W. Garstin.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lady Haines, Mr. Holford, Mrs. Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Stanley Clarke, Mr. W. M. Salmon, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Forsyth, Mrs. Rankeu, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Perry, Mr. R. Carew, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Gen. Salusbury, and Mr. J. R. Maclean, M.P.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Thomas, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, and Mr. C. Palmer.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. A. Drummond.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Stevens, Mr. W. Baldock, Mr. E. Holland and son, and Mrs. Brandreth and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Lindoe, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Flood, and Miss Flood.

NOVEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Reddie, Mr. D. Fraser, Mrs. Crighton, Capt. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. D. C. Ogilvy, and Mr. W. Aitken.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Buchanan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. W. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, and Miss Powell.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. H. Cornish, and Mr. A. Langhorne.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Col. G. Carleton, Major L'Estrange, Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Mr. D. Griffin, and the Rev. J. M. Walker.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Daniell, Mr. Aikinan, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Fayden, and Major and Mrs. Winson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Pogson.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. L. Gordon, and Mr. Grieve.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Somers, and Mr. Robillard.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, and Mr. and Mrs. Bell.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Slade, three children, and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Lefroy.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Padday.
BRINDISI to PENANG.—Mr. R. Padday.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis of Bath, and Sir William and Lady Rose.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. R. Davidson.
Per P. and O. Steamer PEKIN, *via* Suez Canal, NOVEMBER 22.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. D. Robertson, Mrs. Whitsall and child, and Miss Macready.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Symonds.
SOUTHAMPTON to EGYPT.—Mr. Binney, Miss Binney, and Mr. Binney, jun.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

OFFICERS' PAY.

The *Broad Arrow* holds that it is all very well to say that there would be no difficulty in finding men ready to serve in the Army were the pay even less than it is at present—and even this we are inclined to doubt—but this is not the fair and honest way of looking at the question. The question is—does the present rate of pay in the Army bear anything like a favourable comparison with that earned in other professions? Does it allow a poor man who is really in earnest in his desire to master his profession—and who gives up the best of his life to that profession—and this is the stamp of man the country clamours for—does it allow him to devote all his energies to his duties without having to take too much thought for the morrow—what he shall eat—what he shall drink, and, more especially, what he shall put on? Is it up to the market value of the times, considering the climates the recipient has to serve in and the risks he has to run—or does it give him any reasonable hope that after many years he can possibly manage to lay by enough to support his family (supposing him to be married) in decent circumstances—or that, in the event of his death, that family would not be dependent on charity for the bare necessaries of life? To each and all of these questions we can safely give an answer in the negative, and we are not without hope that some supplementary Army Regulations will ere long appear which will introduce reform in this important particular. Articles on this subject have been of late going the round of the daily papers, deploring the inadequacy of the pay of the British officer, and suggesting multitudinous plans for improving his pecuniary position. One of the most sensible of these articles appeared in the *Standard* a few weeks ago, in which, after enumerating many sensible plans for lessening the expenses, the writer winds up by declaring that £300 a-year for a captain, £400 for a major, and £500 for a colonel would be a fair remuneration for services rendered. And we do not think the remuneration could in any fairness be fixed at a lower price. "Slightly raise the pay and reduce the expenses," says the *Standard*, and we echo the words of our contemporary.

TRANSFER TO HOME REGIMENTS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that when an officer of H.M.'s British service employed in a staff appointment is removed from the Indian establishment by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he may have been receiving prior to such removal or promotion; such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in all such cases an officer must be relieved within one month of the date on which notice of his removal or promotion is announced.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Nov. 25.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Nov. 17.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

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TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	100 101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		100 101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		100 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		100 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96½ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96¼ ½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96¼ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		101 ¼ ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		98 ½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		103¾ 104¼
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 9-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Madras	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 9-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Bombay	1s. 11¼d. ...	1s. 11 9-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Colombo	2 dis. ...	1¼ dis. ...	1 dis.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5¼d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 11-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¾d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 209
	India 5 per cent.		112¾
	India 4 per cent.		103
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96¾ to 96¼
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872...		98¼
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		103¾ to 104¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		102½ to 102¾
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102½ to 102¾
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. to 23s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½ to 106¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	East Indian	100	108½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108¼
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	106¾ to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106 to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	6¾ to 7¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	156
	British Australian	all	8¾
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11 to 11¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¼
10	China Submarine (Limited)	6	8¼ to 8¾
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10¾
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	4	1¼
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6.6.0	1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 52
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	¼ dis.

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INDIA OFFICE, 11th November, 1871.

WITH reference to the Advertisements from this Office, dated the 16th September last and 20th ultimo, relative to the DISCHARGE in India, on the 16th January, 1872, of the LOAN commonly known there as the New Five per Cent. Loan of 1856–57, the Secretary of State for India in Council publishes for general information the following Notification which has been issued by the Government of India, and published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 16th October, 1871.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

No. 4,134.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Accounts.

Simla, the 16th October, 1871.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to give notice of the discharge of the Five per Cent. Loan of the 28th February, 1857, raised by the Government of India in pursuance of Advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January, 1857, to which additions or transfers have been made under subsequent Notifications, the Loan being commonly known as the New Five per Cent. Loan of 1856–57.

2. All outstanding Notes of the above Loan will be paid off in cash, together with Interest due upon them, at the General Treasury of Fort William, on the 16th of January, 1872, on and from which date all further Interest upon them shall cease.

3. Holders of Stock are referred to the Notification published in the several *Government Gazettes Extraordinary* of the 16th September last for particulars respecting the option of transfer offered by Government, with certain limitations, into a New Stock created for the purpose.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor general in Council.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JULY, 1872, for SELECTION of FIFTY CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to this College.

For further particulars apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W., or to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, S.W.

India-Office, 7th September, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Oct. 28; Agra and Madras, Oct. 26; Calcutta, Oct. 25.

During the fortnight's holidays devoted by Hindus to the worship of the Goddess Dúrga, the news from India is seldom varied or exciting. The cold season which had already visited Upper India was beginning to show itself in Bombay, where a passing excitement had been caused among the natives by the departure home of Mr. A. J. Forbes, spokesman of the party which has lately taken up the question of Municipal Reform. His progress from his own office, where he had to exchange farewell words with a large number of native gentlemen, to the Apollo Bunder whence he had to embark, was a regular triumph. Crowds of cheering natives followed his open carriage, and, but for his determined resistance, would have drawn it part of the way themselves. Nosegays and rose-leaves were showered into the boat which carried him off to the steamer. His departure was a pleasing interlude in the controversy which has lately been dividing Bombay, as to the manner in which Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, had discharged his duties. His last measure, the payment of the police in defiance of the order of the Bombay justices, has led a number of indignant citizens, European and native, to demand a general meeting for the 13th December, in order that the Commissioner and those who acted with him may be brought to book.

THE search after evidence bearing on the guilt of Liakat Ali, the captured rebel once known as the "Maulvi of Allahabad," has led to the arrest of a Maulvi at Ghazipore, who is known to have corresponded with Liakat Ali. With regard to Abdullah, Mr. Norman's murderer, we are told that the Government has received news which leaves no doubt of his identity. If that is all however, the Government is not much wiser than it was before, touching the real motive to the crime for which he has already paid the penalty.

TWO fatal accidents to officers are reported by the last mail. Dr. Metcalfe, the civil surgeon in medical charge of Karnal, was killed at Landour by a fall from his horse; his funeral took place on the 15th October. The other death is that of Captain Lillingston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, whose horse fell with him over a precipice a thousand feet deep at the new hill-station of Chakráta. The deceased officer, formerly of the 11th Hussars, and afterwards A.D.C. and private Secretary to Sir W. Muir, had taken his M.A. degree at Oxford, and enjoyed in India the repute of an accomplished linguist.

BENGAL is fortunate in having a Commander-in-Chief who refuses to follow the fashion of continually shifting officers from one post or regiment to another. If he finds an officer in a native regiment fit for promotion to a vacancy in the same regiment, Lord Napier will not promote an outsider over his head. On this principle he appears to have given the command of the 11th Lancers, formerly Probyn's Horse, to Captain Dick, and the command of the 13th Cavalry to Captain Lowe. Some old colonels are said to be naturally disappointed thereat; but the regiments in question will no doubt gain considerably by their misfortune.

LORD NAPIER seems to have resolved that the work cut out for the Delhi Camp of Exercise shall be done thoroughly. Everyone who is to take part in the coming manœuvres will have time to learn his lesson properly before the final examination. For the first three weeks, we are told, there is to be no sham battle. During that time the troops will be engaged in brigade and division movements, so that no part of the machinery should be found suddenly unequal to the strain of a mimic warfare. The Commissariat, under so practised an officer as Colonel Dickens, may be trusted to come out of the ordeal as brilliantly as it has always come in India out of a real campaign. Several regiments have already got their orders to reach the grand camp in the first days of December. Lord Napier himself is not expected to join it during the first fortnight. Every regiment told off for the camp is to take with it the tools which were lately issued for shelter trench drill. The only two division commanders yet appointed are Generals McMurdo and Travers. With regard to the artillery division, everything will be done to render it as fit as possible to take the field. Among the artillery officers named as likely to take a leading part in the manœuvres are Colonels Huyshe, Johnson, Atlay, and Bruce—of whom the first-named will probably serve as Umpire, while Col. Johnson will command the artillery in camp.

IN the province of Khandeish famine appears to be gaining ground fast. The crops are failing everywhere, and the soucars or money-lenders will make no further advances to the impoverished peasantry. The poorer classes of Bheels and Mahars can no longer make a precarious livelihood by the sale of grass and wood. Cholera has also broken out in one district with fatal severity, killing eleven out of fifteen attacked. In view of the growing distress relief-works have been organised; among others one for the making of a road from Dhoolia to Surat; and to this crowds are already flocking. Except in the South Mahratta country and the neighbourhood of Broach, the cotton crops in Western India are reported to be suffering from drought. Cholera has also broken out in West Berar, where rain was urgently needed for the autumn sowings. On the model farm set up there by Government the advantage of deep ploughing has been made all the clearer by the prevalent drought; "the roots of the plants"—writes Mr. Dunlop—"having penetrated deeper into the soil, consequently getting more moisture than those near the surface."

BENEVOLENT people at home with a little money to spare might find just now in India as fit an outlet for their charity as in Chicago. Our readers have already heard something of the floods which have ravaged several districts in Oudh and the North West Provinces. From an appeal since made to the Indian public by Mr. Mayne, Commissioner of Allahabad, and three other civil officers, we learn that every house in Jaunpore on the southern, and half the houses on the northern side of the Goomty have been destroyed; some 17,000 people being thereby rendered homeless. Half the little town of Zaffirabad, which contained 3,000 people, mostly Mohammedans doing a good trade in paper-making, has been buried in the waters. In Jalalpore, on the Sai, not a stick of the bazaar is left standing. Azimghur, as large as Jaunpore, was partly saved by means of earthworks thrown up by the residents at the advice of the district officers; but all its suburbs and approaches were utterly destroyed. Along the whole course of the Tonse the poor villagers have suffered similar losses, and the full amount of havoc caused to towns and villages by the rising of the Sai and the Goomty "has yet to be learned." For losses so unprecedented "measures of relief on a large scale are absolutely required." Government is ready to administer what help it can, but a great deal of the suffering it cannot touch. "Houses must be rebuilt, homes refurnished, the little stores of the sufferers replenished; medicines must be supplied to the sick, food to the starving." Relief committees have therefore been started at Jaunpore and Azimgurh, and money has already begun to flow into their hands; Sir W. Muir subscribing Rs. 500, the Rajahs of Benares and Vizianagram Rs. 2,000 each for Jaunpore, and Rs. 1,000 each for Azimgurh. Will any kind-hearted Englishmen in this country open their purses in aid of the movement thus set on foot by native noblemen and English officials living near the scene of so cruel a disaster?

THE amendment now introduced into the European Vagrancy Act deals with the case—by no means infrequent—of men who have been tempted over to India from Australia in charge of horses, only to find themselves cast adrift, without means of securing a return passage, in a strange country where the demand for European labour too often falls short of the supply. The amended Act therefore provides that, "when any person of European extraction lands in India, being or having been during his passage to India in charge of, or in attendance upon any animal, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the consignee of such animal, or the agents in India for the sale of such animal, or if such consignee or agent cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant." The consignee or agent, in his turn, is entitled to recoup himself from the consignor or principal for any outlay incurred by him under the Act; a provision which ought to make the shippers of Australian horses for India more careful as to the terms on which they engage men to look after the horses. Whether the new clauses will tend to check the growing trade in Australian horses we cannot tell; but if the standpoint taken in this matter by the Government be, as we may assume, the right one, it is only meet that trade-interests should give way to the general good. The new clauses come into force next New Year's Day.

OUR contemporary of the lively fancy and the glowing style —we mean of course the *Spectator*—appears to have indulged the one and cultivated the other at the expense sometimes of accuracy and good taste. Some two months ago that journal quoted the "Scotch convert, Beharee Lal Dey" as having said in the Town-hall of Calcutta "that the bitterest drop in his cup was that God had compelled him to accept the news of salvation from the mouth of the white man." This tersely worded sentence having met the eyes of the said Behari Lal in Calcutta, that gentleman writes to the *Englishman* "distinctly and absolutely to deny" that he "ever made such a statement in the Town-hall of Calcutta, or in any place under the sun." He also challenges the Editor of the *Spectator* to show cause for putting into his mouth "a proposition so monstrous and revolting." Curiously enough a similar charge made by the *Friend of India* in 1858 had been repelled at the time with emphatic earnestness by the same Behari Lal Dey. He was accused of an intense anti-European spirit, of finding the gift of eternal life "distasteful" to the Hindu "when it comes through a European," because in his address he owned to having "sometimes thought it a circumstance prejudicial to the interests of Christianity in this country, that our missionaries—at least most of them—should belong to the very nation that has conquered us." It is easy to see that the Hindu preacher meant something very different from the meaning so placed upon his words; for he went on to "thank God" for having sent the English to India, and to declare himself "to all intents and purposes an Englishman." At the same time he insisted with much truth that missionaries from a conquering nation had a harder task than German missionaries, for example, in recommending their religion to men of the conquered race. We should like to think, for the sake of the *Spectator*, that the accusation so strongly renewed in 1871 came from another pen than that which first brought it forward thirteen years ago; although Behari Lal assumes that the present editor of that journal was then the editor of the *Friend of India*.

INDIA, it seems, is again to be saddled with the burden of paying other people's expenses. After a good deal of correspondence between all the authorities concerned, the Viceroy in Council has "reluctantly resolved" to order an additional postage at the rate of a penny on each half-ounce letter which passes to or from India through Great Britain." It was in vain that the India Office protested against the gross injustice of making India pay £12,269 for the mail service between Ceylon and Calcutta, and the yet greater injustice of depriving India of her share in the "excess postage collected as well in British India as in Great Britain upon the mails despatched by the French packets." The branch line between Galle and Calcutta is of hardly any use to India. It merely forms a casual link in the entire service, and its cost ought in common decency to be distributed among all the countries interested in that service. My Lords of the Treasury however "are not prepared to alter or disturb the present arrangement," and so the Indian Government which unfairly loses £30,000 a-year in all under the present system has to recoup itself by raising the postage on English letters from a shilling to thirteen pence.

A MEMORIAL, which is now being largely subscribed by officers of the Indian Army, points to a grievance which certainly calls for redress at the hands of the home authorities. Its substance is to the following effect. The pensions of £191 after twenty, and of £292 after twenty-four years' service in India, are declared to be "totally inadequate in the present day to maintain a military officer in the society to which he belongs." They place him at a serious disadvantage in comparison with those of other services officered from the same class of society. He cannot after so long an Indian service hope to better himself by taking up new employment at home. Hence many an officer prefers holding on to the service at a real loss to the State, until he can retire upon his "off-reckonings;" but if ill-health or any other cause should intervene, he must submit to see himself "consigned to a state of semi-pauperism and penury." The existing rates of pension were first laid down in 1766, when money went much further than it does now. At that time a pension of £191 a-year was equivalent to one of £400 in the present day. From 1837 until now no real revision of the old rates has ever been granted, for the Despatch of 1866 merely added two pensions of £600 and £750 for officers who had served thirty-five and thirty-eight years; and no officer would retire on £600 a-year, if by waiting three years longer he could secure his retiring allowance as colonel. It is evident that the [illegible] must lose in many ways by an arrangement which compels many old officers to cling to their high salaries in India rather than fall back betimes on the pittance they would receive in England. The hardship of the present rules is heightened not only by comparison with the improvements made and still making in the pension rules of the Covenanted Civil Service and other branches of her Majesty's Service in India, but also by the fact that an old officer can no longer eke out his retiring pension by means of a bonus obtained from his regimental juniors. Here then is a case which fairly addresses itself to the just consideration of India's rulers in this country. The Indian bonus system was sanctioned by the old East India Company as a means of quickening promotion by inducing officers to retire on something better than £191 a-year. Now that the bonus system has been done away, what else than sheer necessity will

ever induce an officer to make room for younger men by accepting a pension miserably inadequate to his past experiences and the wants of his declining years? Either the bonus system ought to be retained, or else the present rates of pension for retired and invalid officers need much revising.

In a long letter to the *Times*, Sir C. Trevelyan tries to handle the question of Indian Mohammedanism from a new point of view. The Mohammedans, he infers, cannot specially dislike us, because it was not we but the Sikhs and Mahrattas who first wrested the sceptre out of their hands. It appears then that we never fought for empire against Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo, nor could we have had any part in banishing the last of the Mogul Emperors to Rangoon. Sir Charles also boldly denies that the Mohammedans are "either incapable of profiting by" the present system of State instruction, "or are, as a class, seriously opposed to it." Will he be good enough, then, to tell us what it is of which so many Indian Mohammedans do complain?

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten has resigned his seat in the Council of India. In him that country has lost an able and energetic supporter of its best interests; one well knowing what those interests really were, and how they were to be advanced. In every discussion he was always on the side of broad principles, and never lent his support to the belief that England could really be served by any measure that tended to repress or injure India. Mr. Macnaghten went to India as a very young man, and was attached to the Supreme Court during the whole of his residence in that country. He returned to England before he reached middle life, and very shortly obtained a seat in the Court of Directors. There he soon distinguished himself by his strong common sense and acuteness of perception. What he saw, he saw clearly, and adhered with remarkable pertinacity to what he felt to be true and right. As chairman of the late Court of Directors he held his own with a happy combination of firmness and moderation, never swerving from the plain course of duty to win support, and never giving needless offence by any harshness of manner. He passed into the Council of India with the same high character that he had obtained in the Court of Directors. His kindness of heart won him the regard of all, and the affection of those most intimately acquainted with his many excellences. He has now retired with the esteem and respect of all his colleagues, and of all the officers of the department with whom he was associated in business; and many a successor will join the ranks of the former before it will be their good fortune to welcome one more sagacious, more far-seeing, and of greater independence of character than distinguished Elliot Macnaghten.

By an unlucky slip of the pen Mr. Phillimore, who retires from the Revenue Department of the India Office, was also named in our last number as the new Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department. The name which we meant to insert was that of Mr. H. Waterfield.

We note that any Indian officer who wishes to join a Committee now forming in London, to watch over the interests of his service as guaranteed by Government under the "Henley Clause," is invited to communicate with "Justitia," to the address of Messrs. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall.

The next overland mail from India *viâ* Brindisi is due on Saturday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major P. S. Campbell, late R.A., at Aldridge-road-villas, Bayswater, Nov. 9, aged 60. Lieut. gen. J. Fitzgerald, Madras Army, at Clifton, Nov. 14. C. M. Harward, late capt. 13th L.I., aged 35, on his way home from India, Oct. 24.

Indian Navy.—Capt. J. Wood, late Indian Navy, at Highbury, Nov. 13, aged 59.

Bengal Civil Service.—A. C. Bidwell, late of the Bengal C.S., at Winchester, aged 60, Nov. 10. Dr. Metcalfe, Oct. 14, in India.

Bengal.—Capt. Lillingston, 11th Hussars, deputy conservator of forests, and formerly private secretary to the Lieut. gov., killed, between Deolan and Mendole, by the fall of his horse over a precipice, Oct. 15. The Rev. T. Sandys, late of Calcutta, at Billinghay, Lincolnshire, Nov. 8, aged 68.

Madras.—Capt. E. Templer, late 51st Madras N.I., at Egmore, Oct. 23, aged 50.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 14.—From Bombay.—Major Cumberlege, Mrs. Hathway, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Kinlock, Mr. Crawford. From Alexandria.—Mr. Garcia, Mr. Dias, Mr. P. Wyatt, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, four ladies, three gentlemen, and nine attendants.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, November 21, 1871.

HARCOURT'S "KULU, LAHOUL, AND SPITI."—II.

The present representative of the old kings of Kulu is Rae Dhuleep Singh, who owns a jagheer barely worth £7,000 a-year. The last acknowledged prince of his race was Jeet Singh, who was dethroned by the Sikhs in 1840. His ancestors assumed to trace their origin back to Paras-Rám, whose wondrous deeds are duly recorded in the oldest of Indian epics, the *Rámáyan*. If that very mythical hero ever lived, his dynasty must have been founded about fifteen centuries before Christ. After seventy-seven chiefs called "Pals" had reigned over Kulu, the next ruler—in the middle of the fourteenth century of our era—took the title of Rajah. Fourteen Rajahs reigned successively in his stead over a country which seems to have been called Kulu because it was reported to be Kulaul-Pith, "the end of the inhabited world." The seventy-seven Pals must have reigned about forty years each to fill up the wide gap between Paras-Rám and the first Rajah of Kulu; but chronology was never a strong point among the Hindus, and it is quite enough to the purpose to know that the kings of Kulu claimed a long line of respectable ancestors. Like many other kingdoms, Kulu gradually increased in size from a little State lying between Sultanpore and the Rohtang Pass, to an area of 10,000 square miles which included Lahoul, Spiti, and Bara Banghal. With Jeet Singh's defeat and death in 1840 ended the long line of independent Sovereigns, and their kingdom was broken up into a number of small estates.

The people of Kulu, who appear to be mostly Hindus, consist mainly of *Kaneits* and *Daghees*, with a sprinkling of Brahmans, who generally cultivate their own lands, and a few Rajpoots. The Kaneits are the largest landowners, while the Daghees or Kolees follow various trades, and are regarded by the Kaneits as a lower caste. In Lahoul, which was once a province of the petty Buddhist kingdom of Gugé before it fell under the sway of Kulu Rajahs, the Daghee class greatly preponderates, and the bulk of the people are of pure Tibetan race. Their whole number in 1868 did not exceed 6,265 souls, whereas Kulu altogether could boast of about 90,000. Lahoul was annexed to Kulu in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Rajah Boodhee Singh. From the traces of old tombs found in Lahoul it is inferred that the country was once invaded by Mohammedans, whom local tradition describes as coming from beyond Yarkand. During the last century a good many emigrants from Bara Banghal, Chamba, and Ladakh appear to

have settled in Lahoul. Unlike the people of Kulu proper, the Lahoulees are by no means a comely race; the women especially showing their Tartar origin in their short figures, oblique eyes, flat faces, and large mouths.

In Spiti the people, who number only 2,272, betray still more clearly their Mongolian type of face and figure. "In positive hideousness of countenance"—says Captain Harcourt—they are "perhaps pre-eminent in the British empire"—that is, according to Aryan ideas of beauty. There is certainly a wide contrast between the classic shapeliness of the pure Hindu and the broad flat features and small slanting eyes of the average Mongol, and the slender symmetry of the Hindu figure would take the eye of a sculptor far more pleasantly than the short thick-set form of his Mongol neighbour. Good looks however and even greater intelligence may sometimes be outweighed by moral drawbacks; and with regard to the people of Spiti, their looks, according to Captain Harcourt, are the worst thing about them.

There is no trustworthy notice of Spiti earlier than the middle of the eleventh century A.D., when it seems to have been governed from Tibet. Two centuries later Spiti, like Tibet, probably fell under the sway of the great Kublai Khan, with whose deeds Colonel Yule's edition of Marco Polo has made us all familiar. After the fall of the Tartar Empire, Spiti acknowledged the supremacy of Chinese Tibet, until in the seventeenth century it passed under the rule of Ladakh. After more than one change of masters in the next hundred years, it came at length to pay tribute to the Rajah of Kulu. In 1846, after the first Sikh war, Spiti was made over by its then master, the Rajah of Kashmere, to his British friends, by whom it was farmed out to the Wazir of Bussahir, for three years before it finally passed under the care of the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu. The people of Spiti have no regular system of caste, for they will all eat and drink together; but the Kaneits, who are pure Tibetans, will not intermarry with the *Lohars*, or smiths, of whom there are only 100 in the country; nor these last with the *Bedas*, about forty-six in all, who answer to the *Hensees*, or musicians, of Lahoul. The language of the people is pure Tibetan. In Lahoul, on the contrary, four different dialects are spoken, three of which have a Tibetan basis, while the fourth consists of a Hindi framework, filled in with Tibetan and local terms. In Kulu the common language is made up of Sanskrit and Urdu, with a sprinkling of Tibetan and a larger admixture of the Hill *patois*. At one village, Malauna, the people have a dialect known only to themselves, which contains a large admixture of Tibetan; a fact the more curious because Malauna lies far away from any Tibetan district, and Tibetan is an unknown tongue in any of the surrounding villages.

The climate of Kulu is described as very equable and agreeable. The disappearance of the winter snows in March ushers in a pleasant spring, and the heat never becomes oppressive till the end of June. In the upper Beas Valley the next two months are far from disagreeable, and September is generally "as enjoyable as it can be anywhere out of England." In the southern districts the heat in summer is of course greater, and the sun's rays more powerful. Seoraj, the southernmost district, is also the most exposed to the monsoon rains, which elsewhere fall in drizzling showers with bright weather between them. In Lahoul spring begins about the middle of April, and still later in Spiti. Neither of these provinces has much rain, and in both the climate is generally colder than in Kulu, the general level of Lahoul being 10,000 feet and of Spiti 12,000 feet above the sea, while the main level of Kulu is about half the former height.

In most parts of the last-named province the soil yields two crops a-year. Rice, opium, tobacco, and several kinds of grain grow freely, and many kinds of vegetables known in Europe can be raised with ease, some of which with European culture will rival the produce of our own markets. Some of the fruits, such as walnuts, apricots, plums, and quinces, are pleasing to the taste; and strawberries of a very rich flavour have been reared in the Upper Beas Valley. It is only indeed for want of careful gardening that so much inferior fruit abounds in a country where "almost every article fit for human food grows to perfection." During June and July the Kulu women may be seen up to their knees in mud and water, busied in transplanting the young rice-shoots. Towards evening these sturdy labourers wax playful, throw water over each other, and sometimes play the same trick upon some unwary bystander. Much of the rice crop gets converted into a spirituous drink called *loogree*. The rice-fields are irrigated every third or fourth day for about three weeks. The poppy is sown in November and December, reaching its perfect stage some time in May. We are sorry to hear that the Kulu *zemindars* deal largely in adulterated opium. Tobacco-sowing begins in May, and the work of transplanting in June or July. The leaf as made up for use sells at twelve to sixteen pound for the rupee. It is not considered first-rate, but that is probably due to imperfect curing. Very good tea is also grown in Kulu, and sold to Indian messes or private customers for two rupees a pound.

The main crops of Lahoul are barley and buckwheat. There are no cultivated vegetables and but few fruits. In Lahoul and Spiti the soil yields only one crop a-year. In Spiti it produces peas, mustard, two kinds of barley, and "a very fine hexagonal wheat," but no fruit nor any vegetable worth naming. Unlike its western neighbour, Spiti is remarkably bare of trees. In Lahoul and Spiti ploughing is done and milk supplied by a hybrid between a cow and a yák. Bears, leopards, hyænas, deer, wild cats, flying squirrels, jackals, foxes, and martens may be found in Kulu, besides plenty of pheasants, partridges, and many other game-birds. In Spiti on the other hand game-birds are very scarce.

Captain Harcourt devotes an interesting chapter to the religious usages of the three little states which make up the official Kulu. The Buddhism which in Kulu itself has long been displaced by some form of Brahmanism, still prevails in the non-Hindu districts of Spiti and Lahoul, where every pious Buddhist has his praying-wheel, like that which may now be seen at the Crystal Palace. On the amusements, character, and domestic life of the people, including the custom of polyandry in Kulu and Lahoul, and an account of the curiously isolated village of Malauna, the reader will find much to amuse or interest him. In other chapters he will learn all that is worth knowing about the trade and industry of the country, its mineral resources, and its geological features.

Correspondence.

OCTROI DUTIES.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—When the British Government annexed Oudh, an attempt was made to imitate the Punjab *octroi* system, but it was found to be impossible to collect an *octroi* tax in towns and villages, which had no walls, and the houses belonging to which were scattered and separated by gardens and waste places. In Lucknow the *octroi* line was from the first many miles in circumference, but when the extensive cantonments also were included, it comprehended a very large area. North of the *octroi* post on the Sultanpoor road the nearest post was at a great distance, and there was no patrolling between the two; in a single night enormous quantities of Manchester cloths could have been smuggled through.

All of the injurious effects on agriculture, manufactures and trade, so lucidly described in Sir Charles Trevelyan's masterly report, were again repeated; H.M.'s Indian subjects, high and low, rich and poor, were demoralised by the enormous profits resulting from smuggling, and by the necessity of bribing the *octroi* collectors; and in addition, two other evils sprang into existence without a parallel, I believe, in the fiscal history of civilised nations.

1st. The farmers of the *octroi* tax were authorised to collect duties at each citizen's door, instead of at gateways, or at barriers across roads leading into the town or village.

2nd. The farmers of the *octroi* tax were permitted to put a

stamp on the cloths which had paid *octroi* in order to cause them to be distinguished from other cloths which had been smuggled.

1st. What would be said if the Government of this country were to authorise the Lord Mayor of London to raise money for municipal purposes by selling by auction the right of levying from every retail shopkeeper in London a percentage on the value of all goods sold by such shopkeepers? Such an inquisitorial imposition necessarily involves an examination of trade accounts much more vexatious than Income-tax collectors have ever required.

It having been found impossible to collect the *octroi*, a tax on retail sales by shopkeepers was substituted, but after many trials the latter could not be successfully realised, and hence originated the extraordiuary system of *compounding*, so highly eulogised by certain officials. The shopkeeper to escape robbery consented to give a certain sum to the speculating contractor, who at auction had purchased a year's license to tax, and the contractor limited his demand for fear that the shop might be shut up altogether.

2nd. The annual contractor of *octroi* duties could enormously increase his income by means of a large seal and a good stock of ink. I have seen a piece of gauze silk rendered comparatively valueless by the ink seal stamped in the middle, the ink of which had penetrated through four or five folds of the silk. The owner had paid all the *octroi* which could be exacted from him, but had probably refused to give extra fees to the servants. I detected the *octroi* stamp on the back of my wife's cloak. She had had it made up by her dirzie or tailor, but the shopkeeper who had sold the cloth must have satisfied the *octroi* extortioners, for the stain was very faint.

It has been found impossible to prevent the *octroi* from degenerating into a transit duty; Manchester cloths were the goods which appear to have suffered most from this; after the importer has paid customs duties on them, *octroi* has been levied in various towns through which they have been passed.

The abuses practised in the collection of *octroi* duties became so notorious that on the 14th of September, 1864, H. E. the Viceroy re-published Sir Charles Trevelyan's report of 1833 for the information of all civil officers in India, and on the 14th of November, 1868 (shortly before resigning the Viceroyalty), he published a resolution in which he emphatically condemned the *octroi* system, and called attention to many of the evils by which it injured trade and demoralised the people.

I counsel the editor of the *Indian Economist* to study carefully this resolution.—Your obedient servant, T.

THE LOSHAIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in your issue of the 14th November, page 1093, where Myan-oung is represented as being a district of Bengal, when it is a district of British Burmah. Might I also be allowed to suggest that a separate space be allotted to British Burmah, as the administration is under the Imperial Government, and in no way connected with Bengal. The remarks on the Loosways or Looshays, in page 1094, are very true, and all of us who have had anything to do with the Hill Tribes are anxiously looking forward to the result of the present expedition; and having had some experience in the management of the Arakan Tribes, I am firmly of opinion that none of these tribes can be kept quiet by soft measures. The great mistake has been in allowing the matter to go on so long, and also in allowing free trade in old arms, sulphur, &c.; nitre they make in small quantities from manure. It is much to be feared that an armed expedition will have but little permanent effect, and that the climate will not admit of an agency being established in their midst. The most effectual way, however, of bringing them to reason would be prevention of all trade, save with Government storekeepers appointed for the purpose, and then only on condition of good conduct.—Yours faithfully,

Nov. 16. CIVILIAN.

AN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me a small space in your columns for the purpose of suggesting the advisability of establishing an "Uncovenanted Civil Service Club?" Until this is established it will be impossible for the members of the Uncovenanted Service to pull together so as to bring their grievances in a proper form before Government. The number of Uncovenanted Civilians is now very large, and there are many who, I am quite sure, will only be too glad to become members. As, however, the number at home might not be sufficient to keep up a Club, it would be advisable to admit others, but still the primary object of the Club must not be lost sight of. Trusting that this letter may attract attention to the subject, and cause some more influential than myself to make a move in the matter, I enclose my card and remain yours faithfully,

Nov. 16. UNCOVENANTED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Western India, Before and During the Mutinies." By Major-General Sir G. Jacob, K.C.S.I., C.B. King and Co., 1871.

"Eastern Experiences." By L. Bowring, C.S.I. King and Co., 1871.

"Visits to High Tartary, Yarkand, and Kashgar." By R. Shaw. Murray, 1871.

"The Highlands of Central India." By Captain F. Forsyth. Chapman and Hall, 1871.

"The European in India." By E. C. P. Hull and R. S. Mair, M.D., F.R.S.C.E. Second Edition. King and Co.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE NEED OF A CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE.

The *Englishman* holds that in no point does the present hap hazard education of the young Civilians more conspicuously fail than in the training needed to give them an acquaintance with the history and character of the people with whom they will have to deal. In former times the class of youth from which the Service was recruited lived in a society penetrated with Indian ideas, with Indian sympathies, and with Indian traditions. We question very much whether any amount of reading, at least of such Indian histories has hitherto exist, could do as much for a boy in this respect as merely growing up in an Indian family. But it is certain that well directed studies in Indian history and in Indian literature would bring into play a new and most desirable set of aspirations and of interests among a body of youths selected for an Indian career. There is a constantly growing danger that increased communication with England will go on widening the interval between the governing body and the people. In common with most other Indian journalists, we regard this as unquestionably one of the greatest dangers which threaten the stability of our power. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that the breach is year by year growing wider and wider, and that the governing race is becoming less and less in accord with the people. Such a breach is the more to be deplored, as with the existing causes at work, it seems altogether inevitable. In the first place, we have ceased to draw the administrative body from the class which had an almost hereditary interest in the country, the class whose most youthful aspirations all pointed to it, and for whom India was the natural career. In the second place, there is no influence brought to bear upon the youth selected for the service, such as Haileybury exercised in former days. In the third place, even after the civilians have come out to India, the greater facilities for going home prevent them from permanently and definitely settling down to their career. We do not blame them for this. It is an inevitable result of our increased communication with England, and one which equally affects all classes of Anglo-Indian society. But we think that the India College may do much to counteract all these three influences. If it can only get one or two men who combine talent with practical Indian experience, and who can succeed in really interesting the young civilians in the people of India and in an Indian career, it will have added no small safeguard for the permanence of our Indian Empire.

DR. EADES AND THE BAREILLY JAIL.

The *Friend of India* admits that the Report of the Commission and the endorsement of it by the Lieutenant-Governor would be termed severe in a settled country. It is not by any means severe in India. The prizes that are open to the Indian Civil Service are so great that the responsibilities attaching to high office cannot for a moment be dispensed with. It is hard, personally considered, that a man like Dr. Eades should be visited with such consequences for what was purely an error of judgment. But such error of judgment entails consequences so terrible that error in such a case becomes more dangerous than crime. If a Governor-General made the same mistake on the large scale that Dr. Eades has made on the small one we should have a mutiny to-morrow. Dr. Eades, as the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out, made two errors. First, he did an individual wrong by taking from prisoners what no one has any right to take from them. Secondly, he forgot that the principle upon which British power in India rests is religious

toleration. The stern and just reproof of Sir William Muir on these heads will probably be severer punishment to Dr. Eades than his removal from the superintendency of the jail. For they are not the words of a man who delights to press hardly on his subordinates, of a man who wishes to be severe when he can be at once merciful and just, but of one whose highest honour, as a Governor in India, has been his marked, steady, and consistent identification with works of mercy and benevolence. The reproof was one that Sir William Muir could not in the interest of the country escape from, and it is well tempered by a hope that the order which was a necessity in the case of Dr. Eades, as Superintendent of a Jail, will not operate to his disadvantage in his own profession. We hope the same. There is nothing in the conduct of Dr. Eades dishonourable to him as a man. Nothing in the slighest degree. But placed in a position of immense responsibility he failed in that knowledge, in that perception of the peculiarities of the native races which in India disqualifies a man for rule in all cases where native prejudices are concerned, and where tact is needed. The high administrative talent that characterises Indian administration is in a great measure the offspring of almost despotic rule. But that rule has a responsibility as great as its power. The prejudices of a race, or of races, may be trampled under foot with impunity a hundred times. But tread upon them one time more, and we may see on a large scale what we now see on a small one in Bareilly jail; a stern lesson if we know how to read it rightly.

His Monopolist Majesty of Burmah.—The King of Burmah is determined to become a monopolist, and European, Chinese, and Mogul tradesmen are all grumbling. They complain that they cannot compete with his Majesty, and some of them are closing their shops. The King has opened one large central depot, and several smaller ones, in different parts of the town; and the native purchasers all have recourse to them, as they consider it would be against the King's orders to purchase elsewhere. The King's excuse is that he wishes to replenish his treasury, but his Majesty loses money on these transactions, and yet still extends them, and promises to extend his other branches of trade in produce very considerably. His Majesty seems determined, in spite of advice to the contrary, to have his own way, and get everything under his direct control. Forests, timber, and trade, are all being included in the royal trade-net that is spreading over Upper Burmah. It remains yet to be seen whether British trade will considerably suffer in the end. Some Chinese traders have determined to return their imports of piece goods to Rangoon. The King has also sent a large consignment of cotton to Bhamo, and has engaged the services of two men there—one on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, and the other on Rs. 50—to proceed with the cotton, when the season is favourable, to the Shan States and, it is said, Yunan, for the purpose of selling it and opening out the routes. His Majesty has promised to open out the routes, and has stated that he will see a great change in three months' time.—*Englishman.*

Planting at Wynaad and the Neilgherries.—The Government have had before them several papers relating to the present depressed condition of the planting interests in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherries, and to the expediency of affording them some relief by a modification of the terms on which land for planting purposes is now procurable. It appears that no change in the rules for the acquisition of land on the Shevaroy Hills is needed. The interests involved on the Shevaroys are, however, comparatively insignificant, and the condition of the plantations on the Neilgherries and in the Wynaad is certainly very different, but the Government are by no means of opinion that the present depression can in any way be ascribed to the operation of the Waste Land Rules. As observed by the late Collector of Malabar and the Commissioner of Neilgherries, it is probably owing to other causes, among which may be mentioned the increase in the price of labour, a succession of bad seasons, the recent commercial crisis at Bombay and England, the ravages of the borer, the insufficiency of the capital possessed by the planters for their operations, the high rate of interest paid for borrowed money, &c., &c. At the same time the Government fully recognise the political and other incidental advantages to be derived from an influx of Europeans and European capital into India, and they would gladly give every reasonable encouragement to this movement. It is true that the grant of land by Government entirely free of tax would not make the cultivation of coffee, tea, or chinchona, a profitable speculation under certain circumstances; but any modification of the existing rates which would render them more favourable to the planter could not fail in some degree to assist him, and it is impossible to deny that at present the large majority of the existing estates are in a languishing condition, and that their proprietors have been brought to the verge of ruin. Government have sanctioned the following relaxations, by which it is hoped some relief may be afforded to the planting interest. In the Neilgherries no quit-rent will be exacted on forest land taken up for the purpose of planting until the sixth year; in the Wynaad, where the coffee plant comes more rapidly to maturity, forest land will be held free of assessment for three complete years, and the rent of grazing land has been reduced from one rupee to eight annas.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Bengal.

The Calcutta Volunteers.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 18 the first parade of the Calcutta Volunteers for the season 1871-72 took place. Out of 589 members of the volunteer corps, rank and file, 426 were present, and 163 were reported sick or unavoidably absent.

Archæological.—The Government of Bengal have requested the Commissioner of Dacca to obtain photographs of the Mahomedan architectural ruins of Sonargaon, to assist in the illustration of Mr. Ravenshaw's historical sketch of the kingdom of Gour, which the Government of India have requested Major-General Cunningham to revise in communication with Mr. Ravenshaw.

Oudh Railway.—We are glad to be able to welcome the return to Lucknow of Major-General Beadle, the agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhund line. The gallant general has, we understand, done yeoman's service at home in furtherance of the best interests of the company, and now returns invigorated and full of energy.—*Lucknow Times,* Oct. 21.

The Weather and the Crops in the Central Provinces.—The official reports on the crops up to the 30th September are generally favourable, the exceptions being in Sambalpur, where "the cotton has failed everywhere," and Belaspur, where the cotton has suffered slightly from showers. Fever was very general, but in many parts the cattle-disease was abating.

A New Scandal.—It appears impossible, says the *Englishman,* for a hot season to pass without some disagreeable scandal arising at one or more of the hill-stations. This year Deyrah bears away the palm, for we hear that "a sensational defamation case" is to be heard there on the 23rd inst., and that a divorce case, in which there are to be about a dozen co-respondents, is also soon to come before the Court.

Uncovenanted Leave Rules.—It seems to us that the *Indian Daily News* is incorrect in stating that, under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, an officer extending his leave on medical certificate beyond two years forfeits his substantive appointment. There is no such rule. The only rule which applies to forfeiture of appointments is that under which privilege leave is taken; and this rule applies equally to all three branches of the service—covenanted, uncovenanted civil service, and to military officers in civil employ.—*Times of India.*

Mr. G. Campbell.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived in Darjeeling on the 18th October, but the style of his entrance into the station does not seem to have been ostentatious. The *Darjeeling News* says he arrived in an old dooly followed by a small party of two or three officials, some baggage tats, a few dogs, and a number of coolies. On the 21st he received a deputation of the residents and visitors of Darjeeling, who presented a petition for the concession of a strip of road from Caragola Ghat to the foot of the hills for the construction of a light line of railway.

A Novel Performance.—A company of Punjaubee strolling magicians exhibited before a large concourse of people at Godra the other day some very extraordinary tricks. A native contemporary gives the following account of the exhibition:—"A man throws high into the air a thing resembling a drum. The drum, while ascending, produces beautiful music, and remains for minutes in the sky without any visible support. Another of the jugglers produces a pigeon, which flew away on being told to go and fetch its flock; soon after the bird returned, accompanied by about 500 more pigeons. The spectators exhibited great surprise, and attributed the performance to magical influence."—*Times of India.*

Camp of Exercise.—The *Pioneer* hears that the following officers of the Royal Artillery are likely to be nominated to commands at the approaching Camp of Exercise:—Colonel Huyshe—Umpire; Colonel G. V. Johnson—Commanding Royal Artillery; Colonel Atlay, C.B.—Commanding Horse Artillery; Colonel Bruce—Commanding Horse Artillery and Cavalry Reserve. Lieutenant-Colonels Evans, Gray, and Bent to command batteries of divisions. Staff officers and adjutants will also be nominated, as it is intended to render the Artillery just as perfect in its working organisation as it ought to be when taking the field for active service. An Artillery train with reserve ammunition will also take the field.

The Palatial Failures.—"We understand," says the *Lucknow Times,* "that the Government have at length taken up the subject of the dilapidated state of the generality of the barracks at our military stations. Colonel Hutchinson, of the Public Works Department, an officer well worthy of the duty, will proceed at once on a tour of inspection through the various military stations and sanitaria in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal, and will thus be able to report from his own observations on the state of the different Government buildings, particularly those said to be of faulty construction. He returns to Calcutta about the middle of December, and then will proceed to Bombay and Madras on the same duty. On his return we hope the public will be favoured with his report on all these deficiencies. It is high time that the system of frittering away the public money in rotten buildings should cease."

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—The Peshawur Mountain Battery, better known as Hill's Battery, arrived in Calcutta on the evening of Oct. 25, under the command of Lieutenant King Harman. The battery is encamped outside of the Fort. Colonel Hills, the commandant, had preceded his battery in order to get cradles made for the guns. Messrs. C. E. Pitman, F. T. Rickards, and J. W. B. Duthy, of the Government Telegraph Department, with five telegraph signallers and fifty-five coolies, started for Dacca by the steamer *Lucknow*, which left Calcutta early in the morning of Oct. 24. The *Lucknow* was accompanied by two flats carrying a large quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting principally of rice, tarpaulins, and boots.

MR. NORMAN'S MURDERER.—The singular story about the murderer Abdoola having been recognised by some students of the Mirzapore Zillah School as a man who two years ago had attended the Arabic class is confirmed by a Calcutta contemporary. Mr. Baird, the head master of the Mirzapore School, has arrived in Calcutta in charge of the three students. When the prisoner saw Mr. Baird in jail he at once recognised him as his old schoolmaster.—The police authorities, says the *Englishman*, are busily engaged in trying to discover something about Abdoola. In addition to the Mirzapore clue, another, altogether different, has just been obtained. We trust this will be carefully followed up, and that every possible step will be taken to thoroughly test each item of the information which the police are now receiving.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—The Fine Art Exhibition for 1871 will be held at the Dalhousie Institute on Dec. 18 next. The Council of the Institute have drawn up rules for the guidance of competitors, and the following are the details of the prizes to be awarded :—The Governor General's Prize—Gold Medal for the best figure painting in oils. The Commander-in-Chief's Prize—Gold Medal for best landscape in oils. Sir Richard Temple's Prize—Gold Medal for best figure painting in water colour. The President's Prize—Gold Medal for the best landscape in water colour. The Institute Prizes will consist of the following silver medals :—1 to 4. For the second best of each of the above for which gold medals are given. 5. For excellence in architectural drawing. 6. For the best sculptured or modelled group of either human figures or animals of any kind. 7. For the best *basso-relievo*. 8. For the best set of etchings suitable for book illustration.

MILITARY.—We learn that Colonel Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, having refused the Chuteesguile Commissionership, vacant by the departure of Major Cumberlege on leave, the choice lies between Colonel Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad, and Major Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, if an outside civilian be not brought in. The last is considered the most probable method by which the Commissionership will be filled up. The Commander-in-Chief of India has ruled that in future each battery of Garrison Artillery will have at all times attached to it two soldier artificers in the capacities of wheeler and smith, to attend to any incidental repairs that might be needed in the course of a campaign. We believe an officer and two privates from each of the European regiments under orders for the Camp of Exercise have been directed to proceed to Rurki, to undergo instruction at the Thomason College in army-signalling, under Lieutenant Allan Cunninghame, R.E.—*Pioneer*.

THE DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LUCKNOW.—The *Karnamah* gives another list of those who perished during the late fall of houses in Lucknow. This counts up twenty-nine more lives lost in the more eastern mohallahs. The interior of the city, which no European officer has, we dare say, ever taken the trouble of visiting, is so full of ruins that it is impossible to find one's way through them. Besides the fall of houses, which has been truly enormous, many of the sewers that had been constructed in olden times for the drainage of the city have been dammed up or have given way. The complaint is general that during the late tremendous fall of rain no notice was taken of the poor occupants of falling houses by our local authorities, and that they received no assistance from the police in removing themselves before the crash came, or in removing those who were buried under those already fallen, and thus saving their lives, as they did last year, when we had local officers possessed of a greater share of the milk of human sympathy.—*Lucknow Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. Edith Warren, Hackett, Liverpool; Countess of Elgin, Krokstedt, Rangoon.—19. Architech Renoud, Leens, New York; The Douglas, Wilson, Melbourne. 20. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab.—21. Str. Russia, Gibb, London.—22. Str. Arabia, Matthews, Singapore.—23. Fez Rohomon, Binallie, Muscat; Lottie Warren, Lucas, Boston; Futtay Moombarack, Nacoda, Muscat.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. Strs. Virago and Madras.—20. Winchester, Glenesk, Stratton Audley, Lalla Rookh, Royal Edward, and Star of Denmark.—21. Str. Arcot.—22. Str. City of Cambridge.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arcot.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Falkener, Mr. W. C. Rossenrode, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Abel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Minchin, Miss Harding, Messrs. R. E. Johnson, J. J. Watson, W. Spink, J. Hay, J. Jenkins, Fisher, and Conchman.

Per P. and O: S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For MADRAS:—Mr. P. Eiseulohr, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Parry, Mr. J. Stoutt, Mr. A. Money, C.S., Mr. J. Duff. For GALLE.—Mr. Vaughan, Major Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Thomson, Mr. L. J. Schillizi, Mr. A. J. Margarito, Mr. M. Lamberinnde, Mr. S. A. Niceulachi. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Long, Mr. W. Wood. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Norman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—MRS. Sherriff, Mr. Smart. For MALTA.—Mrs. Hughes and infant.

Madras.

CIVIL.—As Dr. Clarke will retire about the time that Dr. Walker arrives, the latter will be appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, and Captain Dodd will in consequence be appointed permanently to the Press.—*Madras Standard*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The *Penang Gazette* mentions the death and burial in that town of Mr. Charles Owen, senior magistrate of the Straits Settlements, who died at the early age of thirty-four years. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice and all the leading members of the community were in attendance at the funeral.

AN AWKWARD CUSTOMER.—The *Moulmein Advertiser* states that Captain Arnot, I.N., and Master Attendant of Rangoon, when walking along a sand bank at the Eastern grove, was attacked by a large alligator, and was only saved by his dog running round and barking at the huge brute. Captain Arnot's boat and lascars were at the time a long way behind.

LORD MAYO'S VISIT TO BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Times* says that the Governor-General has definitely determined to visit Rangoon, but owing to the visit which the King of Siam is about to pay Calcutta, the Governor-General will not arrive so early as was expected. His Siamese Majesty has also fixed to visit Rangoon after Calcutta, and it is quite possible that he and Lord Mayo may come here together.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—A native gentleman who assisted in taking the census at Cuddalore says that the greater portion of the people, in spite of all persuasion to the contrary, especially the ignorant, persist in regarding the remuneration "as proceeding from some undivulged machination of our Government to ensure correct returns with a view of imposing the much-hated capitation-tax."—*Madras Times*.

REDUCING AT THE WRONG END.—Another reduction of the finances is contemplated in the reorganisation of the Madras Department of Public Works. The Superintending Engineers of that presidency will in future be designated Deputy Chief Engineers, but their large salaries will not be lessened. Their office establishments will however be reduced. The head clerks' salaries will be cut down from Rs. 200 to Rs. 50 per mensem !—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 18.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief of Madras will proceed on a tour of inspection to Trichinopoly and Quilon on the 26th inst., and head-quarters will be established at Madras on the 6th prox. The officiating Deputy Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, and officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, and one aide-de-camp will proceed to join their respective offices at Madras on or about 26th inst.

MR. J. B. NORTON.—We regret to learn that the Hon. J. B. Norton, who has for so many years occupied a prominent position in Madras as a friend of national progress and improvement, leaves Madras for England, by the end of this month, for good. We hear it rumoured that the Hindu community, for whom he has done so much by his fearless advocacy of their cause, contemplate testifying to him, in some substantial manner, their appreciation of his valuable and disinterested services.—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 19.

CHOLERA HUTS.—We are glad to find that Government have sanctioned the erection of cholera huts at the public expense not far from those stations on the Madras Railway where medical assistance can be had. Passengers attacked with cholera are to be removed into these huts and treated by the railway apothecaries till the services of some Government medical man can be secured. Magistrates are authorised to pay as a contingent charge the bills submitted by the Railway apothecaries for absolute necessaries supplied by them to cholera patients; and when a traveller is attacked with cholera and cannot be left at a station where medical aid is available the carriage in which he is travelling should be cleared of other passengers and placed at the end of the train, and the sick man should be allowed to occupy the infected carriage with any friends or persons who may be willing to aid him, until he reaches his destination or some intermediate station where he can receive medical aid.—*Native Public Opinion*.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—We learn from Beypore that the Rest-house Superintendent, Mr. Matthews, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 16th instant. The deceased was in very good health, and his death is said to be a suspicious one. He was in conversation with the railway inspector the previous evening at the Beypore station-yard; he was sober and was always known to be a steady and straightforward man. The deceased's wife and family were expected from England in one of the troop-ships, and after a short conversation on the subject with the inspector, Matthews retired to his quarters, and his servant gave the alarm the next morning that his master was dead. The police came to the house, and had the body removed to Calicut without delay. Matthews succeeded Sergeant Hodgson, who died a few months ago in a scuffle which took place between him and one Sherry, who was tried at the last High Court Sessions and discharged.—*Madras Standard*, Oct. 20.

MOMEIN.—The news from Momein is not satisfactory. Tah-sa-Kon, the Governor, has been fighting hard, and has received a bullet wound in one of his arms, a flesh-wound only. In one action the Panthays secured some seventy percussion muskets from the Chinese, and consequently Tah-sa-Kon is a little suspicious as to whether the English supplied these muskets or not. The Panthay officers have, it is said, received instructions to make full inquiries regarding them, and to make a representation to the King of Burmah, who is also suspected of supplying arms to the Chinese. Tah-sa-Kon has expressed his determination to open out the trade-routes next season, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry out his intention. The Chinese have still large bands of men at Nantin, Hotha, and other places; but, curious enough, the Panthays seem to have a considerable force at Thansee, near Manphoo. From what the interpreter says, it seems that a route to Yunan could be opened without difficulty from Mogoung, as there are no Chinese to oppose the same. The probability of this route is well worth inquiring into, as it is quite possible and probable that steamers of light draught could go up to Mogoung during the dry season. The successful opening of the Bhamo routes is very uncertain; it may take place during the ensuing dry season, and it may not be for years to come.—*Englishman.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20. Str. Golconda, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss Foster, Mrs. Batten, Mr. R. Hodges. From BRINDISI.—Miss Fayle, Mr. C. Crosthwaite. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Mrs. and Miss Dobbie. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lauri and two infants, Mr. P. Teussen, Mr. L. Mathieson, Mr. E. J. Jundt, Mr. H. Corder, Mr. S. Lubelski, Capt. and Mrs. Harden, Mr. R. Mellis, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. A. G. Reid, Mr. L. Maclean, Mr. Sealon, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Lazarus and infant, Miss Lazarus, Mr. W. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and infant. From BRINDISI.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Irwin. From SINGAPORE.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Rideout, Apoth. O'Keete. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. W. Stevens, Mr. E. Stevens. From BOMBAY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Beddoe. From CEYLON.—Hon. J. Brooks and Miss Brooks. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mr. Deverill, Mr. Roberts, Miss Berry, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Russell, Mr. Creaton, Mr. Cunninghaun, Mr. Carter.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 18. Str. Asia, ——, Calcutta; Fifeshire, ——, London; Rancagua, ——, Coconada.—20. Str. Golconda, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. F. Burgett, Mr. C. Marten, Mr. A. C. Pott.

Commercial.

Madras, Oct. 26, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	2 0⅛
Credit to 6 months	... ...	1 11 13-16 to 1 11⅞
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	1 10⅞ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	1 10⅞
,, ,, at sight	... ...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 35 to 36 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ... 1859 ...	12¾ to 13 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ... 1866-67 ...	2½ to 2¾ prem.
4 per cent.	... ... 1832-33 ...	par
Ditto	... ... 1835-36 ...	par
Ditto	... ... 1842-43 ...	par
Ditto	... ... 1854-55 ...	par

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

ABOO, *Oct.* 13.—The school children of the Aboo Lawrence School had a great treat given them last night by his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor. After dinner his Highness gave each child the sum of Rs. 2 for pocket money, and he has also most generously presented the school with the munificent sum of Rs. 500. Such thoughtful kindness is worthy of record, and we wish the kind-hearted Maharaja all the happiness he can desire, for he has bestowed much on the orphan children. It is said the committee to decide on the enlargement or amalgamation of the Aboo School with the Ootacamund School are to meet in March next at Aboo. We hope they will let well alone. The Aboo School is as near perfection as it can be, and no one desires what would be a needless change.

KOLAPOOR, *Oct.* 13.—A telegram was received by the Political Agent last evening, conveying the sanction of the Supreme Government to the adoption of Narrain Rao, son of Dinker Rao Bhonsle Savardekur, to the Kolapoor *Gadee.* The Chief of Phulton, with his daughter, who is the senior Ranee, have been telegraphed to and requested to come to Kolapoor without delay, to take part in the ceremony, which is to be carried out with great pomp and display on the 23rd instant, the Dussera festival. The Chief of Meeruj is at the same time to be invested with the administrative powers of his State, and will be presented with a dress of honour. To give effect to the whole proceeding, a grand durbar is to be held on the 23rd inst., which the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country and all the civil and military officers at the station are to be invited to attend. I need scarcely add that this intelligence has caused great rejoicing throughout the native town.

KHANDEISH, *Oct.* 15.—During the past fortnight we have had only fifteen cents of rain, which was barely sufficient to moisten the ground; not only therefore are the prospects bad for the lower classes, but even the middle and better classes of natives, such as patels, koonbess, &c., are beginning to feel the effects of famine. Some very touching instances of stern endurance under the keen pangs of hunger were brought to the notice of the late Collector, Mr. Lionel Ashburner. What is to be done for the wretched people? to beg they are ashamed; labour on public works they will not, they would rather starve and die. The only means that suggests itself is to assist them by judicious grants of *taccavee,* but these should be given with great caution, and only to those of the better classes suffering from famine, who on account of their caste prejudices will not be induced to labour on public works. The clouds that were lowering about have all cleared away, and the last lingering expectation of rain has consequently disappeared. Want and famine are staring the people in the face. The district around Dhoolia has been particularly unfortunate; the greatest distress is felt there. I was at Parola the other day, and was glad to hear that the sanction of Government has been received to open out the Parola and Kujgaum road as a famine work. This road will connect the former wealthy and important town in the Amalnair talooka of this collectorate with the station of Kujgaum on the N.E. line of the G.I.P. Railway, developing the resources of the rich districts in the neighbourhood. The road is estimated to cost Rs. 1,84,000; the plans are designed by Mr. Sandford, L.F. Engineer of the district. The work is in charge of Captain Greig, of the P.W. Department, under whose superintendence, assisted by Lieut. Joseph, R.E., already nearly six miles have been staked out within the past month. The work is being vigorously pushed on from both ends. The constructing this road is a great blessing to the lower classes; I met large numbers flocking in from all quarters for work; none are refused, and all are engaged, irrespective of caste or creed. The name of *Girek sahib* is worshipped by hundreds of Bheels and coolies who would have otherwise starved to death.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—We understand that on the arrival of the 14th Regiment N.I. from Mhow they will be detained for some time at Poona for garrison duty; the 8th Regiment N.I.—the relieving corps of the 9th Regiment N.I.—is not expected here from Ahmedabad before March next.—*Poona Observer.*

CIVIL.—Colonel Lambert, who returned from furlough by the last mail steamer, took over charge from Major Dunsterville of his duties as Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Sind Circle, on the 13th instant. Major Dunsterville, who is at present engaged on special duty in Kurrachee, will leave for Upper Sind about the end of this month, to take up his appointment of Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor.—*Sindian,* Oct. 18.

KATTYWAR.—The Native Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar are against the opening of the Purdhan Court at Kattywar, and have sent their Kharbarees to Bombay to confer on the subject with H.E. the Governor. Colonel Law and other officers who have great experience of Kattywar and its people are at present in Poona, where the matter will be fully discussed before H.E. the Governor in Council. We hear that a petition in favour of opening such a Court has been forwarded to H.E. the Governor by Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narialwalla, a well-known citizen of Bombay. The object of opening this new Court is to protect the Bhyads and Gerassias of Kattywar from the oppression of the Native Princes and Chiefs, and to secure their rights and privileges.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BUSHIRE.—Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, furnishes the following items of intelligence up to the 7th October, 1871:—"The Customs Master at Bunder Abbas intimates the reappearance of cholera at that port, also that the populace are much distressed by famine. The last day's reports of the distribution of charity at Bushire show some three thousand persons in distress collected near the Residency. The Armenian and Jewish communities have also appealed for relief for the poor of either sect, which will be accorded. It is reported that some six hundred bags of rice, charitably contributed by Messrs. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, will shortly arrive for the relief of the famishing poor of this neighbourhood. It is reported that the charitable fund sent to Kazeroon

will carry the remaining destitute there through the winter. Perfect tranquillity prevails at sea along the Arab coast. The pearl fishery in the gulf is considered to have been very productive this year. H.M.'s gun-boat *Hugh Rose*, B.M., arrived at Bushire from a cruize on the 28th September, and left again on the 29th."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PERSIA.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co. have received letters by Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s S.S. *India*, which arrived here on Saturday last from Bunder Abbas. Nineteen more Zoroastrians have arrived by the steamer, and have been sent to the Chowpatty Asylum. When the party first embarked at Bunder Abbas they numbered twenty-six, out of whom one died at Kurrachee, and other six being very ill were landed at the same port. A letter from Bunder Abbas, dated the 10th instant, states that two bungalows, carrying 129 Zoroastrians, have left Bunder Abbas for Bombay. About 60 exiles still remain at the former place, and other 200 are daily expected to arrive. Those who arrive at Bunder Abbas appear as if just rescued from the grave. Letters from Yezd contain the same distressing and unsatisfactory accounts. Famine, want of occupations, cholera, robberies, and lawlessness in every form still continue. Corn is again scarce. From 700 to 900 destitute Persians have left Persia in three different parties to come to Bombay, *via* Bunder Abbas. Cholera has made sad havoc in Tabriz and Teheran. Money is scarce. Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co. received the following telegram from Bunder Abbas on Saturday, from their brother, Mr. Khosroo :—"200 Persian Zoroastrians sent to Bombay ; Rs. 2,000 expended. 200 more exiles expected shortly to arrive at Bunder Abbas."—*Times of India*, Oct. 28.

AFFRAY BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.—A serious *rencontre* has, we are sorry to say, just taken place between a portion of the garrison at Neemuch and some natives of a neighbouring village. The particulars, we believe, are as follow :—It appears that a party of five soldiers, belonging to the 8th King's, went out on the 7th inst. for a day's shooting in the district. On their way back, towards evening, they went to a village about four miles from the station, and asked for water to drink ; on its being refused them, they helped themselves from a neighbouring well. For some cause or other this gave offence to the natives, who were standing round in considerable numbers, and without more ado they commenced pelting the soldiers with stones, abusing them at the same time. This, of course, was not to be borne, so they retaliated, and unfortunately one of them, irritated by a severe blow, fired his fowling-piece and wounded a native in the arm. Upon this a general rush took place, and the soldiers were overpowered and disarmed. Three of them, however, managed to escape, and got off with a few comparatively slight injuries ; but the other two, after being unmercifully beaten with their own guns, were tied together back to back, thrown on the ground, and made the foundation of a heap of weighty boulders piled on by no gentle hands. In this plight they remained for some hours, till the arrival of help from barracks ; the villagers meauwhile sat round them in a circle, smoking and mocking them. When they reached camp late that night they were at once taken to hospital, and were found to be severely injured, one of them having both his arms broken, and the other his skull fractured. The matter is undergoing the strictest investigation. That the attack was a preconcerted one would appear likely from the fact that the inhabitants of two villages, situated about two miles apart, took part in it.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21. Str. Orissa, Tomlin, Hong Kong ; str. India, Turner, Bussorah ; str. Bivouac, Black, Liverpool.—22. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez.—Str. Koina, Profumo, Bussorah ; Poseidon, Moller, Newcastle.—25. British Princess, Brown, Newcastle ; Clavershouse, Stractan, Mauritius ; Gladstone, Woollacott, Liverpool ; Arabia, Leslie, Shields ; Carnarvonshire, McGill, Newcastle.—26. British Sovereign, Davis, Newcastle ; Algonquin, Jordon, Liverpool ; Marie Gabrielle, Simon, Bordeaux ; Stanley Castle, Austin, Mauritius ; Annie Frost, Smith, Liverpool ; Berlin, Smile, Mauritius.—27. Str. Euphrates, Hutcheson, Calcutta ; British Princess, Stewart, Shields ; Prince Regent, Clague, Liverpool ; The Foundling, Varian, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. E. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dreghleda, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Ludinghum, Mr. Brebner, Mr. Otto, Mrs. Ball, Mr. Tiddersley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Burke, Major H. Fellowes, M.C., Mr. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Captain and Mrs. Cathcart, Col. Nuttall, Mrs. Moore, Miss Fellowes, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Miss A. H. James, Miss Collings, Mr. E. B. Steedman, Mr. E. Money, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. J. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Pegton, Mrs. Matthews, Col. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Sleman, Mr. Pollen, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Burn. FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Burgett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Capt. and Mrs. Repton, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Pasley, Miss French, Mr. Noll, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mr. C. Curry, Mr. R. S. Campbell, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. H. Wigram, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. D. T. Phaus, Mr. and Mrs. Westfield. FROM SUEZ.—Mr. R. Martin, Capt. Newington.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21. Str. Khedive, Steward, Aden and Suez.—22. City of Manchester, Naughton, Cochin ; Umooti, Miles, Mauritius and Zanzibar.—23. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—24. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Const and Calcutta.—26. Hindostan, Roskell, China, &c. ; Stockbridge, Congdon, Calcutta.—27. Str. Yeddo, Franks, Calcutta ; Backia Lutchmy, Walkey, Chittagong ; Albert Victor, Clark, Galle.—28. Mail str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—FROM BOMBAY.—FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. J. A. Forbes. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Dixon and three children, Col. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Capt. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. J. Duncan, Qrmr. R. Davies, Mr. F. R. Cooper-Cox, Mr. Ford, Mr. D. Ritchie, Mr. J. Hull, Mr. A. Napier, Mr. Campbell. FOR ADEN.—Mr. D. McKillop, Brig. gen. and Mrs. Beale and child. FOR SUEZ.—Major A. B. Cumberlege, Mrs. Hathway.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 28, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ... ... 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 11 15-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	2
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¼
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, par
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 101 to 104
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 112¾

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-9 to 10-10
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107
Sycee Silver	100
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-13
Ditto Pekin	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s. ; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 28.—Business in Piece Goods was checked by the receipt of advices from Manchester reporting a decline there in 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and a slight decline has in consequence taken place in some descriptions of Grey Shirtings. The Goods principally in request have been Printers, Muddapollams, and Jaconets. The same remarks are applicable to Yarns, but considerable sales have been effected in Water No. 30, although at reduced rates. The market generally closes very quiet. In Metals and other kinds of imports a very small business has been done.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Oct. 28.—Cotton : The market has throughout been in a state of utter stagnation, partly owing to the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, while prices here continue so much higher than those ruling at home, and partly to the small quantity of Cotton now in Bombay offering moreover no selection. Prices generally may be quoted at Rs. 5 to 8 per candy lower. The transactions amount altogether to about 500 candies, of which only 450 candies were of old Dhollerah and Bhowungger quality deliverable in 45 days, at prices ranging from Rs. 230 to 223½. The market closes quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 28.—GOVERNMENT PAPER : The market during the week has been steadier, but a small business has been done, about 10 lacs only having changed hands. Of the new Four and a-Half per Cents., about two millions sterling have already been issued by the Government of India. In Calcutta no business has been done, on account of the Doorga Poojah holidays. EXCHANGE : On the resumption of business, on the 25th, after the Dussara holidays, rates opened at the closing quotations of last mail, at which they continued until yesterday, when they became somewhat firmer on the news coming to hand that the Bank of England rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent. On Calcutta a few transactions in 60 days' sight have been reported at 99½. The rate on China for 60 days' sight, House Bills, is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

PAY—STAFF.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 24 of 1865, published at page 8 of standing orders for that year, the following letters, from the Government of India in the military department, are published for information :—From Secretary to the Government of India, military department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 20, dated May 2, 1870. —"With reference to your letter No. 376, of the 8th ult., I am desired to observe that officers of the substantive rank of captain are not eligible for appointment to the post of quartermaster, but when such officers may, under the exigencies of the service, be temporarily appointed to officiate in the post, half staff salary may be admitted." From Secretary to the Government of India, military department, to the Adjutant General, No. 355, dated Sept. 12, 1871.—"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,735, dated Aug. 24, 1871, finance, and in reply to acquaint you that the ruling in the case of Capt. ————, 2nd wing subaltern and officiating quartermaster, 2nd ————, is not in accordance with the intention of the Government in the military department. The letter (military department letter, No. 20, dated May 2, 1870) quoted in support of the pay examiner's view was not intended to restrict captains holding the appointment of quartermaster to half salary, but to allow them to draw it. When the full salary is available and other conditions are fulfilled, such officers come under the operation of G.G.O. No. 24 of 1865.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARTER, J. H., asst. rev. survr., 2nd grade, attached to the 1st div., Bhawulpoor, is permitted to resign his app. on Nov. 1.

BECKETT, H. B., asst. comr., Mardan, to offic. as dep. comr. of Peshawur, during the absence on leave of Capt. E. L. Ommaney. Oct. 19.

BLEWITT.—The prom. of Mr. W. T. Blewitt, coll., inland customs, from the 2nd to 1st grade, notified in Punjab order No. 778, dated Sept. 12, will take effect from June 6, v. Mr. W. O. Bell, apptd. dep. comr. of customs.

BUCKLAND, Capt. P. A., asst. contlr., 3rd grade, is posted to Bengal, but will offic. as asst. examr. of railway accts. during the abs. of Mr. D. A. Bruce, on duty in the N.W.P. Oct. 19.

BYTHELL, Capt. R., asst. canton. mag., Assergurh, Central Provs., is invested with the powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits for an amount not exceeding Rs. 50. Oct. 19.

DAVIDSON.—The portion of notification No. 335, dated Dec. 9, 1869, posting Mr. J. Y. Davidson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Punjab, is cancd., and he is posted with retrospective effect to the Central Provs.

CHAPMAN.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate F. S. Chapman, Bombay C.S., to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. Gen. for making laws and regulations.

DENMEADE, J. T., exec. engr., Bhagerutty Forest div., is promd. from 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

GARDINER, W., asst. comr., Simla, is posted to the sub div. of Kassaoli, v. Lieut. col. J. T. Norgate, reappointed canton. mag. of Syalkot. Oct. 19.

HAMMOND, A. H., to carry on the duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore, as a temp. arrangement. Oct. 19.

HARDINGE, A. G., sub engr., is transfd. from the Gujeranwala to the Kharian div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Oct. 19.

HARDING.—The appt. and posting of Capt. E. P. Harding, exec. engr., to the Ravee bridge div. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is canc.

HARVEY, A., app. clerk, attached to the office of suptg. engr., Western Jumna Canal Circle, is prom. to 4th class, 3rd grade, and transfd. to the special survey div., Western Jumna Canal. Oct. 19.

HERDON.—In continuation of notification Nos. 4,276 and 4,444, of Sept. 14 and 26, Mr. J. Herdon is app. to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, Punjab, on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris, with effect from Sept. 10.

HERDON—MARSHALL.—Consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. M. Millet on Sept. 23, the foll. appts. in Punjab police, will have effect from that day:—Mr. J. Herdon to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Captain Menzies. Mr. E. A. Marshall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police on Rs. 700.

HOLBROW, S. C., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Lahore, as a temp. measure. Oct. 19

HORSFORD—HERDON—MARSHALL.—The following appt. will have effect from Sept. 20:—Capt. Horsford to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, v. Capt. Menzies. Consequent on the return to duty of Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, Punjab police, the following officers will cease to offic. in the grades specified opposite their names, with effect from Sept. 29:—Mr. J. Herdon in the 2nd grade; Mr. E. A. Marshall as a dist. supt. on Rs. 700.

JACKSON, H. W., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Hushiarpore, during Mr. O'Connor's absence on leave. Oct. 19.

LAIDMAN, G. J., asst. mag. and coll., Sharunpore, in the same capacity to Jounpore. Oct. 21.

MCANDREW, J., dist. superint. of police, is transfd. from the Lahore to the Kangra district. Oct. 19.

O'CONNOR, C., app. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to the Multan dist. of the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Oct. 19.

OWEN, W. C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, reported his return to duty on Sept. 28 from the 18 months' leave granted on April 7, 1870, and Aug. 30, 1871.

PALMER, E. M., is app. a probatr. in the 6th class in the financial dept., and posted to the office of the Comptroller-general. Mr. Palmer is also app. to offic. in the 5th class of the financial dept. Oct. 19.

PEMBERTON, Capt. R. C. B., R.E., asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, and offic. superint. engr., has been transfd. to charge of H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway during the abs. on furl., of Major C. J. Mead, of the staff corps. Oct. 19. [a mag. Oct. 21.

POLLEN, F., asst. mag. of Boolundshuhur, is invested with the powers of

RICH, H., patrol, 1st grade, Delhi div. of customs, is app. to offic. as coll. of customs at Hissar, v. Mr. W. Synnott, during the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. E. Hickie, coll. of customs. Oct. 19.

ROBINSON, J., asst. engr., P.W.D., Bareilly div., is reduced from the 1st to the 2nd grade of asst. engrs. Oct. 21.

RUTHERFORD, Capt. J., asst. supt. rev. survey, Mysore, is app. to act as dep. supt. during the abs. of Capt. J. W. M. Anderson on furl. to Europe. Oct. 21.

TUCKER, H. St. G., asst. comr., made over charge of the civil treasury of Dera Ghazi Khan to Mr. C. E. Gladstone, asst. comr., on Oct. 4.

WISEMAN, W., asst. engr., Mooltan dist., Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted three months' special leave to study the native languages. Oct. 19.

WOODBURN, J., c.s., asst. settlement officer, is app. to offic. as settlement officer, Fyzabad, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. P. Carnegy, or until further orders. This appt. will have effect from March 29.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

Gazette of India, Oct. 21.—The following temp. proms. are made in the Central Provinces Commission:—

To be offictg. dep. commissioners, 3rd class:—

Mr. H. Read, dep. comnr., 4th class, with effect from April 4.

Capt. J. L. Loch, dep. comr., 4th class, with effect from April 4.

To be offictg. dep. commissioner, 4th class:—

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offictg. asst. comnr., 2nd class, with effect from April 3.

To be offictg. asst. commissioners, 2nd class:—

Capt. T. W. Hogg, asst. comnr., 3rd class, with effect from April 3.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S., asst. comnr., 3rd class, with effect from April 28.

Capt. F. B. Morris, asst. comnr., 3rd class, with effect from May 1.

IRRIGATION BRANCH P.W.

The following appts. are made in the irrigation branch of the P.W. dept. of Bengal in the grades specified:—

Mr. J. McGowan to be sub engr. 3rd grade, temp.

Mr. B. Ellias to be supervisor, 2nd grade, temp.

Mr. R. Warder, asst. engr., 3rd grade, irrigation branch, Mysore, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

POSTING OF STUDENTS, PUBLIC WORKS.

The following passed students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are appointed to the P.W.D. as engineer apprentices, and posted to the Provinces noted:—

Mr. J. P. Scotland, Punjab Irrigation Branch; Mr. J. Elston, Indus Valley Railway; Mr. E. Foster, Bengal Irrigation Branch; Mr. A. Monies, Bengal Irrigation Branch; Mr. J. R. Bagley, Central Provs.; Mr. A. Colquhoun, British Burmah; Mr. H. Luckstedt, Delhi District, Rajpootana Railway; Mr. D. Lesmond, Neemuch Railway Survey; Mr. M. Norman, Neemuch Railway Survey; Bhagut Singh, Rajpootana; Mr. B. Baxter, Indus Valley Railway; and Mr. E. Douglas, Indus Valley Railway.

MILITARY.

BAILIE.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Sept. 22, app. Lieut. col. J. Bailie, staff corps, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Maj. A. Tulloch. Oct. 14.

BARTLEMAN—HILL.—20th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 4, making the following tempy. appts., with effect from Oct. 2, v. Capt. J. Bartleman, rejoined from leave, and during the abs. on duty of Brev. lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B.:—Capt. J. Bartleman, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer in add. to his other duties.

BIRCH.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee:—Capt. R. G. Birch, late 1st Bengal European L.C. Oct. 14.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. col. G. F., staff corps, is at his own request transfd. from Barrackpore to Fort William for gen. duty. Oct. 13.

CLUTTERBUCK.—Attock garrison order, dated Sept. 8, confd., making the following tempy. app., v. Local major F. W. Stubbs, R.A., comdt., on court martial duty:—Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, 29th N.I., offic. adjt., Fort Attock, to offic. as comdt.

DUFFIN.—Cadre of the late 22nd N.I., Capt. F. Duffin, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major, from Sept. 13, in room of Major T. Quin, staff corps, deceased.

ELLIOTT—CRACROFT.—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order confd., dated Sept. 8, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. G. H. Elliott, offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., relieving Capt. B. Cracroft, v. Lieut. G. T. Morris, 2nd squad. subalt., and offic. adjt., proceeded on leave. Capt. B. Cracroft, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

GARDEN, Capt. H. C., late 57th N.I., attached to the 22nd N.I., is transf. and attached for duty to the 4th Goorkha regt. Oct. 19.

GOLDSWORTHY.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—Lieut. A. W. Goldsworthy, 2nd batt., 1st foot.

JACKSON, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, transf. from Peshawur to Meerut, for general duty. Oct.

JACKSON.—The permission given to Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, 32nd N.I., in G.O.C.C., dated Sept. 2, to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.—Oct. 14.

JENKINS, Ensign R. E. A., 1st batt. 11th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., of the 1st Goorkha regt., v. Story, vacated on promotion. Dated Oct. 7.

LONSDALE.—Regimental order confd., dated Sept. 17, app. Capt. C. H. Lonsdale to offic. as instr. of musketry in 105th foot, with effect from Oct. 16, v. Lieut. H. C. Symons, reported sick, there being no qualified subalt. available.

MARTIN.—Punjab Frontier Force—No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. G. B. N. Martin, of the royal artillery, offic. subalt., to be subalt., v. Lieut. L. H. S. James, resigned. Oct. 7.

MOORE.—The servs. of Major H. Moore, Bombay staff corps, Persian interpr. to the C. in C., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, for special duty. Major Moore will proceed at once to Bhaugulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt. Dated Sept. 20.

NEAVE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, apptg. Lieut. E. S. Neave to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of the 18th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties as 2nd squad. sub., with effect from May 13 last.

NICOLL, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H., staff corps, is transfd. from Fyzabad to Jullundur, for gen. duty. Oct. 14.

PAYN.—Umballa station order confd., dated Sept. 14, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet col. E. Atlay, C.B., R.H.A., v. Brevet col. W. Payn, C.B., 72nd foot, proceeded to Chuckrata, on court-martial duty.

PRINSEP, Capt. F. B., 21st hussars, to offic. as brig. major at Meean Meer, during the absence on special duty of Capt. C. E. Bates. Oct.

RENNICK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 18, apptg. Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 2nd squad. sub., 7th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. sub., v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. J. F., 2nd batt. 12th foot, is apptd. to assist the dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Allahabad during the coming transport season, with effect from Oct. 20, 1871, to April 1, 1872.

ROBERTS.—Rawulpindee div. order confd., dated Oct. 2, apptg. Local capt. W. A. Roberts, R.H.A., to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot for the remainder of the season.

SANFORD.—Shahjehanpore station order confd., dated Sept. 23, apptg. Lieut. C. H. Sanford, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to be station staff officer, with effect from the 8th idem, v. Lieut. A. Fishe, of the same corps, nominated to another appt.

SHOWERS, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. L., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Peshawur to Umballa for duty. Oct. 14.

WALKER—SAMUELLS.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 19 last, making the following appointments, with effect from Oct. 18, during the absence of Lieut. col. G. A. Williams, 2nd in com. and wing officer 32nd N.I., proceeded to Raneekhet, on court-martial duty:—Capt. T. N. Walker, wing officer 32nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. A. P. Samuells, offic. qrmr. 32nd N.I., to offic. as wing officer.

WALTER, Lieut. C. J., adjt. 8th regt. N.I., has reported his return from England. Oct. 28.

21ST NATIVE INFANTRY.

The regtl. order is confd., dated Oct. 1, making the following temporary appointments during the absence, on leave, of Capt. J. M. Stewart, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer:—

Capt. J. G. D. Carruthers, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qrmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. W. Harris, 1st wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr, in add. to his other duties.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, R.A., 1st wing subalt. 26th regt. N.I.; Sept. 13, 1870.

Lieut. R. Thompson, royal (Madras) art., offic. asst. comr., Hyderabad; June 25, 1869.

Lieut. col. H. Mills, Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Oct. 20, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BREVET.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Captains.—Lieuts. G. W. Willock, gen. list, cav.; M. J. Moore, gen. list, cav.; and E. H. Curtis, gen. list, cav.; Oct. 20.

Surg. A. Christison, M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of surg. major from Oct. 20, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 507 of June 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

RETIREMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Insp. gen. of Hospitals W. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I., from Aug. 15.

Lieut. col. A. D. McDougall, from Aug. 6.

Lieut. W. C. Ellis, from Sept. 7.

MEDICAL.

FARRELL, Supy. surg. G., of the med. dept., is brought on the establ. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

HARVEY.—The services of Asst. surg. R. Harvey, M.B., of the med. dept., in med. charge, Eastern States Agency, Rajpootana, are placed tempy. at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

HUTCHESON.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Sept. 18, directing Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., employed on special duty at Darjeeling, to proceed to Julpigoree, and relieve Asst. surg. J. F. P. McConnel, M.B., of the med. charge of the 2nd N.I., as a tempy. measure.

MCLAREN.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Sept. 27, apptg. Asst. surg. G. G. McLaren, M.B., civil surg., Deyrah, to the med. charge of the depot of the 2nd Goorkhas, in add. to his other duties, on the departure of the regt. on field service.

POPE.—Saugor station order confd., dated Sept. 29, apptg. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope, R.A., to the med. charge of the garrison cells, v. Asst. surg. G. Atkinson, M.B., 1st bat. 19th foot.

ROE.—The Meerut div. order, dated Aug. 28 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, attached to the 11th hussars, to proceed to Delhi and assume med. charge of No. 1 baty. 24th brig. R.A., as a temporary measure, is confd.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROMOTION.—EXAMINATION.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 30.—With reference to Horse Guards' G.O. 52 of 1871, and in supersession of previous orders on the subject, the following rules are to be observed for conducting the examination in India of officers of cavalry and infantry for promotion, as laid down in Section 4, paras. 159 to 162 of the Queen's Regulations:—

I. The Board of Examination should, if possible, be composed entirely of officers of the British service, and of the same branch as the candidate.

II. The proceedings of the board are to be made out in duplicate on the W.O. Form No. 263, the names of the officers examined are to be inserted in the heading, and the concurrence (or otherwise) of the general officer, in the opinion of the examining board, is to be entered after the signatures of the officers composing it.

III. The examination papers of the officers themselves are to be made out on half sheets of foolscap paper of uniform size, neatly attached together at the upper left-hand corner, folded lengthwise, and each set docketed at the back with the regiment, rank, and name of the officer examined, and each sheet is to be signed by him. The questions as well as the answers to be in the officer's own handwriting.

IV. For the examinations of cornets and ensigns there will be, in addition to whatever verbal questions the board may consider it advisable to ask, 100 written questions, divided amongst the subjects detailed in paragraphs 159 and 160 of "The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in the following proportions:—

a. 20 questions; *b.* 20 ditto; *c.* 15 ditto; *d.* 20 ditto; *e.* 25 ditto: total, 100 questions.

V. For the examination of lieutenants there will be 120 written questions, in addition to the verbal questions put by the board. They will be divided in the following proportions among five of the heads, from *b* to *f*, specified in paragraph 161 of "The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army":—

b. 20 questions; *c.* 30 ditto; *d.* 25 ditto; *e.* 25 ditto; *f.* 20 ditto: total, 120 questions.

VI. The questions should be numbered consecutively throughout, without distinction of subjects. The succession of subjects should be as laid down in the Queen's Regulations.

VII. The board will summarise the result of each written examination in the following manner:—

Ensigns.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
Number of questions answered correctly...						
" " " imperfectly						
" " " incorrectly						
" " unanswered ...						
Total number of questions ...						

Lieutenants.

VIII. The manner in which these papers are written and spelt will be taken into consideration by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. when deciding upon the qualification of officers for promotion.

IX. The reports are to be forwarded to the Adjutant general in India, or of Presidencies, as the case may be, with a separate covering letter from the general or other officer commanding the division or district.

X. These examinations for promotion are in addition to, and independent of, the special army examination referred to in Horse Guards' G.O. 65 of 1870.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.

The following Horse Guards' G.O. No 10, dated Feb. 1, is published:—

G.O. 10, Troopships, dated Feb. 1.

I. The following arrangements and regulations in regard to the appropriation of cabin accommodation for military officers on board her Majesty's troopships are notified for general information:—

II. The captain of the ship will determine what cabins are to be allotted for the general use of the military. The appropriation of particular cabins is, however, to be determined by the officer commanding the troops to be embarked, or a military staff officer deputed for that purpose, in concert with the paymaster of the ship—or, in his absence, such other officer as may be appointed by the captain. No subsequent alteration in this appropriation is to take place without the sanction of the captain, which must be applied for through the military commanding officer.

III. Field officers, and those of similar rank, are not entitled to separate accommodation in any ship, although priority will be given to them in allotting the cabin accommodation; but when they embark in her Majesty's ships, and the number for whom conveyance is required will admit of it, separate cabins may be assigned to them in those vessels. Officers of the rank of general officers, and those proceeding in command of troops, are alone entitled to separate cabin accommodation. The commanding officer of the troops is to occupy the commanding officer's cabin, and not exchange it for any other.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—PAY—LEAVE.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,137, of December 6, 1867, under which unemployed pay is admissible to inspectors and deputy inspectors general of hospitals, for six months when proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate, on vacating office after the expiration of five years' tour of duty, are applicable only to those medical officers who are under the furlough regulations of 1854.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. E. Ayrton, asst. supt. 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from Nov. 5, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. Prussia, acct., 1st grade, office of controller of P.W. accounts, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 26. The Secretary of State for India has granted a further extension of leave for six months, to Mr. W. Ward, district superintendent of police. Mr. C. Kirkham, probationary accountant, 4th grade, office of controller of P.W. accounts, is allowed leave, on urgent private affairs, with effect from Aug. 14 to Sept. 13, without pay and without counting as service towards pension. Mr. J. M. Luff, executive engineer, 2nd grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, fifteen months' leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindoostanee and Persian respectively, have been presented with the authorised donations specified opposite their names:—Mr. H. F. Evans, officiating settlement officer, Furruckabad, Rs.1,000. Mr. A. Robinson, assistant magistrate and collector, Goruckpore, Rs.2,000. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 2.:—Lieut. S. Gardiner, R.H.A.; Private J. Clance, 11th hussars; Private W. Myers, 11th hussars; Capt. C. E. Foster, 58th foot; Private J. O'Hare, 58th foot; Ens. H. S. Wheatley, 65th foot; Ens. F. G. Vivian, 65th foot; Private W. M. Shiels, 105th foot; Private G. Phillips, 109th foot; Serg. F. Simons, sappers and miners. Lieut. T. Glancy, R.E.; Lieut. W. C. Goslin, 37th foot; Asst. apothy. G. F. Fox, 39th foot; Serg. major R. Muirhead, 39th foot; Hospital serg. H. G. Whitelaw, 39th foot: Private S. Boyd, 39th foot. Lieut. E. L. Durand, Bengal staff corps, officiating assistant to the agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana (on special duty) has passed the examination prescribed for officers in political employ in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Indian Treaties, and in the Persian language.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in October), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. C. Collier, 21st hussars, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. Bent, 2th brig. R.A., to remain at Simla, from Oct. 15 to to Dec. 15, in extension. Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) W. B. Marshall, 24th brig. R.A., to remain in England till Oct. 1, 1872, on private affairs, in extension. 2nd Capt. and Adjt. P. FitzG. Gallwey, 8th brig. R.A., to Simla, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15., in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. H. H. Murray, No. 1 baty., 24th brig. R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. (Local capt.) C. Crosthwaite, 19th brig. R.A., to Mussoorie, from Sept. 28 to Nov. 28. Ensign W. A. Broome, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to Madras, from Oct. 15, 1871, to April 15, 1872, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. J. Roe, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 14 to Oct. 15; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of April 22 Sept. 6. Capt. J. B. Frizell, 1st batt. 14th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. G. Ryan, 1st batt. 19th foot, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. A. Brebner, M.B., 55th foot, to Calcutta, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 8, on private affairs. Asst. surg. F. G. Adye-Curran, M.B., for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. E. W. E. Howard, doing duty at Bareilly, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Major E. H. Woodcock, doing duty at Sealkote, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 31. Major J. H. Tyler, wing officer 23rd N.I., to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and Local Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd squadron subaltern 10th Bengal cavalry, to remain at Murree, from Aug. 16 to Nov. 1. Major (brevet lieut. col.) O. Wilkinson, late 4th European L.C., commandant 2nd Bengal cavalry, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. T. Dawes, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. D. Macdonald, Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent, revenue survey department, for two years. Lieut. E. J. De Lautour, R.A., 1st subaltern Hazara Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. Lamb, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, for one month, from Nov. 12, to Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, during the abs. of Mr. Rice on leave. Oct. 20.

BIRD.—The undermntd. officers are invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class:—Mr. G. E. Bird, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly. Oct. 24. [court on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

CLARKE, T. G., mag. of police for the town of Madras, resu. charge of the

LISTER, A. L., acting sub coll. and joint mag. in the dist. of South Arcot, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mag., of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his division. Oct. 20.

MASTER, J. H., acting coll. and mag. of Bellary, assu. charge of the dist. from M. W. S. Foster on the forenoon of Oct. 16.

NORFOR, C. H. T., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, is transfd. from the South Arcot to the Kurnool dist., to join at the public expense. Oct. 24.

OAKES.—Under section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Capt. G. H. Oakes, cantonment mag. of Bellary, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the asst. cantonment mag. of Bellary. Oct. 20.

SIMSON.—Under section 4 of the Local Funds' Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to app. Mr. A. T. Simson to be a member of the local fund board of Coconada Circle. Oct. 24.

STUART, A. J., acting sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery dist., to be vice-president of the municipal commission for the town of Rajahmundry. Oct.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A., inf. gen. list, to be capt. by brevet from Oct. 20.

BRIDGE.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. troops, Port Blair and Nicobars, apptg. Lieut. A. G. Bridge, 2nd batt. 10th foot, station staff officer, tempy., there being no passed officer available. Oct. 11.

CLARKE.—Intimation has been received from the War Office that Lieut. W. J. Clarke, 5th brig. R.A., has been transfd. to the 13th brig. R.A. Oct. 11.

COX, Lieut. and local capt. O., 89th regt., to be comdt. of the convalescent depot at Ramandroog from 1st prox., relieving Capt. Ashburnham, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, who will rejoin his regt. Oct. 11.

FRANKLIN, Capt. W., 76th foot, to be dist. inspr. of musky., 2nd div., from 1st proximo, v. Capt. Borthwick, who will rejoin his regt. on the line of march at Goolburgha. Oct. 11.

GUNTHORPE.—The services of Lieut. E. J. Gunthorpe, adj. 11th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in the Hyderabad police. Oct. 24.

HEWAT.—Order confd. (Oct. 3) by the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 21st foot, apptg. Lieut. Hewat, offictg. paymr. to the batt., v. Lieut. Nangle, apptd. to the 38th regt. N.I. Oct. 11.

HODGSON.—The following orders are confd.:—Oct. 3, by the comdt. 2nd L.C., apptg. Major S. Hodgson to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, and Capt. H. R. E. Wellesley as 2nd squad. officer, during the absence on duty of Lieut. col. W. S. S. Mulcaster.

LAMBARD.—Order is confd., dated Oct. 1, by the officer comdg. 45th foot, apptg. Brevet capt. H. Lambard acting adjt. to the regt., v. Lieut. and adjt. J. O. Gage, on leave.

LINDESAY.—Order confd. (Oct. 3) by the officer comdg. 3rd batt. 60th rifles, apptg. Lieut. Lindesay asst. instr. of musky. during the annual course. Oct. 11.

MCCAUSLAND.—With reference to G.O.G. Oct. 11, No. 244, the date of commission of Lieut. W. H. McCausland in the Madras S.C. is July 28.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. B. M., 76th regt., now at Wellington, will remain at the depot until his servs. are required with a detachment of the corps proceeding to join regtl. head quarters. Oct. 11.

TWYNAM, Lieut. F. R., of the R.A., to act as comy. of ordnance, of the 3rd class, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Maclaverty. Oct. 20.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 6.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Col. C. P. Y. Triscott (Europe), from comdt. 13th N.I. to comdt. 25th N.I., v. Hervey, who vacates.

Col. A. K. C. Kennedy, from offic. comdt. 13th N.I. to comdt. 13th N.I.

Lieut. col. A. W. Ritherdon, from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 32nd N.I. to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 21st N.I.

Capt. F. Beeching, from attached 10th regt. N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 10th regt. N.I., v. Neill.

Ens. B. A. N. Parrott, 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., attached 36th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., to join on arrival of the corps in Burmah. This cancels so much of G.O.C.C. of the 27th ult. as appointed Capt. J. Howes 2nd wing subalt. of the 27th N.I.

Capt. C. Hayter, from attached acting 1st wing subalt. 10th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., v. Parrott.

Oct. 9.—Col. G. Paxton, inf., from offic. comdt. 39th N.I., to general duty, Bangalore, on relief by Col. Watts.

Major W. J. Vizard, to do general duty at Bellary.

Major J. Swiney, staff corps, to do general duty at Madras.

Lieut. col. W. H. Cuming, to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 1st N.I., v. White, on medical certificate to Europe.

Major D. Shaw, staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, 33rd N.I., with effect from Oct. 14, v. Daunt.

The following removals are ordered on public grounds:—

Lieut. col. A. W. Ritherdon, from wing officer 29th N.I. to wing officer 25th N.I., but to continue offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 21st N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Rammell, from wing officer 25th N.I., to wing officer 29th N.I.

H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 21st foot being posted to the 1st batt. of that corps on their recent promotion:—

Capt. A. T. Perkins.

Lieut. F. R. H. Lambart.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Surg. major H. R. Oswald, M.D., Med. Dept., surg. of the Mysore Comsion—arrived at Madras on Oct. 4.

TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

In continuation of G.O.C.C. No. 80, dated July 18, the C. in C. will proceed on a tour of inspection to Trichinopoly and Quilon on Oct. 26, and the head-quarters will be established at Madras on Nov. 6.

TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE OFFICIATING QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Oct. 16.—With reference to G.O.C.C. dated Oct. 11, the officiating quartermaster-general will proceed to Madras on Oct. 24, and will rejoin the Commander-in-Chief at Trichinopoly.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLMASTERS.

Oct. 12.—So much of G.O.C.C., dated Sept. 14, as appointed Schoolmaster F. Haynes to do duty with the 16th lancers is cancelled, and the following removals are ordered :—

Schoolmaster D. R. King from Artillery School, Trichinopoly, to 16th lancers.

Schoolmaster F. Haynes from Royal Artillery School, Bellary, to Royal Artillery School, Trichinopoly.

MEDICAL.

ANDREWS, Surg. C. A., to be zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Chingleput, with effect from June 1.

ROSS.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Pegu div., apptg. Surg. H. Ross, M.D., 14th regt. N.I., to the med. charge of the garrison staff, med. stores, A company sappers and miners, and details, without prejudice to his regtl. duties, v. Surg. major C. J. Rogers, garrison surg., removed to Coimbatore, viz., from Sept. 21, or date of departure.

MEDICAL REMOVALS, &c.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 5 *to* 9.—The following removals are ordered :—

2nd class apothy. W. Thomas, on the embarkation of 79th regt., to return to Kamptee, to be attached to Dep. insp. gen.'s dept. until the arrival of 44th regt.

2nd class asst. apothy. D. T. Baker, from Dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad circle, to Kamptee, to join the 44th foot on its arrival.

2nd class asst. apothy. H. E. Tripp, from detachment 10th regt., Port Blair, to dept., principal med. officer, British troops, Rangoon.

2nd class asst. apothy. J. N. Hesterlow, from No. 5 batt. 5th brig. R.A., to detachment 10th regt., Port Blair.

The following posting and removal are ordered :—

Asst. surg. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., to 41st regt. N.I., v. Asst. surgeon Kearney.

Surg. E. D'A. Evezard, from 9th N.I., to garrison surg., Rangoon.

Surg. C. A. Andrews, to 8th N.I.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney, from 41st N.I., to report himself to the Insp. gen. Indian medical department.

Asst. surg. E. Fawcet, from Dep. insp. gen.'s dept., ceded districts, to "attached" 27th N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Trustees :—The *Madras Gazette* names Major gen. G. De Sausmarez, comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, and Lieut. col. H. S. Rammel, Madras staff corps, to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Secunderabad. Mr. A. Browning, acting chief engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to be a lay trustee of the church at Kurnool, v. Mr. T. A. N. Chase, resigned.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned vet. surg. has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindoostanee language (Ootacamund, Oct. 9) :—Vet. Surg. W. S. Adams, R.A. The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindoostanee language. (Secunderabad, Oct. 2) :—Capt. H. M. Howard, 18th hussars; Lieut. F. A. Aylmer, R.A.; Apoth. H. J. Scott, doing duty, Cantonment Hospital; Passed hospital apprentice W. E. Hendricks, 24th regt. N.I.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Oct.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. J. Ewing, brigade staff, privilege leave for thirty days, from Oct. 4, or date of departure. Asst. surg. E. Ward, 89th foot, in continuation, for one month —Bangalore. Lieut. col. W. E. White, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 1st N.I., from Sept. 25, or date of departure—Bombay.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during October, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. A. J. Stuart, acting sub collector and joint mag. of the Godavery district, for two years, from or after Jan. 24 next. Mr. R. H. Lyons, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam, for six months. Capt. W. Freeth, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Tinnevelly, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. R. Grimes, acting inspector-general of jails, privilege leave for two months, from date on which he may be relieved. Surg. D. C. McAllum, M.D., Zillah surg. and superintendent of jails, Tellicherry, ten days' leave in India, as furlough, with effect from date of departure. Mr. H. R. Farmer, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Chingleput district, for one month. Mr. R. Rice, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, for one month, in extension. The leave for two years to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave for one month, granted in *Gazette* of Sept. 19, to Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, acting collector and joint mag. of South Arcot, shall have effect from or after Nov. 1 next. Capt. A. de C. Scott, R.E., Under Secretary to Government, P.W. department, fifteen days' privilege leave, from Nov. 1.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., supernv. asst. to the coll. of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Colaba dist. Oct. 26.

LE MESSURIER.—The services of Capt. A. LeMessurier, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment of dep. consulting engr. for railways in Sind. Capt. A. LeMessurier, R.E., received charge of the office of dep. consulting engr. for railways in Sind, from Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., on Oct. 19.

MCRAE, Capt. J. G., is app. a dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and posted to the Punch Mahals. Oct. 26.

OVANS, C. R., has been app. to act as political agent, Colaba. Oct. 26.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appt. Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapoor.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to order the following proms., with effect from Oct. 1 :—

To be exec. engrs., 3rd grade.—Mr. W. J. Fahie and Lieut. T. J. Wilans, R.E.

To be exec. engrs., 4th grade.—Lieuts. W. C. Morris, R. T. Frere, R.E., O. Chadwick, R.E., A. Awdry, R.E., and J. Kelly.

To be asst. engrs., 1st grade.—Messrs. E. G. Davies, D. Rutherford, H. N. C. Cloete, J. C. Pottinger, and J. R. Hatherly.

Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, R.E., to act as exec. eng., Dharwar.

Capt. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., to act as exec. eng., Belgaum.

Capt. J. Grierson, staff corps, to act as exec. eng., Ratnagherry.

MILITARY.

BIRCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, directing Capt. Birch to offic. as wing officer to 9th N.I., in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. Watt, proceeded on leave.

CAHUSAC—STRONG.—Col. W. L. Cahusac, offic. comdt. 21st N.I., to be comdt. 10th N.I., v. Col. Gray. Capt. T. E. Strong, offic. 1st wing subalt. 3rd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. Tandy. Oct. 25.

CHAPMAN, Major J. F., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. of 3rd N.L.I., v. Major Bannerman. Oct. 25.

GRAY, Col. W. B., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Belgaum. Brigdr. gen. Beale is posted to Aden. Oct. 25. [Oct. 25.

JACOB, Col. H. E., staff corps, to be comdt. of 22nd N.I., v. Col. Beale.

MARSHALL, Lieut. G., C battery D brigade R.A., has been transfd. to A battery F brigade R.H.A. Oct. 25.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. col., 23rd N.L.I., performed the duties of comdt., in addition to his own, during abs. of Col. Whitehill on duty, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 5.

WELCH, Lieut. F. G. T., 108th foot, is app. to the Bombay staff corps as 2nd wing subalt. 13th N.I. Oct. 25.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Poona, Oct. 25.—Army head-quarters will be established at Mahableshwur on the 3rd proximo.

The following officers will proceed with army head-quarters :—The dep. adj. gen. of the army, the qrmr. gen. of the army, the dep. judge advocate gen. of the army.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Mahableshwur.

GARRISON INSTRUCTORS.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 640A of Sept. 22, apptg. Major Hall, 49th foot, and Capt. Griffiths, 59th foot, to be garrison instrs. in the Bombay presy., Major Hall is posted to Poona, and Capt. Griffith to Mhow.

POSTINGS.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the batts. of their regts. specified :—

2nd Foot.—Major Hercy, 1st batt.; Capt. Woodard, 2nd batt.; Lieut. Collis, 2nd batt.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Sept. 22 :—

Col. J. P. Sandwith, staff corps, comdt. 8th N.I.

Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E., dep. supt. G.T. Survey of India.

No. 643.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Oct. 5 :—

Lieut. col. W. R. Lambert, staff corps, coll. and mag., Kurrachee.

Capt. A. J. Bannerman, staff corps.

Surg. major T. B. Johnstone, secy. to the insp. gen., Indian medical dept.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Col. W. D. Aitken, R.A., on furl., the following acting appointments and temporary arrangements in the ordnance dept. are ordered :—

Col. J. Worgan to act as insp. gen. of ordnance and mags., v. Aitken.

Lieut. col. G. B. Mellersh to act as dep. insp. gen. ord and. mag., v. Worgan.

Major A. A. Bayly to act as agent for gunpowder, v. Mellersh, and until the return from furl. of Col. T. T. Haggard.

Major F. Swanson is transferred to the grand arsenal Bombay.

Lieut. E. A. Johnson is directed to join the arsenal at Hydrabad, v. Swanson.

No. 701.—The following proms. in the ordnance dept. are made :—

Sub conductors and acting conductor J. Graham to be conductor, and Magazine sergts. H. Dunsford (supernumy.) and M. Hanley (acting sub conductor to be sub conductors, from Oct. 2, v. Crichton, dec.

Sub conductor J. Trickett to be acting conductor, and Magazine sergt. J. Wood to be acting sub conductor, from Oct. 2, in suc. to Graham, promoted.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 700.—*Bombay Castle, Oct.* 18.—The following reversions in the commissariat dept. are made from Sept. 29, consequent on the return of Conductor Bartleman from furl. :—

Acting conductor H. A. Bennett to revert to sub conductor, and Acting sub conductor H. Hardy to be sergt.

GYMNASTICS.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as 1st class instructors in gymnastics and fencing :—

Lance corporals W. H. Elphinstone and H. Jones, 49th foot.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

The undermentioned men have qualified as telegraph signallers :—

Gunners J. Mason and M. Walton, 6th brig. R.A.

MEDICAL.

ADEY, Surg. A., to the med. charge of 8th regt. N.I.

COOK, Asst. surg. H., M.D., civil surg., Kaira, to be civil surg. at Broach, v. Dr. Glenny, dec. Oct. 18.

DYMOCK, Surg. W., is appt. a member of the civil and military examination committee, v. Capt. Fraser. Oct. 18.

JOHNSTON, Surg. T. B. W. P., to be civil surg., Kaira, v. Dr. Cook. Oct. 18.

LAMBERT, Staff asst. surg. R., attached to 1st batt. 2nd foot, is directed to proceed to Aden, for duty at that station. Oct. 25.

MILLER, Actg. dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals J. R. Miller, M.D., is confd. in that rank, v. Pelly, who vacated. Oct. 25.

PINKERTON—TURNBULL.—Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., and Asst. surg. P. S. Turnbull, M.D., respectfully delivered over and received charge of the office of the superint. gen. of vaccination on Aug. 22, before office hours. Oct. 16.

SYLVESTER, Surg. J. H., is appt. to act as first physician to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave. Oct. 11.

WELSH, Asst. surg. J. T., M.D., acted temp. as civil surg., Aden, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 26, both days inclusive.

MEDICAL TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecary Kinlock, from F brig. R.H.A., to gen. duty, Mhow.

Asst. apothecary A. Hanson, from gen. duty, Poona, to 83rd regt.

Asst. apothecary J. Cahill, from 83rd regt., to gen. duty, Presidency.

Asst. surg. Turnbull received charge of office of superint. of vaccination, western circle, from Asst. surg. Roche, on Sept. 18.

Asst. surg. Roche received charge of office of superint. of vaccination, southern circle, from Asst. surg. Gordon, on Sept. 23.

Asst. surg. Gordon received charge of office of superint. of vaccination, central and western circle, from Asst. surg. Turnbull, on Sept. 25.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 16.—*No.* 691.—The Government of India has sanctioned the extension to this country of the system of instruction for officers of the army recently adopted at home, under the following arrangements :—

1. An establishment for garrison instruction composed as follows :—

One superintendent of garrison instruction for all India, with a staff salary of Rs. 500 and Rs. 165 office allowance per mensem.

Eleven garrison instructors, with a staff salary of Rs. 400, and Rs. 45 office allowance per mensem. Two of these have been allotted to the Bombay Presidency. Appointed as per G.G.O. No. 640A of 1871.

2. The establishment for garrison instruction will belong to the department of the Adjutant general of the army; and, as it has been decided that the system is to be considered experimental at present, the appointments will, in the first instance, be guaranteed for two years only, subject however to extension to the usual period, and to re-appointment, should the system be finally established.

3. The superintendent of garrison instruction will have the rank of assistant adjutant general, and be attached to the head quarters of the army in Bengal.

4. The garrison instructors will belong to the divisional staff. In so far as regards the details of instruction, they will correspond with and receive their orders direct from the superintendent of garrison instruction.

5. Poona and Mhow will be the centres of instruction in this Presidency. The stations to be included in each circle will be fixed by H.E. the C. in C.

6. The whole of the instruments, stores, and implements, supplied for the use of the classes, will be under the charge of the garrison instructor, who will submit indents upon the Government departments for the various articles specified in the lists which follow, and be responsible for their safe custody and fair usage.

7. Officers attending classes from out-stations [from each British infantry and cavalry regiment one at a time] of the circle will be granted the usual passage at Government expense, but in the event of their failing to pass the examination, no such passage will be granted on a subsequent occasion.

8. Spare barrack accommodation existing at stations should be made available for lecture-halls, and for the storage of tools and implements. The military authorities will provide suitable ground within military limits for practice in the construction of field works, &c.

9. A native non-commissioned officer and two privates of sappers will be attached to each centre of instruction, to assist in the construction of gabions, fascines, &c. They will also have charge, upon the responsibility of the garrison instructor, of all the tools, implements, and stores issued for the use of the classes. Their places will not be filled up in the corps. Any further assistance will be arranged for by the military authorities.

10. Books, instruments, stores, and materials, will be supplied at Government expense for the use of garrison instructors.

[Here follows a list (omitted) of the articles.]

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. F. J. Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate.

MEDICAL FURLOUGHS.—The C. in C. directs that in future all applications for furlough on private affairs from medical officers in military employ are to be forwarded to army head quarters by general officers commanding divisions and districts through the inspector-general, Indian medical department.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The *Bombay Government Gazette* of Oct. 25 states that the undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee by the higher standard :—Lieut. F. B. Peile, 108th foot, 2nd wing subalt., on prom., 24th N.I.; Capt. T. G. Crawley, 1st batt. 8th foot, jun. dist. instr. of musky.; Capt. H. H. Griffiths, 59th foot; Capt. J. A. Rowlanson, general list, attached to 24th N.I.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. and local major L. Hall, D battery and 9th brigade R.A., from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to Ghizree from Sept. 29 to Oct. 29, in extension. That part of the G. O. C. C., dated Aug. 28, p. 421, directing Capt. D. Halliday, 1st battalion 11th foot, to join the regimental depot during the ensuing cold season is cancelled. Colonel F. Mardall, S.C., deputy judge advocate Hydrabad force, for thirty days, from Oct. 20, or date of departure, privilege leave. Lieut. T. O. Wingate, on duty at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866. Capt. H. C. Collier, 21st hussars; Second Capt. H. H. Murray for fifteen months; Ensign W. A. Broome, 1st foot, to Madras, to April 15, to study the native languages; Capt. J. B. Frizell, 14th foot; Assistant surgeon Ryan, 19th foot; Conductor P. Nelson, ordinance department, for two years; Lieut. colonel C. S. Fowle, Bengal staff corps, for two years; Major A. B. Cumberlege, Madras staff corps, for two years; first class Apothecary J. Slane, Bengal medical service, for two years; Capt. G. Atkins, Bengal staff corps, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board; Deputy inspector general of hospitals W. Thom for one year.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 10.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Bourchier, C.B. (late Bengal), to be col., v. Knatchbull, removed as a general officer; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. G. A. Renny, V.C. (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Bourchier, C.B.; Aug. 28.

Second Captains to be Captains.

Brevet Lieut. col. J. Hills, V.C. (late Bengal), v. Brevet Lieut. col. Renny, V.C.; Aug. 28.

Brevet major and Adj. H. Le G. Geary, v. C. W. Wilson, seconded; Oct. 1.

W. B. Rice, v. A. D. Burnaby, seconded; Oct. 17.

G. U. Knox, v. F. Lyon, placed upon the supernum. list; Oct. 21.

O. P. Anderson, v. T. B. Strange, seconded; H. C. Farrell, v. C. C. Johnson, who retires from the service on an annuity; L. P. Walsh, v. A. H. C. Hamilton, who retires from the service on an annuity; Nov. 11.

Lieutenants to be Second Captains.

J. C. Greene (late Bengal), v. Brevet Lieut. col. Hills, V.C.; Aug. 28.

C. S. Harvey, v. Brevet major Geary; Oct. 1.

R. H. Robertson, v. W. B. Rice; Oct. 17.

C. F. Dixon, from seconded list, v. Knox; Oct. 21.

C. Crosthwaite, v. Anderson; A. O. Molesworth, v. Farrell; H. D. Evans, v. Walsh; J. M. Murray, v. H. M. Borton, who retires from the service on an annuity; W. J. Tatham, v. W. G. Stirling, who retires from the service on an annuity; Nov. 11.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut. W. Cotton, from h.p., v. D. V. Shortland (late Madras), prom.; Nov. 11.

To be Adjutants.

2nd Capt. S. P. Oliver, v. Wortham, prom.; Oct. 14.

2nd Capt. H. M. Moorsom, v. Harvey, app. to riding estab.; Oct. 23.

2nd Capt. W. A. Roberts, v. Brevet major Geary, prom.; Nov. 11.

To be Quartermaster.

Qrmr. J. Cochran, from h.p., v. G. Kirkham, dec.; Nov. 11.

2nd Capt. J. C. J. Lowry, on the supernum. list, has been permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Oct. 21.

Lieut. F. H. E. Day has been permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Nov. 11.

Lieut. E. L. Bevir has been perm. to resign his commission; Nov. 1..

In consequence of Capt. C. W. Wilson having been seconded from Sept. 25, 1871, the promotion of the undermentioned officers is antedated as follows, viz. :—

Capt. E. J. Ward to Sept. 25, 1861.

Capt. F. C. Elton to Sept. 28, 1871.

2nd Capt. H. M. Robertson to Sept. 25, 1871.

2nd Capt. T. Burnett to Sept. 28, 1871.

BREVET.

Col. R. E. Knatchbull, royal (late Bengal) art., to be major gen., v. R. R. Kinleside, dec.; March 6, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Aug. 28, 1871.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 27, 1871, to be antedated to Aug. 28, 1868, and to take place in succession to Major gen. R. R. Kinleside, R.A., dec. :—

Major R. F. Holmes, h.p., late 89th foot, to lieut. col.

Capt. and Brevet major A. S. Jones, V.C., 13th foot, to lieut. col.

Capt. G. A. Morgan, 55th foot, to major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major gen. H. D. O'Halloran, dec., in lieu of the promotions of Majors Holmes and Jones and Capt. Morgan, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 27 :—

Major C. Steel, unattached, to be lieut. col.; Oct. 1.

Capt. R. C. D. Bruce, h.p., late 8th foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; Oct. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. gen. T. Elwyn, retired full pay, R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; Oct. 2.

Nov. 14.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign R. B. Lane to be lieut., without purch., v. B. H. L. Anstruther, made supernum. on app. as adj. 2nd Suffolk administrative batt. rifle volunteers; Oct. 4.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871, the officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Nov. 15, 1871, and the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Nov. 14, 1871 :—

8th Foot.—Capt. A. N. Montgomery, from h.p., late 7th foot, to be capt., v. F. A. Stebbing, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. J. M. Batten to be capt., by purch., v. A. N. Montgomery, who retires.

41st Foot.—Lieut. C. Torkington to be capt., by purch., v. S. B. Noble, who retires; Lieut. C. T. P. Champion-Crespigny, from 69th foot, to be lieut., v. C. S. Champion-Crespigny, who retires; Ensign C. H. Sampson, from 35th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Torkington.

56th Foot.—Capt. A. G. Spencer, from 64th foot, to be capt., v. J. E. Le Mottée, who exch.; Lieut. J. B. T. Newbury, from 82nd foot, to be lieut., v. W. Capel, who exch.

92nd Foot.—Ensign R. P. Gallwey to be lieut., by purch., v. A. T. Robson, who retires.

Nov. 17.

1st Foot.—The name of Ensign Coats is spelt "Coats," and not "Coates," as stated in the *Gazette* of 31st ult.

8th Foot.—Ensign W. G. W. Macbay to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Nov. 18.

49th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Lyster to be permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Nov. 18.

BREVET.

2nd Capts. O. B. C. St. John and B. Lovett, royal (late Bengal) engrs., and Capt. C. B. Smith, Madras gen. list, who have been selected to proceed to Persia, in connection with certain important negotiations under the control of Gen. Goldsmid, for the preservation of peace between that country and Afghanistan, to have the local rank of major whilst employed on special duty in Persia and the adjacent countries; Nov. 18.

Staff Surg. major B. Nicholson, M.D., who retires upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; Nov. 18.

T. B. Briscoe, gent., Bengal subordinate medical estab., who holds the local rank of honorary asst. surg., to have the honorary rank of asst. surg.; Nov. 18.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the deaths of Lieut. gen. G. Farquharson, Bengal inf., on Sept. 16, and Lieut. gen. J. S. Down, Bombay inf., on Sept. 25 :—

To be Lieutenant generals.

Major gen. D. Simpson, Bengal inf.; Sept. 17.

Major gen. E. A. Cumberlege, Bengal inf.; Sept. 26.

To be Major generals.

Col. F. Maitland, Bengal inf.; Sept. 17.

Col. H. Nott, Madras staff corps; Sept. 26.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. J. J. Jenkins, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. L. Grant, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. C. F. Gilbertson, Madras inf.; Lieut. col. T. C. Merrick, Bengal staff corps; Nov. 18.

To be Lieutenant colonel.

Major F. W. Knight, Bombay staff corps; Nov. 18.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Oliver—At Lahore, Oct. 13, wife of W. R. Birney, daughter.

Bonnaud—At Agra, Oct. 21, wife of W. Bonnaud, son.

Brandt—At Madras, Oct. 2, wife of F. Brandt, M.C.S., son.

Brookes—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of H. S. Brookes, proprietor of Barrackpore station hotel, daughter.

Cargin—At Agra, Oct. 21, wife of J. F. Cargin, barrack master, son.

Chrestien—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, wife of F. Chrestien, son.

Clay—At Madras, Oct. 23, wife of the Rev. J. Clay, S.P.G., daughter.

Colthurst—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, Mrs. John Colthurst, son.

Conroy—At Agra, Oct. 10, wife of J. F. Conroy, son.

Craster—At Agra, Oct. 21, wife of Capt. W. R. Craster, R.A., daughter.

Easton—At Jounpore, Oct. 21, wife of J. M. Easton, C.E., son.

Fendall—At Dalhousie, Oct. 18, wife of Lieut. col. Fendall, dep. comr., Goordaspore, daughter.

Francis—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of T. M. Francis, son.

Harrison—At Jubbulpore, Oct. 18, wife of C. V. Harrison, son.

Henderson—At Rangoon, Oct. 12, Mrs. James Henderson, daughter.

Hughes—At Ranceegunge, Oct. 18, wife of H. W. Hughes, C.E., daughter.

James—At Mooltan, Oct. 15, wife of Lieut. H. E. James, H.M.'s 41st (the Welsh) regt., daughter.

Johnson—At Vellore, Oct. 15, wife of Capt. J. H. E. Johnson, daughter.

Johnston—At Secunderabad, Oct. 22, wife of Thomas H. Johnston, M.I.C.E., Secretary H.H. the Nizam's Government, P.W. Department, daughter.

[rison Surg., daughter.

Kiernander—At Asseerghur, Oct. 21, wife of William Kiernander, Gar-

Lane—At Murree, Oct. 16, wife of Lieut.-Col. Lane, 21st Hussars, son.

Macfarlane—At Bombay, wife of John Macfarlane, Solicitor, son.

MacGregor—At Carslogie Hall, Middle Colaba, Oct. 23, wife of Dugald MacGregor, M.D., daughter.

[daughter.

McIntyre—At Purneah, Oct. 7, wife of N. McIntyre, Govt. Tel. Dept.,

Marshall—At Wellington, Oct. 14, wife of Capt. Marshall, R.A., son.

O'Connor—At Derah, Oct. 8, Mrs. M. J. O'Connor, daughter.

Olivant—At Muttra, Oct. 19, wife of Capt. A. Olivant, B.S.C., son.

Pereira—At Girgaum, Oct. 27, Mrs. W. Pereira, son.

Prestage—At Tittaghur, Oct. 18, wife of F. Prestage, daughter.

Rainford—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 14, wife of Asst. apoth. H. R. Rainford, R.A., daughter.

Rawlins—At Meerut, Oct. 14, wife of T. W. Rawlins, C.S., son.

Richardson—At Jessore, Oct. 15, wife of H. Richardson, C.S., daughter.

Ridsdale—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of G. M. M. Ridsdale, B.P., daughter.

Simon—At Madras, Oct. 22, wife of S. J. Simon, son.

Smith—At Bangalore, Oct. 20, wife of E. S. Smith, daughter.

Stead—At Malabar Hill, Oct. 21, wife of E. D. Stead, daughter.

Stephen—At Dera Ghazee Khan, Oct. 18, wife of Asst. surg. A. Stephen, 6th Punjab inf., son.

Steuart—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 12, wife of Major J. S. Steuart, M.S.C., daughter.

Tweeddale—At Calcutta, Oct. 18, wife of C. A. Tweeddale, son.

Valentine—At Byrne Castle, Simla, wife of Dr. C. S. Valentine, F.R.C.S., Jeypore, daughter.

Wade—At Egutpoora, Oct. 17, wife of J. M. Wade, engine driver G.I.P.R., son.

Warden—At Gogo, Kattiawar, wife of Capt. G. L. Warden, S.C., daughter.

Watkins—At Perambore, Oct. 10, wife of Uriel Watkins, son.

Wilson—At Meerut, Oct. 17, wife of J. Wilson, postmaster, son.

MARRIAGES.

Bailey—Graham.—At Bombay, Oct. 13, W. C. Bailey, Amer. mission, Ambala, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. G. Graham, Dublin.

Bowack—Sadler.—At Bombay, Oct. 24, J. Bowack to Ellen, daughter of Ens. D. Sadler, of the Ord. Dept.

Deas—James.—At Poona, Oct. 25, J. Deas, B.C.S., to Annie, daughter of S. H. James, St. Just, Cornwall.

Edwardes—Dudman.—At Allahabad, J. T. C. Edwardes, P.W. Dept., to Eveline E. Derridon, daughter of E. T. Dudman.

Green—Wylly.—At Cuttack, Oct. 12, W. R. Green, Bengal police, to Mary C. J., daughter of the late Lieut. A. M. Wylly, Bengal cav.

James—Collings.—At St. Paul's Church, Poona, Oct. 25, J. H. James, Bengal C.S., to Sarah, daughter of W. Collings, Outmarsh, Wiltshire.

Kett—Catley.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Oct. 25, Charles Kett, P.W. inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Evangeline C., daughter of L. Catley, of Egutpoora.

Lambert—Pott.—At Mussoorie, Oct. 21, Lieut. S. J. Lambert, R.E., to Emily L., daughter of Major gen. D. Pott, B.S.C.

Lyall—Brown.—At Rangoon, Oct. 12, John Lyall, chief engr s.s. *Mandalay*, to Mary, daughter of James Brown, late of Dumbarton.

McDermott—Brown.—At Simla, Oct. 11, M. T. McDermott, postmaster of Jullundur, to Miss Martha Brown.

Maconachie—Edmond.—At Bombay, Oct. 24, George A. Maconachie, M.B., Bombay Med. Dept., to Margaret C., daughter of John Edmond.

Mitchell—FitzGibbons.—At Futtyghur, Oct. 14, W. M. Mitchell, apothecary, to Dorethy C. FitzGibbons.

More—Meppen.—At Benares, Oct. 17, Henry S. G. More, to Christiana Harriet Meppen.

Morton—Oliver.—At Christ Church, Kussowlie, Oct. 19, Andrew Morton, asst. engr., to Annie, daughter of Lieut. D. Oliver, P.W.D.

Simmonds—Hedderley.—At Cachar, Oct. 21, Frederick M. Simmonds, to Clara, daughter of Jason Jory Hedderly, of Upton, Hants.

Smyth—O'Brian.—At Sherdiney, Cootehill, Sept. 14, John Watt Smyth, Bengal C.S., to Annabella C., daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brian, Cardoagh, Co. Cavan, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Chambers—At Murree, Oct. 15, Frances E., wife of Lieut. R. Chambers, H.M.'s 5th Lancers, Sealkote.

Collis—At Allahabad, Oct. 7, William Collis, aged 72.

Gibney—At Kurnaul, Oct. 15, Maria L., wife of Sergeant J. Gibney, P.P.W.

Grant—At Poona, Oct. 26, Esther, wife of P. Grant, Saddler, of Bombay.

Lionel—At Madras, Oct. 16, Mary E., wife of John Lionel, aged 29.

MacCutchan—At Mussoorie, Oct. 7, Antoinette, wife of R. A. MacCutchan, of Allyghur, aged 44.

Newton—Oct. 16, William Newton, member of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., aged 51.

Pattison—At Calcutta, Oct. 8, Wm. Pattison, aged 29.

Shopland—At Calcutta, Edwin M., son of E. R. Shopland, H.M.S. *Czarewitch*, aged 5 months.

Stent—At Madras, Oct. 22, W. H. Stent, late master of the *Hurkaru*.

Swetenham—At Bareilly, Oct. 12, Robert E., son of Lieut. R. Swetenham, 27th Punjab inf., aged 1 month.

Templer—At Egmore, Oct. 23, Capt. F. Templer, late of the 51st regt. M.N.I., aged 59.

Thomson—Oct. 13, Mary F., daughter of John G. and Mary Thomson aged 2.

Wrixon—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, Henry Wrixon, aged 38.

Home.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

THE INDIAN ARMY PROVISIONS.

The Royal Warrant embodying the new conditions of service in Her Majesty's Army (the Guards and Ordnance Corps excepted) applies to officers of the Indian Army in the following respects, viz.:—

SUBALTERNS' COMMISSIONS.

Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants will be given to candidates chosen by competition to qualified students from the Universities to "Indian and Queen's Cadets" [and Pages of Honour], and to carefully selected non-commissioned officers.

EXCHANGES.—INDIAN STAFF CORPS, &C.

Officers of equal substantive rank on full pay, serving in the Cavalry, Infantry of the Line, and Colonial Corps, and officers (below the substantive rank of field officer), in the *Indian Staff Corps* may exchange from one regiment or corps to another, and officers of equal substantive rank on full pay serving in Brigades of Royal Artillery, in companies of Royal Engineers, or in regiments of more than one battalion, may exchange from one brigade company of Royal Engineers or battalion to another, provided that the commanding officers of the officers exchanging certify to moral conduct, honour, professional efficiency, &c. With regard to supernumerary officers the Royal Warrant stipulates as follows:—An officer may be retained on the strength of his regiment or corps as a supernumerary —first, in case of a reduction in the establishment of a regiment when his retention is authorised; second, if in the case of a field officer belonging to a regiment or battalion *serving in India* he be appointed to a brigade command, or to a staff situation, in that country tenable by a regimental officer, for the usual period of five years.

CADET EXAMINATIONS.

Queen's and Indian Cadets will be required to pass a qualifying examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. The nominations will remain as heretofore. When appointed, Cadets will go through the same course as other Sub-Lieutenants. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of officers in the Army will provide for about 200 admissions a-year by competition.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The second lecture of the course provided by the Sunday Lecture Society was given at St. George's-hall on Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst., by Jiram Row (of Mysore), before a large and respectable audience. The lecturer treated of the education of the people of India in connection with the propagation of the Christian faith among Hindoos. He said there were in India two systems of education at work, the one being the secular education directed by the Government, the other the missionary system. He took the latter first to discuss. The missionaries proceeded upon the dictum that the natives being Pagans and heathens were lost to salvation unless they embraced Christianity. This was the dogma with which it was sought to convert and educate the Hindoo. But the lecturer said that while grateful for the pains taken by the missionaries to implant moral and religious principles, according to the Christian faith, in the minds of his countrymen, he had serious doubts whether the object desired could be accomplished to any considerable extent. The strong natural antagonism which existed between the Hindoo ideal of religion and the Christian ideal must always prevent the latter from superseding the former. Some of the more practical tenets of Christianity might become incorporated with Hindooism in the course of time, but Christianity opposed itself to the most cherished feelings and sentiments of the believers in Buddha. These differences in the two religions were explained *seriatim* by the lecturer. Speaking conscientiously, and from the experience of years passed in one portion of India (Madras), he stated that within his knowledge, which was tolerably extensive of Hindoo life, Christianity has not made any adequate stand in his country. He knew it to be the fact, that notwithstanding the vast machinery employed by the powerful Protestant and Catholic societies engaged in the conversion of the Hindoos, but few converts had been made; what conversions had been effected had taken place in the classes that were known as the Pariahs of the population. Proselytism was discountenanced by the upper classes of society in India, which had great weight with the inferior classes. The Pundits again refuse disdainfully to sacrifice their refined philosophy spiritualised in Buddhism for the metaphysical religion embodied in Christianity.

The lecturer next explained that the education of the people depended upon secular rather than missionary instruction. Noticing those modern institutions in England which directed their attention to scientific education—the Social Science and similar societies—the lecturer thought that such modes of conveying practical knowledge would be found most useful in such a country as India. He advocated free and open discussion on the Education question in India as well as in this country, and between Europeans and Hindoos alike. It could alone be from the mutual expression of free thought that the best modes of effecting the moral and material improvements could be introduced or inculcated. The imperfect educational systems pursued by the British Government were unsuitable to the Hindoos, therefore inoperative, and would have to be given up. The subordinate class of Government instructors he (the lecturer) had found working the Government system of education in the Madras presidency were not, he considered, the persons suitable to instruct anybody. They were certainly not, in the opinion of the people, vestals bearing the light of knowledge and truth into a benighted land.

With regard to secular knowledge, the disposition of the natives to adopt the superior scientific systems of Europe, in carrying out for instance agricultural and manufacturing improvements in India, was well known; indeed, scientific knowledge had to some extent been applied already in agricultural and manufacturing occupations. Let, then, instruction in practical science be encouraged by the State, and in every other way. It was, however, indispensable that the instruction of the peasant class in India should emanate from native instructors rather than Europeans, in the first instance, because the natives could not be taught agricultural or manufacturing arts except through the agency of their own countrymen. The first step would appear to be, therefore, to introduce institutions of practical science into India, as a means of qualifying native teachers to instruct those incapable of being otherwise taught.

THE MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

On Thursday evening a lecture on the above subject was delivered, in connection with the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, at the Society of Arts, by Syed Ameer Ali Khan, M.A., L.L.B. Mr. I. T. Prichard occupied the chair.

After tracing the career of the Mahomedan power in India to its fall, the relative positions of Mahomedans and Hindoos were described at the time of the Administration of Lord Cornwallis; the object being to show the inequalities the Mahomedans endured at the hands of their conquerors, while the Hindoos—more tractable in their nature—by submitting to the new rule imposed upon them by the British, and stooping to circumstances, obtained greater protection and concessions than could be accorded to the Mahomedans. But the Mahomedans had always, notwithstanding, remained loyal to the British Government. From the commencement of the British dominion until the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck they had held an equal rank with other nations. But in later times invidious distinctions had been drawn detrimental to their status; and they had had to endure even acts of oppression. He (the lecturer) referred to the great question connected with the "Sunnuds," which arose from the escheatment of Mahomedan landed property in default of proof of validity of title. This had been a most oppressive grievance endured by the Mahomedans, which they had never recovered from and never forgotten. The whole subject would be found dealt with in Dr. Hunter's work—"Our Indian Mussulmans." Another complaint preferred was the favouritism that had always been shown to the Hindoos, while Mahomedans had been neglected. The British had established their schools and colleges for the education of the natives of India, but the Mahomedans had not been encouraged to participate in the advantages of those schools. Mahomedans could not send their children to schools where the Christian creed was taught, unless the Koran was also allowed to be read to their children. Mussulman girls were prohibited by Mahomedan law and custom from associating with the children of another creed at school. But if the Koran could be read to Mussulman children, the difficulty of association might be got over; it was a question well worthy of the consideration of the association he was now addressing. Mahomedans from the establishment of our Government in India down to the present hour had had to contend against our exclusive system. While Hindoos were admitted to the service of the State, Mahomedans had been largely excluded. No friendly intercourse existed between the latter and Europeans, so that in a social or domestic sense estrangement, seclusion, and isolation was the fate of the neglected race. The impolicy of this exclusive system was dwelt upon by the lecturer, who said he believed that respect for the Zenana and free social intercourse between English and Mahomedan families was means by which to create a far better feeling between the two nations. It was true that more liberal ideas were beginning to be entertained on behalf of the social status of Mahomedans. The present noble Viceroy, Lord Mayo, was believed to be desirous to remedy the anomalies of their political and social condition. Unfortunately the good feeling had been temporarily checked by an occurrence of the most sudden and unexpected character—which he deplored and could only allude to on account of the political significance that had been attached to it—he meant the assassination of Chief Justice Norman at Calcutta. But he begged to assure the audience that all reputable Mussulmans deplored and expressed the utmost indignation at the murder of Judge Norman. He regretted much, too, that the proceedings of a small sect of Mussulman fanatics in Lower Bengal should have been in some way connected with the murder of the English judge. But the Government might be sure that there was no disaffection against the ruling power on the part of Mussulmans in India.

In conclusion, the speaker repeated that what was asked of the Government was that the British should observe the strictest impartiality between the different races. The watchword of future progress should be "United India."

A discussion then took place, in which several native gentlemen engaged; but it assumed a somewhat too polemical character in relation to the religions of Hindoo and Mahomedans; and Mr. W. Taylor, objecting to the course the discussion had taken, as being opposed to the principles of the Association, the secretary and chairman (Mr. Prichard) protested against his dictum, and maintained that the Society, in accordance with its objects, was only performing its duty in allowing the fullest expression of opinion regarding the interests of the natives of India.

Miscellaneous.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—The subject of the Le Bas Prize at Cambridge for the present year is "The Present Condition and Influence of Mahomedanism in India."

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF ARABIC, CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. E. H. Palmer, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was on the 10th inst. admitted to the office of Professor of Arabic at Cambridge University.

WRECK.—Lloyd's report of Nov. 16 states that the barque *Cassandra*, from Madras to London, had gone ashore at Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, and was abandoned by the crew.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.—Officers desiring to communicate personally with the Army Purchase Commissioners are requested to attend at 109, Victoria-street, on Wednesdays, at two o'clock, having stated, either verbally or by letter, the purport of their visit to the Secretary before two o'clock on the preceding day.

A CAUTION.—It is necessary to mention that some persons styling themselves "C. F. Coutts and Co.," and occasionally "Coutts and Co., Bankers, and Army, Navy, and Civil Service Agents, 213, Piccadilly," are sending circulars to India and elsewhere, inviting business. People at a distance might be misled by the similarity of the title to that of the well-known banking firm in the Strand.—*Times.*

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.—A correspondent announces that the *Mirzapore*, with the Eclipse Expedition, under Mr. Lockyer on board, commenced her passage through the Suez Canal on the 8th, and arrived at Suez at noon on the 10th. After leaving Malta on the 4th the weather was very fine, and the members of the expedition took advantage of it to test their instruments, and prepare for the observations they propose to make. It was thought that the party would reach Ceylon on the 25th inst.—*Daily News.*

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were — to Calcutta, £299,300; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £700. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11¼d. will receive about 13 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 11½d. about 22 per cent. Above in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 11 66d.; on Bombay, 1s. 11 65d.; and on Madras, 1s. 11 5d.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company's report for the six months ending 30th September last has also been issued. It states that the alternative cable betweeen Lisbon and Gibraltar was completed on the 9th of October, thus securing two lines of communication between those stations. The revenue account shows a balance of undivided profit amounting to £32,747. 12s. 10d.; and a dividend of 7s. per share on the original capital, and 1s. 2d. per share on the new shares, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, is recommended.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company have issued their report for the half-year ending 30th September last. They state that the operations have been more profitable than in previous years, the cables have sustained no interruptions, and the position of the company is steadily improving. They also announce that they have carefully considered the question of amalgamation, but have not yet succeeded in agreeing on satisfactory terms. The net receipts for the six months have been £44,823. 12s. 4d., and a dividend of 6s. per share is recommended, a balance of £10,777. 3s. 5d. being carried to reserve fund.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Two important Indian appeals have been before their lordships during the past week from the Chief Court of the Punjab, arising out of the property of the late Dyce Sombre—the first case, "Ann May Troup and others *v.* the Secretary of State for India in Council," and the second "The Hon. G. C. W. Forester, M.P. (the husband of Mrs. Dyce Sombre), and others *v.* the Secretary of State for India in Council." The property involved in the appeals, with interest claimed, exceeds one million sterling, and raises important questions as to the rights of the Government on State policy as to Indian affairs. Some time is likely to elapse before their lordships deliver their judgment in both appeals.

MR. E. W. BARNETT, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Dover in Parliament, was an engineer on the Madras Railway. His name is well known in India, and had it not been for men like him, England would, in the time of the Indian Mutiny, have lost her great Eastern Empire. The 27th Regt. N.I. was in a disorganised state; Mr. Barnett mounted the whole of his regiment, which ever afterwards went by the name of "Barnett's Horse," and prevented the Mutiny spreading to Madras. The Mutiny was succeeded by a famine, and Mr. Barnett, as engineer of the Madras Railway, employed thirty thousand people to save them from starvation. At a public meeting held at Dover on the 16th inst., Mr. Barnett was very favourably received, and there appears to be little doubt of his being the favourite and accepted candidate.

MR. C. PHILLIMORE.—The Revenue Department is the most important in the India Office, embracing, as it does, the consideration of those great imperial questions relating to land tenures, settlements, and taxation, upon which the success or failure of our Indian policy depends. Mr. Phillimore had been in the public service since 1835, and for the last fifteen years he had devoted all his energies to the work of the Revenue Department. He had especially made the forest administration his own, having watched it from its infancy, and perseveringly impressed its importance upon successive Secretaries of State. His retirement will be regretted by the forest officers, whose work he has always appreciated, and over whose labours he has watched with zealous care; and the public service generally will suffer from the ill-considered and unnecessary measure which has led to his resignation. There was no more conscientious and painstaking public servant than Mr. Phillimore, and his services could ill be spared.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

DIVORCE CASE.—At the Divorce Court, on Saturday morning, the suit of "Brewer *v.* Brewer and Dark" came before Lord Penzance. This was the husband's petition for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The parties were married at Stratford, in 1855, where the petitioner was a coppersmith. In October, 1862, he obtained an appointment in India, at a salary of £20 a month, and it was arranged that his wife should remain at home with his friends, he allowing her £21 per quarter. In 1865 he received a letter from his wife, in which she confessed having committed adultery, but at the same time added "that she was left without a protector, and 'twere better to live upon a crust together than to be thus separated." The husband then ceased his support and instituted proceedings, but Lord Penzance refused at the time to grant a decree unless it was shown that the petitioner was willing to take his wife with him, and that she had given her consent to his going away. The husband was now present, and, having satisfied the Court in this respect, he was granted a decree.

MONUMENT TO SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.—A very beautiful monument to the memory of Major-General Sir H. Edwardes, K.C.B., has just been erected in Westminster Abbey by order of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of a well-executed bust, in marble, of the gallant officer, supported on each side by angels, and is placed near the bust of Cobden in the north transept, surrounded by monuments of distinguished officers of the late East India Company's service. The tablet contains the following inscription:—"To the memory of Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S I., D.C.L., LL.D., who in early life as a subaltern of the East India Company's army, by his fertility of resource, and his promptitude in action, struck the first victorious blow at the insurrection of Punjab in 1848; who in later years, by courage, sagacity, and mastery over men, ever animated by Christian principle, won an enduring place in the affections of the people, to whose welfare he long devoted himself; and in 1857, at a time of unexampled danger, greatly contributed to the security of the frontier and the salvation of the British empire in India. Born November 12, 1819; died December 23, 1868."

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE.—The labours of the Special Prize Committee in the investigation of the Banda and Kirwee Booty still continue, the object being the prosecution of the claims of the late General Whitlock's division. Some Parliamentary papers have just seen the light in India, and have been referred to by several Indian contemporaries. These documents, we conclude, are the same that were laid before the House of Lords by Lord Cairns last Session, on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty, in answer to the requirements specified in Lord Harrowby's able and effective speech in defence of the prescriptive rights of soldiers to prizes taken in war; rights which no legal tribunal had power to supersede, and which could only be superseded, as Colonel Anson told the House of Commons, at the risk of future discipline, as the spoil would be appropriated by those who took it, instead of being honourably given up. The latest action taken in the matter is the publication of certain letters written by General Miller, dated April last, appealing to the equitable consideration of the authorities. Should a fair and liberal settlement be still refused, a petition, we understand, is to be presented to her Majesty in Council, and the matter is also to be brought forward in the ensuing Session in the House of Lords. The claim preferred in General Miller's letter of January 11 last, for interest on the prize property lodged in 1858 at Allahabad, has long ago been admitted by the India Office. But four years have now

elapsed, and, after much correspondence on the subject, the claim still remains unsettled on the plea of a reference to India.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Lord Cairns has recently given judgment in the Albert arbitration in a case submitted to him as to whether executors could be made contributories either in their individual or representative capacity. The facts were these:—It was endeavoured by the Western Insurance Company, which was amalgamated with the Albert, to place on the list of contributories the four executors of a Mr. Driver, who, it appeared, at the time of his death, in 1857, held a hundred shares in the Metropolitan Counties Society, which was in August, 1862, amalgamated with the Western, which was neither registered nor incorporated. By the deed of amalgamation each shareholder in the one company was to accept the shares allotted to him, and execute a deed of adhesion to the other company. This deed was executed by one of the executors, and Driver's name was entered on the list of shareholders as the holder of 216 shares, and dividends were received on them down to the 15th of February, 1865. It was contended that the estate ought to be bound by this deed. Lord Cairns, in delivering judgment, said that he considered that these executors could not be fixed on the list of the Western Society. As individuals they had done nothing to make themselves liable, and had not professed to do anything, and they were not themselves shareholders in the Metropolitan. Their testator was a shareholder, but he was dead at the time of the amalgamation. In order, in their representative character, to constitute them shareholders, it must be shown that the agreement for the amalgamation was such that it bound the assets of the testator, but he did not consider that anything of the kind was shown, and he did not think that the executors had power to bind the assets by taking shares in the Western. The result, therefore, was that the executors would not be put upon the list. The money received by them must be restored, and they were entitled to costs.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—(CAMBRIDGE, *Nov.* 14.)—The Board of Oriental Studies have presented the following important report to the Vice-Chancellor, which is at present under discussion by the members of the Senate:—"They (the Board of Oriental Studies) are unanimously of opinion that the time has now arrived for assigning to the Oriental languages a more prominent position among the studies of the University. These form at present the only great branch of learning which, though long recognised in the University by the foundation of professorships, fails to take its proper place in our great examinations. The impulse given in the last few years to the moral and natural sciences by the establishment of triposes suggests to them similar examinations in their department as the best method, in accordance with the present University system, for fostering the early growth of Oriental studies. As the Oriental languages now represented in the University naturally separate into two main groups, they beg to recommend the establishment of two independent Oriental triposes—(1) the Semitic and (2) the Aryan. In each of these two great divisions it would probably be found expedient to confine the attention of the student to a few of the leading languages rather than to encourage a superficial knowledge of many. Hebrew (together with Chaldee), Syriac, and Arabic might be taken as the best representatives of the first group. In Arabic, the intricacies of the grammar and the extent of the vocabulary render an early systematic training especially necessary. Its literature is rich and varied in poetry, history, and science, and indispensable to all who would fully understand the spirit of the Mahomedan religion. Not only is Arabic the spoken language of that part of the East most interesting to Europeans, but it enters largely into the composition of Persian and Turkish. In the Aryan group Sanskrit holds the first and foremost place. Independently of its vast literature, which embraces the authoritative theological works of the Brahmans, it is the eldest sister of the Indo-European tongues, and is now acknowledged to be an indispensable aid in unravelling the structure of Greek and Latin, as well as of the Germanic, Keltic, and Slavonic tongues. It is the parent of most of the spoken languages of Northern India, and also of Pali, the sacred language of the Buddhists. Persian also possesses an extensive literature of especial value for historic and theosophic investigations; it is cultivated by the Mahomedans in India as well as in Persia itself, and might, therefore, be introduced with advantage into this tripos. They feel that it would be presumptuous to expect any great result from the establishment of Oriental triposes until these studies have won a due share of the College endowments; yet they confidently hope that the University will grant, as far as lies in its power, a fair field for the growth and development of studies so intimately connected with Biblical and Ecclesiastical literature, with the religion of our Indian fellow-subjects, with the science of language, and the history of the human mind."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—During the present year the powerful fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been reinforced by five new steamships of a larger and superior class to those previously employed, having, in addition to the elegant accommodation provided for passengers, great capacity for carrying cargo. Of these vessels, the *Indus* was built by Messrs. Denny Bros., of Dumbarton, and the other four by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock. The *Indus*, *Khedive*, and *Mirzapore* are now successfully running in the Eastern seas, the *Pekin* had her official trial trip on Nov. 11 in Stokes Bay, and the *Peshawur* was launched a fortnight ago, and will soon be ready for sea. It may be mentioned that the whole of these vessels have been added to the fleet without any additional call on the shareholders, and it is believed that the same remark will apply to four more steamships of a similar class, for which the directors have just concluded contracts. The new steamers have carrying capacity, besides mails, specie, passengers, and baggage, for as much as 2,100 tons of dead weight of cargo, or the corresponding measurement of goods, whether they consist of 17,000 bales of silk, 8,000 bales of cotton, or 4,000 chests of tea. The *Pekin*, as already mentioned, was taken to Stokes Bay on Nov. 11, under the command of Captain Woolcott, where she underwent an official trial at the measured mile, having a large party of the directors, Government and company officials, and other gentlemen on board. The results of four runs at the mile were as under:—First run, 4min. 30secs., or 13·333 knots per hour; second, 4min. 5secs., or 14·694 knots; third, 4min. 38secs., or 12·950 knots; fourth, 4min. 5secs., or 15,694 knots; the true mean speed being 13·918 knots per hour. Average steam, 46lb.; vacuum, 26; revolution of engines, 62 per minute. She had a total weight of coals, water, and stores on board of 904 tons, and the vessel's draught of water was 17ft. forward and 18ft. 2in. aft., the mean draught being 17ft. 7in. The wind at the time was N.N.E., with a force of 3, and smooth sea. The *Pekin* is fitted with compound engines of 600-horse power nominal, indicating 3078 during the trial; diameter of cylinders, 62 and 104 inches; length of stroke, 54 inches; heating surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; firegrate surface, 316·8 square feet; condensing surface 6 059 square feet; diameter of screw, 17ft. 6in.; with a pitch of 22½ft., increasing to 24ft. The dimensions of the vessel are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 378ft. 1in.; length over all, 400ft.; breadth of beam, 42ft. 5in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 33ft. 2in.; register tonnage, 2098·56; gross tonnage, 3777·37. The *Pekin* has accommodation for 180 first and 56 second-class passengers, and the whole of the fittings of the spacious saloon, state-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., are of the best character, while all the latest improvements are introduced for ventilating and other purposes. The vessel behaved admirably during the trial, and Admiral Sir William Hall, who presided at the *dejeuner*, warmly complimented Mr. Caird, who was on board, on the manner in which his firm had turned this noble vessel out of hand, greatly to the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues. The *Pekin* is appointed to leave Southampton on Wednesday, Nov. 22, for Shanghai, *via* the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, with passengers and cargo, and also taking passengers for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia, to be transferred at Galle to the mail steamers.

India Office.

Nov. 18, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. L. Lang, and F. E. Tuson (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Nicolson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. Talloch, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. L. Marryat, Engrs.; Major P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Becher, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. J. R. L. Walker (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. Blissett (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. F. E. Huggett (Uncov.), 2 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Potts (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. B. Tolputt (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. A. W. Hughes (Uncov.), 2 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, Inf., 2 mo.; Capt. R. C. Daubuz, Engrs., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, 6 mo.; Surg. major F. G. Joynt, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Conductor R. Barton, 6 mo.; Col. E. Thompson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. B. Lyall, R. T. Barney, R. F. Saunders, H. R. Clarke, C. W. Wilmot (Uncov.), and E. Hyde (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. D. Leman and R. A. Dalyell.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Brebner (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. B. P. Allcock, Inf.; Capt. W. Snow, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. W. M. Hall, Staff Corps; Major H. M. Wemyss, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. B. Bishop, Staff Corps; Capt. J. C. Minto, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Weldon, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Weldon, Staff Corps; Capt. H. W. Blair, Staff Corps; Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Cuming, Staff Corps; Capt. E. F. H. Armstrong, Staff Corps; Capt. H. G. Symons, Staff Corps; Major W. S. Drever, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Surg. E. Sexton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

MEAD—The wife of Major C. J. Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Lancaster-place Richmond, Surrey, Nov. 15.

MONEY—The wife of William James Money, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Tunbridge-wells, Nov. 9.

MARRIAGES.

CHALDECOTT—DANBY.—Horace Chaldecott to Emma L., widow of the late Samuel Danby, of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Alan Webb, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, at Dorking, Nov. 16.

GODFREY—BREWSTER.—William T. Godfrey, of the Admiralty, son of Col. W. H. Godfrey, Hon. E.I.C.S., to Margaret C., daughter of Cardinal Brewster, J.P., D.L., at Hove, Brighton, Nov. 13.

HEFFERNAN—HEATH.—James J. Heffernan, Surgeon Madras Army, to Mary, daughter of Robert Heath, at Wolstanton, Nov. 16.

HILL—BOULDERSON.—Alfred B. Hill to Kate S., daughter of Henry S. Boulderson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Paddington, Nov. 14.

MOORHOUSE—POWER.—Henry A. B. Moorhouse, 106th Light Infantry, son of the late Captain and Brevet Major T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th Bengal Light Infantry, to Ellen, daughter of the late John Power, at Exeter, Nov. 10.

WITHER—ROLSTON.—Captain Archibald C. B. Wither, Bengal Staff Corps, to Caroline M., daughter of the late Captain W. T. K. Rolston, Madras Army, at Ramsay, Isle of Man, Nov. 7.

DEATHS.

BIDWELL—Alfred C. Bidwell, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Winchester, aged 60, Nov. 10.

BURROUGHS—Major Lewis Burroughs, late of the Bengal Army, at Clifton, aged 74, Nov. 16.

FITZGERALD—Lieutenant General James FitzGerald, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Clifton, Nov. 14.

SANDYS—Rev. T. Sandys, late of Calcutta, for nearly forty-two years a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, in North India, at Billinghay, Lines, aged 68, Nov. 8.

WOOD—Captain John Wood, late Indian Navy, at Highbury New Park, aged 59, Nov. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11. Romulus, Tuticorin; Mysore, Calcutta; Belle, Rangoon; Kingdom of Belgium, Tuticorin; Queen of the Lakes, Bombay.—12. Natal Star, Galle; British India, Calcutta; Mahanada, Calcutta; St. Marnock, Rangoon; Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; Gloucester, Rangoon; Bengal, Calcutta; Sir Charles Napier, Bombay; Nonantum, Rangoon.—13. City of Bombay, Calcutta; Tythonus, Bombay; Bedfordshire, Calcutta; Altcar, Calcutta.—14. Langstone, Akyab.—15. Mataura, Maulmain; St. Monan, Calcutta; John Elliott, Calcutta; Southern Belle, Calcutta; Edwin Fox, Calcutta; Hartfell, Calcutta; Lutterworth, Rangoon; Stornoway, Bombay; Savermake, Akyab; Mary Stenhouse, Bombay; Shalpor, Calcutta; Amelia Ross, Maulmain; Cassandra, Madras; Arizona, Calcutta; Dorette, Maulmain.—16. Anglia, Madras; Alfred the Great, Tuticorin; Inveresheie, Kurrachee; Sirius, Rangoon; Artist, Calcutta; Balgownie, Mauritius; China, Rangoon.—17. Royal Alice, Calcutta; Flying Venus, Bombay.—18. Str. Menelaus, Kurrachee; Soucar, Calcutta; Troubadour, Tuticorin; Maria, Manila; William Carvell, Rangoon; Vision, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. British Empire, Calcutta; Kingdom O'Fife, Bombay; Annot Lyle, Bombay.—10. Str. Minia, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Burlington, Madras; Jessie Douglas, Calcutta; Inverdruie, Madras; Prince Oscar, Bombay.—11. Prince Rupert, Aden; Evangeline, Calcutta; Valparaiso, Rangoon; str. Burmah, Calcutta, &c., via Suez Canal; British Empire, Calcutta; Black Prince, Rangoon.—12. Helen Scott, Bombay; Tennyson, Calcutta; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Atalanta, Rangoon; Mogul, Rangoon.—14. Western Belle, Bombay; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Luigi Darcsare, Rangoon.—15. Str. Nebraska, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Seaforth, Bombay; Jorawur, Calcutta; Shepherd, Galle; Baringa, Bombay.—16. River Nith, Calcutta.—17. Vanguard, Penang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah, via Suez Canal, Nov. 11.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mill and child, Mr. J. Milne, Mrs. Fletcher, Lieut. Lambarde, Ensign Ross, Mr. E. A. Mackintosh, Mr. G. Stewart, Miss Carshare, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Cheetham, Mr. D. Poole. For MADRAS.—Capt. Owen, Rev. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. Turner. For COLOMBO.—Mr. J. S. Martin, Mr. E. Daun, Mrs. H. M. Campbell.

Per str. Nebraska, via Suez Canal, Nov. 15.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Sturt, Capt. and Mrs. Boswell, Capt. R. Chambers, Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, Capt. E. H. Ashe, Capt. R. F. and Mrs. Firth, Mr. C. A. W. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Holbrow, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Rothwell, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. J. F. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Montgomerie, Capt. White, Col. and Mrs. Hill and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and family, Miss Sagon, Miss E. Sagon, Mr. J. P. Antram.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mooltan, Nov. 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Nickels and children, Col. C. R. Baugh, Mr. W. O. Budden, Miss Budden, Col. and Mrs. Thacker, Miss S. Waddell, Mr. C. L. Alexander, Mrs. Richards and two daughters, Mr. W. Tobin, Mr. R. R. Carew, Mrs. Whyte, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, Surg. major S. Pearson, Capt. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Glover, Miss L. Vining, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Nicholson, Miss Hungerford, Mr. J. R. McLean, General Salisbury, Mr. W. E. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Paterson, Mr. Youlle, Mrs. Rowe and brother, Mrs. E. Robinson, Mr. Counsterdine, Mr. R. Blood, Major and Mrs. L. Smith. Mrs. O. Donnell and child, Capt. Chapman, Mr. J. McPherson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. S. Thomas, Mr. E. G. Edwards, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mr. C. Palmer, Earl of Pembroke, Dr. Kingsley, Mr. F. L. Stephenson, Mrs. R. Traill, Miss Traill, Mr. G. Elliott, M.P., Mr. R. Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. Pyle.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 21.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Glynn, Miss Glynn, Mrs. H. H. Hynes, Mrs. Balfour and two daughters, Mr. A. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddus, Miss Buckingham, Mr. Sands, jun., Rev. Dr. Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. Sigg, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Baird, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. G. H. Watson, Mr. Boyle, Capt. H. W. King. For CALCUTTA.—Major A. K. Comber, Col. E. Davidson, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. J. Treacher, Mr. C. Whiting, Mr. T. Whitney. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Hutchin. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Steele, Mr. Sabonadiere, Mr. D. G. Underwood. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Carter, Mr. Brand.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Maungar (?), Calcutta to London, Aug. 30, 35 S., 19 E.
Harvest Lad, Calcutta to Liverpool, Aug. 19, 32 S., 32 E.
Ann Royden, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 1, 8 N., 23 W.
Lord Canning, Calcutta to London, Sept. 1, 23 S., 62 E.
Ivanhoe, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 2, 7 N., 26 W.
Pearl of India, from Calcutta, July 20, 14 N., 90 E.
Daphne, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 27.
Garlieston, Colombo to London, Sept. 30, 24 N., 35 W.
Kate Davenport, Shields to Bombay, Oct. 24.
Benares, Singapore to London, Nov. 9, 48 N., 15 W.
Sirius, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 12, 31 S., 14 E.
Arpolia (? Invereshie), Kurrachee to London, Sept. 13, 17 S., 20 W.
Ceres, Bombay to Shields, Sept. 29, 10 N., 27 W.
Saucer (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 2, 10 S., 12 W.
Simla, Calcutta to Liverpool, Oct. 5, 5 S., 18 W.
Mary Stenhouse, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 26, 42 N., 32 W.
Queen of the Lakes, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 25, 41 N., 31 W.
Fingal, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Victorine, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 26, 35 S., 23 E.
Harwarden Castle, Liverpool to Rangoon, Oct. 1, 8 N., 25 W.
Jane Law, Liverpool to Bombay, 26 days out.
British India, Calcutta to Liverpool, Oct. 5, 16 N., 28 W.
Green Jacket, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 2, 1 N., 25 W.
Pride of Canada, Leith to Calcutta, Oct. 6.
Panmure, Calcutta to London, Oct. 19, 32 N., 36 W.
Astrologer (?), Calcutta to London, Oct. 23, 37 N., 32 W.
Rathfern, Liverpool to Rangoon, Oct. 25.
Henrietta Louisa, Madras to London, Oct. 17, 13 N., 26 W.
Robert Ritson, Bombay to London, 7 N., 26 W.
J. R. F. P., Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 26, 13 N., 26 W.
Cumeria, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 14, 12 N., 25 W.
Breat (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 12, 41 N., 24 W.
Southern Belle, Calcutta to London, Nov. 6, 48 N., 17 W.
4 d.p., 3,487, Akyab to Falmouth, Nov. 8, 46 N., 14 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Montrose, McIntyre, which arrived in the river on Nov. 10 from Calcutta, left Sandheads on July 9, and had very heavy weather down the Bay of Bengal; on Aug. 24, off the Cape of Good Hope, she experienced a violent gale, when the vessel's lee side, up to deckhouses, was under water, and she lost bulwarks and sustained other damage; thence to port nothing but light easterly winds, being 47 days from the equator to London.

The Evangeline, for Calcutta, from Liverpool, put back there on Nov. 13 leaky.

Two new lighthouses are to be erected on the Madras coast, one S.E. of Cape Comorin, and another on the islet of Korah.

The Cassandra, from Madras to London, got ashore in Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, on Nov. 15; cargo valued at £9,000. She has four feet of water in her hold, and makes about one foot per hour; lighters have been engaged and tugs obtained from the Admiralty. She was abandoned Nov. 16.

The Arcot, Wortley, sailed from Calcutta on April 10 last with a general cargo for London, was spoken June 4, in lat. 36 S., lon. 24 E., and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Reddie, Mr. D. Fraser, Mrs. Crighton, Capt. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. D. C. Ogilvy, Mr. W. Aitken, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Mellius, and Mrs. Woburn.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. Buchanan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Powell, and Mr. D. Hoghton.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. H. Cornish, and Mr. A. Langhorne.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Col. G. Carleton, Major L'Estrange, Lieut. C. F. Hughes, Mr. D. Griffin, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mrs. A. Yorke, Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Mr. J. Morgan, Master Morgan, Lieut. Boileau, Mrs. Derry, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. E. Surrings, and Col. and Mrs. Pogson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Daniell, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Fadyen, Major and Mrs. Winson, Mr. A. McKenzie, and Mr. Dalyell.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. L. Gordon, and Mr. Grieve.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Somers, Mr. Robillard, and Mr. Grindrod.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, and Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Slade, three children, and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Kauffmann.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Padday.

BRINDISI to PENANG.—Mr. R. Padday.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Observeg, Lord Charleville, and Col. Bury.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis of Bath, Sir William and Lady Rose, and the Earl and Countess of Dudley.

BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. R. Davidson.

DECEMBER 2.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. Aikman, Capt. Pennycuick, Mr. H. Batts, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Ferrie, and Mr. C. L. Weber.

BRINDISI to ADEN.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Roberts.

Per P. and O. Steamer PEKIN, *via* Suez Canal, NOVEMBER 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. D. Robertson, Mrs. Whittall and child, and Miss Macready.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Symonds.

SOUTHAMPTON to EGYPT.—Mr. Binney, Miss Binney, and Mr. Binney, jun.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. J. C. Sim, and Mr. Twining.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Brandreth and three children.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

The *Broad Arrow* thinks it is clear that the reports required are too exhaustive and mechanical, as well as subversive of the spirit formerly governing the intercourse of brother officers, for it is beyond the bounds of reason to imagine that any general or other officer could, in the case of the former, furnish the whole of the private information required. A general's acquaintance with the private life, moral character, and general disposition of an officer under his command, must of necessity be limited. Unless a system of espionage is to be established, and brigadiers, inspecting officers, and commanders-in-chief are to be metamorphosed into a force of detective police, with duties to consist principally in examination of liquor accounts, periodical visits to the officers' quarters, or attempts to undermine the fidelity of soldier servants

by a system of bribery, we cannot see how all the information is to be obtained. However this may be, it is evident that if the reports are to be anything more than a matter of form, such espionage, coupled with the abolition of regimental messes, must bring about a revolution in the spirit which has hitherto linked officers of the same regiment in a bond of brotherhood, and end in the destruction of morality, integrity, and high-minded feeling, in fact, in that high tone which was, with lamentable exceptions, the attribute of the British officer of the past. Once establish a feeling among any class of men that the aim and object of their lives is to be, for the future, to avoid detection, and you abolish for ever that system of mutual confidence which has been one of the strongest supports of a happy relation between senior and junior in our army. How the scheme will work is another matter; the problem is to reconcile the position of a spy and informer with that of a brother officer, as the term has been hitherto understood, and we can only hope that the material of which our officers, in the future as in the past, will be composed, may afford some guarantee against the degradation of the service. Considering the number of officers under one general's command, and his want of opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the private character of each one, his report, independent of that of the immediate commanding officer, must be necessarily incomplete. Any serious charges of immorality are sure to be brought to his notice, and, as far as professional efficiency is concerned, he will have sufficient supervision even of individual officers to enable him to form a judgment on that point. We have no fault to find with the requirement which aims at the knowledge of whether an officer is a good horseman, for unhappily there are in the service field officers whom no amount of riding-school would ever turn into cavaliers; but against the inquiry into the antecedents of our officers there is much to be said. Let a man be the finest fellow that ever stepped, sober, steady, zealous, and efficient, may there not have been a turning-point in his career—that well-known period, dear, and perhaps justly bitter, in the recollection of many of us, when the sowing of wild oats was recklessly, but at length fortunately and fully, accomplished. On the whole, it is an unmitigated good that the power of a superior to crash a junior officer *secretly* by a confidential report is abolished, and, apart from captious criticism, it cannot be denied that the principle of open reports by even a captain of a company may, if properly regulated, in accordance with the spirit of our English institutions, conduce to make the subaltern ambitious of being in truth, what he oftentimes now only appears to be, a credit to the service. It is against the superfluous folly of too much organisation and administration, too much goody-goody worship, that we would at present protest.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the most recent exports by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Malta*, 4th November, 1871: To Alexandria, gold £38,400; to Bombay, gold £30,000, silver £42,450; per *Nyanza*, 11th November, 1871; to Alexandria, gold £43,000; to Bombay, gold £31,800, silver £62,500; to Ceylon, gold £805; to Madras, gold £16,573; to Calcutta, gold £5,000, silver £108,300; to Penang, silver £22,500; to Singapore, silver £20,000; to Hong Kong, silver £50,477; to Shanghai, silver £37,300.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Nov. 25.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Dec. 1.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	100 101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	100 10[illegible]
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		100 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		100 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. at equivalent to £100.	96¾ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96¾ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		96¾ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		101 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1873		98½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		98
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		108¾ 109

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11d. ...	1s. 11⅝d. ...	1s. 11⅝ ⅜d.
Madras... ...	1s. 11d. ...	1s. 11⅝d. ...	1s. 11⅝ ⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 11d. ...	1s. 11⅝d. ...	1s. 11⅝ ⅜d.
Colombo	1 dis. ...	⅛ dis. ...	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0⅞d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		112⅝ to 113½
	India ½ per cent.		103⅜
	India Enfaced Paper, ½ per cent.		96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108¾ to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		102¼ to 102½
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100¼
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		102¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106¼
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1¼ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1¼ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debon.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	100½ to 107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	⅛ to ¼ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106 to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	6¾ to 7¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	156 to 159
	British Australian	all	8⅜
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11 to 11¼
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜
10	China Submarine (Limited)	6	8⅜
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10¾ ⅝
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 12¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	¼ to ⅝
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7⅛
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ to 7
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India Office, 16th November, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Nov. 4; Agra and Madras, Nov. 2; Calcutta, Nov. 1.

THE news from India is of the same quiet complexion as before, except for the amount of fresh disturbances at Goa. The preparations for the Camp of Exercise and the Loshai Expedition were quietly advancing; the excitement about Mr. Norman's murderer was visibly subsiding; so were the floods in Bengal, whence come encouraging news of the crops, more encouraging indeed than the reports from Western India, some parts of which are seriously threatened with famine. The inquiry into the state of the barracks at Allahabad has led to a confirmation of previous stories regarding the unsafe character of the roofs, which will have to be entirely replaced. Lord Mayo had just given Rs. 500 towards the relief of the famine-stricken Armenians in Persia, whence the stream of Parsee emigrants still kept flowing into Bombay. Maharajah Sindhia has held an industrial exhibition at Gwalior. Lord Napier (of Madras) persists in his suit against the *Madras Athenæum*.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* it appears that a change is contemplated, if not already resolved upon, in the line of march to be taken by the Cachar Column of the Loshai Expedition. Instead of taking the Tipai Mukh route, it will probably have to go by the Gutar Mukh, the line formerly followed by General Nuthall's force. If this be true, it certainly does look as if no trust could be placed in our supposed friend, Sukpilal, the goodwill of whose tribe alone would justify the adoption of the first-named route. In Sylhet the country was drying fast, so as to justify the hope that the elephants would very soon be able to move from Dacca to the front. Mr. Daly was to leave Cachar at the beginning of November in order to go up the Barak and begin clearing a camp at some point above Mynadhur, the easternmost of the frontier stockades. On the 28th October the 2nd Goorkas under Colonel Macpherson, C.B., left the Hooghly for Chittagong, in company with Lieutenant Hyslop's Company of Sappers and the guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery. Dr. Lyons had started a few days before in charge of 400 coolies for Kersalong, where the Hospital Depot of th Chittagong Column will be formed. It has been wisely arranged that the meat-rations supplied by the Commissariat should consist of preserved mutton and beef.

IF the new information brought home by this mail regarding Mr. Norman's murderer be correct, a clue has at length been found to Abdullah's antecedents. A Police Inspector had started for Calcutta from Delhi, taking with him a man who is said to have recognised the prisoner's photograph as the likeness of one Isa Khan, a bigoted Wahabi agent who had long been employed as a post-runner by the fanatics on the frontier, and had often brought money back with him from their brother-fanatics in British India.

THE Camp of Exercise is gradually acquiring shape on paper. The troops are to be mustered in three Divisions, each comprising one cavalry and two infantry brigades, with a certain strength of Sappers and Miners. The Division Commanders are Major-Generals Travers, M'Murdo, and Sir H. Tombs. We are glad to see that the system of overgrown brigades which found favour at Aldershot has not yet found favour with Lord Napier. Each brigade will consist only of three regiments and a battery of artillery. In the standing camps the troops will be allowed their usual tent-equipage, bell tents and "pauls" being reserved for the moving camps. They are to be out for six weeks, the first of which will be entirely devoted to brigade drill under the superintendence of the division commanders. During the next fortnight each division will perfect itself in manœuvring under its own commanders; after which the business of a regular campaign will begin with a succession of field days for the purpose of illustrating various problems in combined tactics and strategy. The duties and efficiency of each arm and of every superior officer will be brought into full play, by means of movements which will include all the preliminary processes of a regular siege.

THE Madras journals are justly indignant at the exclusion of selected officers of the Madras Army from a place in the coming manœuvres near Delhi. Economy is the excuse pleaded by the Supreme Government, greatly to the annoyance, it is said, of Lord Napier himself, who would naturally take the question from the soldier's point of view. If the Camp of Exercise was meant for something better than a sham, we do not see the wisdom of confining its lessons to officers in one particular province, in order that the Treasury may save a few thousand rupees.

IN our remarks on the Kukas of the Punjab we referred to the enlistment of many of these fanatics in the army of the Kashmere Rajah, at the instigation of their "head-centre," Ram Singh. Now that the British Government has taken these Kukas in hand, his Highness of Kashmere seems to have taken courage to follow its example, for he has just discharged four hundred Kuka sepoys from his service. It were much to be wished that he could have kept them there, for they will only return to trouble our police; but no doubt he had good reasons for getting rid of them.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council at Simla on the 24th October, Mr. F. Stephen presented the report of the Committee on the Bill for declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab. Mr. Egerton was to move that the report of the Com-

mittee on the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation, and drainage be considered, with an amendment by Mr. Cockerell that the Bill be recommitted, with instructions to report again thereon in two months.

Among other items of news, we note the death of the son and heir to the Nawab of Rampúr after a short attack of fever, the departure of Mr. Crawford in a very sad state of health from Bombay, Mr. Sandford's appointment as Judicial Commissioner of Burmah, Yakoob Khan's arrival at Herat, and the noble conduct of Rajah Paraeb Narain who, during the floods at Putia, fed daily at his own cost 3,500 people and 6,000 cattle.

A *Times* telegram of this day's date (Monday) from Calcutta announces the arrival of Lord Mayo at that city. At Government House his Lordship was met by a large assembly of Europeans and Natives. His reception along the road is described as most enthusiastic.

According to some of our Indian contemporaries a project for establishing an Indian Civil Service College in England, in connection with one of our chief Universities, has already been taken in hand by the Indian Government. It is even rumoured that some plan of the sort has found its way to the India Office. The latter statement however appears to be somewhat premature, glad as we should be to find any encouragement given either here or in India to the formation of a new Haileybury destined to a longer existence than the last. The tide of opinion is every day setting more and more strongly in favour of a reform which would do away with many of the drawbacks to the present mode of preparing young men for the most important branch of Indian service. Every argument employed to justify the founding of a special College for Civil Engineers destined to Indian service, would tell with yet greater force in favour of a college at which young men preparing for the Indian Civil Service might be equipped with all the advantages which a sound college training ought to imply. For the higher ranges of Indian service we want something more than a system of periodical examinations, to which candidates properly crammed may come up with a certainty of passing through, whatever their defects in matters lying beyond the scope of a formal competition. A college training would supply the needful equipment for a career demanding other qualities than those which mere examinations can bring out. If the new Engineering College turns out a practical success, we may reckon on seeing an improved kind of Haileybury spring orelong into healthy life. The day for such a consummation will not be far off, if once the Cambridge authorities accept the new scheme just laid before them by the Board of Oriental Studies. It is proposed to establish two Oriental Triposes, one for the Semitic, the other for the Aryan languages. A direct encouragement would thus be given to the study of Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit, which all enter more or less largely into the languages spoken or studied in British India. Such an arrangement, if fairly carried out, would at once give a wider scope to the somewhat narrow education of our English youth, and hold out to candidates for the Indian Civil Service the advantages of a regular university training, combined with a special preparation for an Indian career.

The long expected "Syllabus of Studies" at the Indian Civil Engineering College has at length been published "by authority," under the care of Messrs. Allen and Co. It contains a goodly list of subjects, compulsory and optional, for the final examinations. There are four main branches of study, Engineering, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Languages, in all which taken together, the candidate must score at least 150 marks, with leave to double that number if he can. Two hundred marks more are allowed for optional subjects. The first branch includes Descriptive Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Geometrical Drawing, and Accounts, all which form part of the first two years' work, besides Notes and Reports and a Project reserved for the third year. Freehand Drawing is entirely optional. In the other subjects a minimum of 64 marks in all must be gained, of which only 3 are assigned to Architecture and 2 to Accounts. The highest minima are 18 for Descriptive Engineering, 14 for Geometrical Drawing, and 12 for Surveying. For Descriptive Engineering, Architecture, and Freehand Drawing, as optional subjects, 40, 20, and 20 marks are severally allowed; such marks all counting towards the aggregate minimum. For the second Branch, including Pure and Applied Mathematics, the lowest number of marks is 18, and 10 for the third Branch, that is for Experimental Science, Geology and Mineralogy. Branch IV. includes Hindustani, Indian History and Geography, rated at only 8 marks. The optional subjects under this head are Latin, Greek, French, and German, two only of which may be taken up by one candidate, with a minimum of 6 marks for each. For the optional subjects in the second and third branches a total of 60 and 30 marks each can be obtained. It will thus be seen that the qualifying minimum of 150 marks exceeds by fifty the total laid down for compulsory subjects. The duty of qualifying in every subject will be waived in the case of any student who may take a first class in both Engineering and Mathematics. The final examination will occupy some weeks. The marks are to be assigned with due regard to the student's previous advance, and no one who has not given fair proof of diligence in the past will be allowed to take part in the final struggle.

The Syllabus goes on to describe in detail the kind and amount of knowledge, practical or theoretic, required of the student in each section of the branches above-named. Descriptive Engineering for instance comprises thirty-three different subjects, bearing on the nature, production, and uses of constructive materials, such as stone, brick, tiles, cement, plaster, wood, metals, and so forth. In the field of Hydraulic Engineering he must know something about the modes of measuring, estimating, and storing water, about water-channels, systems of drainage, works of navigation and irrigation. His studies in Mechanism are divided into four heads, while eight are specified in connection with the Design and Execution of Structure. The three years' course of Surveying includes much practical work with chain, compass, sextant, and theodolite, besides mapping and practical astronomy. A course of lectures on Architecture will be delivered in the first or second year. The Geometrical Course will embrace Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Architectural, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing, and Estimating. Under the head of Accounts one section specially deals with the Indian Public Works Department. During his third year the student will take notes and drawings of the works on which he may be employed under a civil or mechanical engineer; and the last year's course will close with a "Project" or complete plan of some definite undertaking which will test the extent of his engineering knowledge in every direction.

In the sphere of Pure Mathematics the student will have to master the principles of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Integration. His knowledge of Applied Mathematics will be tested under sixteen different heads, and he will further be examined on the Theory of Mechanism, the flow of water, and the working of machinery. In Natural Science his studies will embrace Chemistry, Magnetism, Electricity, Sound, Light, Heat, and Geology. The only language he is obliged to take up is Hindustani, of which he must know enough to construe passages from three ordinary class-books. His examination in Indian History will involve some knowledge of Indian ethnology, of the present system of Indian Government, the physical geography and productive wealth of India. Viewed as a whole, this programme, of which we have given a mere outline, looks like genuine work. If all goes well, the new college at Cooper's Hill will soon furnish the engineers of England with a standard of efficiency hitherto unattainable in this country.

The November number of the "Cornhill Magazine" contains a pleasantly written and well-informed essay on "Dravidian Folk-Songs," interspersed with racy specimens of the songs themselves. The Dravidas, who inhabit the *Draved* or Southern India, are a distinct race from the descendants of the Sanskrit-speaking Hindus, although by Sanskrit writers they were called degenerate Kshatriyas, that is, members of the warrior caste. For some time indeed it has rather been the fashion to class them ethnologically with the Turanian races; in other words with the Australasian or Negrito type of mankind. The term Turanian is itself utterly misleading and unmeaning, for it is made to couple races so entirely distinct as the Mongolian and the Negro. Its application to the Southern Indians we have always felt to be a huge mistake, if physical

structure be worth anything to the point. It is comforting therefore to find the writer of this essay insisting on the right of the Dravidian races to rank as near kinsfolk of the Aryan Hindus. Trusting to the evidence of language he claims precedence for the former in respect of age over their younger brethren of the Sanskrit-speaking stock. In the Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese dialects there is scarcely a root, he maintains, which does not appear in Gothic, Old English, or Icelandic. To this day Tamil and Telugu "possess the complete verb which has left such traces in our language as *are, art*, and *were*." It is not very creditable to English scholarship that a matter of this kind should have lain so long in doubt; but we have much to learn yet about the peoples of India. The songs quoted in the "Cornhill" are mainly remarkable for their underlying sadness of tone, and for the protest they indirectly raise against the grosser forms of popular Hinduism. Some of them are rich in satire upon the priests and philosophers who "tell them wondrous tales," and becloud the worship of the one God with "all the rules of senseless complicated ritual." The Buddhistic idea seems still to influence the popular thought in Southern India. There is a very curious parallelism also between the old Semitic tradition of the Scape-goat and the Dravidian practice of sending a scape-calf into the wilderness laden with the sins of a dead Hindu of the race that inhabits the Nilghiri Hills. Yet, as the essayist points out, "there is no shred of evidence to connect the Badagas with any Semitic race."

THE next mail by Brindisi is due here on Saturday, December 2.

DEATH FROM A JACKAL BITE.—On the 2nd ult. a woman residing at the Mulleer, named Bhagul, was bit by a mad jackal. She did not seem to have been much affected by the bite, and was progressing well; but on the 20th inst. the woman became deranged, and died.—*Sind News*, Oct. 26.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT GOA.—The following is taken from the Goa journal, the *India Portugueza* of the 28th October:—"Hardly has the first revolutionary movement been suppressed, than rumours are current that a fresh attempt is being set on foot by the military rebels here, which his Excellency the Governor is trying his utmost to quell by his good sense. The prompt measures adopted by his Excellency go so far to show that he himself apprehends something disagreeable, and that too at no distant date. The rumours to which we referred last week were not without foundation, and two detachments have already been sent to reinforce the garrisons of the fortresses at Aguada and Reis Magos. Lieutenant Adriano Xavier has been ordered to leave Goa at once for Damaun. The sentries at the jail are kept ready armed to act against any unforeseen attack by the mutineers as was done during the late crisis. Additional precautions are being taken by his Excellency by posting at Morrmurgaum fortress a sufficient number of soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Francisco Pereira da Costa and Joao Carlos Xavier." The *Pharol-i-Pramar* (also a Goa paper) of the 27th October says:—"The object of the mutineers (as the special correspondent of our contemporary the *India* remarks) in occupying the two principal fortresses at the entrance of the harbour, Aguada and Reis Mago, is to obstruct the passage of the schooner *Estephania*, which is expected at Goa shortly with about four hundred able and well-trained soldiers. We do not know with what ulterior object the mutineers have done so, but we believe that his Excellency, early on the 24th, received a very disagreeable message which made him call Mr. Ozorio, Chief Secretary to Government, Military Department, before him, and two aides-de-camp were, one after the other, specially despatched with a mission. The two officers commanding Attitheria and Guarda Municipal were next summoned to the palace, and after a long interview with these officers, official letters were forwarded to certain officers requiring them to present themselves forthwith before his Excellency, and recalling others to town from different places at which they were posted on special duty. Among other precautionary measures adopted by his Excellency, he has mounted a schooner lying in the harbour with a number of guns."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major gen. R. F. Mountain, R.A., at Great Malvern, Nov. 21, aged 60.

CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.—J. G. Forbes, late Ceylon Civil Service, at Maida-hill, Nov. 9, aged 78.

BENGAL.—Major gen. R. G. Wroughton, at Bath, Nov. 15, aged 49. Major L. Burroughs, Bengal Retired List, at Clifton, Nov. 16, aged 74. Major C. H. Cobbe, Bengal Retired List, at Jersey, Nov. 20. A. Smith, M.D., Bengal Retired List, at Herne Bay, Nov. 16, aged 67. Col. Evatt, S.C., at Nynee Tal, Oct. 22. Major T. Sadler, Bengal S.C., at Dinapore, Oct. 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Candia, Nov. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Bright, Major Hunter, Mr. Maclean, Col. Macpherson, Major Mallett, Col. Ashburner, Mr. and Mrs. Capel, Mr. Preston, Mr. W. E. Ayrton, Dr. Thom. From MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Daunt. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Cox, Hon. J. Brooks, Miss Brooks. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Gallitti, Mons. Lauvant, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

"Gwalior" will appear in our next.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, November 28, 1871.

MARCO POLO ON INDIA.

IN the second volume of Marco Polo's Travels, as edited by the scholarly and accomplished Colonel Yule of the Bengal Engineers, there are some very interesting chapters which describe what the Italian agent of the great Kublai Khan saw or heard tell of the India of the thirteenth century. Having duly discoursed of Chipangu or Japan, which the great Khan had vainly tried to conquer, of Chamba or Cochin China whose King had 326 children, of Java and its wealth in spices, of Angamanain or the Andaman Isles, where the people in face are "all just like big mastiff dogs," and of Seilan, "the best island of its size in the world," Marco Polo takes us to the Coromandel Coast, to "the great province of Maabar, which is styled India the Greater: it is the best of all the Indies and is on the mainland." His account of the pearl-fishing indicates Negapatam in Tanjore as his probable landing-place; but about the King of those parts, described as one of five royal brothers, nothing definite seems to be ascertained except that his true name was Sundar Pandi. The "Abraiamans" or fish charmers, "who charm the great fishes to prevent them from injuring the divers whilst engaged in seeking pearls under water," are no creatures of an inventive fancy, but may still be seen driving their old trade under British protection. Their headman, says Colonel Yule, "is, or was not many years ago, paid by Government, and he also received ten oysters from each boat daily during the fishery." In all Maabar, according to Marco Polo, there was "never a tailor to cut a coat or stitch it, seeing that everybody goes naked." Even the King himself differed from his subjects only in having a finer waist-cloth and decking himself with necklaces, bracelets, anklets, and toe-rings of pearls, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, of which he had "great store." He had also five hundred wives with a corresponding number of children, and a body of faithful Barons, called Trusty Lieges, who when he died were bound to burn themselves on his funeral pile. The practice of Satti was then in full swing; those widows who observed it being held in special honour.

Then as now Arab and Persian horse-dealers carried on a brisk trade with Southern India, where good home-bred horses were very scarce. The people of Maabar, we are told, "do not know in the least how to treat a horse; and besides, they have no farriers." Marco Polo also mentions a custom strangely resembling the Hara Kiru of Japan. A criminal doomed to

death might obtain leave to slay himself in honour of some idol. In that case he was furnished with twelve knives, with which he proceeded to stab himself to death. We read of the Gavi, or "low people," corrupted from *Kayavar*, who ate the flesh of the sacred ox when they could get it, and could never be induced to enter the place where St. Thomas the Apostle lay buried. The native taste for fat horses, the general objection to eating animal food or killing anything that has life, the practice of using only the left hand for certain purposes, the native manner of drinking and sitting on the ground, the drawing of horoscopes at a birth, are all described with a fair degree of accuracy. Another custom of which Polo treats is said still to survive among the poorer classes in some remote districts: we mean the practice of drawing a circle round the debtor, beyond which he dared not move on pain of death until he had paid or pledged himself to pay his debt. Polo himself was once present when a merchant, a creditor of the King, drew a circle round him as he was riding through the city. "The King on seeing this halted, and would ride no further; nor did he stir from the spot until the merchant was satisfied." The bystanders "marvelled greatly" thereat, applauding the justice of a king who could thus submit to justice. Perhaps his Majesty's sense of duty was quickened by a superstitious dread, for, according to Dr. Caldwell, the ceremony is always clenched by invoking curses on the debtor in the name of a particular divinity if he should break through the circle without satisfying the claim.

From Maabar the Italian Herodotus passes on to the kingdom of Mutfili; meaning Telingana or the modern Guntoor, of which Motapalli was a chief town. The kingdom in question had been ruled for some forty years by a queen who governed "as well as ever her husband did, or better." Her people are described as idolaters, living on flesh, rice, and milk. This is the region of diamonds, the Golconda in fact of later times, and Polo's story about one way of getting the diamonds may be compared with a like story told by Sindbad in the "Arabian Nights." Among the mountains are deep gorges filled with snakes and diamonds, but inaccessible to men. Man's wit, however, proves equal to the need. Pieces of flesh are thrown down into the hollows. On these swoop the eagles who haunt the mountain-tops. As soon as they have brought the meat up from below, they are frightened away from their nests by the men on watch, and the meat is recovered stuck all over with diamonds. Polo's book teems, as one might expect, with these travellers' tales. Less hard of digestion is the reference to the muslins of Masulipatam as "the best and most delicate buckrams," which "look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king nor queen in the world but might might be glad to wear them."

In his account of the Abraiaman merchants of "Lar" or Guzerat, Polo agrees with other writers of that day in bearing witness to their perfect truthfulness and trustworthiness in all business matters. People who are wont to talk of Hindus as born cheats and liars will be surprised perhaps to hear that their forefathers spoke the truth and bargained fairly; but those who are best acquainted with the Indians of the present day will doubtless consider such statements to be quite in harmony with some at least of their own experiences. Polo indeed appears in some of his details to have confused the Brahmans with the Banyans of Western India, but that makes nothing against the general truth of his description; and besides, it is not at all unlikely that by his time many of the Brahmans had come to engage in trade.

The "great and noble city" of Cail, where all the ships touch that come from the West, whose King is one of the five brothers that rule over Maabar, is identified by Dr. Caldwell with Káyal on the Támraparni river, "now shrunk into a petty village, inhabited partly by Mohammedans, and partly by Roman-Catholic fishermen of the Parava caste." Evident traces of former greatness may be found in the miles of ruined forts, temples, wells, tanks, and storehouses, interspersed with broken tiles and pottery, chiefly of Chinese make, which surround the modern village. Polo's reference to the practice of chewing betel-leaf "prepared with camphor and other aromatic spices," is confirmed by the evidence of other writers, who all mention camphor as one of the ingredients sometimes mixed with the leaves.

In Coilum, easy to identify with Kaulam or Quilon, Polo found some Jews and Christians intermixed with the native idolaters. Its wealth in pepper, ginger, brazil-nuts, indigo, its "black lions" or leopards, its peacocks, and parrots, are pretty correctly described; whatever we may think of the sun's heat being so great, that an egg put into the river "will be boiled before you have had time to go any distance." Capital drink, we are told, is made from palm-sugar, "and very speedily it makes a man drunk." Comari, or the country about Cape Comorin, the Komaria Akron of Ptolemy, is briefly described as a very wild country, noted among other things for "gatpauls" and monkeys "of such peculiar fashion that you would take them for men." The *gatpauls* were probably some kind of ape. The "Kingdom of Eli," which contains no proper harbour, but "many great rivers with good estuaries," appears to be the same with the Hili of Arabic writers and the modern Cananore. Its name still survives in Mount d'Ely, a tall headland about sixteen miles north of Cananore city, the first Indian land seen by the famous Vasco da Gama. In his account of Melibar, the modern Malabar, Polo tells of the pirates who haunted its neighbourhood, as they did up to a very recent date, of its great trade with the province of Manzi or Southern China, and of the "very delicate and beautiful buckrams" manufactured there. The people of Gozurat, that is, Guzerat, he describes as "the most desperate pirates in existence." Its cotton-plants growing six paces high, and the excellence of its embroidered and inlaid leather-work for mats and bed-covers, are specially noticed. Tana or the Konkan was still governed in Polo's time by a king of its own, who appears to have shared the plunder gained by pirates from the merchants sailing towards his ports; a practice condemned by Polo as "naught and unworthy of a king." From Cambae, the modern Cambay, cotton, indigo, hides, and fine buckram were exported by its inhabitants, "good people" as Polo calls them, who "live by their trade and manufactures." Such too are the people of Seminat, or Somnath, whose temples and idols were a second time destroyed by Mogul invaders a few years after Polo's visit. His Indian travels end with Kesmacoran, easily translated into Makrán, the classic Gedrosia, through which Alexander's legions marched from the Indus back into Persian ground.

Of the interior of India Marco Polo says nothing, "because that would make too long a story." In a former journey however overland through Western China he appears to have followed the track since made familiar to us by Major Sladen. His account of Bangala seems at first glance to indicate a visit to Bengal Proper; but further research probably justifies Colonel Yule in thinking that Polo himself never got further westward than Pegu.

Correspondence.

"SIC VOLO SIC JUBEO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—You have doubtless received many letters from time to time on the subject of the Furlough Rules of 1868, but I venture to bring forward an anomaly under clause XI. of those Rules which still calls for attention and alteration. The Rules themselves have been so altered since 1868 that the kind and liberal author of them would have much difficulty in recognising them in their present form, and the officers who look to them for guidance find much that was easy and liberal altered into the converse. Yet the publication in your columns of a well-founded complaint is sure to obtain for the aggrieved a fair hearing, especially when the circumstances of the cases now brought to notice have been apparently overlooked by the authorities at the India Office. The cases of officers on leave

under clause XI. of the Rules are those that require some advocacy. Let us follow the fortunes of an officer on furlough in England under that clause, and let us see how he fares. Starting from India on leave, given on account of urgent private affairs, he is about to return to India when he finds necessary an extension on medical certificate for six months. He must take the extension, and he does so with reluctance, and after much consideration, for he thereby forfeits his Indian appointment. Still he has a "balance of furlough" due to him, and under G.G.O. No. 627 of 1870 he will be so far compensated as to be allowed half the Indian pay of his rank; so he is comforted, and on the faith of the order he asks for and obtains an extension. Then comes the day for drawing pay and the stipulated rate is applied for, but the claimant is met at once with a refusal of anything beyond the English pay which was granted to him while he still held his appointment, and he withdraws, feeling that he is an impostor, that he ought to have become ill in India (and not in England), when he would have been given two years' sick-leave on half Indian pay of rank. Well, it is rather late to withdraw and to skip over 8,000 miles, and rejoin, even if the Board would let him go; so he reads No. 627 again and again, and still he finds his "balance of furlough" the passport to his modest claim, and no other order can be found ousting him. Then he enquires and learns that without any published order it was *intended* that No. 627 should apply only to officers becoming sick in India and not to those who get their sick leave in England, the question of "balance of furlough" being also *intended* to count for nothing. He cannot even wrap up his balance of furlough and use it hereafter, for it is debited to him as expended, and as for his appointment, that has been in orders given away to another when his claim to it ceased. It surely only requires that such a hardship should become known at the India Office beyond the office of details, for a fair and liberal construction to be passed on Rule XI. extending the meaning of G.G.O., No. 627, of 1870, in its plain English to those who read it as English, without the reservation of *intentions*, and who ask for no indulgence or FAVOR.

Nov. 22, 1871.

MARINE SURVEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—According to promise, I now offer a few remarks upon Marine Surveys. The charts of the Indian Navy were but the preliminaries of a system of graphic information, the first-fruits of maritime research. They met the requirements of navigation in their day. But, as commerce increases, new ports are opened up, and navigators hug the shore more closely, until, in trying to cut off corners, their vessels frequently come to grief on a rock which the preliminary examination has failed to discover. Then more minute surveys are called for, just as in European waters, where efficient establishments are maintained for the purpose. But poor India has nothing of the sort. Those whom she had cradled at great expense, who had grown up in her service (and how many had passed away in the hardening process whilst the residue were becoming acclimatised?), and had attained to some knowledge of her growing wants, were then cast off by foreign rulers who had no conception of the requirements of hydrography. And what is more, the last page of the Parliamentary Paper on Indian Marine Surveys, reviewed by you on October 31, reveals the fact that Colonel (now Sir George) Balfour, and Mr. (now Sir Richard) Temple, were in favour of maintaining a Naval Surveying establishment for India, because a thorough knowledge of the coast had not yet been attained. But, in spite of warning from men of such intelligence, the hydrographic vessel was lodged on a dangerous shelf, as well known to navigators as the Pearl Rock.

At length, repeated complaints of the want of large-scale charts induced the Bombay Government towards the close of last year to start some fresh surveys in the Persian Gulf; and they sent Mr. Girdlestone there, a most able officer, who had four or five years of such work in the Indian Navy and afterwards seven years under the Surveyor General of India. But he was sent away without a single surveying assistant, having only two mates to look after the vessel. Thus, at least fifty mouths had to be fed to enable one head to work, where three persons might have been profitably employed, and would have produced three-fold the amount of work at a trifling additional outlay. It may have been an unavoidable circumstance that he was sent single-handed, but this indicates the necessity of some decided organisation on a re-commencement of such important and costly work. A recurrence to the former anomalous state of things—viz., a surveying service without qualified direction or a central office for the preservation and reproduction of charts—calls for enquiry as to the cause of the old department's having come to a collapse. Thus may India yet reap profit from past failure.

While many of my brother surveyors have been for years engaged in various spheres of usefulness in this country, I have clung to the stranded hydrographic ship, hoping against hope that some day she may be seen afloat again. And now seems the opportunity. Public sympathy is awakened here and in the East, and the Secretary of State for India tells the Viceroy that the subject of marine surveys is one of very great importance, and deserving of the early and serious attention of the Government of India. When the mercantile and maritime public are of one mind with the rulers of India, let us hope that all will heartily join in the good cause, and that with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the dear old craft may be launched again; and, under proper management, bring profit to India through a better knowledge of her coasts, and more honour than was accorded, in times past, to those who served in her.—Yours faithfully, A. D. TAYLOR.

Commander, late Indian Navy.

Blackheath, Nov. 21, 1871.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the great blot of Lord Cornwallis's land revenue system, namely, the proprietary right in an estate, at a revenue fixed in perpetuity, is transferred at auction sales for arrears of revenue; and the question to be considered is, whether the State might not appropriately step in and purchase all such estates, and manage them under a board constituted on the model of the court of wards, until such time as it had acquired a sufficient number to admit of its re-leasing them on a new and improved settlement. It is notorious that, owing to a hundred circumstances of a more or less trivial character, amongst which the mere absence of a sufficient number of competitors not infrequently takes a place, estates are often sold for very much less than their real value. This is not only the case in Sylhet and Chittagong, where the country is subdivided into infinitesimal superior holdings, but in almost every district in Bengal; and there are few revenue officers who cannot recall instances in which large estates have been sold for very much less than their proper value. In all such cases the Government, if it became the purchaser, would not only become a clear gainer by the transaction, but would also pave the way to the solution of the one great economical difficulty which has hitherto baffled all our statesmen and financiers. Even where the bidding was high, and an estate fetched more than its real value, the calculation that a proprietor invariably receives from his estate very much more than he anywhere pays to the Government, shows that it would be easy for the Government to recoup itself in the amount which represented the difference between the sum actually paid and the market value of an estate from the profits accruing from the collection of the rents. In any case the Government would gradually become the landed proprietor of a large number of estates, in respect of which the obligations imposed by the Permanent Settlement would be incumbent only on itself as against itself. When matters came to this pass there could be no immorality in rescinding the Permanent Settlement. Of course it is only in respect of estates that were thus purchased by the Government that the Permanent Settlement could be set aside; and there can be no doubt that if the Government commenced to set aside that settlement while any large number of estates remained the property of private persons the value of the latter would be so inordinately raised as at once to put a stop to all further purchases on behalf of Government. But the obvious course for the Government to pursue would be to go on purchasing estates, without rescinding the settlement in any of them, until the proprietary right in all or nearly all the estates in the country gradually lapsed to the Government, and the State became as of yore the great landed proprietor of the country. Even if it took a century to accomplish this great work, it would nevertheless be worth undertaking—and undertaking at once. The estates that have not at one time or other been sold for arrears of revenue, or are not likely to be sold at some future period, are few in number, if great in extent; and if it should be found impossible to compensate their owners hereafter, they might well be left to themselves, while the rest of the country was emancipated from the "financial blunder" and the "sin against posterity" of which Lord Cornwallis and his councillors were guilty.

PENSION AND BONUS.

The *Madras Times* thinks that, for an increase of retiring pension, the memorial might perhaps have been clothed in more concise language; nevertheless, it contains the gist of a very reasonable military grievance: the disproportion, namely, between the pay and the pensions of Indian officers as well as other affairs of moment. Allowing for the high prices at present prevailing in India, military ranks below that of field officer are inadequately paid; but field officers, who are usually in receipt of some staff allowances also, are sufficiently well remunerated to live in ease and comfort. Their pay perhaps does not go much further than that of a Captain some twenty years ago; still, and upon paper, at least, it looks to be good pay, and pay such as the field officers of other armies have no opportunity of enjoying. This is well. A Major of one-and-twenty years' service we will suppose to be in receipt of, say, £900 per annum, his pay and his staff allowances lumped together; but let him, through ill-health or other causes, retire upon his pension, and he is at once cut down from £900 to £191 a-year! The difference is truly ridiculous, and as the memorial says, prohibitive of retirement altogether. As officers grow older, the proportion grows worse. Thus, a lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment and in receipt say of £1,600 per annum, will receive about £300 a year as pension—an income utterly inadequate to support his position in society; in fact, we might say, inadequate almost to find in food and clothes the families by which officers of this rank are very commonly burthened. Of course the results are obvious. The pensions being so small, the officers cannot avail themselves of them; whence that flood of senility which bids fair to swamp all efficiency in the Indian Army before many years have passed, and to place the very Empire itself in peril. The fact is, that the pension regulations of 1766 and 1837 have been long out of date. The memorial affirms that the £191 of eighty years ago was equal to £400 at the present day; and we can quite believe it. With a most illogical parsimony, however, the State admits no difference between the prices of 1766 and 1871, although we might suppose that but very slight reflection was necessary to show that the latter have been trebled in that period, and are still increasing to an alarming extent. So much is this the case, that it is not only pensions that are now inadequate to their purposes. In India itself—in a country where officers are supposed to be treated with extraordinary liberality—hospitality has become almost a thing of the past; for this reason, that but few people can afford to entertain their friends. As we heard it funnily expressed the other day, the difference of places between the past and the present considered, field officers now receive captain's pay, captains subaltern's, and subalterns nothing! Under these circumstances, and as a matter of course, officers can no longer lay by money to eke out their income on retirement. The £191 per annum is a stern fact that there is no disguising. The pensioner must look forward to it as his all, and in looking forward to it he practically looks towards what the memorial defines as "a state of semi pauperism and penury incompatible with his social position as an officer and a gentleman." Another source of income on retirement—the bonus of from £2,000 to £3,000 which officers in former years received from their juniors—has been cut away from beneath their feet by the Government. Thus, in very many instances, we should say that Indian officers have a just claim upon the State for an increase of pension that would in some degree represent the money value of their pensions of former days. But to attain any success in this matter it is hardly necessary to say that the officers of the Indian army should work together, and as a body present such a memorial as might be expected to interest the House of Commons in their case. The memorial we have quoted very justly puts forward as one of its strongest arguments the advantage the State must reap from ameliorated pensions through the riddance of a host of senility luxuriating on good Indian pay; but this is to argue against the Duke, his council, and General Hannyngton, who have all agreed that it is greatly to the profit of the Empire to pay useless men £1,000 a-year out here rather than £500 at home. We fear the memorialists will not make much out of this argument at the India-office, but in the House it would doubtless have its due effect could honourable members be induced to consider the question with the attention it deserves at their hands. To judge from the recent telegram, hinting at the concession of a bonus to Indian officers, we should say that the time is a good one for the ventilation in the House of many matters connected with their own individual interests, the efficiency of the army to which they belong, and the general security of our position in India.

THE LOSS OF THE "LADY MELVILLE."—On Wednesday last the Calcutta coroner held an inquest on the body of Mr. M. S. Boon, who lost his life through the destruction of the *Lady Melville* on the previous Saturday. Evidence as to the cause of the accident was given by the captain and chief mate of the vessel, and by the superintendent of river police as to the finding of the deceased's body. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came by his death through drowning by the firing and sinking of the *Lady Melville*, which was caused by an act of disobedience of the steward, George Cole, and the captain's servant, William Clapham, but they did not find that they had committed any offence amounting to culpable homicide."—*Times of India*, Oct. 25.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

GHAZEEPORE, *Oct.* 18.—The Arabic Moulvi of the Victoria School has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy with the Wahabees. He used to correspond with Liakut Ali, the Wahabee who was lately captured near Bombay. Liakut Ali resided sometimes at Mirzapore and sometimes at Allahabad, where the Moulvi had perhaps formed a friendship with him. Moreover, the Moulvi is an old acquaintance. I hear of some rigid Mahomedans who are supposed to be Wahabees. After the lamentable death of Mr. Justice Norman the local police pryed into every hole and corner of the Wahabees. Mirzapore is supposed to be the abode of the Wahabees in the N.W.P., and the police there have succeeded in gathering some information regarding Abdullah, the assassin, from the Mahomedans of the town. I hear some of them have declared that the dastard murderer was their class-mate in the Arabic school a few years ago. In the course of the investigation of the Wahabee conspiracy the Mirzapore police found that the Arabic Moulvi used to correspond with Liakut Ali, the above-mentioned Wahabee. The magistrate of Mirzapore informed the magistrate of this district, who, with the superintendent of police, went on Sunday night (15th) last to search the house of the Moulvi. A few notes from his friend Liakut Ali and other Mahomedans have been found; but these letters do not refer to Wahabeeism. The Moulvi will be sent to-morrow, with other Mahomedans, to Mirzapore, to give his deposition before the magistrate.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MISS CARPENTER.—A private letter informs us that Miss Mary Carpenter has abandoned her intention of visiting India this year, in consequence of pressure of home work.—*Indian Mirror.*

WORTHY OF PRAISE.—During the late inundations near Putia, Rajah Parash Narayan, Rai Bahadur, daily supplied food to about 3,500 suffering people and fodder for about six thousand of their cattle, which would otherwise have perished.—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

THE MACLEOD MEMORIAL.—The Committee for "The Sir Donald Macleod Memorial" inform the subscribers that Sir Donald has expressed a wish that the memorial should be in the form of a gold medal and purse, to the value of the yearly interest, to be given to the individual who passes the best examination in Oriental classics combined with a competent knowledge of English. The competition is to be open to scholars from any institution in the Punjab.—*Ibid.*

THE CROPS.—The official reports on the crops in Bengal, received by the Government up to the 21st October, are generally most encouraging. In those districts which suffered from the floods the crops that have escaped are described as good, whilst the prospects of the winter crops are most favourable. The floods were everywhere rapidly subsiding, but sickness amongst the people and cattle disease were beginning to appear.

CIVIL.—Mr. Inglis goes to the Council next month; Mr. Reid succeeds him; Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, succeeds Mr. Reid in the Board of Revenue; Mr. Court, from Meerut, will succeed Mr. Mayne; Mr. Lynd will get the Meerut Commissionership; Mr. Forbes succeeds Mr. Lind at Agra, Mr. Ricketts going to Allahabad as Judge.

THE ALLAHABAD BARRACKS.—The result of the examination of the new barracks at Allahabad is that more than half of them must really be uncovered and their roofs reconstructed. The necessity was not, we are told, equally urgent in the case of all the condemned roofs, but absolute and permanent security could not be insured by any more partial measure.

RELIEFS.—With the sanction of Government the following alterations are made in the movements of relief for 1871-72, as published in G.O.C.C. dated the 22nd May 1871:—British Infantry—1st Battalion 8th Foot, from Nusseerabad to Cawnpore instead of Allahabad. 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, from Fort William to Allahabad instead of Cawnpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of Calcutta objects to re-license clergymen of the Church of England, who have once professed the faith of the Church of Rome. He has given no reason for this decision, which is contrary to the rule with regard to such men in England. There, a priest of the Church of Rome on taking the orders of the Established Church can at once be licensed to a living.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A striking illustration of the enforcement of woman's rights at a station about two hundred miles from Jubbalpur is recorded in the local *Chronicle*:—A married man was imprudent enough a few days ago to get intoxicated, whereupon his wife expelled him from *her* house, and placed a sentry on guard with instructions not to allow the husband to enter the premises. After a couple of nights of loneliness, the wife relented and desired her spouse to return, but our latest information is that he declined complying with the request.

THE NATIVE COMPETITIONS.—The three young natives who have won their way into the Civil Service had a hearty welcome home the other evening at the Seven Tanks Villa. The *Indian Mirror* says the reception, a *soiree*, was attended by upwards of three hundred persons. The evening was spent in a concert and chemical experiments. Certainly the event is not a small one to the Hindoo community, and we hope the young men will do honour to their country.

THE MAHOMED KHEYL WAZIRIS.—Some time ago we noticed the surrender of the Mahomed Kheyl Waziris, and the arrest of the ringleaders concerned in the raid last year. The culprits, we read, have been sentenced to the comparatively light sentence of imprisonment for from three to five years in the Lahore jail. A fine of Rs. 7,000 has been imposed on the tribe, who have been sent back to their old lands, where they are quietly settling.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The *Madras Times* thinks that the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, announced to be held in February, should be put off for another ten years until the thousands who have already passed are provided for. It does not see the advantage of another thousand passing an examination which they all think entitles them to an appointment, and who are all, of course, dissatisfied at not obtaining it.

A HOAX.—The *Pioneer* had, what it now itself calls, "a decidedly sensational paragraph" in its issue of the 23rd October, about a native having been found in a carriage of the mail train on its arrival at Futtehpore with his throat cut. The following is the pedigree of the story. The guard (apparently the original culprit) hoaxed the driver with it. The driver reported it to the Locomotive Superintendent, who reported it to the Assistant Inspector-General of Railways. Police, who, on investigation, found there was nothing to be investigated.

DEATH OF COLONEL EVATT.—A correspondent of a contemporary, dating from Nynee Tal, on the 25th Oct., furnishes the following:—"I regret to have to announce the death of Colonel Evatt, Staff Corps, which took place at Buttress Castle on Sunday morning last. His remains were interred with military honours yesterday morning. The deceased came up here in April last in a very sickly state and recently appeared before a medical committee with a view to obtaining leave on sick certificate to England. He has left a very large family in very straitened circumstances.

KASHMIR.—Great preparations are said to be going on in Kashmir for the reception of the Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., the Viceroy's brother, who was, according to latest accounts, daily expected there on a visit. Dewan Budri Nath Pandit had been deputed to receive him at the borders of Kashmir, on the other side of the Peer, and Vizier Passad, the Governor of Kashmir, would receive him in state as soon as he crossed the mountain. The Maharajah was preparing a grand entertainment for him at Srinugar.

THE SAUGOR BARRACKS.—The Engineers still refuse to allow the Saugor barracks to be occupied. There is a report that a number of men of the 2-25 are to be sent to that place. If they do not occupy the barracks, there will be very little room for them, and if they do, they will stand a very good chance of being buried alive. There is a report to the effect that the Governor-general has appointed a committee to assemble and report upon these buildings. A professional report is now in course of preparation for Government. Photographs are also being taken of the points where danger is the most to be apprehended; so that it seems superfluous to call for any other report. Captain Faber, who superintended these buildings, has been ordered out from England to defend himself, and the executive engineers are also to be brought up to the scratch. It is to be hoped that the blame will be laid upon the right person.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—The steamer *Sir William Peel*, with flat *Gogra* in tow, left Calcutta on the morning of Oct. 28, taking the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and one company Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Hyslop, and the guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, to Chittagong for the Loshai expedition. The regiment was expected to arrive at Chittagong on Nov. 7, the passage being made by the Sunderbund and the Sundeep Channel. Captain Birch, who left Calcutta in the *Lucknow* about a fortnight ago, is, we are informed, to take command of 300 police, who are waiting for him at Sylhet. It is believed that he will be well to the front with these men, who will act as pioneers to cut jungle, &c. It is expected that the auxiliaries of the Manipur Rajah will be useful as scouts and foragers, and from their knowledge of the country and language, they should be able to give some assistance in the way of intelligence, if not in actual fighting.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has notified that general officers commanding divisions and districts will, in future, be held responsible for the due performance of running drill by the regiments serving under their command, and they will inspect the drill and report upon it in their annual confidential reports. Returns of running drill will be no longer required. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. M. Fraser has been appointed to the command of the Brigade and the Royal Artillery, Peshawur district. Colonel H. Francis has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Saugor district, in the room of Colonel Young, resigned. Captain Sir W. Hamilton is detained at Simla on duty. It is said that he is engaged on the compilation of an important work on the artillery. Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., has been gazetted "permanently to the divisional staff of the army, in room of Major-General W. F. Beatson, whose tour of service expired on the 25th ult.; and Major-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., "temporarily"—during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Major-General J. Fordyce, or until further orders. General Tytler has been appointed to the Sirhind division.

NATIVE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—The *Punjabi Akhbar* of the 9th September has a long article on the visits of the natives of India to England for the purpose of completing their education. The writer is glad to find that natives are becoming more and more enterprising, and that while formerly the mercantile class among them alone undertook voyages to England, numbers of young men now go there year by year to prosecute their studies, almost all of whom, whether they be candidates for the civil or medical service, or study for the bar, not only pass successful examinations and obtain high marks, but sometimes leave their European competitors behind. In the civil service examination held last year, all of the successful native competitors, according to this paper, passed in the higher grades, and obtained high marks, not only in English, but other languages as well. A Bengali Baboo of Christ College, for instance, stood first in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics among all the competitors, native as well as English. This Baboo, named Anund Mohan Bose, has already obtained the degree of M.A., and is now said to be trying for the LL.D. Again, Syad Mahmud, the second son of Syad Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., obtained the first place in English literature; while Pandit Suraj Mall, son of Pandit Man Phul, C.S.I., is also winning laurels in the field of learning.—*Englishman.*

THIEVES IN ALLAHABAD.—We fear the Allahabad thieves have almost got the upper hand of the police. Unless we are misinformed they go about at night committing thefts, almost amounting to acts of dacoity, without fear of capture. The system they commonly adopt is to approach the house they design to rob, and by throwing kunkur or small stones, ascertain if the inhabitants are on the alert, or if the chowkidar, as usual, is sleeping. If any disturbance is made, they immediately make off, but if no notice be taken of the stone-throwing, they at once enter on their purpose of robbery. So bold have these thieves now become that they actually entered the lines of the Royal Artillery, and took a blanket off a horse before the eyes of the sycee on sentry, who attempted to prevent them, but being opposed by three men armed with latees, could do nothing but call on the European sentry, on whose approach the thieves decamped, taking with them, however, the blanket marked D-16, Division No. 6. A still more daring robbery was committed on Saturday in the house of Dr. Walker, the deputy inspector-general of hospitals. It appears that Dr. Walker had gone out for his usual drive about 5.30 P.M., at which time the bearer arranged his bedroom. On Dr. Walker's return, his bedroom was found to have been literally cleaned out—the blankets and sheets stolen off the bed, a number of flannel shirts, a shawl, and other articles of clothing made away with, and as yet we believe no clue has been found to the robbers. At Benares also the robbers seem to be having it pretty much their own way, over twenty robberies having been reported there lately. In some stations, we believe, there is a rule that after a certain hour all natives are obliged to carry a lantern; this system, if carried into effect here, and if the police did their duty, would soon reduce the number of thieves.—*Pioneer.*

H.M.'s 104TH REGIMENT BENGAL FUSILIERS.—The Major-General commanding the division inspected H.M.'s 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers on Friday last, the 20th instant. The regiment was completely equipped in heavy marching order, and received the General in line with a "general salute." After marching past the regiment was formed in three sides of a square, and Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., addressed the regiment as follows:—"Colonel Harris,—As the 104th Regiment is about to leave my command I wish to say a few words of farewell. I am happy to say this is not the first time that I have had the honour of having this regiment under my command, but in the ordinary course of events most likely it will be the last. I am not going to speak of the distinguished services of the regiment, as no doubt these will be noticed by the representative of her Majesty in India, prior to its embarkation for England, but I wish to say a few words on my own behalf. What I have seen on parade this morning was generally good, and the appearance of the men, considering the season of the year, is healthy, which shows the care taken of the men. I know the regiment and its drill some years ago, but since it has been under my command here I have not had an opportunity of seeing the regiment at drill, but I have heard from my predecessor that it was very good, and that he was well satisfied with what he saw. Further, in looking over the inspection reports of the regiment, I find that the conduct has been uniformly good, and especially I notice there have been very few cases of insubordination, which crime I consider the worst a soldier could be guilty of. Colonel Harris, I congratulate you personally on having command of this regiment, with which I believe you have been associated for the last thirty years; and as it is about to take its first tour of home service, I have no doubt from what I have seen—nay, I feel sure—that you will have the aid of all ranks to uphold that gallantry in the field and good

conduct in quarters which has distinguished its service in India. Colonel Harris, officers, and men, I wish you a safe and pleasant journey to England in all sincerity."—*Pioneer*, Oct. 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. City of Athens, Carnaghan, London.—27. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez; Indian Empire, Blackmore, London; Portia, Higgins, London.—28. City of Richmond, Starkie, Liverpool; Gitana, Blake, Liverpool; Rurramanny, Nacoda, Muscat; Sussex, Kinney, London.—30. Str. Asia, McCullum, Muscat; str. Emilia, Alberto, Genoa; Achilles, Turpin, Liverpool; Remington, Fowler, Liverpool; Wild Rose, Doswell, Liverpool; Grand Duke, Mathias, port not mentioned; City of Madrid, Jack, Glasgow; Vicksburg, Wilson, Sunderland; str. Mahratta, Lang, Moulmein; str. Tweed, Duff, London.—31. Merchantman, Mouriligan, Javenna; Kingston, Van Norden, port not mentioned.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26. Str. Baroda, str. Penang, str. Moulmein; Ophir, George, H. Warren.—31. Str. Scotia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Brig. gen. Brownlow, Capt. C. E. Bates, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. C. H. Allnutt, Mr. Jeuss, and Mr. H. W. Ackland.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Elsenlohe, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Mr. Parry, Mr. J. Stoutt, Mr. A. Money, and Mr. J. D. Ward. For GALLE.—Mr. Vaughan, Major Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Thomson, Mr. L. J. Schillizzir, Mr. A. J. Margarile, Mr. M. Hiernlachi, Mr. M. Lambrinidi, Mr. H. G. Morell, Mr. R. Browne, and Mr. D. Begg. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Blackall. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Lang, Mr. W. Wood. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Norman. For MALTA.—Mrs. Hughes. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Sheriff, Mr. Smart. From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Morris and child, Mrs. Bain and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Freeth and infant, Lieut. Curtois, and Dr. G. Currie. For BRINDISI.—Major R. W. and Mrs. Daunt. For SYDNEY.—Mr. F. Bell, Andrew Thompson, and Mr. P. Bailey. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, and Mr. E. S. James and child.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
6 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 10 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 66-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 0 to 102 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	335 to 340
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1450 to 1460
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	120 to 122
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	565 to 570buy
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	90 to 91
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	135 to 140
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	24 to 25
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 313 ...	253 to 254
East India Tea Company	100 ...	58 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 213 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	128 to 130
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 170
Howrah Building Company	500 ...	200* to 205
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	96 to 97
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	380 to 390
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560
Tirnoot Indigo	200 ...	60 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.—The offices have only been opened for two days, and business can hardly be said to have recommenced, so that we give no detailed reports. The sales of Piece Goods made during the holidays were larger than has been the case for some seasons lately, and the demand continues to be steady. Prices generally seem to have an upward tendency.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

COCHIN, *Oct.* 23.—The resignation of Sir T. Madava Row is the all-engrossing topic of conversation here at present. Those who take an interest in the affairs of Travancore and those who do not alike deplore the event. The *Madras Mail* has obviously taken a very correct view of the affair, notwithstanding all that interested partisans of a Sadr or a Zillah Judge may say to the contrary. Speculation, as may be naturally expected, is quite busy in appointing a successor to Sir T. Madava Row. One names the Dewan of Cochin, little aware that he would not exchange places for any consideration. Another makes mention of Mr. Juggonatha Row, a Deputy Collector in the British service. No doubt his Highness the Maharajah is favourably disposed to him, but it is not certain that the Madras Government will approve of the appointment. A third would have the Hon. V. Ramiengar of your city as the next Dewan of Travancore, but who knows whether he wants the appointment. Of one thing I feel sure, and that is, the selection will have to be made outside Travancore. I feel equally sure that be the successful man who he may, he will soon find that the office is not a very enviable one. When Sir T. Madava Row assumed the ministerial reins of Travancore everything was wrong and any little that he did was at once noticed as an improvement. Matters are, however, now different. The finances are in the very best condition. Justice is more speedily rendered and in a much purer form than before. The salaries of the sirkar servants have been raised as far as the circumstances of the country will permit. Public works are pushed on with a vigour and at an expenditure of money that will astonish a stranger. And as for the legislation, Travancore, not unlike British India, is suffering already from the effects of an over-dose. Such being the case Sir Madava Row's successor will have work enough to maintain things as they are, and if he has not genius enough to strike out now and then something new, something original, people will begin to think that he is but an ordinary man, and that the country has not benefited by the change. However, all can wait and see. Mr. Ballard, the British resident, is expected to arrive at Balghaty, native Cochin, about the middle of next month, and is to remain there for some four months or so. Next month, too, are to be celebrated the nuptials of one of the Princes of the Royal family of Cochin. It is to be rather a formidable affair. A state dinner is to be given on the occasion to the *elite* of Cochin, and preparations are already being made for the occasion. His royal highness the Cochin Rajah has left Cochin for Eranjalicoda, twenty miles from this. A religious ceremony has called him thither. The Dewan is also at Eranjalicoda now. His highness and the Dewan are both expected to be back at Cochin during the week.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—It is expected that, with the proposed reorganisation of the Madras P.W.D., the Forest Conservancy Department will also undergo some radical changes. The measure is now under the serious consideration of Government, and will probably be matured and carried out before Lord Napier lays down the reins of Government.

THE HON. MR. J. B. NORTON.—A meeting of the Hindu and Mohomedan community of Madras has been held for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to do honour to the Hon. J. B. Norton on his approaching departure from India. After several speeches had been delivered, it was proposed by Mr. Ranganada Sastri that a subscription list be opened, and that subscriptions be raised to establish a scholarship and award prizes in Mr. Norton's name. The proposition was carried.

THE VANINGEN AFFAIR.—The trial of Edwin VanIngen, junior, for attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing grievous hurt on provocation; and of Frederick Henry Richard Lambart, and Edward Bowater McInnes, for criminal trespass, insult, assault, and abetting, came on at the Madras Criminal Sessions on Wednesday, November 1. Ensign Frere was prohibited by Government from proceeding to England on sick leave till his evidence had been given. Mr. VanIngen was acquitted. The result as regards the others is not yet known.

MILITARY.—The local *Herald* says:—"Sir Frederick Haines is expected at Bangalore shortly to look at the 16th Lancers prior to their marching for Secunderabad. The regiment has taken kindly to outpost duties under the auspices of Major Wilkinson, the commanding officer, and both officers and men like their new work immensely. A correspondent thinks that to those partial to an early ride into the country there can be no prettier sight than to see the Lancers practising the new manœuvres, and he is of opinion that Sir Frederick Haines will be quite as much pleased as was General Burton the other day."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.—A good lawyer, popular with the Bar of Calcutta and Allahabad, more especially with the native portion thereof,—a most painstaking Judge, who, in his judgments, has a list to the side of severity—a deadly foe to all touting and mal-practices on the part of the Bar—a man not greatly given to hospitality, and not always popular with his colleagues on the bench—a gentleman, courteous and affable to those who do not presume to encroach upon his dignity,—and a grass-widower,—is Sir Walter Morgan, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Colley Scotland as Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The honorary secretary of this society notifies that, "with a view of making deeper impressions on the minds of her countrymen, as to the utmost importance and manifold advantages of the rapid spread of *practical* education among her fellow-sisters, Sowphagiavathy Sree Rungamba Garu, who has lectured upon the "Principles and Precedents of Female Education," and on "Omnipresence" and "Omnipotence," will address the male and female audience in Telegu on "Omniscience," (these being the first three divisions of "Human Being," which is the subject of her lectures), at the premises of M.R.Ry. P. Veeraperumal Pillay, at Thondiarpett, Trivettoor High Road, Madras.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 28.

A NEW STEAM LINE.—The S.S. *Tenasserim*, the first of a line of steamers that are to run regularly between Glasgow and Rangoon, arrived here on Friday. She is a large powerful vessel, 1,172 tons register, but is expected to carry about 3,000 tons of rice. The *Tenasserim* left Glasgow on the 16th August, and would have arrived here earlier than she has done had it not been for detention in the Suez Canal. She brought seven passengers, but has ample accommodation for a much larger number. Along with a valuable general cargo, she brought out, in pieces, a new steamer for the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, which will be put up at Dallah, and it is expected will be ready for service by the close of the year. This new river boat is to be named the *Alompra*, and is guaranteed to go several knots an hour faster than the fastest boat now in India.—*Rangoon Times*, Oct. 9.

AN OUTRAGE AT BANGALORE.—An eye-witness informs the *Herald* that as three European soldiers were quietly walking through the streets of the Mahomedan quarter, near the New Market, they were followed by a large crowd of excited Mahomedans, who abused, hustled, jeered, and finally assaulted them. The men endeavoured to effect a peaceable and quiet retreat, in doing which one received a severe cut on the head, and was left on the ground. "The men," our correspondent, a native, assures us, "did nothing to provoke the cowardly assault, and the police peons were too frightened to interfere." We are aware that a most obnoxious feeling exists towards Europeans, and especially soldiers in the breasts of the lower classes of the Mahomedan community, but if such brutal attacks become common, and we are assured that the one we notice is not the first of its kind, we shall not be in the least surprised to hear of reprisals. The authorities should look to it, that nothing worse happens.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. Str. Arcot, —, Calcutta.—26. Winestead, —, London.—27. Str. Excelsior, —, London.—28. Str. Himalaya, —, Rangoon and Northern Ports; str. Baroda, Hall, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arcot.—Miss Falliver, Mr. R. E. Colinston, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. W. Spence, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Rozari, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. F. Bell, Mr. Tepperv, Mrs. Woolworth.

Per str. Winestead.—Mr. FitzGerald.

Per str. Excelsior.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Stoddard and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wynbro, Mr. West, Mr. Johnson.

Per Dacca.—For MADRAS.—Mr. McLeman. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Gaiffa.

Per str. Himalaya.—Lieut. col. MacDonald, Mr. H. Bears, Mr. R. H. Johnson, Serg. and Mrs. Carnes, Apothy. and Mrs. Johnson and three children, Mr. J. Lewis. Pass., and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Eastlake, J. W. Lowe, Parry, J. Stoutt, A. Money, and J. D. Ward. For GALLE.—Mr. Vaughan, Major Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Thomsen, Mr. L. J. Schillizzir, Mr. A. J. Margarite. Mr. M. Hiernlachi, Mr. M. Lambrinidi, Mr. H. G. Morell, Mr. R. Browne, Mr. D. Begg. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Blackall. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Lang, Mr. W. Wood. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Norman. For MALTA.—Mrs. Hughes. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Sheriff, Mr. Smart.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25. Str. Sea Queen, —, London; str. Hurkaru, —, London.—26. Str. Dacca, —, Calcutta.—27. Str. Winestead, —, Calcutta.—28. River Ganges, —, London.—31. Str. Excelsior, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bain and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Freeth and infant, Lieut. Curtois, Dr. G. Currie. For BERNDISE.—Major and Mrs. R. W. Daunt. For SYDNEY.—Messrs. F. Bell, A. Thompson, and P. Bailey. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. E. S. James and child.

Per str. Dacca.—For GOPALPORE.—Mr. Rich. For COCONADA.—Capt. Mead, Mr. James, Mr. T. McR. Mickman.

Bombay.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

The following story is extracted from the Indian papers :—

"Some days ago a Zoroastrian family, flying from the famine and pestilence in Yezd, travelled on foot to Bunder Abbas, in the hope of finding relief and being sent on to Bombay by Khosroo, the brother of Godrez Mehrwan, a Persian merchant of Bombay, who has the charge of a fund raised at Bombay. They had to endure the greatest hardships from a scarcity of food; and prostrated by fatigue and starvation, the husband unfortunately died before the party reached their destination. Having disposed of his last remains in the best way they could under the circumstances, the rest of the family—a middle-aged woman and her daughter, about sixteen years of age—continued their journey on foot to Bunder Abbas. At the latter place they were taken care of by Khosroo, and it was arranged to send them, along with other suffering Zoroastrians, by a buggalow bound for Bombay. They were about to proceed on board when the girl became very ill at the Bunder. Medical assistance was obtained without loss of time, but she got worse. Life was fast ebbing away; she became cold, and in a few minutes more was given up as dead. Her mother, though frantic with grief for the loss of her child, was prevailed upon to embark on board the buggalow that was ready to leave the port. Before doing so she performed a last duty to her child, and, giving some keronees (coin) to a Persian, begged of him to consign the dead body to a proper place. The buggalow started for Bombay. The Persian pocketed the money; but, leaving the girl's corpse to lie upon the beach, he went his way. The unfortunate mother, the only surviving member of the family that fled from Yezd, arrived in Bombay a few days ago by the buggalow, named, we believe, the *Mouffer*. She was housed at the Chowpatty Dhurrumsalla, and related the story of her misfortunes to sympathising hearts, some countrywomen who had preceded her to Bombay. One of her listeners knew the woman, as well as her girl, who was described as having died on the beach at Bunder Abbas. But she also knew that she had seen the girl in Bombay, and that she was engaged as a servant to a Parsee gentleman residing at Colaba. A consultation took place between some of the women living at the dhurmsalla, and the girl was brought there from her master's house. The mother was told that her daughter was not dead, and that she was in Bombay. The death scene at Bunder Abbas was fresh in her memory, and she wept piteously at the apparent mockery of her mental anguish, made by her own countrywomen. She could sooner believe that the sun had descended to earth than that her dead girl could be seen alive in Bombay. She talked of the keronees she had paid for the body being consigned to its last resting-place, and wept again for the dear one who had died before her eyes. Gentle persuasion at last soothed her feelings, and in a fitting moment, when the suddenness of the surprise might not operate injuriously, the mother and the lost child were clasped in each other's embrace. The violence of the excitement having abated, mutual explanations ensued. The heat of the sun, as the girl was left on the beach at Bunder Abbas, apparently dead, warmed into life again. She was removed by some passers-by to the house of Khosroo, where she was promptly taken care of, and soon became convalescent. A steamer was about to leave for Bombay with a number of famished Persians, and she was put on board of her with the others. The steamer arrived in Bombay several days before the buggalow by which the girl's mother was a passenger. On her arrival at the dhurmsalla at Chowpatty, a Parsee gentleman good naturedly took her into his service, and she was residing at his house in Colaba when her mother arrived in Bombay. And they met each other—the grieving mother and her lost child—under the judicious arrangement made by their kind friends."

COTTON REPORT OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The following are the reports which have lately been received from the cotton districts regarding the prospects of the crop :—

DHOLLERA, *Oct.* 30.—I have little of fresh interest to add to my report of 24th inst. The weather during the week has been favourable, and the crops are doing well.

Our market during the early part of the week was very firm, but is at present a little easier. I attributed the high prices ruling to the reckless speculation carried on here, and, so long as this continues, our market will respond but slowly to Bombay. The rate this morning, with selection, is equivalent to Rs. 220 per Bombay candy.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT), *Nov.* 1.—The weather is all that can be desired. Picking is being pushed forward, and a few bojas have already come to market. We have every reason to expect this season a better selection than there has been offering many years past.

SHEAGAUM, 1st.—The weather for the past fortnight has been very hot and dry, with no signs of rain. The cotton crop still looks well, but would be much improved if we had some moisture in the shape of night dews or rain. Great anxiety prevails as to the supply of water in the wells. Should we not have some rain soon the wells in this neighbourhood will be almost dry.

KHAMGAUM, *Nov.* 1.—Since I last wrote you the weather has been very hot in the day, with cold nights and mornings. The crops are doing well, but there is no doubt that they will be short. I have just seen some new kuppas, it was very clean and white, and had a fair staple. There is still some old cotton offering, but at very high rates. Contracts for new cotton, January delivery, have been made at Rs. 238 to Rs. 240, with an advance of Rs. 60 per candy, and at Rs. 236 to Rs. 238 the whole amount paid now.

BROACH.—The weather since my last report was agreeable, and on the 27th instant there was a copious dew-fall, which appears to have been very beneficial to the cotton crop. On the succeeding morning there was a fog, which was not, however, of sufficient duration to produce any ill effects.

A few transactions for April delivery have transpired at about Rs. 250 to Rs. 255 per candy, but no great desire for business of this kind is evinced, in consequence of a want of confidence in the sellers.

From *Surat* there are complaints of drought.

BHOWNUGGUR.—The market, which was in a drooping state, was somewhat excited by considerable purchases by the agent of a Bombay firm at Rs. 230 to Rs. 232. Cotton is now, however, procurable at Rs. 226 to Rs. 228 per candy.

In consequence of a deficiency in the rainfall the crop is expected to be shorter than the average, to the extent, some affirm, of 25 per cent.; but the present condition of the plants appears to me satisfactory, and I see no reason to look for a falling.

OOMRAWUTTEE, *Nov.* 2.—The weather still continues fine; a little picking is going on, and we expect a few bales immediately.

STATION TALK.

UPPER SIND, *Oct.* 15.—The great embezzlement, or defalcation case, is still going on. Colonel Phayre is yet of opinion that the accounts are falsified, although he has been told by the Commissioner that they are correct, and no charge can be laid against the defendants. He has, therefore, I believe, informed Colonel Phayre, that should he hereafter fail to bring home guilt to the accused, he will have to pay the expenses incurred on account of litigation, or any claim that may be made by the defendants for damages. I forgot to mention that Wussunmul is at large on bail to the amount of Rs. 20,000, and his moonshee, Gadeemul, on one of Rs. 10,000. There is a report current, that should the prosecution fail on the present charges, it will bring forward some other serious charges. Colonel Phayre, in looking over the accounts of the Keolee District for 1865-66, has found Rs. 40,000 unaccounted for, making now a total of nearly a lakh of rupees. A responsible clerk from the Accountant General's office at Bombay has been called to verify the accounts. When one looks into these things, it becomes a question how these frauds (if they be such) have not been heretofore detected. This shows that there has been a very irregular supervision over the accounts of the district, the more so as these accounts necessarily pass through several hands to be checked and audited. It is apparent that the required check and supervision had not been exercised. Here is the hinge that the colonel cannot turn on. He is not to blame, as he was not the chief district officer during the time. Whoever he be, the parties to blame in the auditing, &c., should explain these matters. I suppose they will wash their hands of it, as was done in Barron's case. News was received here on the 11th that some of the principal Sirdars and Chiefs in the Khan of Khelat's territory have rebelled and joined the hill tribes. The Khan's subjects at Cutch have been seized with fear. They will most likely leave the country and come into British territory, or ask for protection. In addition to this, the startling news of an attempt to assassinate the Khan has been lately received; further, that disaffection has crept into the troops, who have apparently rebelled. The Commander-in-Chief here as thought it advisable to patrol our frontier, and has despatched the 2nd Sind Horse under the command of Captain Forbes to watch the frontier line as far as Bagh. This step will allay the fear of the Cutchee people, and assure them of no danger.—P.S.—I learn that the rebellious chiefs have seized Quettah.—*Sindian* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. PARKES.—Mr. Parkes, C.E., Consulting Engineer for the Kurrachee Harbour Works, who arrived here not long ago, left Calcutta on the 20th October for Bussorah, for the purpose, we believe, of inspecting the harbour of that place. Mr. Parkes will return to Kurrachee shortly, *en route* to England.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MESOPOTAMIA."—The steamship *Mesopotamia*, 765 tons, George Phillips, commander, from London, *via* the Suez Canal, arrived here on the 11th October. She left London on the 6th September, and brought a general cargo. The passengers by her were Mr. Hart for Kurrachee, and Mr. Forbes for Bussorah. The *Mesopotamia* left for the Gulf on Saturday.—*Scindian.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H.M.'s Indian troop transport *Malabar*, Captain Sholto Douglas, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 1st Nov. from England, with H.M.'s 44th Regiment and details of the 65th Regiment. She left Suez on the 18th Oct. Her complement of passengers consisted of 64 officers, 17 ladies, and 7 children, 928 men, 125 women, and 127 children. During the voyage one birth and two deaths occurred. The 44th Regiment will proceed to Kamptee.

INDICATIONS OF FAMINE IN INDIA.—Present indications lead us to anticipate a period of distress in India from insufficiency of food. Our last monsoon has been distributed in a way fitted to make it nearly as unproductive as possible. In Western India the supply of rain has been from 25 to 50 per cent. below the average, and the excess has been given to the north of India and Bengal, causing destructive inundations. The area affected by this unequal distribution is immense, and anything like a general failure of the crops would involve wide-spread disaster surpassing any of the calamities of this kind that we have had for many years. We hope, however, that some compensatory elements may yet present themselves, and the final report be more favourable than the present outlook.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MORE DISTRESSED PERSIANS.—On Saturday last the buggla Mozuffa arrived in Bombay with sixty-seven distressed Persian Zorastrians from Bunder Abbas. Seventy-one embarked at that place, but four died on the voyage. They were sent on Sunday to the charitable dhurmsalla at Chowpatty, where clothes provided by some charatible Parsees were distributed amongst them. Messrs. Godrez Mehrwan apprehend considerable difficulty in bringing to Bombay the hundreds of famine-striken Zoroastrians who have fled to Bunder Abbas; and they think that more funds are required in addition to the Rs. 12,410 which have been already subscribed for the purpose.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 4.

SANITARY.—Have we a Health Officer in Bombay? We ask the question, because one of the recent freaks of economy of the Municipality has been to stop pumping the sewage out of the main drain into the sea at Lovegrove. The consequences may be imagined. The foul stream has been overflowing the flats, and in this hot weather causing a malaria which poisons the whole neighbourhood. If this is one of the things which are to last till "next midsummer," because the town happens to have got into debt, the sooner the Municipality is swept away the better. It strikes us that Dr. Hewlett, who we always understood had not a minute of spare time, but who has nevertheless undertaken of late the working of the Contagious Diseases act in addition to his other duties, would be much more usefully occupied in keeping one of the most popular parts of Bombay sweet and wholesome than in writing elaborate reports on the pedigrees of all the prostitutes in the island.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ARAB DISTURBANCES AT ZANZIBAR.—DR. LIVINGSTONE.—THE IVORY TRADE.—Mr. John Kirk, acting political agent and H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, has forwarded the following items of intelligence to the Secretary to Government, dated Zanzibar, 22nd September, 1871:—

Sir,—Letters just received by special messengers who left Unyanyembe about a month ago inform us of a sad disaster that has befallen the Arab settlement there, and that will in all likelihood stop the road to Ujiji and Karague for some time to come. All accounts agree as to the main facts, but naturally the letters written us Mr. Stanley, an American gentleman who was on the spot, are the most circumstantial and reliable. I am indebted to Mr. Webb, the American Consul here, for some details related in those letters, which will no doubt be published in full elsewhere. Briefly, the position is this:—The Arab colony of the interior, whose centre is Unyanyembe, has for some time been led by a set of avaricious, unprincipled men, whose acts of extortion, both on native and the poorer Arabs, have for some time back been complained of to Syed Burgash, who is impotent to interfere at such a distance so long as things go well for the Arabs. A chief, whose village was one day's journey distant on the main road to Ujiji and Karague, fell under the displeasure of the Unyanyembe settlers, and his place was attacked in due course by a force of about fifteen hundred muskets. Seeing that he could not hold the stockaded village, he retired with his followers, and formed an ambush for the return of the attacking party when laden with ivory and other booty. The result was disastrous to the Arabs, and a great many were killed, including ten or twenty of the leader's men of good family here. The Arab retreat soon became a rout, and much property was lost. Fortunately, Mr. Stanley, who was weak and ill from fear, managed to return to Unyanyembe, but he was abandoned by the Arabs, whose conduct he speaks of as cowardly in the extreme. Such is the constant state of things in Central Africa. The road to Ujiji will now be shut for a time, and when we may again hear of Dr. Livingstone is most uncertain. One of the men who came down now says that there was a rumour that Mahomed bin Gharib and the white man (Dr. Livingstone) would come back from Mayema by way of Marunga and Wemba. The report is worth nothing, I consider, but I may as well mention it.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23. Str. Strathclyde, Pearson, Liverpool; str. Mongolia, Barlow, Southampton; str. Oriando, Dossin, London; str. Behar, Blake, Hong Kong; str. Patna, Sanders, Kurrachee; John and Mary, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Royal Sovereign, Curphey, Cardiff; Dallam Tower, Rhind, London; Sattara, Thomas, Shields.—29. M. M. Peter, Greatevin, London.—30. Jumna, Laing, London; British Monarch, Rowe, London.—Nov. 1. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Douglas, Suez.—Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Redewater, Richards, London.—3. Str. Tanjore, Johnstone, Suez; H.M.'s str. Bullfinch, Lodder, Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Fisher, Miss Young, Mrs. Ferguson and three infants, Mrs. Brae, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Menzies and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Miss Goodsall, Mr. C. A. Shaw, Mr. F. O. Anderson, Mr. J. Halliday, Mrs. Powlett, Mr. W. Crooke, Mrs. Hooper and two infants, Miss Giffard, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. C. J. Connell, Rev. E. Davis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Miss Bennett, Mr. W. Brennan, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mrs. Brownlees, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Mr. G. Stokes, Mr. P. Johnstone, Mr. H. Woodward, Miss Tilburn, Mr. A. M. Hozer, Mr. W. Faxton, Mr. and Miss Sanders, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Mr. W. Llewhellin, Capt. Powys, Mrs. Cowan and two Misses Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer and four children, Miss Miller, Miss Allen, Mr. H. Gore, Major Bent, Capt. and Mrs. Faber, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. Buck. From BELFAST.—Mr. and Mrs. Lance, Mrs. Steinhelt, Mrs. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Barton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown and infant, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Mr. J. Muloch, Dr. Cannon, Mr. W. R. Brown, Capt. Hon. R. Talbot, Miss Barrow, Mr. J. S. Black, Capt. Hon. E. Boscawen, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. C. W. Voss, Mr. V. Ball, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Buckham, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. B. Crossdale, Col. Pestes, Mr. D. F. Shaw, Mr. A. Cox, Major Angelo, Mr. Meeks, Bishop of Madras, and Miss Gell. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Hallinan, Mr. G. Selimer, Mr. Piepenbach, Rev. A. and Mrs. Rudolph, Mr. Molusch, and Mr. Newburn.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Surg. and Mrs. Bateson, Miss Pollock, Capt. McKenzie, Mrs. Mahon, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. McDonell, Mr. L. Griffiths, Col. Prescott, Miss McDonell, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. L. Jacob, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Thoyes, Capt. Bamfield, Major and Mrs. Cordner, Miss Bythell, Mrs. Lane, Mr. J. G. Winstone, Mrs. Macaulay and three children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Span, Miss Bowhill, Col. Dowker, Col. Payton, Dr. Style, Miss A. Scott, Miss Carr, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Shea and seven children, Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. W. Brumshaw, Mrs. Duke, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ball, and Mr. Gibbs. From Brindisi.—Mr. B. E. Modi, Mr. M. V. King, Mr. A. Powers, Mr. W. Bernens, Mr. A. Simon, Mr. Girdlestone, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. W. Benson, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. R. W. Croft, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Buxton, Mr. Upcher, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. R. G. Hilis, Mr. W. O. Clarke, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hanggi, Mr. Keel, Mr. S. Pearse, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Cubitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith, Miss Chauntroll, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Hon. C. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Fagan, Miss St. Leger, Mrs. Davies, Miss Cantley, Capt. and Mrs. Vallings, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. Priestley, Dr. Dallas, Sir R. and Lady Couch, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mrs. J. W. Watson, Miss Falcon, and Major Sladen.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28. Str. Bivouac, Beach, Calcutta.—29. Medusa, Flindell, Calcutta.—30. Str. Erl King, Steele, Liverpool.—Nov. 1. Str. European, Abraham, Calcutta; str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.—2. Poseldon, Moller, Akyab.—3. Str. Alonzo, Lund, Liverpool; str. Behar, Blake, Galle.—4. Mail str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Palin and four children, Rev. F. and Mrs. Crombie and three children, Mrs. Bell and three children, Mrs. Creak, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Dr. W. Thom, Major Vaughan, Messrs. Race, Eakins, Freshwater, Diehl, Rowlandson, and Toze, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Miss Smith, Mr. Alcock. For Aden.—Capt. Henley, Mr. Raposa. For Brindisi.—Mr. G. Bright, C.S., Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Harvey, Mr. R. M. Maclean, Major E. Mottet, Col. Ashburner, Miss Brooks, Hon. Mr. Brooks, Mrs. H. G. Wyatt.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 4, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
6 ditto ditto ...	... ...	...	2s. 0d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	... ...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1650 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	650 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1330
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-0)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	}
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, par
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	}
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 104¼ to 103¼
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 112

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...each Rs. 10-9 to 10-10
Spanish Dollars	per 100 229
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	 107
Sycee Silver	 108
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	 16-13
Ditto Pekin	 16-14-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Nov. 4.—The business done in Piece Goods during the week has again been on a very small scale, at a slight decline for most descriptions. Metals—Copper: Stocks small, and prices are maintained; we have, however, no sales to report. Yellow Metal continues dull, with a slight decline. Coal: Market continues very dull.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Nov. 3.—Cotton: The transactions which have been done here for export aggregate a very small amount, and prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to 3 per candy lower. The quantity of Cotton now in Bombay is very small, and offers no selection, and arrivals of the new crop are not expected till towards the close of this month.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Nov. 4.—Exchange: A moderate amount has been done this week on London, and it has principally been in Bank Bills, very few House Bills being, with the small business doing in Cotton, in the market. On Calcutta a large business has been done, about 20 lacs Bank Paper having been sold, but rates are somewhat lower. The rate for 60 days' sight House Bills on China is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Badcock, F. W., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is transfd. to Bhaugulpore. Oct. 25.

Beamish, M. F., asst. superint. of police, Nuddea, returned from leave, is transfd. to Jessore. Oct. 25.

Bell, J. S., offic. judge of the small cause courts at Kishnaghur and Ranaghai, on leave, is app. to be also judge of the small cause court at Meherpore. Oct. 25.

Bird, C. P., asst. comr., Hissar, is invested in the Criminal Department with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class, and with special powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments. Oct. 26.

Brassington—Warwick.—Mr. J. W. Brassington, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bengal to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Mr. C. S. Warwick is app. to the P.W.D. as a storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. The above appointments date from Oct. 1.

Carbery, C. B., head master, Zillah School, Simla, on the grade of Rs. 180, and offic. as asst. inspector, Ambala Circle, to succeed to the appt. of Rs. 250 per mensem, vacated by Dr. Stulpnagel, and to continue to offic. as asst. insp., Ambala Circle, with effect from Oct. 1.

Charles—Douglas.—Mr. G. G. Charles and Mr. J. C. Douglas, asst. superints., 1st grade, Telegraph dept., to offic. as superints., 3rd grade. Oct. 2. [dir. to Arrah div., P.W. Oct. 16.

Cleghorn, P. J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from the 24-Pergunnahs

Cowie, C. J., to be sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tezpore. Oct. 25.

Cowley, Rev. W. D., M.A., was deputed to Cashmere as resident clergyman during the season of 1871.

Faulkner, G. W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, returned from priv. leave, and joined the Brahminee div. on Oct. 9. No. 210.

Foster—Monies.—The following passed students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are app. to the P.W.D. as engr. apprentices, and posted to the provs. noted:—Mr. E. Foster, Bengal irrigation branch; Mr. A. Monies, ditto. With reference to the above notific., Mr. Foster is posted to the Soane Circle and Mr. Monies to the South-Western Circle.

Hallett, Capt. H. H. H., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Raipur, Cent. Provs. Capt. Hallett is transfd. from the Nagpore to the Raipur dist. Oct. 28.

Harrison, Lieut. C. W. I., R.E., exec. engr., N.W.P., is app. asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D. Oct. 28.

Healy—Oldham.—Mr. H. Healy and Mr. W. Oldham are app. probationary asst. surveyors, 4th grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Oct. 28.

Higgs, C., is, with the app. of the Gov. gen. in Council, app. to the P.W.D., Bengal, as a probationary supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Soane Circle. Oct. 31.

Hopkins, J. A., B.A., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. in the 2nd grade, and as *ex officio* asst. to the supt. of the Tributary Mehals, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. Macpherson. Oct. 25.

Hutton, A. R., to be supt. of the city police of Lucknow. Oct. 28.

Jacob, Capt. H. B., is app. insp. of schools, 3rd grade, v. Mr. E. Wilmot. Oct. 28.

Kirkwood, T. M., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Levinge, H. C., superint. engr., 1st grade, returned from priv. leave, and resumed charge of the Soane Circle on Oct. 16. No. 211.

Lowis, Capt. N., app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hazareebagh, will offic. as sub judge of that dist. during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. H. M. Boddam. Oct. 25.

McGowan—Elias.—The following appts. are made in the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. of Bengal in the grades specified, and are posted to the Sassseram div.:—Mr. W. McGowen to be sub engr., 3rd grade, temp. Mr. B. Elias to be supervisor, 2nd grade, temp. No. 207.

McPherson, J., probat. overseer, 2nd grade, joined the Gya div. on Oct. [Oct. 28.
7. No. 342.

Morris, Capt. F. B., asst. comr., is transfd. from Chindwara to Sagar.

Newbery, Capt. E., personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, Punjab, services placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in the Legislative Department, for three months, commencing from Dec. 1.

Newmarch, Lieut. col. H. F., dep. comr., Rajpur, is app. to offic. (temp.) as comr. of the Chattisgarh div. Oct. 28.

North—Thurburn.—Lieuts. W. H. North and J. H. Thurburn, R.E., att. to the sappers and miners, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustane. Oct. 28.

Pitman, C. E., asst. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as supt., 3rd grade. Oct. 28.

RICKETTS—GODFREY.—The following dep. mags. and dep. colls. are transfd., viz., Mr. J. A. Ricketts from Burdwan to Howrah; Mr. E. B. Godfrey from Howrah to Burdwan. Oct. 26.

RUTHERFORD, Capt. W. E., asst. comr. in Assam, is permitted to resign his civil appt. in Bengal. Oct. 25.

STONEY, T. B., exec. engr., 4th grade, Sasseram div., to offic. as exec. engr., Dehree div., in add. to his other duties. Mr. Stoney assumed charge of the Dehree div. on Oct. 12; his unexpired leave is canc. Mr. Stoney resumed charge of the Sasseram div. on Oct. 15. No. 212.

STULPNAGEL, Dr. C. R., asst. master, Lahore Zilla School, attached to the Lahore College as asst. professor, is apptd. curator, central book depot, Lahore, v. Mr. J. M. Carter, resigned. Oct. 1.

TOOGOOD.—With reference to notification No. 206, Mr. J. H. Toogood, engr. apprentice, is posted to the Soane Circle. Oct. 31.

TYTLER, F., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, Bengal. Oct. 28.

WARWICK, Mr. C. S., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as a storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway. Oct. 28.

WORDIE.—The resignation tendered by Mr. T. H. Wordie of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Oct. 30.

WREN, D., sub engr., 3rd grade, from the Gya to the Purneah div. No. 340, Oct. 30.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Telegraph department:—

Mr. G. G. Charles, asst. superint., 1st grade, to offic. as superint., 3rd grade, from Oct. 13, 1871, the date of receiving charge of the Punjab division from Mr. Brook.

Mr. J. C. Douglas, asst. superint., 1st grade, to offic. as superint., 3rd grade, from Oct. 14, 1871, v. Mr. Flindell, superint., Dacca division, on special duty.

Mr. C. E. Pitman, asst. superint., 3rd grade, on special duty, to offic. as superint., 3rd grade, from Oct. 14, 1871.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. H. Healey is app. a probationary asst. surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 1st inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. W. Oldham is app. a probationary asst. surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 15th inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 28.)

The following engineers and upper subordinates employed on the Delhi district of the Rajpootana State Railway are transferred from the control of the Government of the N.W.P. to that of the Government of India, with effect from the Oct. 10, 1871:—

Capt. F. S. Stanton, R.E., superint. eng., 2nd grade; Mr. H. W. Warden, asst. eng., 3rd grade, personal asst. to the superint. eng.

1st Division.—Mr. E. J. Martin, ex eng., 2nd grade; Mr. W. C. Hennessey, asst. eng., 1st grade; Mr. J. Barron, asst. eng. 1st grade; Mr. N. S. M. Hecquet, sub. eng., 3rd grade; Mr. J. G. Hughes, sub. eng., 3rd grade; Serg. I. McCawley, H.M.'s 3rd foot, supervisor, 1st grade; Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee, supervisor, 1st grade; Serg. E. Walshe, supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr. E. J. Le Maistre, overseer, 1st grade; Private R. Dempsey, H.M.'s 4th hussars, overseer, 1st grade; Hem Kanto Deb, overseer, 3rd grade.

2nd Division.—Mr. G. H. Tait, exec. eng., 4th grade; Mr. R. Elliot, asst. eng., 1st grade; Mr. H. Luckstedt, eng. apprentice.

3rd Division.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, exec. eng., 3rd grade; Mr. W. C. Hosking, asst. eng., 1st grade; Nundum, supervisor, 2nd grade.

The following officers are transf. to the Delhi district of the Rajpootana State Railway:—

Lieut. W. H. Rathborne, R.E., exec. eng., 4th grade, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. E. J. Moore, asst. eng., 2nd grade, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, asst. eng., 4th grade, Indore State Railway.

Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., exec. eng., 2nd grade, N.W.P., is app. asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D.

Mr. W. Ashdown, asst. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, having forfeited his app. by overstaying the leave granted him in Govt. of Punjab Notification No. 2,830 of Aug. 17, 1871, his name is struck off the rolls of the P.W.D. with effect from June 30, 1871.

Mr. F. Tytler is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. eng., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Irrigation branch, Bengal.

The services of the undermentioned officers employed on the Neemuch Railway Survey are dispensed with:—

Mr. R. Gale, asst. eng., 1st grade; Mr. B. D. Hewetson and Mr. E. W. Preston, temp. asst. engs., 1st grade.

The following officers are transferred to the Delhi district of the Rajpootana State Railway:—

Lieut. W. H. Rathbone, R.E., exec. engr., Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. E. J. Moore, asst. engr., Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, asst. engr., Indore State Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS—PUNJAB. TRANSFERS, &c.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 26.)

Mr. J. F. McKenzie, asst. engr., from the Peshawur to the Derajat div.

Mr. E. James, asst. engr., from the Derajat to the Peshawur div.

Mr. B. G. Wallis, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar div.

Lieut. H. R. Le M. Carey, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the special survey div., Derajat Circle, transferred to the Sirhind Canal.

Lieut. J. H. O'Callaghan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the special survey div., Derajat Circle, to the 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal.

Mr. F. George, accountant, 4th grade, on probation, office of controller of P.W. accounts, is confirmed in his app., with effect from June 1.

Mr. C. W. Angus is app. an accountant, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from January 9, and is posted to the office of controller of P.W. accounts.

Mr. C. W. Angus, accountant, 4th grade, on probation, office of controller of P.W. accounts, has been perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 7.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS—PUNJAB.

Mr. T. Roberts, asst. comnr., having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Ambala district.

Capt. H. V. Riddell, asst. comnr., from the Ambala to the Jullundhur district, on being relieved by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. W. M. Young, asst. comnr., is posted to the Lahore district on his return from furlough.

Mr. F. C. Channing, asst. comnr., from the Lahore to the Gujeranwala district.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 7, app. Ens. F. Abbott to be interpreter, v. Capt. A. G. Wynen.

ADAMSON.—The servs. of Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, Madras S.C., 2nd wing subalt. 36th regt. M.N.I., are placed temporarily at the disp. of the Home Dept.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson (staff corps), 4th N.I., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Lieut. col. Stubbs on furl. Oct. 13.

BERTIE, Capt. F. A., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer.

BINGHAM, Lieut. C. T., 108th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 33rd (the Allahabad) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps. Oct.

BRIND, Capt. F. S. S., 1st batt. 17th foot, to be 1st class station staff officer of the dist. during the abs. on active duty of the brig. maj. Oct.

BURLTON-BENNETT, Lieut. J. R., 7th hussars, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps.

CHANNER, Capt. G. N., 2nd N.I., to retain the appt. of qrmr. on promotion. Dated Oct. 16.

CHARLES, Capt. J., comdt. garrison company of artillery, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to offic. as comdt.

CLARKE, Brevet major J. S. P., 59th foot, to have the local rank of lieut. col. from Sept. 28. Oct. 19.

FRASER, Brevet col. C., C.B., V.C., 11th hussars, services placed at disposal of Govt. for special duty, with effect from July 20.

HAY—ROGERS—MERCER.—Capt. J. Hay, 4th Goorkha regt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Rowcroft, who has proceeded to Europe on m.c. Lieut. G. W. Rogers, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Hay. Lieut. C. A. Mercer, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., v. Rogers. Dated Oct. 13.

JACOB.—Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Inf.—Capt. J. Jacob, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, Erinpoorah Irreg. Force, to offic. as 2nd in com. Oct.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. W. G. C., Madras staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 32nd regt. Madras N.I., to offic. as wing subalt. Oct.

MAITLAND, Lieut. F. H., 4th hussars, Boundary Settlement officer, Bhopal, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps. Oct.

MENZIES, Ensign S. A., 92nd foot, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Chalmer, promoted. Oct.

PATEY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. col. G. W. Patey to be col., from Sep. 6.

PHILLIPS, Capt. G. F. M., staff corps, att. to 33rd N.I., to be station staff officer, Dum Dum, v. Collier, vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated Oct. 19.

POOLE.—Subject to confirmation by H.M., the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Local major J. W. Poole, 1-11th regt., is sanct. by the C. in C., dated Oct. 9.

PRINSEP, Capt. F. B., offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab., in succession to Capt. A. D. Morgan, whose tenure of service has expired. Oct.

QUINET.—The name of Lieut. R. H. A. Quinet, of the Bengal staff corps, is removed from the list of the Bengal army, with effect from Oct. 17.

SAGE, Ens. C. A. R., 104th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 18th N.I., on probation, v. Teed, deceased. Dated Oct. 16.

THEOBALD, Brev. Major J. P. A., late 3rd European L.C., is placed on the retired list. Oct.

TOMBS—TYTLER.—Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., royal art., employed tempy. on the divisional staff of the army, to be brought permanently on the estab., in succession to Major gen. W. F. Beatson. Major gen. J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., Bengal staff corps, tempy. to the divisional staff of the army, during the absence of Major gen. J. Fordyce.

WILCOX, Capt. E. R. C., staff corps, attached to 3rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Blair, offic. as 2nd in comd.; dated Oct. 13.

THE RELIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 19.—The following alterations are made in the movements of relief for 1871-72:—

British Inf.—1st batt. 8th foot from Nusseerabad to Cawnpore, instead of Allahabad; 2nd batt. 19th foot from Fort William to Allahabad, instead of Cawnpore.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with the "Looshai Expeditionary Force:"—

Left (or Cachar) Column.

Brig. gen. G. Bourchier, C.B., R.A., com. Eastern Frontier District, to command.

Capt. H. Thompson, brigade major, Eastern Frontier District, to be brigade major.

Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, V.C., R.A., 1st asst. qrmr. gen., head quarters, to be asst. qrmr. gen.

Right (or Chittagong) Column.

Col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to command, with the rank of brig. gen.

Capt. C. E. Bates, brigade major, Meean Meer, to be brigade major.

Capt. C. J. East, asst. qrmr. gen., Allahabad div., to be asst. qrmr. gen.

The following officers will also be attached to the force :—

Left (or Cachar) Column—Commissariat Dept.—Lieut. col. R. Davidson, asst. comy. gen.; Capt. E. M. L. Marriott, sub asst. comy. gen.; and Lieut. J. R. Burlton-Bennett, sub asst. comy. gen.

Coolie Corps.—Major H. Moore, interp. to the C. in C.; Capt. C. E. D. Branson, general list, inf.; and Capt. H. Ali, A.D.C. to the C. in C.

Right (or Chittagong) Column—Commissariat Dept.—Major A. McKenzie, asst. comy. gen.; Capt. C. Case, sub asst. comy. gen.; and Lieut. C. E. Hallett, sub asst. comy. gen.

Coolie Corps.—Major G. A. Brown, staff corps; Capt. F. W. Crohan, gen. list, inf.; and Capt. C. H. Palmer, staff corps.

DEPOT, &c., APPOINTMENTS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 23.—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. P. Sherriff, to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Nowell, who has proceeded to England, on medical certificate, dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Capt. A. Harrison, offic. wing officer 39th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Alexander, vacated on proceeding on furl., dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Landour Depot.—Local capt. H. H. F. Gifford, 4th hussars, to be station staff officer, v. Anstruther, whose term will expire on the 27th inst., dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Murree Depot.—Capt. J. G. Cockburn, 1st batt. 6th regt., to be station staff officer, v. Barron, who will vacate on the departure of his regiment for India, dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Punchmurree.—Capt. A. A. LeMesurier, 1st batt. 14th regt., to be station staff officer, v. Fraser, who will vacate on the departure of his regiment for India, dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Chunar Fortress.—Major W. S. Young, S.C., fort adjt. and offic. commandant, to be comdt., v. Weld, dated Oct. 16, 1871.

Fort Attcock.—Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, offic. wing officer, 29th N.I., to be adjt., v. Hawes, proceeding on furl., dated Oct. 16th, 1871.

Roorkee.—Capt. A. W. Lucas, 109th regt., to offic. as station staff officer, during the tempy. abs. of Capt. Angelo, employed on the divisional staff, dated Oct. 16, 1871.

COMMISSARIAT.

The undermentioned officers, who were appointed on probation as sub asst. comy. generals, 3rd class, by G.G.O. No. 998, dated Oct. 13, 1870, and G.G.O. No. 1,079, dated Nov. 18, 1870, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department :—

Lieut. C. E. Hallett, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. J. R. Burlton-Bennett, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. F. N. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps.

POSTINGS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following postings of general officers :

Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., to the Rohilcund district.

Brig. gen. J. McN. Walter, C.B., to the Saugor district.

Brig. gen. R. O. Bright, C.B., to the Gwalior district.

Brig. gen. J. Turner, C.B., to the Sealkote command.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 26.—The following distribution of the force at the Camp of Exercise, near Delhi, has been approved of by H.E. the C. in C.

2. Each brigade will be under the command of the senior officer present with it, for all purposes of discipline and interior economy, during its stay in camp, except when an officer may be specially appointed to it

3. In view, however, to enlarging the field of instruction, general officers commanding divisions will be allowed occasionally to select any other field officers under their command, whom they may consider duly qualified to take charge of brigades, for drill purposes, the same being invariably notified in divisional orders.

4. In order that the short time allotted for the Camp of Exercise near Delhi should be utilised to the fullest extent possible, the C. in C. in India desires that every staff and regimental mounted officer, who is to be there on duty, shall make himself thoroughly acquainted, before the 15th December next, with all the instructions laid down in the field exercise book for the movements of divisions and brigades.

5. In the same manner, all the regiments composing the force should, as far as practicable, be exercised in brigade movements before their departure to join the camp, in order that all ranks may be accustomed to the ordinary manœuvres of a brigade, and be ready to take part in the more extended operations which the assembly of a considerable force will render practicable.

6. The course of instruction which the C. in C. is desirous of seeing carried out during the six weeks of the Camp of Exercise is as follows :—

7. The first week will be devoted entirely to brigade drill, carried out under the superintendence of divisional commanders, which should be confined entirely to the practice of the different brigade movements laid down in the field exercise book.

8. If the time allotted to these drills be employed with zeal and judgment, his Excellency feels convinced that the several brigades will be in such a state of efficiency as will enable them to take full advantage of the higher course of instruction which will follow it.

9. The next fortnight will be given up entirely to the instruction of the divisions as separate bodies under their own commanders. After a few preliminary drills, to accustom the different brigades to work together, and accustom the troops to manœuvre in two lines, the higher tactical instruction will commence, and generals of divisions will prepare their divisions for taking part in the larger movements which will be carried out when the whole force is brought together.

10. The Commander in Chief hopes then to find the divisions well acquainted with the whole duties of outposts and reconnaissances, as well as with the duties which the line, in conjunction with and under the guidance of the engineers, would have to perform during the preliminary operations of the attack of field positions or fortresses.

Distribution of the Force at the Camp of Exercise, with the Dates of Arrival.

First Division.—Major general J. Travers, V.C.

Cavalry Brigade.—E-F. R.H.A., Dec. 11; 11th hussars, Dec. 13; 3rd Bengal cav., Dec. 5; 12th Bengal cav., Dec. 7. Capt. A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal cav., brigade major.

1st Infantry Brigade.—F-16th R.A., Dec. 11; 65th foot, Dec. 13; 14th N.I., Dec. 15; 45th N.I., Dec. 5. Major A. H. Wavell, 41st foot, brigade major.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—D-16th R.A., Dec. 15; 1-5th foot, Dec. 14; 3rd N.I., Dec. 12; 10th N.I., Dec. 8th. Major C. W. R. Chester, Bengal staff corps, brigade major.

Nos. 2 and 4 companies of sappers and miners.

2nd Division.—Major General W. M. S. McMurdo, C.B.

Cavalry Brigade.—F-F. R.H.A., Dec. 11; 20th hussars, Dec. 13; 8th Bengal cavalry, Dec. 7; 17th Bengal cavalry, Dec. 7. Capt. J. C. Lockwood, 20th hussars, brigade major.

1st Infantry Brigade.—D-19th R.A., Dec. 11; 92nd foot, Dec. 13; 40th N.I., Dec. 11; 1st Goorkas, Dec. 6. Brigadier—Batt. col. M. Walker, V.C., 3rd buffs; Major H. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps, brigade major.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—E. 19th R.A., Dec. 15; 109th foot, Dec. 15; 11th N.I., Dec. 14; 17th N.I., Dec. 15. Major G. Hay, 62nd foot, brigade major.

No. 9 company of sappers and miners.

3rd Division.—Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C.

Cavalry Brigade.—D-D R.H.A., Dec. 11; 4th hussars, Dec. 13; 1st Bengal cav., Dec. 5; 6th Bengal cav., Central India Horse, Dec. 5. Major A. H. Murray, R.H.A., brigade major.

1st Infantry Brigade.—A-22nd R.A., Nov. 18; 72nd foot, Dec. 11; 20th N.I., Dec. 1; 35th N.I., Dec. 7. Capt. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., brigade major.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—F-19th R.A., Dec. 11; 105th foot, Dec. 14; 32nd N.I., Dec. 12; 3rd Goorkhas, Dec. 14. Capt. A. B. Morgan, 19th foot, brigade major.

No. 10 company of sappers and miners.

Royal Artillery.

Col. G. V. Johnson, 8th brigade, to command the artillery.

Capt. P. FitzG. Gallwey, adjutant 8th brigade, to be brigade major.

Brevet col. E. Atlay, F brigade royal horse artillery, to command the royal horse artillery.

Brevet major D. McFarlan, F brigade royal horse artillery, to be adjutant of royal horse artillery.

Brevet col. C. R. O. Evans, 8th brigade, to command the royal artillery of the 1st division.

Brevet lieut. col. J. McC. Campbell, 13th brigade, to command the royal artillery of the 2nd division.

Lieut. col. W. J. Gray, 25th brigade, to command the royal artillery of the 3rd division.

Capt. D. S. Warren, 1st battalion 14th foot, to be provost marshal of the camp.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant general.

FAREWELL ORDER TO H.M.'s 104TH REGIMENT.

The following farewell order appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

H.M.'s 104th regiment (Bengal) fusiliers being about to quit India for the first time, being the last of the regiments left in the country which served at the siege of Delhi, the Governor General in Council desires, in bidding it farewell, to place on record an expression of the appreciation in which the services of the corps have been held by the Government of India.

Raised in 1839 as the 2nd regiment of European infantry of the Bengal army, it proceeded in 1842 to form a portion of the army of reserve which was assembled at Ferozepore.

At the close of 1843 the regiment marched to Scinde, where it was employed with a force under the personal command of General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., in the coercion of some border tribes.

In the cold season of 1845-46 it formed part of the "Scinde Field Force," under the command of the same officer, which kept the field while the army of the Sutlej was engaged with the Sikh forces.

In 1848-49 the regiment was attached at first to the 4th, and subsequently to the 3rd, brigade of infantry of the army of the Punjab, and was engaged with the Sikh forces at the battle of Chillianwallah.

It was also very prominently engaged and suffered severely in the action of Goojerat, and formed a portion of the flying column, which, under command of Sir Walter Gilbert, followed the retiring Sikh army.

For its gallant, exemplary, and praiseworthy conduct in the operations of the army of the Punjab, it received the distinction of being made a "fusilier" regiment.

The corps was subsequently engaged in the second Burmese war of 1852-53, during which it maintained its high character for discipline and good conduct.

The Bengal fusiliers was one of the four regiments of British infantry present throughout the operations against Delhi in 1857, where it sustained 245 casualties in action. After the capture, it formed part of a column sent through the Meywattee country, under the command of Brigadier Showers.

Since its formation in 1839, the regiment has upheld, under all circumstances, a very high character, which the Governor-general in Council, in bidding it farewell, feels assured it will always maintain.

HALF STAFF SALARY.—The Government of India has decided that an officer transferred to another appointment while on furlough, ceases to draw the half staff salary of his former appointment from date of landing, when he draws full pay of his rank, provided of course that he does not draw less than his furlough pay till he joins his new appointment.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Young, officiating magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, two years, with effect from Dec. 15 next, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. A. Boulderson, C.S., from June 25 to Nov. 15. Mr. H. M. Chase, magistrate and collector of Allygurh, two years, with effect from Feb. 1, 1872, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 12, is granted to Mr. R. P. Colvin, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade. Asst. surg. R. W. Clifton, A battery 22nd brigade R.A., is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, after the expiration of his leave, until Nov. 15, after which date he will join his battery at Allahabad, en route for England. Second capt. P. Lambert, R.E., executive engineer, P.W. Department, for two years. Capt. (brevet major) E. C. S. Williams, R.E., deputy secretary Government of India, railway branch, Department P.W., for two years.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 2:—Ensign H. M. Stapleton, 1st batt. 19th foot; Private W. Henry, 1st batt. 19th foot; Ensign J. F. Simonet, 2nd batt. 19th foot; Ensign G. Hawkes, 2nd batt. 19th foot; Ensign L. H. M. Levin, 2nd batt. 19th foot; Capt. C. E. Terrot, 63rd foot; Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, 63rd foot; Private P. Blesson, 63rd foot; Conductor J. Kelly, ordnance department. The board of examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Persia—Lieut. A. C. Toker, adjt. 18th N.I. High proficiency in Hindee—Ens. C. H. S. Gambier, 58th foot. Persian, under clause VIII.—Capt. W. C. Mackinnon, inspector of musketry, first division; Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, corps of guides. Bengalee, under clause VIII.—Lieut. G. Brehon, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I. Higher standard in Hindoostanee—Ensign P. J. Hughes, 26th foot; Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 37th foot; Ens. E. V. Huyshe, 41st foot; Ensign E. Burrell, 85th foot; Lieut. R. K. Ridgway, 96th foot; Ensign A. T. Banon, 104th foot; Capt. G. B. Wolseley, station staff officer, Delhi. Lieuts. W. H. North and J. H. Thurburn, Royal Engineers, attached to the sappers and miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on July 7. Mr. W. T. Dick, officiating assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, passed the Lower Standard examination on Sept. 4.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Oct.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Brig. gen. E. Kaye, C.B., commanding at Mooltan, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. W. Yeldham, 18th hussars, to England from date of embarkation. Bt. col. J. Young, 25th brigade R.A., to remain in the hills, from Oct. 15, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. R. Corbett, B battery 8th brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from Nov. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. C. M. Smith, G battery 8th brigade, to remain in Calcutta, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 18, to study the native languages, in extension. Ens. J. H. Banks, 2nd bat. 24th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. E. Goulter, 37th foot, to Almorah, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, in extension. Capt. A. D. Currie, 41st foot, from Nov. 10, 1871, to Feb. 28, 1872, for the purpose of joining the regimental depot. Ens. R. M. Smyth, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. col. C. S. Fowle, 2nd in command 36th N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 3 to Nov. 3, preparatory to applying for sick furlough to Europe. Capt. C. W. Hawes, fort adjutant Attock, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. G. Atkins, attached to the 1st N.I., to Bombay, for one month. Capt. T. Dawes, adjt. 17th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. R. O. Hayden, from date of embarkation. Surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation. Surg. J. Ogilvy, M.D., F brigade R.H.A., to remain at Mussoorie, from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. J. Stuart, 18th Hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. W. Benson, 21st Hussars, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. F. H. McLeod, C battery 19th brigade R.A., to remain at Simla to Nov. 15, in extension of leave, on private affairs. Second capt. F. B. Roberts, 18th brigade R.A. Second captain G. H. W. Ewbank, A battery 19th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. H. Palmer, A baty. 23rd brig., for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. Drew, 18th brigade, from date of embarkation. Ensign W. E. G. Forbes, 1st batt. 6th foot, to remain at Murree, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 14, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Asst. surg. J. J. Crean, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. A. LeMesurier, 1st batt. 14th foot, to remain at Kussowlie from 5th to 30th Oct., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Ensign H. Hay, 1st batt. 17th foot, to remain in Bombay, from 14th to 20th Nov., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. W. R. B. Chamberlin, 2nd batt. 24th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. P. Powell, 83rd foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign T. M. L. Lawler, 96th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation. Staff asst. surg. J. H. Hunter, overland, from date of embarkation.

Madras.

CIVIL.

COLEMAN, J. G., is app. to act as Spanish Vice-Consul at Madras. Oct. 31.

GILLILAN, Lieut. col. T., controller military accounts, will act as military acct. pending the return of Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout from leave.

GREENFIELD, T. E., asst. to pay examiner, will conduct the duties of the office during Lt. col. Elliot's abs. and on his own responsibility. Oct. 31.

HATHAWAY, W. F., has been perm. to retire from the Madras C.S. Oct. 31.

HENNESSY, Ensign E., dep. asst. comy., to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, in the ordnance depot, St. Thomas's Mount.

MAYNE, J. D., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate gen. of Madras, v. the Hon. J. B. Norton, resigned. Oct. 31.

MILITARY.

ADAMSON—HUNT.—With reference to G.G.O., dated Sept. 5, Capt. Hunt, 27th, and Capt. Adamson, 36th N.I., to exchange apps., the exchange t from date of arrival of the 1st detach. of the 36th N.I. at Bangalore.

HENESSY, Ensign E., dep. asst. comy., to act without prejudice to his own duties as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, in the ordnance dept., St. Thomas' Mount, as a tempy. measure, from Oct. 11, v. Lieut. Macleaverty, proceeded to Europe on furlough (m.c.), or until further orders.

JOHNSTONE.—The servs. of Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, 32nd regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for app. to the Hyderabad contingent. Oct. 18.

POLLOCK, Lieut. A. J. O., 1st batt. 21st Fusiliers, is detailed to proc. to England, to join his regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage, to relieve Capt. A. T. Perkins, lately prom. Oct. 6.

TREVOR, Capt. F. R., staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 35th N.I., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. Oct. 18.

POSTINGS.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 18.—The following postings are ordered:—

Capt. H. K. O'Grady, from attached 20th N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 15th N.I., v. Robinson, dec.

Major T. Austin, S.C., from gen. duty, Secunderabad, to offic. wing officer 15th regt. N.I.

The 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—This regiment is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from Oct. 1, the date of its embarkation for England from Bombay.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. E. Hicks, 5th brigade R.A., for ten days, from Oct. 23 or date of departure, to Bangalore, on urgent private affairs. Major J. Crawford for thirty days, from Oct. 4 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough granted Sept. 14. Capt. A. R. Oakes, 1st wing subaltern 25th regt. N.I., from Oct. 15 or date of departure, for six months, to Secunderabad. Capt. J. Whitton, H.M.'s 1st battalion 21st foot, is directed to proceed to Madras on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the brigade major, Fort St. George, preparatory to taking charge of details proceeding to England. Lieut. J. N. Tew, 2nd battalion 21st foot, from Aug. 16 to Aug. 21, in extension, to enable him to join. Qrmr. R. Davies, 75th foot, from Oct. 12 or date of departure, to Bombay.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during October, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Sturrock, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Canara, for one month, under rule 1 chapter 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Mr. S. Lee, executive engineer of the Madras municipality, for three months, under sec. 7 Madras Act V. of 1871. The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, under section 20 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, to Mr. H. T. Knox, assistant collector of Salem. The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, under section 18 of the Covenanted Service Leave Code, to Mr. M. R. Weld, assistant collector of Bellary, to take effect from the 28th inst. The Controller of Military Accounts has granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the 25th inst., or date of departure, to Lieut. col. C. S. Elliot, acting pay examiner. Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Mr. A. F. Kenny, acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar. Capt. W. Freeth, staff corps, Madras revenue survey, for two years.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DUFF, Mr. J. A. G., has been app. acting Political Agent, Khandeish. Nov. 2.

MACPHERSON, G. M., acting joint judge of Kaira, is transfd. to the Tanna dist., from Nov. 1. Mr. Macpherson to act also as joint sess. judge in the Tanna dist.

POLLEN, J. H., app. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay estab., reported his arrival in Bombay on Oct. 22.

ROSS, Major E. C., Bombay staff corps, has been app. Political Agent and Consul at Muscat from April 15.

MILITARY.

BLANSHARD, Lieut. F. H., 10th foot, is app. to the Bombay staff corps as 2nd wing subalt., and offic. qrmr. 15th N.I. Oct. 28.

HILL.—With reference to G.O. of Feb. 27 last, Lieut. P. G. Hill, 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade, having passed the prescribed examination, is confd. in the app. of A.D.C. to Major gen. P. Hill, comdg. Lahore div.

MAHON, Capt. T., to be major, R.A., from June 18.

MATHEW.—The servs. of Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E., are placed at the disp. of Govt. in the P.W.D. Oct. 28.

MUTER, Lieut. col. St. J. O'N., staff corps, to offic. as comdt. at Asseerghur. Oct. 28.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. F. Crombie, M.A., junior chaplain Bengal establishment, for eighteen months. Mr. N. B. Beyts, acting superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate (in October), under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The furloughs granted to Majors F. W. Knight and R. Wallace, staff corps, is under Rule 13 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. The furlough granted to the undermentioned officers was under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Surg. R. W. James, M.D.; Lieut. col. B. R. Whittaker, staff corps; Capt. T. L. Fraser, staff corps; Capt. E. L. Marryatt, Royal (Bombay) Engineers; and Major P. A. Elphinstone, staff corps. Lieut. col. H. F. Disbrowe, staff corps, political superintendent, Pahlunpoor, in India, for six months, from May 4 last. Lieut. col. W. E. White, Madras staff corps, for two years. Major M. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, for fifteen months. Major E. A. Mottell, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. A. England, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. F. H. Thomas, general list, Bengal infantry, for two years. Capt. F. H. Gordon, general list, Bombay infantry, for one year. Vet. surg. I. M. Cullimore, 1st regt., Madras light cavalry, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Staff asst. surg. J. R. Croker, British medical service. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England per troopship on Nov. 15:—Surg. major White, M.D., C.B., in medical charge; Surg. Whylock, 83rd foot; Asst. surg. O'Neil, 104th regt.; Asst. surg. Hayden, staff.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—At Abbottabad, Oct. 23, wife of L. R. Battye, 5th Goorkha regt., son.

BEATSON—At Furrah, Agra District, Oct. 13, wife of W. W. Beatson, son.

BELL—At Mominabad, Oct. 29, wife of Capt. W. J. Bell, Hyderabad Contingent, son.

BOULNOIS—At Punjab, Oct. 28, wife of C. Boulnois, daughter.

BURBIDGE—At Cawnpore, Oct. 25, wife of J. G. Burbidge, E.I.R., Cawnpore, daughter.

BURROWS—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, wife of R. F. Burrows, twin-sons.

CHERRY—At Sealkote, Oct. 24, wife of assist. surg. W. Cherry, 5th R.I. Lancers, daughter.

CLARKE—At Jumulpore, Oct. 24, wife of C. W. Clarke, E.I.R., son.

DUNDAS—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, wife of D. W. Dundas, dep. superint., son.

ELTON—At Lucknow, Oct. 27, wife of Lieut.-Col. Elton, Bengal inf., daughter. [daughter.

FENWICK—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, wife of Horace Benjamin Fenwick,

FORSTER—At Roorki, Oct. 23, wife of Capt. C. Forster, daughter.

FLYTER—At Bankipore, Oct. 24, wife of James A. Flyter, Opium dept. son. [R.E., son.

GRIFFITH—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 17, wife of Capt. Julius G. T. Griffith,

HOPSON—At Oomraotee, Oct. 25, wife of D. Hopson, son. [son.

HUDLESTON—At Nagpore, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. J. Hudleston, M.S.C.,

JUDGE—At Darjeeling, Oct. 27, wife of Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., daughter.

SENIOR—At Meerut, wife of Captain H. W. J. Senior, Meerut Central Prison, daughter.

SPITTA—At Lahore, Oct. 28, wife of C. H. Spitta, barrister-at-law, son.

SWEETENHAM—At Mussoorie, wife of Captain E. Sweetenham, Bengal S.C., son.

WOOLLAM—At Calcutta, wife of W. D. Woollam, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOLST—WOOD.—At Calcutta, Oct. 24, E. deB. Bolst to Olympia C. Wood.

BURROWS—ELLIS.—At Poona, Nov. 1, Col. Burrows, Bombay army, to Agnes D., daughter of the late J. R. Ellis, of Well House, York.

COMBE—BARROW.—At Bombay, Oct. 30, B. A. Combe, lieut. and adjt. 21st hussars, to Helen E., daughter of Major gen. L. Barrow, C.B., Chief Comr. of Oudh.

FINCH—CARSHORE.—At Goruckpore, Oct. 17, W. R. Finch to Mary H., daughter of the late Rev. J. Carshore, D.D.

GODFREY—COLLINS.—At Oomraotee, Oct. 25, W. P. Godfrey, D.P.W., to Adelaide, daughter of C. W. Collins.

MAWSON—NICHOLSON.—At Mirzapore, Oct. 30, J. R. Mawson, Opium dept. Oudh, to Lizzie, daughter of R. Nicholson, Mirzapore.

SAWYER—ALLEN.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, Oct. 30, George W. Sawyer, Lieut. B.S.C., to Mary E., daughter of the late Rev. G. L. Allen, Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

STANLEY—DEVERILL.—At Vepery, Oct. 25, James Stanley, Madras Railway Company, to Elizabeth Deverill.

STEWART—VANSITTART.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Oct. 24, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Capt. J. M. Stewart, of the Bengal army, to Florence M., daughter of Henry Vansittart, civil and sessions judge, Bareilly.

WELD—EMSON.—At Bellary, Oct. 28, M. R. Weld, Madras C.S., to Elizabeth M., daughter of A. Emson, of Dorchester.

WRIGHT—SHOLL.—At Canton, Sept. 16, W. T. Wright, commander of H.I.C.M. gun vessel *Feiloong*, to Mary D., daughter of James Sholl, of London.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 23, Hester A., wife of H. H. Atkinson, aged 56.

DRIBERG—At Tollygunge, Oct. 7, the Rev. C. E. Driberg, senior missionary of the S.P.G., aged 59.

DYE—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, H. G. Dye, preventive service, aged 53.

EHRHARDT—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, Lorenza, wife of L. H. G. Ehrhardt.

EVATT—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 22, Lieut. colonel M. F. Evatt, Bengal S.C., aged 45. [aged 21.

FUCHS—At Lucknow, Oct. 24, John A., son of the Rev. J. Fuchs, C.M.S.,

HAMMILL—At Calcutta, Oct. 10, Richard Hammill, Superintendent Statistical Department, Custom-house.

KERR—At Howrah, Oct. 6, widow of the late Charles Kerr, aged 57.

KELLY—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, Jane, wife of Colour serg. T. Kelly, 92nd highlanders, aged 32.

KIERNANDER—At Asseergurh, Oct. 30, wife of W. C. Kiernander, garrison surgeon. [lancers.

O'HANLON—At Allahabad, Oct. 31, E. O'Hanlon, formerly of the 5th

PAXTON—At Byculla, Harold J. C., son of M. and H. E. Paxton, aged 5 months.

SADLER—At Dinapore, Oct. 23, Major E. T. Sadler, Bengal S.C., aged 41.

SARGENT—At Lahore, Oct. 21, Mary L., daughter of Mrs. M. A. Sargent, aged 17.

SIMPSON—At Parell, Oct. 28, William C. Simpson, Health Inspector, aged 30.

SIMPSON—At Jumalpore, Oct. 22, Charles S. S. Simpson, resident engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Koosteah.

Official Papers.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 17, 1871.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, dated Aug. 28, 1871, submitting his Annual Administration Reports of the Forests of the Northern Division for the year 1870–71:—

RESOLUTION.

During the year under report the revised system of forest administration was inaugurated, and two separate reports from the Conservators of the Northern and Southern Divisions have now to be reviewed.

2. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,62,476, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,45,131, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,17,345 to represent the net forest revenue of the entire Presidency, exclusive of Sind. The value of the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 3,46,589, and the amount of outstandings to Rs. 1,74,911.

In the preceding year the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 10,23,433, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,15,477, leaving Rs. 6,09,955 as the net proceeds. There is a falling off, therefore, this year in the net receipts of Rs. 92,610. On the other hand, the value of wood in stock at the close of 1869–70 was only Rs. 2,29,271, and the outstandings amounted to Rs. 2,15,005. The following contrasted statement shows the actual difference between the two years:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Net revenue	Rs. 6,09,955 ...	Rs. 5,17,345
Value of stock in hand ...	2,29,271 ...	3,46,589
Outstanding	2,15,005 ...	1,74,911
	Rs. 10,54,231	Rs. 10,38,845

The actual decrease is, therefore, inconsiderable.

3. The financial results of the two years for each of the collectorates in the Presidency contrast as follows:—

	1869-70.			1870-71.		
N. DIVISION.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
Poona	74,241 ...	34,020 ...	40,221 ...	76,335 ...	37,453 ...	38,882
Sattara	20,015 ...	11,723 ...	8,292 ...	22,613 ...	10,549 ...	12,063
Ahmednuggur...	4,014 ...	1,618 ...	2,396 ...	26,160 ...	3,633 ...	22,527
Khandeish ...	56,153 ...	38,055 ...	18,098 ...	57,865 ...	15,747 ...	42,118
Surat	*95,694 ...	34,735 ...	60,959 ...	55,322 ...	41,686 ...	13,636
Rutnagherry ...	4,154 ...	†10,400 ...	— ...	16,508 ...	11,814 ...	4,694
Colaba	83,849 ...	30,815 ...	49,034 ...	69,947 ...	37,610 ...	23,237
Kairá (Punch Mahals) ...	2,676 ...	1,172 ...	1,504 ...	530 ...	†1,108 ...	—
Tanna	41,725 ...	†52,315 ...	— ...	77,528 ...	37,907 ...	39,921
Ahmedabad ...	8 ...	†404 ...	— ...	602 ...	185 ...	497
Sholapoor ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	171 ...	39 ...	132
Nassick	50,256 ...	15,661 ...	34,595 ...	22,879 ...	14,410 ...	8,469
Peint States ...	9,546 ...	2,737 ...	6,809 ...	26,084 ...	3,415 ...	22,669
S. DIVISION.						
Canara	5,03,372 ...	1,38,045 ...	3,65,227 ...	4,06,406 ...	1,69,127 ...	2,37,279
Dharwar... ...	46,695 ...	28,837 ...	18,098 ...	63,498 ...	39,937 ...	13,551
Belgaum... ...	25,255 ...	6,458 ...	18,797 ...	57,496 ...	20,533 ...	36,963
Kulladghee ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	1,493 ...	173 ...	1,320
			6,24,030			5,17,953
			†17,322			†618
Total ...	10,22,493 ...	4,15,785 ...	6,06,708 ...	9,62,471 ...	4,45,131 ...	5,17,340

4. The chief falling off has been in Canara. Major Peyton attributes this partly to the general depressed state of trade, but principally to the destructive stamp fee system in the adjacent province of Mysore, where apparently anyone is allowed to fell, without restriction of any kind, a

* Including Rs. 5,000 on account of Broach. † Deduct loss.

art-load of squared timber on payment of a fee varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

The falling off in the demand for timber is evidenced by the fact that the value of the quantity in stock at the end of the year is set down at Rs. 2,57,974, whereas at the end of the preceding year there was only Rs. 90,935 worth in hand. A communication on the subject of the fee system has been made to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, who is fully alive to the evil, and is taking steps to put a stop to it.

The apparent decrease in Surat is owing to a sum of Rs. 67,000 not having been paid into the Treasury till after March 31, 1871, and the difference in Nassick is owing to the Akola talooka having been transferred to Nuggur.

5. On the whole, therefore, H.E. the Governor in Council has no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the financial position of the department.

6. Working operations have been carried on and supervised with vigour and judgment. The only exception to the system of departmental cuttings seems to have been in the case of the Haveillee talooka of the Poona Collectorate, where the right to cut jungle rafters per hundred and common firewood per candy was sold by auction. Explanation as to why such a practice was allowed is to be submitted. H.E. in Council cannot but feel doubtful of the advisability of continuing the dead-wood contract system in Tanna. Unless the contractor's operations are most closely supervised, there is nothing to prevent his committing very serious depredations on the forests. If it pays the contractor to remove this wood, the department ought, under proper management, to be able to do so also at a profit. The Conservator of the Northern Division is requested to pay particular attention to this point. In Canara the establishment of a steam saw-mill will no doubt effect much economy; but until it is seen how the machinery recently ordered out from England answers, it will not be advisable to incur any further expenditure in this direction.

7. Much attention has been paid to plantations in most of the collectorates. The description of the teak plantations in Canara is particularly interesting, and the attention of all forest officers is to be directed to the plan of rearing teak seedlings described by Major Peyton in paragraphs 47 to 56 of his report. In the Nassick Collectorate little appears to have been done in the way of plantations; and in the Rutnagherry, Kulladghee, Sholapoor, and most of the Guzerat Collectorates, the work has yet to be commenced. H.E. the Governor in Council must again impress upon all collectors and forest officers the great necessity there is for establishing fuel plantations in the vicinity of large towns. It should be the object of the Forest Department to utilise in this way every available piece of ground, and they should consider it part of their duty to sow and plant with babool, bamboo, or other useful trees, the sides of all roads and cart tracks. The work of planting road-side trees of a kind which require fencing and watering can best be done by the Revenue Department, through the agency of the village officers; but it should be the special business of the Forest Department to look after other descriptions which do not require special tending.

8. The depot system has not worked satisfactorily, and it has been decided to abandon it in the Sattara Collectorate.

[Paragraph 9 omitted.]

10. In the Canara district there are special difficulties attending the work. There, instead of reserving forests from the area under cultivation, the reverse operation will probably have to be carried out, and it will most likely be necessary to consider the whole country as forest, except such portions as have been demarcated for cultivation. The Collector of Canara, Mr. Shaw Stewart, whose long experience and great interest in all forest matters entitle his opinion to much weight, will, in communication with the Survey Commissioner and Conservator, be able to advise Government as to the best course to be pursued.

11. Free grants of wood and bamboos to the value in all of Rs. 20,106 have been made. The Conservator of the Northern Division considers it mistaken liberality to make these grants; but he should bear in mind that the people to whom they have been made are entitled to much consideration at the hands of this department; and that it is the best policy to enlist their good offices and wishes as much as possible in favour of his department. He will be of course right to watch the exercise of the privilege, and bring to notice any instances of its abuse that may come to his knowledge.

In all 847 forest offences have been committed, 642 convictions obtained, fines to the amount of Rs. 5,610 inflicted, and wood to the value of Rs. 2,267 sold.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire approbation of the zealous and successful manner in which the two conservators, Mr. Shuttleworth and Major Peyton, have conducted the duties of their respective divisions. Amongst the officers entitled to special commendation are Messrs. Barrett, Muller, and Wallinger.

OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAL RATES,

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

May 16, 1871.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's public despatch No. 17, dated March 9, 1871, from which we regret to learn that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury finally decline to accede certain claims which we have made for the relief of the taxpayers of British India.

2. We have urged in previous despatches that it is unjust to saddle this country with a charge of £12,269 in respect of the postal service between Galle and Calcutta, explaining that our postal interest in this branch of the lines served by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is so insignificant that we could readily even dispense with it altogether.

3. The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury point out finally that, for reasons given, this branch line has been rightly treated as an incident of the whole service undertaken by the contractors. To this we desire to reply that we have never for a moment disputed the correctness of this statement. Our claim has been throughout simply this, that, inasmuch as the branch line between Galle and Calcutta is necessary only "as an incident of the whole service," and would never have been sanctioned for the direct postal benefits obtained from it, its cost should have been, and should now be, distributed equitably among the several countries in whose interest the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company was made.

4. We continue to consider this claim indisputably fair and equitable, and we cannot accept as in any respect a satisfactory and sufficient answer to it, the allegation that it would be inconvenient to "unsettle the whole arrangements in order to determine how the relief," to which this country is justly entitled, is "to be made good by the various other contributors."

5. Again, we have remonstrated against the injustice of the absorption by the British Post-office of the whole of the excess postage collected as well in British India as in Great Britain upon the mails despatched by the French packets, and have emphatically claimed for the revenues of British India the portion of that excess collected in India.

6. The only answer afforded to this claim is, that the Lords of the Treasury, "having given it their consideration, are not prepared to alter or disturb the present arrangement."

7. In this case, again, nothing is left for us but to express our regret that this country is thus deprived of revenue which may be of no considerable amount, but which, nevertheless, it ought not to lose.

RESOLUTION.

It appears from this correspondence that the average actual payment received by the Indian Post-office for carrying letters addressed to Great Britain does not, after deducting the discount paid on the sale of the postage labels, exceed three pies for a letter weighing half an ounce, and that in respect to letters addressed to other foreign countries *via* Great Britain there is a positive loss.

2. The charge for a letter weighing the equivalent of half an ounce carried from one place to another in India (deducting the average discount), is 22½ pie. Moreover, the Indian Post-office makes specially costly arrangements for expediting the mails received from and addressed to the United Kingdom. So that it has, on the whole, at present, to bear an annual loss on this account of about three lakhs of rupees (£30,000).

3. The Government of India has made earnest and repeated endeavours to induce the Imperial Government to consent to a distribution of the postal revenue derived from these letters more equitable to British India.

4. These endeavours have been unsuccessful; and it is evident that no relief can be expected in this way. On the contrary, the reduction of the fixed rate of exchange for adjusting transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments from 2s. to 1s. 11d. the rupee has deprived the Indian revenues of an important compensation.

5. Eleven pence (the amount payable to the British Post-office on each half-ounce letter) cost, at 2s. the rupee, 7 annas 4 pie; at 1s. 11d. the rupee, it costs more than 7 annas 7 pie; so that the alteration of the fixed rate of exchange, however just in itself, has deprived the revenues of India of rather more than 3 pie on each half-ounce letter for the postage on which it has to account to the British Post-office.

6. It would be quite unjustifiable for the Government of India to continue to carry the correspondence of this country with the rest of the world at a heavy charge to the general revenues.

7. The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, therefore, reluctantly resolves that the Director General of the Post-office shall be instructed to arrange for the levy, from the earliest convenient date, on behalf of the Indian revenues, of additional postage at the rate of 1d., or 8 pie on each half-ounce letter which passes to or from India through Great Britain, and in respect to which accounts have to be rendered to the British Post-office.

8. The Director General must further report whether the use of labels of specified denominations may not be rendered compulsory for the payment of the postage on letters despatched by the contract mail steamers to places out of British India, and, if so, whether the charge for discount on the sales of these labels may not be either stopped altogether or greatly reduced.

THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.—Certain statements have appeared in various papers during the past week which are calculated to lead officers of the new line regiments to suppose that they will meet with but scant justice at the hands of the Army Purchase Commissioners should they seek to retire from the service. We have every reason to believe that the statements in question, if not absolutely false, are greatly exaggerated, and must be due to some misconception on the part of the writers. We can positively affirm that the commissioners fully intend to stick to the letter of the law, which, in case of officers of the non-purchase corps wishing to retire from the service, provides that they shall be granted "a compensation equal to the sums they would have received according to the custom of their regiments, from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to the said appointed day," viz., Nov. 1. In order to ascertain what may be the various bonuses made up to officers of the several ranks on retirement, the commissioners have not confined themselves to requiring declarations from individual officers, but have addressed inquiries to the officers commanding regiments on the subject. Of course sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the commissioners to receive replies from such regiments as may be on service in India.—*Broad Arrow.*

Home.

THE MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

A discussion arose after the reading of Syed Ameer Ali Khan's paper before the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, which was only alluded to in our last. The following is the substance of the different native speakers' remarks :—

Dr. Jafar Hossein, in expressing his thanks to the lecturer for his public spirit in putting the Mahomedan question in the right light before the British public, said he agreed with the assumption that they were not unwise in keeping themselves aloof from a system of education which enforced the study of English in the native schools supported by the Government, at the cost, it might be, of Mahomedans forgetting their own language. It was the more difficult to attain knowledge or receive education through the means of a foreign tongue. The educational course intended for Mahomedan children should be translated into the Arabian language, or Oordu. The same remark applied to the Hindoos ; the school books should be in their common language.

Mr. R. C. Roy mentioned that in the native schools the Mahomedans were as one in fifty to the Hindoos. Speaking of the education of the poorer classes of Mahomedan girls, he testified that as they had not participated in the State education they grew up uneducated as women. Alluding to the absence of social intercourse between European and Mahomedan ladies he saw that while Hindoo ladies were always recognised Mahomedan ladies were little seen, in consequence of their society being unsought. Such an exclusive system was impolitic and opposed to social progress.

Mr. S. B. Thakur referred to that portion of the lecture which pointed out the prejudices of Europeans and English ladies, particularly against the Zenana and the practice of polygamy. But, as had been explained, polygamy was practised only by the few who could afford to maintain four wives (as allowed by the law of the Koran). The general classes of Mahomedans in India were, in fact, Monogamists. Noticing the neglect Mahomedans had experienced from the India Government and Anglo-Indians, while Hindoos had been always everywhere well received and advanced in status and position, the speaker observed that the cause was apparent. The Mahomedans had neglected from the first to ingratiate themselves as the Hindoos had done with their European conquerors. They would not bend to circumstances. Thus, they had declined to avail themselves of the civil rights and the education that had been offered them. They had deprived themselves of many social advantages that might have been obtained had they been sought without bigotry or pride.

After several other natives had spoken, and Mr. W. Taylor had attacked the polemical character of the discussion, the meeting terminated.

SEEING FRIENDS OFF TO INDIA.

A little drama is played out every Saturday afternoon at Southampton, which contains within itself several elements of human interest. The heavy mail leaves there for India, and the steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company bears away its cargo of men and women, whom necessity, or duty, or the pursuit of pleasure takes to the East. Modern travellers have told the story often, but the world marches so rapidly in these steam-going days that the best descriptions of the parting scenes have become obsolete. Let the time be last Saturday, the place Southampton Docks, and the steamer the *Mooltan*. The reader has come down in spirit by a train which left Waterloo at 11 A.M., and after a rapid run arrives at Southampton, where the P. and O. steamer, the *Mooltan*, lies within talking distance of the pier. It is only people who have sent their luggage down the day before, or by an earlier train this morning, who can venture to linger in London as long as we have done, but these conditions fulfilled there is ample time. The deck is in that strange state of organised confusion which precedes a start, and here at least we can compare notes with Eliot Warburton, and see how far our impressions of our fellow-passengers agree with his.

The author of "The Crescent and the Cross" writes of the people who were eastward-bound under the same circumstances as those on the *Mooltan* on Saturday :—"There were old men with complexions as yellow as the gold for which they had sold their youth, returning to India in search of the health which their native country, longed for through a life, denied them. There were young cadets, all eagerness and hope, though there their predecessors stood before them, mementoes—like the mummies at an Egyptian banquet—of the end of their young life's festival. There were missionary clergymen with Ruth-like wives : merchants with invoices apparently as fondly prized ; young widows with eyes black as their mourning, and sparkling as their useless marriage rings ; and one or two fair girls—Heaven knows what sorrow sent them there!—straying from their English homes of peace and purity, over the ocean and the desert, to encounter the worst dangers of Indian society." It is hard to say it, but the foregoing eloquent description only recalls Mr. Burchell's monosyllable—fudge. The railways and the telegraph have changed many things, and the passengers to India among the number, if they were ever like what we have quoted. Where are the yellow old men ? The average Anglo-Indian is a hearty-looking personage, who might have spent his life on the Yorkshire moors. He is well represented on board the *Mooltan*, but neither in him nor in the younger men is there aught to denote a life devoted or to be devoted to the East. There is plenty of apparent confusion, plenty of fuss and bustle, plenty of crowding. But the people chiefly interested take it all as calmly as if they were merely bound for Gravesend. Stay ! there is a lady weeping quietly but bitterly over the gunwale, and the soldierly-looking man by her side looks as if he were about to break down too, even while he pats her shoulder tenderly and entreats her to bear up. Their story is soon told. He is an official "high up" in the Civil Service of India, who wooed and won the lady when over here on furlough some years ago. They married and went out. The gentleman's up-country station had some drawbacks, and the absence of doors to, and the presence of black men about, bedrooms, were among the domestic *desagremens* to which the lady was long in becoming reconciled. But in the main all went well until the children were a few years old, and began to languish—as the children of English parents will in India, let them be cared for ever so tenderly. The doctor fenced with the subject at first and delivered himself of polite wishes respecting the healing effect of the approaching "cold weather," and of a meditated trip to the Hills. But the truth had to be told at last, and Europe and a separation from parents for years was pronounced absolutely necessary. The blow fell as heavily as if it had been unforeseen, and its first anguish was renewed on Saturday. The mother brought them over to the old country, and has watched over them till now, when the father's leave of absence has expired, and she returns with him to his up-country bungalow, leaving half her heart behind her. It is these separations which are the real blight upon Anglo-Indian life, and which embitter the most prosperous career. But this is almost the only tearful couple on the *Mooltan*. Cheery, merry faces are the rule. The dullest-looking men on board are two young fellows who, in Warburton's time, struck him as being full of eagerness and hope, but who have now-a-days tasted of the responsibilities and the trials of life as they are in examination-rooms, and who are not rendered more lively by the experience.—*Daily News.*

THE RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. Hyde Clarke (late Cotton Commissioner in Turkey) read a paper "On the Progress of the Through Railway Route to India." Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., occupied the chair. The paper commenced with some preliminary notices of previous communications made by Mr. Clarke on the subject, viz. : to the Society of Arts and the United Service Institution in 1868. Since then important events have occurred which have a more or less direct influence on the route to India, China, Japan, and Australia. The present paper dealt with the progress made with the through route to India, which, the reader observed, was only a phrase for denoting communication with half the world. The opening of the Suez Canal must exercise a great influence in favour of the railway route, for obvious reasons, which were stated seriatim. Next to the Suez Canal must be placed the Brindisi route, and the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The establishment of the Russian telegraph route to China, and of our submarine lines by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to the East, were links in the chain of progress. Lastly there was the Pacific Railway ; San Francisco is now carrying passengers and mails to New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and Northern China, and the traffic must increase. This review of what had taken place prepared the hearer for much valuable information contained in the paper, showing more fully the desirability of continuing the railway line, which is now in full operation from England and the countries of the west, to the Danube. The through route was a mere question of money ; and who should find the money. The Governments of England and India as yet, however, have shown no determination to provide the requisite funds. The burthen in this respect seemed to fall upon Turkey. Our dependence was upon Turkey, from whom the guarantee would have to be obtained. The continuous line of railway must pass through Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and consequently Turkey must be consulted. But because we want to go to India we set aside that the Turks want to connect Constantinople with the European system ; and because we want to reach Bagdad and Bussorah, we forget that the Turks have their own need for communicating with those cities from their metropolis, and that they have political objects to accomplish, and local requirement of traffic to satisfy. It was in view of this state of affairs that the paper ought to direct attention to the Turkish portion of the line. The Sultan had, in consequence of his visit to this country, become urgent for the extension of railways in his Empire, and had granted concessions for the European section and the Asiatic section. Unhappily, however, both the concessions granted in 1867 had fallen to the ground through the absence of capitalists, while Turkey itself could not do much in this direction. However, Turkey has continued to persevere in discovering means of carrying out her railway system. The Turkish [Mi-

nister of Public Works has recently succeeded in opening new negotiations with the authorities in Austro-Hungary and France, under which considerable sums have been raised, but on very burdensome conditions; and the works of the European section have been commenced at several points. These works are now in progress. The main feature of the line in progress is an artery from the Austro-Hungarian lines and the Danube to Constantinople. With this are combined certain cross lines.

Reviewing the condition of the railway system as it was now flowing towards the East, the paper showed that the lines through Austro-Hungary and Russia connected Western Europe with Southern Russia and the northern shores of the Black Sea; while the Varna and Ruschuk Railway offered an extension towards the east shores of the Black Sea. At the Constantinople terminus there has been opened this year the little section of fifteen miles through the suburbs of Constantinople to Kuchuk Chekmejeh (Little Drawbridge.) Another small portion towards Benyuk Chekmejeh (Great Drawbridge) is ready for opening. These are portions of the Constantinople and Adrianople lines. The Salonica line is proposed to be employed in connection with the Mediteranean terminus of any line which may be opened by the Euphrates or Tigres with Bagdad and Bussorah. Whatever might be its power of competing with Brindisi from this point, Salonica could certainly accommodate all Germany. The funds appear to be sufficient at present for the main artery proceeding from Adrianople. The works of the Roumelian and Salonica lines are under Austrian engineers and Austrian and Belgian contractors.

The Turkish Government having applied its energy to the Roumelian or European section of railway communication, and succeeded in opening up a portion of it, next turned its attention to the Asiatic or Anatolian section. The Roumelian section is, however, such a burthen on the Treasury that the Government is not yet disposed to encounter that of the Asiatic undertaking. It is, however, most anxious to promote it, and it has begun it in fact. But the prime object of the Turkish Government is not to pay for a line to India with which they have little to do, nor for one from the Mediterranean to Bagdad, but to provide for their own internal purposes only.

Discussing the proposed through route to India, the paper came to the Euphrates route, and where there was an alternative of a Euphrates and a Tigris route, but without advocating either the one or the other. With regard to the Euphrates route, which was first designed by General Chesney, it had been indefatigably advocated and promoted by Mr. W. P. Andrew, who was again making vigorous efforts to secure for it the aid of the English Government. If Mr. Andrew succeeded, this would be a most valuable encouragement to the undertaking. Either the Euphrates or Tigris line will reach Bagdad, where there is river steam navigation, but this will hardly be of much advantage except in construction, as the continuation line to Bussorah, the steam seaport on the Persian Gulf, can be worked at simultaneously. From Bussorah we have a regular steamboat service to India. The reader next noticed that in India itself we had now a connected railway system from the port of Bombay, and that there would be another port of junction at Kurrachee. This system was joined to Bussorah and Bagdad. At present this great section of the through line and this vast plant was only available for the local service of Bagdad. If the through line reach Bagdad, or if Mr. Andrew's instalment of it can be effected, then there is all the machinery for bringing passengers from further India to the Mediterranean shore, and within about two days of a station of the European railway system. It is this large traffic of all India which is waiting for us, and to be augmented. Such must, in the end, afford a remunerative return; and render possible many great subsidiary projects. By establishing main lines they would facilitate the lines with light rails and with light working stock, of which we hardly know the beginning, but of which the future extension must be so great. There would be likewise the means of establishing competing and alternative lines, such as some of those already spoken of, and that of Messrs. Low and Thomas. If the prospects of a through route to Persia are not immediate, yet any line through or partial to Bagdad would be a means of stimulating railway enterprise in South Persia. That tableland once touched, there would be a development of commerce, which, temporarily passing by the Euphrates route, would be the means of ultimately promoting a through route to Persia itself, by furnishing traffic for it. In our own particular interests it appeared very desirable to stimulate the development of South Persia, which lies nearest to our Indian possessions.

In conclusion the paper dwelt upon the political, social, and internal advantages of an accomplished through route of railway to India, and the progress in civilisation it would create. The reading of the valuable communication, of which the foregoing is but a brief review, was received with frequent applause from the commencement to the end. It was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. W. Pare, J. Jones, W. Austin, C.E., R. Rawlinson, C.B., J. Cheetham, A. Carnegie, G. Soares, and the hon. Chairman, who proposed a vote of thanks to the author of the paper, Mr. Hyde Clarke, which was unanimously voted. Mr. Hyde Clarke returned thanks, and Lord Henry Lennox having acknowledged with thanks the vote of thanks for presiding, the meeting terminated.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company has been issued. The directors state that the works between Soonkasala and Cuddapah (with the exception of a portion of the irrigation channels, the construction of which was postponed by the mutual assent of the Government and the company) were completed by the 1st July, according to the terms of the supplementary contract, and within the estimated cost.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company is called for the 25th inst., when, in addition to the ordinary business, resolutions will be submitted for the consolidation into capital stock of all fully paid-up ordinary shares, and into extension stock of all fully paid-up extension shares. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 27th of December, and the dividend warrants will be forwarded on the 4th of January for payment on the 5th.

BRINDISI VIA MONT CENIS.—In continuation of the information given in the *Home News* of the 10th inst. under this heading, we are happy to state that arrangements have now been made for a daily through train from Paris to Bologna, *via* Dijon, Macon, Modane, and Turin, without stopping at Susa. The hour of arrival at Modane is 3.18 P.M., and departure 4.45 P.M., arriving at Turin at 9.4 P.M. Baggage can be booked through from Paris to Turin; but if the passenger does not personally see it examined at Modane it will be left behind.—*Home News.*

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.—The shooting party which has been assembled at Elvedon-hall, Thetford, Norfolk, the seat of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, has comprised his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Leicester, General Hall, &c. The Duke of Grafton also placed his coverts at the disposal of the party. Some 12,000 head of game are stated to be shot annually on the Maharajah's estate, besides thousands of rabbits. Elvedon-hall is an imposing structure. It has recently been rebuilt of red brick, with Ancaster stone dressings.

INDIAN FUNDS.—The following has been issued this day from the Bank of England:—"Notice to stockholders in the Public Funds, India £5 per Cent. Stock, India £4 per Cent. Stock, Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, and Bank Stock.—Transmission of Dividend Warrants by Post.—Any holder of the above stock residing within the United Kingdom may have his dividend warrant sent to his address by post, on filling up and sending to the chief accountant of the Bank of England a form of application, which may be obtained at the Bank of England, or at any of its branches; also, for the Public Funds, at any money-order office. Applications for the transmission of dividend warrants, payable in January, 1872, should be lodged at the Bank on or before the 1st December next.—JOHN FRANCES, Chief Accountant."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., was proved under £250,000 personalty. He has bequeathed to the Royal Geographical and the Geological Societies each £1,000; the Royal School of Mines, £500; £600 to found a chair of geology at the University of Edinburgh—all to bear his name, and each institution to give annually a bronze cast of the Murchison medal. Should a memoir of his life be published, it shall be entrusted to Archibald Geikie, director of the Geological Survey of Scotland. All presents from distinguished persons to be placed in the Jermyn-street or South Kensington Museums. He has bequeathed to his nephew, Roderick Maingy Murchison, £12,000, and appoints his eldest nephew, Kennett R. Murchison, residuary legatee, the surname and arms of "Murchison," always to be used by the inheritor of his estates.—The will of Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, Field-Marshall in her Majesty's army, who attained the age of eighty-nine, was proved under £4,000 personalty in England, by his relict, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his property, real and personal.

A NEW INDIGO COMPANY.—The prospectus of the Indigo Company of London, Cocanada, and Madras (Limited), points out that in Lancashire and other seats of the cotton and silk trades both an increased production and an improved quality of indigo are generally demanded. The cultivation of the indigo plant, from which is manufactured the valuable dye, is thus an increasing object of interest to the European manufacturer, and the design of this company is in some degree to meet an existing want by cultivating the plant in the districts near the Godavery River, in the Madras Presidency. The capital is £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each, which will be called up in the course of two years. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of ten existing factories, the vendors taking the price in shares, and these will be adapted so as to form a nucleus for further operations. The co-operation of the natives and landed proprietors may, it is intimated, be relied upon; and, indeed, it is expected that many shares in the concern will be taken locally. With regard to the profit realised upon the cultivation of indigo, it is stated that at times as much as eighty per cent. on the capital invested is realised in a single year, and unproductive seasons are rare.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The appeal case of Ramamani Ammal *v.* Kulanthai Nauchear has been decided by their lordships. Lord Justice James gave a lengthened judgment. Their lordships did not consider that the mother of the appellant was a "dancing girl" or prostitute at a Hindoo temple, and reversed the decision of the High Court of Madras, with costs, and allowed the appeal. The next Indian appeal case which came before their lordships was that of Thomas Newton, which was an appeal from two orders and judgments of the Puisne Judges of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated the 13th and 27th of August, 1870, by the last of which Mr. Newton, a barrister and an advocate of the High Court of Allahabad, was declared to be guilty of gross professional misconduct, and suspended from practice for five years. Mr. Bramly, the judge of Allygurh, complained of his conduct, and the High Court suspended him. Mr. Newton now appealed to her Majesty in Council on the ground that the proceedings were illegal, and that the misconduct imputed at the utmost was an error of judgment or misconception, for which professional men were not subject to punishment. Sir Roundell Palmer addressed the Court at considerable length, in support of the appeal; ultimately Sir J. Colvile stated that judgment would be deferred.—WOMESCHUNDER ROY *v.* GOOROODOS ROY.—This was an appeal from Bengal from a judgment dated 1864, whereby a decree in the appellant's favour of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore was reversed; Sir J. Colvile gave judgment. The decision of the High Court was reversed, and the appeal allowed with costs.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The report published is chiefly confined to financial arrangements with reference to the capital of the company. A sum of about £50,000, in excess of the capital already raised, is required for works, exclusive of the protective works. The directors propose at the meeting of this day, Tuesday, to take powers to increase the capital of the company to the extent of £250,000, by borrowing, or by creation of shares, with the view of raising, with the sanction of Government, such portion only of such further capital as may from time to time be actually required. It will be remembered that by a resolution of a meeting of the company held on the 21st March, 1861, the directors were empowered to issue debentures, guaranteed by the Secretary of State, to the extent of £400,000 and that this sum was raised accordingly. The sum of £51,300, part of this loan, was paid off by the company, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, in the year 1866. A further sum of £5,520 was paid off by the Secretary of State in April last; and as regards the balance of £343,180, the sum of £224,218. 1s. 4d., part thereof, has been converted into, or provided for by the sale of, four per cent. debenture stock, aggregating £246,411; and the remainder, viz., £118,961. 18s. 8d., has been paid off by means of money advanced to the Company, by the Secretary of State, as a temporary loan, bearing 5 per cent. interest. As regards the £5,520, the Secretary of State has claimed capital stock of the company to that amount, under the stipulation to that effect in an agreement of the 18th March, 1862, with the company. In order that the said agreement may be confirmed a resolution to that effect will be proposed at the meeting. The directors much regret their loss by death of the valuable assistance of their late colleague, Sir Henry Byng Harington, K.C.S.I. They have elected Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to be a director in his place. Mr. Miller and Sir Wm. Grey both retire in rotation from the direction, in compliance with the Act of Parliament, but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election. In compliance with the requirements of the same Act, Mr. Cheshire, one of the company's auditors, retires, but offers himself for re-election.

India Office.

Nov. 25, 1871.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. G. Barlow, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Inf.; Capt. D. H. Robertson, Inf.; Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Wylie, Staff Corps; Major A. H. Bamfield, Staff Corps; Major W. Gordon, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. de P. Falconnet, Engrs.; Capt. D. H. Traill, Engrs.; Lieut. col. J. P. Watts, Staff Corps; Capt. E. L. Armstrong, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTH.

BOUDIER—The wife of Col. Boudier, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Torquay, Nov. 16.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLAS—FOSTER.—Lieut. Arthur P. Douglas, R.N., son of Lieut. gen. Sir Robert P. Douglas, Bart., of Roche Court, Hants, to Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. William Foster, of Shibbington, and granddaughter of the late Vice-Admiral John Hayes, C.B., at the Parish Church, Crofton, Hants, Nov. 16.

PALMER—DAVIS.—Henry Palmer, M.A., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, to Laura H., daughter of Thomas A. Davis, at St. Pancras New Church, Nov. 11.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Christiana, widow of the late Joseph Adams, Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Somerset, Nov. 13.

BOYD—Arthur George, son of Lieut. col. Mossom Boyd, 11th Regiment Bombay N.I., at Cheltenham, aged 5 years, Nov. 14.

COBBE—Major C. H. Cobbe, Bengal Army, at Jersey, Nov. 20.

FRANCO—Eliza H., widow of the late George F. Franco, at 8, Eaton-place, aged 65, Nov. 17.

RITCHIE—John Ritchie, late Superintendent of the P. and O. S.N. Company at Bombay, at Lee, Nov. 16.

SMITH—Alexander Smith, M.D., late of the Bengal Military and Civil Services, at Herne Bay, aged 67, Nov. 16.

WROUGHTON—Major general Robert C. Wroughton, of the Bengal Army, at Bath, Nov. 15.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. Str. Mendoza, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Simla, Calcutta; Erriminta, Bombay; Childers, Bombay.—20. Lord Canning, Calcutta; Adolphe Lecour, Mauritius; Bengal, Calcutta; str. Corinna, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Arbutus, Mauritius.—21. Magna Charta, Calcutta; Caldera, Tuticorin; Princess Alexandra, Bombay.—22. Yarra, Calicut; Lennox Castle, Rangoon; Ganges, Calcutta.—23. Zoroaster, Calcutta; Hero, Tuticorin; City of Mobile, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. Baringa, Bombay; str. Arcturus, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Marchisino, Rangoon; Americana, Aden; Andaman, Bombay; Compta, Calcutta; Valparaiso, Rangoon; W. W. Smith, Galle; Lucy S. Wills, Calcutta.—20. City of Brussels, Calcutta.—21. J. C. Potter, Bombay.—22. Hannah Law, Bombay; Appendix, Calcutta.—23. Star of Scotia, Calcutta; British Nation, Calcutta; Albion, Rangoon; Marmion, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. St. Olaf, via Suez Canal, Nov. 23.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. Jacob, Mr. R. Mackonochie, Mr. C. E. G. Crauford, Rev. and Mrs. Gavin Martin, Rev. — Macalister, Dr. J. Somerville, Captain H. E. Ryves, Mr. C. Wilson, Major Hollan, Mr. C. E. Cooke, Mr. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. Marchant.

Per str. Redgauntlet, via Suez Canal, Nov. 23.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Colombo (H. W. Jermyn), Mrs. and Miss Jermyn, Rev. and Mrs. Hastings and two children, Mr. T. B. Jamieson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fussell, Rev. A. Goodwin. For MADRAS.—Rev. and Mrs. A. Dibb, Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and two children, Capt. J. Gabbett. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. de C. Hobson, Major Little, Rev. and Mrs. Hocrule and infant, Rev. A. Leupolt, Misses C. and B. Harding, Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Rooke, Mr. A. R. Arthur, Mr. W. Dowie, Mr. H. Bandmann, Mr. Purdon.

Per P. and O. str Pekin, via Suez Canal, Nov. 28.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. D. Robertson, Mrs. Whittall and child, Miss Macready. For PORT SAID.—Mr. and Mrs. Vacher, Mr. Ludgeon. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Symonds. For EGYPT.—Mr. Binney, Miss Binney, Mr. Binney, jun. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. C. Sim, Mr. Twining, Mr. F. W. Randall. For MALTA.—Mrs. Brandreth and three children, Mrs. McRea and four children, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Capt. Langford. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Duffield, Mr. Brewster.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howard and two infants, Major L'Estrange, Lieut. C. S. Hughes, Mr. D. Griffin, Ens. Cleveland, Mrs. A. Yorke, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Master Morgan, Mr. J. Morgan, Mrs. Oakes, Lieut. Bolleau, Mrs. Decry, Mr. W. E. Jenkins, Mr. O. J. Miletus, Mr. E. Surreys, Mr. and Mrs. Tadbull, Mr. J. H. Barton. For CALCUTTA.—Captain W. E. Chambers, Mr. W. G. Reddie, Mr. A. Davidson, Mrs. S. J. Bland, Mr. H. Fraser, Mrs. Crichton, Capt. and Mrs. Allcock, Mr. D. Alloy, Mr. W. Aitkin, Ens. Wingate, Mr. H. H. Renfrey, Mr. J. P. Keatley. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berry and infant, Miss Powell, Rev. J. W. Walker, Ens. Hogton, Col. W. H. Curning. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Mainwaring, Mr. Lewis Gordon, Mr. Norman Grieve, Mr. C. E. Strick, Mr. and Mrs. Symonds.

Per str. Candia, Nov. 28.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Lady Haines, Mr. W. Holford, Mrs. Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilmot, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Mrs. S. Clarke, Mr. W. M. Salmon, Major A. B. Lyell, Mr. W. H. Forsyth, Mrs. Rankeu, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Turner, Mr. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Mr. Chrestien, Mrs. C. Hesse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cruddas, Miss Buckingham, Mr. Schmidt. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. M. B. Manuel, Captain A. Drummond, Miss F. Yearsley, Mr. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Alexandra, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 30, 5 N., 24 W.
Sam Mendel, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 8, 7 N., 24 W.
Howden Castle, Liverpool to Rangoon, 25 days out.
City of Amoy, Clyde to Bombay, Oct. 6, 6 S., 28 W.
Glanmor (?), London to Kurrachee, Oct. 2, 9 N., 27 W.
John Barresford (?), Rangoon to Queenstown, Oct. 17, 31 N., 13 W.
Prince Victor, Liverpool to Rangoon, Oct. 9.
City of Bombay, Calcutta to London, Sept. 30, 13 S., 9 W.
John C. Munro, Cochin to London, Oct. 6, 14 S., 7 W.
Tim Whiffler, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 18, 7 N., 25 W.
Salsette, Clyde to Bombay, Oct. 19.
Benefactress, Madras to Liverpool, Sept. 17, 10 S., 36 E.
019, 2nd d.p., Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 11, 20 S., 34 W.
Ashley, Madras to London, Sept. 25, 13 S., 8 W.
Star of Greece, London to Calcutta, Oct. 18, 11 N., 26 W.
St. Hilda, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 19, 4 S., 95 E.
Zoroaster, Calcutta to London, Aug. 26, 15 S., 77 E.
K. N. T. F., Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 18, 10 N., 24 W.
Assaye, London to Calcutta, Oct. 23, 5 N., 25 W.
Ellen Burns, Glasgow to Rangoon, Oct. 19, 11 N., 24 W.
3,487, 4th d.p., Akyab to Falmouth, Oct. 10, 18 N., 13 W.
Cremorne, Rangoon to Liverpool, Oct. 13.
Bety Perlick, Calcutta to London, Oct. 24, 41 N., 31 W.
Dunkeld, London to Madras, Sept. 26, 5 N., 22 W.
Preciosa, Akyab to Falmouth, Oct. 15, 12 N., 25 W.
Florentine, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 26, 6 N., 93 E.
Stockbridge, Calcutta to London, Aug. 29, 1 N., 93 W.
Malenka (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 2, 35 S., 23 E.
Echo, Rangoon to Plymouth, Oct. 3, 33 S., 21 E.

Derbyshire, from Calcutta, Oct. 9, 35 S., 20 E.
Sir Henry Lawrence, Calcutta to London, Oct. 6, 36 S., 21 E.
Pasithea, Madras to London, Oct. 27, off St. Helena.
Young Queen, Rangoon to Liverpool, Oct. 6, off Cape of Good Hope.
Ottolina, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 4, 3 N., 21 W.
Kenyon, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 3, 17 N., 27 W.
Sikh, Calcutta to Clyde, Nov. 12, 32 N., 33 W.
J. C. Munro, Cochin to London, Nov. 14, 37 N., 30 W.
Epsilon, Shields to Calcutta, Aug. 16.
The Bruce, Calcutta to Dundee, Oct. 24, 24 S., 6 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Eurydice, Hawkins, from Cardiff to Aden, with patent fuel, put into Queenstown, Nov. 22, making water in topsides.

The Caldera, from Tuticorin to London, 23 days out, was spoken, with fore and mizen topgallant masts down, and loss of all her boats, in lat. 36 S., lon. 20 E.

The cargo ex Cassandra, from Madras to London, ashore in Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, is being rapidly discharged, about 1,200 bales of cotton, besides other cargo, having been got out up to the evening of Nov. 19; it is being sent to Portsmouth, and will be forwarded to London to the care of the original agents of the vessel.

The City of Dublin, of Glasgow, from Cochin to London, arrived off Dartmouth on Nov. 20 with loss of bowsprit and jibboom, and other damage.

The Princess Alexandra, from Bombay, dragged her anchors in the Mersey on Nov. 22, and drifted foul of a steamer, but subsequently brought up, but lost jibboom, figure-head, rails, &c., and was forced from her anchor.

The Azalea (str.), from Calcutta to Dundee, with jute and tea, touched in the Suez Canal; three days after leaving Port Said, when 70 miles S.S.E. of Malta, she suddenly sprung a serious leak, had eight feet of water in her hold; she jettisoned 200 bales and anchors, &c., arrived at Malta on Nov. 21, with ten feet of water in her hold, and was grounded on the mud; tea undamaged, cargo discharging; vessel will dock.

Two sales have taken place of damaged cotton and coir, ex Seawfell, from Tuticorin to London, which put into St. Helena with cargo on fire on Sept. 29; they realised £1,015. The vessel has nearly finished her repairs.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Major W. Drever, and Miss Cooke.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. Aikman, Capt. Pennycuick, Mr. H. Butts, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. C. L. Weber, and Mr. Souttar.

BRINDISI to ADEN.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Petre.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. King, two Misses King, and two Messrs. King.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Roberts.

DECEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan, and Mr. J. Steele.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. P. Watts, Miss Watts, and Miss Perrain.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Buchanan.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. G. Carleton, Col. P. S. Yorke, Col. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. Nuthall, Capt. Howard, Col. Hodgson, and Capt. W. Laurell.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. de Souza, Mrs. A. Rogers, and two Misses Rogers.

SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Lieut. H. R. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Dr. Clay.

BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. R. Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Lowin.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. C. Wallace, Mr. E. Cresswell, and two Misses Cresswell.

DECEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major W. Playfair, Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie, Col. and Mrs. H. P. de Tessier, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Lieut. Sandeman.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. B. Lawford and son, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Col. H. A. Brownlow, Lieut. J. C. Ross, Mr. Miapavetti, Mr. Fachari, and Mr. Colvocaressi.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Mavrojani.

DECEMBER 23.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Traill, Mr. Barnfather, and Miss Myers.

No DEMAND CERTIFICATES.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that, for the future, military officers in civil employ proceeding on leave of any description, will not be required to obtain No Demand Certificates from either the civil or military account department, but No Demand Certificates will, as heretofore, be required from officers in military employ applying for furlough on leave out of India on private affairs.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Dec. 9.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Dec. 1.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, in delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R...	Actual Sales.	100½ 101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			100½ 101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			100½ 101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			100½ 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96¾ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			96¾ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96¾ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			101 ¼
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			98¼ 99
4½ per Cent. of 1872			98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			108¾ 109
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	20 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Madras	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Bombay	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Colombo	1 dis. ...	½ dis. ...	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0⅜d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅝d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		206 to 208
	India 5 per Cent.		112½ to 113
	India 4 per cent.		103½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96¼ to 96¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		98
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		103½ to 103½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1860		102½ to 102½
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		103½
	India Debentures, 1873		100¼
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		103¾ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		100½ to 101
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		20s. to 25s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000)		22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 103½
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 103½
20	Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (¼ per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto (5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
2	Ditto	all	2¾ to 2¾
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	106½ to 107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	¼	¼ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106 to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) A	all	6¾ to 7¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	156 to 158
	British Australian	all	8¾ to 9
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11¾ to 12
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9¼
10	China Submarine (Limited)	6	8¾ to 9
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10¾ to 11
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	11¾ to 12¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	7¼ to 7¾
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	MISCELLANEOUS.
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	¼	1¾
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	14 to 16
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6.6.0	1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	51 to 53
	Ditto New, 1867	10	1 dis. to par

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Advertisements.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for at least FORTY APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON, in FEBRUARY, 1872.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, Westminster, S.W.

The applications of Candidates for Examination will not be registered at the India Office till after the 7th of January, 1872.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 16th November, 1871.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Nov. 11; Agra and Madras, Nov. 9; Calcutta, Nov. 8.

THE Calcutta papers give full particulars concerning the last hours and execution of Mr. Norman's murderer, Abdullah. For several days before his death he had been ill with fever and diarrhœa. To the last however he maintained an air of calm indifference, eating and sleeping well and answering few questions of any sort. The last half-hour of his life he spent in prayer. Beyond a slight trembling when his wrists were handcuffed, he showed no signs of feeling, nor did even the announcement that his body would be burned after death draw from him anything but the word *Achcha*, "very well." His demeanour in fact was perfectly cool, without a touch of bravado. To the last he repeated his old story, that he was not in his senses when he stabbed the Chief Justice, that he was subject to epileptic fits, in one of which the murder must have been committed. He shuddered visibly when he saw the *domes*, or sweepers, waiting near the gallows, and is said to have fainted just as the bolt was shot. According to one paper some English ladies were among the few hundreds of people who saw him hanged. There appear to have been very few Mohammedans among the crowd.

ACCORDING to the Bombay papers Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has given up for the present his purposed tour through Sindh, and intends, if he can, to go to the opposite end of his Presidency. He is expected to leave Mahableshwar towards the close of the year on a journey through the South Mahratta country and on to Dharwar and Canara.

FROM the North West Provinces we learn that Sir William Muir held a durbar at Moradabad on the 1st November on his way down from Nynee Tal. In the evening Sir William and Lady Muir witnessed an illumination of the place, got up in their honour, before they started for Meerut. After spending a day and night at the latter station the Lieutenant-Governor and his party went on to Allahabad, which they reached on the night of the 3rd November. The main object of the Durbar was to distribute rewards to the native gentlemen and officials who had done good service in the cause of order during the riots which lately divided Hindoos and Mohammedans at Pillibheet and Bareilly. Chief among the natives present were the Nawabs of Rampoor and Moradabad, Sir Dinkur Rao, the Rajahs of Kashipore, Powain, Tajpore, Bareilly, Sheopore, and the son of the Kirwee Rajah, besides Rajah Jaikishen Dass and the Maulvie Sayad Ahmad Khan. The natives who received *khillats*, or rewards, in the shape of *kinkhabs*, dresses, swords, gold mohurs, or rupees, were eighteen in number, most of them magistrates or police-officers. After the distribution, Sir W. Muir gave his hearers an appropriate discourse on the beauty of religious toleration, and expressed an earnest hope that the disgraceful scenes enacted during the late festivals would never be repeated.

LATEST accounts from India describe General Bourchier as already taking the field against the Loshais. It was not likely however that either column would be quite ready to advance before the first days of December. Even if the troops were all ready, the jungles in their front would not be free enough from malaria to receive them before that time. Rumours unfavourable to the Commissariat have been flying about, but in view of its former history and of the counter-statements as to its late proceedings, we are not inclined to take those rumours too hastily for true. Mainadhar, a few hours' journey from Monierkall, will probably form the base of operations from Cachar. It has already been occupied by a detachment of the 44th Native Infantry; and there too Mr. Daly and his police were hard at work preparing storehouses and other conveniences. Some 650 coolies for the Cachar column reached Dacca on the 30th October. Captain Birch commands the Sylhet Contingent, which has been told off for duty along the frontier. Another contingent of hill-men from Sylhet was on its way to Chittagong to join the other column. At Chattak, on the road to Cachar, the bustle of preparation was at its height; the 42nd N.I., a wing of the 22nd N.I., and half a light field-battery being expected there about the 10th November. The other wing of the 22nd would not arrive there from Dacca before the 26th. The arrival of the 44th N.I. has probably been delayed for want of transport; the steamer destined for their use having been several days behind time. It is unpleasant to hear that cholera had already broken out among the coolies on board the *Success*, in charge of Major Moore. Five or six deaths had occurred when the steamer reached Naraingunj on the 22nd October. It was still uncertain whether the Cachar Column would take the Tipai Mukh road or follow that formerly taken by General Nuthall.

IF all we hear of them be true, the Loshais have rather vague ideas regarding the relations of the frontier officials with the Indian Government. According to one of the Calcutta papers it is a historical fact that Sukpilal or some other chief proposed to the Commissioner of Assam that they should join forces, and make a foray across the hills on the territories of the Commissioner of Chittagong. In that case it is not unlikely that Sukpilal himself regards Mr. Edgar and the Commissioners of Assam and Chittagong as rival adventurers seeking to found new kingdoms in the Loshai country.

The Punjabi police appear to have more success in tracking criminals than their comrades of Bengal. Two Kukas concerned in the butcher murders at Raikot have just been caught, tried, and sentenced to death, by the Sessions Judge of Am-

bala. One of them, Gyan Singh, is described as one of Ram Singh's trustiest lieutenants, and the other, Ruttan Singh, as Gyan Singh's confidential servant. The latter was caught in the Bikaneer State, after a hot chase of four hundred miles, by a party of Ludianah policemen, acting in concert with some officers from Patiala. The pair were tried at Ludiauah and convicted on the clearest evidence offered by men of their own sect. Of the only two men still at large out of the whole Raikot gang, one has already been marked down, and we may expect soon to hear of his capture.

The Pandits lately assembled in solemn conclave at Benares have, after a long discussion, decided against the lawfulness of Indian Brahmo marriages, so far as the Hindu Shasters, the great code of law and morals for all good Hindus, are concerned. Among the Pandits present at this meeting were those who had once formally pronounced in favour of these same marriages. Let us hope that these gentlemen at least remained true to their former votes, however strong the majority against them. In view of such a decision on the part of the orthodox Hindu Rabbis, the desire of the Progressive Brahmos for a special marriage law ought to be gratified without further delay by some such Bill as that of which Mr. Stephen took over the charge from Sir H. Maine.

Captain Skottowe's report of the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Rangoon* appears in the Indian papers. It seems that the *Rangoon*, after vainly waiting till dusk for the arrival of the China steamer, at length steamed out of Galle harbour at 6 P.M. of November 1. Stopping a minute to take in the local mails, she went on again at full speed towards a buoy on the port bow. When the pilot's notice was drawn to the buoy, he merely said, "All right, we will go inside." A moment afterwards the ship "struck heavily," seemed to glide forward, and then struck again, with two heavy blows which "shook the ship very much." In a very few minutes the water came fast into the stoke-holes from the forward bunker. Mr. Graham, the chief engineer, reported only fifteen minutes more steam, and advised the beaching of the ship. To this the pilot objected on account of the darkness and the almost certainty of the vessel's going to pieces. The captain then made up his mind to steam forward and anchor close to the ship *Sydenham* in the outer roads. Just after he had anchored, at 7 P.M., the engine room fires were washed out. The passengers, about fifty in all, were at once transferred to the *Sydenham*. With some help from the neighbouring vessels and the shore, nearly all the cabin baggage and thirteen bags of mails were saved, but the water was already three feet over the deck. At midnight all hands left the sinking ship, which went down, stern foremost, half an hour afterwards. A series of mischances followed the *Rangoon* to the last. Her signals of distress were mistaken by some of those on shore for an exchange of signals with the missing steamer from China, while others took them for signals to the mail-boat which was supposed to have got adrift. A good deal of precious time was therefore lost, which might else have been employed in saving cargo and baggage from the wreck. A four-knot current was running at the time against the Kadda Rock, according to one of the statements published. Fortunately the sea was calm. It is evident that but for the delay in starting from Galle the *Rangoon* would have escaped the danger which was brought to a head by the necessity for slackening speed while a strong current was sweeping her to destruction. It looks as if the pilot had been cutting off corners in the effort to make up for lost time. The inquiry at Galle has resulted in clearing the captain and officers, but not the pilot, from all blame.

The death from heat-apoplexy of Lieut. H. H. Veitch, first lieutenant of H.M.S. *Magpie*, is described by the Bombay journals as that of another victim to the madness of the Admiralty in sending into Indian and Arabian waters vessels wholly unsuited to the occasion. A small iron-clad gun-boat is certainly the worst possible sort of abode in the tremendous heats of the Arabian sea, especially if the thermometer at night-time on board such a vessel often stands at 110 degrees. If any cooler and roomier kind of vessel will answer the same purpose, it is sheer stupidity to torture English sailors without cause.

The VanIngen case has ended as it ought to have done, in the acquittal of young Mr. VanIngen on the charge of attempted manslaughter. The real aggressors and culprits in this affair, Ensign Lambert and Sergeant M'Innis were let off cheaply enough so far as the law was concerned, the one with a fine of 500, the other of fifty rupees. If officers choose to place themselves in the position of being taken for burglars they must not be surprised at receiving a charge of shot in their bodies and having afterwards to pay fifty pounds for the satisfaction of getting badly hurt.

General Daly, C.B., has been formally confirmed in the post of Governor General's Agent in Central India. If there had been any excuse for passing over Colonel Willoughby Osborn, we should not have much fault to find with the present selection. Mr. B. D. Colvin, of the firm of Colvin Cowie, and Co., succeeds Mr. T. H. Wordie in the Bengal Council. Ill health has compelled Mr. C. M. Stewart to resign his seat in the Bombay Council. The name of his successor is not yet known. It is supposed that Mr. A. Mackenzie will take the place vacated in the Madras Council by the departure home of Mr. P. Macfadyen. We are glad to hear that Mr. V. Ramiengar, a distinguished native member of the Madras Council, is about to succeed Sir T. Madhava Rao as Dewan or Prime Minister to the Rajah of Travancore. We also hope there is some truth in the rumour that Mr. Reilly, who has been so successful in hunting up Wahabis, is to become Commissioner of Police at Calcutta in the room of Mr. Hogg, who would still retain the post of chairman to the Calcutta Municipality. Mr. J. B. Norton, whose retirement promotes Mr. J. D. Mayne to be Advocate-General of Madras, has been presented with a farewell address by a large number of his native friends and admirers, in memory of his many services to the native community.

However anxious the Baboo Keshab Chandar Sen may be to borrow as few ideas as possible from the West in aid of the religious movement he is leading in India, it appears that he has not the same objection to learn something from us in the matter of musical instruments. We hear, at any rate, that his English friends have just presented him with a handsome organ for the use of his church in Calcutta. A great festival of the Brahmo Somaj is to be held there, it seems, in January next when members deputed from all the branch societies will meet; if this new monument of native daring should arrive in time, to hear—

> "The pealing organ blow
> To the full-voiced quire below,
> In service high and anthems clear."

We are not sure, by the way, as to the intended presence of a regular choir on this occasion, and even if the Brahmists should rejoice in such an accessory to their services, we might hesitate to speak of it as full-voiced. It would certainly be a new sensation in India to hear a number of native choristers singing together in the vigorous fashion suggested by Milton's epithet, so appropriate to the vocal efforts of his own country. But we will not despair even of Indian music, now that an organ is to set up in a native church, and that native worshippers are to be familiarised with the use of English hymns and hymn-tunes.

The surprise which many of our readers must have felt at the continued absence of Sir Barnes Peacock's name from the list of newly created Judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is shared, we are glad to see, by so weighty an authority as the *Saturday Review*. We cannot do better than quote its own words:—

> "Sir Barnes Peacock, as Chief of the High Court which superseded the Supreme Court, necessarily became familiar with Hindoo and Mahommedan law. As legal member of Council, before his accession to the office of Chief-Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock necessarily took an active part in Indian legislation, and it is well known that in judicial reputation he was surpassed by none of his predecessors. Thirty years ago he was known in Westminster-hall as one of the ablest among the younger lawyers of the time, and some surprise was felt when he abandoned his large practice even for the high appointment of legal member of Council. . . . Even in the disposal of an unpaid seat at the Privy Council it would have been worth while to make use of the learning and ability which have at present no official occupation. The selection of paid judges has not been so successful as to furnish an excuse for a culpable omission."

And yet, in the face of all these arguments in his favour, the unpaid judgeship of the Privy Council, vacated by the promotion of Sir J. Colvile, has been assigned, not to the late Chief-Justice of India, the fittest man perhaps in all England for

such a post, but to Mr. Montagu Bernard, a scholar, no doubt, and an able jurist, but one whose practical training ceased some years ago, and whose reputation was always limited to a somewhat narrow circle. It is possible, of course, that Sir Barnes himself may have declined the invitation to put on his harness again; but in default of such an explanation the Government procedure in his case requires explaining.

Business people in India are not more favourable to a decimalised coinage than the bulk of them are at home. In reply to an inquiry from Government, the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades Association declared, in the name of the Committee, that "such a disturbance of the present monetary system would be in the highest degree impolitic."

The captain of the *Glenartney* steamer tells a curious tale of a boat containing 34 Indians, picked up by him a few miles from the mouth of the Mutlah river. The ship to which they belonged, the *Jean Louis*, had been wrecked ten days before on the voyage from Maulmain to Calcutta, and ever since then the rescued men, according to their own account, had tasted neither food nor water. Two of their number had died meanwhile from exhaustion and two more died soon after being taken on board the steamer. If the time the poor fellows were in the boat has been correctly given, the only wonder is that any of them should have survived. We have read stories of shipwrecked sailors being a week without food and all but dead then; but we should like to know what competent judges think of the possibillity of living ten days on nothing at all.

A Calcutta telegram of November 29 states that an application was made that morning by Mr. Anstey, in the High Court at Alipore, that the judgment at Patna in the case of Ameer Khan should be set aside. Mr. Anstey was still speaking before the Chief Justice. The Advocate-General was to oppose the application.

We are sorry to hear by telegram from Calcutta that a severe outbreak of cholera has occurred at Delhi. The movement of troops into camp has been temporarily countermanded. Latest telegrams received at Calcutta however stated that the cholera was abating. Lord Napier of Magdala is at Umballah. The coolies proceeding to join the Loshai expedition were attacked by cholera, but the disease is rapidly abating among them also.

More bad news came on Saturday from Calcutta, informing us that the laboratory at Agra has exploded. Conductor Wore, Sergeant Upham, and thirty-four natives are killed. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. A court of inquiry is sitting.

The next Overland Mail from India is due at Brindisi tomorrow (Tusday), and should therefore arrive here on Saturday.

Unemployed Pay.—Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,137 of Dec. 6, 1867, under which unemployed pay is admissible to inspectors and deputy inspectors general of hospitals, for six months, when proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate on vacating office after the expiration of five years' tour of duty, are applicable only to those medical officers who are under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Officers Retiring while on Leave.—We quote the following ruling by the Government of India in regard to retiring:—"When an officer of a British regiment applies to retire from the service whilst he is on general leave in India, Indian allowances can only be admitted to him from the date on which he ceased to do military duty by proceeding on that leave; unless he should rejoin his corps or appointment under proper authority and be performing military duty when his resignation or retirement is accepted, in which case the leave in question would not affect in any way the date from which he would be restricted to British pay."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—D. M. Wilson, Esq., capt. of the R.H.A., at Rawul Pindee, Nov. 24, aged 31. Lieut. J. H. Bewsey, late qrmr. 35th brigade R.A.

Bengal.—G. A. Chichele-Plowden, late Bengal C.S., at York-place, Regent's-park, Nov. 27, aged 61. F. E. Laing, lieut. col. Bengal staff corps, at Hampstead, Nov. 25.

Madras.—Major W. M. Williams, Madras staff corps, son of the Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Hendon, at Trichinopoly, aged 43. R. H. Lyons, Esq., deputy collector of Chatterpore, at Madras, Oct. 31, aged 45. Major R. Clementson, staff corps, at Secunderabad, Oct. 22, aged 44.

Bombay.—Major S. Smith, first political agent in the Persian Gulf. Lieut. H. H. L. Veitch, R.N., of the *Magpie*, of heat apoplexy while cruising in the Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 28.—From Bombay.—Hon Mr. Rogers, Capt. Watts, Gen. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. Pater, Mr. Showell, Mr. Showell, jun., Mr. Roche.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, December 5, 1871.

THROUGH ROUTES TO INDIA.

The question of a line of railway right through from England to India has once more been ably argued by Mr. Hyde Clarke, in the paper he lately read before the Society of Arts. He cleared the way by showing that every advance in quickness of communication between the two countries involves a demand for collateral improvements to the same end. The Suez Canal, for instance, by increasing the trade of Bombay, enhances the need for quicker and more frequent intercourse with Bombay by postal and passenger lines. The new line by Mont Cenis and Brindisi, naturally begets a desire for a connecting line that shall link the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf. Perhaps the strongest stimulus to a movement in favour of a shorter and quicker route for mails and passengers and light goods may be found in the new lines of telegraph which bring Bombay within a few minutes reach of London. As soon as correspondence by telegraph can be regularly achieved in two or three minutes, people are unwilling to rest satisfied with a mail journey of three weeks. The disparity in time between the two processes becomes more and more provoking, and the very costliness of the most meagre telegram quickens the desire to shorten the time spent in the transmission of a detailed letter. "Each costly telegram," as Mr. Clarke shortly puts it, "acts in promotion of more rapid mails."

Any real attempt then to bring London and Bombay much nearer to each other for postal purposes ought to be received with favour by all whom the issue would tend to benefit. Mr. Clarke needs no excuse for trying to impress on his countrymen the advantages flowing from such a movement. But he can hardly quarrel with them for taking that view of the matter which appeals most strongly to their own interests. And is it true that in our eagerness to get to India the shortest way, we are apt to forget that the Turks have good reasons of their own for wanting to connect Constantinople with the railways of Europe, and Bagdad and Basrah with Constantinople? Would it not be nearer the mark to say that in this matter our own advantage jumps with that of Turkey, and that the very knowledge of such a coincidence has much to do with the backwardness of English speculators and politicians to pledge themselves too deeply to an enterprise whose successful issue would depend mainly on Turkish aid? Grant for instance that England might have a special interest in connecting the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean by the Euphrates Valley Line, it must be of even more importance for Turkey herself to use every

possible means of developing the trade of Mesopotamia and other parts of Asiatic Turkey with the nations of Southern Europe, if not with Persia and India on the other side. In tracing the progress hitherto made towards connecting Turkey with the European lines, Mr. Clarke himself admits the prime necessity of carrying on the Asiatic section of those lines from Ismid to the Gulf of Skanderoon; the very point whence Mr. Andrew's line would take its departure for the Persian Gulf. Nor does he deny that this is the route which finds most favour with the Turkish Government; among other reasons because the line to Basrah would be the cheapest to build, and much time could be saved by working at it simultaneously from both ends. The rival scheme of an extension from Ismid eastward to Persia has evidently no chance of present support either from financiers or politicians. It would lead practically nowhere, would cost more to construct, and take more time in constructing, because the works could be carried on from one end only.

We may therefore assume that the Euphrates Valley Line, as projected by Mr. W. P. Andrew, would materially further the desired end of a through railway route to India by way of Constantinople. How long such a line would take to pay its own expenses must of course remain in some doubt; but the evidence hitherto offered before the Select Committee and elsewhere, tends to justify the conclusions suggested by analogy and the commercial past of Mesopotania in the palmy days of the Seleucidæ, when all the trade of Central Asia passed across it to Seleucia and the Mediterranean. It is only reasonable to suppose that new and improved means of carriage would not only revive the slumbering energies of the dwellers in the valley of the Euphrates, but would turn towards that valley such streams of foreign traffic from east and west as it had never witnessed in its most stirring days. The furnishing of such means resolves itself into a question of money and guarantees; but if Turkey will only grant the latter, there will not be much difficulty in raising the money. It is true that Turkey's resources are somewhat limited, and that nothing has hitherto come of the "concessions" offered by her in 1867, except demands for compensation on the part of those who undertook the European section of the line proposed. But the Turkish Government appears to have set its heart on railway extension. It has entered into fresh arrangements with Austro-Hungarian speculators for a system of lines connecting the Danube valley with Constantinople, and it has set to work on its own account at an experimental line on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus from Scutari to Ismid.

In his letter to Mr. Clarke Colonel O'Reilly, himself a most competent witness, maintains that "the shortest and easiest line for the England and India Railway is also that which would do more for the development of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey than any other single line can do." Such a line should go, he thinks, from Ismid through the Sakaria Valley and the Plain of Aksar to Konieh and the Gulf of Skanderoon. Here it should meet the Euphrates Valley Line not at Skanderoon itself, but rather at the "great natural harbour of Ayas, one of the best protected in the world," and in Colonel O'Reilly's opinion far superior as a port to Alexandretta, alias Skanderoon, on the opposite side of the Gulf. It is certainly strange, we agree with him, that no reference has ever been made to this port, if it has all the advantages he claims for it in respect of climate and situation. That however is a point on which evidence will no doubt be taken by the Select Committee next year. It is enough for present purposes to find in Colonel O'Reilly so decided an advocate of Mr. Andrew's general scheme. Whether his line should start from Ayas, Skanderoon, or Seleucia, whether its terminus should be at Basrah or Mohammarah, we are justified in regarding it as "now the best route from sea to sea, and the best section of a through line on that part of the Turkish terrtory." The advantages of a new outlet on the Mediterranean seaboard for the productive wealth of Anatolia, Northern Syria, Kurdistan, and the Tigris Valley, speak for themselves, and by reason of those advantages this section of the future through line from Istambol would always, as Colonel O'Reilly points out, command more traffic than any other.

Correspondence.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

By a Visitor.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Never mind the year in which I visited these Islands, suffice it to say it is not very long ago. They lie about 120 miles from Rangoon and 200 from Madras, and consist of a group of five; the largest is about 200 miles in length, and one is appropriated to the use of 5,000 convicts, all of whom, except one, are natives of India, and many of them mutineers. They are guarded by a company of British Infantry from the regiment quartered at Rangoon. The superintendent had better be nameless.

One fine morning I arrived in the *Golden Fleece* steamer, for change of air, and during the visit of three days we all lived on board. The convict island is about four miles square, and has a lovely land-locked harbour, with a good sandy beach. Landed and had a bathe, and a small Andaman boy came up and imitated me when drying myself with my towels. The island is about three miles from the grand one, and the cannibals paddle over in their own canoes, fish, and look on, but only some twenty or thirty have ever been persuaded to walk about in our island and feel comfortable in so doing; all, including the women, being perfectly nude, and their full dress is red ochre. The form of these people is strange; it consists of a long body with short legs, a pigmy in the aggregate; we became so accustomed to look at them as animals that our disgust diminished greatly. They live entirely on roots, fish, snails, and a curious pig they hunt. In fishing they profess to catch their prey with their hands.

The convicts are supposed to be self-supporting—living in long lines, which are kept clean—and those who cannot keep shops, or show signs of subsistence, work at public buildings. They have cut down every tree on the island, and now pause to ask themselves how they are to procure shade. The cocoa-nut grows better than any other tree there. Many of the rich convicts set up imaginary shops, and get regular remittances from their families in India—one adding that the Governor general, having sent him so far from his home, was desirous of making him as comfortable as possible. Those who have no private resources are obliged to work, and then are fed by Government, or they would starve.

The troops are fed by imported sheep and bullocks. They have supplies of vegetables from their gardens, and are healthy. The harbour is safe, and contains many ships; our draught of water was about twenty-two feet. The convicts do exactly as they like, and are neither locked up nor ironed.

In the lot is an Englishman—an incendiary—and because he is intelligent he has been promoted, and is carried about by the other convicts in a palkee. The climate is described as relaxing, but never very hot. Escape for the convicts is impossible; they have gone away once or twice, but have returned in a state bordering on starvation. One boat-load, I think, launched itself into the open ocean, but reaching land was out of the question in so frail a conveyance. Sharks eat everything except the Andamanese. It must be doubtful as to the inhabitants of the islands being cannibals, for, since these lines were penned, a ship's crew of eight men were discovered buried in a circle with their heads above ground.

From all I hear and see it appears high time that Lord Mayo, or some great swell, should pay a visit to this settlement, or we shall tide on from bad to worse. You have hundreds of officers now in India quite capable of managing the convicts, the troops, and the Andamanese, and it is an insult to our Government and to ourselves that proceedings which have been going on for years past in that quarter have not been put a stop to. We want periodical inspections.—Yours faithfully,

Gwalior.

[We hope that General Stewart will take these hints.—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—Can you inform your readers why the Indian Government has lately increased the pensions of its civil servants, and

why it has granted the increase *retrospectively* from a particular date?

Some years ago the Indian Civil Service obtained fixed pensions from Government by paying into the Exchequer about thirty-eight lacks of rupees. Colonel Sykes effected a good bargain for the East India Company. Has any large sum been lately paid as an equivalent for the increased pensions?

It is in the Pension Department that the vigilance of taxpayers has to be exercised. Pensions cost comparatively little at first, but year by year the annual disbursements are prone to increase; and if pensions be given with reckless prodigality, the burden will in time bear with terrible weight on the finances of any nation. We have before our eyes the miseries caused to thousands by the insolvency of the Albert and European Insurance Societies; so it is with nations, which saddle their descendants with enormous pension-lists; they become at last insolvent, and by repudiation cause terrible misery to thousands of poor widows and orphans.

The English Government in former days was reckless in granting sinecure salaries and pensions. It has learnt by experience how great is the evil of burdening the Civil List with future liabilities. Has anyone ever calculated the cost to the nation of the sinecure salary of £9,000 a-year granted to a noble lord by his father, a Lord Chief Justice?

General Norman tries to defend himself from the criticisms of Sir G. Balfour by declaring that millions, which are expended every year on the Indian Army, are not susceptible of retrenchment. Financiers will scrutinise with particular jealousy items in the national expenditure which are declared by red-tape officials to be not susceptible of retrenchment. We are at present a very rich nation, but if poverty should overtake us, our only chance of escaping insolvency will be by preserving susceptibility of retrenchment in the constitution of our Budgets.

An Indian financier, with dark clouds on the political horizon, cannot afford to be benevolently extravagant. He cannot justly afford to increase the pensions of men who are already enjoying incomes of £2,000 or £3,000 a-year, so long as India is saddled with an odious Income tax, and the faces of the Indian poor are ground with a cruel Salt tax.

Pensions, once increased, cannot honourably be reduced without compensation. Not only the old members of the Civil Service, but all the young men just entering it, must receive compensation, which in the aggregate will be a very heavy sum, before their rates of pension can be lowered to rates less disproportioned to the pensions of their brethren in the Staff Corps.

In short, which is the better course for Indian statesmen; to imitate German economy combined with military efficiency, or Italian extravagance combined with the disaffection of the tax-paying community?—Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIA'S INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND.

The *Friend of India* observes that young men, well educated, and of high spirit, are thrown on the life of India, to—what? As a rule, to—what? To pass over a certain number of years, at hard, incessant, grinding work and then retire with a comfortable competence for life. The prizes are tempting, and the hard work is lightened by social intercourse, nowhere freer than in India. But the work, unaccompanied by other studies, merely sharpens, and does not broaden the mind. A young magistrate, sitting day after day, hearing cases, without the remotest interest to him, because he despairs of arriving at the truth with respect to them, grows up to be a quicksighted and imperious man; but what, in such a case—supposing the want of any deeper thought—does he carry back to England? Money, probably an impaired constitution, a good detailed knowledge of Eastern life, and a wish to finish up the chapter in peace and comfort. His children are separated from him. He loses the knowledge, ever precious to an Englishman, of English life, and cannot easily again make his sympathies to chord with those of "home." Before the mind can be attuned, as it was years before, the end comes, and then they put up a stone to his memory and tell of how he fought and where and how he ruled in India. This, however, is not a necessity of the position, and that it may not be so every one should hope in his own case. In many instances our Indian Administrators take the loftiest of all ground; enter into the feelings of the poor and needy; preserve pure lives, and know and show that wealth is not to them the end of all, but merely the means of present and future usefulness. Then there is something of high value added to England's wealth. Nationally, we say this is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of Englishmen. Conquering nations have generally received an adverse influence from their conquests. They conquer and they are conquered, even when their power is highest. Has the Anglo-Saxon race found out a new rule, or has it not? Of course the "proper" answer is, "Yes, it has Christianity at the basis of all." We would grant the argument if Christianity really was at the basis of all, but unfortunately it is not, though it is sufficiently so to have modified English life and saved India from many a woe. The worst passions of men are held in check wherever there is to speak only of dead men a soldier like Havelock or Durand, or a teacher like Bishop Heber. And here the influence of England on India has a direct and palpable reaction on England. In some respects then the influence of India certainly is injurious to England. The lives of our people have been spent in vast numbers in this land. But our work certainly is for civilisation. By the mighty grasping policy—very questionable at times—we certainly have given to India a peace she never before had since her history began. She is arriving at a state when all her best energies may have free scope. England has the high honour of working out this problem, and holding for herself an Empire so vast that an Englishman may go the world round and still be among people who speak his own language. Other nations would have taken a different course. The English nation has taken its course, and the mighty deeds done in taking it have built up a noble history. Politically and religiously India is attacking us in return. She challenges our creeds with the sharpest criticism. If we denounce her idols she denounces our faiths; and we have to learn to bear it and still work on. The sturdy lessons counterbalance the others. We are not decaying, as a nation, from contact with India. Individuals die off, or retire to Bath chairs at Brighton, or to golf, and valetudinarianism at St. Andrews. But we are broader as a nation from the contact. We see more of mankind as a whole, and if we can bind India to us by a cord of high and honourable loyalty the bond may endure and add to the imperial grandeur of England, and the well-being of India, when many other landmarks are gone.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INCOME-TAX.

The *Englishman*, referring to Lord Mayo's comments on the allegations of Sir W. Muir, denies that it is possible that in any sense the reports of 1861, or any reports on the working of the tax, could "prove positively" that the working of the tax was satisfactory. The people of India are not in the habit of offering spontaneous testimony to the favourable working of a tax, and no machinery existed in 1861, or exists now, by which any trustworthy opinion to that effect could be elicited from them, which would be worthy of the slightest credit. The most that the reports of 1861 could furnish was negative testimony, and we shall probably be not very far wrong in concluding that it is negative testimony alone on which the opinion of the Government of India is based, and that it is merely by a figure of speech that it is described as positive evidence in the minute before us. The reports of 1861 furnished no evidence of anything approaching the popular discontent to which those of 1871 bear witness; and, upon this, the Governor General in Council first jumps at the conclusion that no such popular discontent existed, and then as precipitately infers that therefore the assessment and collection of the tax gave rise to no abuses. Had his Excellency reflected for a moment on the difference between the circumstances of 1860-61 and 1869-70, he might have found several very good reasons for distrusting the value of this line of argument. In 1860-61 every one in India knew that the Government had, at an enormous cost, just suppressed a formidable mutiny. That an extraordinary tax should at such a time be absolutely necessary was perfectly natural, and intelligible to high and low. There was, therefore, good reason for the tax, however unpalatable it may have been, and in whatever way it may have been administered, not producing so much popular discontent as in 1869-70, when high and low feel either that the Government has not the excuse of financial embarrassment, or that for that embarrassment it has its own carelessness and extravagance alone to blame. Then, again, in 1860-61 there prevailed throughout the country a mingled feeling of relief and of awe of British power, which could not be without its marked influence on the disposition of the people to express any annoyance they might feel at the operations of assessors and tax-gatherers; and it is perfectly intelligible that any discontent there may have been would be of much less demonstrative character then than in 1869-70. All these differences the Government of India ignorantly or wilfully ignores, and judges the feelings of its subjects and the work of its officers as if the intervening decade had never existed. It would be impossible to find terms too strong for the condemnation of this fatuous obstinacy; it is difficult to find terms which shall at the same time adequately describe it, and not exceed those bounds of courtesy within which we wish to confine our pen. So far from supposing that the income-tax produced less oppression in 1860-61 than in 1869-70, we happen to know from experience that it produced more. And there are good reasons why it should have been so. Suffice it to mention one, viz., that the people in 1860-61 were prepared to bear more, and that the underlings of the Revenue Department knew it, and how to profit by it.

Bengal.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

We take the following from the *Englishman*:—

The following are the probable dates of arrival at Chattak of the troops, coolies, &c., for the Looshai Expedition:—

Nov. 10.—42nd N.I., 22nd N.I. (wing from Barrackpore), half battery R.A., one company Sappers.

Nov. 15.—Six hundred coolies under Captain Hedayat Ali from Dobri.

Nov. 20.—Five hundred and seventy coolies under Captain Branson.

Nov. 26.—One hundred and fifty doolie-bearers, twenty-two native followers, 22nd N.I. (wing from Dacca).

But these dates will probably all be modified again, although they are supposed to hold good.

The 44th N.I. was not expected before the 1st of this month, but would probably arrive later than that, as the *Success*, with 730 coolies under command of Major Moore, had not arrived on the 27th ult., although they were due on the 24th. The departure of the 44th from Shillong had also been delayed, according to latest advices; and it was not supposed that they would get away before the 1st inst., although they were ordered to leave on the 27th ult.

Private letters from Sylhet and Cachar contain the following items of information:—

Mr. Daly has gone to Mainadhar with some police and an officer of the D.P.W., and they were, at the end of last month, hard at work in preparing godowns for stores, &c.

A correspondent, writing on the 27th ult., thinks "there is every probability of the Commissariat breaking down and not being able to get things up to the front in time."

The Government steamer *Prince Albert*, with 650 coolies on board, for the Cachar column of the Loshai force, reached Dacca on the afternoon of the 30th Oct.

Colonel Stafford, who has just returned from England to resume command of his regiment (22nd P. N. I.), was to have left Dacca with the headquarters last Sunday (the 5th instant), and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien will take up the remainder on the 20th.

The *Success*, with coolies from Calcutta, arrived at Naraingani on the 22nd October, with cholera on board, but went on immediately. Only five or six cases were fatal.

The 42nd did not get their rifles until quite the end of last month, and the 44th were still without theirs, according to the latest advices.

In one private letter the writer says:—"It is still rumoured here that the Tepai Mukh route has not yet been finally decided upon, and that the column may enter the Loshai country by the same route as that taken by General Nuthall." Another correspondent says it has been decided that the columns are to go from Tepai Mukh after all.

The 27th Punjab Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, arrived by special train at Calcutta on Monday, Nov. 6, and encamped outside Fort William. This regiment is *en route* for Chittagong, and will form a part of the Loshai expedition.

STATION TALK.

Srinuggar, Kashmir, *Nov.* —.—The Hon. Mr. Bourke spent some six days in seeing a large portion of Moraj. He arrived at Srinuggar on the 28th, and has taken up his quarters in the Residency with Mr. Girdleston. Every mark of respect and gratitude was shown on the part of the Maharajah's Government. The Governor of Kashmir was himself in attendance. Last evening the Shalamar Garden was illuminated in honour of Mr. Bourke's visit. In the daytime he visited Sheer Gadhi, the Kashmir Government house. In the evening, about seven o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Girdleston and the Maharajah's Wakil, he arrived at Shalamar Vizir Punnoo, an exemplary, energetic native statesman, was awaiting his arrival at about half-a-mile from the garden. Altogether there were only six gentlemen and one lady. At the entrance of the house were a few men in the disguise of beasts and wild animals, who were performing to the amusement of the crowd. Here the Oudh traveller, Pundit Shew Narayan, was introduced to Mr. Bourke and other gentlemen by the Resident. After this the party came into the Shalamar room, once so much enjoyed by the Mogul Emperors of India. In front of the hall there is a large fountain where a large number of fawaras (jets) were at work. Tea was supplied to the guests, and fireworks exhibited. After this Mr. Bourke left the garden, and, accompanied by the Resident and the Vizir, went to his quarters in the Residency.—*Mofussilite* Correspondent.

Morar.—The whole of the troops in the station assembled on the Brigade Parade-ground at an early hour on the morning of the 25th October, and when formed up, marched past in quick time, after which they formed three sides of a square, when Brigadier-General Olpherts, V.C., C.B., addressed them in a farewell speech, he being about to take over another command. Having expressed his regret at leaving (what he properly designated) one of the principal commands in India, he remarked on the unhealthy appearance of the men of the 11th Regiment, and expressed his sorrow that the removal of the regiment was hardly possible this year. General R. O. Bright, C.B., has arrived, and taken over command of the station. Lieutenant-Colonel Roe has returned from leave, and, on promotion, taken over command of the regiment on his first parade. On the 27th he made a lengthy and terse speech, in which he remarked the good behaviour and evident decline of drunkenness in the regiment, and stated his firm determination to weed the regiment of those characters who embellish that portion of its records, which, of late years, predominated in the army, viz., characters usually in the possession of gigantic defaulter's sheets. The state of the thermometer will not permit of the first company commencing its annual course of target practice as yet, which will necessitate more rapid firing in order to get the regiment through, unless the heat very shortly diminishes. The authorities have an incumbent duty to perform in removing the 11th, as the following statistics will testify:—Average daily sick for September, 84; percentage of sick to strength, 10·87; in addition there are some seventy almost certain invalids from this corps proceeding to England. By a removal to a more genial station the health of the men will be re-instated, the public benefited, and a piece of justice performed.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Murder by a Sepoy at Peshawur.—From Peshawur we hear that a sepoy of the 21st P I. shot another sepoy of the same regiment on Tuesday with instant fatal result. He inflicted a severe bayonet wound on a comrade who assisted in securing him. The murdered sepoy owed his death to his having been instrumental in getting the man a few days' punishment drill.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The New Railway Bridges.—Government has sanctioned the adoption of three wells and a cut-water to each sub-structure of the railway bridges over the Punjab rivers. This will add considerably to the estimates, but the money will not be thrown away. It is not commonly known, even in the profession, that we are indebted to the late Mr. Samuel Power for the thought that originated this safe medium between the costly group of twelve wells in country fashion, and the equally costly single well which has come to grief at the Beas and elsewhere.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Camp of Exercise.—It is with the utmost astonishment that we (*Indian Public Opinion*) hear that at least one General commanding a division in the field, at the camp of manœuvres, is also to command his own division at a distance of over 400 miles. Now we have been led to suppose that these Indian autumn (or rather cold weather) manœuvres are to be such as would actually occur in the presence of an enemy; and skilled and able as this general and his staff may be, it is, to say the least, unfair to hamper them at a time when all their faculties ought to be required to meet the skill and ability of the general opposed to them. We consider that if parsimony (and it can only be parsimony which decides on such an arrangement) resolves on this, pecuniarily, trivial point, we must naturally look to see its councils prevailing where much heavier sums are at stake.

The Volunteers.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment paraded on Friday morning, when the corps turned out for drill at the following strength:—Colonel, 1; majors, 2; adjutant, 1; captains, 4; lieutenants, 6; ensigns, 4; officers, 18; sergeants, 29; band, 25; drummers, 20; rank and file, 290; total, 383. After marching past in quick time, the battalion was put through several manœuvres by Colonel Walton, who, at the conclusion of the drill, addressed the men, expressing his gratification at their turning out in such good numbers, and hoping that their zeal would not flag, as he had received a letter from Simla, stating that it was the intention of their honorary colonel, Lord Mayo, to inspect the regiment personally on his return to the Presidency. His Excellency had received with much satisfaction the first general parade state of the corps for this season, which Colonel Walton had forwarded to him. The commanding officer's parades will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays, the Friday drills being chiefly devoted to light infantry work.—*Englishman*, Nov. 8.

Tea and Roads in Assam.—A friend, writing from Assam, says:—"Beautiful weather for tea—the finest weather for October I have ever seen; so genial, with refreshing showers and temperature regulated to the exact standard. I have obtained more tea this month than up to the corresponding date in August and September. S— has got an iron horse in the shape of a rolling machine, and gets through his work very satisfactorily in less than no time—if it is possible to compute the reckoning. You should really agitate the question of roads in this province. Fancy my having to travel some twelve miles over a supposed road, eight or ten feet high, covered with jungle, ruts, and mud, simply indescribable. It is monstrous to expect us to pay heavy taxes for public works, and from year's end to year's end see no better prospect than this. I can account for it only on the supposition that Government is past blushing for the shortcomings of its highly-paid, but, I regret to add, callous-

minded, officials. I believe the Lieutenant-Governor means well, but he cannot be expected to look minutely into petty routinal details."—*Bengal Times.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. BEWSEY.—It is with regret we announce the death at Allahabad, on Saturday last, of Lieut. J. H Bewsey, late quartermaster 25th brigade R.A., as good and honest an old soldier as ever lived. The deceased commenced his military career in the late Bengal horse artillery in 1842, and passed with marked credit through all the non-commissioned grades, and again through the successive warrant grades of the Ordnance Department. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of ensign, and subsequently to that of lieutenant. From that year to the date on which he was stricken with mortal sickness he performed his duties with zeal, cheerfulness, and great kindliness, gaining the approbation of his superiors, and the respect of all grades. He served in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at Puniar, in the first and second Sikh Wars, at Moodkee, Ferozshuhr and Subraon ; Sadoolapur, Chillianwallah, and Goozrat ; in the mutiny campaign at Chinhut, where he saved the life of his commanding officer, Major Bonham, whose gallant bearing at Secrora he has gallantly supported, on the native troops mutinying at that station ; he subsequently served throughout the defence of the Lucknow Residency, and then at the defence of the Alumbagh, and finally at the re-capture of Lucknow. He was decorated with the bronze star for Gwalior, and with three medals and six clasps for his other war services.—*Pioneer.*

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC COMMISSION.—The Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says :—' The commission appointed by Government to inquire into the causes which have led to the present extraordinary reduction in railway traffic is examining witnesses. I was speaking to one of them the other day, and he told me that the facts which I communicated to you, and which were published in a recent issue of the *Delhi*, were some of the principal ones. He also told me that there actually existed here and in other large stations, such as Benares, Cawnpore, Allyghur, &c., agents who earned a good deal of money by simply taking goods from the native dealers for despatch by railway, and charging a commission on the freight paid. What could more clearly indicate the disinclination of natives to deal directly with the Europeans employed on the railway than this ? And it does not require a very sharp eye to see the cause of the disinclination. The cold weather has brought a very slight increase in the goods traffic, and the movements of the troops have given the railway a little extra work. I hope the commission appointed by Government will do something to remedy the evil ; the railway officials will not, or cannot, help themselves out of the difficulty. Only the other day a loaded goods train had to wait at Mirzapore no less than four days before it was brought into Allahabad."

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL STEWART.—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says :—" The newly-appointed Superintendent, Major-General D. M Stewart, C.B., has arrived at Port Blair and taken up his duties, and it is to be hoped that during his incumbency the great privileges allowed to convicts, both European and native, will be put a stop to. Prisoners, when released, are engaged in the different offices as clerks, overseers, &c., on the same salaries as those given to free residents, and are also entrusted with public moneys, which is contrary to all rule. The prices of all necessaries of life have been increased. The Commissariat Department formerly charged six annas for a pound of mutton, and have now raised the price to thirteen annas, while beef is charged at four annas, and the quantities brought daily into the market are so inadequate that clerks and others are deprived of the same for days together. The convict shopkeepers are allowed to sell their goods at whatever rates they choose, and no notice whatever is taken by the authorities. It is really difficult for a man on a small salary of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem to live, when he cannot support himself comfortably in procuring the common necessaries of life. Those in the receipt of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 find it hard ; much more so those on low salaries. I hope General Stewart will look into the matter and set everything to rights, or else recommend that clerks and others should receive the same boon as has been allowed to the Public Works Department, and apothecaries at Port Blair, fifty per cent. on their salaries for such time as they may remain in the settlement, on account of the dearness of the place. I may further mention that the apothecaries are all allowed to draw rations per the Commissariat by paying eight annas per diem."

THE EXECUTION OF ABDULLAH.—The murderer of the late Chief Justice paid the penalty of his crime on Saturday morning. For some days past he had been suffering from severe illness, and it is possible that his execution was carried out at once, lest he should by a natural death have escaped the disgrace and punishment awarded to him. It is probable that it was not generally known through the native quarters of the town that the day or hour had been fixed for his execution, or a larger concourse of spectators would have been present. As it was, some few hundred Hindoos, but hardly a dozen Mohammedans, were present. The number of Europeans on the ground was not large, but it contained some of the softer sex, if these could be so designated, whom nobody expected to see at such a scene. A large force of European and native constables kept the ground, but there was no disorder, nor indeed any excitement amongst the crowd. On the fog clearing away, a little before six, Dr. Mackenzie, the superintendent of the jail, accompanied by Dr. Lynch, inspector-general of prisons, Mr. S. C. Bayley, secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Chauntrell, solicitor to Government, and the representatives of the press, proceeded to the condemned cell. The prisoner remained on his knees for some time in prayer. He was then brought out, and handcuffed and pinioned. He looked very ill, and as his wrists were being locked in the handcuffs behind his back, he began to display the first symptoms of nervousness which he had shown since his capture. His demeanour had never been defiant or bold, but always calm and self-possessed. Even when informed, which he had been previously, that his body was to be burned after death—punishment dreadful to the followers of the Prophet, as involving the loss of Paradise—he was most cool, and merely said "*Atcha.*" Before ascending the steps which led up to the scaffold, Dr. Mackenzie asked him if he wished to say anything. He answered that he had nothing to say beyond what he had already said—that he was not in his senses when he stabbed the Chief Justice ; he was subject to fits (epilepsy), and he must have done the act when in such a fit. He had always kept to this statement, and though not a little trouble was taken during the time he was in prison to elicit something more from him, all attempts were ineffectual.—*Englishman*, Nov. 8.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. Str. Winestead, Shetliff, London ; str. Hindoostan, Miller, Hong Kong ; Trevelyan, Hillman, London ; Isle of Wight, Cooper, Hong Kong ; Gondola, Barron, Bourbon.—2. Str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong ; str. Dacca, Paterson, Bombay ; Naturalist, Gregory, Liverpool ; Carlisle Castle, Cooper, London ; Bowfell, Ellery, Liverpool.—3. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab ; Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius ; Fazeelabany, Mobarnch, Bombay.—4. Buckinghamshire, Pain, London ; Victoria Cross, Halliday, London.—5. Str. Excelsior, Mahy, London ; Madras, Starratt, Moulmein ; Glenavon, Smith, London ; Ellen Stuart, Calvert, London.—6. Str. Scotia, Matthews, Chittagong.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1. Strs. Meinam and Oriental ; Durham.—3. Strs. Busheer and Killarney ; Harkaway.—6. Glasgow and a steamer.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, Mrs. Lazarus. For GALLE.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. J. E. Taylor. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Alexander, C.S., Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mrs. H. Bell and three children, Mrs. Cundhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson and child, Mr. T. Good, Mrs. Jamieson, two Misses Jamieson, Mr. W. Davis and infant.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Rs.	... Rs. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 4 to 99 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Rs. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 8 to 99 12
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 8 to 111 12
5 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 4 to 102 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	330 to 335
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1455 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	90 to 91
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	140 to —
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	24 to 25
East Indian Railway Company ... ... £20 or	218 ...	252 to 253
East India Tea Company	100 ...	58 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ... £20 or	218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	125 to 130
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	200* to 205
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	575 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	93 to 94
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75 wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 355
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Tirnoot Indigo	200 ...	70 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 8.—The course of business during the past week has not been satisfactory, and with a limited demand and an increasing desire to sell, prices have ruled somewhat in favour of buyers. The large purchases made during the holidays prove to have been to some extent speculative, and in the absence of an up-country demand our dealers find themselves unable to take delivery of, or get rid of, these purchases.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 8.—Jute: The principal business has been done in inferior sorts, good and fine being very scarce and dear. Stocks are large. Fine Serajgunge, Rs. 5-10 to 5-12 per maund; good Serajgunge, Rs. 4-10 to 5-4 per maund. Saltpetre: The demand has been sufficient to establish a rise of fully six annas, especially as the supplies of refined and washed are still short. Linseed: The stocks are running short, and smaller descriptions have experienced a slight rise; there is hardly any bold in the market. Rapeseed: For fine yellow higher prices are demanded, and this description may be quoted at Rs. 5-6. Raw Silk: The stock consists of about 100 bales filatures and 150 bales native sorts, but not a single transaction has been reported during the week. Corahs: The stock amounts to about 10,000 pieces, but buyers and sellers cannot come to terms, the latter standing out for Rs. 155 for the best qualities, which the last sales in London do not warrant.

Madras.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. J. B. NORTON.

The address of the native community of Madras to the Hon. John Bruce Norton, Advocate-General of Madras, was presented in a silver case with engraved work on the evening of November 6, at Patcheappah's Hall, with great ceremony. There was a large attendance of the European and native communities, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. The chair was taken by the Hon. V. Ramiengar. C.S.I. The proceedings began with the reading of the address by Mr. Runganadum Moodelly, M.A., from which we take the following extracts:—

"You arrived among us after a beginning had been made in State secular education and after the unwearied exertions of Mr. George Norton, whose memory will for ever be revered among us, had resulted under the auspices of that high-minded nobleman and statesman Lord Elphinstone, in the establishment of the high school as part of a general scheme of University education then in contemplation for the whole presidency; and from the time of your appointment as a governor of that Institution in 1844, down to the present moment, you have never ceased to fight and promote the cause of native education.

"Your fearless exposure of the defects in the administration of justice in Southern India, and your graphic picture of the condition, wants, and grievances of the ryots of our Presidency, contained in your famous letter to Mr. Lowe in 1854, have resulted in most important and numerous reforms both in the working of our courts and in the revenue administration of our country.

"It was one of your chief desires to promote the study of Law among the rising generation of native youth, and to see them placed on this new path of independence. So early as 1856, when the amalgamation of the two highest Courts at the Presidency was little thought of, you expressed your hope and wish of 'casting aside all petty feelings of class interests, to see the day when the natives shall be found on a level with yourself and your brethren of the robe, running on an equality with them an honourable emulous race, in which the very highest prizes shall be his who has proved himself most worthy of them.' Before many years rolled away these words proved prophetic; and, if we mistake not, the first native pleader was received into your chambers and presented to the Judges by yourself.

"Nor can we pass over in silence the important part which you played in the critical times of the mutiny. In 1857-58, while the less thoughtful of your countrymen were carried away by passion, and impugned in no measured terms the fidelity of the people, you remained a staunch advocate of the native cause, and, rightly judging the real state of native feeling, spared no efforts to disabuse the minds of Englishmen at home, and to draw attention to the real grievances of the country."

Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Right Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras, after an absence from India of about eighteen months for the benefit of his health, returned to the scene of his labours on Nov. 2. His Lordship was met at the railway station by a number of the clergy who had assembled there for the purpose of welcoming him back to his diocese.

RUMOURED OFFICIAL CHANGES.—There is a rumour afloat that Colonel Denison, president of the Madras Municipal Commission, is about to return to Madras, to resume the duties of his office, and that Mr. Loch, the acting president, having of course to vacate his acting appointment on Colonel Denison's arrival, will have to be provided for elsewhere, the deputy collectorship at the Sea Customs office not being a sufficiently well paid appointment for him. Rumour also states that this latter feat has been most deftly accomplished. The Hon. V. Ramiengar, a member of council, and incumbent of that very nice, little, and well-paid sinecure appointment, the superintendent of stamps, is to be nominated dewan (*i. e.*, chief ministerial officer) of the Travancore State, and Mr. Loch is to be appointed Mr. Ramiengar's successor.—*Athenæum.*

WRECK OF THE "BELVIDERA" AT PONDICHERRY.—A telegram from Madras, Nov. 8, received at Bombay, says that there has been tempestuous weather on the Madras Coast. The *Belvidera* has been wrecked at Pondicherry, but the crew were saved.

JUDGMENT IN THE VANINGEN AFFAIR.—The High Court Sessions were brought to a close on Friday last. The trial of Mr. Vaningen, junior (one of the accused in the Bangalore affray case) occupied the whole of Thursday. After a patient hearing and an able display of forensic learning by counsel on both sides, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, without a moment's hesitation. Some indiscreet individuals in Court, forgetting the respect which is due to the Bench and the solemnity of the proceedings of a court of law, were foolish enough to applaud the jury on the pronouncing of the verdict of acquittal by the foreman; and one unlucky individual who was caught in the act of doing so was brought up before the Judge, who lectured him on the impropriety of his conduct, and let him off with a caution. On Friday Lieutenant Lambart and Sergeant McInnis were put upon their trial. They both, upon the recommendation of their legal advisers, pleaded guilty, and the Court, after short addresses from their counsel, in mitigation of the sentence it was in the power of the Judge to pronounce, sentenced Lieutenant Lambart to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and Sergeant McInnis a fine of Rs. 50. Thus ends for the present this painful affair.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 9.

THE 19TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—The affairs of the No. 1 Company 19th Regiment Native Infantry have not yet ceased to engage public attention. Apart from the matters which have resulted from the proceedings of the local and Home Governments with respect to this regiment, petitions from some of the discharged men have gone forward. We learn that five privates, one jemadar, and two musicians, have been reinstated and restored to the service. In reply to six other petitions sent to the Government, it is stated that the evidence given is inadmissible, inasmuch as it was distinctly stated at the Court of Enquiry held on the 16th February last, that the petitioners did not obey the orders of the commanding officer. Replies to the endorsement on the petitions have been forwarded by these six men, and it remains to be seen how the Government will decide the matter. The Government are disposed to give the petitioners a fair hearing, and call for the evidence of disinterested witnesses. But such witnesses it is impossible for the petitioners to produce, inasmuch as those present were men of their own corps, and when the company was ordered out to parade on the evening of the 11th February last, when the alleged mutiny took place, it was dark, and there were no disinterested persons on the spot. We hear that as the Government have admitted some of the petitioners into the service, all those who returned to their villages, after the disbandment took place, are coming back, in the hope that they will be reinstated if a proper representation is made on their behalf. It is, therefore, probable that the Military Department of the Government Secretariat will be inundated with petitions from the men.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.—5. Appeles, ——, Melbourne; str. Indus, Graves, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Lagarde, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Dowd. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Pelardy, Mrs. Perrousset.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Prayer, Mrs. Mesham. From Brindisi.—Mr. Phillips. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Miss Griffin, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. R. Rust, Mrs. Barham, Dr. and Mrs. McKillor, Mrs. Sims, Miss Belchambe, Capt. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Messrs. J. Silvester, W. Thompson, and A. Merriott, Dr. Graham, Mr. Ronsom. Capt. Alexander, Mr. W. J. Stone, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. W. A. Capon. From Brindisi.—Mr. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and Mr. P. McPherson. From Suez.—Mr. Holdurschi and Mr. Fraser. From Sydney.—Signor Rosavalli. From Melbourne.—Mr. P. Hughes, Signor and Signora Trevolti, M. Colvin, Dr. and Mrs. Birch. From King George's Sound.—Mr. Sutherland. From Galle.—Mr. Carlisle, Dr. Tonnere, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Greig, Mr. Burrell, and Mr. Atkinson. From Galle.—For Madras.—Lieut. Cooper, Mr. Marikar, Mr. G. E. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.—5. Str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon; str. Indus, Graves, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Batavia.—Mr. D. Perindorge and son. For Galle.—Messrs. Canneron and Brauss.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Hon. J. Loch, Mrs. and Miss Loch, Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Bullen Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Thompson and four children, Dr. Basteed, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cowell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone Jackson and three children, Mr. A. Money, C.B., Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, Mr. R. Harvey, Messrs. Whitney, Williams, A. Wilson, Litton, Retz, Lambrinudi, S. A. Micyulachi, Schilizzi, Margheritta, F. R. Hogg, Vaughan, and C. Debnam.

Bombay.

THE LOSS OF THE "RANGOON."

A gentleman who has just returned from Galle supplies us with the following particulars regarding the destruction of the P. and O. Company's *Rangoon*:—

The *Rangoon* was timed to sail at six o'clock on Thursday night

the 1st inst. The mail boat came alongside about that hour. Wishing to get away with daylight, the captain, to save time, went on ahead, intending to wait and pick the mail boat up on the way. About a mile, I think, from Galle Harbour, there is a well-known place called the Cadda Rock. The *Rangoon* got nearly abreast of this place, and then slowed to pick up the mails from the boat. The boat had gone to the wrong side of the steamer, and while it was coming round to the other side, the *Rangoon* was suddenly swept by a strong current against this Cadda Rock. It seemed to be her stern that struck severest. However, it did not appear to be thought on board that much damage had been done, and the mails were lifted in, and the steamer proceeded. The captain had, in case of any thing, ordered the boats to be got ready, little thinking, probably, that the emergency would arise that would call for their use; but the *Rangoon* had not proceeded over two miles when she began to sink. Canon were fired for assistance. These were at first thought by the Galle people to be merely the announcement of the arrival of the China mail, but they were disabused when they saw the rockets which were sent up at short intervals from the sinking ship. The boats were put down at half-past ten. There was no moon up, and much trouble was experienced in landing the passengers in the darkness. Some cabin baggage, all wet, and a few bags of mails—those, I think, which had just been taken on board from Galle—were all that could be saved. The regular baggage room could not be reached, and several passengers lost valuable kits. After pulling for a little the passengers were picked up by the British ship *Sydenham*, which had just arrived from London; and they were landed in Galle about four o'clock in the morning, where they much astonished those who had bid them goodbye, on their way to Australia, the night before. So thankful were the passengers for their escape that they collected a sum of money at once, and presented the captain of the *Sydenham* with a memento of the occurrence and their gratitude. Some time after the passengers had left, the P. and O. Company's steamer *Baroda*, which was on the way to Suez with the China mails, neared the *Rangoon*, but she did not seem to have been of much use, and the *Rangoon* sank at midnight, six hours after she struck. The sea was perfectly calm at the time of the accident, and the strong current seems the only reason that can be given for its occurrence. The Cadda Rock can be approached quite close upon the left side coming from Galle, and the pilot in charge must have thought the place was perfectly safe, or he would not have stopped at such a place to pick up the mails. It was said that the pilot was the same man who was in charge, some years ago, of the *Malabar*, which was lost near the same place, when Lord Elgin was on board. Passing the spot next morning, nothing could be seen of the *Rangoon* except the topmasts sticking above the water and some deck furniture floating about. She sank in fourteen fathoms. The P. and O. Company were very kind to the passengers, allowing them £1 for every day of their detention. Another steamer was at once telegraphed for to Bombay, and on the way up from Galle we passed the *Behar*, which had been despatched to take on to Australia the passengers and what mails could be recovered. I believe, on the authority of Mr. Stuart, postmaster in Bombay, that the Bombay mails have been saved, though more or less damaged by the water.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 11.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR—LOSS OF A 12-TON GUN.

The *Dhurrumtolla* and *Jumna* recently arrived here from England with large guns for harbour defensive purposes, the former with fourteen and the latter with six guns—all, we believe, of 12 tons. Yesterday at one o'clock the *Jumna* began to unload her cargo. A large cotton boat was taken alongsiue of her, and it was intended to land one of the cannon in it. A gun, which happened to be the first attempted to be landed, was hoisted in a chain sling, and cautiously lowered into the boat. The sea was a little "jabbly," and as the lighter sank considerably with the great weight in her, it was supposed that it would be dangerous to trust her with the gun. Accordingly the gun was hoisted back again and the boat cleared off. Just as the gun was nearly on board, something interfered with its progress. While efforts were being made to get it clear, a stud of the chain started; the link broke with the strain; and the gun fell with a tremedous splash into the water. It was fortunate that the lighter had sheered off from the ship's side, or the gun would have gone through its bottom as if it had been matchwood, and carried it down with it, together, possibly, with those on board. A buoy was immediately moored over the place where the gun had disappeared. A native diver, belonging to the dockyard, was sent for. He dived under the buoy, but could find nothing of the gun, altough he saw two mud banks, which looked as if they had been just forced up by the plunge of some heavy substance into the soft mud bottom.

The assistance of divers from Mazagon and the troopships in the harbour is, we believe, to be procured, and efforts to discover the huge piece of ordnance will be resumed to-day. From the very slimy nature of the harbour bottom, it is supposed the gun, as it fell with its heavy breach downwards, would cleave a way for itself to a great depth; and as the mud closed over the hole at once, and the banks that were raised are not likely to last long, great doubts are held of its ever being found. If it be once got hold of, slings could be passed round it, and it would be recovered, though not any the better for its ducking; but the difficulty is to get at it, under its great supertratum of mud, and it is one that is nearer the impossible than the possible to overcome.

It is said the *Jumna* got hoisting gear from the dockyard, but preferred to use her own instead. Whatever slings were used, it is a pity that greater precautions had not been taken to ascertain their capabilities before they were put to the strain of hoisting such enormous weights. The loss of a 12-ton gun by such an accident must represent a good deal of money very unprofitably sunk for the taxpayer.

The *Dhurrumtolla* is to be brought into dock to discharge her share of the big guns, so that such another accident will be prevented with her, at all events. We believe the *Jumna* will do likewise now, but could she not have done so at first; or would it have been too expensive?—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 11.

Miscellaneous.

"The Indian Antiquary."—It affords us considerable pleasure to announce to our readers that in the beginning of the new year a monthly journal will be published in Bombay, to be called *The Indian Antiquary*, to whose pages the "most eminent Orientalists in India, Europe, and America, it is expected, will become contributors." It will, we presume, be a success, or it ought at least to be, considering that the subjects it will discuss and afford information upon are now so generally sought after and made the *forte* of so many of our men of erudition. We are glad to observe that so worthy a gentleman as J. Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., is the editor; we do not know of any person more suitable and competent to the great task as he.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 20.

Military.—Major Hill, H.M's 56th Regiment, left Poona for Bombay *en route* to Deesa on Friday last. Major Hill is to assume the command of Mount Aboo Sanitarium from Major Cochrane who rejoins his regiment on the expiry of his term of office. Brigadier-General P. W. Luard is spoken of as likely to succeed Brigadier-General Kaye, C.B, in the Mooltan command. General Luard was lately assistant adjutant-general at Meerut, and was much liked there. A correspondent, writing from Mhow, informs the *Pioneer*, Oct. 30:—The 14th Regiment Bombay N.I. left the station this morning, under the command of Colonel Wood, V.C., *en route* for Kolapur. The regriment has been stationed here for the past three years. The relieving corps, the 10th N.I., from Dhoolia, will not arrive until February, when the 3rd N.I. will march *en route* for Ahmedabad. There are rumours that the 59th Regiment are likely to stay here, and that the 83rd Regiment will go to Nussirabad, as it is said they served in that station some years ago, when in the country, and prefer it to Mhow, and have therefore volunteered to go to Nussirabad, but doubtless this is only a *shave*.

Public Statues.—Let Calcutta boast her palaces of stucco, Bombay will soon be famous for her statues in marble. To say nothing of those long established in the Town-hall, we have recently had Woolner's fine statue of Sassoon the patriarch; and Noble's statue of the Queen, presented by the late Guicowar, is soon to appear on the Esplanade under a canopy of exquisite sculpture. The Cowasjee Jehanghier statue is as good as secured, though the committee can scarcely yet have begun to think of choosing their sculptor. Now a correspondent brings forward the names of two departed worthies of this city, who, if we are to multiply our marble embellishments, have certainly very eminent claims. Or, rather, it is the city, which, for its own fame, is bound to secure some characteristic monumental effigy of them whilst their lineaments are yet remembered by a few. The two new-named—Framjee Cowasjee and Mulla Feroze—both belonged to the Zoroastrian community, though the literary qualities of the latter entitle him to wider fame. We leave what our correspondent says in behalf of both to have such weight as it is entitled to; and if it should be decided that the present is not a time to undertake two more statues, we trust the proposal will be borne in mind and carried out before very long.—*Times of India*.

The Famine in Persia.—We are glad to give announcement to an act of great munificence on the part of his Highness Agah Khan toward the unhappy people who are starving in Persia, the country of his Highness's birth. The sum of Rs. 20,000 has been forwarded by him to Nussur Ruttonsee, a Khojah merchant at Bunder Abbas, with a view to that amount being sent to the famine-stricken districts of Persia. The Agah has also despatched Rs. 10,000 to Sheik Rezzi, of Kerbela, for distribution among the starving people in that portion of Turkish Arabia. During the last four months large numbers of Persians arriving destitute from the Gulf have been sheltered and fed by the Agah at his residences in Love-lane and Nesbit-lane, and at the present time as many as two hundred of these unfortunate persons are thus maintained and clothed. These people are mostly men, but there are a few women and children with them. When they arrived in Bombay they were in a most wretched state, and one poor woman became insane from the privations she endured, and remained so until relieved from her

sufferings by death. The good example set by the Agah will doubtless stimulate others who have the means to render aid in the good work of assisting the suffering people of Persia.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Str. Ethiopia, Scott, Persian Gulf.—8. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; str. Stephenson, Bray, Liverpool.—9. Loch Lomond, Gray, Calcutta; Janet Cowan, Cuthbert, Calcutta; John Peacock, Finlay, Calcutta; Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Crocodile, Parkins, Suez.—10. Saladin, Ranken, London; str. Arcot, Day, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. Peter Dixon, Gadda, Galle; Egeria, Cook, Bassein.—6. Str. Strathclyde, Pearson, Calcutta.—7. Str. Orlando, Dossor, Hull and London; str. Patna, Beyts, Coast and Calcutta; Star of India, Halloway, Colombo; Pericles, Cahill, Liverpool.—8. Str. Earl Canning, Baldwin, Jedda, &c.; Claverhouse, Strachen, Chittagong; Roodee, Davis, Calcutta.—9. Str. Sphinx, Marcovitch, Trieste, &c.; str. Orissa, Tomlin, China, &c.—10. Marie Gabrielle, Simon, Bimlipatam.—11. Mail str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Southampton.—Mrs. C. H. Herbert and child, Mrs. Greathead and four children, Col. W. H. Delamain, Mrs. Inglefield, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bignell, Dr. and Mrs. Mahaffy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Clarke. For Brindisi.—Hon. A. Rogers, Capt. Watts, Major gen. A. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. Peter, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Capel, Mr. Preston. For Suez.—Mr. Showell, Mr. Showell, jun., Mr. Roche. For Gibraltar.—Mr. M. P. Alves.

Per str. Orlando.—From Bombay.—For London.—Mr. E. Allen, Mr. A. Glen, Mr. J. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. W. White and family, Capt. and Mrs. England, Mr. W. Nash, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. Stoll, Mr. C. Henwood, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook and family, Mr. J. L. Nash, Master Powell, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Newport and two children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Pindar, and Mr. J. Lakim.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 11, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
3 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11¾d.
4 ditto	ditto ...	...	2s. 0d. Credit Bills.
8 ditto	ditto	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 13,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	189
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14600 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 168
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan		Rs. 97¾
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33		,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36		
,, ,, 1842-43		,, par
,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		,, 100 to 102
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.		,, 111

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220
Mexican Dollars	Do.	222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	203
Bar Silv. r, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106¼
Sycee Silver		109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah.	16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.		16-11-8
Ditto Pekin		16-14-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 17s. 6d. to £2.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Nov. 11.—The market for Manchester Goods has continued in a dull state, although more business has been done than in the previous week. The dullness is attributed to the approach of the Dewalee, which falls on the 12th, and in the meantime business will probably be done on a very small scale. In Yarns a very small business has been done, but prices are quite unaltered. Metals are firm and prices remain unaltered; only one sale is reported, viz., about 750 cwts. Copper Braziers at Rs. 44-12.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Nov. 11.—Cotton: The business done has been very small, and prices may be quoted Rs. 3 to 5 per candy lower. The total purchases for ex. port amount to about 1,700 candies only, of which 1,100 were of old Cotton and 600 of new Cotton, deliverable in March, 1872. The market closes quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Nov. 11.—Exchange: A limited business has been done this week; but rates have throughout been very steady, and close firm at a slight improvement on last week's quotations. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alexander, F. J., to be a member of and sec. to the central examination committee.

Alexander, J. W., exec. engr., 4th grade, asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., is transf. to the N.W.P., P.W.D. Irrigation Branch. Nov. 4.

Andrew, E. S., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Mymensing, to have charge of sub div. of Kishoregunge during the abs. on leave of Baboo K. C. Dutt. Nov. 7.

Barker, W. R., asst. engr., P.W.D., Central Provs., is transf. from the State Railway Survey Div. to the 1st Barrier Div., Upper Godavari Circle. Nov. 4.

Bicknell, E., is app. to the P.W.D. as a proby. sub engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 14, and posted to the South-Western Circle. No. 226. With reference to the above notific., Mr. E. Bicknell is posted to the 24-pergunnahs div., which he joined Oct. 14. No. 227.

Billon.—The servs. of Mr. B. H. Billon, revenue surveyor, 4th grade, are temporarily placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal from Nov. 1. No. 13.

Birch, Capt. W. B., to offic. in 3rd grade of dist. supts. of police, with effect from June 28 last.

Buchanan, F. S., is app. to the P.W.D. as a proby. overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Soane Circle. No. 228, Nov. 8.

Buckland, C. E., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class. Nov. 4.

Bullock, F. D., offic. dep. comr., Mozuffurgurh, will revert to the Mooltan dist. as asst. comr. on being relieved by Major Millar. Nov. 4.

Castle, C. T., dist. superint. of police, is transfd. in the same capacity to Jounpore. Nov. 4. [gal. Oct. 30.

Colom, B. D., is app. a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Ben-

Corderey, J. G., offic. dep. comr., Jhelum, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Gujeranwalla. Nov. 2.

Cowan, W., to offic. as civil med. officer of Mymensing during absence, on furlough, of Dr. Purvis. No. 966J, Oct. 26.

Crombie, Rev. F., chaplain of Mhow, availed himself on Sept. 23 of the leave granted him in Notification No. 346, dated Sept. 11.

Dalton, G. J. B. T., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Nov. 8.

Dejoux, P., temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle of Bengal. Nov. 6.

Forsyth, T. D., C.B., comr. and superint., on return from furl., is app. to the charge of the Ambala div. Nov. 2.

Foster, E., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Banda, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. C. T. Castle. Nov. 4. [Provs. Nov. 4.

Girdlestone, C. E. R., dep. comr., is posted to the Jabalpur dist., Central

Gladstone, C. E., asst. comr., is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose. Nov. 4.

Gordon, J., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Punjab Northern Railway to the charge of the new div. Sept. 4.

Grant, T. J. C., to be a joint. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in Monghyr. Mr. Grant has been placed in charge of the Bhaugulpore treasury from Nov. 9, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

Gunthorpe, Lieut. E. J., Madras staff corps, to offic. as asst. supt. of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists. Nov. 4.

Handley, H. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Gya to the Girhidee road div. No. 355, Nov. 6.

Harris, J. W., of the Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Allahabad on Oct. 9. [Nov. 2.

Herdon, J., to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, Punjab, v. Major Orchard.

Higgs, C., proby. supervisor, 1st grade, is posted to the Baroon div., which he joined on Oct. 26.

Jeffery, J. E. B., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub. div. of Diamond Harbour. The orders of Oct. 31, app. Baboo Hem Chunder Kur to the charge of Diamond Harbour are canc. Nov. 7.

Jenkyns, W., asst. comr., from the Mooltan to the Montgomery dist. Nov. 4.

Jones, T., is reapp. to be asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal. Nov. 6.

Kelly, J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be civil surg. of Bustee. Nov. 4.

Kirkwood, Lieut. J. N. S., joined his app. of offic. wing subalt. of the Meywar Bheel corps. Sept. 27. [with effect from April 1 last.

Lassalle, Capt. J. H. C. G., to be asst. comr. in the Ajmere Commission,

Lloyd—Thorp.—The following proms. have taken place in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from June 5 last:—C. D. C. Lloyd, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade. Lieut. Thorp, offic. asst. 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Lyall, D. R. offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca, having returned to duty on Oct. 30; the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of June 27 last is cancelled.

Macdonald, Capt. D., dep. superint. of revenue survey, 3rd grade, to do duty in the head quarters office at the presidency from this date. Nov. 1.

McConaghey, M. A., settlement officer, Myupoory, to have charge of the settlement of Muttra, in add. to his present duties. Nov. 4.

McMullen, R. L. F., to be asst. dist. superint. of police at Jounpore. Nov. 4.

Macnabb, J. W., offic. comr. and superint., Ambala division, is app. to the charge of the Delhi div., v. Major J. S. Tighe, proceeding to England.

McNeile, Capt. J. M., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Patna division on Oct. 17.

Marshall, E. A., to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, Punjab, v. Major Harris. Nov. 4.

Millar.—On return of Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris, offic. comr. of Mooltan, from sick leave, Major F. J. Millar, offic. depy. comr., will revert to the charge of the Mozuffurgurh district. Nov. 4.

Montgomery, Lieut. J. A. L., Asst. comr., Umritsar, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the criml. dpt., and with special powers in the civ. and rev. dpt. Nov. 4.

Moody, J., 1st class engr., to offic. as genl. asst. supg. engr., in addition to his own duties, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Hogan, with effect from 1st Oct., 1871.

Money, E. M., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. Nov. 1.

Monies, A., eng. apprentice, joined the Cossye div. on 2nd Nov.

Munro, H., asst. supdt., to offic. as in ch arge of the office of dist. supdt. of police, Noakhally, during abs., on leave, of Mr. W. L. Owen. Nov. 7.

Parkinson, T. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, asst. to the chief engr. and asst. sec. in this dept., to offic. as exec. engr. of the above div. Nov. 6.

Paterson, W. S., offic. civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad, to be a civil and sess. judge, with effect from the date on which Mr. A. Ross resigned the C.S. Nov. 4.

Puckle, Lieut. col. J., dep. supt. of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Commission, arrived at Madras on Oct. 4, and at Bangalore on Oct. 7, on return from two years' furl. to England.

Ricketts, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, having returned to duty on Oct. 12, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Sept. 9 last is canc. Nov. 2.

Salmon, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Byturnee div., passed in the Lower Standard on March 20. No. 220.

Smith, Capt. R. G., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Ramghur div. on return from priv. leave on Oct. 14.

Temple, Capt. J. A., judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, to offic. as dep. comr. of Jabalpur. Nov. 4.

Toogood, J. H., engr. apprentice, is posted to the Arrah div., which he joined on Oct. 23. No. 224.

Tottenham.—The servs. of Mr. R. Tottenham, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disp. of the Hon. the Chief Justice. Nov. 7.

Toynbee, G., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, services placed at the disp. of the P.W.D. of this Govt., Irrigation Branch, with a view to his being app. Canal Revenue superint. Oct. 24.

Verner, W. H., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in the 24-Pergunnahs, pending the return of Mr. W. Kemble from furlough. Nov. 7.

Vertue, Capt. W., offic. canton. mag., Jabalpur, to conduct the duties of judge, small cause court., Jabalpur, in addition to his own. Nov. 4.

Vowell, C. H., to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Arrah. Nov. 6.

Warth, H. F. S., senior analyst of the Inland Customs dept., is app. dep. coll. of customs, Mayo Mines, on probation for six months, v. Mr. Mathews, dec., from date of his receiving charge of the appt. Nov. 4.

Wilson, A., tempy. acct., 3rd grade, attached to the central office of account, Assam Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is, with the sanction of the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., permanently app. in that grade. No. 348.

Yate, Lieut. C. E., assumed charge of his duties as doing duty officer with the Erinpoora Irregular Force on Oct. 12.

Punjab Commission.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

The undermentioned officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., are apptd. asst. comrs. of the 3rd class, and posted to the districts notified opposite each :—

Mr. P. de L. H. Johnstone, Lahore; Mr. E. B. Steedman, Lahore; Mr. H. G. Pearse, Lahore; Mr. P. Henderson, Delhi; Mr. G. L. Smith, Delhi; Mr. J. C. Brown, Umballa; Mr. J. R. Machonachie, Umritsur; Mr. W. O. Clark, Jullundhur; Mr. A. Christie, Rawulpindee; Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, Mooltan; Mr. J. R. Baillie, Hoshiarpore.

Topographical Survey.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 4.)

The following proms. are made in the junior dept. of the Topographical Survey :—

Mr. J. Vanderputt, Chota Nagpore Survey, from surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.

Mr. R. W. Chew, Central Provinces Survey, from surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.

Mr. J. A. May, Central Provinces Survey, from asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr, F. Adams, Central Provinces Survey, from asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. C. F. Hamer, Bundelkund Survey, from asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.

Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Gwalior Survey, from asst. surveyor, 2nd grade to 1st grade.

Mr. R. Todd, Rajpootana Survey, from asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.

Mr. C. Kirk, Bundelkund Survey, from asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.

Mr. J. A. Barker, Chota Nagpore Survey, from asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.

Mr. E. A. Wainwright, Bundelkund Survey, from asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.

Revenue Survey Department.

Nov. 1.—The following transfers are made from this date :—

Mr. G. R. Buttress, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 6th div., Lower Provs., to the 2nd div., Central Provs.

Mr. C. W. Wilson, asst. surg., 3rd grade, from the 6th div., Lower Provs., to the 1st div., Bombay.

Mr. H. Hexter, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, from the 6th div., Lower Provs., to the 1st div., Bombay.

Hospital Committee.

Oct. 9.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the Management of the "Shumbhoonath Pundit Hospital" at Bhowanipore :—

The Hon. J. B. Phear, Mr. F. L. Beaufort, Mr. R. C. Sterndale.

MILITARY.

Campbell—Douglas.—Lieut. E. A. C Campbell, to be Capt., 92nd Foot, by purchase, vice the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, who retires, dated 18th Oct., 1871. Ensign C. W. H. Douglas to be lieut., by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, dated 18th Oct., 1871.

Emerson.—The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. E. Emerson to be capt., 1st bat. 8th Foot, from the 6th Nov., 1869.

Eteson, Major F., 3rd Foot, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to be asst. adjt. gen. in succession to Major C. H. S. Scott, whose tenure of service on the staff will expire on the 1st Dec., 1871.

Griffin.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Oct. 2, appointing Major R. D. Griffin, wing officer, to offic. as second in comd. and wing officer, 36th N.I., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. col. C. S. Fowle, proceeding on leave.

Hart, Lieut. E. W., E. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (No. 7 Howrah Company), to be capt. vice Healy resigned.

Lloyd.—Dera Ismail Khan station order confd., dated Oct. 6, directing Lieut. E. Lloyd, offic. 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd Punjab cav., who was app. 2nd wing subalt. of the 4th Sikh inf., on prob., to continue to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt. of the 2nd Punjab cav.

Luckhardt.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevot :—Lieut. W. Luckhardt, S.C.

O'Connor.—The services of Capt. G. O'Connor, R.A., temp. asst. eng., 3rd grade, irrigation branch, N.W.P., are replaced at the disposal of military dept., with effect from Nov. 1.

Parker—Goldsmid.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India sanctions the resignation by Lieut. V. C. E. Parker, of the app. of adjt., and is pleased to make the following nomination :—Lieut. A. E. W. Goldsmid, to be adjt., v. Parker, who resigns that post, dated Oct. 7.

Penton.—Regt. order confd., dated Oct. 11, app. Ensign H. E. Penton, 1st batt. 11th foot, to be interpreter, with effect from Nov. 9, v. Major G. T. Osborn, who resigns.

Poole.—That part of G O.C.C., dated Aug. 28, detailing Capt. and Local major J. W. Poole, 1st batt. 11th foot, for duty at the depot, is cancelled.

Scougall.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Sept. 22 last, app. Lieut. H. Scougall, 96th foot, to act as station staff officer, v. Major W. H. Smith, staff corps, reported sick, there being no qualified officer available.

Scriven, Capt. H. W. Scriven, 25th regt., Nynee Tal depot, to be station staff officer. Nov. 4.

Story, Capt. W. M., asst. eng., 2nd grade, is transf. from Central India to the same division. Nov. 4.

Thompson, Capt. H., of the Bengal staff corps, brig. major, Eastern Frontier District, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. in succession to Major F. Eteson. Nov. 4.

Thurburn.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 4, app. Lieut. J. H. Thurburn, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer in sappers and miners, in the room of Lieut. W. North, R.E., with effect from July 14 last.

Reid.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, app. Ens. J. Reid, 1st batt. 14th foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. A. Ridgeway.

Vyvyan—Plowden.—The following officers, att. to the 22nd N.I., are transf. and att. for duty to the corps specified :—Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, inf., to the 24th N.I.; Capt. H. A. Plowden, staff corps, to the 25th N.I. Oct. 28.

Wintle—Cologan.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 3, making the following temp. appts., Capt. Wintle having recently rejoined from leave :—Capt. H. R. Wintle, 1st wing sub. 18th N.I., to offic. as wing officer Capt. J. F. FitzG. Cologan, att., to offic. as 1st wing sub.

Musketry Instruction.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

With reference to G.O.C.C., Aug. 23, under instructions from the War Office, the undermentioned addtl. officers are detailed to the long course at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—

Capt. T. N. Holberton, 18th brig.
2nd Capt. W. R. C. Brough, 20th brig.
Lieut. H. G. F. Siddons, B batt. 16th brig.
Lieut. J. M. Alves, F batt. 20th brig.

Lieut. R. Mallock, No. 7 batt. 24th brig.
Lieut. C. H. H. Mayne, E batt. 23rd brig.
The officers in India are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Dep. adjt. Gen., R.A., War Office. They should arrive in England in December next.

POSTINGS, &c.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

H.H. the Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab has been pleased to make the following posting and transfer :—

Capt. O. Menzies, dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Lahore dist.

Capt. M. Millett, dist. supt. of police, from the Lahore to the Mooltan dist.

Capt. A. Goldney, dist. supt. of police, having reported his departure on prep. leave on Oct. 23, the following apps. will have effect from Oct. 22 :—

Mr. J. Hernon to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Major Orchard.

Mr. E. A. Marshall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Major Harris.

PROMOTIONS CONSEQUENT ON RETIREMENT.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 28.)

The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of Capt. W. Bigg, 63rd, and Capt. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, 92nd regt., and is pleased to make the following proms. :—

63rd Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Day to be capt., by purchase, v. Bigg, who retires. Ens. H. R. Cook to be lieut., by purchase, v. Day.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. E. A. C. Campbell to be capt., by purchase, v. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, who retires. Ens. C. W. H. Douglas to be lieut., by purchase, v. Campbell.

20TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 28.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following apps., during the tempy. abs. of Col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, on special duty :—

Major R. G. Rogers, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., v. Brownlow, dated Oct. 19.

Capt. H. W. Gordon, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Rogers, dated Oct. 19.

Capt. J. Bartleman, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Gordon, dated Oct. 19.

Nynee Tal Depot.—Capt. H. W. Scriven, 2-25th regt., to be station staff officer, v. Dutton, dated Oct. 19.

ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

The following officers, att. to the 22nd N.I., are transfd. or att. for duty to the corps specified opposite to their names :—

Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, inf., to the 24th N.I.

Capt. H. A. Plowden, staff corps, to the 25th N.I.

Capt. F. H. Hinde, gen. list, inf., att. to the 22nd N.I., will remain at Dacca, in charge of the sick men, &c., of the regt., on its proceeding to Looshai.

CAVALRY APPOINTMENTS.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, 2nd squad. subalt., to be adjt., v. Hewett, vacated on app. to the brigade staff, dated Oct. 9.

Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cav., att. to the 11th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt., v. Salkeld, dated Oct. 9.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. col. W. J. Ward, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. Ryves, app. to the brig. staff, dated Oct. 9.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. A. A. Dick, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt., to be comdt., v. Wright, app. dep. adjt. gen., head qrs. dated Oct. 9.

Capt. R. E. Boyle, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd comdt., v. Dick, dated Oct. 9.

Capt. A. H. Prinsep, late 4th European light cav., offic. 2nd in com. 12th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Buller, app. 2nd in com. of the Central India horse, dated Oct. 9.

Capt. W. I. Bax, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Boyle, dated Oct. 9.

Lieut. H. Boileau, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Bax, dated Oct. 9.

Lieut. E. E. Money, 2nd batt. 12th regt., offic. 1st squad. subalt., on probation, to be 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, v. Boileau, dated Oct. 9.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. R. C. Low, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. Watson, app. to the com. of the Central India horse, dated Oct. 9.

Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Low, dated Oct. 9.

Capt. C. R. Pennington, 1st squad. subalt., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Macnaghten, dated Oct. 9.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 20.—4th Foot.—Staff surg. E. F. O'Leary to be surg., v. A. D. Gulland, M.D., app. to the staff, dated Sept. 9.

19th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Moir to be capt. by purch., v. S. W. Bent, who retires, dated Sept. 9. Ens. W. W. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Moir, dated Sept. 9.

25th Foot.—Lieut. S. P. L. Konarski to be capt., by purch., v. R. W. T. Dawson, who retires, dated Sept. 9. Ens. A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse to be lieut., by purch , v. Konarski, dated Sept. 9.

37th Foot.—Capt. D. Alleyne to be major, by purch., v. W. W. Worswick, who retires, dated Sept. 9. Lieut. A. McD. Beamish to be capt., by purch., v. Alleyne, dated Sept. 9. Ens. W. P. Monckton to be lieut., by purch., v. Beamish, dated Sept. 9.

45th Foot.—Ens. F. P. Gosling has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, dated Sept. 9.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, who has resigned that app., dated July 4.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. R. F. Thomson to be adjt., v. Lieut. F. E. Kerr, who resigns that app., dated Sept. 9.

Brevet col. W. R. Dickinson, retired full pay, R.E., late Bombay, to be major gen., the rank being honorary only, dated Sept. 1.

92nd Foot.—Ens. S. A. Menzies to be lieut., by purch., v. Chalmer, prom., dated Aug. 28. (Cancels Ens. Selby's prom. to this vacancy.)

MEDICAL.

BACKHOUSE, Asst. surg. J., 15th M.N.I., to be in civil med. charge of Nowgong, in add. to his other duties. Oct. 28.

BANISTER, Surg. major G., Med. Dept., in med. charge of the Gov. gen.'s body guard, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hosps.

BENSLEY.—Supernumerary surg. C. E. W. Bensley, M.D., of the med. dept., is brought on the estabt. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. Nov. 4.

COURTNEY.—Rawulpindee brig. order confd., dated Oct. 3, attaching Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., tempy. to the 25th N.I., with effect from 1st idem.

DURANT, Surg. J. J., offictg. principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar, is confd. in that appt. Nov. 7.

EWART, Surg. J., M.D., to be surg. of the Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta, v. Surg. major J. P. Brougham, M.D., resigned. Nov. 4.

GHOSE, Dr. K., to offic. as civil med. officer of Rungpore during abs. on leave of Dr. H. C. Bowser. Oct. 19.

GULLAND, Surg. A. D., M.D., from 6th foot, to be staff surg., v. E. F. O'Leary, app. to the 6th foot. Sept. 9.

GUNNING, Asst. surg. J. D., from 1st foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. Comerford, M.D., app. to the 1st foot. Sept. 9.

HANNAH—EDMONDS.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated June 8 last, apptg. Asst. surg. J. B. Hannah, M.D., to the med. charge of the 63rd foot, as a tempy. measure. Dated Oct. 4, permitting Lieut. G. Edmonds, unattached, recently returned from England, to do gen. duty at Barrackpore.

HARVEY—SPENCER.—Asst. surg. R. Harvey, M.B., political agency, Eastern States of Rajpootana, and Asst. surg. L. D. Spencer, M.D., 1st regt. Central India Horse, have exchanged apps.

HUTCHESON, Asst. surg. G., M.D., to offic. in civil med. charge of Julpigoree, in add. to his present regtl. duties, with effect from Sept. 27.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. G. P., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Debrooghur during abs. of Dr. J. B. White. This cancels the order of the 23rd Sept. last app. Dr. Mackenzie to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mymensing. Oct. 30.

MURRAY—POWER.—Rajanpore station order confd., dated Oct. 2, directing Asst. surg. W. F. Murray, M.D., to afford med. aid to the detachment 6th Punjab inf. at Rajanpore, in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 4. Dated Oct. 2, directing asst. surg. R. Power, offictg. in med. charge 3rd Punjab cav., to afford med. aid to the detach. 6th Punjab inf. at Rajanpore, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 27.

OSWALD, Surg. major H. R., M.D., surg. Mysore Commission, arrived at Madras on the 4th, and at Bangalore on the 7th Oct., on return from two years' furlough to England, and assumed charge of his duties from Dr. Houston on the forenoon of the 7th idem.

PARTRIDGE.—The services of Dr. T. D'O. Partridge, F.A.S.L., civil surg. of Bustee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

ROBERTS, Asst. surg. H. P., M.B., of the Bombay med. service, is app. to the offictg. med. charge of the 1st regt. Central India horse, during the abs. of Dr. Harvey. Nov. 4.

ROSE, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J., is app. to the Allahabad circle of med. superintendence. Oct.

SUFFREIN.—With ref. to the notification issued by the home dept. No. 1,598, dated Sept. 25, the services of Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein, of the Madras med. dept., late offictg. supt., central jail, Moulmein, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort. St. George. Nov. 4.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. G. W. Faulkner, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to Brahminee division, passed the Lower Standard on March 20. Mr. G. Pettitt, assistant engineer, attached to the 2nd Barrier Division, is reported to have passed the colloquial examination in Telugu on Nov. 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The leave granted to Capt. A. P. Broome, 1st Punjab infantry, in Punjab Order No. 334, dated Oct. 3, is cancelled at his own request. Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C. (commanding Rohilkund district), to Cashmere, Murree, and Simla, from July 3 to Oct. 25, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. Hon. R. Hare, B battery A brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, from Oct. 18 to Nov. 18. Capt. W. H. Delamain, 22nd brigade R.A., to England, on private affairs, from Nov. 1, preparatory to retirement from the service. Lieut. D. W. Buckle, No. 3 battery 22nd brigade R.A., to remain at Darjeeling, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10. Capt. H. M. Howard, 18th hussars, for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, 38th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. J. F. Morton, 55th foot, to Peshawur, from Oct. 26, until date of arrival of regiment at Peshawur, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. A. Cook, 55th foot, to Peshawur, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 14 next, on urgent private affairs. Ensign J. W. T. S. Smythe, 85th foot, to Calcutta, from Oct. 15 to April 14 next, to study the native languages. Col. H. Nicoll, staff corps, to remain at Simla, from Oct. 13 to Nov. 1, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join his new station, Jullundur. Lieut. W. H. Browne, quartermaster 18th N.I., from Oct. 1 to

Oct. 3, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment. Lieut. col. O. Wilkinson, late 4th European L.C. (commanding 2nd Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major gen. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Surgeon F. S. Sillitant, in medical charge of 14th N.I., to Simla, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 31. Asst. surg. D. P. Palmer, M.D., in medical charge of 5th Bengal cav., to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 15, in extension.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. C. Dobbs, executive engineer, 1st grade, Mysore, for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. F. Lindsay, sub engineer, 2nd grade, British Burmah, for fifteen months, with effect from Sept. 16. In supersession of the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. W. L. Louis, district superintendent of police, Etah, in G.O. No. 913A, dated Sept. 8, preparatory leave for six weeks is granted, with effect from Sept. 13, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. W. Oldham, officiating magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore, for two years, with effect from Dec. 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., under secretary to the Government of India, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself it. Capt. H. A. Goldney, district superintendent of police, Kangra, leave, on full pay, for one month, preparatory to taking sick furlough to Europe, with effect from Oct. 24. Mr. F. L. Edwards, officiating dist. supt. of police, Rohtak, for one year, with effect from Feb. 1, under the Uncovenanted Service Rules; Mr. Edwards has also been granted preparatory leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation. Mr. W. D. Hogan, general assistant superintending engineer, Punjab Government steam flotilla, for three months. Mr. J. S. Drummond, having reported his return to Bombay from furlough on Oct. 28, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from that date, to enable him to return to duty at Bancoorah. Mr. C. E. Lance, having reported his return to Bombay from furlough on Oct. 28, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from that date, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Midnapore. The Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., offieg. chap. of St. John's Church, Calcutta, for one month, under sec. 16 of the Leave Rules for Chaplains. The Rev. G. Lovely, M.A., chap. of Gowhatty, for one month, from Oct. 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it, under sec. 15 of the Leave Rules for Chaplains. Mr. P. Hurley, for six months, in extension. Mr. J. H. Thompson, late officiating district superintendent of police, Cuttack, for eighteen months. Mr. W. L. Owen, district superintendent of police, Noakhally, for two months, from Oct. 10, under rules of Dec. 22, 1865; the leave which was granted under the orders of the 2nd Oct. is cancelled. Mr. W. D. Pratt, district superintendent of police, Patna, six months' leave, in extension. Mr. W. H. Nightingale, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Ramghur division, privilege leave for three months, under secs. 16 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations. Preparatory leave for one month from Oct. 18 is granted to Lieut. R. Beavan, Bengal staff corps, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Lieut. C. Strahan, R.E., dep. superint. in charge of the Gwalior Topographical Survey, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Macpherson, magistrate and collector of Cuttack, from Oct. 30, or any other date on which he may take it, to the 31st of December next. Capt. C. W. Burton, assistant to the agent to the Governor general for Rajpootana, on special duty at Seojangurh, for two months, from Dec. 1. Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, for one month, from Nov. 6.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Burrows, L. R., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. Cruickshank on other duty. Nov. 7.

Cox, A. F., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Nov. 7.

Freer, W., acting dep. coll. in charge of the Salt dept., South Arcot, to be a dep. coll. of the 4th class, to complete the establishment, v. A. Narayana Rau, prom. Nov. 7.

Lister, A. L., to act as sub coll. and joint. mag. of South Arcot during the absence of P. Roberts, on leave. Nov. 7.

O'Sullivan, P., barrister-at-law, to act as asst. sec. to Govt. in the Legislative dept., during the employment of Mr. Mayne on other duty. Nov. 7.

Stokes, H. J., to be sub coll. and joint. mag. of Tanjore, from the date of W. F. Hatthaway's retirement, and to act in the app. until that date. Nov. 7.

Thomson, J. J., Tashsildar of Chicacole, Ganjam, to act. as dep. coll., in charge of the Salt dept. in the same dist. during the absence of D. V. N. Row on leave. Nov. 7.

Attained Rank.

Fort St. George, Nov. 7.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 4th class, of eight years' standing, on Oct. 7:—

Messrs. A. J. Stuart, H. E. Stokes, H. W. Bliss, J. C. Hughesdon, J. F. Smaith, W. H. Glenny, H. Newman, J. Kelsall, J. Wallace, C. S. Crole, S. T. McCarthy, H. St. A. Goodrich, H. Wigram, J. Cameron, J. E. B. Gribble, G. A. Parker, F. H. Wilkinson, W. F. Grahame, A. L. Lister, G. D. Irvine, C. W. Martin, G. McWatters, N. A. Roupell, J. B. Spedding, C. A. Galton, and C. J. Crosthwaite.

MILITARY.

Atkinson—Macdougal.—The following removals are ordered (Oct. 26):—Capt. S. E. Atkinson, from att. 39th N.I. to att. 27th N.I.—to join forthwith. Capt. J. Macdougal, from att. 4th N.I. to att. 27th N.I.—to join forthwith.

Deane—New.—Order confd., by the officer com. Mysore div., directing Major B. M. Deane, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., Mysore div. until relieved by Major Mesham. By the officer com. R.A., Mysore div., directing Qrmr. H. New, of the D brigade R.H.A., to conduct the duties of the 2nd batt. 19th foot.

Finlay, Capt. H. M., 23rd brigade R.A., is app. to do duty Convalescent Depot, Wellington, to join at the public expense, his servs. being made available, if required, for duty with invalids proceeding there from Kamptee this season. Oct. 26.

Howes, Capt. A. J., from att. 25th N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Capt. Oates. Oct. 26.

Kerr, Capt. J. M., will perform the combined duties of A.D.C. and interp. to the C. in C. Oct. 23.

Leggatt—Beeching—Rivers.—The following appointments are ordered, Oct. 26:—Capt. J. B. Leggatt, from offieg. qrmr. 10th regt. N.I., to offieg. adjt. 10th regt. N.I., v. Neill; Capt. F. Beeching, from 2nd wing sub. 10th N.I. to offic. qrmr. 10th N.I.; Capt. F. J. Rivers, from att. 10th N.I. to 2nd wing sub. 10th N.I.

Marshall.—Capt. J. G. Marshall, No. 7 baty. 5th brig., doing duty at Wellington, to proc. at the public expense, so as to take over comd. of his baty. on his arrival at Fort St. George on Dec. 2 next.

Newill, Lieut. J. H., 2nd squad. subalt. 1st light cav., now on leave at Ootacamund, is directed to take charge of details proceeding from Wellington to Kamptee on Oct. 30.

Thrupp.—The following order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. 45th foot, app. Lieut. M. F. Thrupp, acting interpreter to the regt., with effect from Oct. 1, v. Brevet capt. O. W. de Thoren, app. garrison instructor.

Orders Confirmed.

Head Qtrs., Ootacamund, Oct. 18.—By the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, apptg. Asst. surg. H. G. Hall, dep. inspr. gen., Indian med. dept., Hyderabad subsidiary force, to assume med. charge of the 4th Madras light cav., v. Surg. major Dixon, removed to the Ceded dists.

By the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 8th foot, apptg. Lieut. F. P. O'Gorman, asst. instr. of musky. to the batt. during the annual course.

By the officer comdg. 45th foot, apptg. Ens. G. H. Fort acting instr., and Lieut. E. L. H. Kyle acting asst. instr. of musky., v. Capt. H. Lambarde, acting adjt.

By the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 10th foot, apptg. Lieut. C. Knatchbull to perform the duties of qrmr. from Oct. 1, v. Qrmr. Murray, on leave.

By the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 24th foot, apptg. Lieut. Sudgen to act as asst. instr. of musky. during the annual course, v. Lieut. Rainforth, on the sick list.

By the officer comdg. troops, Fort St. George, directing the surg. of the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to assume med. charge of No. 1-20th brig. R.A., from May 20, 1867, to Feb. 17, 1868, and from May 14 to June 27, 1868.

By the same, directing the surg. of the 3rd batt. 60th rifles to afford med. aid to the depot and families of the 45th regt., from May 23 to June 27, 1868—details and Engineering College from April 4, 1867, to June 28, 1868.

By the comdt. 27th regt. N.I., apptg. Major J. H. Warden to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. W. S. Hunt as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. C. Nicholls, removed to the 39th N.I.

By the comdt. 27th N.I., apptg. Lieut. and qrmr. W. McD. Robinson to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his other duties, from Oct. 5, or until further orders, v. Lieut. Mathias, removed to sappers and miners.

Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Fort St. George, Nov. 7.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. L. Ranking to be capt., v. Clementson, cadre 22nd regt. N.I., dec. Dated Oct. 23.

Infantry General List.

Lieuts. T. E. Thorpe, C. Curtois, and R. L. N. Sturt, to be capts. by brev., from Nov. 4.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. B. S. Neill, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from Nov. 5, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Infantry.—Major A. C. Philips (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col. from Aug. 17.

36th N.I.—Capt. T. C. Bird (lieut. col. in staff corps, since deceased) to be major, and Capt. H. T. Harris (staff corps) to be capt., in room of Gilbertson, retired.

Infantry.—Major L. W. Buck (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

38th N.I.—Capt. O. Morgan (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. J. T. M. Armstrong (capt. in staff corps), to be capt., in room of Phillips, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major L. H. H. Holland (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

37th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major, and Lieut. J. F. T. Sherman (captain in staff corps), to be capt., in room of Buck, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major C. G. H. Coote (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. colonel.

52nd N.I.—Capt. A. Sage (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major, and Lieut. W. G. Hughes (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. in room of Holland, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major E. B. Ramsay (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. colonel.

31st L.I.—Capt. G. Adey (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. R. A. Cole (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. in room of Coote, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major C. P. Molony (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. colonel.

25th N.I.—Capt. E. F. Waterman (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major, and Lieut. G. Randell (capt. in staff corps), to be capt., in room of Ramsay, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major E. H. Blomfield (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. colonel.

7th N.I.—Capt. E. A. Saunders (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major, and Lieut. F. Middlecoat (capt. in staff corps), to be capt., in room of Molony, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major G. T. Hilliard (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. colonel.

50th N.I.—Capt. W. Rose (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, adn Lieut. G. Thomas (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Blomfield, prom. and removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major T. Austiu, staff corps, to be lieut. col.

22nd N.I.—Capt. G. Kalleuder (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. Q. S. A. Jamieson (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. in room of Hilliard, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major C. Hight (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.

18th N.I.—Capt. R. R. Ricketts (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. C. S. Blair (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Austin, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major W. S. Davis (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.

15th N.I.—Capt. E. T. Boddam (lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. R. Oxley to be capt., in room of Hight, prom and removed from the list. of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major C. H. Wilson (staff corps) to be lieut. col.

41st N.I.—Capt. A. B. Cumberlege (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. W. G. Sharp (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Davis, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major A. F. Place (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut col.

34th L.I.—Capt. J. Davidson (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. C. Hayter (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Wilson, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major T. Sweet (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

21st N.I.—Capt. J. W. Rideout (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. G. Briggs (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Place, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major H. E. T. Williams (lieut. col. in 108th foot) to be lieut. col.

3rd M.E.R.—Capt. C. L. Pereira (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. R. Ottley (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Sweet, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major H. Lock, 108th foot, to be lieut. col.

3rd M.E.R.—Capt. H. L. Grove (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Williams, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major P. S. Cunningham (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.

3rd N.I.—Capt. J. Puckle (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. H. Tyrell to be capt., in room of Lock, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major H. A. Hare (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

17th N.I.—Capt. P. L. Holmes (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. H. H. H. Hallett (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Cunningham, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major E. A. B. Travers (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

2nd N.I.—Capt. H. J. T. Neild (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. S. H. Williams (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Hare, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major C. S. Elliott (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

1st M.F.—Capt. E. B. Sladen (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. J. E. V. Rogers (capt. in 102nd foot) to be capt., in room of Travers, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major A. C. Lilly (staff corps) to be lieut. col.

2nd E.L.I.—Capt. (brevet major) H. M. Norris, to be major, and Lieut. W. S. Daniell (capt. in 105th foot) to be capt., in room of Elliott, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major C. T. Harkness (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.

4th N.I.—Capt. R. C. Babington (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. W. C. Plant (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Lilly, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major W. H. A. Butler to be lieut. col.

Capt. (brevet major) S. W. Lennox, to be major, and Lieut. S. E. R. Butler (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., in room of Harkness, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

36th N.I.—Capt. G. R. F. Bardin (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. J. T. McGoun (capt. in staff corps) to be capt. from Sept. 9, in room of Bird, dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. T. Campbell (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of McDougall, retired.

13th N.I.—Major H. R. Morgan (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. R. S. Roberts (staff corps).

Infantry.—Lieut. col. E. W. Dun (staff corps).

42nd N.I.—Major H. I. Bett (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Campbell, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. Serres (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

51st N.I.—Major J. R. Boswall (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Lieut. C. J. Stuart (capt. in staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Dun, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. H. Cuming (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

1st N.I.—Major J. G. R. Forlong (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. E. W. Flint (staff corps), in room of Serres, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. T. C. Longcroft (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

16th N.I.—Major F. Mardall (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. R. S. Gray (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Cuming, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. K. C. Kennedy (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

46th N.I.—Major A. Cooper (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. D. W. Laughton (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Longcroft, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

23rd N.I.—Major A. Prichard (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. A. Godfrey (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Kennedy, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. J. Jenkins (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

26th N.I.—Major J. F. J. Stevenson (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. R. Tait, from Aug. 6, in room of Ritherdon, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. R. Benson (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

11th N.I.—Major C. D. Grant (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. J. Lampen (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Jenkins, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. N. Pace (staff corps), from Aug. 6.

6th N.I.—Major W. Munro (staff corps) and Capt. E. H. Prother (staff corps), in room of Benson, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. B. Spurgin (102nd foot), from Aug. 6.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Major J. Woodcock (staff corps) and Capt. C. T. P. Luxmoore (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Pace, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. Ramsay, from Aug. 6.

10th N.I.—Major A. Gahagan (staff corps) and Capt. E. Shaw (staff corps), from Aug. 6, in room of Spurgin, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

MEDICAL.

Giraud, Staff asst. surg., C.H., from med. charge detach. 89th regt., Calicut, on return of Asst. surg. Ward, from leave, to proceed at once to Bangalore at the public expense, where he will take over charge D baty. 23rd brig. R.A., and accompany it to Bellary, relieving Asst. surg. Symons of the charge 7th baty. 6th brig. R.A.

Symons, Asst. surg. J. T. M., from med. charge R.A., Bellary, when relieved by Dr. Giraud, to accompany his baty. B-D R.H.A., to rejoin head qtrs., Bangalore. Oct. 26.

Trimnell, Asst. surg. E. A., to be zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Chingleput, v. Surg. Andrews. Nov. 7.

Medical Transfers.

Intimation has been received at the War Office of the following transfer of officers of the Royal Artillery :—

Asst. surg. C. White, 20th brig., to depot brig.

Asst. surg. D. J. Canny, depot brig., to 20th brig., v. White.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. Sturrock, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Canara, for one month. Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, deputy director of revenue settlement, Salem, privilege leave for two months. The Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B.A., chaplain of Vizianagram, for two years.

Military Furloughs, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Oct.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. Yeldham, 18th hussars, from Oct. 4, or date of departure, to Bombay. Ensign W. A. J. Frere, 1st battalion 21st foot, to England by first P. and O. steamer and overland route, as his speedy removal from India is necessary—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. A. Drury, officiating deputy quartermaster-general, from date of his being relieved from his appointment till Dec. 31, on private affairs. Major E. A. Mottet, officiating wing officer 25th N.I., from Oct. 16 or date of departure, for one month, to Bombay. Lieut. col. W. Southey, staff corps, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee, for two years, to embark at Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Baines, J. A., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Surat, and a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Surat dist., and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court. Oct. 30.

MacCartie, C. F., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad and sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmedabad dist., and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court. Oct. 27.

MATHEW, B. H., I.E., is app. an exec. engr., 4th grade. Nov. 1.

PRESCOTT, H., 2nd grade insp. of police in the Nassick dist., was in charge of the current duties of the dist. supt. of police in the Nassick dist. from Sept. 20 to Sept. 27.

PRITCHARD.—As the special inquiry for which Mr. C. B. Pritchard was invested with the powers of a mag. in all the dists. of the Bombay presidency has been completed, the powers are hereby withdrawn as unnecessary.

RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., to act as chief sec. to Govt. in the rev., finan., and gen. depts., with charge of separate dept. during the absence of the Hon. F. S. Chapman. Nov. 8.

ARRIVALS—CIVIL SERVICE.

Messrs. G. Stokes and H. Woodward, appointed members of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay estab., reported their arrival in Bombay on Oct. 28.

Mr. A. C. Tute, appointed a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay estab., reported his arrival in Bombay on Oct. 28.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 25.—*No.* 32.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

Mr. R. Hilton, inspr. of the yard, was directed to perform the duties of boatswain of the yard, in addition to his own, from Aug. 8, v. Kilbane, invalided, and until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Young, third officer of H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, to be boatswain of the dockyard, from Sept. 1 inclusive.

Mr. S. J. Lawson, late of H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, from the shore to the *Dalhousie*, as third officer, from Sept. 1, v. Young.

The two above appointments to be substantive *pro tem.*

Mr. W. H. D. Howe, second officer of H.M.'s steamer *Sind*, performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from June 15, 1870, during the absence of Mr. Dunn, the latter officer resuming those duties on his return from Europe.

Sept. 27.—*No.* 33.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed :—

Mr. W. J. G. Beaumont, first officer of H.M.'s gunboat *Quangtung*, was appointed store accountant of that vessel from July 1, v. Norris.

Mr. Nelson, gunner ot the steamer *Comet*, was apointed acting first officer of that vessel, as a temporary measure, until the appointment of a first officer, from Aug. 9, v. Gaskin, deceased.

No. 34.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieut. H. Warner, commanding H.M.'s steam vessel *May Frere*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Nov. 1, until further orders, v. Fisher, transferred to the *Dalhousie*, as lieut.

Mr. A. R. W. Raitt, 2nd officer H.M.'s steam vessel *Dalhousie*, was directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from April 1, v. Fisher, relieved.

MILITARY.

MCRAE, Capt. J. G., staff corps, has been app. dep. conserv. of forests in the 3rd grade, and posted to the Punch Mahals. Nov. 8.

MALDEN—REYNOLDS.—Scinde Frontier Field Force order confd., dated Oct. 25, directing Capt. Malden, 1st Scinde horse, to offic. as comdt. of the regt., and Lieut. Reynolds as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Major Lock.

MARRIOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 14, directing Lieut. Marriott, 83rd foot, to perform the duties of asst. instructor of musketry.

MATTHEWS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 30, app. Lieut. H. M. Matthews, 1st battalion 2nd foot, asst. instructor of musketry.

MAYNE, Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. G., cadre 1st regt. L.C., from Nov. 19, v. Hill, retired. Oct. 9.

NAPIER—CALDECOTT.—The following tempy. proms. in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered :—Major Napier, acting 2nd class comy., to act as 1st class comy. of ordnance. Lieut. Caldecott, acting 3rd class, to act as 2nd class comy. of ordnance.

NEWMAN, Lieut. A. A., is directed to proceed and join his battery, No. 7 batt. 6th brig. R.A., at Secunderabad, for duty. He will travel on duty at the public expense.

STRONG.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Capt. Strong to offic. as wing officer 3rd N.I., in addition to his own duties, till arrival of Capt. Strutt.

WEBSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, app. Lieut. D. F. B. Webster interp. to the regt., v. Adams.

WAHAB, Major C. W., staff corps, 8th regt. N.I., offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I., to be wing officer, v. Major Woodhouse, who vacates.

WOLFE, First Class Army Schoolmaster A., is posted to the corps of sappers and miners. Oct. 24.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been permitted to retire from the service, viz. :—

Capt. C. W. Hill, from Nov. 19, 1870.

Conductor H. Knapman, from July 27, 1871.

Conductor T. Foley, from Oct. 1, 1871.

SALE OF COMMISSIONS.

Subject to the approval of her Majesty, the C. in C. sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of Capt. W. Bigg, 63rd regt., and Capt. the hon. R. M. W. Dawson, 92nd regt., and is pleased to make the following proms. :—

63rd Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Day to be capt., by purchase, v. Biggs, who retires ; dated Oct. 18.

Ens. H. R. Cook to be lieut., by purchase, v. Day, prom. ; dated Oct. 18.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains by Brevet :—

Lieut. W. Luckhardt, S.C., from Sept. 12.

Lieuts. E. S. Reynolds, S.C., and H. French, S.C., from Oct. 27.

Lieut. P. Murray, unattached, from Oct. 29.

BRIGADE ARRANGEMENTS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Head-Quarters, Poona*, Nov. 8.)

Capt. and brevet col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., 4th brig., has been promoted regtl. lieut. col. into the 9th brig., R.A.

Under instructions from the War-office it is intimated that Lieut. J. A. Grattan, 18th brig., R.A., has been appointed to the depot brig. for two years.

They should be struck off the strength accordingly.

Under instructions from the War office it is intimated that Lieut. H. H. Hardinge, No. 2 bat. 24th brig., has been appointed to C. bat. D. brig.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Brigdr. gen. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., comdg. Deesa brigade, Oct. 13.

Conductor E. Hart, barrack dept. ; 1st Class Schoolmaster A. Wolfe ; Oct. 18.

MEDICAL.

HALLIDAY, Asst. surg., has been placed in temp. charge of the civil surgeoncy, Broach, from July 28 last.

HUNTER—SYLVESTER.—Surg. major W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., and Surg. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of principal and professor of medicine, Grant Medical College, on Oct. 20.

JONES, Asst. surg., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to general duty, northern div., travelling on duty. Oct.

LAMB.—Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Staff Asst. surg. H. Lamb to the med. charge, v. Asst. surg. Orwin, whose tour of duty will expire on 22nd proximo.

MACLEAN.—Intimation has been received that Vet. surg. D. Maclean has been posted to the 18th brig. R.A. Oct.

ROBERTS.—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. P. Roberts are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept. Oct. 28.

PARR, Staff surg. J., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Mhow div. Oct. 28.

SIMPSON.—The servs. of Surg. D. Simpson, A.M., M.D., are placed at the disp. of Govt. for employment under the revenue dept. Surg. D. Simpson is app. supt. of Matheran Hill, v. Dr. Colston. Nov. 9.

WATERS.—At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, B.T., Staff asst. surg. Waters, who arrived for gen. duty, is directed to do duty at the gen. depot. Nov. 8.

STAFF CORPS.—Under the ruling of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, officers who are candidates for the Bombay Staff Corps are required to pass a year's probation with a native regiment.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., has been allowed furlough for two years under chap. 2 sec. 6, and clause 4 of sec. 7 of the covenanted civil service leave code.

OFFICERS RESIDING IN ENGLAND.—The Secretary of State has ruled that, in the case of an unemployed officer residing in England who may be appointed to a staff situation in India, the term "return to duty" must, as in other cases, be held to refer to his arrival in this country to take up his appointment, and that he must serve three years in India from the date of such return before he can go home on ordinary or sick furlough with retention of appointment.

MUSKETRY ALLOWANCES.—The Commander in Chief has announced in the *Gazette of India* that Government have authorised the allowances of an instructor of musketry being passed to officers, and of a battalion sergeant instructor of the 3rd class to non-commissioned officers temporarily performing the duties of those appointments (during the absence of the regular incumbents), although they may not hold a Hythe certificate, provided the officers and non-commissioned officers so selected are pronounced qualified.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following gentlemen are gazetted (dated Nov. 2) to have passed, viz. : Messrs. C. E. S. Steele and G. Macleod, acting supernumerary deputy collectors, Shikarpore, passed the departmental examination, according to the Higher Standard, on July 17. Major R. M. Smith, R.E., director of the Persian telegraph, passed an examination in the Persian language. The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the Lower Standard test :—Lieut. W. B. Hoggan, R.A. ; Asst. surg. R. A. Peterson, Indian medical department ; Ridingmaster Mr. W. G. Matthews, 3rd hussars ; Private J. White, 3rd hussars—(the above notification is dated Poona, Oct. 28). A. B. Steward, C.S., passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 18th October last.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during October, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major E. W. Lyons, Bombay staff corps, for two years, from Dec. 9 next. Lieut. C. A. Carthew, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. J. G. Watts, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. H. F. Dent, 3rd Hussars, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. H. R. Pim, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. R. G. Dickson, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Qrmr. T. Hughes, 108th Foot, from date of embarkation, for nine months, on urgent private affairs. Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. col. J. L. Elgee, 9th brig., R.A.,

has been promoted regimental colonel to the 10th brig., R.A. Col. Elgee is directed to proceed to England accordingly. Capt. W. E. Simpson, 28th Regt. N.I., for thirty days, from the 1st Nov., on privilege leave. Asst. surg. A. J. Leggatt, for twenty days, from Oct. 28, on privilege leave. With reference to G.O.G., No. 513, of Aug. 23 last, Lieut. Koolle, R.H.A., had permission to travel from Ahmednuggur to Mhow on duty at the public expense.

Admission to the Staff College.—The Government of India has authorised the adoption in India of the provisions of Horse Guards' G.O., dated June 1, regarding the course to be pursued in the case of officers desirous of competing for admission to the Staff College, and the grant of free passages to officers proceeding to join the nearest divisional or district staff, as required by that order.

Employment of Discharged Soldiers.—The attention of commanding officers of British regiments is directed to G.O. by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., No. 58, dated Aug. 1, respecting the employment of discharged soldiers as writers in the public service at home. The C. in C. desires that the order in question may be republished in regimental orders, and that a copy may be hung up in each barrack room.

Musketry—Arms.—It having been found that the frequent use of the steel rammer causes undue wear of the barrels of rifled arms, by its friction on the lands, the Right Hon. the C. in C., with the view of obviating its unnecessary use, is pleased to direct that the several motions of the platoon exercise be performed by regiments of N.I. armed with Enfield rifles, without using the ramrod.

Official Correspondence.—In supersession of the rules published in financial notification No. 1,865, dated March 10, 1870, the Governor General in Council directs the publication of a revised code of rules for the treatment of official correspondence, the provisions of which will apply to all official correspondence posted in India on and after Jan. 1, 1872. With reference to these rules the Governor General in Council prescribes that all charges incurred by public officers for service postage stamps must be supported by the receipt of a treasury officer or of some other public officer authorised to retail service stamps, and similarly all charges for postage paid on covers, whether "service bearing," or "on H.M.'s service," must be supported by the covers with the amount of the charge marked on them under the initial of the postmaster or deputy-postmaster who received the payment. [We refer to the *Calcutta Gazette*, Oct, 18, 1871, for the code of rules itself. It is too long to be transferred to the *Mail*.]

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 28.

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. J. Langdon, from 105th foot, to be asst. surg., v. E. J. Crane, prom.; Staff Asst. surg. E. Chandler to be asst. surg., v. F. Ffolliot, placed on h.p.; Nov. 29.

14*th Foot.*—Capt. D. S. Warren to be major, v. C. P. Long, dec.; Lieut. J. Laing to be capt., v. Warren; Nov. 3.

37*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. J. A. M'Cracken, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. W. S. Chapman, prom.; Nov. 29.

92*nd Foot.*—Capt. L. C. Singleton to be made supernum. on appointment as adj. of the Galloway administrative batt. rifle volunteers; Nov. 7.

105*th Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. J. Fitzmaurice to be asst. surg., v. J. Langdon, app. to R.A.; Nov. 29.

107*th Foot.*—Lieut. F. W. Robertson to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Playfair, prom.; Jan. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. major V. Webb to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. G. C. Meikleham, M.D., who retires upon h.p.; Staff Surg. major D. R. Mackinnon to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. J. Summers, M.D., who retires upon h.p.; Asst. surg. E. J. Crane, from R.A., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major V. Webb, prom.; Asst. surg. W. S. Chapman, from 37th foot, to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major D. R. Mackinnon, prom.; Staff Asst. surg. G. H. Clifton, M.D., from h.p., to be staff asst. surg., v. J. Fitzmaurice, app. to 105th foot; Nov. 29.

BREVET.

The commissions as major of the undermentioned officers to bear the dates specified against their names:—

Capt. and Brevet major A. R. Clarke, C.B., R.E.; Aug. 18.

Capt. and Brevet major G. A. Morgan, 55th foot; Sept. 13.

The undermentioned officers, who retire upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of inspector gen. of hospitals:—

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. Summers, M.D.; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals G. C. Meikleham, M.D.; Nov. 29.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

19*th Foot.*—Major H. De R. Pigott to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brevet col. R. O. Bright, C.B., made supernum. on being app. to command of a brigade in India; Capt. J. Anderson to be major, without purch., v. Pigott; Lieut. W. Bennett to be capt., without purch., v. Anderson; Aug. 25.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871; the officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Nov. 29, 1871, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Nov. 28, 1871:—

6*th Foot.*—Ensign N. F. Mansergh to be lieut., by purch., v. F. L. Hewson, who retires.

19*th Foot.*—Qrmr. T. Murphy, from 7th foot, to be qrmr., v. M'Lagan, who exch.

39*th Foot.*—Major J. O. Chichester, from 16th foot, to be major, v. R. B. Baker, who exch.

63*rd Foot.*—Capt. A. D. Saportas, from 95th foot, to be capt., v. T. M. Dolan, who exch.

83*rd Foot.*—Capt. C. J. Thorburn, from 91st foot, to be capt., v. G. N. Stevenson, who exch.

Dec. 1.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. E. M'Laughlin to be capt., v. E. C. Bolton, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Dec. 2. Lieut. H. F. P. Lewis to be 2nd capt., v. C. H. Hamilton, dec.; Nov. 11. 2nd Capt. W. N. Perse, from tempy. h.p., to be 2nd capt., v. M'Laughlin; Lieut. J. M. Douglas to be 2nd capt., v. 2nd Capt. and adjt. R. N. Young, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Lieut. F. L. G. Little to be 2nd capt., v. G. Deedes, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Lieut. C. D. E. Parks-Smith has been permitted to retire from the service on an annuity; Dec. 2.

In consequence of the death of 2nd Capt. C. H. Hamilton on Oct. 6, 1871, the promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as follows, viz.:—2nd Capt. R. H. Robertson to Oct. 7, 1871; 2nd Capt. C. F. Dixon to Oct. 17, 1871; 2nd Capt. C. Crosthwaite to Oct. 21, 1871; Acting vet. surg. T. J. Symonds to be vet. surg., dated March 22, 1871, v. D. Maclean, who resigns; Dec. 2.

6*th Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. R. Exham, to be asst. surg., v. J. J. Crean, app. to the staff; Dec. 2.

8*th Foot.*—Lieut. M. C. M. Dixon to be adjt., v. Lieut. Batten, prom.; Nov. 15.

49*th Foot.*—Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre to be permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Dec. 2.

66*th Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. H. W. Joynt to be asst. surg., v. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., app. to the staff; Dec. 2.

96*th Foot.*—Ensign G. Gaisford to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Dec. 2.

104*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. E. W. Goldsmid to be adjt., v. V. C. E. Parker, who has resigned that appt.; Oct. 7.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., from the 66th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. W. Joynt, app. to the 66th foot; Asst. surg. J. J. Crean, from the 6th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. Exham, app. to the 6th foot; Staff asst. surg. J. Duhy has been permitted to resign his commission; Dec. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances:—

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. E. Palmer, ret. h.p., R.A.; Oct. 25.

Lieut. L. H. Noyes, ret. from the R.A. on an annuity; Oct. 28.

Capt. W. Knight, h.p., late 90th foot; Nov. 7.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Dec. 2, 1871, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Dec. 1, 1871:—

14*th Foot.*—Ensign R. J. Morrison to be lieut., by purch., v. C. O'H. Trench, who ret.

24*th Foot.*—Lieut. W. E. Mostyn to be capt., by purch., v. A. F. Adams, who ret.

56*th Foot.*—Ens. D. A. Blest to be lieut., by purch., v. H. B. Walmsley, who ret.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Aguilar—At Monghyr, Oct. 27, wife of C. Aguilar, daughter.

Ainslie—At Ennore, Nov. 3, wife of C. A. Ainslie, daughter.

Bartley—At Byculla, Nov. 5, Mrs. T. H. Bartley, son.

Bell—At Agra, Oct. 26, wife of R. J. Bell, C.M.S., son.

Berne—At Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, Deccan, Nov. 3, wife of J. C. Berne, vet. surg., 20th brig. R.A., daughter.

Bishop—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, Mrs. H. Bishop, daughter.

Boulton—At Murree, Oct. 29, wife of Asst. surg. Boulton, R.A., son; survived his birth twenty-two hours.

Campbell—At Bareilly, Nov. 1, wife of Major Campbell, daughter.

Colkers—At Madras, Nov. 5, wife of T. C. Colkers, son.

Copcutt—At Trichinopoly, wife of C. Copcutt, permanent way inspr., G.S.I. Railway, son.

Corkery—At Middle Colaba, Oct. 23, wife of M. Corkery, ordnance dept., son.

Corbett—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 26, wife of C. W. Corbett, son.

Cosser—At Kurrachee, Oct. 26, wife of T. Cosser, daughter.

Ferguson—At Gogo, Oct. 30, wife of John D. Ferguson, exec. engr. for irrigation, son.

Fermier—At Madras, Nov. 3, wife of William Fermier, son.

Fleming—At Khandwa, Central Provinces, Nov. 6, wife of Dr. J. M. Fleming, C.S., daughter. [son.

Goulden—At Mount-road, Mazagon, Nov. 4, Mrs. Catherine Goulden,

Greene—At Serampore, Oct. 30, wife of J. A. Greene, son.

Hailes—At Middle Colaba, Nov. 8, wife of Col. Hailes, R.A., daughter.

Halliday—At Suez, on board the P. and O. steamship *Delhi*, Oct. 28, wife of John Halliday, Rangoon, daughter.

Humby—At Lower Colaba, wife of S. Humby, daughter.

Hutchinson—At Dalhousie, Oct. 27, wife of Lieut. J. B. Hutchinson, asst. comr., daughter.

Kenderdine—At Jungle Cottage, near Decksall, Nov. 1, wife of Thomas B. C. Kenderdine, son.

KENYON—At Kurnoolie, Oct 26. wife of J. H. Kenyon, daughter
KING—At Kotra Oct. 26, wife of J. King, C.S., daughter.
KING—At Darjeeling, Oct. 28, wife of Dr. King, supt. Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, son.
LEE—At Calcutta, Nov. 3, wife of C. E. Livesay, asst. eng., daughter.
MACTIER—At Sattara, Nov. 4, wife of R. Mactier, C.S., son.
MACKENZIE—At Malligaum, Oct. 29, wife of Capt. Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, son. [son.
MACQUEEN—At Kamptee, Oct. 28, wife of T. S. Macqueen, Postmaster,
MATHEW—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, wife of the Rev. H. J. Matthew, son.
MENNIE—At Poona, Oct. 8, wife of J. Mennie, staff surgeon, Poona, daughter.
MOFFAT—At Bankipore, Oct. 21, wife of E. Moffat, offic. dis. superint. police, Ellichpore, Berar, daughter. [son.
MOORE—At Hong Kong, Sept. 28, wife of Lieut. E. Moore, 13th regt.
MCGREGOR—At Poona, Nov. 1, wife of W. McGregor, carriage dept G.I.P. Railway, daughter. [Railway, daughter.
MURRAY—At Kurrachee, Oct. 9, wife of J. T. Murray, engine fitter, Sind
PARKER—At the Mazagon Dockyard, Oct. 23, wife of C. Parker, foreman moulder, P. and O. Co.'s service, daughter.
PARSONS—At Lullutpoor, Oct. 29, wife of J. D. Parsons, daughter.
PRATT—At Carwar, Nov. 3, wife of E. Pratt, son.
PROUDFOOT—At Madras, Sept. 24, wife of Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, 4th infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, daughter.
RIGG—At Allahabad, Oct. 31, wife of Alexander Rigg, telegraph master, G. T. D., daughter.
RICHARDSON—At Rangoon, Sept. 13, wife of Edward Richardson, assistant revenue settlement officer, Burmah, son.
SINCLAIR—At Landour, Oct. 23, wife of W. Sinclair, son.
SMITH—Nov. 6, wife of C. S. Smith, daughter.
SWAN—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 3, wife of H. Swan, daughter.
SWINEY—At Dacca, Oct. 25, Mrs. G. C. Swiney, daughter.
TYRRELL—At Secunderabad, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd regt. P.L.I., son. [daughter.
WARD—At Jaulnah, Deccan, Nov. 5, wife of Major W. G. Ward, M.S.C.,

MARRIAGES.

FITZGERALD—GARSTIN.—At Cuddalore, Oct. 30, P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., surg. major M.A., to Louisa C., daughter of the late Gen. E. Garstin, royal (Bengal) engrs.
GRAVES—BELLIS.—At Bimlipatam, Oct. 24, Francis B. A. Graves, Bengal police, to Matilda F., daughter of the Rev. Richard Bellis, incumbent of All Saint's, Jersey.
HUDSON—HUNTER.—At Azimgurh, Oct. 23, C. E. Hudson to Ellen R., daughter of the late H. E. Hunter, indigo planter, Azimgurh.
HUDSON—CROKER.—At Canton, A. J. Hudson, of Leeds, to Maria E. Croker, of Hobartown, province of Tasmania.
JACKSON—DARE.—At Yokohama, Sept. 19, H.B.M.'s Consular chaplain, Thomas Jackson, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Amelia L., daughter of the late George Julius Dare.
JONES—TOWNER.—At Bombay, Nov. 2, G. E. Jones, station master G.I.P. Railway, to Penelope A. B., daughter of B. Towner, saddler, of Bombay.
LAMBERT—POTT.—At Mussoorie, Oct. 21, St. Sydenham J. Lambert, R.E., to Emily L., daughter of Major General David Pott, B.S.C.
SWAN—LANAUZE.—At Bangalore, Oct. 7, Robert Swan, to Julia F., daughter of the late Capt. A. LaNauze.
TURNER—CAMPBELL.—At Christ Church, Bankipore, Nov. 2, W. C. Turner, Bengal C.S., to Louisa H., daughter of Thomas Campbell.
VERNEDE—WELSH.—At Kotagherry, Oct. 19, C. R. Vernède, Conservator of Forests, Travancore Government, to Elizabeth C., daughter of the Rev. William Welsh, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Madras.
WILKINS—JEREMIE.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Oct. 28, Capt. W. H. Wilkins, B.S.C., and rev. survey, to Adele F., daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Jeremie, 38th B.L. inf.

DEATHS.

CRONIN—At Dinapore, Oct. 26, Ellen, wife of John Cronin, Pensioner, aged 52. [engine driver Madras Railway.
DRIVER—At Salem, Oct. 29, Louisa M. E., daughter of Edward Driver,
JUDGE—At Byculla, Nov. 7, Florence M., daughter of Alfred Judge, aged 29 days. [the Church Missionary Society.
KADSHU—At Sainja, Nov. 1, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Kadshu, of
LAFOND—At Upper Colaba, Nov. 8, Eva B. E., daughter of Alexander and Caroline Lafond.
LEIBSCHWAGER—At Cochin, Oct. 27, Capt. C. L. Leibschwager, aged 69.
LILLINGSTONE—At Simla-road, Oct. 15, Lieut. W. Lillingstone, Bengal S.C., aged 33.
LLOYD—At Shanghai, Oct. 6, J. M. Lloyd, asst. sec. and acct., Shanghai Municipal Council, aged 36.
LOWIS—At Suez, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. R. F. Lowis, R.A.
LYONS—At Madras, Oct. 31, R. H. Lyons, deputy coll. of Chatterpore, aged 45.
MACGREGOR—At Middle Colaba, Nov. 4, Margaret B., daughter of D. Macgregor, M.D.
MENZIES—At Murree, Oct. 21, John, son of J. T. Menzies, aged 4.
PATERSON—On board the steamship *China*, at sea, Oct. 18, Charles Paterson, of Sugrampore Factory, Bhaugulpore, aged 47.
SCOTT—At Madras, Oct. 30, Jessie W., daughter of A. T. Scott, aged 1.
TONNDORF—At Allahabad, Nov. 3, John D. O., son of Mr. Tonndorf, aged 1.
TULLIS—At China, Sept. 2, C. M. Tullis, master of steamship *Attalanta*.
UPSHON—At Madras, Nov. 4, Mrs. Jane E. Upshon, widow of late R. Upshon, aged 47.
WRIXON—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, H. Wrixon, aged 38.
YOUNG—At Nynee Tal, Nov. 1, Sylvia E. M., daughter of W. Young, B.A., C.S., aged 7 weeks.

Home.

INDIAN FORESTS AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

At a conference of the Society of Arts India Committee, held on Friday evening, Lieutenant Colonel A. Romaine Wragg read a paper on Indian Forests and Indian Railways; Mr. Hyde Clarke in the chair. The paper, consisting of a compilation of official papers relating to the Forest Conservancy, was an exhaustive one, showing the advisability of the department extending its action to the provision of wood fuel for Indian railways, and especially in the Madras Presidency, where there were no available collieries as in Bengal, for the supply of railways with coal. The paper also advocated a scheme for supplying peat fuel at Madras to railways as a cheaper means of propulsion than coal in Central India.

Mr. Horne, while expressing his approval of the general objects of the paper, said his experience of the North-West Provinces and Rohilcund had convinced him that there was to great a tendency to expect fuel production from the action of the Forest Conservancy alone; the peasantry themselves had in their hands the means of producing any amount of fuel. If Government would offer a trifling reward to village planters to grow wood for fuel, any quantity could soon be produced. But it was necessary to arrange with the zemindars, who held rights in the land, for the encouragement of planting. He had grown many millions of trees in India, but the danger he had always had to encounter was the destruction of the saplings.

Mr. Ulrich (engineer and inventor of the road-engine field-boiler) referred to the introduction of road engines in India, which were facilitating traffic. Field-boilers to road-engines had been found to answer better than any other kind of boiler, especially with the heavy goods trains. The road-engines used peat fuel exported from England, supplied by a company in Yorkshire. The Government would be following in the right track by utilising peat wherever they could get it for fuel for railway purposes in India.

Mr. Thomas Briggs had never been in India; still he thought his advice might be respected when he recomended the development of peat resources for fuel. But he must complain of the taxation of the peasantry, and especially of the obnoxious salt tax as interfering with production and agricultural operations.

Capt. A. Taylor, I.N., observed that peat fuel used in India might not lower the price of wood, but it might be destined to become as dear as coal for railway purposes. This was the way it would arise: contractors by buying up all the peat manufactured would ultimately bring it up to the price of coal. This would be the difficulty in the future. Referring to the Madras supply of cotton the speaker said he had recently returned from that presidency, and knew that the indigo cultivation was superseding cotton in the districts he was acquainted with.

Mr. Lloyd Wise thought the plans proposed of utilisation of peat important. He explained the mode of manufacture in this country, which, while it gave to the fuel its compactness and strength, was a manufacture carried on with great economy and cheapness.

Dr. Cleghorn stated that Lord Harris had strongly advocated the use of peat in his minute on the Neilgherry Hills. He remarked that this natural product existed in large quantity only on the higher ranges, and may be purchased at a reasonable rate. When used in houses along with wood the expenditure of the latter is much reduced, and the cost to the consumers considerably lessened. Turf fuel is now cut and stacked close to Ootacamund at the rate of Rs. 3½ per cartload. It burns well and maks a cheerful fire, especially when mixed with wood. It is most desirable to encourage the consumption of this material; it has been used for brick and lime burning, and I have urged its employment (in lieu of wood) to the utmost extent possible in public works. The chief impediment to the working of the bogs on the Western Hills is the small number of sunny days to dry the turf. This does not apply to the Eastern side of the hills. The objection to its use in houses is that the dust is injurious to curtains and carpets. Several Europeans work the bogs in a skilful manner. There is no tax or burden, but the profits being small, the trade is not briskly followed up. The general appearance of the bogs resembles those which occur in Scotland—the producing plants belong to the Lama (*genera Sphagnum. Parnassia, Utricularia, Carex*, &c.), but the *species* are different. Dr. Cleghorn alluded to the great importance of strictly conserving these bogs, which serve as large sponges for retaining the moisture, which slowly finds its way to the plains below. With regard to the great question of fuel supply to railways he could not enter upon it further than by stating that the Government of India had given it their most earnest attention. In Madras, a large extent of land had been taken up for fuel plantations, which were placed under special officers, and their progress reported to Government every month. In the Punjab also, numerous large plantations had been fenced in and demarcated along the line from Delhi to Lahore and Lahore to Mooltan, and satisfactory reports had been received. The work was new and difficult, and did not form part of the duties of the Forest Department as originally planned, though from the gravity of the emergency it had now in

some parts devolved upon them. He had confined his remarks chiefly to the question of utilising peat fuel on railways, and if this should hereafter be found practicable, he was certain that it would be a matter of satisfaction to all connected with railways; at present turf was not carried ten miles from the peat-bogs, and unless subjected to some special process of compression he did not see how it could be turned to account.

The Chairman succinctly reviewed the opinions of the different speakers, noticing that the ventilation of ideas in respect to matters calculated to advantage India would have due effect in producing actual benefit to the country. He hoped that whenever the Congress for India connected with this Society came into operation it would take up the Forestry question, and that of developing the wood and timber resources of India for commercial objects. (Cheers.)

The Opener succinctly replied. In answer to Mr. Horne, who urged that the Forest Conservancy should provide the new description of fuel advocated for railways, he replied that at present nothing was being done of any consequence in opening up this source of commerce. It had been shown that Madras was the great centre of peat soil. Here then was the place to commence the production of the fuel. Who would come forward in the manufacture?

At the conclusion of the reply a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the lecturer for his valuable paper, and the conference terminated.

Miscellaneous.

British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Nov. 24, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. J. Pender in the chair. The report stated that since the last meeting the China Company had connected Saigon with their main line between Hong Kong and Singapore. The section of the Australian Company's line from Java to Australia would shortly be completed. The gross receipts of the company for the six months ending Sept. 30, less £2,572 loss on exchange from India, amounted to £61,803, and the expenses to £16,980, leaving a balance of £44,823. The directors recommend a dividend for the half-year of 6s. per share, free of income tax, leaving, with a balance of £1,578 from the preceding half-year, £10,777 to be carried to the reserve fund. The total expenditure on capital account amounted to £1,176,054.

Change in the Dates of Arrival of the Indian Mails.—In reference to the Indian Mail Service, the report of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, which we have just received, communicates the following important information:—The approaching acceleration of the transit of the mails by the continental railways, coupled with the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, has caused the Postmaster-General to call upon the Company to carry out a time table for 1872 on the following basis:—A departure from Brindisi every Monday at 5 A.M., and a departure from Bombay for Suez every Monday at 5.30 P.M., except during the south-west monsoon, when the departure is to be three days earlier. All other arrivals and departures to be governed by these. One result of these arrangements will be a change in the day of departure of the weekly steamers from Southampton from Saturday to Thursday, and the reverting to Monday as the ordinary day for the delivery of the mails in London; the time gained by the accelerations referred to above being distributed among the communities of India, China, and Australia, where it was in fact most wanted, as the intervals between the arrival and despatch of the mails were shorter than in England. The directors have taken this opportunity of notifying the approaching change, as it might otherwise be supposed that the delivery of the mails on Monday was due to some irregularity on the part of the Company.

P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.—The thirty-first annual report of this company has been issued preparatory to its being submitted to the meeting to be held on the 7th inst. In referring to the loss of the *Rangoon* the directors state that the result of the investigation into the cause of the accident is a verdict exonerating Captain Skottowe and all officers of the *Rangoon* of all blame, but blaming the pilot. The services are noticed of Captain J. Bernard, commander of the *Malacca*, who under extreme stress of weather succeeded in embarking the whole of the crew of H.M.S. *Megæra*, forty officers and 286 seamen, after the wreck on St. Paul's Island, and taking them on to St. George's Sound. The Lords of the Admiralty have thanked Captain Bernard through the P. and O. Company for his valuable and energetic services towards the *Megæra*. The new compact for the transmission of the Indian mail necessitates the delivery of it regularly every Monday in London. The directors refer to losses in 1870-71; a diminished receipt of £225 000 in a year is a feature that calls for some explanation, and this is furnished by the fact that competition has necessitated very large reductions in the rates of passage-money and freight. The directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. only for the six months ending Sept. 30 last, making, with 3 per cent. declared in June, and the payment of 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, a total of 7 per cent. for the year.

The Euphrates Valley Railway.—The following has appeared in the *Times*:—"Venice, Nov. 16, 1871. My dear Sir,—You know the importance I attach to railway communication with India, and you wish for an expression of my opinion as to the controversy now going on concerning it, and concerning the various lines which are being proposed. The French proverb says, '*Le mieux est l'ennemi de bien*, and this proverb seems to me singularly applicable to the case before us. If we go on perplexing our minds with all the various lines that speculative ingenuity may present to us, I fear, without entering here into their several merits, that, instead of doing what is best to be done, we shall do nothing at all. I have thought it more practical, therefore, to fix my mind on a project for which the public attention has long been preparing itself, and which combines a number of well-known advantages which every one at once understands. I speak of a line between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf to be united with Constantinople. I will not pretend to lay down this line precisely in all the points; some of these have still to be studied and determined; but I know we can have a line traversing the territory of only one Power, with which we are on terms of close amity; that it will be aided by two good ports and two great rivers, and that a great portion of it will pass over a perfectly level country, remarkable for its fertility and resources. I know, also, that this line produces a great saving of time on the one hand, and is not, on the other, of that gigantic kind which arrests enterprise or interferes with its being completed. These considerations suffice for me. I do not want to bring forward all the other arguments that may be urged in favour of my own conclusion, nor to pass years in hunting after some other project, which is certain to be exposed to more difficulty, and not certain to offer greater benefits than that which I support.—Yours truly, "Dalling."

Eastern Bengal Railway.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 28th Nov., at the Guildhall Tavern; Mr. J. F. Leith in the chair. Mr. J. T. Wood, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the proprietors had no doubt heard or read of the great flood that had extended over a great part of Bengal, and that considerable damage had been done to some of the railways affected by the overflow of the great rivers, Ganges and Jumna. The inundations were felt on their line about the 1st of September last, and for eight weeks before they occurred the railway had met with considerable success in traffic. The receipts during the eight weeks amounted to £48,484, as against £23,641 in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 105·8 per cent., and he thought it rather distressing to have so good a traffic interfered with. The Ganges rose ten inches higher than during any other flood that had occurred in the present century. The openings for floods made in the embankments were found not sufficient at two points on their line; at one of them, about sixty-one miles from Calcutta, it had to contend with a flood 400 feet wide and 60 feet deep in the centre, running at the rate of six or seven miles an hour across the line, but in the course of a few days the chasm in the line was covered by a bridge of boats for passenger traffic, and owing to the further great exertions of their agent and engineer, and in fact the whole of the company's staff, they were enabled to resume the goods traffic over the damaged portions of their line by the end of last month. It was very gratifying that neither of their great bridges had been damaged, and great credit was due to Mr. Leslie, the engineer, for the care he had bestowed on their construction. The result of the working of the traffic up to the time of the inundation had been very atisfactory.

India Office.

Dec. 2, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. Bright, and F. H. C. Bright (Uncov.), and Dr. W. J. Ellis (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. A. C. Boswell, and W. E. A. James (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. L. J. Ford (Uncov.), and C. D. Bentley (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Atkins, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. S. Fowle, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. J. Maclaverty, Art.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. H. James, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. B. Whittaker, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Ashburner, Cav.; Deputy Inspector gen. W. Thom.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Porter 6 mo.; Mr. G. L. T. Harris, 6 mo.; Mr. H. H. Butts (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. G. G. Parker (Uncov.), 2 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. N. A. Roupell, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. D. Bentley (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. B. Aislabie, 1 mo.; Capt. D. H. Robertson, Inf., 1 mo.; Surg. W. B. Saitzer, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. Wheler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. S. A. Swinley, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. C. Desborough, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. E. Naylor, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. Brown, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, F. Thompson, G. E. Makgill, H. B. Lawford, T. B. Lane, A. M. Monteath, and J. P. Kennedy (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. T. Lane, Staff Corps; Capt. W. R. Martin, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Surg. C. Cooper; Capt. D. R. Robertson, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. S. Pearson, and Sir C. P. Hobhouse, Bart.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BAKER—The wife of Lieut. colonel R. J. Baker, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bath, Nov. 25.

GRIGG—The wife of H. B. Grigg, B.A., Madras Civil Service, of a son, stillborn, at Port Jackson, New South Wales, Sept. 28.

HICKIE—The wife of Lieut. col. J. F. Hickie, of a daughter, at Dublin, Nov. 29.

PERSSE—The wife of Capt. Edward Persse, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Roxborough, Nov. 26.

REEVES—The wife of Lieut. col. G. J. Reeves, Bengal Retired List, of a daughter, at Brighton, Nov. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BRIND—COUSMAKER.—Alfred W., son of Major general Sir James Brind, K.C.B., R.A., to Elizabeth L., daughter of Launoy A. Coussmaker, at Wyke, Surrey.

CAVAGNARI—GRAVES.—Capt. Pierre L. N. Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, to Emma, daughter of Henry Graves, M.D., at Cookstown, Nov. 23.

CLARK—MOORE.—Captain Stanley Y. Clark, 17th Lancers, to Mary A., daughter of the late John Moore, at Cheltenham, Nov. 25.

LE PORCQ -BAGGE.—Auguste Le Porcq, Comte de Herlen, to Margaret, widow of the late Henry C. Bagge, Bengal Civil Service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 29.

LISTON—NAPIER.—The Rev. William A. Liston, Chaplain H.M.'s Ecclesiastical Establishment, Madras, to Patricia, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Napier, D.D., College Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. P. W. Young, Lecropt, and the Rev. J. Reid, Bridge of Allan, at Chalton Road, Bridge of Allan, Nov. 30.

DEATHS.

GORDON—Maughan M., son of Major general N. J. Gordon, Retired List, Madras Army, at Lausanne, Nov. 22.

HOLROYD—George C. Holroyd, son of the late Sir George S. Holroyd, at Southernhay, Exeter, aged 82, Nov. 25.

NASMYTH—Lieut. colonel Nasmyth, R.E., at Adelaide, Australia.

ONSLOW—Capt. Arthur B., 43rd Light Infantry, son of Thomas Onslow, late Madras Civil Service, at 3, Park-place, St. James's, Nov. 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. Str. Ada, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—26. Teviotdale, Madras; Humboldt, Rangoon.—28. Lennox Castle, Rangoon; str. Euxine, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Burley, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—Dec. 1. Str. Vixen, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Ilma, Rangoon; str. St. Olaf, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Niger, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Redgauntlet, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Trafalgar, Galle; May Queen, Galle.—25. Limerick Lass, Bombay; str. Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon; H.M.'s str. Jumna, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Ananda, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—26. Str. Milbanke, Bombay, via Suez Canal; str. Good Hope, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Isabel Croom, Bombay; Williams, Rangoon, via Monte Video.—27. Rinaldo, Calcutta; Gatiman, Bombay; Sydney Dacres, Bombay.—28. Star of Brunswick, Rangoon.—29. Lord of the Isles, Calcutta; Baroda, Calcutta; Dinapore, Calcutta; Marianople, Rangoon; Charles Dickens, Rangoon; Heros, Galle; Hugo and Otto, Java; Clyde, Galle; Vera Cruz, Rangoon.—30. Str. Orchis, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Grace Darling, Calcutta; British Flag, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Niger, via Suez Canal, Nov. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss E. G. Gordon, Rev. E. D. and Mrs. Kelly, Col. Dodgson, Mr. Bramston, Capt. H. and Mrs. Hamer and child, Mr. F. W. Brothers, Mr. C. Halfhide. For MADRAS.—Capt. H. G. Symons. For COLOMBO.—Two Misses Thomas, two Messrs. Thomas, Miss Matthew, Mrs. and Miss Howie and child, Mr. Howie, jun., Mr. Brabazon, Mr. A. Walpole.

Per str. Good Hope, via Suez Canal, Nov. 26.—For COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Hyde, Miss Hyde, Rev. and Mrs. Duthie, Rev. Mr. Slater, Mr. Carter, two Misses Slater, Col. P. J. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Slewin, Mr. Mauby, Miss Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Gay and family, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Pearson.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 2.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. L. Weber, Major Mackintosh, Capt. and Mrs. Money and two children, Major Driver, Miss Cooke. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Peire, Admiral Sir A. Hamond, Bart., and son, Mr. Adams, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Bliss, Mrs. Davis and two infants.

Per str. Malta, Dec. 5.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Fosbery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Munro and child, Col. and Mrs. W. Snow, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. N. Y. Manuel, Mr. Rolst, Mr. J. Halliday, Major and Mrs. W. Winson, Mr. Gerlach, Mr. J. S. Biggs, Mr. A. McKenzie, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. G. R. Long, Mr. M. Brown. For MADRAS.—Mr. H. Cornish. For CEYLON.—Mr. Robilliard, Mr. Grindrod, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Schultze, Mr. J. C. Simpson. For YOKOHAMA.—Major Kippen, Mr. Longe, Mr. Schmidt, Lieut. Pridie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis of Bath and a gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Somes, Col. Sir W. and Mrs. Rose, Earl and Countess of Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Corkling, Miss Corkling, Mr. and Mrs. Ranking, Mr. Shevenin, Mr. Harper.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Camperdown, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 2, 3 N., 23 W.
Tennasserim, Liverpool to Calcutta, 7 N., 26 W.
Rathfern, Liverpool to Rangoon, N. W. 5, 4 S., 32 W.
Canning, London to Galle, Oct. 16, 26 S., 26 W.
Sarah and Emma, London to Rangoon, Oct. 21, 8 N., 24 W.
Berkshire, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 2.
Frank M. Thayer, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 20, 10 N., 24 W.
City of Vienna, Tuticorin to London, Oct. 8, 1 S., 87 E.
Theophilus (?), London to Calcutta, 113 days out, 13 N., 92 W.
City of Lantheou, Clyde to Calcutta, Oct. 29, 7 N., 24 W.
D'Arcey, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 29.
Shaud, Liverpool to Calcutta, Sept. 25, 2 N., 22 W.
Solid, Cardiff to Rangoon, Nov. 1, 6 N., 24 W.
Renown, London to Madras, Oct. 20, 20 S., 28 W.
Chepstow, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 15, 25 S., 53 E.
Anne Rovilieu, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 7, 4 S., 27 W.
Colibri, Calcutta to London, Oct. 8, 13 S., 9 W.
Champion, Swansea to Galle, Oct. 4, 2 S., 20 W.
Low Wille (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 6, 36 S., 22 E.
City of Canton, Tuticorin to London, Oct. 20, 22 S., 1 W.
No. 1,584, 4th d.p., London to Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1 S., 26 W.
Tim Whiffler, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 19.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Shepherd, of Shields, for Galle, was towed into Yarmouth Roads on Nov. 22, after having been in collision, and it will be necessary for her to go to Harwich for repairs.

The Marmion, Burgess, from Liverpool for Calcutta with salt, put into Queenstown on Nov. 26 with bows torn away, fore compartment full of water, and loss of jibboom, having been in collision off the Tuskar at four A.M. on Nov. 25. She, however, makes no water; the salt drains a little. Both of her bows have entirely gone, but stern uninjured; the crew lost all their clothes, and a quantity of salt was jettisoned out of forehold.

The str. Ananda, Burns, from Greenock to Rangoon, with a general cargo, put into Queenstown on Nov. 27, with slight derangement to machinery.

The Cassandra, from Madras, which was ashore in Compton Bay, has been got off, not leaking much, and will be towed to Portsmouth.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. J. Steele, and Mr. Garraway.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. P. Watts, Miss Watts, and Miss Ferrain.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Howard.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. G. Carleton, Col. P. S. Yorke, Col. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. Nuthall, Capt. Howard, Col. Hodgson, and Capt. W. Laurell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. de Souza, Mrs. A. Rogers, two Misses Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennell, Mrs. West and infant, Miss Leahy, Mr. Halkett, Mr. C. W. Henslowe, and Miss Henslowe.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, and Mr. G. H. Cameron.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Buchanan.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Lieut. H. R. Roberts.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Dr. Cleyn.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. R. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. H. C. Jones.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Rossevelt, Mrs. S. W. Rossevelt and two children, Miss Lewis, Miss Russell, and Miss Mitchell.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Lewin.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. C. Wallace, Mr. E. Cresswell, and two Misses Cresswell.

DECEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major W. Playfair, Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie, Col. and Mrs. H. P. de Tessier, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Sandeman, and Mr. W. Bryce.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. B. Lawford and son, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Col. H. A. Brownlow, Lieut. J. C. Ross, Mr. Mapavetti, Mr. Pachari, Mr. Colvocaressi, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Smyth.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Mavrojani.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. White.

DECEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Compton.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Makgill, Mr. G. G. Parker, Col. H. Boisragon, Col. and Mrs. Palliser, Miss Cotton, Surgeon and Mrs. Paske, Lieut. Bishop, and Lieut. Sandeman.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Traill, Mr. Barnfather, Miss Myers, Major and Mrs. H. C. Williams, Capt. Falconnet, and the Rev. C. Reuther.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresque, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. C. P. Smith, and Miss Smith.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. Thomas.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

The *Broad Arrow* asserts that a fresh difficulty arising out of the Abolition of Purchase threatens the repose of the War Office and the Treasury. By some extraordinary oversight the corps formerly known as the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Engineers—who now form part of the Royal Engineers—were omitted from the enumeration of non-purchase corps whose claims are to be fairly met by the Royal Commission appointed to carry out the new arrangements rendered necessary by the abolition of Purchase. In consequence of this omission, the Commissioners themselves are placed in a dilemma, and the officers of the abovenamed corps exposed to an injustice which, we have no hesitation in saying, was never contemplated when the Act was framed. To confine our remarks for the moment to the late Bombay Engineers. The Purchase system established in this corps has been in regular operation from its first establishment in 1853, and since that date hardly a year has passed in which some two or three steps have not been paid for—the total number being twenty-eight. The cost to the officers in less than twenty years covered by this period would amount to little less than £100,000. The omission of the corps from the Act of Parliament can only be accounted for by the igno-

rance of those who framed the clauses that such a regular system had been worked for years, and was still working, in a seniority corps. To illustrate the hardship of the case, it will be sufficient to mention the loss with which the first sufferer under the Act is threatened. Colonel Playfair, on the 15th December instant, had the system of Purchase not been abolished, would receive a sum of nearly £4,000 as an inducement to retire, of which amount he must certainly have subscribed in hard cash from £2,500 to £3,000. Officers of other ranks have of course subscribed in proportion during the last twenty years, and each in his turn will have to suffer in the same way a proportional loss, varying from £5,000 to £300, unless some means can be found by which the error in the Act of Parliament can be corrected. Of course the most direct way would be to submit a supplementary Act to Parliament, empowering the Commissioners to deal with all such cases on the same terms as the non-purchase regiments of the Line; and we see no reason why this should not be done. We understand that the matter is so far in train that the Bombay Government has recommended the claims of the corps to the consideration of the Home authorities.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE.—We are informed that it is not unlikely Colonel Meade, the Chief Commissioner of this Province, will succeed Mr Saunders, C.B., the Resident at Hyderabad, that gentleman proceeding on leave to England. In that case Mr. Ross Mangles, the Judicial Commissioner, will be Colonel Meade's *locum tenens*—Mr. Gordon, the Guardian to the Maharajah at Mysore, not caring to accept the office.—*Bangalore Herald.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH CAROLINA PADDY.—Carolina paddy did not have a fair trial in the N. W. P. in 1870; but, as a rule, no experiment does have a fair trial in India for a considerable time. We need not be disheartened. In Allahabad, one gentleman, to whom a supply of seed was entrusted, reports that his experiment was a failure, but he cannot account for it; another planted under the bund of a tank, the bund burst, and the whole was washed away; a third declined to send in any report at all, at least he has neglected to do so. In Cawnpore the seed sown was swamped by heavy rain. In the districts of Banda and Futtehpore also, heavy rain interfered. In Bijnour Mr. Tresham, a zemindar, reports favourably, but gives no figures; but the efforts of native cultivators failed. In Moradabad, notwithstanding drawbacks, the yield was, to say the least, encouraging; one farmer at least wishes to try again. In Bareilly the result was not so encouraging. In Shajehanpore, Mr. Powell, of the Rosa Factory, conducted the experiments; he tried on low land, on the side of a jheel, and in a garden plot; the low land was flooded and failed, by the jheel the outturn was not good, in the garden "the crop was beautiful, a picture to look at, the grain of a bright golden hue, every ear pendant, stalks high and strong." In Kumaon, "in consequence of the great sickness at the important time, the seed was neglected;" the commissioner undertook the care of a portion of the seed "with servants to look after it, but they fell sick, and the wild pigs destroyed it." In Allyghur the result was a total failure, and the collector discourages any further trials in that district. The superintendent of the Doon reports that though the weather was unfavourable, and the yield poor, he is convinced that thirty maunds per acre could be secured; but he "doubts if it would ever come into much favour, it is so coarse and utterly without flavour, none but the poorest of the poor would eat it." On the other hand, the collector of Saharunpore "is sure that if seed were obtainable it would be very extensively sown, and that in time it would, perhaps, entirely take the place of the native rice;" he says further, that though coarser than the indigenous rice, in flavour "it is only inferior to the best." In Mozufferuggur experiments were unsatisfactory. In the Benares division the trial was a failure.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Dec. 9.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Dec. 15.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, in delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

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TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101 ⅛
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			101 ⅛
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			101 ⅛
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1833-33			101 ⅛
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling Co.'s Rs.	96½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		taking	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½ 97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			101 ⅛
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			99 ⅛
4½ per Cent. of 1872			98
5 per Cent. of 1858-57			108½ ¼
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11⅛d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜d.
Madras... ...	1s. 11⅜d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 11⅛d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Colombo	1 dis. ...	¼ dis. ...	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11⅜d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		208 to 208
	India 5 per cent.		110½ to 110¾x.d.
	India 4 per cent.		103½ to 103¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96½ to 96⅝
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98 —
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108 to 109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		102½ to 102¾
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103¾ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¾ to 103¾
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¾ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107⅝
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107¾
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 110
Stock	East Indian	100	109½ to 110¼
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108¾ to 109½
29	Ditto (new)...	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
2	Ditto	all	2½ to 2¾
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	¾	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106¾ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½ to 15½
25	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	159 to 161
1	British Australasian	all	6⅞
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 12
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¾
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅞ to 9
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10⅞ to 10⅞
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11⅞ to 12½
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	12 to 14
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¾ to 7
5	New	4	11
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7	1-16 dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	52 to 54
50	Ditto New. 1867	10	1 dis. to par

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T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 16th November, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Nov. 18; Agra and Madras, Nov. 16; Calcutta, Nov. 15.

ALL the heads of governments and departments in India are on the move. Lord Mayo, starting from Simla at the beginning of November, stopped at Bilasur, Suchet, and Mandi, on his way to the Kangra Valley. At Palampur, which he reached on the 6th, he held a Durbar on the day following. On the 12th his lordship was at Dharmsala, which he left the next day for Chamba and Dalhousie. He was expected on the 16th at Madhaphur. After receiving a visit there from the Maharajah of Kashmere, he was to start for Lahore on the afternoon of the 17th, and there hold a Durbar on the morrow. At Sonepore, on his way to Calcutta, he was to be met by Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. His arrival at Calcutta was expected to take place on the 26th November. Lord Napier of Magdala went down from Simla on the 7th, after having made all due arrangements for the Loshai campaign and the camp of exercise near Delhi. On his way down country he was expected to look in at the new Hill Station of Pachmari in the Central Provinces. The other Lord Napier was last heard of at Trichinopoly, where among other things he and Lady Napier visited the great temple at Srirangam, renowned for its thousand pillars and its wealth of precious jewelry. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had returned for a time to Mahableshwar, but was expected back at Bombay before the end of November, on his way to explore the Southern Mahratta Country.

SIR W. MUIR was to leave Allahabad on the 4th of this month on a tour which would probably last about three months, including a visit to Nowgong, where he would probably arrive on New Year's-day. Mr. G. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, continues his tour of active inspection, now halting at Mozufferpore, anon hurrying off to Motiharrie or Bankipore, then starting off again for the first-named town, where he laid the first stone of a new school, the eighth or ninth built and endowed by the Bahar Scientific Society for promoting vernacular education in India. We are glad to see that Mr. Campbell impressed upon his hearers the advantage of combining the study of English with that of the vernaculars.

ON the 13th November General Bourchier, who commands the Cachar Column of the Bengal Field Force, was at Doombra, on the Soorma river, awaiting some of the supplies sent up by boat. One batch of elephants from Calcutta had arrived safely at Chittagong. Eight hundred coolies from Darjeeling reached Chattak, on the Soorma, about the 8th November. A body of sappers and miners, with thirteen officers, had arrived at Dacca on the 6th, whence the steamer that brought them was to convey the 22nd N.I. to Chattak. Another steamer was expected to reach Naraingunj on the 8th, with a wing of the 42nd N.I., on its way to Chattak also. The 4th N.I. will watch the frontier from the stockades of Monierkhall, Nowarband, and Jalnacherra, the head-quarters remaining at Cachar. The stockades at Mainadhar, Chargolah, and Alinaggar are garrisoned by the 44th N.I.; the 43rd remains at Shillong; and the smaller stockades of Langai and Adampore are garrisoned by the Police. Brigadier-General Brownlow has proposed to employ a body of Hill Tracts Police in guarding the outposts north of the Karnafalli, and in keeping open the road between Kassalong and Kharkariah, the nearest post to Hill Tipperah, as well as that between Kassalong and the base of operations. Mr. Burland, a well-known planter in Cachar, will accompany Mr. Edgar for the purpose of conferring at need with the Loshais.

MR. CRAWFORD, the late Commissioner of Bombay having suddenly disappeared from the scene of municipal strife, his post appears to have been offered, hitherto in vain, to Mr. Hope, the able Collector of Surat. There is some hitch about pay, the Bombay appointment being worth rather less than that which has been so long held by Mr. Hope. Meanwhile the Bombay Government have passed their own verdict on the case at issue between Mr. Crawford and the Ratepayers' Committee. The Governor in Council reads the retired Commissioner a sharp lecture on "the extreme improvidence and recklessness" of many of his proceedings, and on his "culpable disregard" of the checks under which he ought to have acted as the guardian and dispenser of a large public revenue. It is plainly hinted that Mr. Crawford's timely withdrawal alone saved him from the unpleasantness of a formal dismissal; and the Controller of Accounts, Mr. Maidment, would also have been relieved of his duties, if the need of the moment did not demand "the retention of his services, on public grounds, for a short time longer." At the same time Sir Seymour Fitzgerald gives Mr. Crawford full credit for "the ability, zeal, and energy" displayed by him during the last six years, and for the quantity of good and lasting work he has done towards improving the sanitary and general state of Bombay. But his manner of obtaining a municipal loan from the Bombay Bank is specially condemned as "a breach of faith with the public creditor." Constrained however as he is to express his "surprise and displeasure" at the facts revealed to him—an expression of feeling which sounds rather behind date,—Sir Seymour appears inclined to think better of the financial position than Mr. Hope's Committee do, although he deems it expedient to try and raise fifteen lakhs of rupees—£150,000—through the Indian Government or some other way, in order to place the Municipality of Bombay on a sound financial footing. He will also bring in a little Bill to effect such changes as may seem expedient in the Municipal constitution.

Bombay has been visited with an unusually heavy fall of rain for the time of year. Plenteous showers have fallen all over the Presidency, just in time, it is hoped, to make up for the previous drought and dispel the windespread forebodings of a bad harvest. A change for the better has already taken place not only in the grain crops, but in the cotton-fields also. At Oomrawattee, indeed, the rain appears to have been rather too abundant, but from Guzerat, Katiawar, Khangaum, and Sheagaum, come satisfactory reports which encourage the belief that the cotton yield of this season will be richer both in quantity and quality than could, until now, have been expected.

From other parts of India we have equally hopeful news. In some parts of the Central Provinces there are still complaints of deficient rainfall, and the same thing may be said of the Berars and the Punjab. But in Bengal, Madras, Oudh, British Burmah, Sindh, Mysore, and Coorg, there is every prospect of a fair harvest.

It is said that Mr. John Pitt Kennedy has been appointed a judge of the Bengal High Court in the room of the late Mr. Justice Norman. Mr. R. E. Egerton has resigned his seat in the Supreme Council.

The practice of employing English soldiers at roadmaking in the Hills appears to be successful in other than moral respects. The rank and file of the detachment at Ranikhet earned six annas, eight pie (about 10d.) a-day each, and the non-commissioned officers eight annas, or a shilling each. In the opinion of the executive engineer the work could not have been done cheaper by local labour, even if the latter could have been obtained without drawing it away from other works of equal importance. The sepoys of a native regiment, the 32nd Pioneers, have also been doing satisfactory work at the rate of four annas a-day each.

It appears that the Committee on the Sagar Barracks, which have been following the example of those at Allahabad, were to meet at the former station early in this month. It is to be composed of a general officer, a Royal engineer, Colonel O'Connell, and a civil engineer, Mr. H. LeMesurier, agent of the G.I.P. Railway. Colonel Pollard, R.E., late chief engineer in the Central Provinces, and Mr. Crawford Campbell, superintending engineer of the Indore Railway, both of whom were on duty at Sagar when the barracks were building, have been ordered to attend the Committee. Capt. Faber, R.E., the executive engineer, had just arrived at Sagar from England. There is a rumour, how true we cannot say, that Lord Napier of Magdala will look in at Sagar to inspect the barracks, and inquire into the amount of accommodation for troops at that station, before he opens the peace campaign at Delhi.

The papers report steady progress in railway matters. The surveys for the Southern Mahratta State Railway being at last completed, full reports have been forwarded to the Indian Government, whose answer is awaited with much impatience. It is said too, that the survey of the country below Sukkur for the extension of the line to Kotree will shortly be undertaken, some of the staff employed on the upper section of the Indus Valley line having been ordered to hold themselves ready to enter on the survey in question.

The question of a revised scale of retiring pensions for Indian officers appears to have been taken up at last in India with an energy that bids fair to carry its point. The mere statement of existing rates should be enough to condemn them as compared with the existing conditions of life in England. Since the pay and pensions of officers in the Indian army were last revised, those conditions have undergone a remarkable change both in England and India. No one would seriously argue that £191 a-year after twenty-two years' Indian service will go so far in this country now as it did fifty or sixty years ago; and in India the expense of living has doubled itself in the last twelve years. Nor is it possible now for an officer retiring to eke out his little pension with a bonus raised from among his juniors. Hence it happens that a good many officers who would otherwise retire betimes are compelled to hang on for colonel's allowances, or at any rate for some higher pension than £191 a-year. The mischief arising from such causes speaks for itself. How to remedy it without injustice to old officers is a question well worth considering on the part of the ruling powers. Among various suggestions already put forth in India we may note some lately published in a Bombay paper. The author of them proposes that Government should offer every field-officer who has served the proper time *in India* the next higher pension *plus* £221. 5s.—the third of the difference between colonel's pension and colonel's allowances. Thus an officer who had completed twenty-two years' Indian service, would receive a total pension of £586. 5s. instead of the mere pension of a major. In the same way officers who had served twenty-five or twenty-eight years in India would receive a pension in the one case of £677. 10s., and in the other of £881. 5s. The same writer proposes that the retiring officer should receive a free passage in a troopship, with a bonus of £500 to start him on his return home.

Our readers will do well to note that from next New Year's Day the Indian mails will be carried regularly through France and the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Brindisi. The saving of time by this route will go all to the benefit of correspondents at the other end of the line, no change being contemplated in the dates of arrival or departure from this side; except that the Southampton steamer will leave England on Thursdays instead of Saturdays for the future, so as to catch the steamer which will start from Brindisi every Monday evening for Alexandria. The outward mail to Brindisi will leave London as before on Friday night, and the homeward mail will be delivered here as a rule on Monday morning, leaving Bombay on Mondays instead of Saturdays. These arrangements, we suppose, are the best for all concerned, if it be true that business men in England would rather have several clear days for answering Indian letters, than the option of posting their own answers a few hours after the delivery of the Indian mails. We note also that the postage on newspapers is reduced from fourpence to threepence, a concession which ought to go yet further. How much longer are Indian letters to pay a tax of thirteenpence each for the benefit of the English Post-Office and the newspapers? If the Indian Government and people had their due weight in questions affecting both countries, this absurd injustice would never have been allowed for a moment. As things are however, we fear that India must still continue to wait upon the convenience of France and England. It is rather hard upon India; but what is the use of a large dependency thousands of miles away, if it cannot pay handsomely for the privilege of being governed by a superior race?

Rear-Admiral Sir William Mends, the first witness examined before the Royal Commission concerning the *Megæra*, proceeds at once to India to "arrange marine establishments," on a requisition from the Viceroy. We have reason to think that no better selection from the Royal navy could have been made, the Admiral having had much to do with Indian subjects as director of the large steam transports (and with him an Indian navy officer of known ability, Capt. Cruttenden) since the time those successful vessels commenced running. It is rumoured that his mission is to report on the harbours. This we believe to be incorrect; but the gallant admiral will doubtless keep his weather eye open, and point out to the Government of India the poverty of its harbour and dock accommodation for the largest of her Majesty's ships. The necessity of an efficient Indian marine, with pilot and surveying establishments, at the beck and call of the Viceroy—with vessels and crews suited to the tropics, and under exceptional discipline, such as a hot climate demands, but cannot be permitted in vessels of the British navy, where nought exists but martial law and partial comfort, except in Mediterranean waters where none but the favourites of fortune are sent—this is a topic which the admiral may have to discuss; but we are surprised to hear that none of the old Indian Navy officers have been officially asked what their experience could suggest. Surely there are several of them still to the fore, whose advice ought to be invaluable, even if their active services are not thought worth securing.

We understand that the question of the future nomination and appointment both of Queen's and Indian Cadets is at present under consideration at the War Office.

A Bombay telegram of 4th December states that Mr. Rodgie, liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay, has begun a suit against the Government Commercial Director.

By telegraph we learn that the Eclipse Expedition landed at Mangalore all well on the 6th December.

The next overland mail by Brindisi is due here on Saturday.

Literary.—We have to acknowledge receipt of a very handsome Guzerati volume entitled "Travels in India," by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, a well-known Parsee citizen of Bombay. The travels described were undertaken eight or nine years ago; but when in 1864 the work was ready to go to press, the sun of Bombay prosperity was going behind the cloud. We do not gather that Mr. Framjee considers we have come into glorious summer again, but the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh last year, and the enthusiasm then aroused, encouraged the author to give the finishing touches to his work, and prepare to launch it before the public. It is dedicated to Prince Alfred. Though described as a Guzerati work, and intended mainly for the perusal of readers in that language, large portions of it are given also in English. Both its morocco covers are embellished with a handsome design in gilt, and the book contains nearly seventy coloured lithographs and other plates, also a fine steel engraved map of India. The author mentions that the more interesting part of the journey will be described in a future volume, therefore we trust this will have a rapid sale, so as to encourage him to complete the work. It should be remarked that this book is the narrative of a band of travellers, most of whom are superior men well known in Bombay.—*Times of India.*

Courts Martial on Soldiers.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Lucknow, on the 18th Sept., 1871, Private John Brien, of the 17th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Having, at Lucknow, on the 18th Aug., 1871, been drunk. 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having used violence against Lance corporal Henry Stowell, by striking him with his clenched fist, the said Lance corporal Stowell being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3. Insubordination, in having, when brought before the officers appointed to form a district court-martial for his trial, on being offered the option to challenge any of the officers so appointed, used insubordinate language towards them, his superior officers, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say,—"You are all a mean set, come here to swear my life away, and will not believe what I say;" and further,—"If that is not enough, I will give you plenty more." Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. R. MacLeod, Col. 21st hussars, President. Approved and confirmed. The penal servitude will be undergone in India. Napier of Magdala, Gen., C. in C. in India. Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 6, 1871. The prisoner is to remain in military custody at Lucknow until further orders.—At a District Court-martial, assembled at Peshawur, on the 19th July, 1871, Private Benjamin Robertshaw, 60th regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With having, at Peshawur, on the 11th July, 1871, been drunk. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner to forfeit any annuity, gratuity, medals—viz., Mutiny Medal and China Medals with clasps for "Taku Fort" and "Pekin," or decoration which may have been granted him; to forfeit all advantages as to pension which he may have earned by past service; to forfeit all right to good-conduct pay and pension on discharge, in respect to past service; and further, the Court sentences the prisoner to be discharged the service with ignominy. J. Ruggles, Lieut. col. 19th Punjab N.I., President. Revised Sentence: The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and do now sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for 336 days, and, in addition, to forfeit any annuity, gratuity, medals—viz., Mutiny Medal and China Medal with clasps for "Taku Fort" and "Pekin," or decoration which may have been granted him; to forfeit all advantages as to pension which he may have earned by past service; to forfeit all right to good-conduct pay and pension on discharge, in respect to past service; and, further, the Court sentences the prisoner to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. J. Ruggles, Lieut. col. 19th Punjab N.I., President. Approved and Confirmed. Private Benjamin Robertshaw fully deserves the sentence which has been passed on him; but I am unwilling to discharge with ignominy an old soldier who has served in the campaigns of the Mutiny and China, in which his regiment was distinguished. I therefore commute the sentence to 336 days imprisonment with hard labour, in hope that the prisoner may amend his habits, and not entirely lose the benefits due to fifteen years' service. Napier of Magdala, Gen., C. in C. in India. Simla, Oct. 9, 1871.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Gen. Sir Edmund F. Morris, K.C.B., colonel 49th regt., at St. George's Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Dec. 4. Asst. apothy. J. Cooper, 37th regt., at Meean Meer, aged 25, Nov. 6.

Madras.—Mr. G. Wrightman, senior apothy. Madras Medical Service, aged 56.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, Dec. 5.—From Bombay.—Mr. Clay, Mr. Bradham, Col. Gulliver, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Stocks, Mrs. Stephens and child, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Sterer, Mrs. Brandeth, Capt. Goldney. From Madras.—Hon. J. B. Norton, Mr. Norton. From Shanghai.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ballance. From Alexandria.—M. McPherson, Rev. G. Tonge, Mr. C. C. Wister, Mr. Rawlett, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Wright.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We regret that our correspondent's letter on Indian Lighthouses must lie over till next week.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, December 12, 1871.

MODERN IDEAS OF DUTY IN INDIA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

There can be no doubt that money in India went much further formerly than now. It may seem that the authorities in this matter have been either ignorant or unjust. Ignorant, if not well aware of the fact—unjust, if, knowing this, no real revision of pensioned rates has been sanctioned since 1837. But it is not probable that in such a matter the authorities have been either blind or disposed to be ungrateful to good servants. It may be presumed that the truth is they have become painfully sensible of all the bearings of this important question. The cause of the seeming ignorance or injustice is simply this, that of late years there has prevailed a serious, indeed a perilous, change of sentiment in the minds of their servants in India, in regard to the discharge of public duties. The change is not rare amongst military officers, but it may be said that almost the entire body of our civil administrators is saturated with it. Their minds are occupied in that frivolous process, "leave of absence." The anxious care now is to "get to the Hills," or "to get home."

This trifling with the important interests of a people, once so patient, is commonly regarded by them as contemptible and effeminate. These are qualities the very reverse of those calculated to give us a hold on the affections of the Asiatic, and which undeniably did at one time obtain for us security in India. But while the people in general regard this effeminacy in their rulers with silent disdain, it is by reflecting men among them deemed, and is indeed by them frankly denounced as imposing grievous charges on the tax-payers for a costly "covenanted" sham.

Hence the authorities have begun to comprehend the error of having yielded to the clamours of leave-seekers. But the folly has been consummated, and it is erroneously supposed that it cannot be rectified. However, it is evident that care is now taken not to render civil offices in India still more burdensome on the treasury by raising the salary of incumbents, after having conceded to their importunities, successive and absurd extensions of idling, and allowances to absentees. And so it is that, whilst to an active, hardworking, and thereby hardy, district officer, his salary at present prices barely suffices for modest comfort, and exercising the duties of fit hospitality, the numerous absentees are furnished with ample allowances. One of the consequences of this abuse is to plant the people gazing in

wonderment at what they term "caravans of Feringee maliks," wending their way to ports of embarkation, or to Murree, Simla, Nynee Tal, and Darjeeling, in which picturesque retreats, for eight or nine months in every year, our modern civil administrators play with administration, and are earnest only in amusement. It may therefore be taken for granted that the authorities are seeking to make the best of a bad bargain, though assuredly that best will be bad indeed for the efficiency and popularity of our sway in India.

INCOME TAX IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The enquiry instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, at the special request of Lord Mayo, has ended in the manner which most Anglo-Indians must have foreseen. Sir W. Muir and his officers did their duty in disclosing what they knew about the extortion involved in the assessment of an income-tax at 3⅛ per cent., and the Indian Government think they too have done their duty in pulling to pieces the statements recorded by Sir W. Muir. The result is highly satisfactory—on paper—to those who believe that an income-tax worked by native officials is the best possible mode of raising money from a large section of her Majesty's Indian subjects. If there has been any oppression it ought not to have taken place. The Government of the North-Western Provinces are much to blame for allowing the tax to be collected by a lot of underlings of the lowest class. Things are managed better in Bengal Proper, in Bombay, and the Punjab, where a higher class of officers collects the tax; and Sir W. Muir will be good enough in future to see that the business of collection is entrusted to no officers below the rank of Tahsildars and Mamlatdars, and to "take such measures as will, whatever be the fiscal consequences, prevent any oppression of the people."

Even as to the amount of oppression alleged by the North-Western Government the Viceroy in Council remains calmly sceptical. He complains of a general tendency, even among the highest officers, to exaggerate the evils connected with the levying of an income-tax. They speak of single *tahsildars* visiting hundreds of villages and testing the means of thousands of persons, whereas, in fact, "the average jurisdiction of *tahsildars*" is only 460 square miles, and the average number of persons assessed in each *tahsil* was only 465. And does not Sir. W. Muir bear conclusive witness against himself in the report he helped to draw up, as a member of the Revenue Board, on the working of the income-tax in 1861? At that time the tax reached down to incomes of Rs. 200 a-year, and the amount levied was 4 per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 1,000 a-year, with 2 per cent. on all below that level. And yet the tax was then levied by Sir William's own showing with remarkable ease and as marked an absence of popular discontent. Why then the curious discrepancy between what his Honour wrote then and what he has written now? If the heavier impost could then be successfully levied with no apparent pressure on the people by the district officers themselves and their next subordinates, how comes it that the same precautions against foul play were not adopted last year? Really it is much to be regretted that the Government of the North-West and its chief subordinates should have "failed to order or suggest such remedial measures as were formerly found so effective" against the evils of which they complain, with so complete a blindness to their own share in producing them.

Such is the apparent upshot of Lord Mayo's attempt to vindicate his government from the blame imputed to it last March by one of its own Councillors. Mr. J. D. Inglis, as our readers may remember, uttered some strong opinions touching the widespread mischief caused by the levying of a tax at once unpopular and badly worked. He pointed out that if only one in 300 of the people paid income-tax, half at least of the remainder were exposed to "the most vexatious oppression and extortion," and that very many of them had to bribe the assessors and their underlings in order to keep their names off the taxing-lists. He maintained in fact that for every rupee paid into the Treasury another rupee went in bribes to the native underlings. The extent to which these gentry had screwed their victims had so demoralised the people, that false returns, said Mr. Inglis, were being everywhere sent in, and the trading classes were beginning to keep two sets of books, one for the true accounts, and the other for the purpose of blinding the assessors. To these allegations Sir Richard Temple gave at the time what some good-natured people thought a sufficient answer; only thirteen cases of oppression were known to have happened in Bengal. In India however the answer was hailed with so loud a shout of scorn that Lord Mayo deemed it good policy to propose an enquiry into the working of the Income-tax in the North-West Provinces. Sir William Muir conducted the enquiry, and in due time forwarded the reports of his civil officers with remarks appended by himself. The result is a curious agreement between the opinions and experiences of nearly all who helped to furnish the reports. The Revenue Board confirm the general truth of Mr. Inglis's allegations, and their opinion is clearly re-echoed by the Lieutenant-Governor himself. Sir W. Muir in short holds that "the convictions to which Mr. Inglis gave expression in the Legislative Council are, to a very considerable extent, well founded." And this he is forced to own in spite of his expressed belief that the general administration was "never better officered, more zealous, or more effective," than it is now.

Mr. Reid, of the Revenue Board, sings quite as loudly to the same tune. Repeating in effect the opinions uttered months before by the Board of which he is acting Senior Member, he declares that Mr. Inglis was "quite within the mark" in saying that the people of India paid as much in bribes to the tax-gatherer as in money paid on account of income-tax into the Treasury. A younger member of the same Board, Mr. Mayne, declares that even if Mr. Inglis's "figures and percentages may be somewhat wild," nevertheless he spoke "what everyone who has ever had anything to do with working the income-tax, knows to be the truth." He holds it to be "the nature of things" in India, that the more power you give a native to fleece his countrymen, the more oppression there is likely to be, and the less chance of its reaching the ears of English officers. The few Europeans who have to assess the tax on millions of natives, are naturally forced to depend on their Tahsildars for information, and these again fall back on the agency of neighbours and subordinates. The result of course may be imagined by anyone who lives outside the charmed circle of Calcutta officialdom. "Anyone is ready to pay to get off a charge for income-tax, either to get their names put into a lower class, or to get their names erased altogether." The grammar by the way is a little out of joint; but that has nothing to do with the writer's meaning, which is clear enough. Some samples of extortion are brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor, just to show what may happen "when the superior officers are corrupt or negligent." But the worst cases of all, those namely which spring from "collusion on both sides," can very rarely be dragged to light. And this it is which baffles all attempts of English officers to fight against the evils of which they are fully aware. This too it is which has emboldened some of Lord Mayo's colleagues to use him as a means of snubbing the Government of the North-Western Provinces for declining to understate or slur over the apparent truth. It is so easy in this case to defend oneself at other people's expense, and to prove that no harm could have happened from the levying of a tax worth only two millions a-year, if the proper kind of tax-gatherers and assessors had been employed. The Supreme Government may soothe its own conscience with a belief so cheerful from its own point of view; but we fear that the outside public, in India at least, will less readily acquiesce in a conclusion which shifts all the blame on to the shoulders of Sir W. Muir. *E pur si muove* was Galileo's muttered reply to the gentlemen who wanted him to recant his own theory about the solar system. Sceptical people will continue to believe that Sir W. Muir and his officers have equal reason for holding to their own opinions regarding the mischievous effects of a tax which

produces so small an outcome to the Treasury from the richer classes, at the cost of a great and inevitable pressure on the poorer millions.

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In your impression of the 7th ult. (which I have only just seen), I find a notice of my recent appointment to the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in this University. In this paragraph, otherwise most flattering to me, you remark that I am "almost entirely self-taught" in the Oriental languages. As this statement is not only incorrect but unfair to those from whom I have received instruction, I must beg that you will allow me to contradict it in your columns. I owe my first acquaintance with Oriental languages to my esteemed friend and tutor Syed Abdoollah, formerly Professor at University College, London; and whatever proficiency I may have attained is due to his masterly system of instruction, and zealous kindness. My thanks are also due, amongst others, to Professor Mír Aulád Alí, of Trinity College, Dublin, and to R. Hassoun Effendi (a well-known Arabic author) for much valuable assistance in the prosecution of my studies. I have before stated my conviction that a practical and colloquial knowledge of Oriental languages is unattainable without instruction from educated natives, and I am quite sure that, had I been deprived of such advantage, I should never have been able to write or speak Persian or Hindustani, or to have felt at home amongst the Bedauin of Idumœa and the Tih.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. H. Palmer.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1871.

BRAHMO HYMNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—As you express some curiosity concerning the musical arrangements at Baboo Keshub Chandar Sen's church in Calcutta, perhaps you may like to know that, from the time that church was first opened in 1869, one of its galleries has always been allotted to a choir and harmonium, and that the singing of hymns is a favourite exercise among the Progressive Brahmos. The approaching festival of January next is simply the anniversary of the founding of the Brahmo Somaj by Ram Mohun Roy, which is always kept as the great day of the community. For each of the last three anniversary festivals a new hymn was composed, which was chanted in chorus (or rather in unison) by hundreds of Brahmos through the native streets of Calcutta, as a sort of missionary call to the unconverted. The poetry of Brahmo hymns is often very beautiful, and, although the singular recitative-like tunes to which they are sung are not effective to English ears, they produce much enthusiasm in India. What course the musical development of the Brahmos will take in future remains to be seen.

May I add the suggestion that it does not seem quite fair to Baboo Keshub Chandar Sen to say that he is "anxious to borrow as few ideas as possible from the West in aid of the religious movement he is leading in India," because there are some important doctrines of Western theology which he is unable to accept. His "Compilation of Theistic Texts" comprises ample selections from the Old and New Testaments, as well as from the Hindu, Mahometan, and Parsi Scriptures; and this lesson-book is read habitually in the services of his church. The religious-intelligence column of the *Indian Mirror* contains indiscriminately the latest news of Catholic, Protestant, and Theistic movements all over the world; and the theory of the Progressive Brahmos is avowedly to "take the bread of life wherever they find it." And that they really do this to a very remarkable extent is evident from their writings, in which the current religious thoughts and images of Western Christendom perpetually appear side by side with the Oriental treasures of their own hereditary literature.—Yours faithfully, C.

INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In the *Times* of the 5th inst. the mode of assessing and collecting the Income-tax in India is ably discussed.

I rejoice that we are likely to hear in England some truths which may induce the British Parliament to modify or abolish a tax which has brought such discredit on the British Administration.

Up to the present time, whenever British officers have courageously given Government a true picture of the extortion and corruption which universally prevail, they have been taunted with ignorance and incapacity, and have been warned that it is their duty to find out the incomes of H.M.'s subjects in every part of extensive districts, each containing from one to two millions of souls.

A Government which asks its devoted officers to perform impossibilities is not a wise one. It tempts the good to silence. It tempts the timid to conceal the truth. It tempts the ambitious and unscrupulous to report what is not the truth.

If the district officers in the Punjab be really able to discover the incomes of natives, and to prevent bribery, extortion, and the practices by which Government is defrauded of larger sums than are put into its treasuries, why not publish the art of taxation for the edification and guidance of all India, and of other countries ruled over by foreigners? Why not publish the original reports of the district officers, instead of the remarks of Government on mutilated extracts? Has Lord Mayo ever seen one of the original reports?

As the Financial Department in India has chosen a retrospect of ten years for the purpose of accusing Sir W. Muir of inconsistency, it will be well to mention a few facts regarding the operation of the income-tax in a non-regulation province.

1st. How has the law been enforced which prohibits the taxation of those whose incomes are very small?

2nd. To what extent have the sums assessed been collected?

3rd. To what extent has Government been cheated with impunity?

4th. Have collections been made in an illegal and disgraceful manner?

The Government has been constant in declaring that it did not wish to impose the income-tax on the very poor, but what has been the practice?

Shortly after the introduction of the tax into Oudh, Government declared that all families, whose incomes were so small that the legal percentage on them would fall below two shillings a-year, were to be exempted.

The tehseelders or native assessors knew that they were expected to collect a roughly estimated sum, and as their subordinates had been induced to let off the rich easily, it was necessary to make up the sum by collecting from the poor. So, in more than one district some of the assessors made poor families pay eightpence a year each, and entered in the assessment-lists only one-third of the number at two shillings each family.

When Government heard of this convenient arrangement, it blamed the tehseeldars, and prohibited a repetition of the practice; but I never heard that anybody was punished for having disobeyed the law, nor that the eight pennies were refunded to their owners. T.

(To be continued.)

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In the "correspondence" of your issue of yesterday, I observe a letter from a person who visited the Andaman Islands for three days, "not very long ago," the object of which is not very apparent, as it gives a poor idea of the place; most of the remarks, however, seem to be intended to point to mal-administration. To me, of course, not now being interested in the administration, this is a matter of little import, but still I think it right to point out that the writer's account is in many instances inaccurate, and may therefore be wholly so. I was there for six months, somewhere about the year 1865, and had every opportunity of picking up information, and some of the notes which I sent home were read before one of the scientific societies in London. At that time the administration of the settlement was under the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and the Superintendent, an officer of the Indian Staff Corps, who had served in Burmah, but as this officer got into difficulties, the Government of India took the settlement under their special care; new officers were appointed, and it was supposed that all the former waste of money and labour would never occur again. The Nicobar Islands were also occupied, on account of the fearful outrages committed on shipwrecked people, and placed under the charge of the superintendent. It is impossible to say how many islands compose the Andaman group, but the

most important are what are generally called the Great Andaman and the Little Andaman. This latter island, however, should in all probability be classed with the Nicobars. The inhabitants, as far as I know, have no communication with those of the Great Andaman, their language is apparently different, and it is known that they build huts of a bee-hive shape (also found in the Nicobars), whereas, the Andamanese of the southern part of the Great Andaman—which is really three long islands separated by narrow channels—build no huts at all, but simply put up a few cane-leaf sheds to protect them as they sleep round the fire; the few household goods they possess being carried with them from place to place and hid away in the jungles as soon as they camp for the night. Your correspondent states that the group consists of five, the largest of which is 200 miles in length; now it is only by counting the Great Andaman as three that any approach to a group of five can be made, and on the other hand taking the Great Andaman, as a whole, the extreme length would be only about 140 English statute miles. In the opinion of some persons the islands are sinking rapidly, but according to "Gwalior" they must be increasing at a fearful rate, and Ross Island must also be retiring from the main body, for he states that the convict island is about four miles square, and "is about three miles from the grand one." When I was there Ross Island was hardly a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width at the widest part, and hardly a mile from the grand one. Ross Island, on which is situated the Superintendent's house, the European barracks, and other head-quarter buildings, lies right across the mouth of a large bay on the east side of the southern portion of the Great Andaman; this bay is called Port Blair, and runs in for four or five miles; in it are the small islands of Chatham and Viper, and on its shores are other cleared places were the convicts are located. When I was there very little was known of the natives, their language and customs, and the few facts that I then picked up are of little value as compared with the information regarding them that ought now to be obtainable from the resident officials. At the date of which I speak an officer was appointed whose special duty it was to look after the Andamanese. If the information which he has gained respecting them in the last six years were published, together with a vocabulary of their language, a boon would be conferred upon ethnologists.

Owing to the nature of the jungles great difficulty was found in clearing them, so as to leave any trees that might be useful by way of shade—but those planted since should by this time have grown sufficiently for that purpose.

Your correspondent says that escape for the convicts is impossible, but this is only true of natives of India unaccustomed to the sea. Burmese convicts constantly made their way back to Burmah, insomuch that I believe that those of long terms are now no longer sent there, but to India. If, however, officers who understood their language and wants had been placed over them, I do not think that this step would have been necessary. In my day sharks were unknown, except occasionally one that had followed in after some ship, and bathing in the water was at all times safe. In conclusion, I wish to correct two statements which I have seen made, and which are likely to mislead; first, that pineapples are indigenous to these islands; and, secondly, that the natives are unable to make pottery. As regards the first statement, I am unaware of any pineapples having been found, and I know personally that the natives when shown a pineapple called it by the same name which they gave to an edible kind of pandanus or screw pine, well known to and eaten by them, whereas had the pineapple been known to them previously they would have had a proper name for it, more especially as they use a different name for another species of screw pine, bearing a strong resemblance, but not edible.

As regards pottery, I have one of their own home-made pots in my possession, and shall be happy to show it to any one who likes to see it.—Yours faithfully, CIVILIAN.

Dec. 6, 1871.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

TRAFFIC ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The *Englishman* notices certain points in which it thinks the Railway Company might, with no slight advantage to their own interests, do much to attract traffic to the line. By far the greater portion of the produce for which the railway could be made available comes from the country to the north of the Ganges. It consequently has to cross the river before it can reach the line. Much of it is brought down from the interior of the country by affluents of the Ganges, such as the Dewa, the Gandak, the Bagirnati, and the Kusi. Having once been put on board boats, it is scarcely to be wondered at that owners do not care to unload their produce again for transfer to the railway, after the most tedious and dangerous part of the journey has been passed, and when, should the Naddeah rivers be open, it will probabably reach Calcutta as soon by river as if it underwent this process and were carried by train. During the rains a boat will come down from Patna in seven or eight days; while, what with delays of unloading, detention at the railway station, and time occupied in transit, the produce will certainly take five or six days to reach Calcutta if transferred at that place to the railway; but there is no reason why the same produce, if put on board a railway steamer, in the Dewa, or the Gandak, in the first instance, and transferred promptly to a goods train at Patna, should not reach Calcutta in four days altogether; and the risks that would be thus avoided are so heavy that we have little doubt that merchants would gladly avail themselves of such a means of carriage. Similar remarks apply to the Bagmati and the Kusi. These rivers are all easily navigable by steamers in the rains; and it would be worth while for the Government to adopt measures for rendering them so throughout the year, if the railway company showed a readiness to use them. A still larger quantity of produce is brought in carts to the north bank of the Ganges, where the owner has his choice between crossing it over the river at a cost out of all proportion to the distance traversed, and at considerable risk, and breaking bulk to transfer it to the railway, or despatching by water the entire distance to Calcutta, with very little additional risk, and at a much smaller cost. Of course, he generally chooses the latter course. If the railway had depots at the busiest points on the north bank of the river, connected by ferry steamers with their stations, we have little doubt then would secure a large portion of this traffic. Then, it strikes us that after introducing the necessary reforms we have pointed out, the railway company might beneficially do much more than they have hitherto done to make known to native merchants in the interior of the country the benefits of transport by railway; advertise their rates and rules more freely, and publish the time at which goods received up to a certain hour would be despatched. The appointment of one or two officers of character, ability, and experience, whose special duty it should be to travel over the line and look after the traffic in the interests of the owners of goods, enquire into complaints of abuses, and ascertain the views of merchants, would be productive of great advantage. Indeed, we believe that had such officers existed and done their duty thoroughly, affairs would not now present the aspect they do.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN ORISSA.

The *Madras Athenæum* thinks it is a special virtue of Canal Irrigation Works that if judiciously laid out and commenced from the higher levels every section can be utilised as soon as it is completed. Thus in the Godavery channels; many of them are many miles long, and some of them took years before they were finished, but the portions that were done were turned immediately to irrigation account, and the upper levels of a channel had sometimes watered fields for several crops before the lower reaches were even begun. Now when works are carried on in this gradual manner, two advantages are gained which, with reference to the peculiar conditions of an Indian population, are important. In the first place there is no sudden and exorbitant demand for labour. The district itself can generally supply what is wanted, and there is little temptation to strike for what the Collector of Nellore calls factitious rates. The cost of execution is thus kept down, and the labouring population are not demoralised by abnormal wages, which, in the nature of things, cannot be kept up, but which, when the men have got used to them, are very difficult to lower without many unpleasant results. In the second place nunjah cultivation is not made a drug in the market. Opportunities of raising wet crops are given to the farmers by degrees, a little at a time, consequently there is more competition for them, they are better appreciated, and, instead of the ryots making it a favour to Government to adopt the new system, they come to regard every increased facility for it as a favour from Government to them. The work moreover partly pays for itself as it goes on, and relatively pays itself better than if a much larger surface could be made available at once. Moreover, funds are more easily found, when the State is the employer, for carrying on business in this gradual way, and the interest on a huge capital, as yet unproductive, is saved. The ryots also who have the luck to partake of the first fruits find themselves much better off than their neighbours as yet unprovided with irrigation, and that makes the said neighbours all the more eager to acquire similar advantages, and to that end they will often, as they did in the Godavery district, take up contracts for executing the further work that is to benefit themselves on terms very favourable to the State. There is something very captivating in theory in the notion of laying out a gigantic work, or series of works, and carrying it out in its entirety, but taking into consideration the semi-barbarous conditions of India, and the peculiarities of Indians, it is prac-

tically bad policy. When you have sunk your whole vast capital, and *must* get some return for it somehow, the parties who are to deal with you for your article will drive their own hard bargain with you, and your supply being far in excess of their immediate demand, and a sudden influx of outside customers being a very unusual thing in India, they will be able pretty nearly to make their own terms. By the gradually progressive system on the other hand, you make the demand precede the supply, and so can get a far better price for your article. The guaranteed companies went on the comprehensive and grand entirety plan, and so made their work enormously expensive, and their returns uncomfortably small. The Godavery works were carried out on the progressive system, and their cost has been marvellously cheap, and the returns have been very satisfactory and could have been marvellously so, but for the mismanagement of the Revenue department. We are glad to see that the Government of India are awake to the delusions of the "grand" scheme. We would suggest, however, that to make the progressive system as economical as we have shown it ought to be, the establishments must be arranged to match.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

JODHPORE, *Nov.* 6.—A complete revolution in State affairs took place here on the night of the 2nd instant. The Dewan, Murdan Ally Khan, was removed suddenly from his office, which he was very reluctant to part with. The same night eight of his immediate subordinates were cast into prison, amongst whom was one Futteymall, a notorious common Bunna, who played first fiddle to Murdan Ally; the treasurer, Bundareemul, who also found himself on the night of the 2nd in very uncomfortable quarters; but the following day, being unwell, he was removed under escort to his own house, where he remains under a strong guard. On the night of the 3rd fifteen more of the Dewan's colleagues were carried off to prison; and the night of the 4th did not pass without supplying a further batch—altogether about thirty are incarcerated. As you may suppose, there is much uproar and confusion here, which is likely to continue for some time to come. Major E. C. Impey, Political Agent, left last night, and will be absent about fifteen days; as soon as he returns we may hope for some desirable change in affairs here. Yesterday morning an attempt at revolt was made in one of the smaller provinces close to Jodhpore. A couple of hundred troops and two guns were at once despatched to bring the rebels to a sense of their allegiance to their sovereign, Maharajah Tukt Singh, which object was secured.

ALLAHABAD, *Nov.* 7.—It is worth while to repair to the Allahabad Railway Station at midnight, when trains containing crowds of travellers of all castes, creeds and complexions (excuse the alliteration), arrive from the North-Western Provinces, Calcutta, and Bombay directions. The annual exodus to the Hills has now become so general, that a large proportion of the North-Western Provinces officials, including the *burra sahebs* of Bengal, consider a yearly residence in the sanataria of the snowy Himalayas a *sine qua non* of existence. Others, again, cherish the belief that going to the Hills every year is a prerogative of high official position. The inevitable consequence of such a state of things is that, about this period of the year, great numbers of travellers pass through Allahabad *en route* to places situated mostly between the City of Palaces and Lahore. What with the noise and confusion incidental to large railway platforms, the Allahabad station, owing to the simultaneous arrival of the North-Western Provinces, Calcutta, and Bombay mail trains, every night presents a most interesting and exciting scene. Elderly civil servants, young competition-wallas, conspicuous by vanity and an assumption of superiority, military officers, who generally grumbling at everything connected with railway management, young and old ladies returning from the Hills, tired of gaiety; these and many others are nocturnally to be met with at the station, and it is amusing to witness the mistakes occasionally made by people amidst the excitement. It is of common occurrence for overland passengers arriving from Bombay to find, to their mortification, that instead of being comfortably seated in the North-Western Provinces or Bengal train, they are in the one going back to Jubbulpore! The other day a certain member of Council, who was, I believe, proceeding with his family to Bombay, had his wife and children carried away towards the Agra side, while he himself was having dinner at Kellner's! People, somehow or other, *will* get into carriages specially reserved for ladies, and make a noise when they are called upon to vacate them. The last detachment of her Majesty's 104th Regiment left this for Bombay last evening at seven o'clock, and will arrive at Bombay the day after to-morrow. Many here regret the departure of the 104th, for the officers were indefatigable in their endeavours to encourage theatrical performances, balls, &c.; while the general conduct of the men constituting the regiment was excellent, as was testified to by the Major-General commanding the Allahabad division, on the occasion of his making a farewell address to the corps, which is now going to England for the first time. The 2-19th came into Allahabad yesterday, and will have to remain in tents for some time, the "palatial" barracks having been, as you know, pronounced by competent authority to be unsafe. When it is taken into consideration that part of this month and December are occasionally unpleasantly cold, nobody, I think, will relish the idea of passing nights under tents pitched on a *maidan*.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOOLTAN COMMAND.—The Mooltan command will, it is said, be conferred on Brigadier-General Luard.—*Pioneer.*

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—The Hon. R. E. Egerton has resigned his seat as additional member of the Viceregal Council for Making Laws and Regulations.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.—The Act to regulate the weights and measures of capacity of British India was duly passed in Council, and received the assent of the Governor-general on Oct. 30.

LORD NAPIER.—The Commander-in-Chief left Simla on the 8th Nov., being the *ultimus cœlestium* to leave the sanitarium, which now has quite a deserted appearance.

MARRIAGE IN CABUL.—The Amir of Cabul is reported to have betrothed the elder sister of Sardar Abdullah Khan, the heir elect, to the son of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan.

THE "EDWIN LEWIS."—We are sorry to hear that Captain Butler, first assistant master attendant, has returned from visiting the houses of refuge without hearing of or finding any trace whatever of the missing crew of the *Edwin Lewis*.

THE BOKHARESE ENVOYS.—The Envoys from Bokhara to Turkey have arrived at Rawul Pindi, and the general in command has ordered a parade of all the troops for their benefit, as they have been very loud in their praises of the Russian soldiers.

MILITARY.—The health of the 105th Regiment, at present stationed at Meerut, is said by the Agra paper to be so unsatisfactory that probably it will not be sent to the camp at Delhi. Nearly one hundred men out of a total of seven hundred are at present in hospital.

AJMIR.—Nawab Muhammad Mardan Ali Khan is amongst those whom the Government delighteth to honour. He has offered Rs. 3,500 for an English clock to be placed in the Mayo College at Ajmir. The Agra paper says he has received the thanks of Government for his handsome present.

A FREE GRANT OF LAND FOR GALLANTRY.—At the instance of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government, we hear, have sanctioned the grant of 1,000 acres of waste land free of rent to Mr. C. A. Eglinton, a tea planter of Cachar, as a reward for his gallant conduct during the Loshai raid at Monierkhal.—*Daily Examiner.*

DROUGHT IN TURKISTAN.—The drought and famine appear to extend to the Affghan territories in Turkistan, the inhabitants of which have petitioned the Amir for a remission of the revenue in consequence. The necessities of the Government are, however, so pressing that there is little probability of the request being complied with.

PROMOTION.—The death of Major-General Kinleside has given promotion to some most deserving officers. Colonel Knatchbull, 22nd Brigade, becomes a Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Bourchier, C.B., a Regimental Colonel; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Renny, V.C., becomes a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel; and Second Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, V.C., also gets a step.—*Pioneer.*

CARBOLIC ACID AS A FEBRIFUGE.—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that a French physician, M. Treulich, asserts that obstinate cases of intermittent fever, which cannot be got rid of by quinine, can be rapidly and permanently cured by carbolic acid. This doctor records some eight cases of obstinate fever and spleen which were speedily cured by this acid. The average dose is four grains given in an infusion of gentian.

ROBBERY BY SOLDIERS.—On Friday last twelve soldiers of the 41st Regiment were tried in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Dalhousie, on a charge of robbing the treasury of the detachment of their regiment stationed there. They were all committed to be tried before the Chief Court, Lahore. Their conduct in court is reported to have been very aggravating. The money stolen has fortunately been recovered.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BERARS.—Letters from Berar report that the scarcity of water and food in different parts of the province is engaging much attention. Some villages, we are told, have already been deserted for want of food and water sufficient for them and beast. Numbers of itinerant goulois are busy transferring their flocks of buffaloes to more favourable localities. Cows, buffaloes, and bullocks are offered for sale in certain places for almost nominal prices. Some persons possessing a large stock of cattle are willing to part with portions of them for the asking, provided the owner sees that there is some chance of the cattle being fed better. The result of the distress is that thefts of food with and without violence have commenced.

DISTRIBUTION OF APPOINTMENTS.—The Government of India is said to have approved of a certain proposed distribution of appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces between Covenanted Civil Servants and Military and Uncovenanted Officers. The matter appears to have been discussed in Council, and instructions have been issued to the local Governments concerned.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—The schools in Jodhpore established by the Prime Minister of the State are said to impart instruction to upwards of 1,500 pupils. A college has been established in the city of Jodhpore, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian will be taught. The Maharajah of Cashmere also takes an active interest in the spread of Sanskrit in his State. Students to the number of three hundred at present receive instruction in Sanskrit in the city of Cashmere.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—It is said that a proposition has lately been made to construct a new building for the Presidency College on the same plot of land on which the new University and the Hare School buildings are now being erected, at an estimated cost of about three lacs of rupees. The object is to obtain sufficient room for the different classes of the institution, an object which the building now occupied by the college, and which belongs to a private individual, does not satisfy.—*Daily Examiner.*

BRAHMO MARRIAGES.—The *Ubulabandhub* of the 16th October, in an article on the Brahmo Marriage Bill, gives it as his opinion that the marriageable age for girls should be fixed at *eighteen* years; or, if an earlier age is determined upon, the girl ought to be allowed to give her free consent before the engagement is entered upon. He also states that the disputes between the original Brahmo Somaj and the Indian Brahmo Somaj, especially on the subject of this Bill are widening the breach between them.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.—We (*Indian Daily News*) learn from an official source that the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the state of the Indian finances have desired to be furnished with a return of all Imperial rates and taxes now levied in India, distinguishing the rates and taxes levied before from those levied since the transfer of the government of the Indian territories to the Crown, and giving the amount of the produce of each rate or tax.

THREATENED SCARCITY IN RAJPOOTANA.—It appears that there will probably be considerable distress in Southern Rajpootana, Ajmeer, and Mhairwara during the next few months. The supply of water has failed in the former, and the people were already leaving the country, though there was as yet no scarcity of grain. In Ajmeer and Mhairwara the distress is almost as great as at the close of 1868, and the authorities have recognised the necessity of commencing famine relief works immediately.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS ON THE HILLS.—The financial appear to be as satisfactory as the moral and sanitary results of employing troops in road-making on the hills. At Ranikhet the detachment of European soldiers earned, rank and file six annas eight pie, and non-commissioned officers eight annas per diem; and the executive engineer is of opinion that the work could not have been done cheaper by local labour, which, moreover, there would have been great difficulty in procuring without withdrawing it from other important works. The 32nd Pioneer Regiment also earned four annas eight pie per sepoy per diem; and the work done is said to have been most satisfactory.

BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The census of British-born subjects, taken on the 15th June, 1871, gives a total of 19,416 for the North-West Provinces, of whom 13,925 are male and 5,491 female. Of the various districts in the North-West Provinces Meerut contains the greatest number of Europeans—3,203, but of these all but 196 are military. Allahabad, with a total of only 2,251, has the largest civil European population (1,167), although, when the census was taken, so very large a proportion of the civil *employés* were in the hills. Next to Allahabad in civil population (British-born) come Dehra, including Mussoorie and Landour (1,107); Agra (916); and Kumaon, containing Nynee Tal (568). Cawnpore has 203 European civilians out of a total of 1,214, and Bareilly 129 out of 1,262. Lullutpore and Gurhwal boast three Europeans each, and the Briton of Humirpore may truly say as to his district—*L'Europe, c'est moi.*"

DISPENSARIES.—A lengthy list of revised rules, in supersession of existing rules relating to charitable dispensaries, is published in the *Government Gazette*, from which we take the following:—"Government will aid in the establishment of charitable dispensaries only when the municipality of a town or local fund committee or any private individual agree to share the expenses, and thereby evince their sense of the value of such institutions. The Government grant-in-aid shall, as a rule, be regulated according to the population of the town in which the dispensary is to be established, and shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 a-year in towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards; Rs. 1,200 a-year in towns with a population of more than 5,000, but less than 10,000; Rs. 600 a-year in smaller towns; but in no case shall the Government contribution exceed one-half the total cost. Where dispensaries situated in small towns are of benefit to the surrounding district, the population test will not be strictly applied. Cases of this kind will be treated specially on a representation of the facts."

MARINE.—We (*Englishman*) hear that Captain Harris, commander of the Government steamer *Celerity*, is to be appointed Master Attendant of False Point. We believe that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had frequent opportunities of judging of Captain Harris's abilities during the late distress in Orissa, when the thanks of both the Governments of India and Bengal were awarded to Captain Harris.

PORT CANNING REPRIEVED.—We hear that the Bengal Government has decided not to remove the buoys and moorings from the Mutlah for the present. Like some others of Mr. Campbell's resolutions, the notice to close the port on the 15th October last was issued without due consideration. When the Government of India declared Port Canning a free port they stated that the port would not be closed as a free port without six months' notice; but Mr. Campbell, ignoring this agreement, virtually closes the port at a fortnight's notice, for the notice, dated the 30th September last, says, "From the 15th October, 1871, Port Canning will no longer be maintained as a British India port." More mature consideration, and perhaps the idea that shipowners in England who had despatched their vessels to the Mutlah, on the strength of the notice of the Government of India, might have a good claim for damages should their vessels arrive and find the port closed, may have had something to do with the change in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion; but we believe that the real cause has been the presentation of a letter from the secretary of the Company, setting forth the injuries which the company would sustain by this arbitrary conduct on the part of the Local Government.—*Englishman*, Nov. 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Scindia, Carr, Liverpool; Omar Pasha, DeCosta, Mauritius.—9. Str. Indus, Greaves, Galle; Hindoostan, Coombe, Mauritius.—10. Str. Bivouac, Beck, Bombay.—12. Str. European, Abram, Bombay; City of Poonah, McNeel, Liverpool.—13.—Penang, Dickenson, Moulmein; Fortune, Taylor, Liverpool; Tennyson, Graves, Liverpool; Glen Cora, Scobie, Bombay.—14. Gertrude, Heagerty, Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8. Str. Golconda; Aliquis.—9. Str. Mahratta, str. Moulmein; City of Lucknow, Medea, Kate Gregory.—10. Str. Rydall Hall, str. Sirius.—11. Str. Scotia, str. Arabia.—12. Warwick Castle, Fathe Shah Allum, Imuncina, Eblana, and Gilbert Thompson.—13. Fathe Salem, Wide Awake.—14. Siberia, Aphrodite.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sirius.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mrs. and Miss Blechynden, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Robotham, Mr. J. D. Hunt, Capt. R. M. Fleming. For PORT SAID.—Mr. G. Miller.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 98 12 to 98 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
4 per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 0 to 99 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	... Gov. Rs. 108 ...	Paid off.
6½ per Cent.	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 8 to 110 12
6 per Cent., 56-57	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	101 0 to 101 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	... 100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	... 200 ...	347 to 350
Bank of Bengal	... 1000 ...	1455 to 1470
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	... 50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	... 445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	85 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	... 500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	... 700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	... — ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	... 100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	... 200 ...	78 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	... — ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	... 250 ...	145 to 150
E. B. Indigo Company	... 100 ...	27 to 28
East Indian Railway Company	... £20 or 218 ...	252 to 253
East India Tea Company	... 100 ...	56 to 58
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	... £20 or 218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	... 250 ...	130 to 135
Great Eastern Hotel Company	... 250 ...	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	... 500 ...	180* to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	... 1000 ...	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	... 500 ...	575 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	... £12½ ...	93 to 95
Oriental Gas Company	... 10 ...	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	... 1300 ...	350 to 355
Punjab Bank	... 100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	... 500 ...	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo	... 200 ...	70 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	... 250...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	... £10 ...	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	... Nominal. ...	Nominal.
Rice	... 2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	... 3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	... 3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 15.—The past week has been characterised by great quietness, and we have, therefore, little to add to our last advices. Prices of goods remain about same as we last quoted them, though the business doing is very limited. The Twist market has also been exceedingly quiet, and prices are a shade easier since last mail.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 15.—Jute: The rates for good quality are firm, but for inferior descriptions lower rates have been accepted, and these rule from Rs. 3-14 to 4-12. Saltpetre: Rates are well maintained, as the best refined is again scarce in the market. Linseed is still held for full prices, as the stock is small, but buyers are waiting for a decline, and but little business has been done. Rapeseed: Rates remain firm at former quotations. Raw Silk: Business has been at a standstill, and prices nominal, not a single shipment having taken place.

Madras.

Departure of the Troopship "Malabar."—H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, Captain Douglas, sailed on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 15, for Falmouth, with officers and troops, chiefly of the 104th Foot.

The Hyderabad Railway.—We learn that the works of the Hyderabad State Railway are being pushed on vigorously, as the rains have given over. The works have not been given into the hands of contractors, as was lately reported.—*Madras Standard.*

Burmese Tobacco.—We are glad to see that the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burmah have determined to induce native cultivators to pay more attention to the curing of their tobacco. Indeed, this is all that is required to make Burmah tobacco really first-rate. The leaf itself is all that an American planter would ask for, and by proper curing he would soon furnish commerce with a superb tobacco.—*Pioneer.*

Farewell Dinner to Mr. Norton.—The farewell dinner given to the Hon. J. B. Norton at the Madras Club on Wednesday evening, by about seventy of his friends, was a great success. It is not customary to report the proceedings at dinners given in the Club, else a record of this entertainment would have been a most gratifying memento for Mr. Norton to take home. Capital speeches were made by representatives of the Bench, the Bar, the Civil Service, and Commerce, and hearty goodwill and affection towards the guest of the evening pervaded all the proceedings.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.

Sir Colley Scotland.—The Senate of the University of Madras met on Saturday to consider what action should be taken on the approaching departure from India of Sir Colley Scotland, their Vice-Chancellor. A set of resolutions, setting forth the services rendered to the University by Sir Colley, and the regret of his colleagues at losing his co-operation, were agreed to; and it was resolved to present these resolutions, together with an address, to him on some day to be named by himself. Sir Colley Scotland has been Vice-Chancellor for nine years, and so has filled the chair for a longer period than any of his predecessors.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.

The Birthday Ball at Madras.—The ball at the Banqueting Hall, in honour of the Queen's birthday, came off with much success on Thursday night. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Lord and Lady Napier and party arrived shortly after nine o'clock; but dancing did not begin till ten, at which hour the Prince of Arcot and suite arrived. The Prince was received as usual by Lord Napier at the door, and was conducted by his Lordship to the dais, where Lady Napier received him. The ball then began in earnest, and was kept up till two o'clock. The health of the Queen was proposed by Lord Napier, and it was drunk with the usual honours.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.

Explosion at the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory.—A terrible explosion occurred on Friday, last week, at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory. The press-room of the manufactory was blown up with a loud report, which was distinctly heard on the Mount Road, and even at Royapettah. The fire having been properly extinguished, the store-rooms were drenched to prevent any further accident. The building of which the press-room that was blown up formed a part was entirely destroyed. There were some men in the room when the explosion happened, and on a search being made for dead bodies the pieces of the bodies of four men were found. Three other men had sustained injuries, but the wounds of only one of these men appeared to be of any consequence.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.

Completion of the Vellaur Bridge.—The bridge of eleven arches of forty-five feet span, across the River Vellaur, in the South Arcot district, which has been under construction for the last three years, under the supervision of Mr. Executive Engineer Norfor, has been successfully completed, and was opened to wheel traffic on the 1st inst. The convenience to the general public in having the bridge passable at this season of the year is incalculable, as the floods between October and January render the crossing by ferry at times impossible, and always dangerous. Very great difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of this work, as the river is tidal at this site, and subject to constant floods. Mr. Norfor has reason to rejoice at the successful completion of this important work, which is not by any means the first large one which has been carried out by him in the South Arcot district. Under his directions several large and important anicuts and channels have been carried out, and others are now in progress.—*Madras Times.*

The Wreck of the "Belvidera."—We have received some further particulars of the wreck of the *Belvidera* at Pondicherry. The ship broke from her moorings on the evening of the 6th instant, and came ashore a little south of the town. All the sailors on board were taken off the vessel at an early hour on the morning of the 7th. The French sepoys rendered valuable assistance; in fact, all who could render any assistance did so. We are happy to find that no lives were lost.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.

Railways in Madras.—In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India the Madras Government have recommended the following extensions, which, in their opinion, appear necessary to develop the railway system in this Presidency:—From Caroor, by Madura and Tinnevelly, to Tuticorin; from Bellary to Dharwar; from Conjeveram to Cuddalore; short branches from South-West Line to Arcot, Vellore, Salem, and Palghaut; from Beypore to Cannanore. The Neilgherry branch had previously been recommended by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and, having subsequently been sanctioned, is now in progress of construction. Since the submission of the above scheme arrangements have been entered into by the Secretary of State with the Great Southern of India Railway Company and the Carnatic Railway Company for the extension of their lines to Tuticorin and Cuddalore respectively, and the question of the location and gauge of the two extensions on which the views of this Government are quite in accord with those of the Government of India has formed the subject of the correspondence. The lines are proposed to be constructed on the 3 ft. 3 in. gauge, and it has been determined to carry the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway from Trichinopoly *via* Dindigul to Madura and thence to Tuticorin, with a branch at Keel-Munnitchee to Tinnevelly. The Carnatic Railway will follow the general alignment of the Great Southern Trunk Road, starting from Madras, and running by or through Chingleput, Carangooly, Vicravandy, Villapooram, and Punrooty, whence it will be carried to Cuddalore. Working plans and estimates for the Tuticorin Extension are under preparation, and the trial survey of the Carnatic Extension is in progress. The short branches proposed in connection with the Madras main line have been sanctioned; but the opinions expressed by the Government of India as to the principles which should govern the selection of extensions of existing lines, or of altogether new lines, and the considerations which should determine the gauge of the railway and the agency to be employed, induced the consulting engineer (Major Shaw Stewart) to submit a modified and expanded scheme of railway extensions. Eliminating from the general scheme the Neilgherry branch, the extensions to Tuticorin and Cuddalore and the short branches to connect stations on the South-West Line with neighbouring large towns, the Governor in Council has resolved on recommending the following further extensions:—1. The continuation by the Carnatic Railway Company of their line from Cuddalore to some point on the Great Southern of India Railway, probably Tanjore. 2. The construction by the Great Southern of India Railway Company of a branch from Dindigul to Coimbatore. 3. The construction by the State of a line on the narrow gauge from Bellary to the Bombay frontier. 4. The construction by the State of a line on the narrow gauge from Cannanore to Beypore. 5. The construction by the State of a line on the narrow gauge between Puttamby and Cochin through the territories of Cochin and Travancore. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the scheme presented will commend itself as meeting the requirements of trade and the convenience of the public, and as giving promise of leading to such a growth of traffic as will make the lines remunerative.—*Madras Times.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Str. Satara, ——, Bombay; str. Nancy, ——, Singapore; Lorance, ——, London; str. Oriental, ——, Calcutta.—11. Str. Viceroy, ——, London; P. and O. str. Golconda, Coleman, Calcutta; Marpisa, ——, Melbourne.—14. Str. Meinam, ——, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Satara.—From Bombay.—Mr. W. Bullock.

Per str. Oriental.—From Calcutta.—Mr. W. Prendergast, Mrs. De Silva and child, Mr. W. Coles, Apothy Jones.

Per str. Viceroy.—From London.—Misses Gordon, Johnson, Rideout, Moberly, Chase, Foy, and Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, two Misses Laserens, two Misses Vincent, two Misses Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Thornton, Miss Dale, Miss Goode, Miss Hall, Col. and Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Watson and children, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Miss Davey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Miller, Miss Gubbin, Mrs. Wright, two Misses Cooper, Miss Delaney, Col. and Mr. Dranger, Mrs. Rudd and infant, Miss King, Miss Johnston, Mr. Eddis and brother, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Richards, Miss Cooper, Mr. Gillan, Miss Crookshanks, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Elder, Miss Miller, Miss Macarthur, Col. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Pilford, Miss Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Orr and three children, Col. and Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. Crowley and children, Miss Kensington, Mrs. Jones and children, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Madras.—Mr. J. W. Stocks. For Galle and Back.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. J. E. Taylor. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson and child, Mr. T. Good, Mrs. Jamieson, two Misses Jamieson, Mr. H. Bell and three children, Mr. W. Davis, Mrs. Cundill and infant.

Per str. Meinam.—From Marseilles.—For Madras.—Mrs. Travers and three children, two Misses Travers, Mrs. St. Vincent, Mrs. Dorothee. From Galle.—Mrs. Veronique. From Pondicherry.—Mr. Maher, Mr. Hullau, Mr. Rusbauss, Mr. Sharp and four children, Mr. J. Goubert.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. P. and O. str. Golconda, Coleman, London; str. Viceroy, ——, Calcutta.—12. Apelles, ——, Calcutta.—14. Str. Meinam, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Lieut. N. W. and Mrs. Bairnsfather, Rev. H. G. Highfield, Mrs. Highfield and four children, Mr. W. A. J. Frere. For Brindisi.—Hon. J. B. Norton, Mr. R. B. Norton. For Suez.—Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Mr. W. B. Traill.

Per str. Meinam.—From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Lamourony, Messrs. Jacques and Lobert, Mrs. Felia, Mrs. Antoine.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 16, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ...	...	2 0
Credit to 6 months	... ...	...	1 11⅞ to 1 11 15-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ...	...	1 10⅞ to 1 11
,, ,, at 3 months	... ...	...	1 10⅞
,, ,, at sight	... ...	...	1 11⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 37 to 38 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ...	1859	12½ to 13 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ...	1856-57	2½ prem.
4 per cent.	... ...	1832-33	par
Ditto	... ...	1835-36	par
Ditto	... ...	1842-43	par
Ditto	... ...	1854-55	par

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

Khandeish, *Nov.* 12.—The scarcity still continues, and prospects are far from bright. A slight drizzle fell the last two mornings, but it has in no way raised the hopes of the ryots. Owing to the approach of the Dewalee, prices have fallen slightly, but merely to rise again to-morrow. The price of wheat and bajree—the staple food of the country—have risen within the last few months from 11¼ and 13 seers respectively per rupee on 1st June, to 7 and 7½ per rupee on the 1st of November, and have been steadily rising ever since. The quotation on November 6th was 6½ and 6¾ seers respectively, and on the 18th, 6¼ and 6½. The present price of wheat and bajree is higher than it was during the famine in the North-West. This comparison of prices, even if other evidence were wanting, would go far to show that distress really prevails now in Khandeish. In many places barely a two-anna crop is expected. Very heavy remissions of land revenue will have to be made this year, as it is impossible for many to pay the first instalment now due. Roughly estimating the loss to Government, it will be over two lakhs. The sign of the Mamlutdar's appearance in a village for the purpose of collecting the land revenue is the signal for the inhabitants to desert *en masse* and abandon the village. I hear that sixteen villages in Dhoolia have been thus abandoned. What is to be done? The people have no money, and no food, and the scanty crops will not pay for the cutting and harvesting. Speaking to the mamlutdar of Bhosawul the other day (a very intelligent and courteous man), I learned that the prospects were equally as bad in his district, and that the inhabitants of four villages had given him distinctly to understand that if he pressed for the Government revenue, they would have no alternative but to desert their villages. In addition to all this, a scarcity of water is beginning to be apprehended, the wells and rivers, scantily fed with rain, are drying up fast, and, as if the famine were not enough, the people may have to abandon their villages for want of water. In the midst of all this distress, the 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 25th Regiments N.I. pass through the country this season in course of relief. It is anticipated that it will be next to impossible to furnish the necessary carriage, forage, and food for the troops. The 10th, stationed at Malligaum and Tanna, pass through Khandeish, *en route* to Mhow, *via* Arvee, Lulling, Dhoolia, Saugher, Seerpoor, Palucnair, and Sindwa Ghaut, which is the frontier post of Khandeish on the north. The two wings of the 15th stationed at Mehidpoor and Augur pass similarly back through Khandeish to Malligaum and Tanna. The 15th go from Ahmednuggur to Mhow, through Khandeish; and the 25th, now stationed at Dhoolia, march one wing to Mehidpoor, and the other to Augur. The 17th from Kolapore come by railway to Challisgaum, and from there march to Dhoolia, thirty-four miles. A station committee convened at Dhoolia by order of Colonel Little last month decided that compensation should be given for dearness of provisions at the rates of Rs. 3-12-6 for fighting men, Rs. 2-2-6 for public followers, and Rs. 6-2-11 for horses. The Bunyas are combining to raise prices, and in places will not sell their grain. The consequence is, that Bheels and lower classes are getting exasperated, and if the collector does not shortly take some measures to make the Bunyas sell, the consequences will be very serious to the Bunyas at least. The men of the Bheel Corps stationed at Dhurrungaum have been petitioning Colonel Probyn for compensation, as they find it impossible to live on their pay when bajree is at 6½ and 6¾ seers to the rupee. The clerks and carkoons here, a long-suffering and patient lot, are also beginning to feel the rise in prices. This class in particular is most unfortunate, as not a pie extra could be given them without the sanction of the Government of India, which, if given at all, takes two years to come.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

Railways.—A new line of railway at Dabai is being made at the expense of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The work has already been commenced, and is being pushed on vigorously under the superintendence of Mr. Warrens. The line is expected to be opened for traffic in about six months.

Demand for Grain at Kurrachee.—Several grain-importing merchants in town received telegrams on the 4th instant from their Bombay houses, desiring them to purchase and immediately despatch large quantities of wheat and bajree. The prices of each in consequence have risen by Rs. 1.8 and Rs. 2 per candy.—*Sind News.*

Civil.—We understand that Mr. Izon, of the Bombay Civil Service, district judge of Rutnagherry, shortly proceeds to England, and Mr. H. Birdwood, who has acted for a long period as Registrar of the High Court, appellate side, will act for him during his absence. Mr. Birdwood has been displaced from the registrarship by the reversion of Mr. West from the Bench to that office.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Aga Khan.—His Highness Aga Khan, well known on the turf both in Bombay and Calcutta, has forwarded the sum of Rs. 20,000 to a merchant at Bunder Abbas for the relief of his famine-stricken countrymen in that district, and another sum of Rs. 10,000 to Kerbela for a similar purpose. For the last four months his Highness has been giving food and shelter to upwards of two hundred of his distressed countrymen who have taken refuge in Bombay.

Mail Robbery.—The British mail-cart running betweeen Nandgaum and Arungabad was attacked the other day by eight or ten highwaymen, with faces half masked. The place of attack was the upper bank of the Seo river. The driver and one passenger were wounded, the highwaymen having used swords. The contents of the mail-bags were rifled. The robbers had ample leisure to do this in, as the driver and one solitary native passenger were so frightened that the moment they could make good their escape they bolted, leaving tonga, ponies, and mail-bags in the possession of their assailants. After rifling the bags, the robbers made good their escape. Search is being made for them. Sowars of the Nizam's contingent have been scouring the country around for miles. The robbers had the audacity after this outrage to walk to the nearest village and forcibly take grain and stores from the Bunyas, giving themselves out to be servants of General Abbott.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Failure of Water in Bombay.—Mr. Walton, acting executive engineer of the municipality, has thought it prudent, seeing the lowness of water in Vehar Lake, to limit the consumption of Vehar water throughout the town, and with this object he has been adopting measures to prevent waste as far as practicable, and to restrict the supply for domestic purposes only. Last week we noticed one or two measures adopted by Mr. Walton calculated to prevent a large waste of water in the outlying districts of Bombay. We are now glad to learn that he has sent round circulars to all the principal native gentlemen who use Vehar water for private flower and vegetable gardens and for the fountains in their compounds, requesting them to restrict the use of Vehar water to necessary domestic purposes. The privilege hitherto granted to these gentlemen to supply their fountains and to water their flower and vegetable gardens with Vehar water will now be withdrawn.

To England for £10.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* writes as follows regarding the £15 passage:—"Fifteen pounds for a passage to England in these days of violent competition may be easily understood; but there have been cases where travellers have reached England from Bombay for less than this sum. A passage in a buggalow to Jeddah in the Red Sea can always, at this season of the year, be obtained for Rs. 30 at the outside, plenty of curry and rice included. Turkish Government steamers are continually plying between ports in the Red Sea and Suez, and an Englishman, if he has any tact about him, can always obtain 'a lift' from the engineers, who are in most cases from the north of England. Should the traveller be too proud to ask or accept this favour, Rs. 10 is the outside of what will be demanded for a second class berth. Once at Suez, the means of getting to Liverpool or London can be adequately represented by an additional Rs. 50. According to this, then, Rs. 100 is more than ample to meet all charges; this sum, economically applied, ought not only to see our traveller safely landed in England, but ought to find him with still a couple of pounds in hand to take him to his friends." No doubt all this is perfectly practicable, but time in these days is valuable; and few, we think, would care to do the journey from Bombay to Jeddah in a buggalow for a saving of £5. Yet some might, and we give them the benefit of our correspondent's suggestions.

FISHERIES.—Dr. Day, the Inspector-General of Fisheries, paid a visit to Karachi last week, from which place he proceeded to inspect the irrigation works at the Hubb river, and from thence to Sakkar.

RAILWAYS.—The *Pioneer* says—"The *Indian Public Opinion* has, we believe, been misinformed with regard to Mr. Crawford Campbell. That gentleman goes to the Indus Valley Railway—if he goes at all—as superintending (not Chief) Engineer. We hear the Government has offered the Chief Engineership of that railway to Mr. Armstrong, now Chief Engineer, Central Provinces; but this officer, it appears, does not wish to give up his present post."

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—We learn that at the meeting of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, held on Wednesday last, it was explained to them that they had been called to consider the advisability of taking proceedings against the directors for the losses sustained by their conduct in the management of the bank. In accordance with the wishes of the shareholders expressed at the meeting held in October last, counsel's opinion was obtained as to the propriety of taking proceedings against the directors. The solicitor of the bank gave a summary of these opinions. The opinion of one counsel was rather adverse to a prospect of success in any suit against the directors. The opinion of the other counsel gave some prospect of success, but raised the question whether or not any claims which might exist against the directors might not be barred by the statute of limitations. A long discussion then followed, when various opinions having been expressed by the shareholders present it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until yesterday (Friday.) The subject was resumed at the meeting held yesterday, when the whole bearings of the question were discussed. After about an hour's consideration, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the contemplated proceedings should for the present be deferred, and that the shareholders should be guided by the decision at which they might arrive at the meeting to be held on Jan. 29 next. We are told that the case of Turgund *v.* Marshall *in re* the Herefordshire Banking Company, which was stated in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to have been decided against the directors by the Master of the Rolls, was afterwards reversed on appeal. —*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 18.

KATTIWAR AFFAIRS.—We are in a position to contradict the rumour that Colouel W. W. Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattiwar, is about to go on leave. It is probable that he will remain until the settlement of Girassia claims has been brought into operation. This is to be desired, as Colonel Anderson has warmly advocated the rights of the proprietary class affected. There is to be a durbar at Rajkote about the 21st December, at which the Nawab of Joonagurh will be invested with the insignia of the Star of India. Owing to the want of rain the crops have failed in many talookas, and there is apprehension of a scarcity of water in the hot weather. From want of rain the tanks in the hot district of Jhalawar are not nearly filled, and the cotton crop may be affected. The Wadwan extension line will be open for traffic as far as the large town of Veeramghaum by the end of this month. If the rates of carriage hire are lowered by the railway company, a great impetus to the cotton trade in those parts may be expected. It would be well if an assistant magistrate were permanently appointed to Veeramgaum. The engineers are finishing the survey of the branch line to the Governmeut salt depots at Patree. Col. Anderson and the political assistants are in their districts; the Wadwan agency is at present in charge of Mr. Aston, C.S., during the absence of Mr. Jardine, now engaged at Bombay in the settlement of the Girass disputes and the arrangements to be made in connection with the proposed appointment of a judicial assistant to the Agent. In some parts of the State of Bhownugger, and in the western districts ad joining the Gaekwar's possessions, there has been a failure of crops. The public are anxious to be informed as to the manner in which the services of the late Mr. Kursondass Mooljee are to be commemorated.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13. W. G. Russells, Owen, Liverpool; Timourshaw, Winter, Moulmein; Mahbleshwur, Corney, Moulmein; Cleopatra, Doane, Calcutta; Lloyds, Robinson, Moulmein.—14. H.M.'s str. Serapis, Grant, Devonport; str. Malacca, Bernard, Sydney; Arundel, Crocker, Calcutta.—15. Str. Ispahan, Osborne, London; Phanie Pandleton, Pendleton, Cardiff. Eastern Light, McPee, Liverpool.—16. Birmingham, Durham, Shields; Zephyrus, Dennis, Rangoon.—17. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Johnson, Mr. T. W. Milton, Mr. T. Grubb, Mrs. Brady and infant, Mrs. Henderson and two children, Mrs. Butler, Mr. J. T. Walke, Mr. S. Robertson, Mrs. R. H. Hope, Col. Ward, Mr. E. Hoggan, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Miss Bayley, Earl of Selkirk, Mr. A. Shakespear, Mrs. B. Jones, Mrs. Horsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mrs. W. H. Cummings and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. Venning, Sir R. and Lady Stuart, Miss Hall, Miss Ball, Mr. S. J. Griffiths, Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Mrs. Channing, Major R. H. Hall, Rev. —, Welland, Miss Welland, Mr. J. G. Cairns, Mr. W. J. Best, Mrs. Richardson, Dean Gauntlet, Mr. G. A. Thomson, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Norton, Miss Fogerty, Lieut. Sheringham, Mrs. McAllister and two daughters, Miss H. English, Mrs. Reed, Mr. F. McKeekie, Mr. H. W. Harris, Mr. H. Davis, and Mr. G. Boxall. From BRINDISI.—Mr. F. R. Wyllie, Mr. L. Balfour, Mr. A. M. Clark, Mr. J. D. Swayne, Mr. A. B. Farr, Mr. Fisk, Mr. Leitch, Mr. D. L. Gilmore, Hon. L. Lloyd, Mr. H. Elworthy, Dr. Cameron, Mr. F. S. Leathes, Mr. H. J. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. J. Mylne, Mr. L. Mylne, Misses Mylne (two), Hon. S. Mansfield, Mr. Millbank, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Surg. and Mrs. Jameson, Major and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. P. Nicoll, Miss Nicoll, Mr. Aitcheson, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. P. Gough, Mr. G. Gomme, Mr. R. A. Ripley, Mrs. C. A. Winter, Rev. B. D. Wychoff, Miss J. A. Nelson, Miss M. E. Sly, Mr. J. M. Allan, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Sutherland, and Capt. Soames. From MALTA.—Mr. Almond. From SUEZ.—Mr. H. W. Combes, Mrs. McIvor and two infants, Capt. F. N. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Hellings, Mr. L. Lander, Mr. G. Steinhol. From ADEN.—Mr. Simmons.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Orr and three daughters, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Messrs. Webb, Twiss, Davies, Neubyn, Reid, and Wright, Mrs. Winter and child, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. Beckett and infant, Major and Mrs. Paske and infant, Col. and Mrs. Stainsforth, Miss Davidson, Mr. Northcoat, Miss M. Young, Col. Brown, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Galpine and two children, Mrs. Bright and two children, Col. Hervey, Mr. R. McEwen, Mr. Whittall, Dr. Toss, Dr. and Mrs. Poett, Capt. McGillivray, Col. Powell, Mr. A. Gair. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Von Glehn, Col. Walter, Mr. T. E. C. Mitchell, Mr. Neale, Messrs. Armstrong, Pallisor, Twigg, Schilliggi, Yule, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Williams, Major Rossall, Mr. Van Reesema, Mr. and Mrs. Carnac, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow, Mr. and Mrs. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Mr. and Mrs. Petrocochino, Mrs. Lowis and infant, Lady Tombs and infant, Dr. Tribe, Capt. Seagrave, Mr. Propert, Mr. Saward, Mr. Allardyce, Capt. Reade, Mrs. McNaghten, Mrs. Money, Mrs. A. Money, Mr. Hangton, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson, Rev. and Mrs. Sepaswz, Rev. and Mrs. Daubie and infant, Mr. Ker, Mr. H. P. Mackenzie, Miss McLean, Mr. Russell, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Sarage and brother, Capt. and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. Dymes, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Aucbelin, Mr. Mikas, Mr. Lacey, Mr. Rose, Col. Wilson, Mr. Beazley, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Bird, Col. McBean, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Maoragordata, Mr. Watson, Col. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Stanley Castle, Austin, Kurrachee.—15. Str. Gunga, Child, Jeddah and Liverpool.—16. M. M. Peter, Greatovin, Madras.—18. Mail str. Mongolia, Barlow, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON. —Col. MacGregor, Lieut. col. H. Bushe, Mr. and Mrs. Beyts, Major W. Douglas, Qrmr. Hughes, Mr. Clare, Col. Southey, Mr. J. H. Reading, Lieut. F. W. Benson, Capt. Madden, Dr. A. D. Campbell, Lieut. E. J. De Latner, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Greathead and four children, and Surg. Sanders. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. W. Sherer, Mr. Clay, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. Badham, Col. Gulliver, Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. W. L. Morcom, Mr. J. W. Stocks, Capt. Goldney, Mrs. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. Doig. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. Roberts, Major Weir. For ADEN.—Dr. Lambert.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 18, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	2s. 0 3-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97¾	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 99½	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 100 to 102	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 110¾	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106¾
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 14-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-11 to 16-12
Ditto Pekin	16-14-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—The market continues in the same dull state, and the business done in the week has been very limited. The hope entertained that on the termination of the Dewalee an active demand would set in has been disappointed, and the present circumstances of the market do not favour the prospect of an early improvement. In Yarns a small business has been done, and holders are anxious sellers. Metals are firm, except in Yellow Metal, which has declined about 4 annas.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—Cotton: A very small business has again been done, though prices may be quoted at Rs. 3 to 5 per candy above last week's quotations. The business done for export amounts to about 3,300 candies, of which 1,800 candies were of Old Cotton, and 1,220 of New Cotton, deliverable in March and April next.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—EXCHANGE: The market opened firm, after the Dewalee holidays, on the basis of 2s. for six months' sight Bank Bills. Yesterday, however, the 6 months' sight rate fell one-sixteenth, but the market closes firm. Rates on Calcutta are unchanged, closing as per for sight Bank Bills, and at 99 for sixty days' sight. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 217 for 100 dollars.

EBDEN, E. J., magistrate F.P. in the dist. of Canara, to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police by the said Act. Nov. 8.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Anderson—Fanshawe.—Messrs. F. C. Anderson and A. U. Fanshawe, Bengal C.S., asst. comrs., Central Provs., are posted to the Nagpore and Hoshungabad dists. respectively. Nov. 11.

Bond, Capt. R. J., R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade, Agra dist. Rajpootana State Railway, is transf. to Memuch. Nov. 1.

Bulman, A. R., asst. comr., is posted to the Gujerat dist. Nov. 7.

Charles, T. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Chumparun, during the abs., on special deputation, of Capt. R. P. Davis. Nov. 14.

Cochran, A. W., offic. dep. comr. of the Chittagong Hills, is vested with the powers of a dist. supt. of police in those hills. Nov. 14.

Egerson, Hon. R. E., has resigned his seat as addl. member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. Nov. 4.

Fraser—Pilcher.—Messrs. A. H. L. Fraser and B. H. Pilcher, asst. comrs., Jubbulpore dist., are invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class. Nov. 11. [Delhi dist. Nov. 9.

Henderson, E. P., asst. comsr., is posted to the Ambala instead of the

Hindmarsh, T., to be a surveyor under Sec. 16 Act V. (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Goalundo, v. Mr. C. S. S. Simpson, dec. Nov. 11.

Keene, H. G., dist. and sess. judge, is transf. from Seharunpore to Agra.

Larminie, Lieut. E. M., R.E., and Mr. M. S. Dooley, asst. engs., 1st grade, temp. transf. to the Rohree district of the Indus Valley (State) Railway, are re-transferred to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Nov. 9.

Linsell, Lieut. J. B., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, from the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Peshawar Irrigation Project. Nov. 11.

McDonell, W. F., v.c., reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 3 on his return from furlough.

MacGeorge—Whiting.—G. W. MacGeorge and J. Whiting, exec. engs., P.W.D., are posted to the Kanhan and Eastern divisions respectively. Nov. 11.

McLuskey, M. C., temp. supervisor, railway branch, is transf. from the Gujeranwala to the Chenab Bridge division of the Rechna district, Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Nov. 9.

Matthews, H. F., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class. Nov. 10.

Murney, J. W., tem. overseer, railway branch, is transf. from the Ravi bridge to the Gujeranwala division of the Rechna district, Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Nov. 9.

Murray, A. G., exec. eng., Irrigation branch, 3rd grade, is transf. from the Special Survey division, Sirhind Canal, to the new Hansi branch division, Western Jumna Canal. Nov. 9.

Partridge, Dr. T. D'O., f.a.s.l., to offic. as insp. of labourers in Upper Assam, during the absence on duty of Dr. J. Meredith. Nov. 14.

Probyn, W. G., dist. and sess. judge, is transf. from Agra to Seharunpore. Nov. 9.

Ricketts, A., temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is perm. app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 3rd grade, with effect from May 2.

Sandford.—The servs. of Mr. J. D. Sandford, registrar of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home dept. Nov. 9.

Sevestre, R. T., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Bhuboobah, in Shahabad. Nov. 14.

Shanks, W. W., is app. an asst. engr. of the 1st grade and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway. Nov. 11.

Sharp, H. G., b.a., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Raneegunge, in Burdwan.

Tanner, H. S., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the 1st div. Sirhind Canal to the office of chief engr. and joint sec. to Govt. Punjab, P.W.D., irrigation branch, as a temp. arrangement. Mr. Tanner left the 1st div. Sirhind Canal, on Oct. 27, and joined the chief engr.'s office on the forenoon of Nov. 1.

Thompson, A. R., offic. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the rev. and gen. depts., resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of Nov. 13, on his return from priv. leave.

Vincent.—The servs. of Mr. W. Vincent, supervisor, 2nd grade, on probation, H.H. the Nizam's railway, are dispensed with. Nov. 1.

Verner.—The app. of Mr. W. H. Verner to offic. tempy. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, 24-Pergunnahs, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Oct. 1, will have effect from Oct. 31. Mr. Verner offic. as a joint. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade from the afternoon of Oct. 19 to 31.

Wilkins, H. G., to have charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, with effect from the date on which he relieved Capt. W. B. Birch. Nov. 10.

Wilkinson, T. O., asst. comr., is posted to the Ferozepore dist. Nov. 9.

Wright, S., to be subord. judge of Gya. Nov. 14.

Revenue Survey Department.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 11.)

The following transfers are made from this date:—

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, Delhi and Hissar div., was allowed priv. leave of abs. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 19 inclusive.

The following promotions of asst. revenue surveyors from the 2nd to the 1st grade, are made from the dates indicated:—

Mr. H. Wray, 1st div., N.W.P., from Oct. 1.

Mr. H. Dowman, 2nd div., Bhawulpoor, from Oct. 16.

Capt. W. H. Wilkins, asst. superint. of revenue survey, 1st grade, to the charge of the Delhi and Hissar Division Survey from Oct. 20, the date on which he took charge from Capt. D. Macdonald, dep. superint.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 4.)

The following officiating appointments are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India:—

Mr. W. C. Rossenrode, dep. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade, from July 18 to Sept. 3, both dates inclusive.

Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.E., dep. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. superint., 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 4.

Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E., dep. superint., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 23.

Public Works—New Division.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 4.)

The Gov. gen. has ordered the creation of a new division of public works at Ajmere, to be called the Mayo College Division, which will be under the direct orders of the Govt. of India.

Mr. J. Gordon, exec. engr., is transfd. from the Punjab Northern Railway to the charge of the new division.

Capt. W. M. Story, asst. engr., is transfd. from Central India to the same division.

Public Works.—Engineers for the State Railway.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 1.)

The following engineers and upper subordinates employed on the undermentioned State Railways are transferred from the control of the agent to the Governor general in Central India to that of the Government of India, with effect from Oct. 10, 1871:—

Indore State Railway.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, suptg. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. H. Bell, exec. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. A. C. Cregeen, exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. J. Ramsay, exec. engr., 4th grade.
Capt. A. C. B. Wither, gen. list, exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. C. Swappe, asst. engr., 1st grade.
Lieut. J. Broun, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. W. Johnstone, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. M. H. Gregson, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. T. Allen, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. W. A. Bell, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, asst. engr., 2nd grade (transfd. to Delhi dist. Rajpootana State Railway).
Mr. H. Mann, sub engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. T. J. Lysle, sub engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. B. A. Maine, supervisor, 1st grade.
Mr. J. Channel, supervisor, 2nd grade.

Neemuch Railway Survey.

Mr. J. I. Miller, suptg. engr., 1st grade.
Lieut. J. Dundas, v.c., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Capt. A. E. Downing, exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. J. M. Span, exec. engr., 4th grade.
Lieut. A. G. Begbie, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. H. B. Addis, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. A. Thuey, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. F. H. Landon, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Major J. Bonus, R.E., offictg. dep. consulting engr. and asst. secy. to Govt. N.W.P., in the P.W. dept., railway branch, is app. to the Kotree dist. of the Indus Valley Railway, with the rank of offictg. suptg. engr.

The undermentioned civil engrs., under covenant with H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, having reported their arrival in India, are app. to the P.W. dept. as asst. engrs. of the 3rd grade, and posted to the provinces and railway specified, with effect from the dates on which they may join their respective appointments:—

Mr. E. Gibson, to Bengal Irrigation Branch.
Mr. A. G. Reid, to Central India.
Messrs. R. McH. Melliss and L. F. Maclean, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Neemuch railway survey, passed the departmental standard exam. in Hindustani on Nov. 4.

The following engrs., upper subordinates, and storekeeper employed on the Agra dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway, are transfd. from the control of the Govt. of the N.W.P. to that of the Govt. of India, with effect from Oct. 10:—

Mr. W. C. Furnival, suptg. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. H. Vacher, asst. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. J. G. Furnival, storekeeper, 2nd grade.

Ajmere and Sambhur Division.

Mr. C. Blair, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. W. Blood, asst. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. W. C. Croudace, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mutty Lall Dey, asst. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. W. Bourne, tempy. supervisor, 1st grade.
Jeypore Division.
Lieut. T. Gracey, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. J. H. de Rinzy, asst. engr., 1st grade.
Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, tempy. supervisor, 1st grade.
Bhurtpoor Division.
Mr. P. K. Hyndman, exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade.
Mr. J. R. Scott, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mehtab Chunder Mullick, asst. engr., 3rd grade.
Rakhul Dass Roy, supervisor, 2nd grade.
Agra Division.
Lieut. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. F. W. Bartlett, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. Beale, sub engr., 1st grade.
Mr. H. Archer, tempy. sub engr., 3rd grade.
Jumna Bridge Division.
Mr. J. P. Bruff, exec. engr., 4th grade.

The following asst. engrs. joined the Delhi dist. of the Rajpootana State Railway on the dates specified :—
Mr. W. C. Hosking, asst. engr., 1st grade, Oct. 16.
Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Nov. 1.
Mr. H. Lucksted, engr. apprentice, Oct. 13.

With reference to P.W.D. notification, No. 42 of Jan. 19, the appointments of the members of the store dept. of the Punjab Northern State Railway therein named will have effect from the dates specified below :—
Mr. W. Watson, chief storekeeper, Nov. 23.
Mr. W. Mellor, storekeeper, 1st grade, March 1.
Mr. F. Cunliffe, storekeeper, 2nd grade, March 1.
Mr. J. Lloyd, storekeeper, 2nd grade, July 16.
Mr. E. O. Homan, storekeeper, 2nd grade, Aug. 13.

Nov. 8.—Mr. W. Browne, supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Rajshahye to the Darjeeling div.

Nov. 9.—Mr. W. McCleery, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Rajshahye div. to the Behar Circle.

Mr. S. Mackertich, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Behar to the Northern Circle.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, asst. engr., 2nd grade, transfd. from the Irrigation branch, is posted to the Northern Circle.

The following accts. are transfd. to the divs. specified opposite to their names :—
Mr. J. M. Broderick, acct., 2nd grade, from the Assam branch office to the central office of accts., Bengal.
Mr. A. Calder, tempy. acct., 4th grade, from the Central office of accts., Bengal, to the Assam branch office.
Mr. E. J. P. Fynn, acct., 4th grade, from the Central office of accts., Bengal, to the Baroon div.

MILITARY.

Barlow.—Regtl. order confd.. dated Oct. 7, app. Lieut. J. A. Barlow, 107th foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry.

Beeston.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 2, app. Capt. R. D. Beeston, wing officer 42nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. F. H. Hood, proc. on furlough.

Butchart, Lieut. J., R.A., to have the local rank of capt. from June 10.

Carthew, Ensign J. F., 62nd regt., 2nd squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav., on probation, to be 1st squad. subalt., on probation, v. Pennington, app. 2nd squad. officer. Dated Oct. 28.

Collis.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated July 22 last, app. Local capt. G. W. B. Collis, 1st batt. 6th foot, as staff officer to the troops at Cheerat, with effect from Nov. 7.

Fletcher, Lieut. H. A., general list, cav., attached to 1st batt. 11th foot, to offic. as adjt. Nov. 7.

Garden, Major W. A., staff corps, employed under the Govt. N.W.P., is posted to Meerut, for general duty. Nov. 7.

Gordon, Ensign R., 109th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. on probation, v. Carthew. Dated Oct. 28.

Graham.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Sept. 2 last, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased, with the sanction of Govt., to appoint Lieut. (local capt.) T. Graham, R.A., to be a garrison instructor in the Bengal Presidency. Capt. Graham is posted to Cawnpore.

Græme.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, app. Lieut. C. de J. Græme, temporarily to act as interp., there being no qualified officer available.

Gwynne.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Oct. 16, apptg. Capt. N. X. Gwynne, 63rd foot, to act as aide-de-camp to Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., comdg. Allahabad div., as a temp. measure.

Hanna, Lieut. H. B., S.C., lately employed in the D.P.W., is att. to 24th N.I., for duty. Nov. 1.

Lucas.—The app. of Capt. A. W. Lucas, 109th regt., to offic. as station staff officer at Roorkee, during the tempy. absence of Capt. Angelo, is cancd. Dated Nov. 7.

Manning.—Lieut. col. H. D. Manning, S.C., offieg. comdt. of 25th N.I., to be comdt., v. Frazer, vacated. Dated Oct. 28.

Newington, Capt. C. D. G., gen. list, inf., lately returned from furlough, is, at his own request, attached to the 42nd N.I., for duty. Nov. 7.

Oxley, Lieut. R. H., 92nd foot, to be instr. of musky., v. Chalmer. Nov. 7.

Pearson.—With reference to G.G.O., Oct. 24, Lieut. A. J. Pearson, 19th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Delhi, and report himself to the qrmr. gen., for duty in his dept. at the camp of exercise. Nov. 11.

Prior, Supy. lieut. col. (major gen.) C. Prior to be col., with col.'s allowance, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) G. Farquharson, deceased. Dated Nov. 7. [Scott. Nov. 7.

Reid, Lieut. S., 1st batt. 11th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v.

Richards, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) S., staff corps, is, at his own request, transf. to Cawnpore for duty. Nov. 7.

Robson, Lieut. A. T., has retired from the service by the sale of his commission. Oct. 30.

Rutherford, Capt. W. E., staff corps, late in civil employ under the Bengal Govt., is attached to the 42nd N.I. for duty. Nov. 7.

Rybot—Harvey.—Capt. and local major G. O. Rybot, to be lieut. col., R.A., from June 14. Lieut. C. S. Harvey to be capt., R.A., from April 1.

Salkeld, Capt. R. H., gen. list, inf., attached to 16th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Tulloch, vacated. Oct. 28.

Smalley, Lieut. col. E., Bengal staff corps, is transf. from Fort William to Cawnpore, for gen. duty, at his own request. Nov. 11.

Stewart.—Meerut division order confd., dated Oct. 18, attaching Capt. D. J. Stewart, general list, infantry, lately doing duty with the 2nd Goorkha regt., to the 17th N.I., at Delhi, for duty. Nov. 7.

Tombs—Tytler.—With reference to the G.G.O. No. 930 of 1871, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following postings of general officers :—Major general Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., R.A., to the Allahabad division. Major general J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., S.C., to the Sirhind division.

Tyler, Major gen. J. M. B. F., C.B., of the Bengal S.C., employed temp. on the divisional staff of the army, to be brought permanently on the establishment, with effect from Nov. 2, in suc. to Major gen. J. Fordyce, resigned.

Weir.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, is notified, of Major J. C. Weir of the 1st batt. 2nd Queen's Royal regt. Oct. 30.

Williams, Capt. B., adjt., 60th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Nov. 7.

Willows—Cadell.—Lieut. col. J. E. L. Willows, S.C., is app. to the command of the depot 2nd Goorkha regt., and Major W. Cadell, S.C., to that of the 4th Goorkha regt., with effect from the dates on which they respectively received over charge. Nov. 1.

Promotions, &c.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet—Promotions.

Major J. P. A. Theobald, Bengal cav., since placed on the retired list, to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. L. Loch, Bengal cav., to be major, from Sept. 3, in succession to Gen. T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav., deceased.

Major G. B. Roberts, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. A. Seagrim, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Sept. 17, in succession to Lieut. gen. G. Farquharson, Bengal inf., deceased.

Major G. A. Galloway, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. Martin, Bengal cav., to be major, from Sept. 26, in succession to Lieut. gen. J. S. Down, Bombay inf., deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. col. R. Caulfeild, Madras cav., and Major T. C. Graham, Bengal cav., from July 4, in succession to Lieut. gen. W. Trevelyan, Bombay cav., deceased.

Punjab Station Orders.

Dera Ghazi Khan Station order confd., dated Oct. 3, app. Lieut. A. N. Sandilands, 6th Punjab Inf., to be station staff officer, v. Captain Hammond, who vacates the app. on obtaining general leave.

Dera Ismail Khan Station order, dated Oct. 24, app. Lieut. G. Gaisford, 5th Punjab Inf., station staff officer of the details left in cantonments, in the place of Capt. F. Lance, proc. with the head quarters of the different native corps composing the garrison towards Girni.

Dated Oct. 24, app. Capt. F. Lance staff officer to the under-noted force proc. on service to Girni :—
Head quarters and 348 rifles, 1st Sikh Inf.
Head quarters and 313 rifles, 5th Punjab Inf.
Head quarters and 83 sabres, 2nd Punjab Cav.
Head quarters No. 3 Light Field Baty.
5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Sept. 30, app. Capt. F. Hammond, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer during the time Major Millett may offic. as comdt., or until further orders.

Dated Sept. 30, making the following offic. apps., with effect from July 31, during the abs. of Capt. Hammond on sick leave, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Bengal Cavalry.

Head-quarters, Simla, Nov. 1.—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 7, app. Lieut. G. T. Morris, 2nd squad sub., rejoined from leave, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. B. Cracroft.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 15, making the following temp. appts., v. Major G. A. Prendergast, comdt., detained on duty at Murree :—

Capt. E. D. H. Vibart, offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt.

Capt. R. Atkins, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer.

Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. sub., on prob., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

The following promotions are made :—

Major J. P. A. Theobald, Bengal cav. (since placed on the retired list), to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. L. Loch, Bengal cav., to be major, in succn. to Gen. T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav., dec.

Major G. B. Roberts, Madras S.C., to be lieut. col., and Capt. A. Seagrim, Bengal S.C., to be major, in succn. to Lieut. gen. G. Farquharson, Bengal inf. dec.

Major G. A. Galloway, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. Martin, Bengal cav., to be major, in succn. to Lieut. gen. J. S. Down, Bombay inf., dec.

TRANSFERS E.I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.
(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 11.)

The following transfers in the E.I. Railway volunteer rifle corps are notified:—

Lieut. D. Bennie from Mogulserai (No. 13 Co.) to Dinapore, No. 3 Co.
Ensign W. Southern from Buxar to Nowadi (att. to Dinapore Co.).
Lieut. J. C. Kertland from Allahabad to Toondla (att. to No. 6. Co.).
Capt. H. Figg from Toondla to Cawnpore (att. to No. 14 Co.).

MEDICAL.

BATESON, Surg. R. S., is app. to the civil med. charge of Ambala and supt. of the jail at this station. Nov. 9.

CALTHROP, Asst. surg. C. W., to offic. as civil surg. of Shahpore. Nov. 4.

CAMPBELL.—The servs. of Mr. J. Campbell, a supernumy. asst. apoth. at the Presidency General Hospital, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily dept. Nov. 11.

COMERFORD.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Oct. 10, directing Staff asst. surg. H. Comerford, M.D., doing duty with the 106th foot at Jhansi, to proceed to Saugor for duty with No. 6 batt. 22nd brig. R.A., proc. to Bombay.

FITZGERALD.—The following posting is ordered:—Surg. J. FitzGerald to att. 4th regt. L.C. Nov. 7.

GRIFFITH, Asst. surg. G., to assume med. charge of the 31st N.I., v. Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan, reported sick. Nov. 8.

JACKSON, Dr. N., to have charge of the prison camp at Dehree, and of the gen. med. duties of the station. Nov. 7.

LEGGE.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. 41st regt. N.I., app. Apoth. R. H. Legge, doing duty dep. insp. gen's. dept., Indian med. service, to assume med. charge of the corps., v. Asst. surg. Kearney, in arrest. Nov. 7.

LEOPOLD—KNIGHT—WILSON.—Mr. G. T. Leopold to be house surgeon of the midwifery and female wards in the Medical College Hospital. Mr. R. F. Knight to be apoth. to the Medical College Hospital. Mr. G. Wilson to be asst. apoth. to the General Hospital. Nov. 9.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., to offic. as supt. of the central jail, Lahore. Nov. 7.

LLOYD, Asst. surg. J., M.D., 5th Ghoorka regt., is app. to the med. charge of the civil station and dispensary from this date, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Surg. Thom, 3rd Punjab inf., on duty in Agror, or until further orders.

MCDERMOTT.—Peshawur dist. order, dated Oct. 12, confd., making the folg. med. arrangements:—Surg. J. J. McDermott, M.D., 15th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 36th N.I., v. Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., placed at the disp. of the Dep. insp. gen. of hosps., Peshawur circle, for employment as a tempy. measure.

MARTIN.—Rawul Pindee div. order confd., dated April 18 last, directing Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th N.I., to take over med. charge of the 3rd Bengal Cav. from Surg. G. C. Chesnaye, in add. to his other duties.

MAY, Dr. W. G., offic. civil surg., Agra, to hold charge of the lunatic asylum at that station. Nov. 11.

O'GRADY, Asst. surg. J. J., 104th foot, being supernumerary of his grade to the home establishment of the regt., will, on the departure of the corps to England, be detained for duty, and transf. to the staff of the British Med. Service in the Bengal command, in succession to Staff asst. surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., lately prom., and app. to the 2nd batt. 12th foot. Nov. 7.

PRICE.—The following order, dated 6th June, is confd.:—By the officer comdg. Jubbulpore, directing Asst. surg. W. Price, 21st regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of detachment 3rd Madras L.C., from Surg. W. R. Rice, M.D., with effect from June 3.

QUINTON.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Oct. 14, directing Asst. surg. W. W. Quinton, M.B., R.H.A., doing duty at the convalescent depot, Nynee Tal, to proceed to Meerut and reassume med. charge of C batty. A brig. R.H.A., procdg. to Peshawur.

ROSE.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Oct. 13, apptg. Dr. J. Rose, returned from furl., to offic. as dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept., Allahabad circle, relieving Offcg. dep. inspr. gen. J. P. Walker, M.D., directed to revert to his substantive app. with the Bengal sappers and miners.

SCONCE, Dr. C., M.R.C.S., is apptd. tempy. to have charge of the central jail at Midnapore. Nov. 7.

THORNTON, Surg. J. H., M.B., offcg. civil surg. of Shahabad, is confd. in that app. Nov. 14.

PUNJAB MEDICAL—BRIGADE AND STATION ORDERS.
(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Oct. 12, app. Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, native troops, for employment, temporarily, in the Punjab Frontier Force, to the med. charge of the Corps of Guides, and to the civil med. duties at Hoti Mardan, v. Asst. surg. G. Griffith, until further orders.

Asst. surg. G. Griffith, on being relieved by Dr. Downie, is replaced at the disposal of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals for employment under the orders of the brigadier gen. com. the Peshawur district.

Dated Oct. 24, notifying the temporary appt. of Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., to the med. charge of the brigade staff of the Punjab Frontier Force from Sept. 4 to Oct. 14, during the abs. of Surg. H. Thom, M.D., on duty in Agror.

Abbottabad station order, dated Sept. 4, directing Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., 5th Goorkha regt., to afford med. aid to the head quarters and wing 3rd Punjab inf., to the troop 4th Punjab cav., and to the Peshawur Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. Thom, proceeded on duty to Agror.

Dated October 20, directing Surg. H. Thom, M.D., 3rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to the head-quarters and wing 5th Goorkha regt., and to the troop 4th Punjab cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. Lloyd, proc. on duty to Agror.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been published for general information:—

India Office, Aug. 10, 1871.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—In framing the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, it was understood to be the desire and intention of the Government of India that all distinction between furlough on private affairs and that on medical certificate should, as far as possible, cease, and amongst the introductory clauses to those rules is the following:—"I.—The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term furlough, provision, however, being made for the obtainment of furlough under medical certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate."

2. It appears to me, therefore, that the only occasions upon which any officer should be granted furlough on medical certificate are—

1st, When (as in the case of subalterns) an officer entitled to furlough may, if compelled to take leave on account of ill-health, be entitled, under the regulations, to certain privileges—as free passage to England;

2nd, When an officer is not entitled to furlough, but is obliged to take leave on medical certificate—a case for which provision is made in the rules;

3rd, When, in the interests of the service, an officer, although entitled to furlough, would only be granted leave on the production of a medical certificate.

3. Very recently applications for extension of furlough on private affairs on the part of officers who have come home on medical certificate, have been submitted to me and have been granted, the applicants appearing to be entitled to furlough under the regulations; but it is obviously desirable that I should be informed of the actual circumstances under which every officer claiming furlough upon medical certificate has had furlough granted to him, and I consider all officers entitled to furlough, whose services can be spared, should have the leave gazetted as "furlough," whether they produce a medical certificate or not.

4. With respect to the above three classes, it might be well to gazette the first to furlough, with a note to the effect that, being recommended by a medical board, they are entitled to a free passage, &c. With regard to the second, it would be sufficient to note the clause under which they take leave, and, with regard to the third, it will be assumed in future, when an officer entitled to furlough is thus granted leave on medical certificate, that his services could not otherwise have been dispensed with, and no extension of his leave will be granted in this country except on medical certificate.

MORE ALTERATIONS IN THE LEAVE RULES.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following rule for Rule 3 in Chapter XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code (see Notification No. 1,317, dated June 23):—

When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination leave, is transferred to an office at a station other than that from which he took leave, he is entitled to joining time, in addition to his privilege or examination leave. The joining time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination leave will count from his old station or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the word "leave" for "furlough" in the last sentence of Rule 3 in Chapter XIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following rule as No. 5 in Chapter XIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

An officer, the head-quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on the expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of the office or his *locum tenens* may actually be, provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

This rule is of general application.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following rule as Rule 3*a*, under Section I., Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

3*a*. There is no rule under which a covenanted civil servant resigning his office or, by his own choice, remaining out of employ, can obtain subsistence allowance. Time thus spent without allowances does not count as actual service.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Read again—Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1,939, dated 31st March, 1871, intimating the orders of her Majesty's Government in regard to the annuities to be granted to civil servants, and directing the managers of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund to ascertain and inform the Government whether the members of

the Bengal Civil Service are willing to surrender the accumulated Annuity Fund to the Government upon the terms offered by the Secretary of State.

Read—A letter dated 25th September, 1871, from the Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, intimating the proceedings taken on the above resolution, and that the members of the Bengal Civil Service have consented by a decisive majority (346 against 16, about 220 having abstained or been prevented from voting) to surrender the accumulated capital of the Annuity Fund upon the terms offered in the said resolution.

Read—Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 205, dated 17th August last, regarding the method of crediting the capital of the Civil Service Annuity Funds. Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 12th October last, in reply thereto.

Resolution.—The proceedings of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund will, in accordance with Rule 23 of the Fund, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction and approval. Subject to such sanction and approval, his Excellency the Governor general in Council is pleased to declare the scale of annuities set forth in the resolution of this department above read, to be in force with effect from the 24th June, 1870, and to direct that the accumulated Bengal Covenanted Civil Service Annuity Funds be credited to the Government of India as an extraordinary asset in the account of 1871-72; annuities and gratuities whether already granted, or to be granted in future, being borne as a charge against the Government of India.

INDIAN FUNDS.

It having been found necessary to define the terms under which officers who received, under G.G.O. No. 899 of 1866, the option of withdrawing from Indian funds, but who elected to remain subscriber, forfeit the advantages of the funds by failure to make the regulated payments at the proper time, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to announce that monthly subscriptions or donations, or authorised instalments shall be paid within four months after they become due, in default of which eight per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears after that period. Any such voluntary subscriber, on any of his payments to the fund, whether subscription, or donation, or interest, or arrears, remaining unpaid for one year, after, under the rules of his fund, it has become due, will be at once struck off and absolutely forfeit all advantages accruing to him, as well as all sums paid by him to the funds.

This Order will not invalidate any special privileges subscribers may possess under the rules of their respective funds.

Para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 899 of 1866. "Those officers who may elect to remain subscribers are hereby distinctly informed that the existing rules for their respective funds will remain in force, except as altered by the directions contained in this G.O.; and that the responsibility of paying their subscriptions will, for the future, rest entirely with themselves, and any neglect on their part to pay their subscriptions at the proper time will entail on them and on their families the forfeiture of all advantages accruing to them, as well as all sums paid by them to the funds; those who may elect to leave the funds are informed that they will in no case again be allowed to become subscribers, and that by ceasing to subscribe, they and their families will forfeit all claims whatsoever on the Military or Orphan Funds."

PAY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In publishing the following extract of the Royal Warrant dated War Office, April 1, 1867, it is notified that the rates of pay therein laid down are applicable to the officers of the British Medical Service while on furlough:—

Royal Warrant for the pay and non-effective pay of medical officers.

Whereas we deem it expedient to revise and amend the regulations for the pay and half-pay of the medical officers of our Army, our will and pleasure is, that Articles 288 to 298 of our Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866, and so much of our Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858, as affects the half-pay and retired pay of the said officers, be cancelled, and that, instead thereof, this our present Warrant be established and obeyed as the sole authority on the matters herein treated of.

1. The daily rates of pay of the officers of the medical branch of the Hospital Department of our Army shall be as follows:—

Medical Staff.

	Special.
Director general	£2 0 0
Inspector general	2 5 0
After 25 years' service	2 7 0
,, 30 ,, ...	2 10 0
,, 35 ,, ...	1 10 0
Deputy inspector general...	1 12 0
After 25 years' service	1 15 0
,, 30 ,, ...	1 17 0
,, 35 ,, ...	1 4 0
Surgeon major	1 7 0
After 25 years' service	0 17 6
Surgeon	0 20 0
After 15 years' service	0 10 0
Assistant surgeon, on appointment	0 12 6
After 5 years' service	0 15 0
,, 10 ,, ...	0 17 6
,, 15 ,, ...	

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following as a heading in Chap. IV. of the Acting Allowance Code:—"The following rules regulate the acting allowances of military officers in civil employ who are not in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Department."

The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the insertion after word "class" in Sec. XXIX. of the Acting Allowance Code of the words "and is not such as is described in Sec. XXVII. *a*."

The Governor general in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 3 under Sec. XIX. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and the elimination of the word "but" from Rule 4 under that Section:—

"Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave lasting more than three months be solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own or by his own choice, prevented from rejoining an appointment on which he has a lien, or be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty."

STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Nov. 5.—The following revised rules for encouraging the study of Oriental languages among graded European officers of the Bengal Educational Service have been approved by the Government of India, and are published for general information:—

1. The languages for proficiency in which prizes will be given, with the amount of the prize in each case, are as follow:—

Hindee, Rs. 1,000; Persian, Rs. 1,000; Bengalee, Rs. 1,000; Ooryah, Rs. 1,000; Sanskrit, Rs. 2,000; Arabic, Rs. 2,000; with a certificate from the presiding examiner, countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. All graded European officers of the Educational Service are eligible for prizes in any of the languages above mentioned, except as hereinafter provided.

3. No candidate will be ordinarily permitted to appear more than twice for examination, but, on the special recommendation of the examiners, a candidate may be allowed to attend a third examination in any one language.

4. No officer will be permitted to present himself for examination in any of the languages after the expiration of seven years from the date of his first appointment to the Educational service.

5. Officers who have passed the examination for high proficiency in any language under the rules of March 31, 1858, are not eligible to compete at an examination in the same language under these rules.

6. Examinations will be held on the first Monday in the months of January and July of each year, before the Board of Examiners, at Calcutta. Officers desirous of attending examinations should apply to this office, through the Director of Public Instruction, at least three months before the date of the examination.

7. The following are the tests for the examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

(1.) HINDEE.—*a*. Rajniti. *b*. Prem Sagar. *c*. Vidyankar. *d*. The Second Book of the Ramayana.

(2.) OORYAH.—*a*. Hitopodesha. *b*. Batris Singhasan. *c*. The Songs of Jayadeva, otherwise known as the Gita Gobind.

(3.) BENGALEE.—*a*. Dasa Kumar Charita. *b*. Mahabarata. *c*. Prabodh Chandrika.

(4.) PERSIAN.—*a*. Gulistan. *b*. Bostan. *c*. Anwari Shoeilee.

(5.) SANSKRIT.—*a*. Hitopodesha. *b*. Raghuvansa. *c*. Sakantola Nataka.

(6.) ARABIC.—*a*. Ikhwan-us-Safa. *b*. Naf hat-ul-Yuman.

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work not among those above mentioned.

III. Translating a somewhat difficult passage from English with accuracy of grammar and spelling, and a fair amount of idiomatic style.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and tolerable fluency.

8. These rules will take effect from and after the examination of January, 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Officiating Under secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PAYMASTERS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

No. 758.—The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated Oct. 24, No. 942, is published:—

With the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to promulgate instructions for the guidance of British paymasters, with the view of providing against an improper accumulation of funds in their hands, and to notify that the responsibility imposed on regimental commanding officers will be duly enforced in the event of any loss of public money being occasioned hereafter by the neglect of those regulations.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Nov.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. J. Robarts, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for two years. The furlough to Capt. Dawes, B.S.C., is cancelled. Major C. J. Mead, P.W. Department, for fifteen months. Lieut. C. Strahan, R.E., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for two years. Lieut. H. Beattie, 20th hussars, for one month. Capt. J. Cook, No. 13 Company, Buxar, and Ens. D. Neville, No. 4 Company, Allahabad, E.I.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months. Capt. H. R. Pim, 3rd hussars, for fifteen months. Capt. H. F. Dent, 3rd hussars, for fifteen months. Lieut. R. G. Dickson, 3rd hussars, to America, for fifteen months. Capt. D. Halliday, 1st batt. 11th foot. Lieut. and adjt. S. R. B. Partridge, 2nd batt. 25th foot, for twelve months. Lieut. and adjt. J. O. Gage, 45th foot. Capt. T. T. Hodges, 76th foot. Ens. T. L. M. Lawder, 96th foot. Qrmr. T. Hughes, 108th foot, for nine months.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., dist. and sessions judge of Allahabad, three months' privilege leave. Mr. W. L. Louis, district superint. of police, Etah, for fifteen months. Mr. F. H. C. Cox, asst. conserv. of forests, for twenty months. Mr. W. Carey, M.D., in civil medical charge of Rohtak, for six months. Lieut. E. J. De Latour, Hazara mountain battery, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Capt. W. Millet, district superint. of police, Mooltan, has a second month's furlough in India. Major J. S. Tighe, offic. comr. and superint. Delhi division, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, with a view to his obtaining furlough to Europe. Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., deputy secretary to the Government of India in the railway branch of the public works secretariat, is granted one month's preparatory leave on full pay from Nov. 16. Mr. D. J. McNeile, offic. secy. to the Board of Revenue, in the Department of Land Revenue, for one month and twelve days, from Nov. 23. Mr. J. A. Floyd, late district superintendent of police, Runpore, for twelve months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from July 15. Mr. W. B. Grassby, apothecary to the General Hospital, for one month, from Dec. 1. Mr. H. Beveridge, having reported his return to Bombay from special leave on Nov. 3, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Backergunge.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Best, J. W., to be principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. A. McC. Webster on other duty. Nov. 14.

Crosthwaite, C. J., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, and to act as senior asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Wigram on other duty. Nov. 14.

Cumming, C. L. B., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool. Nov. 14.

Dawes, F. J., sub mag. of the Shervaroy Hills, in the dist. of Salem, to be sub registrar of the Shervaroy Hills, from Jan. 1.

Lister, A. L., acting sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mag. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. Nov. 14.

Mackenzie, G. T., to act. as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Hardinge on other duty. Nov. 14.

Mayne.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. D. Mayne, acting advocate general, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Mr. Mayne assumed charge of the office from the Hon. J. B. Norton on Nov. 11.

O'Sullivan, P., acting asst. secy. to Govt., legislative dept., assumed charge of the office from Mr. Mayne on Nov. 11.

Sewell, R., asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Nov. 14.

Spedding, J. B., to act as a sub coll. and joint mag. of Malabar during abs. of Mr. Logan on leave, or until further orders.

Stuart, A. J., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. in the Godavery district during the employment of Mr. McQuhae on other duty. Nov. 14.

Wilson, Col. R. S., Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt., resumed charge of the office from Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon on Nov. 7.

MILITARY.

Blake, Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. P., general list, inf., to be capt., v. Paske, 14th N.I., dec., from Nov. 7.

Grant, Lieut. col. L., staff corps: the retirement of this officer is to have effect from Nov. 28, and not from Nov. 8, as stated in G.O.C. dated Aug. 4. [Governor. Nov. 14.

Hope, Cornet H., H.M.'s 18th hussars, to be an extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Kerr, Capt., A.D.C. and offic. military sec. to H.E. the C. in C., will proceed to Madras on duty. Oct. 30.

Orders Confirmed.

Oct. 14.—By the Officer comdg. Pegu div., directing Major D. Shaw, S.C., to continue to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the Pegu div. until relieved.

Oct. 18.—By the Officer comdg. 2nd batt. 10th foot, app. Lieut. col. C. Barlow to assume temp. comd. of the batt. during the abs. of Col. Annesley on court-martial duty at Port Blair.

Oct. 20.—By the Comdt. 25th N.I., app. Capt. A. J. Howes, att., to offic. as wing officer, v. Major Mottet, on leave.

Oct. 20.—By the Officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, app. Major F. Gadsden, S.C., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. Hyderabad subsidiary force, from Oct. 14, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Gib, or until further orders.

Oct. 24.—By the Officer comdg. Mysore div., app. Lance serg. G. Whittle, 1st batt. 21st fusiliers, acting garr. hosp. serg., v. Campbell.

Oct. 4.—By the Comdt. 3rd. L.I., app. Capt. H. Porteous, att., to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, app. qrmr.

Oct. 25.—By the Comdt. 1st regt. N.I., app. Major H. S. Robinson to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt G. Tyndall as wing officer, and Lieut. and qrmr. F. R. B. Byrch as adjt., without prej. to their other duties, with effect from Oct. 25, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. W. E. White.

Oct. 24.—By the Officer comdg. ceded dists., directing the issue of half-an-ounce of common salt per horse per diem to the whole of the horses of the B baty. D brig. R.H.A. for thirty days.

Oct. 28.—By the Comdt. 28th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. A. T. Cox as wing officer, and Lieut. A. J. Shaw as adjt., the two latter officers without prej. to their other duties, v. Lieut. col. Robson, on Lieut. and brevet capt. G. Godfrey proc. to Madras on court-martial duty.

MEDICAL.

Boulter.—Intimation has been received from the War Office of the transfer of Vet. surg. F. C. Boulter to the D brig. R.H.A. Nov. 14.

Fitzgerald.—The following posting and removal is ordered:—Surg. J. Fitzgerald to att. 4th regt. L.C.

Hall, Asst. surg. H. G., dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad subsidiary force, is directed to proceed to Saugor and do duty with the 3rd regt. Madras L.C., during the employment of Surg. maj. Williamson on other duty—to join forthwith. Nov. 1.

Jones, Asst. surg. H.I., to offic. as surg. of the 3rd dist., presy., during the absence on priv. leave of Surg. R. W. Cockerill, or until further orders. Nov. 14.

Ogg.—The services of Surg. G. S. W. Ogg, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Nov. 14.

Price, Asst. surg. W., 21st N.I., to assume med. charge of detachment 3rd Madras L.C., at Jubbulpore, from Surg. W. R. Rice, M.D., with effect from June 3, 1870; this order is confd.

Civil Furloughs.—Mr. J. Cameron, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, for two years, to Europe, from or after Nov. 15, under sections 6 and 8A, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, under section 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. Mr. A. J. Stuart, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of the Godavery district, for two years, to Europe, from or after the 24th Jan. next (subject to the condition of the absentee list admitting of it), under sections 3, 4, 6, and 7, with preparatory leave not exceeding one month, under section 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code; this is in substitution of the former notification published in the *Gazette* of Oct. 24. Mr. W. F. Donoghue, supervisor, 1st grade, from 24th to 28th Oct., on private affairs.

Military Furloughs.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. and Brevet major G. F. Blair, 23rd brigade, R.A., from Sept. 19, 1871, to March 18, 1872. Apothecary S. Johnston, 76th foot, is permitted to remain in Madras on privilege leave until required to accompany the details of H.M.'s 76th regt. from Wellington and Bangalore about Nov. 23; he will report himself to the deputy inspector general, presidency circle, for orders. Capt. R. S. Jago, doing duty, convalescent depot, Wellington, from Oct. 27, or date of departure, to Madras. Capt. F. A. S, Macnock, 18th hussars, in extension, to June 8, to Nermull, private affairs. Capt. W. E. Bolton, 18th hussars, in extension, to June 8, to Neermull, private affairs. Col. A. W. Parish, C.B., 45th foot, to England, by the first available troopship from Bombay, to do duty with troops. Capt. J. S. Algar, 3rd battalion, 60th Rifles, from Oct. 20, or date of departure. Asst. surg. H. G. Hall, of the deputy inspector general's department, Hyderabad subsidiary force, is directed to proceed to Saugor, and do duty with the 3rd regt. Madras light cavalry, during the employment of Surg. major Williamson on other duty. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, of the staff corps, 2nd in command and officiating commandant 4th infantry. Veterinary surg. J. M. Collimore, 1st regt. Light Cavalry, for thirty days, from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Awdry, Lieut. A., R.E., has been app. to act as exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind. Nov. 15.

Beyts, J. N. C., late purser Indian Navy, to act as accnt. in the dockyard, Bombay, during the abs. of Mr. Ford, proc. to England. Nov. 13.

Brooke, W. R., received charge on Nov. 1 of the office of supt. of telegraphs, Bombay div., from Mr. J. H. Lane.

Duncan, R. B., resumed charge of his duties as dep. controller of P.W. accounts from Lieut. Le Breton on Nov. 2.

Fletcher, W. M., asst. supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nassick, having returned to his duties on Oct. 24, the unexpired portion of the two months' priv. leave granted him Aug. 29 is canc.—viz., from Oct. 24 to Nov. 3.

Forbes, H. D. E., supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, has been app. supernum. asst. superint. in the Gujerat Revenue Survey from Oct. 4.

Jones, Rev. W., having returned from furl. on Oct. 28 last, has been placed at the disp. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese for general duty at the Presidency.

Lambert, R. M., dep. coll. in Scinde, having reported his arrival at Kurrachee on Oct. 12, the unexpired portion of the eighteen months' leave allowed to him from July 30 last is cancelled. Nov. 15.

Mansfield, Hon. S., C.S.I., member of the Council of H.E. the Governor, returned to duty on Nov. 12, from the leave of abs. for six months granted on May 10. Nov. 15.

Mayhew, Lieut. A. H., acted as 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde from Dec. 14, 1869, to March 15, 1870. Nov. 10.

Delivered over Charge.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 15.—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and Mr. S. White respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of advocate general at Bombay on Nov. 13.

Capt. H. Phillips and Lieut. col. H. R. Hathway respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment mag. at Deesa on Nov. 1.

Messrs. C. J. Mayhew and the Hon. A. R. Scoble respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of legal affairs on Nov. 13.

Messrs. H. Birdwood and R. West respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar on the appellate side of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Nov. 13.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Session Judge of Tanna on Nov. 9, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

MILITARY.

Cornewall—Rowlandson.—Major F. T. Cornewall, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 17th N.I., during the absence of Major Vaughan. Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, gen. list, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I., v. Capt. Tyndall.

Eden—Brattan.—Lieut. W. A. Eden, 9th brig., and Lieut. J. A. Brattan, 18th brig. R.A., have been apptd. to the depot brig. for two years. They should be struck off the strength accordingly. Nov. 8.

Elgee, Lieut. col. J. L., 9th brig., has been promd. regtl. col. into the 10th brig. R.A.; dated Sept. 13. Col. Elgee is directed to proceed to England accordingly.

Ffolliott.—Mhow div. order confd., dated Nov. 2, directing Capt. Ffolliott, 59th foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, Mhow, during the absence of the asst. adj. gen. on duty.

Gillies—Walker.—An exchange of batys. has been sanctioned between Second capt. G. J. Gillies, E baty. 8th brig., and T. Walker, No. 3 baty. 21st brig. R.A.

Grant.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—Ensign J. Grant, 2nd batt. 12th foot, offictg. qrmr. 27th N.I., Sept. 22. Ensign J. Grant to have the rank of lieut. from Sept. 22, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 774.

Hewett, Lieut. col. F. S., staff corps, offictg. 2nd in com. and wing officer 1st gren. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I., during the absence of Lieut. col. Francis.

Loch, Major C. A., offictg. comdt. 1st Sind horse, to offic. as comdt. 1st regt. L.C., with effect from the date on which he took over command from Col. Ashburner, and during that officer's absence on fur. Nov. 15.

McRae, Capt. A. R. T., gen. list, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. 9th N.I. Nov. 8.

Reynolds—Neill.—Capt. W. Reynolds to be 2nd in com. and squad. officer 3rd regt. Sind horse, v. Major Dickinson, who vacates on exceeding two years' furlough. Dated Oct. 1. Lieut. H. B. McNeill to be 2nd squad officer 3rd regt. Sind horse, v. Capt. Reynolds. Dated Oct. 1. No. 727.

Sibthorpe, Major L. H., staff corps, is transfd. from gen. duty, Ahmednuggur, to gen. duty, Ahmedabad, and on proceeding to join will travel on duty at the public expense. Nov. 8. Major Sibthorpe to offic. as wing officer 9th N.I., during the absence of Major Hanson. Nov. 15.

Stokes.—Regtl. order dated Nov. 9 confd., apptg. Ensign Stokes to act as intpr. to 83rd foot, as a temp. measure.

Taylor, Serg. T., attached to the gunpowder factory, Kirk , is promd. to the rank of sub condr., supy., in the Ordnance Dept., with effect from May 18.

Vincent.—G.O. No. 699, dated Oct. 18, is confd., admitting Ensign H. A. Vincent, H.M.'s 56th foot, to the Bombay staff corps, is canc. No. 772, Nov. 8.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permn. of the Sec. of State for India, on Oct. 8:—

Capt. C. W. Gabb, gen. list, 1st squad. sub. 2nd cav.

Lieut. A. M. Hogg, staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 2nd Sind horse.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by perm. of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Capt. A. R. T. McRae, gen. list, Nov. 2.

Major C. J. Prescott, staff corps, supt. revenue survey, Nov. 3.

Barrack Department.

The following proms. are ordered in the barrack dept., from July 27, v. Condr. and 1st class barrackmaster W. Knapman, retired:—

Condr. and acting 1st class barrackmaster J. Lyons to be 1st class barrackmaster.

Sub condr. and 3rd class barrackmaster J. Wright to be 2nd class barrackmaster.

Sub condr. and acting 3rd class barrackmaster G. Walshe to be 3rd class barrackmaster.

Students for the Staff College.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers will proceed to England, per troopship, for the purpose of joining the Staff college, viz. (the notification is dated Nov. 8):—

Lieut. L. N. Walford, R.A.

Lieut. G. Poignand, 59th foot.

On arrival they should report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

5th Regt., N.I.I.

The following arrangements are confd.:—

Capts. Fulton and Mockler performed the duties of 2nd wing subalt., former from May 3 to Aug. 29, and the latter from Aug. 30 to Sept. 19.

Capts. Brown and Hartigan officd. as qrmr. in add. to their respective duties, the former from June 9 to Aug. 13, and the latter from Aug. 14 to Aug. 29.

MEDICAL.

Adey.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated Nov. 9, apptg. Surg. Adey, 8th regt. N.I., to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital, v. Surg Wheatley.

Arnott.—In supersession of the notification dated July 12 last, it is hereby notified that Asst. surg. J. Arnott, M.D., performed the duties of civil surg., Poona, from April 28 to May 26, both days inclusive, in add. to his own.

Johnstone, Surg. major T. B., M.D., is apptd. to act as dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals during Dr. Thom's absence on leave. No. 770.

Waters, Staff asst. surg. J. M., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this presy. from Nov. 1, the date of his arrival at Bombay. No. 771.

Movements of Troops.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 696, of Nov. 1, information has been received from Suez that H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* left that port on the 7th idem, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Nov. 23.

Acting Officers.—The following decision of the Government of India is published in reference to G.G.O. No. 753, Nov. 24, 1868:—The minimum staff salary of Rs. 100, secured to the officer acting for one absent on furlough by Rule XXII. of Government G.O. No. 1,064 of 1868, can only be granted to the officer acting in the particular post permanently held by the absentee. It cannot therefore be allowed to an officer acting for another, who is himself officiating in a higher appointment, in the room of an officer absent on furlough.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. C. Parr, acting political superintendent, Pahlunpoor, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for ten days. Rev. W. H. Cummins, M.A., chaplain of the fort, Belgaum, privilege leave for one month. from Nov. 2. Rev. H. H. Pace, of the Camp Church, Belgaum, will act for Mr. Cummins during the period of his absence. Mr. E. L. Anderson, acting assistant district superintendent of police, Kurrachee, is allowed one month's leave.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani: Higher Standard—Lieut. (local capt.) G. W. M. Hall, 66th foot. Lower Standard—Sergt. W. H. Pitts, R.E., public works department; Sergt. E. Fahey, 66th foot; Private W. Laffey, 66th foot; Lance corporal C. Lewis, 15th hussars; Bombardier J. Mears, No. 2 battery 6th brigade R.A.; Assist. surg. G. J. Gibson, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Sergt. W. Dawson, 49th foot; Private H. Mitchell, 49th foot; Sergt. F. McDonnell, public works department; Hospital Apprentice F. McLaughlin, medical department; Sergt. A. Lewis, barrack department. Mr. P. Reynolds, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in para. 12, chapter 1, of the Public Works Code (notification dated Nov. 11). Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, general list, attached to 24th N.I., has passed the examination required by G.O.C., No. 30, Jan. 10, 1866.

Military Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during November, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The undermentioned officer is appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Malabar* on Nov. 15:—Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd foot. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Crocodile*, on Nov. 24:—Surg. major H. B. Hassard, 1st battalion 19th foot; Asst. surg. G. Ryan, 1st battalion 19th foot; Asst. surg. W. A. Catherwood, staff. Lieut. H. J. Beattie, 20th hussars, per troop ship, from date of departure. Second capt. R. Sadleir, B battery 9th brigade R.A., to Mathéran, for thirty days from Nov. 6. Ensign H. S. King, 58th foot, per troop ship, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieutenant F. J. Cullen to remain at Ghizree from Oct. 31 to Nov. 30, in extension. Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals E. Mahaffy, M.D., for one year, under the regulations of 1854. Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell, stud department, Bengal establishment, for two years. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to Ootacamund, per sea, for three months, from date of departure. Major J. A. Nutt, 109th foot, per troopship, from date of departure; fit to do duty with troops.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Babington—At Poona, Nov. 13, wife of S. Babington, Bombay S.C., son.

Beckett—At Murree, Nov. 10, wife of H. B. Beckett, daughter, stillborn.

Biddle—At Lucknow, Nov. 3, wife of Capt. Biddle, 21st hussars, son.

Bird—At Trichinopoly, Nov. 9, wife of Capt. H. W. Bird, cantonment magistrate, son.

Burton—At Morar, Nov. 9, wife of F. C. Burton, Bengal S.C., daughter.

Caldwell—At Trichinopoly, Nov. 10, wife of R. C. Caldwell, son.

Crocker—On board the *Arundel*, in Bombay harbour, Nov. 17, wife of Capt. Crocker, daughter.

Davies—Oct. 30, wife of Henry M. Davies, civil surg. of Pubna, daughter.

Earle—At Kisnaghur, Nov. 4, wife of F. J. Earle, M.D., civil surg., son.

Elliott—At Negapatam, Nov. 11, wife of J. Elliott, daughter.

French—At Mymensing, Nov. 7, wife of Asst. surg. J. G. French, M.D., F.R.C.S., son. [son.

Gillespie—At Ahmednuggur, Nov. 9, wife of N. Gillespie, postmaster,

Gordon—At Dumagudiem, Nov. 2, wife of W. R. P. Gordon, son.

Graham—At Hissar, Nov. 5, wife of Capt. F. Graham, B.S.C., daughter.

Greene—At Serampore, wife of Dr. J. A. Greene, son.

Haldar—At Tharpakna, Ranchi, Nov. 8, wife of Rakhal Das Haldar, daughter.

HALL—At Surat, Nov. 10, Mrs. A. C. Hall, son.
HAMMOND—At Allahabad, Nov. 13, Mrs. R. Hammond, son.
HEWITT—At Mazagon, Nov. 12, wife of John Hewitt, daughter.
HIGGINSON—At Lahore, Nov. 2, wife of E. A. Higginson, daughter.
HOERNLE—At Agra, Nov. 11, wife of the Rev. J. F. D. Hoernle, C.M.S., son.
LANGMORE—At Murree, Nov. 5, wife of Lieut. col. E. G. Langmore, 31st regt. P.N.I., daughter.
MACKENZIE—At Calcutta, Nov. 8, wife of R. C. S. Mackenzie, daughter.
MALCOLM—At South Wynaad, Nov. 7, wife of John R. Malcolm, daughter.
MILLS—At Kilpauk, Oct. 7, wife of J. M. C. Mills, son.
MORGAN—At Landour, Oct. 30, wife of Capt. A. B. Morgan, 19th regt., daughter.
NUTHALL.—At Hazaribagh, Nov. 11, wife of Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, 63rd regt., son.
POTTER—At Oude, Nov. 5, wife of Dr. Potter, 17th Bengal cav., son.
POYSER—At Meerut, Nov. 9, wife of Vet. surg. R. Poyser, R.H.A., daughter.
REILY—At Mymensingh, Nov. 6, wife of E. M. Reily, son.
RUSTOMJEE—At Bombay, Nov. 3, wife of Cowasjee Manockjee Rustomjee, of Calcutta, daughter. [son.
SANDERSON—At Cawnpore, Nov. 11, wife of Captain H. Sanderson, S.C.,
SHEW—At Leelapore, Nov. 10, wife of G. H. A. Shew, son.
SMALLWOOD—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, wife of Albert Smallwood, daughter.
SMITH—At Ferozepore, Oct. 30, wife of Lieut.-colonel J, Smith, 28th P.N.I., son.
STERN—At Goruckpore, Nov. 1, wife of the Rev. H. Stern, C.M.S., son.
SWAN—At Byculla, Nov. 12, wife of T. H. Swan, son.
VINES—At Agra, Nov. 2, wife of Rev. C. E. Vines, daughter.
WILLIAMS—At Kishnaghur, Nov. 5, wife of J. R. K. Williams, daughter.
WOOD—At Bombay, Nov. 16, wife of W. Martin Wood, son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—GUBBA.—At the Cathedral, Oct. 13, Capt. W. N. Carey, 21st fusiliers, to Bertha H., daughter of Mons. A. L. Gubba, of Havre.
COWHAM—TILBURN.—At Raneegunge, Nov. 9, W. B. Cowham, of Raneegunge, to Kate, daughter of W. Tilburn, Leeds.
CRAWFORD—FLOUEST.—At Allahabad, Nov. 4, M. R. Crawford, son of the late Dr. Crawford, to Frances M. A. E. Flouest.
FOULGER—HUNTER.—At Deesa, Nov. 14, C. A. V. Foulger, lieut. H.M.'s 108th regt., to Mary H. (Minna), daughter of W. F. Hunter.
HAYES—BOYNE.—At Bangalore, Oct. 26, J. H. McC. Hayes to Esther E., daughter of F. Boyne.
JOHNSTONE—BALL.—At Byculla, Nov. 15, W. H. Johnstone, R.E., to Mary E., daughter of R. J. Ball, of Belfast.
KYOO—TOO TOO.—At the English Chapel, Mandalay, Oct. 24, Andrew S. Kyoo, asst. master in the S.P.G. Royal School, to Mary Too Too, of Moulmein.
LEGGATT—MACGREGOR.—At Byculla, Nov. 7, A. J. Leggatt, Bombay med. staff corps, to Charlotte, daughter of Col. E. M. MacGregor, 2nd regt. Bombay L.C.
SHIRREFFS—JEFFCOTT.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Nov. 6, Robert Shirreffs, to Annie C., daughter of the late E. Jeffcott, of Ireland.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Cannanore, Oct. 28, Edith M., daughter of Capt. A. G. Anderson, paymaster 89th regt., aged 1.
ASHFORD—At Ahmednuggur, Nov. 12, wife of Mr. Ashford, barrack master.
BROWN—At Lucknow, Nov. 9, Charles H., son of Charles Brown, aged 4.
BURNELL—At Calcutta, Nov. 12, Capt. F. A. Burnell, of the I.G.S.N. Company, aged 42.
COOPER—At Meean Meer, Nov. 6, Asst. apoth. J. Cooper, H.M.'s 37th regt., aged 35.
CRANENBURGH—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, Maylark P., son of Mrs. P. M. Cranenburgh, aged 3.
FIRTH—At Allahabad, Nov. 13, H. A. Firth, P.W. Accts. Dept., N.W. Provs., aged 51.
LOWIS—At Suez, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. R. F. Lowis, R.A.
SAVAGE—At Rangoon, Nov. 2, Lydia, daughter of J. Savage, late extra asst. comr. of Bassein dist., aged 11.
SHAW—At Madras, Nov. 6, Sarah E., wife of E. R. Shaw, aged 17.
WEAVER—At Deareeghat, Nov. 7, Lizzie A., wife of J. H. Weaver, of the Soane irrigation workshop, aged 27.
WRIGHTMAN—At Bangalore, Nov. 13, G. Wrightman, senior apothecary, M.M.S., aged 56.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DEC. 9.—IN RE THOMAS NEWTON.—This was an appeal by Mr. Newton, a barrister of the Court of Westminster, and advocate of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces of India, to reverse an order of suspension of five years for alleged professional misconduct in India. The case was heard a short time since, when Sir R. Palmer and Mr. Bush Cooper appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Shapter, Q.C., for the Judges of the High Court. Sir James Colvile read the judgment of their lordships. After relating the circumstances on which the suspension was founded, their lordships, although they thought Mr. Newton's conduct in respect of one charge was censurable, were yet of opinion that the heavy sentence of five years' suspension could not be supported. Their lordships wished it at the same time to be understood that they were reluctant to interfere with the High Court, or to weaken the rule that had been laid down to maintain its honour and dignity. They would humbly recommend to her Majesty that the suspension should be removed. No order would be made as to costs.

Home.

A NEW MILITARY SADDLE.—A new saddle has recently been approved by the War-office for the use of the cavalry and Royal Artillery. The high wooden peg has been done away with, and the rings in front have been removed to the left side. The advantages of the new saddle are, that it will be more easy for the men to mount and dismount, whilst the weight will be much less on the horse's back. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were — to Calcutta, £363,100; to Bombay, £131,000; and Madras, £5,900. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 37 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1.11.51d.; on Bombay, 1.11·5d.; and on Madras, 1.11·57d.

STATUE OF SIR G. POLLOCK.—An equestrian figure of Sir George Pollock is on view at the studio of Signor Valda, York-terrace, Regent's-park, previous to its removal to the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, to whom it has been presented by Lady Pollock. The figure, which is life size, and is considered a striking likeness, represents Sir George in the full uniform of a field-marshal, fully decorated, and standing by the side of his favourite black charger, which is admirably modelled in every particular. The artist has painted the horse without its caparisons, by which means he has had the opportunity of showing his skill as an animal as well as a portrait painter.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors of the Madras Railway Company have issued their report for the six months ending the 30th June last. During that period forty-nine additional miles were completed and opened for the use of the public, and uninterrupted communication was kept up with Bombay by the north-west line, the passage across the Kistna having been provided for by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The net receipts for the half-year amounted to £117,205, against £130,857 in the corresponding period of 1870. This falling off was caused partly by the diminution in the gross receipts, and an increase in the cost of maintenance, especially on the North-West line.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.—In consequence of a misunderstanding between the Italian and French railway companies, the former has discontinued the 12.30 (midnight) train from Turin to Bologna, and have substituted one which is advertised to leave the former city daily at 4 P.M., and to arrive at Bologna at 10.20 P.M. Passengers cannot, therefore, postpone their departure from London until Saturdry morning, in the expectation of overtaking the mails leaving the previous evening, and they are advised to start not later than Friday morning, which will enable them to sleep at Turin and Bologna. Full information can be obtained on application to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., of 55, Parliament-street, who issue through tickets to Turin, with the option of staying at any of the principal towns *en route.*—*Home News.*

INTENDED TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &C., MAILS, *via* CALAIS AND MONT CENIS TO BRINDISI.—The Postmaster General has issued the following notice:—The time required for the journey from Calais to Brindisi having been much shortened by arrangements consequent on the opening of the tunnel under Mont Cenis, it is found that the India, China, and Australia mails may now be forwarded most expeditiously by way of France. Commencing, therefore, with the mails for Bombay, appointed to leave London on Friday, the 5th January next, the Brindisi portion of the Overland Mails will, in future, be forwarded *via* Calais and Mont Cenis. The postage of letters, book packets, and patterns will remain unaltered; but owing to an important reduction which the French Government have, with great liberality, conceded in the French transit rate on the Newspapers contained in these mails, the charge on a newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, addressed to the East Indies, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand, forwarded *via* Brindisi, will be reduced from fourpence to threepence.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—SIR,—There are occasions when exceptions may be taken to that saying. For instance, a paragraph in your last number is calculated to mislead the general public who are not up in the mysteries of our artillery organisation. I refer to that in which you spoke of the Indian Artillery and the Royal Artillery proper. The names of the officers of the Royal Artillery are arranged in four lists for promotion (official army list). The commissions on one list are co-identical with those on any other. In fact, the Indian Artillery does not exist, and all four lists are combined in the Royal Artillery proper. There is no doubt that Parliament in recent legislation for improving promotion in the regiment was actuated by a desire to benefit the whole, not any individual portion of it. The appropriation of the grant for the benefit of one list to the exclusion of the others is a wrong done to the officers of the late Indian Regiments whose connection with the service has ceased, and whose interests are now one with those of their comrades in the general or imperial list.—Yours truly,—UBIQUE.—*Broad Arrow.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report of this company has just been issued. The statements of account for the half-year to the 30th June, 1871, duly audited, are herewith submitted to the proprietors, preparatory to the meeting to be held on the 15th inst. The total number of miles open for traffic is 1,274. The portion between the Kistna river and Raichoor, the junction with the Madras Railway, was opened for passenger traffic on the 1st May, and for goods traffic on the 10th June last. There is thus now only the viaduct over the Kistna river remaining to be finished, to complete through railway communication with Madras. In the meantime the traffic across the Kistna is conducted by means of a small steamer and boats during the monsoon, and in the fine season, a temporary tramway, laid over the bed of the river, is used. The Khangaum State railway (8 miles), which is worked by this company, for the Government, has been open during the entire half-year under review. The Oomrawuttee State Railway (7½ miles) was opened on the 17th February for passenger and goods traffic, and is also worked by this company, on behalf of Government, on the same terms as the Khangaum line. The gross receipts amounted to £1,080,462. 15s. 7d.; and the expenditure to £602,589. 12s. 4d.; leaving as net profit £477,873. 3s. 3d.; applicable towards meeting the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

OVER-REGULATION PRICES.—In a daily contemporary last week there appeared a paragraph complaining that the Commissioners had evinced a small desire to meet the views of officers desirous of ascertaining their position with reference to over-regulation. The 80th Regiment was especially alluded to. We have reason to believe that, almost before the paragraph appeared, communication had been made by the secretary to the officers in question acquainting them with the views of the Commissioners. It is not so easy as may appear to adjust the prices, or, more properly speaking, the over-regulation sums to be paid to officers on retirement. In some corps the task, indeed, would be comparatively light. In the Guards, Household Cavalry, and most of what are called "crack" cavalry regiments, for instance, the prices have been uniform. But in some regiments the prices have been most capricious, and steps have gone sometimes at regulation, sometimes at sums varying from one to two or three hundred pounds or more. In such cases it would be quite impossible to strike an average, or, rather, the striking of an average would be productive of a very great injustice. The object the Commissioners have in view is, as we take it, to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, which was that a fair ascertained custom of paying a certain sum over and above regulation in regiments should so far not bring any penalties with its observance—that officers who had paid these sums in accordance with regimental custom should receive them on retiring from the service, in addition to the prices of their commissions.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

MILITARY.—We understand that two new Royal Warrants wil shortly be promulgated—one regarding appointments and promotion in the Guards, and the other fixing new rates of pay for the subalterns in the army. Notwithstanding the abolition of the ranks of cornet and ensign by the recent Royal Warrant, they still appear in the December "Army List." We understand, however, that a large *Gazette* will shortly appear, making the necessary promotions and conversions, and that the new *regime* will commence with the new year. It is understood that the Purchase Commissioners have very few cases before them. At present their only business is tracing the service of every officer in the army, and as there seems to be very little reason to think that one in twenty will ever come before them for the sake of his commission, this enormous labour is only a waste of time and public money, resorted to apparently to hide the fact that there is nothing to do for the £3,000 granted by Parliament for the commission. Notwithstanding the statements industriously circulated to the contrary, we believe that officers on full-pay of regiments at home who may be desirous of retiring will meet with no difficulty in ascertaining at once from the Army Purchase Commissioners what amount will be paid to them on their retirement. The commissioners are not so well able to give information to officers in this country belonging to regiments abroad, because they are waiting to learn the over-regulation figures from the officers commanding. A committee is, we hear, sitting at the War Office to make final arrangements for the organisation of the Army, and to enable Mr. Cardwell to give some authoritative utterance on the subject soon after the opening of the Parliamentary campaign. We believe they are taking into consideration the formation of local depots on a plan similar to the old four-company system, and the linking together of existing Infantry battalions and Militia regiments, so as to form regiments of three battalions each.—*Broad Arrow.*

BRITISH INDIA.—The little annual Blue-book of statistics relating to India, issued from the India-office, shows that the imports into British India by sea in the financial year 1869-70 were of the value of £46,882,386—viz., £13,954,807 treasure, and £32,927,579 merchandise; and the exports were of the value of £53,513,727—viz., £1,042,352 treasure, and £52,471,375 merchandise. Going back to 1861, we find the imports, in round numbers, only £34,170,000, and the exports of rather less value, being £34,090,000. The exports, therefore, have increased much more than the imports. The tonnage of all vessels (including native craft) entered and cleared at ports in British India has increased from 5,101,974 tons, in 1861, to 6,274,550 tons in 1870. At the end of the year 1869-70 eighty-six millions sterling had been expended on railways in British India; considerably more than 4,000 miles of railroad were open for traffic, and more than seventeen millions of passengers were carried in the year. Exclusive of State outlay on guaranteed works, the Government expended £6,389,082 upon public works in the year 1869-70, namely, military buildings, civil buildings, and public improvements, the latter absorbing £2,649,277. 14,014 miles of Government telegraph lines were open at the commencement of the year 1869-70. 83,032,957 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the Post Office of India in the year 1869-70, and the mails were conveyed over 50,878 miles, by railways, boats, cars, camels, or runners. The troops employed in British India, officers and men, in 1869-70 were 180,820—62 939 Europeans and 117,881 natives. There were 24.274 schools and colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by the Government in British India, with an average attendance of 789,125 pupils; the Government expended £637,463 upon these schools and colleges, and the total expenditure of the year from all sources was £1,070,685. The Vaccine Department reports 1,617,513 successful vaccinations in the year 1869, and 186,389 failures. 15,274 emigrants embarked from British India in the year 1869-70, the majority for British Guiana and the West Indies, 5,404 for Mauritius. The population of India under British administration (exclusive of native States) is reported at 151,146,516; the public debt in the year 1869-70, £108,186,338; the gross public revenue, £50,901,081. The area under British administration is stated at 963,929 square miles.

India Office.

Dec. 9, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Apothecary J. Slane; Capt. F. H. Thomas, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Freeth, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Curtois, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. Vaughan, Staff Corps; Capt. F. H. Gordon, Inf.; Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—The wife of the late Capt. J. Wright, 106th Regt. L.I., of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Nov. 28.

MARRIAGES.

ALVES—INGLIS.—Malcolm A. Alves, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Julia J., daughter of John Inglis, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, by the Rev. C. T. Wilkinson, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Dec. 6.

BRACKEN—DESBOUTIN.—William S. E. S., son of the late Major Bracken, of the Bengal Army, to Marie, daughter of M. Desboutin, at Florence, Aug. 19.

CLARK—MOORE.—Captain Stanley Y. Clark, 17th Lancers, to Mary A., daughter of the late John Moore, at Cheltenham, Nov. 25.

HOLDSWORTH—BRIDGHAM.—J. J. Holdsworth to Lucy, daughter of John H. Bridgham, of Goruckpore, India, at Bryanston-square, Dec. 5.

HUME—GLEGG.—George T. Hume to Harriet A., daughter of Capt. Henry V. Glegg, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Edinburgh, Dec. 7.

DEATH.

GRIFFIN.—Elizabeth M., widow of Major J. Griffin, H.E.I.C.S., at Freshford, Dec. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3. Str. Akola, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—5. Vriesland, Java; str. Penguin, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—6. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—8. Sea Queen, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1. Ravenscraig, Galle; Beaun Uamha, Calcutta; Orissa, Bombay; City of London, Bombay; Lobelia, Zanzibar; Golden Dream, Calcutta; str. Baghdad, Bombay; Daniel Rankin, Bombay.—2. Eurydice, Aden; str. Oxfordshire, Colombo, via Suez Canal; Hotspur, Madras; Eliza Queirola, Rangoon; John Rennie, Calcutta; Armenian, Madras.—3. Nor' Wester, Calcutta; str. Violet, Bombay.—4. Lota, Kurrachee; T. E. Lemon, Bombay.—5. Sandringham, Bombay; Petronella, Rangoon.—6. Susan Pardew, Algoa Bay; Moorsefort, Calcutta; Australia, Rangoon.—7. St. Marnock, Calcutta.—8. Mysore, Calcutta; Doxford, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, Dec. 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. P. S. Yorke, Mrs. Col. Nuttall, Col. Carlton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Liston, Col. Hodgson, Capt. W. Lawrell, Mr. J. L. Tait, Mr. Hatton, Mrs. Lilly and infant, Mr. H. Urmston. Capt. Couper. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Roberton, Col. and Mrs. P. Watts, Miss Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Perrum, Miss L. Jack. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Alban, Mr. J. Steel, Mr. Garraway, Mrs. Edwards and infant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Ormy, Capt. Lockie, Rev. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Grice, Mr. R. Perran.

Per str. Nyanza, Dec. 12.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. P. Kenned], Mr. Aikman, Capt. Pennycuick, Mr. Butts, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. J. Ferrie, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Mr. Souttar, Dr. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whittle, Messrs. Kendall, W. Gerrard, Irving, Mitchie, Westlake, W. Halford, Hammett, Page, J. Bogie, and J. B. Lane. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. Corbett, Mr. B. Carter. For Aden.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Arcada (?), London to Madras, Aug. 25, 20 N., 26 W.
City of Benares, Calcutta to London, Oct. 5, 28 S., 49 E.
Queen of Beauty, Bassein to Falmouth, Oct. 1, 23 S., 61 E.
F. K. M. G. (com. code?), Calcutta to London, Oct. 23, 23 S., 3 E.
England, Calcutta to Dundee, Oct. 22, 24 S., 3 E.
Elizabeth Nicholson, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 8, 36 S., 20 W.
Pride of the Port, from Calcutta, Oct. 12, off Agulhas.
Earapore, Akyab to Queenstown, July 28, 11 N., 25 W.
Harry Warren, Rangoon to Queenstown, Oct. 17, 6 N., 92 E.
Cyclone, from Manila, Sept. 14, off Cape of Good Hope.
Mahanada, Calcutta to Liverpool, Sept. 21 (another account says Sept. 11), 28 S., 9 E.
Chechina (?), Rangoon to Liverpool, Oct. 23, 10 N., 92 E.
Concord, Liverpool to Chittagong, Oct. 30.
Sydney Dacres, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 28.
Mautanir (?), Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 24, 14 S., lon. 8.
Ann, Liverpool to Chittagong, 7 N., 20 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Matador, of Bremen, Kimme, from Yloilo to London, with sugar and hemp, put into St. Helena on Nov. 5 leaky; she had encountered a gale on Oct. 12, during which the vessel made more water than usual, but after the gale subsided the leak diminished. On Nov. 3, in lat. 19 S., lon. 2 W., the leak increased to 3in. per hour, and continued to increase until her arrival at St. Helena. The vessel has been surveyed, and recommended to discharge until the leak takes up or its position is found, and then a further survey to be held.

The Defiance, Angel, from Bombay to Liverpool, went ashore between the Rivers Umzimkulu and Jutanga, about sixty miles down the coast, during a fog on Oct. 6, and was full of water when the crew left her. By last accounts the ship had not broken up, nor seemed likely to do so, though the sea broke completely over her. She was lying about 100 yards from the beach, with all her sails set; her hatches had burst, and twenty bales of cotton had washed ashore.

The Caliph, Bilson, sailed from London on May 29 last, with a general cargo for Shanghai, was spoken on August 19 in Gaspar Straits, and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

December 16.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major W. Playfair, Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Bryce, Lieut. Birch, Miss Thornycroft, Mr. F. Werdon, and Cornet Verelst.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. E. Poppe, Mr. and Mrs. L. Archard, Miss Cahill, Mr. H. B. Lawford and son, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Col. H. A. Brownlow, Lieut. J. C. Ross, Mr. Miapavetti, Mr. Fachari, Mr. Colvocaressi, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Smyth.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Mavrojani.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. H. White.

December 23.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Compton.

Southampton to Madras.—Major S. New.

Suez to Madras.—Col. Dee.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. Makgill, Col. H. Boisragon, Col. and Mrs. Palliser, Miss Cotton, Surgeon and Mrs. Paske, Lieut. Bishop, and Lieut. Sandeman.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Capt. Traill, Mr. Barnfather, Miss Myers, Major and Mrs. H. C. Williams, Capt. Falconnet, the Rev. C. Reuther, Mr. R. Blundell, and Major H. A. and Mrs. Waterfield.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresque, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. C. P. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Fairfax and two children, Mr. Watson, Lieut. J. Browne, Asst. surg. E. Smith, and Asst. surg. W. Kays.

Brindisi to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Brindisi to Melbourne.—Mr. E. Thomas.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Master Williams.

December 28.

Southampton to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. de Tessier, Major and Mrs. Simpson and one child, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. W. R. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Howard, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sibthorpe, and Mr. Stretton.

Brindisi to Bombay.—Dr. Kendall, Col. Ternan, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Col. Jenkins, Mrs. Monteth, Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. J. Leishman, Col. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. R. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind, and Col. Hyde.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. W. Hayne, and Mr. M. Trotter.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Dec. 23.
Via Brindisi, on the Friday, Dec. 15.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
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TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.

As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	101 ½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	101 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		101 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		101 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	96⅞ 96¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96⅝ 96⅞
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96⅛ 96⅜
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		101 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		par ¼
4½ per Cent. of 1872		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		108 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Madras... ...	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Bombay	1s. 11⅞d. ...	1s. 11 11-16d. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Colombo	1 dis. ...	¼ dis. ...	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	— ...	— ...	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz....	4s. 11¾d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut.
	India 5 per cent.		110½ to 110¾x.d.
	India 4 per cent.		103⅝ to 104⅛
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96¼ to 96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		98
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108 to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		102¼ to 102⅝
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅞
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103¼ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100⅜ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¾ to 1¼pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 109¼
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ to 1¾ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ to 1¾ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
2	Ditto	all	2½ to 2¾
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15 to 16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43¾
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)...	100	156 to 158
	British Australian	all	8⅜ to 8⅝
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11⅜ to 11⅝
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8½ to 8⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅜ to 9
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited ...	all	10¼ to 10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11¾ to 12¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	12 to 14
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	7½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1¼ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ to 7
5	New	4	1⅜
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	52
50	Ditto New. 1867	10	1½ to ½ dis.

The Weekly Circular of Jay Cooke, McCulloch, and Co., with New York Mail dates, November 21st, and Cable prices, December 7th, says:—"United States Bonds have been active and firm, notwithstanding a downward tendency in the gold premium. In the Foreign Exchanges there has been a much firmer feeling, 60 days' sterling having yesterday touched 109¼ to 109⅜; to-day, however, the quotation being ¼ lower."

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India-Office, 7th September, 1871.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Nov. 25; Agra and Madras, Nov. 23; Calcutta, Nov. 22.

WE have a few fresh particulars regarding the progress of the Loshai Field Force. On the 6th November General Bourchier, who commands the Cachar Column, telegraphed the latest news from his camp. After visiting Chattak he had formed his camp half way thence on the road to Sylhet. All the Commissariat and Ordnance Stores which had arrived there were passed on at once to Cachar. Two months' supplies for the whole force were already stored up at Mainadhar. The Coolie Corps commanded by Majors Moore and Branson, with the 44th N.I., had been sent to the front. Seventy-six elephants had arrived at Chattak. All in short was going on satisfactorily. At the same date a telegram from General Brownlow, commanding the Chittagong Column, announces his intended start on the 7th for Kassalong, with the 2nd Gourkhas who had just arrived in camp. They were to be followed immediately by the Sappers. He himself expected to reach Burkull on the 13th and Damagree on the 17th November. A road for elephants between these places was to be begun at once; sixty-eight of those beasts having already reached his camp, and another shipload being expected on the 11th. Three months' supplies had already been pushed to the front. Up to date General Brownlow had heard nothing from Ruttan Poya, the hill chief, who might prove a help or a hindrance according to circumstances. The troops and coolies were reported to be all in good health.

THE cholera which had broken out among Major Moore's Coolies appears to have soon subsided, after attacking only six or seven people and killing two. The Cachar Column was after all to advance by the Tipai Mukh route, most of the Commissariat stores having already reached Cachar, and some having gone yet further. The expense and trouble of bringing them back again was deemed a good reason for not changing the route. Captain Birch, on his arrival at Sylhet, was ordered at once to the frontier north of that place, for the purpose of keeping watch there against any attempt of the Loshais to get round to the British rear. Captain Cookesly, R.A., has been attached to the Mountain Battery as photographer to the Cachar Column. The same office in the Chittagong Column has been assigned to Captain Tanner.

THE recent fall of rain in Western India appears to have caused a general improvement in the crops. In the districts however of Kandeish, Ahmednuggur, and a few other places there was not much abatement of the old distress. Advances of a few thousand rupees have been sanctioned by Government for the benefit of the distressed Bheels and other wild tribes in Khandeish and the Punch Mahals. At Bushire also much suffering still prevails; the effects of hunger and want being intensified by the cold nights in the case of those who had neither clothes nor shelter.

Mr. Hope, the able collector of Surat, has after all been elected by the Bombay Bench of Justices as Municipal Commissioner for Bombay on a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month. Messrs. Alex. Mackenzie and Vencata Sanjiva Rao have been appointed additional members of the Legislative Council at Madras. It is said that a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council has been offered to Sir Madhava Rao, the late Dewan of Travancore. More certain is the news from Calcutta regarding the suspension of its chief magistrate, Mr. Roberts, by the Government, on account, we presume, of his late quarrel with Mr. Hogg, the head of the Police Department. In the words of the *Englishman*, "we defer all comment thereon until we learn what action has been taken with respect to the conduct of Mr. Hogg."

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta states that a Medical Committee had reported that the Delhi Camp might safely be formed by the 15th December. No new cases of cholera had occurred, and orders for the formation of the Camp had been issued. It was added that Colonel Jervois had inspected the fortifications of the Hooghly, which are nearly completed below Diamond Harbour, but that he has not yet reported on any of the Indian fortifications.

THE Parsees of Western India have long been conspicuous for their loyalty to our rule, and for the lively interest they take in the politics as well as the arts and literature of the West. During the general anxiety of the past week in England, on account of the critical state of the Prince of Wales, it was pleasant to hear that some of her Majesty's Indian subjects had displayed a ready sympathy with the popular feeling in this country. From a Bombay telegram of the 12th current we learn that on that very day the Parsees of Bombay held a great prayer-meeting at their chief Fire Temple for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. Their high priest himself conducted the service in the midst of a large number of his fellow-clergymen.

A LATER telegram from Calcutta reports the closing of the opera house there on account of the Prince's illness and the strong sympathy felt by all classes with the Queen and Royal Family. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Calcutta had ordered prayers for the Prince's recovery.

IN republishing the Governor-General's farewell Order to the 104th Fusiliers Lord Napier issued the following preface:—"The 104th Regiment very early in its career established its

character for gallantry in the field, and the Commander-in-Chief is confident that it will maintain in Europe, as it has well done in India, the high character of the Indian European regiments. Lord Napier of Magdala has known the regiment since its formation, and he witnessed its gallant storm of the strong village of Kalra at the battle of Goojrat." The 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, since transformed into the 104th Foot, was only raised in 1839; but it saw a good deal of rough work in the twenty-one years of its former existence. Under the active Sir Charles Napier it took a prominent part in the Trukkie campaign of 1845 against some robber tribes of Beluchis who had made continual raids into Sindh. Napier's swift movements among the rugged gorges of the Boogtie Hills tried the mettle of his troops to their utmost for more than two months; but the 2nd Europeans answered every call upon their best efforts in a way which won the admiration of all who saw them, Napier himself included. In the Punjab campaign of 1848-9 they gained fresh laurels at every turn. In the hard fight of Chilianwalla, when the Sikhs had nearly surrounded them after the rout of the British cavalry on the right, they got out of the danger by charging, rear rank in front, on the daring enemy. At Goojrat the 2nd Europeans, then about 500 strong, stormed the village of Kalra, the key of the Sikh position, which was held by two of Shere Singh's finest regiments. For this feat, which cost them 150 killed and wounded, Lord Gough warmly thanked them in person after the fight was over. On the morning after the battle the 2nd Europeans, taking the place of the 29th Foot, set off under "the flying General," Sir Walter Gilbert, in steady chase of the routed Sikhs and Afghans, marching often twenty miles a day through very rough country, and making one famous march of sixty miles into Attok in thirty-four hours, halts included. To them it was that 20,000 Sikhs laid down their arms on the road from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, and the flying Afghans had hardly got away through the Khaiber when their pursuers after a march of thirty miles passed under the walls of Peshawar. For its services in this campaign the regiment was made a Fusilier regiment. In 1852 it was ordered from Agra to Calcutta with a view to the Burmese War, and one wing reached Maulmein in time to arrest a threatened movement of the enemy in that direction. In 1857 it shared with the 1st Fusiliers in all the hardships and dangers of the siege of Delhi; and for some time after the storming of that stronghold it helped under Colonel Showers to stamp out rebellion in the surrounding districts. But we have dwelt enough on its past services to show how the men of the old local European army could be trusted to do their duty under the most urgent trials. Let us add that in cantonments their discipline was always equal to their services in the field.

In his letter on Indian Lighthouses, which we commend to the notice of all concerned, Captain Taylor gives one or two striking examples of the blundering which seems to prevail in the Public Works Department of India. One would naturally think that master mariners were better judges than any military engineer of the right points for fixing lights and beacons for the benefit of ships at sea. But in India such things seem to be viewed from any standpoint but that of common sense. In Bombay, for instance, some £50,000 have already been spent in the building of a lighthouse on the spot where it is sure to be of the least possible use. A like blunder is said to have been perpetrated some years ago in Cochin; but happily the additional blunder of using soft stone for the lighthouse there led to its early collapse. Cape Comorin has just been saved by the good sense of Lord Napier's Government from the misfortune of having a costly lighthouse built in the wrong place. With regard to the Minikoy light, which ought long ago to have been placed on an island lying directly in the track of vessels passing from Aden to Bengal and China, we can only hold up our hands in surprise at our correspondent's assurance that no such light yet exists.

Is Captain Taylor quite correct in his reference to the Prongs Lighthouse? From the official correspondence published in the *Times of India* we gather that the site selected for the lighthouse was first pointed out in 1860 by Captain Barker, the Master Attendant, with the express approval of eleven officers of the Indian Navy, six of the P. and O. Company's service, twenty-eight merchant-skippers, and one harbour-master. Their choice was afterwards sanctioned by the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, by the Adviser of the Board of Trade, by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and at one time even by the Harbour and Pilotage Board. The late Master Attendant, Captain Pryce, also appears to be on the same side. But a closer study of Colonel Kennedy's letter shows that this agreement is rather delusive, and that in point of fact Captain Barker and his first supporters are at one with the large number of merchant-captains who have lately petitioned against the site selected by the Government Engineers. Even the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House are found to be really speaking against the Government scheme, although Colonel Kennedy quotes their words for the very opposite purpose. In short the official answer, however carefully misleading at first glance, tends to justify Captain Taylor's own statements as well as the petition which called it forth.

The late Captain John Wood, of the Indian Navy, whose death was recorded in our last issue, deserved some little notice on account of his former labours in the once distinguished service from which he had long retired. For a fair idea of what he did as an officer of the Indian Navy we must go back to the year 1835, when Lieutenant Wood commanded the first steamer that ever made a voyage up the Indus. At that time the Ameers of Sindh were still masters of their own country, and the notion of replacing Shah Soojah on the throne of Kabul had not entered into the minds of English statesmen. A desire however to explore the Indus, and to make friendly arrangements with Dost Mohammed at Kabul, had already begun to influence the Indian Government. As a preliminary step in that direction, Lieut. Wood started on his voyage of exploration up the Indus. By the end of 1836 he had completed a careful survey of the river from its mouth up to Attok. Having been baffled at Kalabagh by the strength of the current, he pushed on by land to Attok, and thence made his way downwards through the rocks and rapids which imperil the voyager's progress in that part of the stream. In 1837 Alexander Burnes set forth on his mission to Kabul, and Lieutenant Wood accompanied him from Attok. From Kabul they crossed the Hindu Khoosh to Koondooz, and thence the latter set out by himself to discover the source of the Oxus amidst the lofty wilds of the Pamir Plain. He was the first European since the days of Marco Polo, his predecessor by five centuries, who ever stood on the top of the *Bam-i-dunya*, or "Roof of the World." After finding the source of the Oxus in a lake some 15,600 feet above the sea, with high hills almost surrounding it, he next examined the fords of the same river as far as the limits of Morad Bey's dominions. Again in company with Burnes he proceeded by way of Bokhara to Bushire on the Persian Gulf. Wherever he went he made careful surveys, whose accuracy has been tested by later travellers. For his excellent services he received the warm thanks of the Indian Government, and the no less flattering tribute of a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. Not long afterwards Captain Wood retired from active service; but his career of usefulness did not end there. Of late years he was frequently employed by other masters in connection with the Sindh Railway; and Mr. W. P. Andrew, of old Indian celebrity, made large use, we believe, of his experience as a skilled surveyor in the work of exploring the Valley of the Euphrates with an eye to his projected railway.

We are glad to learn from the *Home News* that the Army Purchase Commissioners have decided to interpret Clause IV of the Army Regulation Act in the only sense of which it was capable. "In the interests of truth and justice," we are content to hear, what indeed we never doubted, that they have no idea of evading either the letter or the spirit of the clause in question. In strict accordance therewith, the officers of the new line regiments are to receive, it seems, "a compensation equal to the sums they would have received, according to the custom of their regiment, from the junior officers of their regiments, had they retired therefrom prior to" the 1st of January, 1871. Why this date should have been selected rather than the 1st November, the date indicated by the Act, we cannot tell; but the difference of a few months will hardly affect, we hope, the substantial issue; the granting namely of a full bonus to all who claim it under the provisions of the Act. The Commissioners, being all honourable men, could do no less than they have now done. What then will be done with the case of those officers of the old Indian Army

who are still claiming compensation for the sums they would have received from their juniors had they retired before 1858? To such a question we can imagine but one answer. The same measure which is being meted out to the officers of her Majesty's army must in common fairness be meted out to the officers of the Company's service also, whose case, as every one knows, is infinitely the stronger of the two. Their bonus system was not worked under the rose in direct breach of a particular law; it had been set on foot with the formal sanction of the Crown, as conveyed through its appointed ministers and agents in the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the Indian Government. The justice so long besought in vain by the old Company's officers can no longer be withheld from them by the representatives of their old masters. We cannot believe that the India Office will let it go forth to the world that in their opinion might alone makes right, and that no concession, however just, shall be made to those who cannot muster a powerful array of friends in Parliament and the country.

Complaints have lately appeared in the papers touching the neglected condition of Brindisi harbour. One of the complainants, an Italian, declared that his Government had done hardly anything in eleven years for the improvement of a port where large vessels are still obliged to land cargoes and passengers from small boats. As usual however, to the statements thus made a contradiction was presently offered. We are now assured by an Italian Deputy, Prince Frasso Dentice, in a letter to the *Times*, that his fellow-countryman is altogether wrong. Only the other day he went down to Brindisi, and there saw with his own eyes "the large steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company enter the harbour with perfect ease, take up its berth alongside the quay, and place itself" by means of a wooden bridge "in immediate communication" with the hotel. In 1860 on the other hand the harbour was inaccessible, he tells us, to the smallest vessels; there was no protected anchorage, nor such a thing as a railway, hotel or quays. Since then the depth of water in the port has been increased by dredging to twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet. As for new works, there are 960 metres of quay already finished, besides two breakwaters 640 metres long, and 1,200 metres of retaining wall. The Government has helped to build a large railway-hotel for travellers, and a special service has been organised for the carriage of the Indian mails. A graving-dock is now on the point of being constructed at the Government's own expense. As we have Prince Frasso's assurance for all this, we are bound of course to believe him, until some other correspondent writes to contradict the Prince's contradictions. For the present however we pin our faith upon the Prince.

A telegram of December 12 from Mangalore reports very successful observations of the Solar Eclipse at Bekul:—

The extension of the corona above hydrogen is apparently small. The structure is nebulous air. Polarisation during and after totality. We have taken five admirable photographs.

The death of Lieutenant General W. M. Ramsay, on the 13th current, removes the name of another old Indian officer from the Bengal Army List. The deceased general was a Cadet of 1820, and a Captain of 1836 in the 62nd N.I., with which he served during the first Burmese War. Captain Ramsay served for some years in the Thuggee Department under Colonel Sleeman. In 1844 he obtained his Majority. He was a Lieutenant-colonel of 1850, a full Colonel in 1859, and a Major-general in 1862.

General Patrick Cameron, whose death is also announced, must have been one of the oldest surviving officers of the Indian Army, for he entered the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry in 1802, and was a Major-general in 1838. A Lieutenant of 1804, he gained his company in 1816, thirteen months after his Brevet-captaincy. In 1824 he was already a Lieutenant-colonel commanding the 4th Light Cavalry, and he became a General in 1858. No part however of his long service appears to have been spent in the field.

The next mail viâ Brindisi will not be due here till Sunday or Monday next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. col. F. C. Minchin, late of the 67th Bengal N.I., at 23, Hanover-square, Dec. 10.

Bengal.—Pensioned apothy. P. Macdonald, at Agra, Nov. 16.

Madras.—Lieut. col. A. J. Butt, Madras Staff Corps, at Berne, Dec. 2. Capt. W. H. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, at Edinburgh, Dec. 10. Gen. P. Cameron, senior general of the Madras Cavalry, at Gordonston, Inverness, aged 87, lately.

Bombay.—Lieut. col. D. J. Nasmyth, R.E. (Bombay), at Adelaide, Sept. 30. Rev. W. Dixon, A.M., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, at Surat, Nov. 18.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Mooltan, Dec. 13.—From Bombay.—Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson and two infants, Miss Baggs, Mr. Stevens, Col. Weldon, Mr. Jackson, Mr. A. B. Sampson, Mr. Parker. From Alexandria.—Mr. Morcam, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Browning, Mr. R. C. Dohler, Mr. H. Burgmores.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

We regret that our correspondent's interesting letter on "Yarkund" must lie over till next week.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, December 19, 1871.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

Now that the Indian Government has exonerated itself at the expense of other people from all blame consequent on the levying of an unpopular income-tax, we venture to hope that the more important bearings of the question thus boldly settled will not be entirely overlooked. It was no doubt a safe and clever proceeding to make Sir William Muir and his officers the scapegoats for the shortcomings of Sir Richard Temple. If Lord Mayo is satisfied with the scolding he has administered to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, no one can accuse him of being hard to please. It is possible that he himself may see no flaw in the logical process of twitting Sir W. Muir with inconsistency by a reference to his report on the Income-tax of 1861. Ill-natured people however will persist, we fear, in making merry with a retort which simply begs the whole question, by assuming that what may have been done successfully in 1861 was quite proper to do in 1870. At the former epoch we had to deal with a people fresh from the experience of an unsuccessful rising against our rule. They knew that the cost of suppressing so formidable an outbreak as that of 1857 would have to be paid out of their own pockets, and most of them were doubtless ready to meet any reasonable call in aid of the peaceful issue they had come to desire. The relief they would feel at getting out of a dangerous scrape, and the fear inspired by the success of their masters in trampling out the ashes of a wide-spread conflagration, must have combined to render them unusually tractable under the tax-gatherer's screw. As a revenue officer of that time, Sir W. Muir may have testified in perfect good faith to the absence of any outward discontent among the people; but it is not very likely that his native underlings were less prone to abuse their opportunities in 1861 than in 1870. From other sources at any rate we gather that the oppression was just as great in the one case as in the other, if the outcry in the former happened to be small. Be that as it may however, we know how widely the circumstances of the latter differed from those of the earlier period. The people who in 1861 may have submitted with a good face to the payment of an odious tax might be excused for murmuring against the recurrence of an old affliction under a new and needlessly annoying form, at a time when no special claim on their endurance could fairly be preferred.

If the Indian Government is wise, it will abstain from following up the victory it pretends to have won in this paper

warfare. All the sophistries and subterfuges in the world will fail to put out of sight the simple fact that a great deal of foul play went on in most parts of India during the recent collection of the double income-tax, and that such foul play is inseparable from the usual conditions under which alone in India such a tax has hitherto been collected. Even such a reduction in the rate of assessment and such a rise in the level of assessable incomes as we have lately seen must go but a very short way towards lessening the mischief caused by an impost which cannot be levied as it is now without shocking some of the deepest-rooted principles of native habit, and opening wider the door to untold exactions on the part of native officials. It is all very well to say that such exactions could not occur to any appreciable extent if the higher district officers did their duty; but this sort of argument really conveys a cruel libel against a small body of English gentlemen, each of whom has to overlook the affairs of a district as large as a good-sized English county. To scold them for not doing what no one in their position could with reason be expected to do, is a mere piece of ill-timed trifling with a serious danger. In the words of our correspondent "T.," "a Government which asks its devoted officers to perform impossibilities is not a wise one. It tempts the good to silence. It tempts the timid to conceal the truth. It tempts the ambitious and unscrupulous to report what is not the truth." And the unwisdom of such a policy becomes sheer madness in the case of a vast empire governed, as India is, by a mere handful of foreigners from a distant land. We are ready enough in theory to own the danger of disregarding or misinterpreting the wants, of ignorantly defying the prejudices of our Indian subjects. But how much too often has our practice flown in the face of our theory! Had both gone always hand in hand, there would probably have been no Indian Mutiny, and certainly the Income-tax would never have been tried a second year.

It has long been the pet dream of some Anglo-Indian financiers to find out some sure way of reaching the pockets of wealthy native merchants, bankers, and other men who trade in goods or money. But hitherto the attempt to realise that dream has issued only in signal failure. The richer and more influential classes bribe their official countrymen to take from them a mere fraction of the sums they ought to pay. The Government is cheated of several millions a year, part of which has to be made good with the money squeezed by extortionate underlings out of the poorer millions, who pay already in salt-tax and local cesses more than their proper share of the common liability. For every rupee which goes into the Treasury the corrupt native officials pocket another, and the Government is probably defrauded of one or two more. By means of an impost thus levied, with the largest possible amount of corruption on the one side and oppression on the other, a sum of about two millions sterling found its way last year into the hands of the Finance-Minister; and of this perhaps one fourth was obtained by deductions from the pay of public servants, rich and poor, white and black. How much of the remainder was unfairly extorted from natives who ought not to have been assessed at all, or whose assessment exceeded their real incomes, we cannot confidently say; but of the tax as now levied these things may be assumed with perfect safety. It fails on the whole to reach the wealthier mercantile classes; it falls most heavily on the poor and weak; it offends at every turn against the social, if not the religious usages of native life; it gives free play to the worst impulses of corrupt because underpaid officials; and it yields after all nothing like a fair offset for the trouble, distress, and demoralisation involved in its collection.

Such being the case, what ought the Indian Government to do? If it can shift without the income-tax or any equivalent for it, the shortest way would be to get rid of the nuisance altogether. Why not make it over to the local governments, to use or discard at their own discretion? Sir W. Muir for one might well be trusted to raise the money needed for public purposes in the way least likely to oppress his native subjects. In any case however, whether the tax were levied by the Supreme or the local governments, whether it took the form of an income-tax, a license-tax, or a poll-tax, a thorough change in the mode of assessing and collecting it would be imperatively needed. The way to that change has already been pointed out by Sir Bartle Frere in his scheme for establishing local native councils to aid the Government with their advice on all questions of local importance; a scheme which virtually proposes to develop the old machinery of the native *Panchayat*. When money is needed for the State exchequer, it is surely best to obtain it through some other channel than the Government itself. Let the ratepayers in short be permitted to tax themselves through their own panchayats, who would fix the scale of assessment for each class in accordance with the sums required from their respective districts. In this way at any rate the blame for unfair assessments would be shifted from the shoulders of the Government to those of the local bodies entrusted with the work of collection, and these latter would take good care to discharge their duties with some decent regard for the interests and feelings of their own countrymen.

Correspondence.

INCOME-TAX.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—The second question which I would put is—To what extent have the sums originally assessed been collected?

In a former letter I pointed out that in the Mohumdie district the collections for one year were less than one-tenth of the assessments. It took two years to collect that one-tenth, and when the tehseldars were imperatively ordered to give reasons for each individual default, the excuses and explanations of one of them were ridiculous. His object had been gained. He had been greatly praised for his excellent assessments, and held up as a model to be imitated, and he knew that his European superior, the district officer, was greatly overworked, and bothered by Government, and had no leisure to prove that he had been deluded. Government plays into the hands of corrupt native officials by overworking the Deputy Commissioners.

The third question is—Do the taxpayers delude the Government officers?

At one time the tax was called a licence tax. If a £2 licence was considered inadequate, the assessing officer was obliged to issue a £10 licence; the law did not allow any intermediate sum to be paid. It was, of course, the interest of all who were assessed at £10 to obtain a remission, under any pretence, of four-fifths of the tax on them.

A banker and merchant, who had four branches besides his head-office, petitioned to have the tax on him reduced from £10 to £2. He convinced the district officer that the reduction ought to be made, and an application was consequently sent to the superior officer, the Commissioner, who objected; and, after having taken great trouble, proved conclusively that the man was under assessed. The petitioner then urged that a reduction ought to be made, on the ground that a quantity of salt, which he had imported, had been liquefied by the heavy rains. No doubt there had been heavy rains, but how to disprove the liquefaction, after six or eight months had elapsed, was no easy matter. A European must be very clever to be able thoroughly to audit a native merchant's accounts, especially when it is the interest of all of the native officials around him to keep him in the dark; and native merchants and bankers are not themselves able to state their *recent* profits and losses. I, many years ago, was for days employed in examining some of the accounts of the great bankers, the Seths of Muttra, who had agencies in various parts of India, and carried on very extensive exchange operations. Their agent at Benares had been swindling them for years before they discovered the embezzlement. Had there been an income-tax in those days, their returns would not have been correct, because they would not have shown their losses. Many of the false returns for income-tax have probably been sent in by really respectable men, who could not calculate their losses, and therefore have made a haphazard guess, knowing how little chance there is in India of ever obtaining a refund.

The fourth question is, has the Income-tax been collected in an improper manner?

Shortly after its introduction, some native gentlemen at Be-

nares expressed to me their astonishment that under British rule the zenanas or private chambers of native ladies at Lucknow should be rudely invaded by the tax gatherers, and their ornaments torn from their persons under the plea of realising the tax. Poor Charles Chamberlain, the Superintendent of Police, well known as a gallant and honourable officer, protested warmly against the perpetration of such irregularities. He was dismissed from his appointment, but recovered from the shock when Lord Napier selected him for the Abyssinian campaign. His fate was a warning to other British officers to be discreet in avoiding to make remarks on the conduct of native officers of Government.

If any district officer in the Punjab or elsewhere should report that he can assess and realise a just and equitable Income-tax, let him record in detail the means by which he would ascertain each man's income, and let his statement be published in order that any errors may be corrected by those who have studied the native character.

The lump assessment advocated in a letter in the *Times* of the 8th inst. has been tried, and has been found to fail, for very obvious reasons. When village communities were united, and like one family, it was easy for the heads of the villages to distribute the burden of taxation; but now that the British policy of free trade in land has broken up these formerly united communities, lump assessments have been found in practice to cause the rich to cast the burden of taxation on the poor, and the influential to cast it on those of opposite village politics, with whom they have had quarrels, rivalries, and law suits.—Your obedient servant, T.

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I now come to the third subject needing ventilation—Lights. In the Parliamentary Paper on Marine Surveys you will find it touched upon as "demanding careful consideration." The opinions of master mariners, who are accustomed to *making ports* in all weathers, should have great weight. They don't want to show the engineer how to build a lighthouse, but their experience of harbour approaches makes them good judges of proper sites for lights and beacons.

But the arrangement of lights, and, indeed, all questions affecting harbours in British India, have been generally left to landsmen. Bombay is the first case in point, where the local press is in a ferment just now, because the wishes of the entire maritime community, as to the site for the Prongs' lighthouse, have been ridden over by a military engineer; who, in spite of timely remonstrance, was permitted to begin the new light-house in the wrong place, and has already spent £50,000 on the foundation. Now the Government are in this fix—they must either confess the error, write off that little sum as a bad debt, and begin *de novo* an erection at the very tip of the Prongs; or they must continue the blunder to its completion, leaving to the rising generation the task of doing the right thing some fine day, when Bombay is out of debt.

Cochin is my second mute witness. I was told that about fifteen years ago the Cochin community wanted a better light for their port. A military engineer planned, obtained sanction for, and built a lighthouse, not by the river-side, where the shipping could steer straight for its light, but some two hundred yards away, on a ruined bastion of the old fort, perhaps the highest piece of ground in flat Cochin, but certainly not where pilots or navigators wanted one. Built of soft laterite, it faded away before attaining full height. One day, in the S.W. monsoon, the stones of the column having become softened by the rain, it commenced crushing just above the plinth under the superimposed weight, and in less than a minute was a dusty heap of *debris*. The natives said "it sat down." Fortunate, too, was the catastrophe. Its self-destruction saved a deal of correspondence, for the Cochin merchants had already commenced—what those of Bombay are now at—a protest against their little job.

Cape Comorin, awhile ago, was about to be treated to a lighthouse, and the *Mail* said that the erection had been determined upon, when somebody of maritime experience in those seas suggested that a light, to be of practical benefit, should be near the "Crocodile Rock," which is eighteen statute miles due west of the Cape—the quarter from which all vessels from Bombay, Persian Gulf, or Red Sea, would approach Cape Comorin. Madras papers of October last inform us that their Government are now adopting the suggestion.

After the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Colombo*, several years ago, on the island of Minikoy, it was proposed to place a light-house there; but to this day no light is exhibited. Since the opening of the Suez Canal the Minikoy light becomes an absolute international necessity, as that island is directly in the track of the rapidly-increasing steamer traffic between Aden and the Bay of Bengal and China.

I write to you, Mr. Editor, because it seems as if everybody's business were indeed nobody's business in India. To the mercantile communities of the great Indian trade-ports, the subject of good harbour approaches and *lighted* ocean highways should be of deepest moment. Their remonstrance might induce the Indian Government not to place the consideration of such questions in the hands of landsmen alone, for landsmen are not likely to be best judges of what the sailor wants. —Yours faithfully, A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S.,

Blackheath, Dec. 9, 1871. Commander, late Indian Navy.

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In addition to the attractions of "the Hills," and "getting away home," alluded to in your last number, there is another cause which during the last twenty years has necessitated the frequent relief of Indian civil servants from public duty. There is no doubt but that of late years they have sought to improve their opportunities by recourse to those speculations that are allowed to our colonial servants. Frequent leave of absence in order to watch over and pursue such speculations has been the inevitable result. In the case of our colonial servants, it should be remembered that the salaries assigned to them from the Treasury, and the rates of pension, are extremely moderate. But in the case of our Indian civil servants, such a mode of improving their opportunities argues either much short-sightedness or remarkable indifference to the fate of their successors and the people. For they are vainly imagining that they can combine the advantages of the high salaries of their own service with the loose sort of compensation and privileges permitted to the colonial service. There can be no doubt that the success in obtaining "the great boon" of tacit permission to speculate in trade and financing (vide Bombay Bank, &c.), and to indulge in idle absence, almost unrestricted to the Hills and to Europe, is now directing the attention of Indian economists to saving, by the adoption of the colonial system, two thirds of the charges hitherto disbursed to maintain a costly service. But costly as that service was, its cost was justified by the continuous attention, now obsolete, devoted to the vast public interests entrusted to it.

A considerable pecuniary saving will no doubt be apparent, but it will give further sanction to the abandonment of those qualifications which formerly secured for us in India a position well deserved in return for zeal, integrity, and good faith. It tolls the knell of the sterling "covenanted servants," and they, themselves, as well as the people, will infallibly rue the day. —Yours obediently, Try-Back.

Ben Nevis, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS AND PORT BLAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—"Civilian" is correct in his guess that the principal object of my letter was to get at the root of the shameful mismanagement which has been the rule in the convict settlement.

It is admitted that Government has been obliged to take away the control of the islands from the Burmese Commissioner —why? Only because the then Governor was in difficulties. The excuse given for such an agrarian change seems insufficient.

Port Blair has had many Governors in its day, and I hope "Civilian" was not one of them, for I never heard that any particular one reflected much credit on himself or on the State. Perhaps I am wrong. The fact of Government deeming it necessary to send General Stewart—one of our most distinguished officers—to occupy the post, ought to convince us that something has hitherto been radically wrong in the administration, for it ought only to require men of ordinary ability, tact, and good conduct to be the governors of such a place. But really, if we are to return to the days in which the head of the penal

settlement allowed his Burmese woman to command the convicts, the sooner we take the bull by the horns the better.

Within the last six months a rumour has gone abroad that the officer commanding the company of British infantry at Port Blair has been ordered to Rangoon in arrest. If this be true, who ordered the arrest, and for what crime?

Lord Mayo is reported to be going to visit the settlement, and, as some of your readers will continue to keep secret the causes which have led to curious dealings in those parts, perhaps the Governor general will shame them by adopting a contrary procedure.—Yours faithfully, GWALIOR.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me as a Mahomedan of India, on behalf of my numerous co-religionists, and at their earnest solicitation, to express their deep grief through your columns at the foul assassination of Mr. Justice Norman. It is a sad misfortune, full of the greatest gloom for the Government and the country. The lamented Justice Norman had long since earned for himself a name which gives him high rank amongst the most distinguished judges in Bengal. Conspicuous ability, devotion to his legal profession, and a conscientious discharge of his duties as a judge have marked each step of his honourable course; his clear judgment, his benevolence of character, and suavity of demeanour, have adorned and exalted the high position which he was wisely selected to fill. India deplores his loss with a sorrow deep and unfeigned, greatly aggravated by the poignant regret that his brilliant career should have been thus brought to an untimely close by the hand of a base assassin, when all had hoped that opportunities for extended usefulness were still before him, and that fresh honour might be added to his name. All hope of detecting the instigators of this most cruel and diabolical murder has been abandoned. If there be any such, the chance of their detection expired with the execution of the actual assassin.

It is most unreasonable and impolitic to make a sweeping condemnation against the Mussulmans at large, because a fanatic sanguinary savage to his back-bone has chosen to make himself notorious and disgrace his fellow-countrymen.

No one blamed all Englishmen when Mr. Percival was assassinated in the House of Commons. It must be remembered that to a great extent British power in India is indebted to the Mahomedans for their timely aid in men and money rendered on different occasions. In the words of the late Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, a statesman of great eminence and of very great impartiality—"The Mussulman Sovereigns of Oude have been a royal race, who, whatever their faults towards their own subjects, have ever been faithful and true to their friendship with the English nation."

When, on the 20th April, 1848, Mr. Vans-Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were treacherously murdered at Multan, their Sikh regiment joined the enemy. The intense heat of Multan, the rise of the rivers, the inundations extending for several miles on all sides, it was almost impossible to move British troops for another six months. In this emergency who came to the aid of the English but the Nawab of Bawalpore with his 10,000 Mahomedans? who by their constant devotion and valour prevented the enemy from recruiting his army or raising any money. During the mutiny of 1857, in many places where the British power was in the air with no visible support on any side, some thousands of Mussulmans rendered signal service. The space of my letter and your valuable columns would not permit me to mention them; but the Blue-books of the Indian Mutiny and the officers of that time are witnesses to the fidelity and staunch adherence of her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India. It must be admitted that many uneducated Mahomedans, urged by the love of loot, or by fanaticism, joined the rebels, but it is well known to every educated Mahomedan, that it is quite contrary to the laws of Al-Koran to be hostile to the Christians. The Koran in various chapters and verses enjoins the followers of Mahomed to be friendly with the Christians. Those who have gratuitously spread the report that Mahomedans are by their religion the enemies of Christians, have simply betrayed their profound ignorance. There is also an accusation against the Wahabis, that they are fanatics and blood-thirsty. This reformed religion only deprecates the supplication of saints, worship of graves, and all similar superstitions. Captain Cunningham, in the "History of the Sikhs," pp. 190 to 193, upholds the Wahabis for cogent reasons. Those who attempt to conspire against the British rule are perfect maniacs. No one can deny that the British rule has been marked by the tenderest dealing with all races. In order to form an idea of these base assassins, it will not be out of the way to give a few extracts from the late General Sir Herbert Edwardes' Diary, "A Year in the Punjab," he says :—

A well-educated man will, in all probability, be religious, but an ignorant one is certain to be superstitious. Blood to them is simply a red fluid; and to remove a neighbour's head at the shoulders as easy as cutting cucumbers.

Several days ago the assassin came into camp, and saw me sitting out under an awning, surrounded by petitions. The thought occurred to him that it would be easy to kill me, so he went home and propounded the question to his religious adviser (a consummate blockhead and ignoramus), whether any man killing a Firingee would be a blessed martyr? The Mullah replied, "Decidedly;" but the Sahib had a nasty habit of hanging criminals and exposing their bodies on the gallows—a custom which disgusted and terrified respectable Mahomedans, and prevented them from becoming martyrs. It is not strange, therefore, that an ignorant youth, full of pride and strength, should have brooded over these matters till, as he says himself, the fixed determination came into his heart, immediately after saying his noontide prayers, to go and kill the Sahib. He then made up his mind to force his way in by cutting down the sentry. The assassin, when about to be hanged, asked if any harm was to be done to his father and mother, and, when assured to the contrary, seemed quite content, but begged that he might be put out of pain as quickly as possible.

Upon another occasion Sir Herbert writes :—

The assassin forced his way through the sentries, and entered my tent at the door; he glanced round for his victim like a tiger, then his eyes met mine, and, seeing no resource, I fired one barrel into his breast. He lingered, however, till night, and then died in spite of the remedies which the native doctor by my orders applied to him.

On the 9th of August, 1847, at mid-day in the Shalamar Gardens, Lahore, an attempt was made to assassinate the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, of imperishable memory, together with all his staff and other British officers, on the occasion of a grand fete given to the officers of the garrison and their families, but fortunately Sir Henry was duly forewarned, and hence forearmed, by a Mahomedan nobleman, Fakir Sayid Nooroddeen Bookhari. The conspirators were apprehended and punished, when Mr. Lawrence, now Lord Lawrence, in his minute on this diabolical machination, observes as follows :—

The conspirators appear generally to be needy, discontented adventurers, without money or connection.

On the 14th September, 1853, at Peshawar, Colonel Mackeson was assassinated by an Affghan. The assassin was observed, before entering upon his diabolical task, to spread his cloth outside the verandah and pray. On the 1st October he was hanged. The only objection he made to his sentence was, to that part directing his body to be burnt, which was strictly carried out.

A few days before the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman a Hindoo judge was assassinated by his own fellow countryman and co-religionist, and the murderer coolly and resignedly paid the extreme penalty of the law.

The above facts of assassinations will prove that there existed no preconcerted plans by any sect or tribe, but only the suicidal whims of truculent fanatics, who want to be put out of the world with some notoriety. Such assassinations, I am afraid, may be continued from time to time. The only most effectual preventive is to promulgate throughout India that if any Hindu or Mussulman shall be found guilty of assassinating a European or Indian official, before execution he will receive shoe and broom beating publicly at the hands of Mehtars and Domeras. If a Mussulman he will have administered to him pig's blood, and will be hanged with a pig round his neck, his corpse subjected to cremation, the ashes to be thrown in the gutters of the gaol. If a Hindu he shall undergo the same punishment, except that he will be compelled to eat beef, and his body to be buried within the precincts of the gaol. No civilised nation or any one who has a grain of mercy would for a moment even think of torture, but "prevention is better than cure." Since flogging has become law for assaulting Royalty we never hear of a single instance, and hope never to hear of one. The punishment which I have suggested for assassins may appear strange and disagreeable to some, but, Sir, I speak from my long experience of those desperate blood-thirsty fanatics—how they dread to forfeit their caste during their life-time, and what scruples they wish to be observed in the disposal of their corpses. If they are warned of such punishment awaiting them, I assure you there will be an end to these assassinations. No less stringent

measures than I propose will ever stop assassination in India.—
Your most obedient servant,
Dec. 14. SYED ABDOOLLAH.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The *Times of India* holds that either "the passion for big expeditions" (and promotion), the demands of the tea planting interest, or pity for poor Winchester's unfortunate child, or all three combined, were influences so strong that the Government of India succumbed at once, in February last, to the demand for a campaign. The Viceroy was disposed to have a force sent at once, but the barbaric warriors had wit enough to time their raid so that they could not then be followed by any military array. But it has yet to be shown that a carefully picked, well equipped rescue party, could not then have penetrated the Loshai haunts, recovered the child, and brought away hostages, or, in some way well understood by border officers with brains, have taken securities for submission and future good behaviour. Such a party would no doubt have been exposed to serious risks; but, if carefully picked from amongst volunteers, and then accompanied by an experienced borderer like Mr. Edgar, there would have been far fewer casualties in number, if not in percentage, than must be incurred in the present expedition. Then, too, the advantages of prompt success, and the bold defiance by a few men of the worst perils of the wilderness, would have had a far greater moral effect in those regions where such effect would be a real force, and not a mere sentiment. Subject to correction from geographers and medical officers who have experience of the north-eastern frontier, we venture to think that such a rescue party starting from Sylhet and Muniapoor within two or three weeks of the attack on the tea gardens could have reached the raiders in the midst of the orgies with which they would celebrate their success. It would then not have been too late in the season for a small company to return with safety; but, if "rained up" in one direction, a good jungle leader would have found his way in another, and might have brought his party out at Chittagong, thus achieving a great triumph alike over wild nature and savage men. But the time for prompt action went by, and we have long been committed to the pomp, circumstance, and cost of an elaborately-planned military campaign. Better, certainly, since a campaign was determined upon, that it should be planned with all care. In the completeness of the design, the evident determination to leave nothing to chance, the disregard of cost, so that the safety of the force as well as the object in hand may be secured, we have plain marks of Napier of Magdala's hand. And, though we think all excuse for this great enterprise might have been obviated by humbler methods, we are now "in for" the more showy and expensive style of doing things. The Loshai campaign must be regarded from the military point of view as a severe mountain parade. It will keep the Bengal troops "in wind," as Sir Henry Rawlinson said when proposing that India should pull the Foreign Office chesnuts out of the fire at Magdala. As the Camp of Exercise at Delhi is considered worth the expenditure in order to familiarise our Commandant, and Brigadiers with military evolutions on a large scale, so the march through jungle and morass of Bengal Infantry, Punjab Mountain Artillery, Goorkha regiments, and Cachar police, must be regarded as an invaluable test of what, if it were needful, we could do in border warfare. The expense may, indeed, be equivalent to one per cent. of the income-tax; but why should this grand empire hesitate, because of such a trifling outlay, to show what it could do if it would? If this expedition succeeds, there are enterprising merchants in Calcutta who will use it as a step towards "opening out," for their own trade, Major Sladen's routes through Eastern Burmah; and, that in turn, would suggest a mountain march into Yunan and Western China generally. It has been fully understood at home and also by common-place politicians in India, that all erratic policy of this kind was definitively abandoned; but the Loshai expedition may give it a fresh start. Lord Mayo may have wished to show that he can rise above the mere prosaic stand-fast doctrine of Sir John Lawrence. Then, again, the advantages to science that may be expected to accrue from our raid on the Loshais are very considerable. Instead of the paltry annual outlay of ten to twenty lakhs on behalf of "science and art," which is disguised under the head "Education," the Viceroy may intend to have a separate budget item for those philanthropic and intellectual pursuits to which fully half of the Loshai expedition expenditure will, of course, be debited.

SIR G. BALFOUR AND HIS CALCUTTA CRITIC.

The *Times of India* thinks it possible that General Balfour is somewhat rash in his detailed assertions, that he was blundering when he said that India since 1862-3 has been relieved of the cost and has dispensed with the services of 15,000 European troops. But his critic admits that there has been a reduction of 10,000 of all ranks, and that admission in itself makes a strong case for the advocates of retrenchment. In that period our costly railways, planned with considerable regard to military exigencies, have been much extended, and an average of about one million per annum has been devoted to the huge barracks which have diminished rather than improved the sanitary condition of our British forces. We pay the same money, yet have one-seventh less of our most effective defence, and there has been also a diminution of native rank and file. The "Field Officer," and other official apologists for the present costly scale of army expenditure, tell us that this huge gap in our defences made by the withdrawal of 10,000 European soldiers, into which has been flung an extra expenditure of between two and three millions per annum, is to be considered as bridged over by increased efficiency. Well, it cannot be denied that much has been done towards that end during the last few years; and we expect the now gathering Army of Exercise will afford evidence that all the pains taken and the many lakhs spent on musketry instruction, sanitation, improved barrack accommodation, better ordnance appliances, and numberless other schemes for improving the condition and increasing the efficiency, both of the European and native soldiery, have not been in vain. Yet it is difficult to estimate the money value of this increased efficiency, and when the tax-payer is asked to accept it at the moderate rate of two and a-half millions per annum, he can only grin and bear it. It may be admitted that the test of comparative numerical strength is not necessarily more accurate than the Finance Minister's indiscriminate pairing off of the figures of 1871-2 against those of 1862-3; but it is the one broad ground of comparison which the civilian public both here and at home can readily understand. If we have ten or twelve thousand fewer of all arms than we had ten years since, that is in public estimation a certain extra cost of so much more per head. We have a large relative increase in army expenditure, though our military requirements ought to decrease with every year of improved administration and increased communication. The rates of pay of the rank and file have, indeed, been increased, and the figure of that item was duly entered in the Government of India's preliminary reply. But that is a mere bagatelle in the vast excess—with a diminished force native and European, of 17,000 men—of two and a half millions, an excess which, if we go back to 1856, becomes four millions, with a total decrease in numbers of 80,000 men. The root of the controversy lies far deeper than questions of relative numbers and rates per head. It is one of policy and organisation; though stern financial control in detail can never be safely intermitted. The "Field Officer" himself, having, as he thinks, demolished General Balfour, is content to advocate retrenchment in his own way; and in the following passage, which we extract from his former letter, there is, with one exception, sufficient to account for Sir George Balfour's grave complaint:—

> In writing as I have, I would not be supposed for an instant to say that no reduction is possible. On the contrary, I believe it is not only possible, but very desirable. The enormous transport charges, the stud, the double medical service, the excessive and expensive Madras army, the monstrous system of three army administrations for one army, the excess of unemployed officers on half-pay, the inscrutable home charges, the India Office itself, all offer a rich field for financial gleanings. But unless I am grievously misinformed, the objection to reduction in these quarters is raised in the War-office, the Admiralty, the India-office—the pressure for reform coming, whence wisdom came, from the East. I honestly believe that the Government in India is actuated by a single desire to administer the army economically and efficiently.

The omission to which we referred is the big one of the Staff Corps and Horse Guards domination; and whilst we give the Simla military bureau credit for its desire to "administer the army economically and efficiently," we assert that such an attempt is hopeless under the present exotic and costly organisation.

SIR WALTER MORGAN.—Sir Robert Stuart, our new Chief Justice, reached Allahabad yesterday morning. He will doubtless at once assume charge of his office. Sir Robert Stuart will not find it an easy task to fill the place vacated by Sir Walter Morgan. We trust that we shall not be thought to infringe on the domain of private life when we record the fact of the general regret and feeling, almost as of a personal loss, with which Sir Walter Morgan's departure from us is regarded. To dwell on the important services to the judicial administration of the country which it has been Sir Walter Morgan's good fortune to render, would be superfluous; our readers know them as well as we do. Suffice it to say that the difficult and delicate task of creating a new High Court was achieved with a rare tact and success; that the tone of the whole judicial service was raised; the bar, native and European, was strengthened and purified; seemliness and regularity were insisted on in our courts. But it is in a *quasi* private capacity that we shall chiefly miss our late Chief-Justice, whose graceful hospitality was the more welcome, as it was exercised chiefly in that time of the year when our jaded spirits most needed it, and when as a rule the temptation to shirk social duties is most powerful. Allahabad society has good reason to regret the loss of one who has for the last few years been one of its most valued and efficient heads.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 20.

Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy at the durbar at Palumpore, 7th November :—

"Rajahs, Chiefs, and Zemindars—I thank you for the expressions of loyalty towards her Majesty the Queen and of kindness towards myself which are contained in the address which has been read by Mean Perthu Sing. I wish to express the gratification it gives me thus to meet in this beautiful valley so many of the chiefs and gentlemen connected with the district. My whole desire and that of those with whom I am associated in the rule of this great empire is to make its Government suitable to the wants of, and production of advantage to, its many millions of inhabitants. This fair was established mainly by the influence of Mr. Forsyth, whose exertions towards the development of distant trade with Hindostan has entitled him to the gratitude of the public. It was established principally for the purpose of offering inducements to those who were engaged in the trans-Himalayan trade, and if it also has the effect of promoting the commerce and ministering to the requirements of the district it has also performed a useful purpose and supplied a want that has been long felt.

"The development of commerce with countries lying at so great a distance as those beyond the snows, and separated by physical obstacles of so formidable a character must be a work of considerable time. All that the Government can do is to secure peace to the wayfarer, to relieve commerce of unnecessary burdens, and to create such convenience and comforts on the road as are possible. The rest must be left to the industry and energy of the traders themselves, and I have little doubt that as the advantages offered and the profits to be gained by commerce with those many nations who live far away to the north of the great mountains which we see from here become known, that the numbers of those already engaged in this trade will be considerably augmented.

"The culture of tea, which is a branch of agriculture till lately unknown in this district, appears now to be beginning to flourish. I deeply regret the disappointments which have been met with by some of those who first embarked in this pursuit. They were the pioneers, who had much to contend with and much to learn. I trust, now that the worst is over, that a good time is coming, and that the production of a commodity which is now become almost a necessary of life throughout the length and breadth of the civilised world will bring wealth and plenty to this and many other communities in India who are engaged in its cultivation.

"I am pleased to hear that so good a feeling prevails between the European owners of the tea plantations and the native labourers, and that there is every reason to believe there is no possibility that the differences which have arisen between the European employer and the native labourer in other parts of India in somewhat similar pursuits are likely here to occur. It also augurs well for the future development of this industry to find that some chiefs, rajahs, and zemindars are embarking in the culture of tea. There is plenty of room for all, for the demand is now practically unlimited. To all engaged in this industry I heartily wish success—large profits and quick and certain returns.

"It is with satisfaction I have heard so strong an opinion expressed against the horrible and cruel practices of infanticide, which I regret to learn is still prevalent in this district among certain classes.

"An Act was passed in the Legislative Council of the Governor general in the early part of this year for the suppression of this crime. We anticipate good results from the passing of that measure, but we feel that it is the enlightenment of the people themselves, and in the influence exercised by the better educated and higher classes that we must mainly look for the suppression and ultimately the complete extinction of a custom at once so unnatural and debasing.

"The handsome school-house, which stands close by, built by the Raja of Mundi, shows how warm a friend of the cause of education his Highness is. This was further evinced the other day when I had the pleasure of giving away the prizes at the school in his own city, when a number of boys of various ages displayed every symptom of industry, intelligence and progress in the acquirement of the Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian languages.

"I rejoice to hear that the foundation of a school or college for the education and instruction of the sons of native gentlemen of this district is engaging your attention. In another part of India —namely, in Rajpootana—a similar institution is being established under the auspices of the principal chiefs, rulers, and thakoors of those great States.

"The association of boys of equal rank for the purposes of education has always had the most excellent effect, not only in the mere acquirement of knowledge, but also in the formation of early friendships—in the promotion of kindly feelings, which often last through life, and in the acquirement of a taste for those manly sports and exercises without which our chiefs and gentlemen cannot thoroughly enjoy the health and power that God has given them.

"Any plan which may be elaborated for this district will receive the warmest support of the Government, and at my approaching visit to Lahore I will take care to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor upon the subject.

"The remarks made by Doonee Chund are deserving of every consideration. The Government have every desire to enlist in the administration of justice, in small matters as well as in great, the assistance and co-operation of the best among the natives of the country.

Proposals similar to those suggested to-day have been made before—notably by Sir R. Montgomery and others. Much difficulty however lies in the way.

"The Government cannot establish any new form of procedure and mode of decision unless they are satisfied that perfect purity and complete justice can be secured ; but if it can be shown that in small cases of dispute arbitration councils would promote their easy settlement, save expense, and create peace among neighbours, then I have little doubt that the experiment ought to be tried.

"I must however remark that in the code of civil procedure provision is made for decision by arbitration in cases where the parties agree thereto."

STATION TALK

Lahore, *Nov.* 12.—The past week has been illustrated by the following events :—On Tuesday evening Mrs. Davies arrived, and for the first time for years Government-house has had the Lieutenant-Governor's wife to preside over its entertainments and hospitalities. Mrs. Davies was accompanied by her sister, Miss Cautley, who is staying at Government-house. We have also been honoured by the presence of two members of Council, the Hon. F. R. Cockerel and B. Ellis ; the latter is also a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. There has not been any definite programme yet fixed as regards the doings which are to take place on the arrival of the Governor-general. He is to hold a *levée* and a durbar, and be entertained at Government-house, where a ball will also be given ; after these he will go back to Calcutta. With his party will be the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, and the Marquis of Drogheda, and his Marchioness. Lord Wicklow is here already ; he is the guest of R. Taylor, the Accountant-General of the Punjab. So that you see there will be during the week no lack of what is called on the western side of St. George's Channel, *the quality* in Lahore. The volunteers are coming out in great strength during the Viceregal stay, and they are to furnish the guard-of-honour for his Excellency ; and, moreover, volunteers are being called for to furnish a permanent guard at Government house during Lord Mayo's stay, the duty of furnishing sentries, &c., being undertaken by our citizen soldiers. You will perceive, therefore, that the Lahore volunteer is determined to do all the soldiering he can, even at the expense of his own comfort. The difference which occurred on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, which led to general resignation of the mounted volunteers who received orders to "hide their diminished heads," has been made up ; the officer commanding the troop having tendered an apology in the regimental Order Book, and the aggrieved having expressed themselves satisfied. Colonel Elliot, the Commissioner, who is out on tour, has been recalled to Lahore to be present when the Viceroy and his staff come in. Native dignitaries are beginning to come in to be present at the Viceroy's durbar, and for the next few days the Artillery at the fort will be kept pretty busy at the saluting battery, while our streets will be filled with the gallopping tag-rag and bob-tail who generally are attached to each Rajah's suites. The Rajah of Kuppurthulla has been the first to arrive ; he came in this morning under a salute of eleven guns, and, I suppose, will now soon be followed by his regiment of cavalry, whose get-up is most remarkable, as "tawdry yellow vies with dirty red" in its combination of colours. Each Rajah who visits Lahore on these grand occasions that can muster a piece of ordnance brings it with him, and the result is that there is continual booming of guns all day long. Should their Highnesses leave their camps they must salute themselves, and when they return the same form has to be gone through—so that the air almost gets impregnated with the sulphureous fumes of burnt powder. There seems to be some little doubt as to the exact date of the Viceroy's arrival at Lahore. The morning of the 17th is however pretty definitely talked of as the proper date, and the Lieutenant-Governor's ball comes off on the same night. The Bachelors' Ball has been postponed to the 24th instant, for which date invitations have now been issued. As a place for commercial enterprise, Lahore seems to be improving; two new houses have just opened out places of busines—Messsrs. Francis, Ramsay and Co., of Calcutta, and W. S. Smith and Co., of Mussoorie. The last-named firm was here last cold weather, and evidently the business must have paid, as they have re-opened again this season. Anarkulli is getting quite civilised in consequence, and can hold her head over the other civil stations of the province, as she now boasts four Belatee shops, besides seven or eight "millinery institutions," as our Yankee cousins would call them. The railway have now the advantage of having a chaplain of their own—the Rev. E. G. Davis having volunteered his services. Mr. Davis is a clergyman unconnected with any missionary society, but simply takes up this work as a labour of love, living upon his private means. He was last year a sort of volunteer curate to the chaplain of Anarkulli ; but this year

he has made up his mind to devote himself to the railway community, who are indeed fortunate in obtaining his services, as he is a very fair preacher and socially a thoroughly good fellow, as can easily be imagined when a man of independent means takes up the duty as he has done, without any prospect of gain or employment, but simply from a sense of duty and the desire of making himself useful. I have just heard that the Viceroy only purposes staying two days at Lahore; should this be the case, he will have his time pretty well occupied during his stay amongst us.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MARWAR.—Nawab Mahomed Murdan Ali Khan, minister of Marwar, has offered Rs. 3,500 for a clock for the Mayo College, Ajmere. The clock is to be made in England, and placed in the college as a memento of the Nawab. The Nawab has received the thanks of Government for his handsome present.

CHUMBA.—The Superintendency of the Chumba State, which will shortly be vacated by the present incumbent, Colonel Reid, who is going home on leave, is to be conferred upon Colonel McAndrew, at present officiating as Inspector-General of Police, *vice* Colonel Hutchinson, absent on sick leave.

CURIOUS FATALITY.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Captain Smart, of the Government steamer *Koel*, under somewhat strange circumstances. Captain Smart had occasion to strike a lascar over the face on his trip to Chittagong, and in so doing had his fist cut by the man's teeth. His whole arm became much swollen, and Captain Smart eventually died from the effects.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS.—General Cunningham proposes to add to the work on the ruins of Gour, which the Government of India has requested him to edit, a notice of the architectural remains at Sonargaon, near Dacca, so as to give a more complete account of the Muhammadan architecture of Bengal. There seems, however, to be some difficulty in finding any one able and willing to take photographs of the ruins for which General Cunningham has asked.—*Englishman.*

MEDICAL.—Dr. Ewart, who has been permanently appointed surgeon to the Calcutta General Hospital, *vice* Dr. Brougham, resigned, has been allowed also to retain the Chair of Physiology ology in the Medical College on Rs. 400 per mensem, the residue of his former allowance at the college—viz., Rs. 800, to be applied to the payment of the resident Physician and Professor of Pathology. Government has desired the head of the medical department to nominate a qualified officer for the last mentioned post.

BANK OF BENGAL.—We are sorry to hear that the Bank of Bengal has departed from that liberal policy to its officers which has secured for it such able managers. It is said that the Bank has called on all its agents and European assistants to give guarantees not only for their own behaviour but each one for all the others. The effect will thus be to put it in the power of one dishonest man to ruin any or all his fellow servants. We have never heard of anything more absurd than to compel a man in this way to be responsible for a number of others, a system which should involve the election by ballot of all bank agents and clerks.—*Punjab Times.*

LUCKNOW.—We are very sorry to read that several cases of cholera have been reported in Lucknow. A death from this fell disease occurred in the most sudden manner at Lawrence-terrace last week. Another, says the local *Times*, has taken place at the house of the Wesleyan minister (Rev. J. Broadbent), the victim being, we understand, a young lady who was on a visit to the reverend gentleman and his wife. There is also much sickness of a dangerous type all round the station and suburbs; whilst the illness in the city is a cause of serious apprehension to the authorities.—*Calcutta Daily Examiner*, Nov. 18.

COLONEL LOWE AND THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—A report is current that Colonel Lowe has been acquitted. We shall not be surprised should it prove correct. There has been prevalent an idea in military circles that the trial was intended to show up the absence of all system and check on the part of Commissariat Executive officers, rather than to convict Colonel Lowe. And certainly the recent revelations will justify the action of the military authorities. No department has been more impatient of criticism, or assumed a more impertinent attitude of self-sufficiency than this, not only towards military reformers and outsiders, but to its own heads, whenever those heads, as in the case of Colonel Willes, have sought to set matters to rights. The present trial breaks down the defence for the Executive, and it now rests with Government, in full possession of the weakness and fraud of a Commissariat office, to deal with the department for the public good. The office of Examiner, sorely tried by laches for which it was not answerable, will also be placed in accord with the new organisation.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 17.

AN IMPROVED DOOLIE.—Sub-Conductor R. J. Dennett, of the Army Commissariat Department, has been successful in the construction of a new description of army doolie, we learn. We have not seen it, but judges pronounce it a great improvement upon the rickety cumbersome litter now in use, upon which no improvement has been attempted, at any rate not effected, since it originally became an adjunct to our army hospitals some hundred odd years ago. Conductor Dennett's invention has, it appears, met the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whose command four have been constructed for trial in the forthcoming camp of exercise. The new doolie combines the advantages of cheapness, simplicity, durability, and portability, without any sacrifice of comfort on the part of those who have the misfortune to require them. It could be made for something like six rupees less than the description now in use, and is about thirty-five pounds lighter. It may be conveniently packed or doubled up, and carried by rail or on camels. The ends or carrying poles are movable, and their removal converts the doolie into a camp cot.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MOHAMMEDAN COLLEGES.—In March last a committee, appointed by the Government of Bengal, made certain proposals for the reorganisation of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrassahs; and a memorial has just been presented to Mr. Campbell respecting those proposals, representing that on certain important points the committee's recommendations are likely to frustrate the very object contemplated. The memorialists regret that the committee has recommended, and that his Honour has sanctioned, the abolition of the office of Principal; and say that they would much prefer to see the reorganisation of the Calcutta Madrassah carried out with the views of its ultimately becoming a great Anglo-Arabic College (teaching a less extended course in Arabic, but a much higher one in English than proposed by the committee, and having a competent head to superintend its affairs), and of the Hooghly Madrassah with that of its becoming a college for instruction in Arabic and the vernaculars. Such a course, they consider, would put an end to all the other objections to which the committee's proposals are open. Mr. Campbell, in a formal resolution, says he thinks the suggestions of the memorialists well worthy of consideration, and has promised that they will be carefully considered.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—List of officers of the Royal Artillery who will probably be present with their batteries at the Camp of Exercise:—

D Battery D Brigade R.H.A.—Capt. Sir Wm. Hamilton, 2nd Capt. A. H. Davidson, Lieut. H. S. Higginson, Lieut. F. H. Carey, Asst. surg. W. Taylor, Vet. surg. R. Poyser.

E Battery F Brigade R.H.A.—Lieut. col. J. S. Frith, Capt. A. Dixon, Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, Lieut. C. W. Townsend, Asst. surg. R. W. Berkeley, Vet. surg. H. Boyd.

F Battery F Brigade R.H.A.—Major H. Delaine, Capt. E. T. Hume, Lieut. H. G. Wills, Lieut. R. G. S. Marshall, Asst. surg. H. Graves.

D Battery 16th Brigade.—Capt. T. A. Davis, Lieut. H. B. Hellard, Lieut. T. Nicolson, Asst. surg. S. B. Hamilton, Vet. surg. E. Ewing.

F Battery 16th Brigade.—Major J. E. Cordner, Capt. T. J. C. A. Studdy, Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, Asst. surg. A. J. Clapp.

D Battery 19th Brigade R.A.—Major G. M. Dobbin, Capt. H. G. Young, Lieut. A. H. Whiteborne, Asst. surg. E. J. Crane.

E Battery 19th Brigade R.A.—Major E. Simeon, Lieut. E. Crawley-Borvey, Lieut. E. W. Anstruther.

F Battery 19th Brigade, R.A.—Major M. M. FitzGerald, Capt. W. R. Craster, Lieut. G. H. Desborough, Lieut. J. M. Salmond, Asst. surg. C. H. Y. Godwin, Vet. surg. A. Pitcher.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. Sir John Lawrence, Stabb, Liverpool.—16. Str. Arratoon Apcar, MacTavish, Hong Kong; Robert Lees, Rose, Liverpool.—17. Str. Viceroy, Taylor, London; Mabel, Wright, London, Coimbatore, Houston, Cardiff, str. Strathelyde, Pearson, Bombay; str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; Indus, Adam, London.—18. Str. Scotia, Matthews, Chittagong; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—19. Importer, Aury, Liverpool; Golden Fleece, Fife, Sydney.—20. Ellen Bates, Stewart, Bombay.—21. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Singapore.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McPherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. R. S. Moncrieff, Mr. G. B. Youngs, Mrs. Youngs and two daughters, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. J. Morrison, Ens. Garstin, Lieut. Buller, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Mr. Philpott, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ferrars, Col. and Mrs. Irvine, Messrs. R. Hanley, S. Nicholson, C. A. Nicholson, W. W. Coombs, Young, Schwabe, and Boule, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis and three daughters.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Hyderee and Lord Clyde.—16. Strs. Dacca and Madras.—17. Strs. Hindoostan, Glenartney, and Excelsior.—18. Aminta and Accrington.—19. Str. Winstead; Childwall Abbey and a ship.—20. Schah Jehan, Kingston, and a schooner. 21. City of Madrid and City of Athens.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Waterhouse, Col. Tennant. For MELBOURNE.—Miss Palmer, Mr. H. Swayne. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Allkins, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott, Mr. Scott and three children, Mrs. Guest, Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. Andrews.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 92¾ ...	Rs. 99 2 to 99 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 8
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	99 6 to 99 8
5 per Cent., P.W.	Gov. Rs. 103 ...	Paid off.
6½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 8 to 110 12
6 per Cent., 56-57	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	101 4 to 101 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. 0d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	... 2s. 0 3-16d. 2s. 0¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	345 to —
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1460 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	50 ...	124 to 125
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	Nominal.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	78 to 80
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	— ...	Fr. 540 to 550
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	145 to 150
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	27 to 28
East Indian Railway Company ... ... £20 or	218 ...	252 to 253
East India Tea Company	100 ...	56 to 58
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ... ... £20 or	218 ...	244 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	130 to 135
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	165 to 170
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180* to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	360 to 370
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	575 to 600
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	93 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	74 to 75wd
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	350 to 355
Punjab Bank	100 ...	80 to 82
Simla Bank	500 ...	570 to 575
Thrioot Indigo	200 ...	70 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	20 to —trans.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to 40 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£2 2 6 to 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 2 6 to 0 0

* Time bargains.

IMPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 22.—Native holidays during the week have further interfered with business, and the aggregate of transactions since last mail is extremely limited. Prices have been fairly maintained.

EXPORTS.—Calcutta, Nov. 22.—Jute: The market has continued inactive, but prices continue firm, for the producers will not give way. Saltpetre: The supply in the market is small, and prices continue firm at previous rates. Linseed shows symptoms of a fall, but the stocks are nearly exhausted. Rapeseed: In inferior qualities there has been a fair demand for local purposes at former prices. Raw Silk: There has been a little more business done during the last week, owing principally to the growers of filatures clearing out their stocks. The sales consisted of about 100 bales at a reduction of nearly three rupees on previous quotations.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

Bangalore, *Nov.* 14.—The weather during the past few days has been extremely stormy and windy, violent high winds prevailing day and night. You are not unaware that towards the close of the year and its beginning we enjoy beautifully cold weather; our gardens are full of blossoms, the fields are ripe for gathering, the trees are full of foliage, and the whole country is rapturously charming. Since Mr. Mangles took charge of the Judicial Commissioner's post the public have been struck with the marked reversal of most of the sentences of death passed by the Sessions Judge of the division. Sentences of death must be confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Mr. Mangles has reversed within the past couple of months not less than four death sentences. The public naturally ask how this is. I do not profess to know the reason, except what the pleaders say, namely, that the Judicial Commissioner finds, after a perusal of the records, the judgment of the Sessions Judge to be untenable. In the Madras High Court few or none of the sentences of death are reversed on appeal, though sentences of rigorous imprisonment or transportation, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting or not amounting to murder, are modified occasionally. I wish in no way to speak disparagingly of the Mysore Commission, but I may point out one feature which characterises it—I mean the preponderance of, the military element in its constitution. The judicial and magisterial departments are filled by military officers of all ranks, from a lieutenant to a colonel, who is the highest officer of the State. Except Mr. Mangles, who is the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Rickets, at present Deputy Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, and Mr. Lacey, Judicial Assistant at Mysore town, I do not remember any other civilian in the ranks of the favoured. Civilians in the judicial department receive a certain amount of training in judicial duties which the military officer does not. The latter gives up his duty with his corps, enters the commission, and forthwith is made a magistrate, adequate experience connected with which he can gain only after many years of service.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Transport Service.—The troopship *Euphrates* arrived from England on Nov. 23 with the 54th Regiment and details. The 54th proceeds to Jullundhur. The troopship *Crocodile* sailed from Bombay on Nov. 24 for England with the 1st Battalion 19th Foot and details on board.

Miscellaneous.

Forest Department.—At present many of the forest officers in British Burmah have no knowledge whatever of the Burmese language, and it has been notified to them that in future they are not to hope for promotion till they pass in the vernacular.

Sir Colley Scotland.—A meeting of the Hindoo and Mahomedan community of Madras was held at Patcheappah's Hall, on Monday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to testify the esteem of the community towards the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Colley Scotland on his Lordship's departure from India.

Marine.—Mr. H. D. Dalrymple, Master Attendant of Madras, is expected to retire in March next, under the operation of the fifty-five years' rule. Mr. Dalrymple has held the office upwards of seventeen years. It is said that Captain Taylor, late of the *Renown*, and now in command of Green's new steamer, the *Viceroy*, will succeed Mr. Dalrymple.

Farewell to the 16th Lancers.—To-morrow will be an event in the records of Bangalore, by the departure of this corps to Secunderabad, after a residence of upwards of six years, during which time nothing has occurred to mar the cordial feeling that existed between them and the civil residents of the town. A fact so creditable to a body of men, whom it is the mistaken fashion with many to consider as of lax morals and unsteady habits, deserves something more than a mere prosaic record of their departure, and we beg to offer hearty good wishes for their health, and for an ultimate happy sojourn in their native land.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

The Last of the VanIngen Melodrama.—The chief actors in the VanIngen melodrama have at last shuffled off the sock and buskin that did them no honour. On Friday, Brigadier-General Shakespear, commanding the Centre District, gave Ensign Frere a severe reprimand, and on the following day that young officer embarked for England in the *Golconda*, being unfit to do duty with the troops; and on Saturday, Major-General Borton, C.B., commanding the Mysore Division, administered a severe reprimand to Lieutenant Lambart, and then released that young gentleman from arrest, and permitted him to return to duty. It has fared better with the hero! of the piece than was at one time expected; but the clemency that has been shown him, at the instance doubtless of the Duke of Cambridge, rather than of Lord Napier of Magdala, should not encourage any other young officer to put the forbearance of the Horse Guards to a similar test. Had the late affray occurred in England, Mr. Lambart would in all probability have been sacrificed to the exigencies of military discipline. And it would have gone worse with him had his assailants been more free from blame. Let us hope that for many a long day we shall hear of no more scandals of this sort.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 16.

Native Gentlemen and English Officials.—A Madras contemporary states that Government have called the attention of heads of departments to the fact that information has reached them that certain native gentlemen in Madras are in the habit of cultivating their acquaintance for the purpose of creating an impression amonst their countrymen of possessing undue influence with them. The Government desire to see such intercourse become common, but they wish that more discrimination be used than at present seems customary as to the character and antecedents of natives who are received as private visitors. English officials should be satisfied that persons with whom they are dealing are of respectable character. Natives of position and respectability are alive to the abuses that exist in this matter, and sometimes abstain from paying visits to English gentlemen, in consequence of their knowing that natives of objectionable character are received, and these take advantage of the courtesy with which they are received to impose on the credulity of their countrymen. But, asks our contemporary, are unscrupulous and intrusive natives alone to blame? Are there no Europeans of the same type who loudly boast of their intimacy with "big-wigs" for very simister purposes?

The late Storm at Karikal.—From official accounts it appears that Karikal has suffered more severely from the hurricane that prevailed on the south coast during the evening of the 6th and the morning of the 7th instant than any of the neighbouring towns. Up to date forty-two corpses of natives have been found on the roads, buried in *debris* of every description; while to this number have to be added five individuals who have disappeared, and are believed to have been carried away by the flood. The house of the *Chef de Service* and all the other buildings have sustained considerable damage. The waters of the Arzelar overflowed, carrying away trees and destroying the roads. The native quarter was completely gutted, and nearly all the cattle have perished. The neighbouring villages were not spared, Acaravattam and Nerevy having lost nearly all their plantations and huts. Five musulah boats have been lost, but fortunately the native craft in the anchorage had time to put to sea. In Karikal, 1,200 native huts are destroyed, and in the surrounding country the figure is given as 1,895. A part of the population is at this moment without shelter or means of subsistence. The Government of Pondicherry immediately sent 10,000 francs to the relief of the sufferers, and promised further assistance.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. Morpsia, ——, Calcutta.—18. Str. China, ——, Suez; str. Emblehope, ——, Colombo.—19. Great Victoria, ——, Melbourne.—20. Str. Excelsior, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Morley, Mr. R. Ansdell, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. G. L. Murray, Mr. C. B. King, Miss McGregor, Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. G. E. Barrett, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Martin, and Capt. Lousada. From BRINDISI.—Miss Anderson, Capt. Wood, Mr. Alli. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Macpherson, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Moncrieff, Mr. G. B. Youngs, Mrs. and two Misses Youngs, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Ensign Garstin, Lieut. Buller, Mrs. Mandy and infant, Messrs. Philpott, Anderson, Spink, H. M. Ferrars and Mrs. Ferrars, Col. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. R. Hemley, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. C. A. Nicholson, Mr. W. N. Coombs, Mr. Young, Mr. Schwabe, Mr. and Mrs. Walliss and three daughters. From BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Anstey. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Begg, Brown, Stewart, and Churrington.

Per str. Excelsior.—Mr. Ovenstone.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19. Str. China, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. E. Taylor, Mr. J. N. B. Money, Mr. L. Wanchope, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Parker.

Bombay.

LITERARY.—Within the three months ending 30th September last, 141 English, Guserati, and Marathi books were published in the Bombay Presidency. During the same period, 22 pamplets and 13 periodicals were also published.

A CLEVER DODGE.—We see from the native papers that a shrewd method has been hit upon to send Persian opium to China without paying duty. The drug is sent from Bussorah direct to Suez, whence it is forwarded to China in P. and O. Company's steamers.

SUICIDE.—At Ahmedabad, on the 11th inst., a woman of the Srawuk caste committed suicide. The cause is said to be that her daughter, who had become a widow in her childhood, and re-marriage not being allowed, the girl took to an abandoned life. The mother, not liking to face popular scorn, put an end to her existence.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.—The Bombay Municipality rent for their own use twenty-five buildings in the city, at a monthly rent of Rs. 6,080, or Rs. 72,960 per annum. The Municipal offices in Rampart-row were rented in April last for ten years certain on Rs. 2,825 a month. The Corporation pays as much as one hundred and fifty rupees as house rent for one of their police inspectors. Could the waste of public money go further? It can, and it has gone further in Bombay.—*Madras Standard*, Nov. 10.

BASSORAH HARBOUR.—Mr. W. Parkes, C.E., the consulting engineer for the Kurrachee Harbour Works, who had been to Bussorah to inspect the harbour there, leaves for Bombay to-day *en route* to England. Although Mr. Parkes has not submitted his report in connection with our harbour works, we are assured that he is in favour of their being carried on. We are told that, owing to the construction of the breakwater, a channel sufficiently wide and deep to admit the entrance and exit of large square-rigged vessels has formed itself. Such being the case, we do not see the necessity for Government throwing away more money in improving the harbour. —*Sindian*, Nov. 15.

THE PEASANT'S SAVINGS BANK WITHOUT INTEREST.—It is a sure sign of the extremity of distress to which the population in Khandeish and other famine-stricken districts have been reduced, that large quantities of silver ornaments, worth, it is said, several lacs of rupees in all, have lately been brought down to Bombay to be sold in the bazaar or melted into coin at the Mint. These ornaments, rings, anklets, bracelets, waistbelts, have in most cases evidently been worn by women and children; and they have been bought up by Mofussil bankers from people who had no money to buy food, and were, therefore, compelled to part with household ornaments which a native never sells, unless there is nothing left to him besides but the house his family lives in.—*Bombay Gazette*.

AFFRAY AT PARBUTTY.—We have heard the following account of the affray between the soldiers of the 56th Regiment and the natives at a village a little beyond Parbutty. It seems that six soldiers of H.M.'s 59th Regiment, when out shooting, shot a deer, not knowing it to belong to the Inamdar of a village near Parbutty. The natives on seeing the deer shot attacked one of the soldiers, who used his rifle in self-defence. The report of the shot attracted a crowd of natives even from the top of Parbutty Hill, who came out with short knives and guns, and flew upon the soldiers with such fury that, but for the arrival of some policemen, they would all have been killed. One soldier is nearly hacked in two, and another is much wounded about the face and eyes, and it is feared that he will never recover his sight. One of the soldiers, we hear, had his regimental rifle with him, which was broken in the *melee*. One thing is certain—that it is dangerous for soldiers to go into the villages; the feeling of animosity between them and the natives seems to increase instead of diminish.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf.—20. Henry Semps, Guerin, Mauritius; Tirrell, Morgan, Liverpool.—21. Oliver Madeleine, Desbats, Mauritius.—22. Stamboul, Taylor, Calcutta; str. General Havelock, Drewitz, Malabar Coast; str. Emeu, Fintiman, Hong Kong.—23. Str. Oriental, Smith, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Curme, Suez; str. Egito, Coabara, Genoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Egito.—From GENOA.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Clifford, Mr. Dampier and family, Mr. Hafaner and family, Mr. Clifford and family, Mrs. Mull and family, Miss Campbell, Rev. W. Ferguson and family, Rev. Mr. Glascot, Mr. and Mrs. Layton, Messrs. Clerogis, Augusto, Mr. Giovanni, and W. J. Johnson.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. Str. Mongolia, Barlow, Aden and Suez; str. Lord Elphinstone, Cherry, Persian Gulf.—19. British Sovereign, Davis, Liverpool.—21. Str. Arcot, Day, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—22. Berlin, Smaile, Calcutta; Gladstone, Woolcott, Colombo.—23. Str. Travancore, Bastley, China, &c.; British Princess, Brown, Calcutta.—24. Arabia, Leslie, Rangoon.—25. Mail str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. P. Jones, Mrs. Bewsey, Col. Weldon, Major and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Lumsden and two children, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Atterbury, Capt. Tyndall, Mr. Hoyer, Mrs. Mackenzie. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Strobell, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mr. Simpson and child, Mr. Simpson, Miss Bags, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Jackson, Mr. A. B. Simpson, Mr. Parkes, C.E. For ADEN.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Nilcomal, Barrack master and Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright and four children, Mr. Dinshaw and child. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. Stephens, Mr. T. W. Stephens, Mr. Melitus, Mrs. MacMillan, Gen. Beatson, Marquis and Marchioness De Ferrazrano.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1871.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 11⅞d.
6 ditto ditto	...	2s. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	2s. 0¼d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 455)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Doorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 350)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1330
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	710
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 108
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	476
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97⅞
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96 12 to 96 14
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 99¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	,, 100 to 102
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 111

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-7
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 203
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah, 16-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-11 to 16-12
Ditto Pekin	16-14-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Nov. 25.—The market continues dull, and a very small business has been done. The demand from up-country is of a most limited character, yet first holders are pressing their goods upon the market. Prices generally are unaltered, but 7 and 8¼ lbs. may be quoted ½ anna per piece lower. In Yarns there is a better feeling, and, although the business done is comparatively small, holders are firm, and prices are very steady. In Metals an improvement has taken place in Copper since the advices of the 20th instant, reporting an excited market at home. In other kinds of imports no material change has occurred.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Nov. 25.—Cotton: A very small business has been done here, though prices are again quoted Rs. 3 to 5 per candy higher. New Cotton will, it is expected, be arriving in quantity from Hingunghat and other districts within the next fortnight. The total purchases in the week for export amount to about 3,900 candies, of which 2,400 candies were of Old Cotton and 1,500 candies of New Cotton, deliverable at various dates between this time and May 10 next.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Nov. 25.—EXCHANGE: A very limited business has been done this week. The transactions have again been principally in Bank Paper, at a decline of one-sixteenth, and a further decline would have taken place but for the advance in Calcutta. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 218 for 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Barbour, Mr. D. M., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Buxar, is transfd. to the Sudder station of Shahabad. Nov. 16.

Benson, W. R., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Allahabad during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I. Nov. 18.

Browne, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Rajshahye to the Darjeeling div. No. 358, Nov. 8.

Bullock, F. S., asst. mag. and coll., to be a member of the Municipal Committee for the city of Shahjehanpore, Circle No. 1, v. Mr. H. B. Henderson, resigned. Nov. 18.

Chambers, N. A. R., Allahabad div., is reduced from the 1st to 2nd grade of asst. engrs. Nov. 21.

Clarke, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. in the same capacity to Rajpootana. Nov. 21. [No. 233.

Cleghorn, J. P., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Arrah div. on Nov. 3.

Cunningham, Lieut. A. J. C., R.E., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling. Nov. 18.

Foster, E., engineer apprentice, is posted to the Patna div., which he joined on Nov. 1. No. 235. [No. 240.

Fox, J. W., sub engr., 1st grade, joined the Byturnee div. on Oct. 11.

Garbett, Capt. C. H., asst. comr. of Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a subord. judge, which powers he will exercise only during the absence of the dep. comr. on tour into the interior of his dist. Nov. 18.

Glazier, E. G., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in Rungpore. Nov. 20.

Godfrey, E. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Serampore. Nov. 16.

Gregory, R. A., is reapp. to the public works dept. as an overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to the South-Western Circle. No. 232, Nov. 9.

Gun, W. H. M., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class. Nov. 20.

Johnstone.—The services of Mr. W. Johnstone, acct., 4th grade, office of controller, P.W. accounts, are dispensed with, with effect from Oct. 31.

Kemble, W., is reapptd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade. Nov. 18.

Lumsden, J. F., offic. mag. and coll., Furruckabad, is transfd. in the same capacity to Benares, with effect from Oct. 12 last.

Mackertich, S., asst. eng., 3rd grade, from the Behar to the Northern Circle. No. 360, Nov. 9.

McCleery, W., asst. eng., 2nd grade, from the Rajshahye div. to the Behar circle. No. 359, Nov. 9.

O'Flaherty.—The servs. of Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, asst. eng., 2nd grade, attached to the Cossye div., are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D., Bengal, gen. branch. No. 231, Nov. 9. Mr. O'Flaherty, transfd. from the irrigation branch, is posted to the Northern circle. No. 361, Nov. 9.

Robertson, J. C., offic. mag. and coll., Allahabad, to be a mag. and coll., with effect from the date on which Mr. F. S. Wigram vacated his appt. by overstaying his fur., viz., Oct. 2 last.

Sevestre.—In supersession of the orders of Nov. 14, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 15, Mr. R. T. Sevestre, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Raneegunge, is re-transfd. to the sudder station of Burdwan.

Simson, J., offic. mag. and coll., Azimgurh, to be a mag. and coll., with effect from the date of the death of Mr. B. Hardinge. Nov. 18.

Sinkinson, E. J., asst. mag. and coll., Benares, is tranfd. in the same capacity to Bustee. Nov. 21.

Thornhill, E. B., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. J. Simson, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda. Nov. 18.

Toynbee, G., assumed charge of the office of the revenue supt. of canals from Mr. Kirkwood on Oct. 30. No. 234.

Tweedie, J., received charge of the office of postmaster gen. of Bengal from Mr. W. H. Verner on Oct. 19.

Vowell, C. H., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, Shahabad, to have charge of the sub div. of Bhubooah, in that dist. Nov. 16.

Whinfield, E. H., on furl., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Mymensing. Nov. 18.

Postings, N.W. Provinces.

(*Government Gazette, N.W. Provinces*, Nov. 18.)

Mr. V. A. Smith, C.S., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the Govt., is posted as an asst. to the dist. of Ghazeepore, and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Sec. 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an asst. coll. The subjoined officers are also posted to the places opposite their names:—

R. G. Hardy, Allahabad.
E. B. Alexander, Mynpoory.
W. Crooke, Boolundshuhur.
J. W. Muir, Bareilly.
F. B. Mulock, Mirzapoor.
C. W. Whish, Budaon,
J. T. H. Halliday, Agra.
D. D. McI. Campbell, Cawnpore.
H. G. Pearse, Benares.

Returned to Duty.

Nov. 20.—Mr. G. S. Fagan, first judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 3 on return from furl., and resumed charge of his office on the 15th idem.

Nov. 21.—Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C.S., reported his return from furlough by the steamer *Viceroy*, which reached the Sandheads on Nov. 15.

Transfers by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal.

The following extra asst. commissioners are transfd., viz. (Nov. 18):—

Mr. R. Lea, from Kamroop to Durrung.
Mr. C. J. Cowie, from Durrung to Kamroop.

Transfer of Accountants.

Nov. 9, *No.* 362.—The following accountants are transfd. to the divs. specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. M. Broderick, accountant, 2nd grade, from the Assam branch office to the central office of accounts, Bengal.

Mr. A. Calder, tempy. accountant, 4th grade, from the central office of accounts, Bengal, to the Assam branch office.

Mr. E. J. P. Fynn, accountant, 4th grade, from the central office of accounts, Bengal, to the Baroon div.

Military Students for Thomason College.

The undermntd. officers are permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1 next, and to study therein till Nov. 1, 1872:—

Lieut. H. A. Graves, 24th Bengal R.A. Cornet R. F. Trotter, 4th hussars. Date Nov. 18.

MILITARY.

Cargill, 2nd Capt. S., of the R.A., to offic. as 3rd class comy. of ord. during the absence on fur. to Europe of Capt. G. Lamb. Nov. 18.

Clayton—Nicholson.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has sanctioned an exchange of servs. between Lieut. E. G. Clayton, Royal (Bengal) engrs., and Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R.E. (Imperial list), now in England, with effect from Oct. 1.

Currie.—The servs. of Lieut. A. P. Currie, 2nd squad officer, 3rd regt. Bombay L.C., are placed tempy. at the disp of the Foreign dept.

Eliot.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Sept. 26 last, apptg. Col. J. Eliot, R.A., to the com. of the dis., with effect from July 3, during the absence, on leave, of Brig. gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C. This cancels Gwalior dist. order dated July 3, confd. in G.O.C.C. July 31.

Eyre, Capt. F. V., 3rd class comy. of ord., having rejoined from leave, will offic. as 2nd class comy. of ord., with effect from Oct. 21, v. Capt. J. Stewart, offic. 1st class; Capt. G. Lamb reverting to his substantive grade of 3rd class from the same date.

Fellowes, Major H., S.C., recently returned from fur. to Europe, is posted to Jullundur, for gen. duty, at his own request. Nov. 10.

Harger.—The C. in C. is pleased to appt. Capt. J. Harger, of the 2nd batt. 25th foot, to offic. as a brig. major during the absence, on field service, of Capt. C. E. Bates. Capt. Harger is posted to Morar, and directed to join at once. Dated Nov. 13.

Le Mesurier.—The app. of Capt. A. A. Le Mesurier, 1st batt. 14th regt., to be station staff officer at Puchmurree, v. Fraser, is canc. Nov. 10.

Mackenzie.—Presy. order confd., dated Oct. 18, app. Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., arrived from Bhaugulpore, to the med. charge of the troops at Debrooghur, and placing his servs. at the disp. of the civil authorities for employment at that station, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Surg. J. B. White.

Macwhirter, Ens. L. C. H., 62nd regt., has retired from the service by the sale of his commission. Nov. 1.

Maxwell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Lieut. T. M. Maxwell to be asst. instructor of musketry in 36th foot, v. Capt. H. G. Webb.

Miley—Grills.—Lieut. J. A. Miley, qrmr., to be adjt. 1st N.I., v. Hallett, confd. in the Commissariat Dept., dated Nov. 7. Captain G. R. Grylls, 2nd wing subalt., to be offic. qrmr., v. Miley, dated Nov. 7.

O'Connor.—With reference to the notific. issued by the P.W.D. No. 411, dated Oct. 31, the servs. of Capt. G. O'Connor, R.A., late tempy. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Nov. 1.

Swinley, Lieut. G., 2nd subalt. Punjab Frontier Force, Hazara mountain batt., to offic. as 1st subalt., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. E. J. deLautour.

Taylor.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. (Capt. 21st hussars) A. H. Taylor, cadre of the late 3rd European L.C., to be capt., from Oct. 27, in room of Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) J. P. A. Theobald, placed on the retired list.

Tucker, Major H. St. G., Ben. Inf., doing gen. duty at Cawnpore, to be station staff officer at Jhansie, v. Garlick, who vacates, dated Nov. 3.

Loshai Expeditionary Force.

(*Headquarters, Simla, Nov.* 13.)

Capt. A. D. Butter, S.C., 1st wing subalt. 43rd N.I., has been apptd. aide-de-camp to Brig. gen. G. Bourchier, C.B., comdg. Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force; and Capt. J. G. Cockburn, 1st batt. 6th foot, aide-de-camp to Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., comdg. Chittagong Column.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 13.)

Local rank is assigned to the undermntd. officer :—

1st Batt. 17th Foot.—Capt. C. M'Pherson to be major from Sept. 16.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following apps., subject to H.M.'s approval :—

104th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Lonsdale, from 105th foot, to be capt., v. Wolseley, who exchanges, dated Nov. 3.

105th Foot.—Capt. G. B. Wolseley, from 104th foot, to be capt., v. Lonsdale, who exchanges, dated Nov. 3.

Exchanges.

With the sanction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal the C. in C., the following officers are permitted to exchange batts. :—

19th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Reynolds, 2nd batt., with Lieut. and local capt. C. Skinner, 1st batt.

Lieut. G. B. Behan, 2nd batt., with Lieut. and local capt. J. F. Fraser, 1st batt.

Capt. W. Bennett, 2nd batt., with Capt. A. B. Morgan, 1st batt.

Capt. and brev. major W. H. St. Hill, 2nd batt., with Capt. M. Williams, 1st batt.

20th N.I.

Regtl. order, dated June 20, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on Lieut. W. H. Meiklejohn having rejoined from leave on the 19th idem :—

Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties.

Dated Oct. 16, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Capt. H. W. Gordon from leave on the 15th idem :—

Capt. H. W. Gordon, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. J. Bartleman, adj., to offic. as wing officer.

Capt. G. M. D. Hill, qrmr., to offic. as adj.

Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S.C., is promd. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the Royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. J. Colledge. Nov. 4.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal S.C., having completed twelve years' service, is promd. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. A. F. W. Taylor. Nov. 12.

Orders Confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 13.—The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore div. order, dated Oct. 23, appointing Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., in med. charge of the wing 24th N.I., at Umritsur, to the medical charge of the depot 4th Goorkhas, at Bukloh.

Morar station order, dated Oct. 18, apptg. Asst. surg. W. E. Riordan, R.H.A., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Staff asst. surg. J. Martin, permitted to resign.

41st Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 23, apptg. Lieut. W. K. Westropp to be an asst. instructor of musketry, v. Capt. H. H. Kelly.

58th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 16, apptg. Ens. C. H. S. Gambier, to be interpreter to the regiment.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 31, making the following tempy. appts., pending the return of Lieut. col. P. S. York, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, from furlough :—

Capt. H. A. McNair, offictg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. C. Egan, 2nd squad. sub. and offictg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. in add. to his other duties.

24th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 17, directing Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., attached to the regt., to proceed to Umritsur, and assume med. charge of the wing 24th N.I., with effect from July 27.

30th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 23, apptg. Capt. H. I. Baylis, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. A. Harrison, and pending the return from furlough of Capt. F. Gellie.

42nd N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 16, apptg. Lieut. W. Brydon, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. R. D. Beeston.

Medical.

Browne—Paterson—Linton.—Agra station order confd., dated Oct. 24, directing surg. J. Browne, in temp. med. charge of the 40th N.I., to proceed to Meerut and rejoin the 8th Bengal cav. Dated Oct. 24, apptg. Asst. surg. A. McM. Paterson, 1st N.I., to afford med. aid to the brig. staff in cantonments at Agra, in add. to his other duties, on the departure of Surg. J. Browne. Dated Oct. 26, apptg. Asst. surg. H. J. Linton, doing duty with the 40th N.I., to receive med. charge of the regt. from Surg. J. Browne, with effect from 24th idem.

Busteed, Surg. H. E., is apptd. to offic. tempy. as assay master of the Calcutta Mint. Nov. 18.

Courtney.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 26, placing the services of Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney, attached to the 8th Bengal cav., at the disposal of the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Meerut circle, for employment with the Malwa Bheel Corps.

Eades.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Asst. surg. L. E. Eades, at Nynee Tal, to proceed to Moradabad, and assume med. charge of the headqrs. and right wing 16th N.I.

Elliott.—The services of Dr. J. Elliott, offictg. civil surg. of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept. Nov. 16.

Kelly.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Oct. 18, making the foll. med. arrangements :—Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly arrived from Meerut for duty with the Loshai expeditionary force, to proceed to Barrackpore and take med. charge of the wing 22nd N.I., and staff establishment, relieving Surg. A. M. Verchere.

Lyons, Asst. surg. R.T., to report himself to the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Presidency Circle, for duty with the Loshai expeditionary force. Nov. 13.

McDonnell.—Benares garrison order confd., dated Oct. 20, directing Asst. surg. J. O'M. McDonnell to remain attached to the 5th N.I., until further orders, consequent on Surg. R. H. Perkins, of the same corps, having rejoined from leave.

Pemberton, Dr. G. B., offictg. civil surg. Ghazeepore, to hold med. charge of Almorah, during the abs. of Dr. G. Moncrieff Govan. Nov. 21.

Shekleton, Surg. major J. F., is app. to offic. tempy. as mint master, Calcutta, v. Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, deputed on special duty. Nov. 18.

Smith, Surg. H. S., civil surg., Nynee Tal, to med. charge of the camp of the Lieut. gov. N.W.P., during the ensuing tour of 1871-72.

Trousdell, Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. W. G., M.D., app. to the Bengal presy., having reported his arrival from Ceylon on Sept. 20, is brought on the strength of the adminis. staff of the British med. service in Bengal, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. Summers, who has proceeded to England. Dr. Trousdell is directed to relieve Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. T. Best of the med. supt. of the Lahore Circle, the latter officer proceeding to Rawul Pindee, to assume med. charge of the Peshawur Circle. Nov. 18.

Verchere, Surg. A. M., to proceed to Fort William, and relieve Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons of the med. charge of the 13th N.I. and staff. estab. Nov. 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Conveyance of Cavalry Chargers.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 9.—Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified, for general information and guidance, that free conveyances by railway, according to the scale laid down under the heading "Ordinary Complement" in G.O. No. 242, dated July 20, 1868, and G.O. No. 5, dated Jan. 6, 1870, will be granted for the chargers of officers of the Army and Departmental Staff, proceeding by rail to the Camp of Exercise of Delhi.

2. For all other officers, if ordered by rail, free conveyance, as per annexed scale, will be granted for chargers :—

Scale.

Royal Horse Artillery and British Cavalry.

	Ordinary Complement.
Field Officer	4
Captain, second capt., surgeon major, surgeon, asst. surgeon, above six years' service	3
Subalterns, asst. surgeon under six years' service, riding-master, and quartermaster	2
Veterinary surgeon	1

Field Artillery, including Mountain Train, Heavy Field and Siege Train Batteries.

Field Officer	1
Captain and second captain	2
Subalterns, surgeon major, surgeon, asst. surgeon, quarter-master, and veterinary surgeon	1

When the adjutancy of a horse or field brigade is held temporarily by a subaltern officer, an additional charger is allowed.

Garrison Artillery and British Infantry.

Field Officer	1
Officer of whatever rank, if in command of the brigade or regiment, adjutant and quartermaster, when marching to or beyond the railway station, medical officer of relative rank of field officer, when the combatant officers' chargers are so conveyed	1

British Infantry.

Instructor of musketry, officer acting as field officer, under circumstances which involve forfeiture of the allowance by the officer for whom he is acting, officer commanding a detached wing, adjutant of a detached wing, when marching to or beyond the railway station	1

Officers of Royal Engineers.

Commanding officer	1
Adjutant	1

Native Cavalry.

Commandant, surgeon major and surgeon	3
All other European combatant officers and asst. surgeon ...	2

Native Infantry.

All European combatant officers	1
Medical officer in charge when the combatant officers' chargers are so conveyed	1
Paymasters according to relative rank.	

Baggage of Officers on Active Service.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 10.—The following G.O., by the Govt. of India in the military dept., is published :—

The scale for the ranks, &c., mentioned in this G.O., laid down in para. 13, section 12 of the Bengal Military Regulations, is cancelled; that for all other ranks included in the para. and section of the Bengal Military Regulations quoted, remaining in force.

No. 860, *Oct.* 3.—In supersession of G.G.O. No. 1,129, dated Dec. 23, 1862, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale, showing the weight of baggage to be allowed to officers when proceeding on inland active service :—

	lbs.		Maunds.
General officers commanding forces	Discretional....		Discretional.
Do. do. divisions	720 ...	...	9
Do. do. brigades	640 ...	...	8
Colonels	560 ...	...	7
Lieut. cols. and majors	480 ...	...	6
Captains	400 ...	...	5
Subalterns	320 ...	...	4
Second class warrant and native commissioned officers, apothecaries, assistant apothecaries, hospital apprentices, departmental staff sergeants, Native doctors, European, Eurasian, and Native clerks...	160 ...	...	2
Native medical pupils	40 ...	...	0½

	Officers' Mess Maunds.		Sergeants' Mess Maunds.
Regiment of British cavalry or infantry ...	24 ...	...	8
Wing of British cavalry with head quarters	13 ...	...	5
Do. do. without do. ...	10 ...	...	4
Do. do. inf. with do. ...	18 ...	...	6
Do. do. without do. ...	16 ...	...	5
Troop of British cavalry, company of royal engineers, sappers and miners, or British infantry	4 ...	...	2
Head quarters brigade of royal artillery ...	0 ...	...	4
Battery of royal artillery	6 ...	...	4
Regiment of N.I. or infantry	16 ...	...	0
Wing of Native cavalry or infantry ...	10 ...	...	0

Medical and other officers according to relative rank, including warrant officers having honorary commissioned rank.

In ordinary movements, such as relief, the weight of baggage laid down in G.G.O. No. 1,129, dated Dec. 23, 1862, will be adopted.

On occasions of troops proceeding on service into the hills or beyond the frontier, special orders will, in each case, be issued regarding the amount of baggage to be taken by the several ranks.

Furloughs to Bombay Officers.

Fort William, Oct. 14.—From Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay Military Department.

Simla, Sept. 29.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated Sept. 6, 1871, inquiring as to the interval at which a grant of furlough under Rule XI. of the Furlough Rules of 1868 may be repeated.

2. In reply I am to observe that leave under Rule XI. can only be given when the officer is not entitled to ordinary furlough, or is, owing to the number of absentees, unable to take it. Apart from this condition, there is no prescribed limit within which such leave may not be repeated, nor was it intended to fix any.

3. Leave under Rule XI. is of so exceptional a nature, and can only be given in such cases of extreme and proved urgency, that it must be of the rarest occurrence for any one officer to come under its operation a second time within any reasonable period.

4. Provided, therefore, that such leave is only granted in perfectly good faith, and is not allowed to become a form of privilege leave with a *pro forma* certificate attached, the Governor general in Council is of opinion that no limitation in respect to periods need be laid down.

5. I am to point out that the Financial Department Notification of May 10, 1870, was superseded by Notification in the same department, dated Aug. 18, 1871.

Telegraph Revision of Inland Tariff.

Simla, Nov 10.—The Governor general in Council having had under consideration the necessity for a revision of the tariff relating to the despatch of telegraph messages, it is hereby notified that the following revised rates will come into force on Jan. 1, 1872:—

Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in British Burmah:—

1. The charge for a message in ordinary English language is *one rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

2. The charge for a message in cipher, in words of concealed meaning or in a foreign language, is *two rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah:—

3. The charge for a message in ordinary English language is *one rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

4. The charge for a message in cipher, in words of concealed meaning or in a foreign language, is *three rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

5. The address of a message, including the names of the stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the name of the sender and the addressee, and the latter's address is transmitted free of charge.

6. The above charges will be reduced in favour of *bona fide* press messages.

7. Detailed rules will be published hereafter.

Rivers Thompson, Offic. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Reduction of the Benares Division.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Benares division will be reduced to a sub-division, and attached to the 2nd Allahabad division, P.W., with effect from Nov. 15.

Passages.—Under instructions from Government, it is notified for general information and guidance, with reference to G.O. Nos. 174 and 175 of 1871, that an officer, being a widower and having a child with him, shall be treated as a married officer in regard to his claim, if of the prescribed rank, to a passage for a female servant.

Regimental Staff.—The Government of India has decided that an officer performing the duties of two other regimental staff situations in addition to his own, would draw the full salary of his permanent appointment, half the staff salary of the higher of the officiating appointments, and the office and contingent allowances (if any are allowed) of all three appointments, but such an arrangement is considered objectionable, and should not be adopted when it can possibly be avoided.

Troops on Escort Duty.—The Government of India has ruled with respect to the return journey of troops sent on escort duty, that they should march if it is cheaper to do this than to pay railway fares, except when they are needed for duty quickly; and that cases where there is any difficulty in ascertaining whether this principle can be correctly applied, should be decided on the judgment of the commanding officer who issues the order directing the return of the party.

Home Orders—Returns.—The following Horse-guards' G.O., No. 67 of 1871, is, with the sanction of Government, republished for general information:—"Sept. 1, 1871. The copy of the Monthly Return which, under paragraph 1,484 of 'The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army,' has hitherto been furnished to the Secretary of State for War by regiments and depots of cavalry and infantry at home and abroad, is to be discontinued from the 1st proximo."

Leave.—Officers in Civil Employ.—The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is published for general information. Forms B and C are to be struck out of the specimen forms No. 1 published with G.O. 135 of 1870. No. 923, dated Oct. 20, 1871.—The Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to decide that, for the future, military officers in civil employ proceeding on leave of any description will not be required to obtain No Demand Certificates from either the Civil or Military Account Department, but No Demand Certificates will, as heretofore, be required from officers in military employ applying for furlough or leave out of India on private affairs.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. F. L. Fisher, officiating senior assistant commissioner, Kumaon, privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 15 to Jan. 31 next. Mr. H. D. Willock, magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 15 next. Mr. T. Briscoe, medical officer of Gowalparah, for two months, under Rules dated Dec. 22. Mr. W. L. Owen, district superintendent of police, Noakhally, for one month, under financial notification No. 3,622, dated Dec. 22, 1865, in extension. Mr. W. F. McDonell, v.c., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Nov. 4, the date following that on which he arrived at Bombay on return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Patna. Mr. A. C. Campbell, assistant commissioner at Burpettah, in Kamroop, for one month. Mr. E. J. Barton, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on Nov. 8.

Cash Balances.—In continuation of Notification, No. 4,018, dated Sept. 28, 1871, the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to Nov. 2, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close of the month of September last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	Sept., 1869. Rs.		Sept., 1870. Rs.		Sept., 1871. Rs.
Government of India...	84,24,903	...	1,15,99,560	...	3,89,72,852
Bengal	1,54,41,654	...	1,38,77,641	...	2,08,27,000
British Burmah ...	29,76,261	...	38,94,580	...	41,82,232
North-West Provices...	92,29,193	...	1,73,50,544	...	2,26,47,816
Oudh	23,08,079	...	40,33,695	...	51,26,262
Punjab...	1,14,40,419	...	97,10,613	...	1,20,89,900
Bombay	1,71,87,509	...	2,07,38,909	...	3,64,55,763
Central Provinces ...	53,08,998	...	56,17,456	...	79,07,239
Madras...	1,81,76,904	...	2,60,67,939	...	2,34,57,269
Total ...	Rs. 9,04,93,920		Rs. 11,28,90,937		Rs. 17,36,66,333

Military Furloughs.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. G. Rogers, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 20th Punjab N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. H. W. Pitcher, v.c., Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 1st Punjab infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. W. E. Rutherford, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. G. Paterson, 2nd batt. 1st foot, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 17, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. H. R. Roberts, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to remain in England from Jan. 2 to May 1, in extension on private affairs. Ensign M. E. O. H. Welch, 1st batt. 11th foot, to Bangalore, for four months, from date of arrival in India, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. L. Field, 1st batt. 17th foot, to remain at Deyrah, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 4. Ensign E. A. Brice, 1st batt. 19th foot, from Oct. 12 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Paymaster F. O. Sergeant, from Oct. 10 to Oct. 15, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Qrmr. J. Bignell, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major Bt. lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., wing officer 3rd Goorkhas, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Oct. 7 to Nov. 6, in extension. Major M. Hunter, asst. qrmr. general, Lahore division, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. H. A. Lowes, wing officer 5th N.I., from 12th to 14th Oct., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. G. W. Beresford, 2nd wing sub. 43rd N.I., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. E. J. McNair, late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, doing duty with 17th N.I., from 1st to 15th Nov., to remain at Simla, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, of the

S.C., 2nd in command and officiating commandant 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, on furlough for two years, to Europe. Capt. G. S. Keith, of the S.C., 2nd wing sub. 35th regt. N.I., on furlough for fifteen months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

HARDINGE, T. Von D., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, during the abs. of Mr. Storr, on leave. Nov. 21.

MACDONALD, Capt. J. M., of the European Veterans, to act as cantonment mag. at Palaveram during the absence of Capt. Hewetson, on leave, or until further orders.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 14.)

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. D. Mayne, acting advocate gen., to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

Nov. 21.—H.E. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon. P. Macfadyen, of his office as additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

Under sec. 29, XXIV. and XXV. Vic., cap. 67, or the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, H.E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be additional members of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations:—

Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Vencata Sanjiva Rau, B.A., and B.L.

MILITARY.

GILES.—Regtl. order confd., by the officer com. 76th foot, app. Lieut. R. B. Giles, asst. instructor of musketry to the regt., from Oct. 17.

GRAVES—COOK—FOORD.—The following orders are confd. (Nov. 21):—By the officer com. 14th N.I., app. Lieut. col. W. Graves to offic. as comdt., Capt. A. Cook as offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. and Adjt. A. W. Foord as offic. wing officer, the two latter officers without prejudice to their appt. as offic. qrmr. and adjt. respectively, v. Col. Dobbie and Major Georges, on court-martial duty to Fort Blair.

LEADER, Lieut. T. A. F., of H.M.'s 108th foot, adjt. 2nd regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from July 7, 1870.

MAGRATH, Major B. H. W., staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Nov. 17, during the absence, on m.c. to Europe, of Lieut. col. J. P. Watts, asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

SHEPPARD—MUNRO.—The following appts. are ordered (Nov. 21):—Lieut. C. H. Sheppard, from qrmr. 11th N.I. to adjt. 11th N.I.; and Lieut. F. J. F. Munro, from attached 11th N.I. to qrmr. 11th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Major Gunthorpe.

TOLLEMACHE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 29, app. Capt. Tollemache acting interpreter to 108th foot.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Madras Volunteer Guards:—

E. C. Boodle to be ensign in No. 1 company.

W. Morgan, to be ensign in No. 4 company.

F. W. Pixley, to be ensign in No. 5 company.

Ens. J. Le'Onard, to be lieut. in No. 8 company.

Ens. J. W. Moscrop, to be lieut. in No. 6 company.

Ens. P. J. Duff, to be lieut. in No. 7 company.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Head Qrs., Madras, Nov. 8.—The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. D. G. Pollard, from comdt. 9th N.I., to comdt., 5th N.I., v. Doria, who vacates to continue in officg. comd. of the 10th N.I.

Col. C. M. Shakespear, from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 9th N.I., to comdt. 9th N.I.

Col. G. W. Peyton, S.C., to offictg. comdt. 20th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Money.

Lieut. col. W. Barclay, S.C., to offictg. wing officer 25th N.I.

Lieut. A. C. Kennedy from qrmr. 20th N.I., to qrmr. 8th N.I., with effect from Dec. 13, v. Swanston, who vacates.

Lieut. R. Wilson, from attached 20th N.I., to qrmr. 20th N.I., with effect from Dec. 13, v. Swanston, who vacates.

Capt. A. G. Murray, S.C., from attached 28th N.I., to gen. duty, Mysore div.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their ret. from Europe:—

Col. G. W. Peyton, staff corps, arrived at Bombay Nov. 3.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) H. C. Dowker, staff corps, comdt. 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 3.

Col. C. Cooke, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Nov. 10.

Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, inf., arrived at Madras on Nov. 10.

Lieut. col. C. H. Abdy, staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 2nd L.C., arrived at Madras on Nov. 10.

Lieut. col. A. Sage, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Nov. 10.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES.

Fort St. George, Nov. 21.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following app.:—

Cornet T. Hope, of the 18th hussars, to be an extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor.

The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s app.:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. P. Blake to be capt., v. Paske, cadre 14th N.I., dec., dated Nov. 7.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s app.:—

Lieut. T. N. Stoton, cadre 13th regt. N.I., capt. in staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Williams, dec., dated Nov. 14.

Lieut. R. Wilson and Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather to be capts. by brevet, from Nov. 20.

MEDICAL.

GABBETT—FINLAY.—The following postings are ordered:—Staff asst. surg. P. R. Gabbett, from late arrival, to do duty 45th foot. Asst. surg. W. Finlay, from late arrival, to do duty 45th foot.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language (November):—Lieut. J. R. McMurray, 89th regiment; Ensign A. H. G. Anton, 89th regiment; Cornet G. E. Money, 16th lancers; Staff asst. surg. D. H. B. Anderson, British medical service.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, acting sub coll. and joint magistrate of Nellore, for two years, from or after the 17th Feb., 1872, subject to the condition of the absentee list allowing of his availing himself of it on that date. Capt. C. C. Hewetson, cantonment magistrate of Palaveram, privilege leave for ten days, from or after Nov. 22. Mr. A. P. Strenivassa, principal Sudder Ameen of Tinnevelly, extension of leave until April 4. Mr. J. Cameron, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, for two years, from or after Nov. 15. Mr. A. J. Stuart, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of the Godavery district, for two years.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during November, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. colonel W. Weldon, S.C., 2nd in command and officiating commandant 4th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. G. S. Keith, of the S.C., 2nd wing subaltern 35th regt. N.I. Col. W. T. Money, of the infantry, commandant 20th regt. N.I., for two years. Capt. R. S. Jago, of the S.C., and Capt. H. W. Bairnsfather, of the infantry gen. list, for two years. Capt. T. G. Clarke, of the S.C., deputy superintendent, Bangalore district, and officiating secretary to the chief commissioner, Mysore, to Australia, Tasmania, and Europe, for two years. Lieutenant P. K. L. Beaver, 23rd brigade R.A., from Nov. 7 to Dec. 13, both days inclusive, Vizianagram, urgent private affairs. Capt. C. D. K. Madden, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to embarkation to England on fifteen months' leave. Lieut. colonel J. H. Reynolds, second in command and wing officer 17th N.I., for one month from date of departure, to Bombay and the Coast.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BONNER, Major R. M., staff corps, has been apptd. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Ahmednuggur dist., v. Capt. Daniel. Nov. 22.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, A. W., C.S., has been placed under the political agent in the Rewa Kanta. Nov. 15.

DANIEL, Capt. H. S., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Poona dist. during the absence of Lieut. col. Henderson, on leave. Nov. 20.

GIRDLESTONE.—The services of Mr. F. B. Girdlestone are replaced at the disp. of Govt., in the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Nov. 22. Turner, during the latter's absence in Gujarat. Nov. 18.

MERRITT, J. H., is apptd. to act as cotton inspector at Bombay, for Mr.

MURPHY, J. E., acting asst. judge of Surat, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, XIV. of 1869. Nov. 22.

WYLLIE, F. R. S., to act as asst. comr. in Sindh, and branch inspr. gen. of registration in that prov. Mr. Willie is apptd. to act as educational inspr. of Sindh, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Moore.

MILITARY.

ADAMS—WEBSTER.—In G.O.C. No. 550 of Sept. 6 the name of Lieut. A. F. F. Adams, 1st batt. 2nd foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. D. B. F. Webster, of the same batt. No. 746, Nov. 22.

CURRIE.—The services of Capt. A. P. Currie, 3rd light cav., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of India. No. 787, Nov. 18.

FAGAN.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Major Fagan, offic. wing officer 27th N.I., to perform the duties of asst. qrmr. gen., Sind dist.

GRATTAN.—The app. of Lieut. J. A. Grattan, 18th brig. R.A., to the depot brig. in G.O.C. No. 722, of Nov. 8, is cancd.

GYE.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. L. Gye, 18th brig. R.A., has retired from the service on an annuity. No. 754.

MONTRIOU, Col. W., inf., is transfd. from gen. duty, Kurrachee, to gen. duty, Mhow, and will travel on duty at the public expense. Nov. 17.

PIRIE, Lieut. col. W., S.C., to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer 13th regt. N.I. No. 753.

TOLLEMACHE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 29, apptg. Capt. Tollemache acting interpr. to 108th foot.

WALSH—BATHER.—The undermntd. warrant officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on Nov. 9:—Asst. comy. and hony. lieut. P. Walsh and Conductor W. Bather, ordnance dept. No. 744.

WEIR.—The C. in C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major J. C. Weir, of the 1st bat. 2nd Queen's royal regt. Dated Oct. 30.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. N. B. Beyts, deputy superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864. Mr. W. Woodward, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on Oct. 28, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twenty-one months allowed to him under Government orders, dated Feb. 4, 1870, and Oct. 16, 1871, is cancelled. Mr. J. L. Johnston, acting second assistant collector of Colaba, privilege leave for forty-eight days, instead of six weeks already granted to him on Nov. 4. Mr. S. W. Tyndall, deputy collector in Sind, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on Nov. 28, the unexpired portion of his sick leave is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days to enable him to rejoin his appointment in Sind. Mr. A. Rogers, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 11.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &C.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Nov.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. J. Doig, staff corps, deputy settlement officer, Right Bank Survey, Sind, for two years. Capt. A. Goldney, Bengal staff corps, for one year. Asst. surg. R. C. Sanders, Bengal medical establishment, for two years. Capt. T. Oliver, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to Australia, with leave of absence for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796. Surg. A. D. Campbell, Bengal medical service, furlough for two years. Lieut. R. Beavan, Bengal staff corps, furlough for one year. Asst. apoth. D. Duffy, of the Bengal medical department, one year. Lieut. col. J. H. Henderson, staff corps, superintendent of police, Poona district, in India, from Nov. 20, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, under paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 510, dated July 19. G.G.O. No. 690 of Oct. 12 is cancelled, and Capt. H. Tulloch, royal (Madras) engineers, has been allowed to proceed to Europe on the residue of the two years' furlough granted to him by the Madras Government in their G.O. No. 163, dated May 25, 1870. Lieut. col. H. F. Disbrowe, staff corps, political superintendent, Pahlunpoor, is allowed an extension for three months in India, dated Oct. 25. Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe, cadre 3rd European regiment, twelve months, nine days being under Rule 13, and the remainder under Rule 14. Lieutenant colonel J. Miles, staff corps, 2nd in command 16th regiment native infantry, two years, from date of departure, about December 30. Lieut. A. P. Wilkinson, general list, Madras infantry. Asst. apothecary L. Noronha is permitted to proceed to Goa, with leave of absence for six months. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Major C. J. Prescott, staff corps, by G.O. No. 715 of 1869, is cancelled from Nov. 7, the date of that officer's return to duty. Capt. E. H. T. Tyndall, staff corps. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to Ootacamund by sea, for three months, from date of departure. Major J. A. Nutt, 109th foot, from date of departure, for three months; fit for duty with troops. Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals E. Mahaffy, C.B., Indian medical service, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 9, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Second capt. the Hon. R. Hare, B baty. R. brig. R.H.A., from date of departure, overland. Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, 38th foot, per troopship, from date of departure. Qrmr. S. Cordue, 59th foot, for thirteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. Wickens, 63rd foot, per troop steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. J. W. Anderson, 83rd foot, from Nov. 13 to Nov. 30, to Mahableshwur.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BOWEN—At Egmore, Nov. 16, wife of Major G. B. Bowen, daughter.
BURTON—At Morar, Nov. 9, wife of F. C. Burton, Bengal S.C., daughter.
CALLIS—At Rose Cottage, Mount-road, Nov. 17, wife of T. Callis, P. and O. storekeeper, son.
CARBERY—At Allahabad, Nov. 16, wife of R. B. Carbery, son.
CARLISLE—At Kidderpore, Nov. 16, wife of S. F. Carlisle, daughter.
CARTER—At Jumalpore, Nov. 15, wife of N. St. Leger Carter, twin sons.
COOKE—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, wife of L. J. I. Cooke, son.
COVENEY—At Singapore, Nov. 2, wife of W. Coveney, twins, still-born.
CRAWFORD—At Ahmednuggur, Nov. 19, wife of Apothecary Crawford, daughter.
DUKES—At Hong Kong, Oct. 23, wife of W. J. Dukes, H.M.C.S., son.
DURHAM—At Baree, Nov. 13, wife of J. J. Durham, H.M.'s Inland Customs, daughter.
GEORGE—At Calcutta, Nov. 14, wife of Richard George, Manager Commercial Printing Company, daughter. [daughter.
GIBSON—At Oudh, Nov. 8, wife of H. W. Gibson, officiating dept. comr.,
GORDON—At Dumaguidiem, wife of W. R. P. Gordon, son.
GRANT—At Khamgaon, Berar, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. F. W. Grant, Judge Small Cause Court, daughter.
GREEN—At Hong Kong, Oct. 26, wife of Thomas Green, daughter.
HAROLD—At Simla, Nov. 15, wife of C. Harold, P.W.D., son.
IRVING—At Calcutta, Nov. 17, Mrs. George Irving, son.
KENNEDY—At Mhow, Nov. 22, wife of Capt. G. H. Kennedy, H.M.'s 3rd regt. N.I.I., son.
LEAN—At Callian, Nov. 14, wife of F. F. Lean, Station Master, daughter.
MACCARTHY—At Secunderabad, Nov. 2, wife of J. E. S. MacCarthy, H.H.N.'s Staff, daughter. [pore, Tirhoot, daughter.
MACDONALD—At Calcutta, Nov. 16, wife of C. M. Macdonald, of Dowlut-
MACKENZIE—At Calcutta, Nov. 16, wife of James Mackenzie, daughter.
MOOR—At Mulengus, Landour, Nov. 2, wife of Robert H. Moor, M.A., Ph. D., F.S.A., Professor Victoria College, Agra, daughter.
POYSER—At Meerut, Nov. 3, wife of Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A brig. R.H.A., daughter. [Pritchard, R.A., son.
PRITCHARD—At Nungumbaukum, Nov. 16, wife of Capt. Hurlock
RAYNE—At Manantoddy, Nov. 11, wife of W. T. Rayne, daughter.
REILY—At Mymensingh, Nov. 6, wife of Edward M. Reily, son.
SAUNDERS—At Calcutta, Nov. 17, wife of Capt. H. G. Saunders, S.C., daughter.
STACEY—At Assensole, Nov. 9, wife of J. W. Stacey, E.I.R., daughter.
TOWERS—At Singapore, Nov. 5, wife of G. F. Towers, son.
TURNER—At Kalbadavie, Nov. 21, wife of J. L. Jurner, son. [son.
TURNER—At Poona, Nov. 20, wife of Major T. H. Turner, Bombay S.C.,
VISCARDI—At Pondicherry, Nov. 13, wife of R. Viscardi, planter, Shevaroy Hills, son.
WATSON—At Lanowlie, Nov. 20, wife of T. T. Watson, asst. locomotive superint. G.I.P. Railway, daughter. [daughter.
WELLS—At Madras, Nov. 17, wife of Dr. S. Wells, Remount Depot,
WINTER—At Wurdha, Nov. 28, wife of Capt. H. Winter, son.
WOLLASTON—At Allahabad, Nov. 13, wife of Neville Wollaston, Garawara, C.P., daughter.
WOODROFFE—At Calcutta, Nov. 18, wife of J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—BAGNELL.—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, Capt. Frederick H., son of F. Alexander, of Mussoorie, N.W.P., to Isabella, daughter of Capt. John Bagnell, late of Kilmore, County Tipperary, Ireland.
ANTON—TULLOCH.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Oct. 21, J. R. Anton, of Hong Kong, to Jane S., daughter of James Tulloch, M.D., of London.
BEWELL—JEFFREYS.—At Lahore, Nov. 14, D. L. Bewell, engine driver, Punjab Railway, Mooltan, to Jane Jeffreys.
CAVE—WHEATLEY.—At Murree, Nov. 8, Lieut. colonel Cave, 24th regt. P.N.I., to Janey, daughter of T. R. Wheatley, late Madras S.C.
GLASS—GRIFFIN.—At Lahore, Nov. 14, Major H. E. Glass, H.M.'s 37th regt., to Kate, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Griffin, of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, and Glenthorne, Torquay, Devon.
IRVING—KIRBY.—At Singapore, Nov. 4, Edward A. Irving, to Christiana M., daughter of John L. Kirby.
JOHNSON—JOHNSTONE.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Nov. 18, J. W. Johnson, asst. engr., P.W.D., to Mary E., daughter of the late W. H. Johnstone, exec. engr., P.W.D., of Ballygunge, Calcutta.
JOHNSTON—BAKER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Oct. 19, H. Johnston, of Dundee, to Claudia A. Baker, of Carlisle.
POLLEN—CARR.—At Boolundshuhur, N.W.P., Nov. 13, Frederick Pollen, Bengal C.S., to Charlotte E., daughter of the late W. P. Carr, barrister-at-law, Dublin, Ireland.
WILLIAMSON—D'ALMEIDA.—At Singapore, Oct. 31, G. Williamson, M.D., Assist.-Surg. 19th M.N.I., to Rosalie S., daughter of Jose d'Almeida.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—At Lucknow, Nov. 16, L. Bolton, teacher in La Martiniere Girls' School, daughter of H. Bolton, P.W.D., aged 18.
BOYD—At Singapore, Nov. 2, Ralph S. Boyd, official assignee of the Supreme Court, aged 47.
BRUGGEN—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, Emma T. Bruggen, widow of the late D. B. T. Bruggen, aged 72.
CRANENBURGH—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, Avish M., daughter of Mrs. P. M. Cranenburgh, aged 1.
CUMMINS—At Bombay, Nov. 20, William S. St. L., son of the Rev. W. H Cummins, senior chaplain, aged 1 year.
D'CUNHA—At Madras, Nov. 16, D. D'Cunha, aged 68.
DIXON—At Surat, Nov. 18, Rev. W. Dixon, A.M., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, aged 34.
EVATT—At Moradabad, Nov. 12, Agnes E., widow of the late Lieut. col. M. F. Evatt, Bengal S.C., aged 38.
HIGLEY—At Howrah, Nov. 12, wife of J. Higley, aged 35.
KELLY—At Lucknow, Nov. 16, Claude, son of Capt. Kelly, 62nd regt., aged 11 months.
LEMARCHAND—At Mooltan, Nov. 16, Jessie B., daughter of J. L. and Jessie Lemarchand, aged 10½ months.
MACDONALD—At Agra, Nov. 16, Pensioned apothecary P. Macdonald, aged 58. [Maloney, med. dept.
MALONEY—At Byculla, Nov. 23, Julia M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
MULLER—At Saigon, Oct. 16, Johann C. W. Muller, a native of Hamburg, aged 32. [Nasmyth, R.E. (Bombay).
NASMYTH—At Adelaide, New South Wales, Sept. 30, Lieut. col. D. J.
PAYNE—Nov. 21, Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, aged 8 months.
SMART—At Chittagong, Nov. 5, Henry M. Smart, late Commander of the steamer *Koel*, aged 36. [Goorkha regt., aged 1 month.
SYM—At Huzara, Nov. 16, Elsie C. R., daughter of Capt. J. M. Sym, 5th
THOMAS—At Buxar, Nov. 2, wife of D. Thomas, engineman, E.I. Railway, aged 29. [John Wallace, aged 23.
WALLACE—At Lucknow, Nov. 16, Mary G., wife of Staff Assist.-Surg.
WILCOCKS—At Hong Kong, Oct. 24, Alfred E. C., son of E. J. R. Wilcocks, 2nd Master, aged 1.
YUILL-JOHNSTONE—At Gwadur, Beloochistan, Nov. 16, Jeannie, wife of Thomas Yuill-Johnstone, Indo-European Telegraph dept. aged 26.

Official Papers.

EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN NATIVE STATES AND BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

Simla, Oct. 14.—*No.* 4,359.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Accountant general, Bombay, No. 867A, dated June 5, 1869.

Letter to the Accountant general, Bombay, No. 1,476, dated June 25, 1869.

Letter from the Accountant general, Bombay, No. 1,339A, dated July 12, 1869.

Letter to the Comptroller general, No. 3,091, dated Sept. 3, 1869.

Letter from the Comptroller general, No. 983, dated Sept. 30, 1869.

Financial Department's Circular, No. 4,209, dated Oct. 25, 1869.

Letter from the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 29, dated Jan. 10, 1870.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 175, dated Feb. 3, 1870.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1,859, dated Nov. 22, 1870, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 32A, dated Jan. 12, 1870, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 371A, dated May 9, 1870, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 820, dated Dec. 20, 1869, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1,387, dated April 6, 1870.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1,318, dated March 25, 1870, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3,422–378, dated Nov. 23, 1869.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 54–5, dated Jan. 21, 1870.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4,394–205, dated Nov. 26, 1869.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 115, dated Nov. 10, 1869.

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 5,732, dated Dec. 29, 1869.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 102E-G, dated Jan. 18, 1870.

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 569, dated Nov. 16, 1870.

Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 376F, dated Sept. 16, 1870, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—their pay and allowances while on duty,

Contingent—their absentee allowances,

Deferred—their pensionary allowances;

and such officers, when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but, as a rule, it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a municipality, or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives, and regulated on the following principles.

5. In the first place, it is to the officers themselves and not to their employers that the Government will look for the contribution required; any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred (excluding, however, privilege leave allowances), is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

7. The Government of India will, therefore, require from officers whose services are lent or transferred as contemplated in paragraph 4, a contribution of one-fifth of their pay and acting allowance, that is, they will receive from their employers pay and acting allowance fixed, in accordance with the rules of the Government service, with relation to the appointments which they hold, or in which they officiate, and retaining four-fifths, will transfer one-fifth to Government. In return for this contribution, the Government will undertake to pay their absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave), and their pensionary allowances, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if they were in the service of Government, save only that the calculation of such allowances will be based only upon the four-fifths which they retain, instead of upon the full amount which they receive of pay and acting allowance.

8. A native officer will be permitted, if he prefers it, to resign all claim to allowances during leave (except privilege leave), and in such case the contribution required of him will be only 12 per cent. The contribution required in respect of inferior servants is one anna in the rupee.

9. And with the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution provided for in paragraph 7 in respect of a less sum (not being less than two-thirds) of their actual allowances, in which case their absentee and pensionary allowances will be calculated as if their actual salary were four-fifths of the amount in respect of which they make their contribution.

10. As to privilege leave to all officers in the position referred to in this resolution, the Government of India cannot make arrangements. Privilege leave is at all times specially subject to the discretion of the Government or body which employs the officer; and though an officer lent to Native States, &c., will retain his general claim to privilege leave in the manner provided by the rules of the Government service, he must be left to arrange the times of taking it, and the amount to be taken, with his employer, in the same way as in the Government service he has to arrange them with the Government. An officer must continue during privilege leave to pay the contribution required by paragraphs 7 and 8.

11. As regards officers transferred to local funds, the resolution of this department, No. 2,197, dated April 24, 1868, empowered the Local Governments, in certain cases, to admit pensions chargeable to such funds, and they have power also to grant absentee allowances from them. In the case of an officer permanently transferred to service paid from a fund to which these conditions are declared by the Local Government to be applicable, no contribution will be required, as his claims to pension and absentee allowance for that part of his service which is under the local fund will be provided for by it; but, in all cases of mere temporary transfer to such funds, the required contribution must be paid. So, in all cases of transfer, whether temporary or permanent, to a local fund under which service does not reckon for pension, the required contribution must be paid.

12. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution by entering into an understanding that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either entirely resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the 4 per cent. deduction to the annuity funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the annuity fund is $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction—*i.e.*, the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100. This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the annuity funds, so long as they are maintained.

14. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government Treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment, otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the Government of India in such manner as may be arranged.

15. Nothing in this resolution is to be held to apply to officers accepting service under Native States, &c., for their own purposes; it applies solely to officers transferred from the service of Government under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, and for political or public reasons; nor shall anything in this resolution be held to authorise the formation of funds by the accumulation of the contributions or deductions required.

16. The above rules will apply to all officers in the service of Government transferred after the date of this resolution, under the sanction, general or special, of the Government of India, to service under Native States, Local Funds, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, unless they resign all claim to absentee or pensionary allowance from the Government of India. They will not apply, however, to service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or Mysore, the revenues of which States are under the financial control of Government, and can be used to meet charges for absentee and pensionary allowances when they arise. Also, they will not apply to the following cases where other arrangements have been made:—(1) teachers transferred to service in the Chumba State, or in the Kolapur School; (2) Government servants transferred to the Municipality of Malcolm Peith.

17. The rules will not apply to officers lent or transferred to the British or to any Colonial Government. Such cases are rare, and will be left for special arrangement as they arise, due regard being had to the principles laid down in this resolution. The Government of India will not, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, accept, without reimbursement, any charge for absentee allowances or for pension for service rendered by its officers to other Governments.

18. Nothing in this resolution shall be held to affect the position of officers who have, before the date of its promulgation, accepted service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of Government. Unless they belong to the army, or to the Covenanted Civil Service, or unless their case is met by some special rule, such officers have ordinarily no claim for pension from the Government of India, their pay not being a charge against the general revenues. This resolution is intended to provide for future transfers, and not to create any claims on the part of officers already transferred under other conditions.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the several departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Director general of the Post-office of India, the Mint Master of Calcutta, the Comptroller general, the several Accountants general, and the several Deputy Accountants general in independent charge.

Home.

THE ARMY REGULATION ACT AND NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS.

Considerable anxiety has been experienced in consequence of a rumour that it was intended to apply the provisions of Lord Cranborne's celebrated bonus compensation despatch to officers in non-purchase regiments desiring to retire under the provisions of the Army Regulation Act. We however never participated in this feeling, as we were confident that Paragraph 4 of the Act was so framed that it secured the amount which has been usually paid by the juniors to a senior officer retiring, and we are now in a position to state that this has been recognised by the Army Purchase Commissioners. An officer in a non-purchase regiment recently applied to the Horse Guards for permission to retire upon the pay to which his service entitles him, and the amount which has been customarily paid to an officer of his rank by his regiment. His request was acceded to, but he was told his retirement would not be gazetted until he had arranged his claim with the commissioners; meantime, the latter had called upon him for a statutory declaration of the sums he had actually paid for steps since he had joined the regiment. In reply, he quoted the letter from the Horse Guards, and claimed an amount which he stated he was prepared to prove his juniors would have given him, and he intimated he considered, as he was prepared to retire, that he was entitled to be held harmless against any possible loss by reason of delay from causes beyond his control. He has now been called upon by the commissioners for such proofs in the shape of a statutory declaration, or otherwise, as he may be able to offer, respecting the sum which he would have received by way of bonus if he had retired from the regiment before the 1st of January, 1871; but it is added the commissioners will probably not be in a position to deal with the case until information which has been called for from India has been received. Fortunately the officer in question has anticipated the latter objection by having procured a certificate, signed by his juniors, attesting the amount. And we would suggest to all officers to do likewise, as it is hardly likely, when this is verified, as it can easily be, and a statutory declaration is furnished, that any claim can be resisted, and we may, therefore, congratulate non-purchase officers and express their thanks to Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., for securing their rights by insisting upon the alteration of paragraph 4 of the Bill, which, as originally framed by the War Office, did not even attempt to do justice to Indian officers. Why, however, the 1st of January last is fixed by the commissioners, it is difficult to say, seeing that the 1st of November is the date named in the Act. It is, however, not likely that the custom in any regiment was altered between these dates, and officers will not therefore be prejudiced. Another question, however, naturally arises, viz., if officers in the old Indian army are to be secured their full bonus simply because they joined the Line, how are those officers who remained local or joined the Staff Corps to be confined to the provisions of Lord Cranborne's despatch? Surely the India Office will not venture to compel the latter officers to appeal to the House of Commons to insist upon equal justice being done to all?—*Home News.*

Miscellaneous.

Ceylon Company.—The half-yearly report of the Ceylon Company (Limited), to be presented to the meeting on the 19th inst. (this day), recommends an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bankruptcy of Messrs. Beattie and Co.—On Wednesday the Court of Bankruptcy confirmed the compromise of 10s. in the pound (4s. in cash and 6s. in instalments extending over two years) accepted by the trustee (Mr. Waddell), in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Beattie and Co., East India merchants.

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.—The report of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company for the half-year ending the 30th June last has been issued. The net profits of the Cawnpore Branch were £5,142, against £5,044 in the corresponding period of 1870. The capital account shows a total receipt of £3,525,048. 2s. 7d., and an expenditure of £1,689,354. 18s. 11d.

Half-Pay Officers.—The legal difficulty which arose with reference to the Army Purchase Commissioners dealing with the claims of half-pay officers to retirement under the "The Army Regulation Act," has been arranged to the satisfaction of the War Office authorities and the Treasury, though not perhaps to the satisfaction of the officers likely to be concerned, as only a limited number of each rank, as we before stated, will be allowed to withdraw in any one year. We would suggest that when the number of officers applying is in excess of the number allowed for one year the Commissioners should issue money certificates in favour of the parties, which they would be able to get discounted in the ordinary way, and so one element of dissatisfaction would be got rid of.—*Broad Arrow.*

Lieut.-Gen. W. M. Ramsay.—We have to announce the death of this general officer on December 13, at his residence in St. James's-street. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hon. J. Ramsay, uncle of the Earl of Dalhousie. He was a bachelor, and brother of Vice-Admiral George Ramsay. The late gallant gentleman was heir-presumptive to the earldom.

The Indian Mails.—In consequence of the great acceleration of the mails for India, China, and Australia, by the adoption of the route of Brindisi, those mails will, from the commencement of next year, arrive at Alexandria about two days earlier than they arrived when sent by Marseilles; and, in order to prevent their suffering any detention in Egypt, it will be necessary to despatch the Packet from Southampton two days earlier than at present. Commencing, therefore, with Thursday, the 28th instant, the mails for India, &c., intended to be forwarded *via* Southampton will, in future, be made up in London on Thursday mornings, instead of on Saturday mornings as under the existing arrangement.—General Post-office, Dec. 11, 1871.

The Passage of the Suez Canal.—The following information respecting the passage of her Majesty's ships through the Suez Canal may be interesting to our readers, and it certainly reflects much credit upon the efficiency of M. Lesseps' staff employed in navigating such colossal vessels through that artificial channel, which by his genius has now become one of the great high roads of the world. Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar* went through in 26 hours, the *Jumna* in 17 hours, the *Crocodile* in 17 hours, and the *Euphrates* in 17½ hours; the armour-plated ship *Iron Duke* also passed successfully through to the Red Sea. It should be remembered that the troopships are upwards of 4,000 tons each, more than 300 feet long, and draw over 22 feet water. It is affirmed that the least depth to be met with in the Canal is 24 feet, which will shortly be increased to 26 feet from end to end.

Export of Bullion.—The following is the last fortnightly return of bullion exports, as per *De Quetteville's Indian Circular* of the 7th inst.:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Mooltan*, Nov. 18: Gold—Bombay, £800: silver—£197,800. Per *Pera*, Nov. 25: Gold—Bombay, £40,000; Ceylon, £3,690; Madras, £7,019; Calcutta, £20,000; Penang, £1,000; Singapore, £5,000: silver—Bombay, £31,750; Calcutta, £35,000; Singapore, £20,500; Hong Kong, £77,419 (£9,979 shipped by H.M.'s Government; Shanghai, £9,270. Per *Poonah*, Dec. 2: Gold—Alexandria, £2,000; Bombay, £19,300: silver—Bombay, £305,100. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. From Marseilles, per *Menzaleh* and *Cambodge*, Nov. 12: Gold—Egypt, £110,648; Aden, £32; Pondicherry, £100; Calcutta, £2,500: silver—Pondicherry, £224; Madras, £1,640; Calcutta, £31,240. Per —, Nov. 25: Gold—Egypt, £21,880. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 60 15-16d. per oz. standard; dollars, 4s. 1¼d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11½d. per oz. nominal.

Military.—The arrangements for the garrison of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements have been revised as follows:—The two native Indian regiments now forming part of these garrisons will be withdrawn, and they will be replaced by European infantry. The garrisons in future will be as follows:—Hong Kong: 1 battery garrison artillery, 1 battalion European infantry, 2 companies Gun Lascars. Straits Settlements: 1 battery garrison artillery, 1 battalion European infantry. To carry out these arrangements the head-quarters and wing of the 1st battalion 10th Foot will proceed to Singapore to relieve the battalion of native Indian infantry. The 80th Foot will proceed from England to Hong Kong to relieve the wing of the 1st battalion 10th Foot and the battalion of native Indian infantry, which is to be withdrawn. One battery of garrison artillery will also be withdrawn from the Straits Settlements and brought home. The Straits Settlements will in future form part of the China command. These arrangements will relieve the Imperial Exchequer of the charge for the two native Indian regiments above mentioned.

The New Twenty-five Pounder Field Gun.—On Tuesday week a new field gun, namely, a 25-pounder, weighing 21 cwt., was sent from the Royal Arsenal to Shoeburyness, for the purpose of its powers of range and other capabilities being ascertained. It is a muzzle-loading steel and wrought-iron gun, of four inches calibre, rifled in three grooves, having a uniform twist of one turn in thirty-five calibres. In shape it approximates to that of the 16-pounder, a battery of which has recently been constructed, there being no swell at the muzzle, as in the 9-pounder. It is anticipated that the velocity which will be obtained by the new weapon will be far in excess of that registered during the trials of the two former descriptions of similarly constructed field guns; hence, with a projectile so vastly superior in weight, it is probable that the effect upon the targets will be correspondingly great, as such effect is directly proportionate to the weight and velocity of the projectile. A carriage, limber, and ammunition of all descriptions, to suit the calibre of the new weapon, were despatched with it to Shoeburyness, consequently there will be nothing to delay the immediate trial of this fresh development of field ordnance.

Retirement from New Line Regiments.—"A Subaltern's Friend" writes thus to the *Broad Arrow*:—"Sir,—Will you kindly, through the medium of your valuable paper, allow me to bring before the

public a case which I think deserves attention, as it is one more instance of the extreme liberality of our present Government in carrying out the provisions of Parliament, and will be an encouragement to rapid retirement from its service? A friend of mine, a young officer in one of the nine new Line Regiments, wishing to retire from a service in which he could not live and keep up appearances, as obliged to, on the small allowance which Government makes for this purpose, sent in his papers, claiming under Warrant of 1870, £500—viz., £100 for each of the four years' service abroad, and £50 for each of the two years' service at home; and after a short time he is informed that his claim cannot be entertained, as his case did not come under the conditions of the Warrant quoted, and could receive no money on retirement except such sum as might be granted him by the Purchase Commission, under conditions of the Army Bill of 1871, as over-regulation money. Now, what I want to know is this: Why should my friend A be worth only about £350 at the outside on his retirement from a late old non-purchase corps, and B, who is exactly situated as he is in every respect, but belongs to a late purchase regiment—though he never has purchased a step—is valued at about £800? It is an anomaly which, to a civilian mind, seems monstrous and incomprehensible, and which I should very much like to have explained by some one versed in the intricacies of Army Regulation."

India Office.

Dec. 16, 1871.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. I. Barton, Thos. Jones (Uncov.), and R. E. Forrest (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. H. Thomas, Inf.; Capt. A. England, Staff Corps; Major gen. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., Cav.; Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. Curtois, Inf.; Major A. B. Cumberlege, Staff Corps; Col. W. C. R. Macdonald, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. E. White, Staff Corps; Major E. A. Mottet, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Sladen, 1 mo.; Mr. C. E. Chapman, 6 mo.; Mr. J. J. Livesay, 6 mo.; Mr. H. J. Frew (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu, 2 mo.; Mr. C. D. Maclean, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. M. Grant (Uncov.), 2 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major L. A. De Kantzow, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Atkins, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. Garsia, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. G. Young, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. Persse, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. Middlecoat, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. A. Cannon, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. P. Burgess, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. C. Barstow, W. R. Larminie, H. A. R. Alexander, W. Ward (Uncov.), F. Bond (Uncov.), M. Thomson (Uncov.), and C. W. E. Henslowe (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. D. Irvine.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Johnston (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Major G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps; Major H. A. W. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. P. S. Yorke, Inf.; Lieut. J. C. Ross, R.E.; Surg. B. Kendal; Major gen. F. Turner, C.B., R.A.; Major H. L. Williams; Col. G. R. Cookson, Inf.; Capt. O. M. Graham, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. F. Stafford, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, Staff Corps; Conductor A. Sinclair; Capt. J. E. W. Howey, Inf.; Capt. F. N. M. Maynard, Staff Corps; Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. A. Decy, Staff Corps; Col. J. E. Mayne, Staff Corps; Major S. New, Staff Corps; Capt. H. C. Davies, Staff Corps; Capt. E. H. Eyre, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. M. Rainey, Staff Corps; Capt. C. M. Maberley, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A.; Surg. C. J. F. MacDowall; Lieut. col. W. Walker.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. R. Muspratt.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHURCH.—The wife of Major Ross Church, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bayswater, Dec. 10.

KENNEDY.—The wife of Myles Kennedy, J.P., of a son, at Ulverston, Dec. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—WHITE.—George D. Blake, of Tirhoot, Bengal, to Harriett, daughter of the late Rev. N. B. White, at Dublin, Dec. 12.

BROWNE—NICHOLSON.—Capt. Charles M. Browne, Bombay Army, to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Nicholson, at Kirton Lindsay, Dec. 12.

CLOSE—MONEY.—J. D. Close to Mary, widow of Capt. G. W. Money, Madras Cavalry, at St. German's, Cornwall, Dec. 5.

TRAIL—CLIFFORD.—Capt. D. H. Trail, R.E., to Jane L., daughter of the late Geo. H. Clifford, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Cheltenham, Dec. 12.

VIBART—PULLIN.—Edward F. Vibart, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, son of the late John Vibart, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Florence R., daughter of the late Samuel J. Pullin, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Dec. 7.

WOOLCOMBE—WALTER.—Capt. Robert Woolcombe, Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. colonel E. Walter, H.E.I.C.S., at Otterbourne, Dec. 12.

DEATHS.

BUTT—Lieut. Colonel Arthur James Butt, Madras Staff Corps, at Berne, aged 43, Dec. 2.

CAMPBELL—William Henry Campbell, Captain Madras Staff Corps, youngest son of Lieut. General John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., at Edinburgh, Dec. 10.

DOORLY—Alicia F., wife of William A. Doorly, late 24th Regiment, and daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Humphrey J. White, Bengal Army, at Jamaica, Nov. 19.

MINCHIN—Lieut. Colonel Fred. C. Minchin, late of the 67th Bengal N.I., at 23, Hanover-square, aged 67, Dec. 10.

THACKER—Harriett, wife of James Thacker, Madras Army, Nov. 20, also Lizzie S., their daughter, Nov. 9, at Kensington.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9. Str. Orlando, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Peter Stuart, Calcutta; City of Montreal, Rangoon.—10. Str. Erl King, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—11. China, Rangoon; Rothesay, Bimlipatam; Cambay, Calcutta.—13. Str. Virago, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Lord Palmerston, Mauritius; Millwall, Bombay; Peter Rohland, Manilla; Clara, Bombay.—15. Florentine, Akyab; Echo, Akyab; British Sceptre, Calcutta; Arizona, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9. Ceres, Bombay; Coringa, Bombay; Racer, Mauritius; Shepherd, Galle.—10. Durham, Calcutta.—11. Str. Calcuta, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Walamo, Bombay, via Suez Canal; Vera Cruz, Rangoon; Annie, Algoa Bay; Inkerman, Calcutta; Lady Palmerston, Calcutta; Spirit of the South, Mauritius; Ysusquiza, Chittagong; Ashgrove, Bombay; Quorn, Bombay; Armenian, Madras; Daniel Rankin, Bombay; str. Blackheath, Aden; Thomas Wilson, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—12. Str. Scotland, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Centaur, Calcutta; str. Celt, Cape Town; Mars, Bombay; str. Atalanta, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—14. Iron Duke, Calcutta; St. Monan, Calcutta; Mars, Bombay; Nation's Hope, Calcutta; City of Liverpool, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Walamo, via Suez Canal, Dec. 11.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. V. Ward, two Misses Ward, Col. R. P. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mr. Wood, Capt. J. E. W. and Mrs. Howey and two children, Mr. F. F. Cotton, Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholay, Mrs. Col. Hudson, Miss Savage, Major and Mrs. Bamfield, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Bamfield, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Bristowe, Major and Mrs. Lane and child, Miss Lane, Dr. and Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Baird and two children, Mr. C. Adams, Mr. Smith, Mr. White.

Per str. Calcutta, via Suez Canal, Dec. 18.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Bicknell, Mr. Reuthy, Capt. N. Pauli, Mr. Wathen, Mr. Berry. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Horrocks and four children, Mr. Clarke.

Per str. Thomas Wilson, via Suez Canal, Dec. 13.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. L. Niederding. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Banbury. For COLOMBO.—Mr. H. A. Claremont, Mr. C. Hancock, Mrs. Hancock and two children.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Dec. 16.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. D. Owen, Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie, Major Playfair, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Laird, Mr. W. Bryce, Lieut. Bishop, Miss Thorncroft, Mr. J. M. Weedon, Cornet Verist, Mr. and Miss Walker, Mr. W. Sutherland, Mr. W. D. J. Doveton, Miss Doveton, Mrs. Laird and two infants, Mr. F. Braidwood, Mrs. West and infant, Miss Leahy, Mrs. Lake and two children, Capt. F. Collis, Asst. surg. Wade. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. D. Grant, Colonel Dee, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Wyke, Mrs. J. Gordon, Mr. W. A. P. Watts, Dr. Tomlinson.

Per str. Mooltan, Dec. 19.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rogers and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. F. Weldon, Capt. T. Weldon, Mr. D. C. Halkett, Miss Henslowe, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Capt. W. Quinn, Mr. Whittall. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Roosevelt, Miss E. L. Mitchell, Miss Russell, Miss S. Lewis, Mrs. S. Roosevelt and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Stanfield, Sunderland to Singapore, Sept. 3, 35 N., 17 W.
Betty Wood (?), Madras to London, Oct. 3, off the Cape of Good Hope.
Radianz (?), Shields to Singapore, Nov. 5, off Acheen Head.
J. T. G. L. (?), Calcutta to London, Dec. 8, 4 N., 16 W.
Auriga, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 31, 6 N., 24 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

According to a telegram from Lisbon, dated Dec. 12, the Bertram Rigby, from Calcutta to London, has put into St. Vincent, C.V., with fire in hold; cargo discharging.

The str. Virago, from Calcutta to London, put into Lisbon on the night of Dec. 4, reported to have boilers leaky; she proceeded on Dec. 6.

The Evangeline, from Liverpool to Calcutta, arrived at Lisbon on Dec. 13; had been struck by a heavy sea. Contents of cabin and nautical instruments had been washed away.

The Ceres, of South Shields, bound to Galle with coals, was assisted into Harwich on Dec. 13 from off the Shipwash, making a little water, and with loss of kedge and warp.

PASSAGES ENGAGED FER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, and Mr. R. G. Craigie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major S. New, and Mr. W. Taylor.
SUEZ to MADRAS.—Col. Decy.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Makgill, Col. H. Boisragon, Col. and Mrs. Palliser, Miss Cotton, Surgeon and Mrs. Paske, Lieut. Bishop, Lieut. Sandeman, Miss Oliver, and Mrs. M. Phillips.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Miss Cahill, Mr. Offerman, Capt. Traill, Mr. Barnfather, Miss Myers, Major and Mrs. H. C. Williams, Capt. Falconnet, the Rev. C. Reuther, and Mr. R. Blundell.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Buchanan.
SUEZ to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. S. Elder.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresque, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. C. P. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Fairfax and two children, Mr. Watson, Lieut. J. Browne, Asst. surg. E. Smith, Asst. surg. W. Kays, Mr. Keatinge, and Mr. Harrison.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hordern.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. Thomas.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Master Williams.

DECEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. de Tessier, Major and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. W. R. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Howard, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sibthorpe, Mr. Stretton, Dr. M. Thomson, Col. H. Poulton, Mr. F. W. Francis, Mr. West, Capt. Benyon, and Capt. Brownlow.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Kendall, Col. Ternan, Mr. Cotgrave, Col. Jenkins, Mrs. Monteth, Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. J. Leishman, Col. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind, Col. Hyde, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Col. A. Rainey, and Mr. W. Money.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Hayne, and Mr. M. Trotter.

JANUARY 4, 1872.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewett.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and infant.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Pearce, Capt. H. D. Robertson, and Mr. Floyd.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mr. H. L. Barstow, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, and two Misses Haggard.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Stevens.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. L. Buxton, the Rev. C. Tristram, and the Rev. D. Gursburg.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. B. Oliver.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—A second subscription list has been opened in Bombay for the relief of the famishing Persians. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Godrez Mehrban, Ardeshir, Moonshee, Jehangier Pleader, and Ardeshir Iranee, waited on Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, who headed the list with a sum of Rs. 500.

THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—The East India Association bids fair to become a power in the land, and one which men of the world, including finance ministers, may feel bound to respect. We learn that his Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has given Rs. 15,000 as a donation towards the permanent fund of the association. Moreover, his Highness is already an annual subscriber of Rs. 1,000. This handsome donation shows that the Nawab and his advisers have some sense of political patriotism as regards matters beyond their own province. We understand that thirty "life members" of the association have been secured in that single State of Kattywar. This result is no doubt due in great measure to the exertions of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who, it seems, is still in the Mofussil, where, we doubt not, he will collect a store of important information as to the condition of the people and state of the country—both in native and British territory.—*Times of India.*

OPPRESSION IN THE GAIKWAR'S TERRITORY.—All the farmers and agriculturists in Variav, a village in Gaikwaree territory, being continually oppressed by their *ijaredar*, have fled into British territory. It is said that they have even abandoned all their goods. Rates to the extent of Rs. 9 per *beega* of land were levied from them in the year 1867, when the price of cotton was Rs. 200 per candy; but subsequently, when prices fell, the farmers were compelled to leave their holdings, through inability to pay the heavy assessment. Thereupon the late Sooba of Nowsaree, coming to know of these men's distress, reduced the rate from Rs. 9 to 7, and promised a further reduction; and the cultivators returned, continuing to pay Rs. 7 per *beega* till the year 1870. Then the present Sooba, on taking charge of his office, served notices on the luckless wights, informing them that he would levy Rs. 15 per *beega* this year, that is, Rs. 9 for the current year and six rupees for the past three years. Moreover, he threatened to attach the properties and goods of those who failed to make good the stated payment within five days. The crops this year being very scanty, the dumb-founded people saw no way out of the difficulty except the shortest road out of the Gaikwar's territory, and that road they traversed without delay.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on the Saturday, Dec. 23.
VIA BRINDISI, on the Friday, Dec. 29.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brenner and Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid or delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, in delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN, &c., MAILS, VIA THE BRENNER PASS AND BRINDISI.

The several lines of mail communication through France being exposed, by the operations of the War, to sudden interruption, the Postmaster-General considers that it has become absolutely necessary to divert the course of the British Overland Indian Mails, and to send them, for the present, through Belgium and Germany, and over the Brenner Pass, to Brindisi.
As the mails despatched on Friday evening will only reach Brindisi, under existing arrangements, a short time before the departure of the Packet, the Supplementary Mails hitherto despatched on Saturday morning will be discontinued.—By command of the Postmaster-General.—General Post-office, October 19, 1870.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		101½ 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		101½ 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling Co.'s Rs. equivalent to £100.	96⅜ 96⅝
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		96½ 96⅝
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		— —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		96½ 96⅝
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		101 ⅞
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		99½ 100
4½ per Cent. of 1872		98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		108 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11 11-16d.	1s. 11¾d.
Madras	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11 11-16d.	1s. 11¾d.
Bombay	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11 11-16d.	1s. 11¾d.
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11¾d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11¼d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut.
	India 5 per cent.		110⅛ to 110⅜
	India 4 per cent.		103⅝ to 104¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		96½ to 96¾
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		98
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		108 to 109
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		102½ to 102¾
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100⅛
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103⅝
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100¼ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		22s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108⅜
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	106⅜ to 107½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¾ to 1¼pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108½ to 109¼
20	Ditto (new)	12	1¼ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1¼ to 1½ pm.
2	Ditto	all	2¼ to 2⅜
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	158 to 160
	British Australian	all	8⅜
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11⅛ to 11⅞
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	8¼ to 8⅝
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8⅝ to 9⅛
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10¼ to 10⅝
10	Great China and Japan Extension	all	11⅜ to 12⅛
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	7 to 7¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company		1 to 1⅛ pm.
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6¼ to 7
5	New	4	1⅛
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 105
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7	1-16 dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 x.d. dis.

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At the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 10th May, a Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

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Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20 ...	£1,000 ...	£19 6 8 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	24 3 4 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium. in India.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20 ...	£1,000 ...	£42 0 0 ...	£21 0 0 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	48 0 0 ...	24 0 0 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	59 0 0 ...	29 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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20 ...	£1,000 ...	£47 0 0 ...	£23 10 0 ...	£9 13 4
30 ...	1,000 ...	54 0 0 ...	27 0 0 ...	12 4 2
40 ...	1,000 ...	63 0 0 ...	31 10 0 ...	15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Dec. 2; Agra and Madras, Nov. 30; Calcutta, Nov. 29.

LORD MAYO'S trip down country ended with his arrival at Calcutta on the morning of Monday, November 27. At the Armenian Ghat a guard of honour from the 14th Foot presented arms to his Lordship, and a goodly crowd of natives and Europeans welcomed his return to the Capital. A large muster of Volunteers, the largest ever known, it is said, in Calcutta, saluted the Viceroy on his arrival at Government House. Both the Earl and his Countess are described as looking remarkably well and evidently pleased with their warm reception. The Viceroy was to hold a levée on the 7th of this month and Lady Mayo a Drawing-room on the 12th.

WE may here glance briefly back at the previous stages of Lord Mayo's journey from Simlah. His party reached the Kangra Valley on the 11th November. After a day or two spent in shooting, Lord Mayo went on to Kangra, paid the Court a visit, and looked in upon Mr. Montgomery's tea-plantation. On his way to Dharmsala his Lordship went over another fine estate, managed by Major Strutt, and sang the praises of tea to the Kangra zemindars. At Dharmsala he saw the lonely tomb of Lord Elgin, whose almost sudden death occurred there in 1862. On the 13th his Excellency was welcomed at Chumba by its Rajah with fireworks and illuminations. The next day he inspected the barracks at Dalhousie, the site and cost of which appear to have met with grave objections from those who prefer its rival Dharmsala as a hill-station. On the 15th his party crossed the Ravee at Madhopore on rafts upheld by "massaks," or inflated skins. From this spot, surrounded with woody or snow-crowned ranges of hills, starts the Bari Doab Canal, begun of old by Lord Napier, which Lord Mayo duly visited. Here, too, he received a visit of state from the Maharajah of Kashmere, his son, and a choice array of his nobles and Ministers. After giving a dinner to all the English officers and gentlemen he recrossed the Ravee for Umritsar on the 17th. His stay at Lahore was marked by a brilliant series of entertainments; beginning with a ball given by Mr. Davies the Lieutenant Governor. Next day there was a splendid Durbar at the Montgomery Hall, in which the young Rajah of Kapurthala shone conspicuous amidst the jewels and brocades of his brother chiefs. A hurried visit to the pretty Shalimar Gardens followed by a splendid illumination of Lahore ended a long day's pleasuring, and just before midnight of the 18th the quicksilver Viceroy set off by train towards Calcutta, under a parting salute from the Lahore Volunteers.

AT Sonepore Lord Mayo took his pleasure first in attending the races, and afterwards answered the call of duty by holding a Durbar in honour of Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal, whose arrival at Sonepore had been delayed by causes unforeseen until the 22nd. The Durbar came off on the 23rd. That same afternoon Lord Mayo returned the Rajah's visit and saw his troops put through their manœuvres by his Highness's son. Next day Sir Jung was astonished by the excellent practice of a half-battery of artillery under Captain Warren, who put in eleven shots out of eighteen at distances ranging from 1,200 yards to a mile and a quarter. Sir Jung was so pleased with what he saw that he asked leave to send one of his sons to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The request of course was granted.

LORD NAPIER was expected to reach the Delhi camp on the afternoon of November 30, by which time nearly all the troops told off for the Camp of Exercise had reached their destination. It was just then that people in India were beginning to fear a sudden collapse of the whole undertaking, on account of the cholera which had found its way from Lucknow to Delhi. On the 30th November, the day after its appearance in the latter place, the dreaded disease had attacked fifty-five persons, and slain a third of their number. It naturally became a question whether the spread of the disease would not break up the Camp. On this point however all anxiety must have long since been allayed by the favourable news reported home in recent telegrams.

THERE is little new to tell of the Loshai expedition. General Bourchier with his Staff had reached Cachar on the morning of the 16th, and was expected to start for Mainadhar about the 21st. The 44th N.I. was to march with him. The distance between these two points is only thirty-five miles, an easy three marches. The appointed route for all regiments advancing from Cachar leads past the stockaded position of Monierkhall. The Artillery and Sappers were to arrive at Cachar on the 18th November. At Mainadhar two months' provisions were already stored up by the Commissariat, and a large number of boats were ready to convey troops thence to Tipai Mukh. Mr. Knyvvet had arrived at Dacca with 200 extra police raised in Cachar. This raised the total of the hill police to 650, more than 500 of whom are to serve as frontier guards, the rest being reserved for civil duties. General Brownlow, commanding the right or Chittagong Column, was due at Demagiri Falls on the 15th November. With him remained one wing of the 2nd Ghoorkas, the other being employed at Burkal in making roads. The Sappers arrived at the latter place on the 14th. The officers were already on rations, and some of them were gently grumbling at the reduction of their baggage to forty pounds each. So far however the arrangements for the campaign were allowed to have been ably carried out; but we hear something of the coolie corps being under officered. The coolies themselves, those at least with the Cachar Column, are described as being mostly powerful fellows, well set up, and all the more active for

having light loads to carry. Each soldier has been furnished with a large waterproof sheet, two of which joined together by their eyelet holes can be made into a small tent for three, with the third man's sheet for a waterproof cover. Similar sheets have been furnished to the coolies.

A destructive fire broke out in Calcutta on the evening of November 27 in some jute screw-houses in Clive-street. In spite of the efforts made to check it with the aid of a great many sailors working some powerful jets from the river, seven or eight "pucka" houses were completely destroyed and a large quantity of jute burnt up. Between the buildings and their contents the whole loss is reckoned at nearly £40,000.

The rumoured retirement of Mr. F. Stephen from his present post has nearly ceased to be a matter of speculation. It has now been publicly given out that the able Law Member of the Viceroy's Councils is about to return to England; whether for good or only for a brief period is still unknown to the outside world. If he is coming home for good, the Indian Government will lose the services of a colleague by no means easy to replace.

The truth has at length come out regarding the mysterious outbreak at the Alipore Jail. Dr. Lynch, the present Governor, had all the prisoners, 2,000 in number, paraded before him on the 13th November. Three-fourths, according to the *Examiner*, "had passed, when one prisoner, without saying a word, advanced, made Dr. Lynch a *salam*, and fetched him a slap on the face, knocking his hat off. Instantly there was a cry of '*mar mar*,' confusion, and a few bricks or stones came from the prisoners who had passed by. One of the bricks and stones thrown struck Mr. Dobson (the head jailer) on the head, and drew blood profusely. Mr. Dobson seized the prisoner, and one or two others immediately surrounded him." Happily no serious consequences took place, and the outbreak was soon quelled. Dr. Lynch has since been reproved for not reporting it, but it is admitted that he showed great presence of mind. Order was restored, it seems, mainly through the personal influence of Mr. Dobson himself; and the two chief offenders have been severely flogged.

In a letter to the *Pioneer* a Mohammedan gentleman of high repute both in the North-Western Provinces and even in England, Sayad Ahmad, complains of the disappointment he felt on reading Dr. Hunter's volume about the Indian Mohammedans. To the literary merits of the writer, with "his Macaulay-like talent of vivifying everything that his pen treats of," Sayad Ahmad does full and willing justice. But literary skill, he adds, "is not everything, and an author writing for the Indian as well as the English public should be careful not so to colour the subject he treats of as to make it mischievous and of small value as an historical work." Books of this sort, which are more widely read in India than people here might suppose, are too readily taken by the natives as reflections of the general feeling in England, especially when they are the product of official pens. Any misrepresentations contained or implied in such books "sink deep into their souls and work much harm." It is true that Dr. Hunter calls himself a friend to the Mohammedans, but this latest proof of friendship has done its objects anything but good. "God save me from my friends" was the exclamation which rose to Sayad Ahmad's lips as he read on. He regrets deeply that Dr. Hunter "has used his 'power of the pen' in a way calculated still more to embitter the minds of Englishmen against the already little loved Moslems." Dr. Hunter's book abounds in passages which refer not merely to the Mohammedans of Bengal, of whom alone he professes to treat, but to the Mohammedans all over India, and this construction of it is further strengthened by the very title of the book. After quoting some passages to the point, Sayad Ahmad goes on to say—"As a cosmopolitan Mohammedan of India I must raise my voice in opposition to Dr. Hunter in defence of my fellow-countrymen. I know full well the arduousness of the task which I have undertaken—the difficulty which encompasses every advocate of a cause which has been pre-and misjudged by men of a different race." If the learned Sayad should chance to read the *Times* of Christmas-day, it will comfort him to find one at least of our leading journals dissenting by implication from the alarmist views expressed by Dr. Hunter. There is another point too in the discussion on which some stress might fairly be laid. As the *Times* says, "there are Mohammedans and Mohammedans," meaning those who are loyal and those who are not. We would carry that argument a step further. If a common religion tends to draw men together, differences of race tend as much the other way. The Mohammedans of India belong, not to one race, but to several, as distinct from each other as the Englishman from the Arab, or the Arab from the Chinaman. During the Mutinies Mussulmans of different races from different parts of India fought on different sides. Would not the same disunion occur again, however strong the counterworkings of a common faith; and is not the Wahabi movement itself a new element of discord rather than union among Moslems of different sects?

Lord Ellenborough's amusing Pæan over the capture of the sandal-wood gates of Somnath was peculiarly unfortunate in view of the facts then known or since discovered regarding the true history and character of those gates, and of the temple whence they were said to have been taken. At the time he wrote the old temple which Mahmood of Ghazni pillaged was an empty ruin, and the gates he is said to have taken thence to his own capital had probably disappeared thence some centuries ago. It is certain at any rate that the gates which Nott's troops carried off from Ghazni are not those which Mahmood found at Somnath. They are not made of sandal-wood, but of Deodar pine. They bear on them no traces of Hindu workmanship, but many traces of Mohammedan. As Mr. Simpson, who saw them in 1860, observes in a letter to the *Daily News*, "out of the thirty million Hindu gods, there was not one visible" upon them. What art they revealed, in short, was "purely Mohammedan." In all likelihood the old gates were destroyed by fire, and the present ones, which bear many marks of age, with their broken panels, defaced ornaments, and rude patches of wood and iron, were afterwards set up in their place. Somnath town, or Somnath Pattan, lies on the south-western shore of Kattiwar. Its massive old walls of uncemented stone are covered with richly carved illustrations of old Hindu mythology, much defaced of course by time and Mohammedan bigotry. The town stands high, and the ruins of the great temple overlook the Arabian Sea and the neighbouring seaport of Billawal. The treasures it contained at the time of Mahmood's invasion were ample enough to account for the obstinacy of its defenders and the pertinacity of their barbarous assailants.

The French of Pondicherry appear to have among them a true master of the "grand style," in the person of the gentleman who wrote the following passage in the *Courrier de l'Inde Française*. It is really a sweet thing in the way of tall talk.

> Hosanna! Our Governor, the Commissary General Faron, is here. O New Messiah, what do you bring us? Whatever is the message of which you are the depositary, you are welcome. We salute you. Sound bells, tabours, and trumpets! Roar ye cannon! Let incense smoke on the altars and mount to Heaven with our prayers. Blessed be the name of the Eternal, of that God all powerful, whom all men, the most ignorant and the wisest adore, each for himself, whom all nations venerate, who loves us all without distinction, and whom we, the inhabitants of French India, invoke especially to-day, in order to thank Him for the favour which he has shown us, M. le Gouverneur, in having conducted you as well as your dear family safe and sound to our midst.

The first blood drawn in the Loshai campaign seems to have been shed by General Nuthall's troops, who are acting in concert with the Cachar column. According to a Calcutta telegram one of his working-parties in Manipore was attacked on the 1st December by thirty-five Loshais, twelve of whom were killed, with a loss on our side of one Subadar slain. Another telegram of December 19 from Calcutta shows that General Brownlow's column has already made good use of its time. On the 14th of this month it surprised a village held by Vanoonah, a Syloo chief who appears to have rejected an offer of peace from the English. He and his band however seem to have made good their retreat, leaving seven or eight bodies and a burning village in our hands.

Whenever some Friend of India gets up to enlighten an English audience on the wrongs which the natives of India suffer at our hands, he is almost sure to balance the wise sayings of Malcolm or Elphinstone against the misdeeds of Lord Dalhousie. The great Viceroy's ghost must have an uneasy time of it, if he gives any heed to the stereotyped abuse which a certain class of speakers and writers keep pouring out on the memory of his earthly self. In his recent lecture on the Rights

of Native Princes Mr. Chesson once more brought out the exploded story of Lord Dalhousie's share in the annexation of Oudh, just as if the alleged author of the alleged crime had recommended or approved the measure he carried out to order, or as if the measure itself had directly provoked the subsequent mutinies. With regard however to the main purpose of his remarks, Mr. Chesson hit upon something like a real blot in our Indian administration, a blot indeed which others have pointed out before him, notably Mr. Prichard in one of his lectures read before the East India Association. There is much to say, we think, in favour of some open and independent Court which might settle questions in dispute between the native princes and the Paramount Power, questions which the latter has been wont to decide summarily for itself. At present, observes Mr. Chesson, "the only Court of Appeal open to the princes of India is the High Court of Parliament," whose decisions are liable to be determined by party considerations. Take the case for example of the dethroned Nawab of Tonk. If his conduct towards the Thakoor of Lawa called for his condign punishment, would it not have been better to arraign him openly before his peers, than to dethrone him by order of the Viceroy after a hole and corner inquiry by a Political Officer? The former process would not have detracted from the real authority of the Supreme Government, while the result would anyhow have precluded all subsequent charges of unfair play on its part. Mr. Chesson's proposal to represent the natives of India "either in the House of Commons, or in some great representative Council of the Empire," is also worthy of consideration. Among the speakers who took up Mr. Chesson's parable was a Mr. E. Jenkins who described our Indian policy as "in many respects infernal," and ascribed its redeeming features to missionary influence; a double assumption which less onesided thinkers will be inclined to dispute. "Infernal" at any rate is rather a strong term for errors of judgment or mistakes arising from ignorance.

The 104th Fusiliers arrived in England on Monday, the 18th December, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel W. D. Harris, one of the few remaining officers who served with the old 2nd Bengal Fusiliers ever since they were first raised in 1839. Under his command we may feel sure that the 104th will keep up the high character bequeathed to it by the old regiment whose colours it now bears under a new name.

We understand that in future the furlough pay of officers who left India on or after the 1st of July last is to be issued at the rate of exchange yearly settled between the India Office and the Lords of the Treasury. For the present official year the rate is fixed at 1s. 11d. the rupee.

In referring last week to the death of General Patric Cameron, we omitted to give him credit for his real services in the field. It appears, after all, that he had his full share of them to show. He served from 1805 to 1808 in the campaigns in Berar and Khandeish, and was present in the cavalry affair of Peepulgaum against Tookeeram in 1805. In 1809-10 he served on the Nerbudda and in Seronj. In 1816-17 he went through the campaign in the Northern Circars and Goomsoor, and helped to hunt down the Peshwah in the Mahratta campaign of 1817-18, being engaged in the latter year in the battle of Ashti. As lieutenant colonel he commanded the 1st Light Cavalry in the Burmese War of 1825-26.

Friday night's *Gazette*, from which we have quoted elsewhere, carries out the important step indicated in the Royal Warrant of last December. It amounts in fact to the final transfer of the Indian Staff Corps, the great bulk in short of the Indian Army, to the War Office Establishment. When the few score local officers have died off or retired, and the separate lists of artillery and engineer officers have been done away, the last traces of a separate Indian service will have disappeared. We should have thought that all recent experience pointed to a different solution of the problem so hastily attacked in 1860; but, if the War Office is satisfied, why should we complain? Is not everything for the best under the best of possible Governments?

Sir George Pollock was formally installed on Saturday as Governor of the Tower.

The next overland mail *viâ* Brindisi is due here on Saturday.

Departure of Troops for Aden and England. — H.M.S. *Serapis* sailed for Aden and England on Nov. 30, *via* the Suez Canal, carrying the following troops:—For Aden: 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade—26 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children, 577 men, 55 women, and 99 children. For England: 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, to embark at Aden, consisting of 26 officers, 3 ladies and 4 children, 563 men, 44 women and 83 children. In addition to the above, she also conveyed a detachment of time expired men from Deolalee depot, numbering 136 men, 28 women, and 31 children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Mr. D. M. Wilson, R.H.A., at Rawul Pindee, Nov. 28, aged 32.
Lieut. gen. W. M. Ramsay, late of the Indian Army (capt. 62nd N.I.), Nov. 13.
Home Civil Service.—G. Collingwood, late of the East India Office, at Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, Dec. 17.
Bengal.—The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B., ex-Governor-general of India, at his seat at Southam Delabere, Gloucestershire, Dec. 22, aged 82.
Madras.—Col. W. Southey, Madras staff corps, on board the P. and O. steamship *Candia*, Dec. 13, aged 47.
Ceylon.—W. C. Macready, Esq., at Putlam, Ceylon, Nov. 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Dec. 19.—From Bombay.—Mr. Debnam, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Critchton, Mr. J. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Strahan and child, Mr. Henvey, Mr. Pigott, Capt. Rowlandson, Mrs. Hawes, Mr. J. Frazer. From Calcutta.—Mr. Scott. From Madras.—Mr. Arathoon, Master Wood. From Hong Kong.—Mr. F. Leyburn. From Galle.—Mr. Townsend. From Alexandria.—Miss Browne, Major Cocks, Mr. Barton, Mr. E. Stevens, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. C. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, December 26, 1871.

THE LATE LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

The name of the Earl of Ellenborough, whose death took place last Friday at the ripe age of eighty-two, will long be remembered in connection with one of the most critical periods of English rule in India. When, in the winter of 1841, he gave up his lately won seat in the Board of Control, to replace Lord Auckland at the head of the Indian Government India was already reaping the fatal fruits of Lord Broughton's stupidly aggressive policy in Afghanistan. Before he landed in Calcutta the whole country had heard of the slaughter of a British-Indian army amidst the snows of the Koord Kabul, with the exception of a few prisoners who with their wives remained in the treacherous Afghan clutches. A bewildered Governor-General and a despondent Commander-in-Chief were hampering the efforts of men like Clerk and Robertson to hasten the despatch of timely succours to the beleaguered garrisons of Kandahar and Jellalabad. Happily the command of a relieving force was entrusted to the able soldiership of General Pollock; but the timid councils which then reigned in Calcutta guided the first movements of the new Viceroy. Lord Ellenborough's one desire was to withdraw the brigades of Sale and Nott from Afghanistan, without any attempt to wreak signal vengeance for the disasters of Kabul. He spoke at first indeed of inflicting "some signal and decisive blow upon the Afghans," but a nearer approach to the Sutlej soon cooled the warmth of his language, and on the 19th April he issued the memorable order for the early retirement of Nott and Pollock from Afghanistan. To the lasting honour of those officers, their persistent efforts to point out the ruinous folly of such a course, which included the abandonment of English prisoners to their fate, were at length rewarded by a carefully hedged permission to retire by way of Kabul and Ghazni. How brilliantly they and their few thousand soldiers carried out the permission, Sir John Kaye's graphic pages have long since shown. From Kandahar and Jellalabad the rival columns pushed their way to the common goal at Kabul, leaving at Kandahar, Ghazni, Tazeen, Jugdulluk, Istaliff, Charikar, plain marks of English prowess and English revenge for past insults. In good time the rescue of Lady Sale and her fellow-prisoners was duly accomplished; and at length the two armies set out from Kabul on their triumphant march back to Peshawar, by the light of the flames that destroyed the great Bazaar where an Afghan mob had once gloated over the mangled corpse of Sir W. Macnaghten.

It was not in Lord Ellenborough's nature to refrain from loud crowing over successes won in the teeth almost of his own injunctions. In swelling language worthy of an Eastern scribe he proclaimed the new era of peace assured by the reascendency of British arms, exulted in the vengeance taken in one short campaign for disasters "unparalleled in their extent except by the errors in which they originated," and announced the triumphant return to India of the Gates of Somnath from Afghanistan. "The insult of eight hundred years is avenged," he wrote: "the despoiled tomb of Mahmood looks on the ruins of Ghazni." The princes and chiefs of Sirhind, Rajwarra, Malwa, and Guzerat, were bidden to forward "the gates of sandal-wood to the restored temple of Somnath," as if such a temple or such gates still existed, and as if a Mohammedan prince would be eager to restore a trophy of Mohammedan conquest to a Hindu shrine. After all this bombast the gates, which were to be conveyed in all pomp to Somnath in charge of an officer specially paid for the occasion, never got beyond a lumber-room in the fort of Agra. In the splendid pageant devised by Lord Ellenborough at Ferozepore, in honour of the victorious troops returning home from Afghanistan, the much wronged Dost Mohammed and his fellow-prisoners were intended to figure somewhat in the fashion of captives in a Roman triumph; but this part of the performance had to be waived in deference to the general outcry.

In less than six months after ordering a medal to be struck in memory of "Pax Asiæ restituta," as if Asia and India were synonymous, Lord Ellenborough had proclaimed the absorption of all Sindh into British India. The brilliant victories of Meeance and Hydrabad lent a fleeting lustre to perhaps the worst piece of injustice ever perpetrated by English rulers in India. Lord Ellenborough must share with Sir Charles Napier the glory of having bullied a few helpless, despairing princes into acts which offered the faintest shadow of an excuse for the robbery and insults they underwent at their neighbour's hands. If Napier himself sinned with his eyes open, the Governor-General cannot be acquitted of readiness to profit by the wrong he saw done. A few months later his quarrel with the rulers of Gwalior had to be settled by the hard-fought battle of Maharajpore. This time at any rate Lord Ellenborough had a greater show of justice on his side, and the minute which recorded his reasons for an appeal to arms may be ranked among the ablest of Indian State papers. But for the steps he then took to break up the growing military strength of Gwalior, British India might have had to deal with two enemies instead of one when the Sikhs two years later crossed the Sutlej to begin the fierce struggle which ended only at Goojrat.

By this time however the Court of Directors thought they had had enough of a fighting Viceroy, who found little time to spare for peaceful legislation, who favoured the army at the expense of the Civil Service, and wrote home insolent despatches to his lawful masters. The one great measure of his reign, the extinction of slavery, was carried through mainly by the Vice-President of his Council, Mr. Wilberforce Bird. His recall by the Directors, in defiance of Sir R. Peel's Government, deprived India of an able, upright, hardworking, but wayward, hotheaded, and rather dangerous ruler, who had much more in him of the soldier than the statesman, who had made himself a terror to the native princes, and whose rashness might any moment have entangled him in some new war.

For nearly the whole remainder of his life Lord Ellenborough's relation to India was that of an independent critic who spoke, if not always wisely, yet with all the point and passion of an orator unmatched in a House containing the late Lord Derby. Once only, in 1858, he took his old seat on the Board of Control, the seat he first filled under Wellington in 1828, and again for a few weeks under Peel in 1834. Once more however his want of discretion soon cut short his official career. The stinging despatch in which he censured Lord Canning for disinheriting, with a stroke of his pen, the rebellious Talookdars of Oudh was still on its way to Allahabad, when its contents were published in this country. For this act of spiteful indiscretion Lord Derby's Government was assailed with so much fury by its political opponents, that Lord Ellenborough had to save his colleagues by sacrificing himself. Thenceforth his lordship, already verging on seventy, took no official part in Indian affairs. His own India Bill came to naught; but his scornful eloquence helped to modify more than one clause in the Bill which, under Lord Stanley's guidance, swept away the rule of the East India Company, and secured the virtual triumph of the competitive principle throughout every branch of the old Indian services.

Correspondence.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—The Delhi Female Medical Mission was set on foot some four or five years ago by some ladies and gentlemen at Brighton, for the purpose of providing a dispensary and female medical attendance for the native women and children in Delhi, in connection with the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in that city. Funds were collected by ladies' associations at Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Oxford, Maidenhead, and East Teignmouth, and the committee commenced operations by sending out a lady duly qualified to Delhi. From failure of health and other causes this lady resigned her office, and was succeeded by Mrs. Littler, the widow of an engineer who had formerly spent several years in India, and who offered herself for the post. After studying midwifery at the British Lying-in-Hospital in Endell-street, and receiving further training at a general hospital and also at one for sick children, Mrs. Littler left for Delhi on the 1st of October, 1870.

The accounts which the trustees have received of Mrs. Littler have been very encouraging. She commenced work on the 20th of December, and on the 13th of March she reported that she had made 313 professional visits to zenanas, and had treated 158 cases at the dispensary. In a subsequent letter written in September of this year, she states that she had since the date of her last letter paid on the average seventeen visits a day to zenanas to treat severe cases in which the patients were unable to come to the dispensary, besides treating on the average thirty patients per day at the dispensary. Her work and consequently her sphere of usefulness was increasing daily.

Mrs. Littler clearly possesses one great qualification for her work—viz., enthusiasm, and from the little details she gives descriptive of her daily life, and her frequent visits on errands of mercy and compassion to the bed-ridden and afflicted in the zenanas of Delhi, in addition to the number of cases treated at the dispensary, she has clearly gained the confidence and attachment of the people among whom she labours.

The Delhi Female Medical Mission has been supported latterly by funds collected by the exertions of the committee and their friends. It is much in need of further aid, and I venture to solicit the favour of a place in your columns for this appeal, in the hope that those who are interested in India will now come forward and aid in a work so eminently calculated to do real good. Their aid is not asked in support of an untried institution, whose success is problematical, for the Delhi Female Medical Mission has passed from the reign of experiments to the condition of ensured success. But it much wants funds to extend its sphere of usefulness.

Further information may be obtained from T. B. Winter, Esq., 28, Montpelier-road, Brighton, Treasurer, or from either of the trustees, the Rev. G. H. Hodson, the Vicarage, Enfield, N.; W. Fairlie Clarke, Esq., F.R.C.S., 1, Curzon-street, Mayfair, or from myself. Subscriptions will be received by the Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, 76, King William-street, E.C.—

Yours faithfully,

I. T. Prichard.

4, Garden-court, Temple.

INDIAN APPEALS, DECEMBER 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—In one of the articles in the *Times* of to-day, remarks are made on two judgments; one by Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and the other by the Privy Council on an Indian appeal case.

I venture to urge that a law should be enacted, to be in force both in Ireland and in India, defining the ages on reaching which boys and girls may choose a religion for themselves.

In India all sorts of extraordinary decrees have been passed for want of a precise law. On one occasion a Supreme Court *refused to interfere* to restore a young child to his Hindoo legal guardians; but the usual ground of judgment has been *the supposed intelligence of the child.*

1st. With reference to refusals to interfere, I hold that such timid judgments are in fact invitations to have recourse to brute force. But the first principle of our government in India is, never to permit religious riots of any kind.

2nd. With reference to the fancied intelligence of children on religious subjects, no Judge should ever be allowed to enforce his individual opinion on such points. Judges should be bound by law to issue their decrees founded on the child's age, and not on his supposed intelligence. Fourteen appears to be the age in India when boys and girls may be allowed to choose their own religion. Previous to that age they are under the care of their natural guardians.

It is easy to argue, Why should not an intelligent young Hindoo of thirteen be allowed to embrace Christianity? What would we say if young Christians of twelve or thirteen years were to be enticed away from their homes and converted to Mohamedanism?

No judge can be depended on to be impartial on questions of religion. If he be a religious man, his ideas of intelligent children will be those who admire his religion. If he be irreligious he will be swayed by the popular cries.

Lord O'Hagan should not have decided on the question of the intelligence of the boy of thirteen, but should have declared who were his natural and legal guardians; the Privy Council should have decided the same question regarding the girl in India. The question to be answered in the Meerut case was, Had the deceased father appointed the girl's mother to be her guardian? If so, had the mother forfeited the guardianship by her bigamous marriage?

A magistrate's judgment in Goureeshunker's case in 1851, ruling that a child must be considered to be under the guardianship of his parents or their representatives till he reaches the age of fourteen, greatly strengthened that magistrate's hands during the Mutiny.—Your obedient servant, T.

YARKAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—There appeared in the *Times* of the 5th September last a letter headed "Yarkand," and signed "Henry Torrens, Colonel 23rd Welsh Fusiliers," in which the writer said he had read, with much interest and also with much disappointment, in the same paper of the 31st August, an article headed "Forsyth's Mission to Yarkund," gathering from its tenor that "the Government of India is content that our communications, both political and commercial, with Yarkand and China should still filter through Kashmere by a round-about route; in other words, that our commerce should be subject to the exaction of perhaps the most grasping and obstructive government in the world," and our policy to the good pleasure of a narrow-minded Maharaja.

Further on, Colonel Torrens write that it is, of course, possible much may have been done since 1862, when he travelled in that part of the world, but that the impression left on his mind, *by the notice of Mr. Forsyth's Mission*, was, amongst others, "that the Maharajah of Kashmere still enjoyed the monopoly of the China overland trade, and that nothing had been done by the Government of India to facilitate the transit of merchandise from Yarkand and the wool-producing countries of China, by routes not subject to the *enormous way-duties* levied by the Government of Kashmere."

I am certain your sense of justice and impartiality will permit my refuting these sweeping and unfounded accusations in your columns, especially devoted as they are to Indian matters, and only regret that, not having seen Colonel Torrens's letter till very lately, I was not sooner in a position to remark on it.

It is both the fashion in England and in India to impute all sorts of crimes and misdemeanours to the Maharajah of Kashmere. The range is extensive, and embraces the *murder* of Mr. Hayward and Mr. Thorpe, oppression in its most revolting forms, and extortions of all kinds, of which that dwelt on by Colonel Torrens is but a small part; and although all the accusations brought against the Maharajah have been disproved over and over again, they are repeated and reproduced under various guises in the apparent hope that they may ultimately secure belief by those not acquainted with the facts of the several cases brought forward from time to time to blacken the Maharaja's character.

When an officer of Colonel Torrens's rank and standing ventures into print, especially in the columns of an influential journal, he should take some trouble to make himself acquainted with the accuracy of his alleged facts, and it is not because he travelled in Kashmere and Ladakh in 1862, and published a sketchy narrative of his journey, that he is, in 1871, in a position to pronounce on the present state of our relations with that country.

I also read, with much attention, the abstract of Mr. Forsyth's narrative of his journey to Yarkand. I read, with similar care, the original document *in extenso*, and I was not a little surprised to find, on reperusal, and after what Colonel Torrens writes, that these papers do not contain *one word* that can warrant his assertion that our relations with Yarkand and China do still filter through Kashmere, "in other words, that our commerce should be subject to the extortions of perhaps the most grasping and obstructive Government in the world."

Laying aside the fact that Mr. Forsyth and his numerous party were aided and assisted in his arduous undertaking by "the good pleasure of a narrow-minded Maharajah," that, in fact, Mr. Forsyth could not have proceeded on his journey at all without his Highness's aid and assistance, I think it will rather surprise you and all whom it may concern, to learn that it is *more than two years* since the Maharajah of Kashmere, at the suggestion of the British Government, *totally abolished* ALL *transit duties on goods* passing from Leh to the plains of the Punjab *through Kashmere;* while it is notorious to all those acquainted with that part of the country that Kashmere offers, at present, a much better and more direct route for the transit of goods, once arrived at Leh, than any other; while it is equally well known that there is, geographically, though at present not politically, a still better and more direct line of communication between Yarkand and the Punjab than *via* Leh, which has been explored more than once, and latterly with much success by one of Mr. Forsyth's own attendants, whose "highly interesting" narrative that gentleman promised to communicate to his Government as soon as it might be translated. But the promise appears still unfulfilled.

Might I suggest to the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the advisability of obtaining this paper for publication in the Transactions of his Society. The line I allude to is far superior to any of those spoken of by Colonel Torrens, who will, I trust, acknowledge the error he has fallen into, and not again hastily make assertions and draw inferences which a moment's consideration and careful inquiry would have shown him to be groundless.

London, Dec. 15, 1871. * * * * *

P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen an Indian letter, in which the writer gives an abstract of the narrative of the travels, along the very line of country by which Yarkand and Eastern Turkestan can be most easily reached, of one of Major Montgomerie's native agents in search of geographical information in Central Asia. It is by the Chitral Valley that trade between Yarkand and the Punjab will find its natural way when our relations with Afghanistan become sufficiently intimate to admit of its being used. Till then the Kashmere is the proper route, especially since its ruler has so liberally conceded absolute remission of *all* transit duties on merchandise; while all attempts to force trade through Lahoul and Kooloo, to bolster up the establishment of a mart in a remote corner of the Kangra Valley, viceregal visits and countenance notwithstanding, will be simply thrown away. Trade, like water, will find its own course and its own level. Not a single Yarkandee had arrived at Palampore this year when the Viceroy was there, though it *was said* some Kafilas were on the way!

CHRISTMAS IN INDIA.

Now let the song of joy arise, for once again is here
The festival of festivals—the jocund time of year!
The time when friends are flocking from every side to share
The cordial Christmas greeting, and the dainty Christmas fare;
When grave old folks grow young again, in honour of the day,
And join the gleesome children in their artless merry play;
When the matron looks around her, with a deeper-soul'd delight,
And maids find lovers' smiles more sweet, and lovers' eyes more bright!
When, though the wind be keen without, and fast the snow may fall,
The crackling log and roaring blaze give warmth within the hall.
And, if the shivering mendicant should seek the friendly door,
He'll find the heartier welcome because he's old and poor;

Hail to the song, the game, the dance! hail to the happy jest,
That sets the jovial joker a-laughing with the rest!
Now, under holly branches, and boughs of mistletoe,
Our romping band of boys and girls in guileless mirth shall go;
Now frowns shall be all banished, and cares shall pass away—
For what have cares and what have frowns to do with Christmas-day?
And as the cold long nights draw on, a circle round the fire
Shall list to fine old stories from some beloved grandsire—
Stories of bold adventure in lands beyond the sea—
Of perils strange and wild, which all but heroes wish to flee—
Of chase, and fight, and rescue—of voyage, and storm, and wreck—
Of life on desert island, in ocean like a speck!
And awful tales shall, too, be told of goblin and of ghost,
That scare the midnight watcher upon his lonely post.
And when faint hearts grow frightened, and manifest their dread,
The signal straightway shall be given—to bed! good folks, to bed!

* * * * * *

Alas! 'tis but a pleasant dream—this glimpse of Christmas joys;
A glance around our Indian home the picture quick destroys.
We look in vain for Wintry skies, and ice, and sleet, and snow—
We seek in vain the huge log fire, with bright and genial glow;
Here fervent is the noon-tide heat, the hills and trees are green,
And nature wears the same bright smile that decks a summer scene.
Through sunny streets, in various dress, the dusky thousands crowd,
Some hurrying silent onward, some talking fast and loud—
The Moslem sleek, the stout Parsee, the shrewd Hindoo, are there—
The squalid son of Portugal, and Jew with children fair!
There walks a keen Mahratta; there stands an Affghan tall;
And there a wild-eyed Faqueer is crouching 'gainst a wall;
By yonder well a laughing group of Eastern women stand,
The new-filled chatty on the ground, the lotah in the hand,
Admire you not the symmetry their graceful forms display,
Draped in those silks of fabric thin, and colours bright and gay?

* * * * * *

At eve, full soon the darkness comes (for twilight never reigns,
For longing lovers' fond behoof, o'er India's arid plains);
And, for an hour or more, ere yet the moon's bright face appears,
The bats fly forth, the fire-flies shine, the crickets stun the ears,
The chumpa and the mogree perfume the grateful air
That cools the languid lady's cheek and fans her bosom fair.
The story-teller chaunts his tale—it is no legend rare
Of bold Crusader, frightsome ghost, or maid with golden hair.
The sound of voices swell the breeze—some girls are blithely singing,
But 'tis no joyful carol, now that in the car is ringing.
And, lo! a marriage gathering, with music's deafening sound,
And horses decked with silver, and people dancing round;
The bride and bridegroom, children both, sit quietly as they go,
And stare with large blue eyes upon the merriment below.

* * * * * * *

Friends cluster not around us, as in that cheerful time
When we spent our Christmas holiday in our own native clime.
Where are the snow-white locks of age, where is the reverend brow?
Where are the dim, yet loving eyes?—they are not with us now!
Where are the rosy cheeks of youth—the happy, laughing faces?
So guileless in their mirthfulness—so artless in their graces!
Alas! 'tis seldom old or young may share our Indian lot,
For frames grow weak, and faces pale, e'en in the fairest spot;
And, if we'd see dear lives prolonged, and youth gain strength and bloom,
We must not make them exiles, too, from England and from home.

* * * * * *

There's nothing to remind us of the season or the day,
But memory faintly may restore what Time hath torn away;
Can we not speak, and think, and dream of joys that once we knew,
When life was in its morning, and every friend seemed true—
When Age seemed always reverend, and Youth seemed always pure,
And happiness, once grasped, appeared as 'twould for aye endure;
When Hope spread out bright pinions, and bore the soul aloft,
Or nestled it, in sweeter bliss, upon some bosom soft;
When we could welcome Christmas without a sigh or tear—
The Festival of Festivals—the jocund time of year.

Bombay, Christmas-day. S.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE HILLS.

The *Pioneer* holds that colonisation in the hills will require for its due development a liberal expenditure on the part of the Government in the construction of roads from point to point, and in some instances, where the water supply is deficient, likewise of conduits. In addition to the slopes and terraces of the Himalaya, there exist here and there flat-topped ridges heavily clothed with timber, possessed of a fertile soil; these, though of no great breadth, sometimes extend in length for miles, and from their elevation afford most healthy sites for settlement; but devoid, as they commonly are, of water, the aid of expensive machinery would be necessary to render them tenable. The lower slopes and terraces are generally better provided with this necessary of life, which is often conducted to the required spot in channels from the fountain-head of some mountain rivulet issuing at a higher level. The natives are very expert in the construction of these aqueducts, and aided in their levels by the natural flow of water, will carry them, if need be, for miles along the mountain-side at an almost imperceptible gradient; a little periodical repair suffices to maintain them in a constant state of efficiency, and as the discharge in this class of conduits scarcely exceeds a cubic foot a second, no damage ensues from scour. Another and larger class of channels occur only at the lower levels in the warm valleys; they run along the course of mountain streams; from which they take their rise, and serve to irrigate the ricefields which stretch along the margin, or to supply a motive power to the mills of simple construction in use throughout the hills. Pecuniary assistance would, moreover, in some cases be needed for the proper establishment of colonists from the mountains of Wales and Scotland (these being the classes best fitted for such occupation), who would doubtless, with judicious aid, thrive on the hills, and obtain for their surplus produce an adequate market. The Highlander would find in the ranges of our North-western barrier much to recall the memory of his native wilds and make him take root more kindly in his adopted home. It would decidedly be considered a preferable measure to supply such colonisation from the class of small farmers in the Highlands of Britain as just stated rather than to take our material from the English army in India, for soldiers, it must be admitted, are not, as a rule, calculated to pursue successfully a persevering course of frugal industry, nor would it be possible to find in the ranks an adequate number of men possessed of a competent knowledge of agriculture; while to such a course, were it practicable, would attach the serious objection that the strength of our Indian forces would thereby be most unduly drawn upon. This point being settled, it would, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain the exact degree of inducement to be held out to intending immigrants, by which their influx in due numbers might be secured. These terms should include the offer to each of a sufficiency of culturable land, with water supply, ready cleared for tillage. On each holding thus prepared a suitable dwelling should be raised, stocked with all those household goods and implements which surrounded the colonist at home, and supplied additionally with stores of food of that kind and quality, with live stock, to which the intended incumbent was accustomed, in quantity sufficient to subsist him and his family until the land should begin to yield a return for his labours. These homesteads should be offered publicly on a lease of such duration as might be considered most suitable, at the lowest rates which Government could afford. But to enable the authorities clearly and confidently to set forth the various advantages to be secured by an emigration to the Himalayas, it would be advisable in the first instance to establish, as an experimental measure, a model colony, of limited numbers, entirely sustained by the Government, under the supervision of a duly qualified inspector drawn from the district which supplied the colonists. These communities should from the very outset be self-supporting. Matters in general being brought to the state to which the emigrant had hitherto been accustomed, he would, after his short sea-voyage and rapid journey up-country, be enabled, in all its main features, to resume the daily tenor of a life to which he had been trained from his youth up. As these colonies grew in numbers, and the lapse of time brought with it an extension of our railway system to the foot of the hills at numerous points, and good roads thence to the various sites of settlement, an outlet would be afforded for surplus produce, of which no small part might be composed of the various English fruits brought to a higher degree of culture than has yet been generally attained in India, and in the cultivation of which natives could scarcely be expected to compete. As their numbers increased, a steady expanding muster-roll of able-bodied males would be afforded for the defence of their own house and the surrounding district, and in case of extremity or foreign invasion, a numerous and reliable reserve for purposes of general defence. To reduce these colonies to a state of military discipline would obviously be injudicious; any attempt in that direction should rather be confined to the fostering of a martial spirit, and the general use of, and skill in, the rifle, with which latter object prizes might be offered for annual competition. All encouragement and assistance might likewise be afforded in the formation of volunteer corps on such a basis as might meet with general approval.

LEGISLATING IN THE DARK AT SIMLA.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that people whose unhappy lot it is to pay taxes in India owe a debt of gratitude to Lord Napier of Magdala for supporting Mr. Cockerell's protest against the objectionable clauses of that Punjab Canal and Drainage Bill which has been pushed with most unseemly haste through all its stages in the Legislative Council at Simla, and is now part of the law of the land. The new Act gives power to officials in the Punjab, first to employ forced labour in constructing canals, and then to levy a special water rate on all lands, which in their opinion might be irrigated to advantage by means of these canals, whether the owners and occupiers of the lands use the water or not. The principal champion of the Bill in the Legislative Council was of course Mr. John Strachey, a civil servant who seems to have been created for the purpose of illustrating the saying that a first-

class revenue officer is the curse of the country; for this zealous official is himself equal to a whole army of Wahabi missionaries in the power of exciting popular disaffection to the British rule. If any province deserves well of the English Government of India it is the Punjab, which was "among the faithless faithful only found" in 1857, and which enabled John Lawrence to send down to Delhi the troops without whose aid we should never have conquered Hindostan. If, too, we are above being moved by a sense of gratitude, there have been of late ominous rumours of growing discontent among the Sikhs which would have made statesmen, conscious how precarious our tenure of power always is in this country, pause before carrying out hated improvements at the cost of increasing the number of malcontents in the Punjab. What addition to the land revenue can possibly compensate for the popular irritation sure to be caused by the impressment of labour and the levying of a water rate on any lands which in the opinion of an official ought to be irrigated with canal water? The Governor-General, while defending the principle of a compulsory water rate, owned that the Punjab Bill was one which he would not care to see made applicable to all India, but contended that it should be passed because the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and other "officials of experience and authority" approved of it. Unfortunately, there are a great many very foolish officials in high places in India at this moment; and, if the Legislative Council is to travel about the country to sanction in each province what the officials approve of, we shall soon have an unrivalled crop of Legislative absurdities. But the important speech of the Commander-in-Chief proves that there is still one eminent official who has a grain or two of statesmanship in his composition. Lord Napier knows the Punjab well, and he announced in the most emphatic language his dislike to the policy of the Bill. "I wish to state at once," he said, "since his Excellency the President has expressed his approval of the sections relating to the compulsory rate on irrigable lands, that I am forced to regard them with the utmost regret, and that I sympathise with the opinions expressed by the Hon. Mr. Cockerell." In face of this solemn warning, Lord Mayo, Mr. Strachey, and Mr. Ellis insisted on gratifying the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab's wish for a new law, which, under the pretence of permanently enriching the country, will add fresh burdens to the load of the already over-taxed agricultural population.

The Brahmo Marriage Bill.—At the meeting of the Brahmo Somaj, held on Nov. 18, nearly two hundred gentlemen were present, and a committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, to take into consideration the various objections which have been advanced against the present Marriage Bill, and to suggest such amendments as may be needed:—Baboos Shib Chunder Deb, Keshub Chunder Sen, Durga Mohun Dass, Canny Lall Pyne, Protap Chunder Mozoomder, and Bijai Krishna Goswami. Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak supported the Bill on behalf of the Prarthana Somaj at Bombay. He also urged on the meeting the necessity of sending Brahmo missionaries to the Western Presidency.

Snake-Bites and their Cure.—We take the following from the *Englishman*:—"Sir,—I read this morning with great interest your quotation from the *Indian Medical Gazette*. The result of the admirable experiments of Doctors Fayrer and Ewart (for which they deserve the gratitude not only of the people of India, but of all the peoples in the world) is not a cheerful one, and will make us all very much on the *qui vive* in the propinquity of snakes. But I wish to suggest that we ought not to despair of a remedy, because, though we are all very clever in India, yet there are a few clever people in other parts of the world, where snakes do congregate, equally fatal, as the cobra or the krait. I allude to the rattlesnake of America. Well, one day, when I was going up the Mississipi from New Orleans in one of the floating hotels of that wonderful stream, we stopped to get wood for the engine-fires close to a plantation in the State of Indiana, and, as it fortunately happened that we were delayed some hours, I had time to pay a planter a visit. He was living in a large log hut, comfortably furnished with the London and New York magazines, journals, &c. He welcomed me with that easy gentle kindness natural to the Southerner, and I asked him if his plantation was well-off for snakes. 'I guess we are,' said he; 'I've had two of my niggers this morning bitten by rattlesnakes, and they are progressing favourably.' I asked, 'What do you do?' He said, 'I give the men half a tumbler of Monongehela whisky with a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper every five minutes or oftener until they rain perspiration like a winning horse.' 'What do you do to the wound?' said I. 'I just scoop out the bitten part with a razor or the blade of a sharp knife; then I wash the wound with tincture of arnica, clap on a piece of lint saturated with it over the wound, and bind it up with a plaintain-leaf. This is the first part of the unpleasant arrangement. We keep on trotting him about after a nip or two of the Cayenne mixture; and sometimes I have given negroes as much as a gallon of whisky in twenty-four hours, and they survived both the effects of the bite and the whisky as a rule, and when better, I feed them on milk fresh from the buffalo.' I believe this plan is the best, because I afterwards read a work by the celebrated Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, that this was the only treatment to be relied on in cases of poisoning by snakes.—William Durrant, M.D., &c., 72, Dhurrumtollah."

Bengal.

THE MOHAMMEDANS OF EASTERN BENGAL.

It can hardly be said that the Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal have gained either intellectually or morally by their conversion. Fanaticism is here united with violence, litigiousness, and vice. The *Spectator* seemed, the other day, to contemplate with much equanimity the spread of Islam throughout India, and Eastern Asia. But it seems to us that the type of men which the Kuran develops, in Lower Bengal at any rate, is not such as any one who wishes well to humanity could wish to see extended. Some time ago we came across an admirable report on the district of Backarganj, drawn up by the then magistrate, which gives a picture of Mussulman life in Eastern Bengal very different from that which the writer of the *Spectator's* article shadows forth. The report was printed in 1868 and describes the state of affairs in that year. We extract from it a couple of paragraphs:—

"The Mussulmans are almost the worst type of their creed, steeped in ignorance and prejudices, very litigious, grossly immoral, and most easily excited. There is scarcely a district in Bengal where life is held so cheap; murders are committed on the least provocation. The Farazis, the Puritans of Mohammedanism, abound in great numbers, especially in the south of the district. They are, as a rule, very troublesome and litigious. A Farazi may be distinguished from any other Mussulman by two characteristics,—one external and the other moral. He dresses differently from other Mussulmans and wraps his *dhoti* or *chadar* round his body without crossing it between his legs, from his aversion to anything approaching to the Firinghi's trousers. He may also be easily distinguished by his love of litigation, and by his uncompromising love of falsehood. The hardest swearers in our courts are Farazis. There is nothing remarkable or strikingly attractive in the features of the Mussulman population; their dress approximates more nearly to the Hindu style than that of the Mohammedans of other districts. In the *chapkans* or outer dress, the cutting on the left side to distinguish it from the Hindu *chapkan*, which is cut on the right side, is uniformly observed here as elsewhere in Bengal.

"One striking fact may be noticed with regard to the Mussulmans to show the effects of local prejudice. In Tipperah, a Mussulman bearer is not to be had for love or money. To dress a Sahib, or to pull his punkah, is looked upon as deadly sin. Not so, however, in Backarganj. The punkah pullers in the courts or in private houses are almost entirely Mussulmans, and they are not above doing bearers' work. Owing to the infinitesimal subdivision of landed tenures, almost every ryot here is a peasant proprietor. With scarcely a single exception, every peon in the court, every servant in private houses, who is a resident of the district, is a small landholder. It is for this reason, among others, that labour is very scarce in Barisal; a professional cooly is unknown; a stranger arriving at Barisal by the steamer would be in a sad plight for landing his traps but for the assistance of the steamer's lascars. During the harvest season, when the few available labouring men in the station are snapped up by the small landholders in the neighbourhood, the price of labour rises to eight annas per diem. This happens, unfortunately, during the cold season, when the district officers are anxious to be out in camp, and when Mussulman boatmen sometimes cannot be had at any price. It has been said before that every ryot in Backarganj paddles his own canoe. This will explain why, in some respects, the Backarganj men are not equal to the same amount of physical exertion of a particular kind as the natives of dryer districts. Here the ryots are quite unused to walking; they could never take the long marches of which a native of Behar would think nothing; but then, for physical exertions of another kind, the Backarganj ryot has scarcely an equal. No Behar ryot, for instance, could hold out for one rainy season if he had to sow and reap his crop himself up to his waist in water. No men again are so good, after the Mughs, as the Backarganj ryots for clearing and settling in Sundarban tracts. This fact is so well-known that Backarganj settlers for the Sundarbans are at a high premium. Boat loads of Backarganj men may be seen in the cold season going south towards the Sundarbans. There are generally men who, from a love of adventure, or suffering from a *res angusta domi*, go down south for a few seasons to better their condition; if they get sufficiently favourable terms, they not unfrequently settle down for good in the Sundarbans, and develop into petty proprietors or tenure holders."

We commend these sentences to those who look for the regeneration of India by means of the spread of Islam.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN TEA.

It is a curious fact that if tea is sent home privately from this country to England it is greatly appreciated, and the people who taste it are all ready to become purchasers of "Indian tea," but when they go into the market they cannot obtain anything like what has been sent home, and after a few vain efforts return to the old mixture. If you ask the grocers they condemn Indian teas; at the best, they say, it is only fit to be mixed with the other sorts to

give a flavour, being of itself too strong. In the interest of the tea planters out here, we have done our best to ascertain the cause of so much of their tea remaining a drug in the market, and have come to the conclusion that they require a representative in the London market. There are vested interests in the China tea trade which form a very serious obstacle to the sufficient sale of Indian tea, and a raid on the London tea brokers and grocers must be made to give Indian tea a fair chance. It is impossible that with fair dealing India can remain behind China, which is now sending far more rubbish than good tea to England, and it is this rubbish, which is flavoured with Indian tea, that prevents Indian tea being sold in its place.

But we are sorry to say that a great deal of indifferent Indian tea also finds its way into the English market and injures the whole trade to an extent that may well be considered. Until the trade is set on a substantial footing, none but *bona fide* teas should be sent to England, and the market less forced than it is at present. In this way, with a few years judicious management, there would be an ample reward for the temporary self-denial. The planters must join hands and set to work with a will to obtain a fair market for their productions in London itself, and take the pains to show the English public that for the same price they are paying for China rubbish flavoured with Indian tea, they may obtain wholesome tea altogether Indian. But at the same time we think that the Duke of Argyll may well lend a helping hand with the Board of Trade and induce them to put a stop to the importation of the Chinese rubbish which has been proved to be coming every year more abundantly to London. The India-office might in many ways encourage the sale of Indian tea, and probably the most practical way of bringing it before his Grace would be to send a waggon load of samples to Inverary and Argyll Lodge, so that the Duke may realise how much capital is waiting a return, and of what vast importance the tea interests are, and also how much they are left in the cold by the Indian Government. But in Calcutta and Bombay more could be done, for it seems absurd that a single pound of Chinese tea should be consumed in either of the local capitals. Surely the whole of India should at least drink one or other kind of Indian tea, and are only prevented from doing so by prejudice which can and ought to be overcome. The price has, perhaps, something to do with it.

A great deal more tea would be consumed in India itself if the tea was sold cheaper, and surely it could be so, looking at the price for which it sells in London. Many more boxes would find their way to England from friends in India if the price were reduced. It seems absurd to pay three and four shillings a pound for tea, which is grown by your next-door neighbour, when that is the price you could buy it at in England. And talking about boxes to England, why do not those enterprising firms in Calcutta and Bombay who make up boxes of hot pickles and curry powder to send home add to their selection a tin of Indian tea. It would be quite as much appreciated by people at home as tamarinds or mango fish roes, and probably serve a better purpose. Let the tea planters induce them to make the alteration and encourage the taste for Indian tea throughout England, for it only wants to be known to be thoroughly appreciated.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

Colonel Dickens.—It is said that Colonel A. D. Dickens, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, Bengal, intends to proceed to England on leave by the beginning of February next.

News from the Front.—A telegram, dated Mynadhur, Nov. 30, 5.20 P.M., states:—"The camp office with Loshai field force opens here to-day; distance from Cachar, forty miles."

Commissariat.—A Circular has been issued by the Commissary General, Bengal, to the effect that all officers of the Commissariat Department who may return from England by the Bombay route are to await the orders of the Department at Allahabad.

Mr. Anstey at Calcutta.—We understand that Mr. Chisholm Anstey has arrived in this city to conduct the appeal case of Ameer Khan, which will be heard on Wednesday next before the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Louis Jackson, and another judge, not yet named, at the Appellate High Court.—*Indian Mirror*, Nov. 27.

Accident to the Earl of Selkirk.—The Earl of Selkirk met with a rather ugly accident at Allahabad on the morning of the 27th November. He was riding with Sir W. Muir and the Misses Muir when his horse stumbled and fell, throwing the Earl heavily on his face and arm. The blow was a severe, but not a serious one. He was bruised about the forehead and the eye.

The Russians in Bokhara.—A letter from Peshawur says that the Russians have imposed four conditions on the Bokharians, namely—that cantonments for Russian troops be established at Chargo on the Oxus, a Russian and Bokharian officer having conjoint command; that Abdool Rahmon Khan be sent to the Khirghis country and pensioned by Bokhara; that a Russian Political Agent must be resident in Bokhara; and that the King of Bokhara must make firm allegiance with Russia and have no more dealings with the Ameer of Cabul.

Civil.—The Hon. Mr. Ashley Eden left Rangoon for Calcutta on Monday, Nov. 27.

The Distress at Jounpore.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Jounpore, says:—"I regret to say aid to relieve the poor sufferers is coming in very slow. If people only knew the disaster the flood has caused to the poor—thousands of them still exposed to sleep out in the heavy dew without a common straw shed over their heads, and no means left—they would willingly send their mite."

A Novel Marriage.—A remarkable marriage, according to the rites of the Brahmo Somaj, took place at Barahnagore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, on Nov. 11. The marriage was a widow marriage, an inter-marriage, and a Brahmo marriage at the same time. The bride-groom, Baboo Hera Lal Laha, is about thirty-five years of age, and the bride, Soudaminy, a widow lady of the Brahmin caste, is nearly thirty. They married by mutual consent. Such a marriage as this is a significant sign of the progress that the Brahmo Somaj is making every day.

Soldiers' Recreations.—Card-playing was during the past year permitted to be introduced into the various regimental recreation-rooms of the army. Some reports of the results of such introduction have been submitted to the Home authorities, but they seem to have been insufficient, and his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has requested the Commander-in-Chief in India to have further reports sent home. An order therefore appears calling upon commanding officers of every arm of the service to furnish such reports without delay.

Establishment of a Silk Factory.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—Messrs. Campbell and Co., the owners of the Sona Khan estate, intend establishing a silk factory at Seoreenarain in the Bilaspore district; Mr. W. Campbell has gone down for the purpose of starting the business. It is not, I think, generally known that silk in large quantities is procurable in that locality, where, I believe, there are about 1,500 houses of weavers and growers alone. There is no doubt but the establishment of a European agency will greatly tend to encourage the growers, through whom the Calcutta markets may now expect to be largely supplied with raw silk.

An Unexpected Illumination in Honour of the Viceroy.—At Lahore, while fire balloons were scudding about by the hundred on Saturday evening, one of them it is supposed dropped on a store of charcoal at the railway station. From whatever cause, several thousand maunds of that fuel took fire, and in spite of all efforts for extinction, the fire raged without intermission until Monday afternoon, entirely destroying at least two locomotives and tenders. Surely it was thoughtless to store charcoal in the open, so close to the line, where a spark from a passing engine might at any time have led to the destruction of property which the company has now to bewail. The loss cannot be far short of £10,000.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Judicial Dignity.—The *Englishman* asks:—Have the sheristadars waxed fat and haughty, that the High Court has been obliged to publish a circular, directing that they should be kept in their proper places? Some judges, says the circular, sit in Court with their sheristadars in attendance, which "tends to give an erroneous impression of the position and influence of the sheristadar." By his attendance in Court "the office, the subordinate amlah, and the details of business lose almost entirely the benefit of his presumably superior capacity and experience." The "employment of the sheristadar on the bench" is accordingly forbidden, and he is relegated to his proper place, the sheristah, for the management of which he is more immediately responsible.

Medical.—Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., will shortly be promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals. Under instructions from her Majesty's Government it has been notified that an officer of the British Medical Service in India, who may be holding an administrative office tenable for five years, if compelled by ill health to return to England, can only receive from the Indian Government under which he is serving permission to return home for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in London. The leave which will be there granted to him on recommendation of such Medical Board will not exceed six months from the date of his departure from India, and if, on arrival in England, the state of his health is such as to render it unlikely that he will be fit to return to his duties within the above-mentioned period, he will be replaced by an efficient officer.

The Loshai Campaign.—The following is the liberal scale of rations allowed to the officers of the Loshai Expedition:—Daily ration of one officer—1 lb. of biscuit, 1 lb. of meat, 1 lb. of potatoes or carrots, 4 oz. of rice, 2½ oz. of sugar, 3-7th oz. of tea or 1 3-7 oz. of coffee, 1 oz. of salt only with fresh meat, 1 oz. of butter, 6 oz. of flour; 1 bottle of mustard per mess of 12 officers per week, 2 oz. of pepper do. do., 2 pints of vinegar do. do., 4½ lbs. of pickles do. do., 7 oz. of curry-powder do. do., 7 oz. of spice-powder do. do. Rum, low proof, 2 drams per diem, to be paid for at Rs. 2-8 per gallon. The same scale applies to Commissariat and Ordnance conductors, Telegraph signallers, &c., and the payment made by each officer is only eight annas per diem. The scale of rations for natives is per diem:—1 seer atta or rice, 1 chitacks dhal or ghee, ¼ do. salt.

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—A portion of the garrison of Fort Muchechawun is now encamped on the opposite side of the river to the Chutter Munzil. The hospital tents adjoining, we believe, have some inmates, but the sickness is not of a dangerous type. The 1-17th Regiment, Cantonments, has a camp pitched near their own lines; the general health of the troops, however, may be pronounced satisfactory. No further European deaths are reported to us in the station, and we believe a decided change for the better has occurred in the public health. We hope that the cholera epidemic will shortly be entirely removed from both city and station, and that the remainder of the winter may be all we can desire. Cholera is abating in the city, and it is believed the average death-rate of the season will ere long not be exceeded very materially.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—We sincerely hope that the rumoured reorganisation of the Calcutta police is true. Things cannot go on as they have of late, without causing chronic discontent to the public and grave disquiet to Government. The city has been disgraced by the incapacity and absolute imbecility which the police have displayed in their dealing with the case of Abdullah. At this moment there seems to be an almost certain clue to the assassin's connections, if Mr. Hogg could only follow it up. A student of the Madrassah College, Aman Shah by name, was known as an intimate friend and companion of Abdullah. He enjoyed a jagir, or maintenance, from a Muhammadan employé in the Home-office, and some time ago suddenly disappeared, it was supposed in company with Abdullah. Of course we raise not the faintest imputation against the assassin's friend; but it is of importance that if alive he should be traced, and if dead, that the fact of his so opportune decease should be placed beyond doubt.—*Englishman.*

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.—His Excellency the Governor-General and suite arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning. He was received at the grand staircase by the civil and military officers in Calcutta and by a number of European and native gentlemen. A guard of honour, consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, was drawn up in front of Government House, and gave his Excellency the customary Royal salute. From the parade state below:—Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Parade State, Nov. 27, 1871. Present on parade: field officers, 3; captains, 6; lieutenants, 6; ensigns, 4; staff, 2; staff sergeants, 3; sergeants, 29; band, 20; drummers, 20; rank and file, 355; total strength, 418. Unavoidably absent: ensign, 1; staff, 1; sergeant, 1; rank and file, 134; total, 137; grand total, 585—it will be seen that this was the largest muster under arms which has yet taken place in the corps. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mayo went down the ranks, and afterwards expressed to Colonel Walton how gratified they were at witnessing such a turn out of the soldier-citizens of Calcutta. Indeed, the appearance of the men, their marching, and their steady front, would have borne comparison with any regular regiment. Colonel Walton and his company officers have certainly succeeded in creating an *esprit de corps* in the regiment which augurs well for its continued efficency. The appearance put in by our City Rifles yesterday morning ought to do much towards increasing the strength of the battalion, which now numbers nearly 600 in its ranks.—*Englishman*, Nov. 29.

A NATIVE PAPER ON MR. ROBERTS'S SUSPENSION.—"Mr. Roberts has been suspended." This news ran like wildfire through the length and breadth of the town, and there was not a citizen but regretted the circumstance. We were astounded at the announcement. In the absence of any explanation of the cause or causes which influenced his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in taking this extreme step against a public servant of such tried ability and long standing as Mr. Roberts, the public have been indulging in curious surmises more or less in accord with the real state of facts. . . . . He has been upwards of, we believe, fourteen years in his judicial office, and in not a single instance has been found otherwise than a most conscientious and upright magistrate. Certainly he had his crotchets, but these were never allowed to seriously interfere with the due discharges of his duty to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He is decidedly the most popular magistrate that ever sat in the Calcutta Police-court. We are really sorry that after faithfully serving Government for nearly a quarter of a century, he should be thus summarily dealt with and quietly shelved. Whatever may have weighed with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in this affair, we are certain that, considering the long and meritorious services which Mr. Roberts has rendered to the State, his Honour will not "give him over in his grey hairs." We have already known his Honour to be above cliquism or the factious spirit of a partizan, and, therefore, can confidently hope that when the question which has led to Mr. Roberts's suspension will have been sifted to the bottom, and considered in all its bearings with special reference to that gentleman's antecedents, his Honour will at once see the propriety of rendering to him such amende honourable as may appear to his Honour to be meet and proper. . . . . We think that we echo but the feeling of the public at large when we say that Mr. Roberts's suspension is looked upon as a general calamity, in which all classes of the community of Calcutta, both native and European, participate in an equal degree. It has cast the whole city in a gloom. This certainly is a significant fact, and we trust that his Honour will not overlook it in the final disposal of the case.—*Indian Post.*

MILITARY.—Colonel Lowe, C.B., 86th Regiment, is, it is said, about to retire from the service.—H.M.'s 55th have descended from Chukrata, leaving a few men to look after the place until H.M.'s 92nd from Jullundur go up. The 5th Bengal Cavalry were to march from Nowshera on 24th November, to be at Rawul Pindee on the 29th, and Jhelum on 6th Dec.—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that Colonel Dickens, the Deputy Commissary General, having proceeded to join the camp of exercise, Colonel Sibley has been appointed to act temporarily in his place until the arrival from Bombay of Colonel Macbean, who is shortly expected at the Presidency.—We (*Pioneer*) regret to learn that cholera had appeared in the 96th Regiment, on escort duty with the Viceroy at Sonepur. Unless, however, we are misinformed, there had been some cases in the corps previously at Dinapur, so that the re-appearance of the disease at Sonepur cannot be charged against that locality, nor is there any reason for attributing it to communication from Sir Jung Bahadoor's followers.—In order to prevent any doubt on the point, it has been notified for general information that the provisions of the 3rd clause of paragraph 61 of the despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, published in G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th September, 1866, which extended the Military retiring regulations by the addition of two rates of pension, viz., £600 after 35 years', and £750 after 38 years' service, are applicable to all officers now in, or who may hereafter enter, the Indian Staff Corps.—The 2nd Light infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Oakes Commanding, left Julpigoree *en route* to Dhoobree *via* Cooch Behar on the morning of the 22nd November.—Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., left Allahabad on Monday, Nov. 27, for the Camp of Exercise. Colonel Reid, R.A., has assumed the command of the station.—The head-quarters of the 22nd N.I., under Colonel Stafford, reached Rameda on the 16th November. and were to arrive at Cachar on the 20th. The men were in capital health and spirits.—The head-quarters and No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Harward in command, arrived at Umballa on the 22nd November, on their way to Allahabad, *en route* for Bombay and England.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Str. China, Perrins, Suez; str. Sulina, Burnett, Downs; Clanronald, Poden, Sydney; Rajmahal, Balderstoz, Liverpool.—24. Cashmere, Tobin, Newport; Staffordshire, Potts, Dundee; Himalaya, Payne, Darwin (in Australia).—25. Str. Lafontain, Billard, Havre.—26. Sumatra, Gibson, Cardiff; str. Emblehope, Jos, London; str. Arabia, Lewis, Camorta.—27. Str. Bushire, Gavin, Moulmein; Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, Moulmein; Brechin Castle, Smith, Greenock; Hippogriffe, Bews, Mauritius.—28. Futhel Raymaney, Golam, Jeddah; Star of Albion, Hughes, London; Chacabuco, Ritchid, London; Pendragon, Newton, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Jaques, Mr. Lobert, Mr. F. Lamouroux, Mr. Fetia, Mr. Antoine.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22. Str. Indus; Evening Star.—23. Str. Penang; British Envoy.—24. Str. Moulmein, str. Bivouac; Munsoory.—25. Str. Russia; Alabama, Tenzer.—20. Str. City of Poonah; Gondola, Albertine, Sagof.—27. King Arthur, Empress of the Seas.—28. Str. Tweed.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Moulmein.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. H. T. Blanford, Mr. H. Lattray, Mr. A. Greig, Mr. C. Tracy, Asst. surg. Meadows, and Mr. H. Kruzo.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mrs. Ryper and four children, Miss Chetham, Miss Maysey, Miss Rachael, Capt. Elliott, Major gen. Huyshe, R.A., Mrs. Croley and two children, Mr. E. J. Carrier, Mr. S. Tremearne.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.—The past week has proved no better than those which have preceded since the holidays, and we have still the same tale of dull markets to record. Indeed, prices are in some instances weaker, if anything, and sales of Grey Shirtings, 39-inch, are reported slightly under the current rates of last mail. Grey Twist: There has been little business done, as importers are holding for higher prices. Coloured Twist continues very depressed.

Madras.

THE KING OF AVA'S PRESENT.—The *Indian Daily News* says that the Government of India has authorised the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to disburse Rs. 5,000 in entertaining the Burmese officials deputed by the King of Ava to convey the Htee, or golden umbrella, to the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.—Sir Walter Morgan arrived by train at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was received on the platform of the Royapooram station by Sir Colley Scotland and Mr. T. G. Clarke. The New Chief Justice proceeded to the High Court and took the oaths of office on the Original Side of the Court, Sir Colley Scotland, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, and the Hon. Mr. Holloway, being present. Mr. Walter Morgan is putting up at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 28.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—After all five officers are to be sent from the Madras Presidency to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, the Supreme Government having, on remonstrance from Madras, allowed Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. The officers to attend are Colonel Boyle, C.B., 89th Regiment, Colonel Travers, Major Douglas Scott, Captain Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mysore Division, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Madras Sappers. Is Bombay to be the only Presidency unrepresented?

Light House at Point Divi.—The Governor in Council has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 3,010, to be met from savings under the general assignment for "Civil Buildings—Provincial Services," for the carrying on of certain works in connection with the lighthouse at Point Divi. The supply of a pair of additional iron tanks from the Marine Stores at Madras has also been sanctioned.

Departure from Madras of Sir Colley Scotland.—Sir Colley Scotland left Madras on Tuesday, Nov. 28, by the 10.50 train for Bombay. Among those who were present to take leave of Sir Colley Scotland were his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon. J. D. Sim, Sir Walter Morgan, the Hon. Mr. Kernan, the Hon. Mr. Holloway, the Hon. Mr. Kindersley, the Hon. Mr. Innes, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Wigram, Dr. Hunter, Colonel Fordyce, Captain the Hon. J. S. Napier, Mr. Raganada Shastri, Mr. Muthusawmy Iyer, Mr. Sanjiva Row, Mr. Srenevasa Iyer, Mr. Lutchmapathi Naidu, Mr. S. Parthasardy Iyengar, &c. There was no representative of European or East Indian barristers on the platform.

Lord Napier's alleged Successor.—A cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Bombay per the last P. and O. steamer from Suez. This gentleman, says the *Madras Mail*, has more than once been mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Napier in Madras, or to Sir Hercules Robinson in Ceylon. But Ceylon has been favoured with Mr. Gregory, M.P., while Sir Hercules relieves Earl Belmore at Sydney. The gentleman to whom we refer is Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B. He is a Norfolk man, was born in 1810, entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1828, married Miss Templar, of Ceylon, in 1833, was appointed Superintendent of Honduras in 1851, Governor of British Guiana in 1854, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1861, a position which he resigned some two years ago. Gentlemen of sixty-one years of age, who have spent most of their lives in exile, do not often visit the gorgeous East for mere pleasure.

News from Bhamo.—Bhamo news to August 31st states that the trade with the Kakhyens and Shans is re-opening; and if nothing unforeseen occurs, merchants will soon be coming in again to barter as formerly. A petty Panthay officer had arrived from Changsee by the Tahpen road. He found no difficulty of any kind in passing the posts. He states that the Panthys have had some decided successes. Changsee is now permanently occupied, and Tahsakon, the Governor of Momein, has succeeded in making himself master of Yeelaw—the mountain retreat of the Chinese leader Leesecetahi, who has escaped, but in what direction is not known. He may possibly go down to Mandalay, where he has been several times before, and may endeavour to obtain aid from the King of Burma; Leoquangfang is still in his stronghold. The Panthays advance but slowly, and till they, or the Chinese, are complete masters of the country, there is but little chance of much trade. The pacification of Yunan is the only thing that will re-establish the trade, and it is thought that the conquest of Yeelaw and the complete defeat of Leesecetahi are steps in this direction. The Panthay officer has brought the political agent at Bhamo a letter in Chinese from the officer commanding in Changsee. The contents of the letter do not seem to confirm his accounts of the strong power of his people. In this letter the agent is asked to send three or four hundred men, a thousand flint muskets, a piece of white cloth, a piece of yellow cloth, two cases of red thick woollen cloth, and fifty edible birds' nests. Nothing has yet been heard of the Shans who came up a short time ago from Rangoon, and went into the hills to collect immigrants in British Burma.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Str. Dacca, ——, Calcutta.—23. Str. Petersburg, ——, London.—24. Str. Singapore, ——, London.—25. Str. Indus, Greaves, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon.—26. Str. Patna, ——, Bombay.—27. Lizzie, ——, Boston.—28. Berar, ——, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Petersburg.—Mrs. Ager and three children.

Per str. Singapore.—For Madras.—Lieut. and Mrs. Stokoe, Mrs. Byron and three children, Miss Banbury, Messrs. Clay, F. M. Lawford, Thompson, and Watson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Col. Tennent, Capt. Waterhouse. For Melbourne.—Miss Palmer, Mr. H. Swayne. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Master Scott. For Southampton.—Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott and three children, Mrs. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. C. Hudson, Dr. W. C. Penn.

Per str. Patna.—From Bombay.—For Madras.—Mr. Walsh.

Per str. Himalaya.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Murray and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Rev. Mr. Barns, Apothy. Bandercliffe, Mrs. Robertson and three children, Mr. Gardiner.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. Str. Emblehope, ——, Calcutta.—25. Str. Indus, ——, Suez; str. Petersburg, ——, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, ——, Rangoon.—27. Str. Patna, ——, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca.—Dr. and Mrs. Kearney, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrellan and family, Mr. Minchin, Mrs. Napean and child, Mr. and Mrs. Montburn, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Perira and family.

Per str. Singapore.—For Calcutta.—Captain and Mrs. Ross, Captain and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. H. Place and two children, Mrs. Clarton and one child, Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Tucker, two Misses Harwood, Mrs. Robson, Miss Tweedie, Miss Bean, Miss Seward, Miss Sealey, Miss Gutherie, Mrs. H. W. Mackenzie, Mr. Blair, Mrs. Sharp and three children, Miss Lealey, Miss Page, Miss Seal, Mrs. Badman, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. W. Armstrong.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. F. R. H. Sharp and four children, Mr. J. Sandy, Capt. G. S. Keith, Mrs. Gompertz and child, Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, Mrs. Ostrehan and three children, Mr. A. D. Fox. For Brindisi.—Mr. S. J. Arathoon, Mr. J. Cameron, Master J. Wood. For Galle.—Mrs. Nixon. For Sydney.—Capt. T. Clarke.

Bombay.

INDIAN WINES.

We have had occasion lately to draw attention to the wines which the Rev. J. J. Varnier has introduced into the country, as manufactured here and distinguished from imported wines, and we are glad to be able to furnish the following notes regarding them. We look upon any one who introduces a new manufacture or industry into a land in the light of one of its best benefactors, and our readers will have no doubt, after they have perused the following, that Mr. Varnier is such to India. Indeed, were the full importance of the subject grasped, how many thousands might find employment in the manufacture of the wines, how many fortunes may be made, and how pure wine by driving out the very inferior and adulterated stuff which is so generally used (unless where the very highest prices are paid) will benefit the health and stamina of the country at large, there would be no want of persons coming forward, either to purchase the patent, or even to vote a statue to the rev. gentleman, and if India is beginning to supply her own tea, we see no reason why she should not also have her own wines. It is an utter mistake to think that, because these wines are made from the Jamoon, that therefore they are not wine. Practical vine-growers and wine-makers of Italy and Sicily have found the fruit to possess all the bases of the best grape in Europe, and to be infinitely superior in the component parts of the grape to the Indian grape itself. This is a fact, but can only be demonstrated chemically.

"1. *Brandy.*—This is quite equal to Exshaw No. 1, and no better recommendation can be given to it than by saying that it is as good as the very best brandy in the world. The cost at the same time is probably (we cannot state this positively) only half the Exshaw price. Whether this is an exaggerated estimate of Mr. Varnier's brandy can only be decided by actual consumers of Exshaw No. 1, and to them we may safely leave the question. This brandy ought to supplant at once two-thirds of the higher brands at present sold in the country. Its use, instead of rum, for soldiers will also be apparent.

"2. *Port—red seal.*—This is quite equal to the port usually sold at Rs. 36 per dozen, though there appears to be a woody flavour which may be the result of the casking, and is far from unpleasant. At least only a connoisseur can perceive this flavour, which does not in the least detract from its value.

"3. *Claret—yellow seal.*—This is a good strong dinner claret, usually bringing in the market Rs. 40 a dozen. For cup it would be excellent.

"4. *Ambreschino.*—A liquor cordial, and quite as good as any that comes from Italy, and which is so highly priced.

"5. *Vino Bianca.*—This is a white wine resembling Moselle in all its qualities."

Besides the above enumerated, we believe there are one or two other kinds of wines.

The above opinion from a practical and experienced taster ought to tell its own tale. The tale briefly read is this: a new industry for India, and a gigantic one; collossal fortunes to those who will venture on the enterprise; great good to the drinkers of wine and brandy, as well as lessening the expenses of their pocket; good for the health of our British army; addition even to the revenues of the country. Hence Government no doubt will look with peculiarly favourable eyes on this at present young manufacture, and assist it to expand to its full dimensions. We repeat that Mr. Varnier is a public benefactor to India, and we trust the reverend gentleman will meet with the due reward of his knowledge and enterprise in some wealthy speculator.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

Brahmo Marriage Bill.—At a public meeting, convened on Friday, November 24, the Southern India Brahmo Somaj adopted a memorial praying the Legislature to pass the Brahmo Marriage Bill.

The Ranee of the late Gaekwar.—We stated some time ago that the Ranee of the late Gaekwar had petitioned for permission to leave Baroda and to reside at Poona. H.H. Mulharao, who was against this proposal of the Ranee, forwarded a petition to H.E. the Governor in Council in which he prayed that the Ranee should not be allowed to leave the Gaekwar's territory. We now learn that Government have resolved that the Ranee has no reason to leave the Gaekwar's territory, and that she should remain where she is at present.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Attempted Sale of the Bombay Port Trust Land.—On Nov. 27, under Government orders, Messrs. Crawford and Co. put up for sale that part of the Elphinstone Land Estate lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge. There was a very large attendance of native and other dealers. The land was offered in lots, and purchasers were to receive 999 years' lease. Several lots were put up. The highest price offered was Rs. 18½ per square yard, but as this did not nearly reach the Government reserved figure—Rs. 45 the square yard—the bid was not accepted, and the sale was abandoned for the time.

A Parsee Convert to Christianity.—Last Thursday morning the Rev. Father Pagani, senior Roman Catholic chaplain, Kurrachee, performed a very interesting and agreeable ceremony, by baptising a Parsee young man, named Ardasseer Cursetjee. The name given him is John Clement Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. William Noonan having stood sponsors on the occasion. We believe that this is the first Parsee who has embraced the Roman Catholic faith.—*Sindian.*

Canara.—An important question has been brought on in the High Court of Bombay arising from the transfer of Canara from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Government has attempted to increase the assessment of the land revenue in the province, and the ryots claim that they are protected from this by the ryotwari settlement introduced in Madras by Sir Thomas Munro, and have now combined to have the case tried.

Civil.—The *Sindian* says :—It is stated that Mr. J. W. Walker, c.s., has been appointed Assistant Judge of Ahmednuggur. Lieutenant Mayhew, Assistant Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, is said to have succeeded Mr. Walker as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Shahbunder. Mr. Spencer Tyndall, who returned the other day from a furlough to Europe, takes charge, we believe, of the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nowshera.

Too Fat.—A very distinguished and very fat Sikh officer of a cavalry regiment has been removed from the service on the ground of undue obesity. So, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, it was in olden days. Spartans who presumed to get fat were soundly whipped. One Nauclis, an extremely stout individual, was publicly exposed, and threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not quickly regain a proper and Spartan figure. More lenient, we pension Nauclis. It is not many months since a medical board sat in Calcutta upon an officer and companion of the Order of the Bath for this same fleshy failing. The Government desired to know if Colonel —— could possibly discharge the duties of a field officer. The reply was "Certainly, if a horse strong enough to carry him can be found."—*Times of India.*

Farewell Address to Mrs. Hope.—On Saturday, the 25th November, Mrs. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, wife of the full power magistrate of Surat, invited to her residence a number of European and native ladies to bid farewell to Mrs. Hope. The girls of the Parsee and Hindu schools were also invited to meet their kind-hearted patron and well-wisher. The girls were examined in reading and general knowledge, and their answers were considered satisfactory. The songs they sung were very delightful, and elicited well-merited applause from the audience. An address in Guzerati was then read by a Parsee girl named Jajjie Bai, a translation of which was read by Mrs. Newnham at the request of Mrs. Jugjeewandas. Mrs. Hope then thanked Mrs. Jugjeewandas in a few suitable words for the honour which she and her other friends had done her, and expressed her hope that her European and native sisters would continue to interest themselves in social gatherings and "Evenings at Home," more frequently than hitherto. Books and sweetmeats were then distributed to the girls, after which the assembly broke up.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. Tabor, Otis, Liverpool.—27. Str. Sir J. Lawrence, Hillcoat, Muscat; Inverness, Donkin, London; Brussa, Nacoda, Bussorah.—28. Gulianar, Nacoda, Mozambique.—29. Volunthory, Nacoda, Jaffna.—30. Victoria Bridge, Laury, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From Southampton.—Mr. Davey and two daughters, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Howick, Mr. Rollinson, Miss Jackson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Rundell, Miss Prior, Mr. Batchelor, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Laidlaw, Captain Phillips, Capt. Scott, Col. Ward, Mrs. Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, Miss Ponsonby, Mrs. Hogg, Lieut. Bashford, Mrs. Herberts. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Thompson, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Berkley, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Grose, Dr. Allens, Mr. Macrow, Mr. Carrynton, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Viney, Mr. Galwey, Mr. Dodant, Mrs. Horsley, Capt. Gellie, Col. Annesley and daughter, Miss Partridge, Mrs. and Miss Herbert, Miss Lecland and friend, Major Beddek, Mrs. Grant, Sir P. Wodehouse, Mr. Denny, Hon. Mr. Fortescue, Major Thompson, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Duval, Mr. J. Duval, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. Pogson, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hayward. From Aden.—Mr. Clipperton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Str. Cashmere, Avern, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Redewater, Richards, Liverpool.—28. Loch Lomond, Grey, Calcutta; Eastern Bell, Fleming, Liverpool.—29. str. Ispahan, Osborne, Bushire; str. Mulk, Hannah, Jeddah and Hoodeidah.—Dec. 1. Str. Stephenson, Bray, Liverpool.—2. Str. Deccan, Rennoldson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Bombay.—For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Henvey and three children, Mr. Debnam, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Mann, Mr. Fraser, Mr. T. R. McLellan, Mr. Chrichton, Mr. Berwick, Mr. J. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Strahan, and Capt. Rowlandson. For Southampton.—Miss Hough, Mrs. Daniels and child, Mr. Sargeant, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Hawes and four children, Lieut. col. Kerr. For Malta.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Kaye, Miss Waterfield.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, Dec. 2.—The market for Piece Goods has been pretty steady, and a larger business has been done, although prices generally show no change. To Yarns also the same remarks are applicable, the business done having been larger without any change in prices. Metals continue firm, and in other kinds of Imports there has been no important change.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, Dec. 2.—Cotton: The market shows hardly any change in prices, but more business has again been done, more particularly in Old Cotton. The purchases for export aggregate about 4,500 candies, of which 3,800 were of Old Cotton, and 700 candies of New Cotton. The market closes weaker.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Dec. 2.—Exchange: The business done, though larger than in the previous week, has again been limited; but rates throughout have been very steady. The business done on Calcutta amounts to 10 to 12 lacs, and rates are again somewhat firmer. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills is Rs. 218 for 100 dollars.

Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

Alexander, J. W., exec. engr., irrigation branch, is posted to the northern div., Ganges Canal. Nov. 25.

Asher, E. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, is prom. to the rank of exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Aug. 1.

Balderston, W. C., to offic. as asst. dist. superint. of police at Benares. Nov. 25.

Behrendt, J., asst. professor in Patna College, reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 26, on his return from leave. Nov. 23.

Birch—Richards.—Mr. J. B. Birch to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Balasore, and Dr. V. Richards to be Secretary to the Committee. Nov. 22. [dist. Nov. 25.

Boulderson, A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the Bijnour

Boyd, Lieut. M. O., asst. comr. of Mungledye, having returned to duty on Nov. 8, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of Sept. 5 last is cancelled.

Carnac, C. F., C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 17, on his return from furlough.

Colquhoun, Rev. R., b.a., whose services have been replaced at the disp. of this Govt., to be military chaplain of Allahabad. Nov. 25.

Cowie, C. J., to be sub-registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Gowhatty, having its head quarters at the Sudder station of the district of Kamroop. Nov. 23.

Fisher, C. A., to have charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Sylhet, during the abs., on special deputation, of Mr. J. Patch. Nov. 27.

Gillon.—In supersession of the orders of Nov. 18, Mr. H. Gillon, C.S., is app. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, and is vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Nov. 24.

Harrison, H. L., b.a., to offic. (temp.) as junior sec. to the Board of Revenue from the date on which Mr. F. B. Peacock may make over charge to him. Nov. 24. [dept. Nov. 22.

Irwin, Rev. A., services placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, Home

Johnson, W. H., asst. engr., Dalhousie div., is transfd. to the Dejarat div. Nov. 23.

Lamert, Rev. M., b.a., offic. chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, services placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

MacGregor, J. C., to offic. temporarily as mag. of police, Calcutta, v. Mr. C. Miller. Nov. 21.

Mackenzie, A., b.a., junior sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, resumed charge of his office on Nov. 23 from Mr. Harrison.

Miller, C., to offic. as mag. of police and coroner of Calcutta from Nov. 27, v. Roberts, suspended.

Newbery, Capt. E., personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, Punjab, for special duty in the Legislative Dept., for three months, commencing from Dec. 1.

Palmer, E. M., joined the office of the Comptroller gen. on Nov. 10.

Peacock, F. B., to offic. as sec. to the Board of Revenue during abs., on priv. leave, of D. J. McNeile. Nov. 24.

Preston, S., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Special Survey div., Sirhind Canal circle, is prom. to the 2nd grade. Nov. 23.

Quinn, C. C., to offic. temporarily as mag. and coll. of Jessore, in the 2nd grade. Nov. 23.

Ricketts, J. A., dep. coll., is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act XII. of 1871. Nov. 27.

Robertson, V. S., an asst. supt. of police, just returned from leave, is posted to Bhaugulpore. Nov. 28.

Scott, H., exec. engr., is transf. from the Mian Mir div. to the 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar Road. Nov. 25. [Nov. 23.

Stewart, A., forest ranger, is transf. from the Plantation to the Byas div.

Wall, Major R., dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Ferozepore dist. Nov. 23.

Wilkins, H. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, with effect from the date on which he took charge. Nov. 27.

Williams, Major E. C. S., R.E., dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the P.W.D., railway branch, made over charge of his office to Lieut. col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., on Nov. 10.

Wilson, A. G., asst. comr. of Hazareebaugh, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 17, on his return from leave.

British Burmah Commission.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 25.)

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from Sept. 30 last:—

Capt. Fryer, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 1st grade.

Capt. Gower, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Lt. Alexander, offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Mr. C. J. Connell, of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 7th inst.

TRANSFERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.
(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., from Nagpoor to Hingunghat, Wurdha district.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, asst. comr., from Hingunghat to Hurda, Hoshungabad district.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, asst. comr., from Hurda to Nagpoor.

Mr. S. Jacob, Bengal C.S., is posted to the Nagpoor district.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following assistant revenue surveyors are promoted from the dates indicated, viz. :—

Mr. E. Little, from 2nd to 1st grade, from Nov. 3.

Mr. H. T. Hanby, from 2nd to 1st grade, from Nov. 13.

Mr. A. C. Lemarschand, from 4th to 3rd grade, from Nov. 2.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentnd. officers are placed under the immediate orders of the Govt. of India for employment on State Railway accounts (notification dated Nov. 25) :—

Mr. R. B. Duncan, dep. contlr. of public works accts., Bombay.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, offictg. dep. contr. of public works accts., North-Western Provs.

Mr. Duncan is apptd. to the charge of the accts. of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. Fordham to the charge of the accts. of the Indore Railway and of the Neemuch Railway Survey, with the permanent rank of dep. contlr. of public works accts. This app. is subject to the sanction of H.M.'s Govt. to the creation of the post.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
(*Government Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

In consequence of the absence of the Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, in attendance on the Legislative Council of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen.—

Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., comr. of Allahabad, to offic. as junior member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. M. H. Court, C.S.I., comr. of Meerut, to offic. as comr. of Allahabad.

Mr. F. M. Lind, comr. of Agra, to offic. as comr. of Meerut.

MILITARY.

BARON, Ens. A. T., 104th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I., on probation, v. Grylls, app. offictg. qrmr., dated Nov. 10.

BOWLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, appg. Capt. C. Bowling to offic. as asst. instructor of musketry, as a temp. measure, until the return from Dalhousie of Lieut. E. C. Coote, in the absence of any other qualified officer.

BRERETON, Major J. A., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Meerut to Ferozepore, for general duty. Nov. 21.

CARDEN—MASSY.—5th Lancers.—The C. in C. sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. col. F. W. Carden, and is pleased to make the following prom :—Major W. G. D. Massy to be lieut. col., by purchase, v. Carden, who retires, dated Oct. 31.

DOWKER.—The undermntd. officer has reported his return from England : —Lieut. col. H. C. Dowker, of the Madras staff corps, comdt. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 3.

GORDON, Lieut. D. F., 92nd foot, will proceed to England, doing duty with the invalids of the Sirhind div., and join the depot of his regt. Nov. 23.

HARDEN.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Nov. 4, transfg. Capt. A. Harden, gen. list, inf., from the 13th N.I., Fort William, to the 11th N.I., Dum Dum, for duty, at his own request.

ILES, Capt. H. A., S.C., att. to 33rd N.I., is transfd. for duty to the 43rd N.I., and directed to join. Capt. Iles, att. to 43rd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Bean, dated Nov. 16.

JACKSON.—The following prom. is made from the date specified :—Lieut. G. D'A. Jackson, general list, cav., to be brev. capt., Nov. 20.

SMITH.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. G. F. Smith, 21st hussars, in G.O.C.C. dated April 1, is cancd.

SNOW, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. R., Bengal Cav., is transf. from Meerut to Morabad, for duty. Nov. 20.

STANTON—SCHMIDT.—The C. in C. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. F. S. Stanton, R.E., to be major, from Dec. 9, 1870. Lieut. O. Schmidt, 109th regt., to be capt., from Sept. 12, 1871.

TULLOCH—SALKELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, attaching Capt. J. M. Tulloch, late 1st wing subalt., to the 16th N.I., with effect from Nov. 19. Dated Oct. 31, app. Capt. R. H. Salkeld, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt., with effect from Nov. 19, v. Capt. J. M. Tulloch, proc. on furl.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lieut. H. F. Smyth, R.A., to offic. as 2nd subalt. during the period Lieut. G. Swinley may offic. as 1st subalt.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

In continuation of G.O.C.C. Oct. 26, 1871, No. 6 Company of Sappers and Miners will be attached to the 2nd Div. Camp of Exercise, and No. 8 Company to the 3rd Div.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 20.—Capt. E. F. Angelo, 2nd batt. 1st foot, station staff officer, 2nd class, to offic. as a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. whilst Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, V.C., may be employed with the Loshai Expeditionary Force.

Lieut. H. B. Hanna, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. whilst Capt. C. J. East may be employed with the Loshai Expeditionary Force.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 25.)

The servs. of Lieut. F. L. Graves, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

Ens. F. D. Battye, 62nd foot, squad. subalt., Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Dec. 2, 1869, and will rank as lieut. in that corps from the same date.

The servs. of Capt. F. H. Hood, Bengal staff corps, are placed temporarily at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from Oct. 2, 1871.

Ens. N. C. Martelli, 1st batt. 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 39th (The Allygurh) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Oct. 1, 1870, and will rank as lieut. in that corps from the same date.

Lieut. A. J. Garrett, wing subalt, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

CHURCHILL.—Oude div. order confd., dated Oct. 17, directing Staff Asst. surg. G. F. Churchill, M.B., to afford med. aid to No. 2 battery 24th brigade R.A. as far as Lahore, and to return to Lucknow, on being relieved.

FITZMAURICE.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Oct. 13, app. Staff Asst. surg. J. Fitzmaurice, doing duty with the half 1-3rd Buffs at Benares, to the med. charge of A battery F brigade R.H.A., in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 5, v. Asst. surg. R. W. Clifton, R.A., on leave.

O'GRADY.—Allahabad station order confd., dated Nov. 5, attaching Asst. surg. J. J. O'Grady, 104th foot, to the Allahabad garrison for general duty, as a tempy. measure, on the departure of his corps for Bombay.

POPE.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated Oct. 28, app. Asst. surg. J. J. Pope. E battery 8th brigade R.A., to afford med. aid to the detachment of volunteers directed to remain at Saugor, on the departure of the head-quarters 1st batt. 19th foot.

SEGRAVE.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. G. Segrave to proceed, *via* Agra and Jubbulpore, to Saugor, for duty with detach. of voluntrs. 1st batt. 19th foot, left at that station.

THOM, Surg. H., M.D., 3rd Punjab inf., is app. to the med. charge of the Driver Company of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties. Nov. 23.

TURNBULL, Surg. major G. A., on relief, will revert to regtl. duty, and rejoin his corps at Lucknow. Nov. 20.

WALL, Asst. surg. R. M., general duty, Poona, has been placed in temp. med. charge of the jail at Yerrowda from Oct. 1.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 25.—Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B., app. to the Bengal presy., having reported his arrival from England on Nov. 2, is brought on the strength of the administ. staff of the British med. service in Bengal, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., who has proc. to England.

Dr. Inglis is directed to relieve Staff surg. major J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., of the med. supt. of the Allahabad Circle, which is constituted a dep. insp. gen.'s charge, the latter proc. to Calcutta to assume the med. supt. of the Presidency Circle, which will thenceforward constitute a staff surg. major's charge.

Surg. major H. B. Hassard, 1st batt. 19th foot, at present offic. as dep. insp. gen., Presy. Circle, will, on being relieved, revert to regtl. duty.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. G. A. Watters, officiating assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, has passed the Lower Standard of examination in Hindustani.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, *&c.*—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in Nov.) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, inf., availed himself of the furlough in India granted on Nov. 18, 1869. Lieut. col. R. N. Macpherson, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissary general, for two years, on private affairs. Major M. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. A. England, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for two years, on private affairs. Capt. F. H. Thomas, general list, infantry, sub assistant commissary general, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, 14th Bengal Cavalry, for two years. Capt. R. J. Abbott, R.A., comdg. No. 3 Punjab light field battery, leave of absence from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, to Bombay. Capt. R. P. Blake, 4th Punjab cav., leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. Behrendt, assistant professor in the Patna College, is allowed five days' subsidiary leave from Oct. 27, the day following the date of his debarkation at Bombay on his return from sick leave to Europe. Mr. A. Mackenzie reported his arrival at Bombay on the 17th Nov. on his return from furlough ; he is allowed six days' subsidiary leave from the 18th idem, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. E. P. Ussher, assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, for three months, under the rules of 1865. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from Nov. 16, the day following the date of his arrival at the Sandheads, on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Mymensing. Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, cantonment magistrate and judge of Small Cause Court, Neemuch, for two months, from Nov. 17, or the subsequent date on which may avail himself thereof.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to be chaplain of Vizianagram. Nov. 28.

Cox.—Under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. A. F. Cox, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of North Arcot, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class. Nov. 28.

Thomson, J., is admitted a member of the Madras civil service from Nov. 24. Mr. Thomson to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot. Nov. 28.

MILITARY.

Arbuthnot, Major G. A., cav., is removed from gen. duty, Madras, to gen. duty, Bangalore.

Fulton—Stenhouse.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, lieut. col. in staff corps, cadre 32nd regt. N.I., to have the position of major, and Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Stenhouse, to be capt., v. Grant, ret., dated Nov. 28.

Hayter.—The servs. of Capt. C. Hayter, staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for app. as offic. wing sub., 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col. A. H. A. Hervey, inf., and Col. C. R. Stainforth, cav., comdt. 2nd L.C.—arrived at Bombay on Nov. 17.

Lieut. R. Stokoe, inf. gen. list—arrived at Madras on Nov. 24.

10th Regiment Madras N.I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the officer commanding 10th N.I., Major A. Gahagan to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Major R. C. Lavie to offic. as wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Kerr.

By the same, app. Capt. J. B. Leggett, offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Neill. Capt. F. Beeching, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. during the time Capt. Leggett offic. as adjt., and Capt. J. C. M. Russell to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Hayter.

MEDICAL.

Macrie, Asst. surg. W., M.B., to offic. as surg. of the 2nd dist., Presy., during the abs. of Surg. major C. Smith, M.D., on leave.

Removals and Postings.

Head Quarters, Madras, Nov. 8.—Staff asst. surg. W. P. Sullivan, from late arrival, to do duty 45th foot.

Staff asst. surg. W. P. Sullivan, from doing duty 45th foot, to accompany No. 1-5th brig. R.A. from St. Thomas' Mount to Cannanore on 15th inst., on arrival to do duty with 89th regt.

Surg. J. Sparrow, 89th regt., to med. charge of No. 1-5th brig. R.A., in addition to his other duties.

Staff asst. surg. F. Pout, for D D E-20th brig. R.A., Cannanore, to med. charge of detachment 89th regt., Calicut, v. Ward, reported sick.

Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, from doing duty R.A. St. Thomas' Mount to Cannanore at public expense, without delay, to take med. charge of E-20th brig. R.A., and to accompany it to Bangalore.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. C. D. Baynes, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Kurnool, examination leave for one month, from or after Dec. 10. Mr. W. C. Hayne, assistant conservator of Tinnivelly forests, for one month, from date of departure. Mr. H. J. Bullock, sub assistant of No. 5 Chingleput survey party, for sixty days, under Section 16 of the Revised Rules, from the date of his availing himself of it.

Military Leave of Absence.—The following obtained furlough and leave to Europe on medical certificate during November, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. and adjt. J. O. Gage, 45th foot. Capt. T. T. Hodges, 76th foot. Lieut. J. D. Howden, 76th foot, by the first troopship, *via* Bombay, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. Gillilan, staff corps, controller of military accounts, for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, cadre 2nd regt. L.C., commandant Resident's escort, Hydrabad, and officiating military secretary to the Resident, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, of the staff corps, district superintendent of police, Bengal, for two years, and to embark from Calcutta. Surg. major C. Smith, M.D., surg. 2nd district, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. F. deLousada, staff corps, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe, from Nov. 15 to Nov. 17, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

Birdwood, H. M., to act as judge and session judge of Rutnagherry. Nov. 30.

Candy, E. T., to act as asst. judge and session judge of Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the abs. of Mr. S. N. Tajore, on leave. Nov. 30.

Fulton, Capt., 5th N.L.I., performed the duties of the commis. dept. at Aden from July 29 to Aug. 24.

Griffiths, Capt. (brev. major) C. M. Griffith, staff corps, offictg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establishment, v. Major Plomer, whose tenure of office will expire on Nov. 30.

Hope, T. C., staff corps, is appointed to act as municipal comnr. for the City of Bombay, until the alteration of the Municipal Act. Nov. 21.

Hynes, L. G., is app. to act as Govt. auditor and inspr. of accounts of the New Bank of Bombay, during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. R. W. Matthews. [Oct. 31.

Johnston, J. L., acted as junior coll. and mag. of Colaba from Oct. 24 to

King—Cooke.—Messrs. J. King and H. R. Cooke acted as coll. and 1st asst. coll. of Kaira respectively, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15.

MacLeod, G., acting supernum. dep. coll., attached to the Rohree div., is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class in the Shikarpoor dist., with power to commit to the Sessions Court. Nov. 30.

Morris, Lieut. W. C., received charge of the office of the ex-engineer, Northern Concan, from Capt. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., on Nov. 15.

Reid, G. B., acted as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Poona from Aug. 29 last, during the abs. of Mr. G. H. Johns, on three months' priv. leave.

Summers, G. A., asst. regr. on the appellate side of the High Court, acted as dep. regr., during the absence of Mr. K. C. Bedarkar on priv. leave, namely, from Oct. 17 to Nov. 16.

Wallace, Major R. R., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee during the absence of Lieut. col. Southey on leave. Nov. 30.

Whiting, J. E., C.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapore, from Mr. H. B. Parry on Oct. 13.

Educational.

The undermntd. gentlemen have been admitted as members of the Bombay Educational Service, with effect from the dates set opposite to their names :—

Mr. C. Macnaghten, principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote—Dec. 19, 1870.

Mr. M. A. Tarkhedkar, vice-principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote—Dec. 23, 1870.

MILITARY.

Harness—Desborough.—It is intimated that an exchange of batteries between Second capts. A. Harness, D baty. 19th brig., and S. H. Desborough, K baty. 14th brig. R.A., has been sanctioned. Capt. Harness is directed to proceed to England accordingly, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

Kennedy.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 28, directing Capt. Kennedy, 3rd regt. N.I., to his own duties pending the arrival of Capt. Sturtt.

Kirkpatrick—Greany.—The following adjustments of rank and prom. in the Commissariat Dept. are made :—Sub condr. W. Kirkpatrick to rank from Aug. 3, 1870, v. Elder, dec. Sub condr. C. Greany to rank from Oct. 19, 1870, v. Hogan, remanded. No. 789.

Pierce—Burd.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 17, app. Major Pierce to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 10th N.L.I., and Major Burd as wing officer.

Tinling—Watson.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 17, directing Capt. Tinling to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th regt. N.I., and Lieut. Watson to offic. as wing officer, in add. to their respective duties, v. Lieut. col. Reynolds, proc. on leave.

Williams—Affleck—Grant.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, directing Major Williams, 1st regt. N.I. Grenadiers, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. Affleck to offic. as wing officer, and Lieut. Grant as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Hewett.

Examinations in the Native Languages.—The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi Nov. 22 :—Mr. W. H. Cumming; Mr. A. W. P. Mark, supernumerary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Mahratta country; Mr. G. C. Aitken, head master of the high school in Oomrawutee, East Berar; and Lieutenant F. C. Symonds, R.A., supernumerary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Mahratta country. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard :—Lance corporal John Barton, 3rd hussars; Private John Kerrigan, 49th foot; Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot. F. T. Stock, Bombay infantry, is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government, for three months, in extension. Mr. A. C. Jervoise, C.S., privilege leave for two months. Mr. E. L. Anderson, acting assistant district superintendent of police, Kurrachee, for one month, in extension. Mr. S. N. Tagore, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. F. Bellasis, having resumed the office of commissioner of customs, salt, and opium on Oct. 16, the unexpired portion of the nineteen months' furlough granted on April 17, 1870, is cancelled. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the conversion of the fifteen months' furlough, granted by this Government to Mr. C. Gonne, C.S., into one of two years.

Military Furloughs.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major J. S. Tighe, Madras staff corps, for eighteen months. Capt. C. W. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Brig. gen. E. Kaye, C.B., R.A., commanding at Mooltan, for six months, under the provisions of clause 2 of G.O. by the Govt. of India No. 952, dated Oct. 22. Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., commanding 3rd regt. light cav., from Nov. 15 to March 31. Major gen. W. F. Beatson, Bengal inf., under the condition of clause 2 of G.G. by the Govt. of India No. 952, dated Oct. 22, 1861. Qrmr. E. J. Fleming, No. 4 light field battery, Hydrabad contingent, for two years. Lieut. W. H. Browne, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Apoth. D. Munday for one year. Condr. H. Macnee, ordnance department, for two years. Staff asst. surg. H. R. Green, attached to 18th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for four months, from date of departure.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 15.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to permit the 1st (the royal) regiment of foot to resume the title of 1st or "The Royal Scots Regiment," by which it was distinguished from 1812 to 1821.

8*th Foot.*—Lieut. F. B. J. Jerrard to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Dixon, app. adj.; Nov. 15.

37*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. P. C. Neville to be perm. to receive the value of his commission, on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Dec. 16.

45*th Foot.*—Lieut. G. G. Peterkin retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Dec. 16.

83*rd Foot.*—Paymr. F. Scrivener, from 95th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon major F. F. Fereday, who exch.; Dec. 16.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. W. T. Paliologus, from h.p., to be staff surg., v. T. S. Barry, dec.; Asst. surg. J. F. Beattie, M.D., from 79th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. Nugent, placed upon h.p.; Dec. 16.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal staff corps; July 31.

Lieut. col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., 6th foot; Aug. 3.

Lieut. col. S. F. Graham, Bengal staff corps; Aug. 4.

Lieut. col. R. L. Thompson, Bengal staff corps; Aug. 26.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bombay inf., on Oct. 24:—

Major gen. J. Macdonald, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.; Oct. 25.

Col. J. T. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps, to be major gen.; Oct. 25.

MEMORANDUM.

Major gen. H. Y. D. Scott, C.B., R.E., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; Nov. 21.

The undermentioned promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Dec. 16, 1871, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to Dec. 15, 1871:—

41*st Foot.*—Ensign H. J. S. Kennedy to be lieut., by purch., v. J. H. Sevier, who retires.

63*rd Foot.*—Lieut. F. W. Day to be capt., by purch., v. W. Bigg, who retires; Ensign H. R. Cook to be lieut., by purch., v. Day.

109*th Foot.*—Major H. F. Brooke, from h.p., late 94th foot, to be major, v. J. E. A. Mackintosh, who retires upon tempy. h.p.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. C. W. Hume, from rifle brigade, to be capt., without purch.

Dec. 19.

11*th Hussars.*—Major gen. C. Hagart, C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. G. W. Key, removed to 15th hussars; Nov. 19.

15*th Hussars.*—Lieut. gen. G. W. Key, from col. of 11th hussars, to be col., in succession to Gen. E. W. Bouverie, dec.; Nov. 19.

49*th Foot.*—Major gen. T. J. Galloway to be col., v. Gen. Sir E. F. Morris, K.C.B., dec.; Dec. 5.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS TO THE BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 22.

3*rd Hussars.*—Cornet E. F. J. de C. Rennick to be permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian S.C.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Desborough to be col., v. W. M. Dixon, C.B., ret. upon full pay. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. E. G. Bredin to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Desborough, prom. Second capt. A. S. Hunter to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. Bredin, prom. Second capt. W. H. Caine (late Madras) to be capt., v. F. S. Butt, placed upon temp. half-pay. Second capt. W. Manderson (late Madras) to be capt., v. G. Haggard, ret. from the service on a pension. Lieut R. H. Grant to be 2nd capt., v. A. S. Hunter, prom. Lieut. C. W. Brereton (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. W. H. Caine, prom. Lieut. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. W. Manderson, prom. Lieut. H. A. Mackey to be 2nd capt., v. E. Baring, placed on the supy. list. Lieut. P. C. Whalley to 2nd capt., v. J. Sladen, placed on the supy. list. Second capt. C. Thornhill to be adjt., v. R. N. Young, ret. from the service on an annuity. Second capt. W. H. Montgomerie (late Madras) to be adjt., v. W. H. Caine, prom.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Bayly to be col., v. J. H. Freeth, retired upon full pay; Capt. H. F. Hancock (late Bombay), on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. G. T. Griffith (late Bombay), to be lieut. col., v. D. J. Nasmyth, deceased; Capt. and brev. major B. A. Wilkinson to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Bayly; 2nd Capt. W. M. Ducat (late Bombay), to be capt. v. Griffith; 2nd Capt. J. A. Papillon to be capt., v. Brev. major Wilkinson; Lieut. H. Tovey to be 2nd capt., v. Ducat; Lieut. R. N. Buckle to be 2nd capt., v. Papillon.

The surname of the lieut. (late Bengal), prom. to 2nd capt. in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1871, is "Crichton," and not "Chrichton," as therein stated.

The temporary commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent. Dated July 7, 1869, viz.:—

W. Peacocke, R. T. Orpen, P. Haslett, T. R. Henn, G. W. Addison, W. St. G. Ord, F. T. Maxwell, E. R. Hussey.

1*st Foot.*—Ens. A. W. Carter to be perm. to receive the value of his commission, on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

38*th Foot.*—Staff surg. C. H. Browne to be surg., v. W. S. Whylock, M.D., app. to the staff.

45*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. J. Garrett to be perm. to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

55*th Foot.*—Ens. J. N. Walker to be perm. to receive the value of his commission, on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

92*nd Foot.*—Capt. and brev. major D. Stewart has been perm. to retire upon temporary half-pay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major A. Rudge, from the R.A., to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. J. H. Robotham, apptd. to the 63rd foot; Surg. W. S. Whylock, M.D., from the 38th foot, to be staff surg., v. C. H. Brown, apptd. to the 38th foot; Surg. R. R. Scott, from the 80th foot, to be staff surg., v. D. C. McFall, apptd. to the 80th foot; Surg. W. R. Burkitt, from the 48th foot, to be staff surg., v. Staff surg. major F. Holton, M.B., apptd. to 48th foot; Staff asst. surg. D. C. McFall to be staff surg., v. Staff surg. major R. T. Buckle, M.D., placed upon half pay; Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, from the 48th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. M. Beamish, M.D., apptd. to the 48th foot; Apoth. to the forces J. McIntosh has been permitted to retire upon half pay.

BREVET.

Col. F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., to have the local rank of major gen. while employed on special duty in Persia and the adjacent countries.

The name of Capt. C. B. Smith, Madras gen. list, who was granted the local rank of major in Persia and the adjacent countries in the *Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1871, to stand before that of 2nd Capt. B. Lovett, royal (late Bengal) engineers.

Col. J. H. Freeth, retired full pay, R.E., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only.

Col. W. M. H. Dixon, C.B., retired full pay R.A., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only.

Capt. J. F. A. McNair, royal (late Madras) artillery, who has been placed on the retired list from Aug. 31, 1870, to have the honorary rank of major from the date of such retirement.

Capt. G. Haggard, royal (late Madras) artillery, retired on a pension, to have the honorary rank of major.

The undermentioned proms. and alterations of rank to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav., on Sept. 2:—

Lieut. gen. E. E. Bruce, Madras inf., to be gen.

The undermentioned officers will rank as follows:—

Lieut. gen. D. Simpson, Bengal inf.

Lieut. gen. E. A. Cumberlege, Bengal inf.

Lieut. gen. J. Macdonald, Bengal inf.

Major gen. F. Maitland, Bengal inf.

Major gen. H. Nott, Madras staff corps.

Major gen. J. T. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps.

The undermentioned promotions to take place under the operation of clause 24 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir G. I. Jameson, K.C.S.I., H.M.'s Indian army, on Oct. 24:—

Brev. col. J. A. Street, from lieut. col., half-pay, late depot batt., to be major gen.

Capt. and brev. major E. J. Dickson, staff capt., Isle of Man, to be lieut. col.

Capt. W. N. Watts, 1st foot, to be major.

Consequent on the above promotion of Col. Street to be major gen., the whole of the officers of the Indian staff corps, including the general officers, are transferred to the British estab., under the operation of clauses 25 and 39 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and the following promotions are made under clause 27 of that Warrant, in augmentation of the estab.:—

To be Generals (dated Oct. 25).

Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, G.C.B., col. of the 5th dragoon guards.

Lieut. gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., col. comdt., rifle brig.

Lieut. gen. Sir J. B. Gough, K.C.B., col. of 2nd dragoons.

Lieut. gen. the Hon. A. Upton.

Lieut. gen. Sir A. J. Cloete, K.C.B., col. of 19th foot.

Lieut. gen. G. Macdonald, col. of 16th foot.

Lieut. gen. J. R. Craufurd, col. of 91st foot.

Lieut. gen. R. Greaves, col. of 40th foot.

Lieut. gen. Sir W. H. Elliott, K.C.B., col. of 51st foot.

To be Lieutenant Generals (dated Oct. 25, 1871).

Major gen. E. Pole, col. of the 5th lancers, v. Major gen. the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, G.C.B., prom.

Major gen. Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., col. of the 85th foot, v. Major gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., prom.

Major gen. Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., col. of the 58th foot, v. Major gen. Sir J. B. Gough, K.C.B., prom.

Major gen. the Hon. G. Cadogan, C.B., col. of the 106th foot, v. Major gen. the Hon. A. Upton, prom.

Major gen. J. C. H. Gibsone, col. of the 8th hussars, v. Major gen. Sir A. J. Cloete, K.C.B., prom.

Major gen. C. P. Ainslie, col. of the 1st dragoons, v. Major gen. G. Macdonald, prom.

Major gen. F. Murray, v. Major gen. J. R. Craufurd, prom.

Major gen. A. N. V. Bridport, v. Major gen. R. Greaves, prom.

Major gen. Sir D. Russell, K.C.B., col. of the 75th foot, v. Major gen. Sir W. H. Elliott, K.C.B., prom.

Major gen. Sir H. Shirley, K.C.B., col. of the 61st foot.

Major gen. W. S. Newton.

Major gen. S. Perceval.

Major gen. H. Cooper, col. of the 79th foot.
Major gen. R. Rumley, col. of the 27th foot.
Major gen. the Right Hon. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., col. of the 70th foot.
Major gen. the Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester.
Major gen. E. C. Hodge, C.B., col. of the 18th hussars.
Major gen. T. Crombie.
Major gen. H. E. Doherty, C.B.
The following proms. to take place, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. J. Fitzgerald, of H.M.'s Indian army, on Nov. 14:—
Brev. col. C. Herbert, C.B., from lieut. col., ret. full pay, 54th foot, to be major gen.
Major G. W. Stacpoole, h.p., late 18th foot, to be lieut. col.
Capt. R. H. R. Rowley, R.A., to be major.
The following proms. to take place in succ. to Gen. E. W. Bouverie, col. of the 15th hussars, who died on Nov. 18, 1871:—
Lieut. gen. P. Taylor, col. of the 24th foot, to be gen.
Major gen. A. H. Ferryman, C.B., to be lieut. gen.
Brevet col. J. W. S. Smith, C.B., from lieut. col. h.p., late depot batt., to be major gen.
Capt. and brevet major W. J. Stuart, R.E., to be lieut. col.
Capt. C. Parsons, 3rd foot, to be major.
The following proms. to take place in succ. to Gen. Sir E. F. Morris, K.C.B., col. of the 49th foot, who died on Dec. 4, 1871:—
Lieut. gen. T. H. Johnstone, col. of the 66th foot, to be gen.
Major gen. W. R. Faber, col. of the 17th foot, to be lieut. gen.
Brevet col. F. P. Harding, C.B., from lieut. col. 22nd foot, to be major gen.
Major R. H. Robinson, h.p., late 60th foot, to be lieut. col.
Capt. H. Heberden, R.A., to be major.
The following proms. to take place, in succ. to Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, G.C.B., col. of the 5th dragoon guards, who died on Dec. 6, 1871:—
Lieut. Gen. H. A. Hankey, col. of the 3rd hussars, to be gen.; Major gen. T. J. Galloway, col. of the 49th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Brev. col. E. S. Claremont, C.B., from major, h.p., unatt., to be major gen.; dated March 6, 1868, such ante date not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 7, 1871.
Major L. Hook, Ceylon rifle regt., to be lieut. col.
Capt. A. T. L. Chapman, 34th foot, to be major.
In consequence of the foregoing proms., the undermtd. officers have the rank of general:—
Lieut. gen. W. Crokat, on a special rate of unatt. pay.
Lieut. gen. R. M. Leake, major, h.p. unatt.
Lieut. gen. W. Cartwright, major, h.p. unatt.
Lieut. gen. P. Edwards, on a special rate of unatt. pay.
Lieut. gen. G. Whichcote, major, h.p. unatt.
Lieut. gen. J. A. Butler, major, h.p. unatt.
Major gen. T. C. Smith, major, h.p. unatt., to have the rank of lieut. general.
The following proms., exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, and to be dated Oct. 31, 1871, the officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to Dec. 23, 1871, but the officers retiring to be perm. to receive pay up to Dec. 22, 1871, inclusive:—
24*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. Upcher to be capt., by purch., v. J. C. Thomas, who retires.
62*nd Foot.*—Ens. L. C. H. Macwhirter, to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.
105*th Foot.*—Capt. G. B. Wolseley, from the 104th foot, to be capt., v. C. H. Lonsdale, who exchanges.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAGRAM—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of G. J. Bagram, daughter.
BALDREY—At Madras, Nov. 23, wife of Charles T. A. Baldrey, son.
BELCHAMBERS—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of R. Belchambers, son.
BIALLO-BLOTZKY—At Morar, Nov. 24, wife of Frederick Biallo-Blotzky, daughter. [C.S., daughter.
CLARKE-JERVOISE—At Mahableshwur, Nov. 21, wife of A. Clark-Jervoise,
COOKE—At Morar, Gwalior, Nov. 23, wife of Lieut. Edward S. Cooke, 34th regt. Bengal inf., daughter.
CRAIK—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of William Craik, son.
CROSTHWAITE—At Budaon, Nov. 21, wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., daughter.
CUMMINS—At Madras, Nov. 28, wife of J. M. Cummins, son. [son.
DILLON—At Lucknow, Nov. 25, wife of John Dillon, Postal Department,
DON—At Calcutta, Nov. 28, wife of the Rev. J. D. Don, daughter.
FAGAN—At Mirzapore, Nov. 27, wife of Capt. H. E. Fagan, H.M.'s B.C.S., son.
FISCHER—Nov. 29, Mrs. Ferdinand Fischer, son.
GAVIN—At Roorkee, Nov. 23, wife of Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, chaplain, of twins—boy and girl. [daughter.
HART—At Ahmedabad, Nov. 27, wife of barrack master Eugene Hart,
HAYES—At Chyebassa, Nov. 17, wife of W. H. Hayes, daughter.
ISACKE—At Madras, Nov. 15, wife of Robert Isacke, daughter.
JAMESON—At Akola, Nov. 27, wife of Capt. C. Jameson, dist. supt. of police, daughter.
JOLLEY—At Bombay, Nov. 29, wife of D. Jolley, harbour master, daughter.
KELLY—At Barrackpore, Nov. 11, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, son.
LUKIN—At Ahmednuggur, Nov. 24, wife of Major Lukin, paymaster 3rd K.O. hussars, daughter.
MCATKINSON—At Umritsur, Nov. 3, wife of H. McAtkinson, son.
MATTHEWS—At Dera Ismail Khan, Nov. 21, wife of Asst. apothy. T. F. Matthews, son.
MOORE—At Trichinopoly, Nov. 24, wife of Lewis Moore, M.C.S., son.
MURRAY—At Monghyr, Nov. 26, wife of Lieut. col. C. Murray, Bengal staff corps, daughter.
ROBINSON—At Umballa, Nov. 23, wife of W. A. Robinson, daughter.
STALLARD—At Ferozepore, Nov. 23, wife of Col. Stallard, R.A., son.
STAUNTON—At Bangalore, Nov. 12, wife of P. Staunton, M.E.D., daughter.
TAYLOR—At Umritsur, Nov. 21, wife of A. Taylor, son.
TEMPLE—At Simla, Nov. 20, Lady Temple, son.
TRENCHARD—At Shahjehanpore, Nov. 24, wife of G. Trenchard, mess sergeant, the Royal regt., daughter.
THOMAS—At Kyouk Phyoo, Arracan, Oct. 19, wife of Dr. A. Thomas, surgeon, son.
WALL—At Nynee Tal, Nov. 1, wife of R. Wall, C.S., son.
WARD—At Agra, Nov. 23, wife of J. A. Ward, East Indian Railway, son.
WATSON—At Madhopoor, Nov. 15, wife of J. L. Watson, exec. engineer, daughter. (advocate, daughter.
WILSON—At Kamptee, Nov. 27, wife of Major C. H. Wilson, dep. judge
WILSON—At Cawnpore, Nov. 21, wife of G. H. Wilson, son.
WILD—At Foochow, Oct. 26, wife of C. A. Wild, daughter.
WILLIAMS—At Meerut, Nov. 19, wife of W. Williams, daughter.
WRIGHT—At Mercara, Nov. 20, wife of W. Wright, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BASTON—MASSON.—At Nynee Tal, Nov. 15, Edward Batson, Head Master Diocesan Schools, Nynee Tal, to Isabella C. S. McD. Masson, daughter of the late J. McD. Masson, Bengal C.S.
BISHOP—SMITH.—At Trichinopoly, Nov. 24, Charles R. G. Bishop, to Mrs. Roselie V. Smith.
BOURKE—HATCH.—At Simla, Nov. 20, Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, H.M.'s 3rd Hussars, to Emma M. A., daughter of Col. G. Cliffe Hatch, Bengal S.C.
BURDETT—TOYE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, the Rev. W. J. Burdett, to Eliza K., daughter of the Rev. Joseph Toye, Rector of St. David's, Exeter.
CUMMINS—DORMIEUX.—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, Arthur W. Cummins, to Minnie Dormieux.
DAVIDSON—MACGREGOR.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Nov. 22, Alexander C. Davidson, captain R.A., to Fanny, daughter of Colonel Murray MacGregor, Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.
DICK—ELLIOT.—At Dharwar, Nov. 22, Dr. Forbes Dick, R.A., to Constance, daughter of T. Elliott, The Green, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.
GOLDIE—JEFFERSON.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Nov. 30, Lieut. Mark H. G. Goldie, R.E., to Amy, daughter of J. Jefferson, Bombay.
GOMES—DE MELLO.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Chudderghaut, Oct. 19, Lieut. E. A. Gomes, adjt. H.H. Nizam's 2nd regt. inf., to Miss Filomena E., daughter of the late Capt. Jose Luiz De Mello, of the 14th L.I., Portuguese Indian army.
HEATON—SMALLBONE.—At Hong Kong, Oct. 23, Alexander McG. Heaton, to Ada E. F., daughter of William Jas. Smallbone, Surrey.
HEWETSON—BEAVER.—At Saint Thomas's Mount, Nov. 18, Charles C. Hewetson, M.S.C., to Ruth, daughter of Capt. J. N. Beaver, E.V.B.
HOGGE—ALDER.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Nov. 28, Charles S. Hogge, lieut. Bengal S.C., to Ellen S., daughter of the late Capt. H. Alder, R.N.
ROE—GOODSALL.—At Umballa, Nov. 9, W. A. C. Roe, Assist.-Surg., 21st Punjab inf., to Emma, daughter of W. Goodsall, Kilburn, London.
SAM—STEPHEN.—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, Gregory Sam, of Madras, to Eliza, daughter of the late Simon Stephen, of Singapore.
SNELL—BORTHWICK.—At Madras, Nov. 15, Henry O. Snell, to Susan Borthwick.
WALLIS—EDWARDS.—At Bangalore, Nov. 22, Margaret H., daughter of John Edwards, to Henry W. Wallis, of Tulse-hill, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ANTONE—At Girgaum, Nov. 26, Mrs. A. Antone, aged 54.
BORKMAN—At Boree Bunder, Nov. 27, F. A. Borkman, station master, G.I.P. Railway. [seven months.
DAVIS—At Delhi, Nov. 16, C. W., son of W. I. and Mrs. L. F. Davis, aged
DRIVER—At Assam, Nov. 14, Augustus, son of H. Driver, late of the Uncovenanted C.S., aged 16.
DUNCAN—At Kussowlie, Nov. 20, Margaret, widow, of the late G. Duncan, conductor army commissariat dept., aged 40.
HERON—At Monghyr, Nov. 23, R. Heron, aged 24.
HORSFALL—At Mazagon, Nov. 26, Catharine A. Brewyeen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Horsfall, aged 5 months.
HOSKINS—At Lucknow, Nov. 21, Arthur J. Hoskins, aged 3.
KENDERDINE—At Poona, Nov. 25, Marion H., daughter of Thomas B. C. Kenderdine, aged 1.
MAHAN—At Chudder Ghaut, Hydrabad Deccan, Sept. 29, J. Mahan.
MCATKINSON—At Umritsur, Nov. 21, Arthus F., son of H. McAtkinson, aged 18 days. [of T. E. Mullins, aged 40.
MULLINS—At the Medical College Hospital, Nov. 24, L. C. Mullins, son
NEWCOMEN—At Agra, Nov. 26, R. G. Newcomen, aged 49.
SACHE—At Lucknow, Nov. 28, Mrs. J. Sache.
SHEPHERD—At Howrah, Sept. 25, W. Shepherd, chief engineer of the steamship *Hindostan*, aged 32.
THEOBALDS—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 24, O'Halloran J., son of Surg. major J. R. Theobalds, 21st regt. M.N.I.
TOKER.—At Goruckpore, Nov. 25, Mary C., daughter of Lieut. A. C. Toker, 18th N.I., aged 5 months.
WATSON—At the Esplanade Hotel, Dec. 1, Archibald D., son of J. H. Watson.
WILSON—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 28, Dudley-Maryon Wilson, R.H.A., aged 32.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

The following are the Receipts into, and Payments out of, the Treasuries in Bengal, between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1871.

Six Months, 1871-72 with 1870-71.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts			
				To 30th September, 1871.		Same time last year.	
Increase.	Decrease.						
£	£		£	£	£	£	£
—	—	Balance on 1st April, 1871	—	—	2,387,364	—	1,973,797
—	13,717	I. Land Revenue	4,010,000	1,379,724		1,393,441	
1,402	—	III. Forest	16,500	3,967		2,565	
—	3,405	IV. Excise	730,000	366,472		369,877	
—	116,329	V. Assessed Taxes	197,200	171,028		287,357	
—	41,089	VI. Customs	1,100,000	531,546		572,635	
4,027	—	VII. Salt	2,604,300	1,336,453		1,332,426	
754,293	—	VIII. Opium	5,786,700	3,456,212		2,701,919	
42,882	—	IX. Stamps	787,800	437,915		395,033	
—	41,782	XIII. Law and Justice...	73,100	42,968		84,750	
9,462	—	XIV. Marine	133,300	61,336		51,874	
12,688	—	XV. Interest	16,500	17,182		4,494	
—	24,387	XVI. Miscellaneous	94,000	83,767		108,154	
£824,754	240,709	Total Revenue	15,540,500		7,888,570		7,304,525
240,709							

£584,045 increase in receipts.
77,447 deduct increase in expenditure.

£506,598 net increase.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments				Six Months, 1871-72 with 1870-71.	
		To 30th September, 1871.		Same time last year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Interest	13,700	14,300		9,085		5,215	—
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	140,000	80,628		57,408		23,220	—
4. Land Revenue	338,500	143,777		168,294		—	23,517
5. Forest	16,300	4,984		3,545		1,439	—
6. Excise	133,600	26,338		104,158		—	77,820
7. Assessed Taxes	30,000	9,779		17,195		—	7,416
8. Customs	68,000	30,271		34,527		—	4,256
9. Salt	7,500	4,072		3,630		442	—
10. Opium	2,100,000	1,252,149		1,027,422		—	375,273
11. Stamps and Stationery...	45,000	21,521		22,969		—	1,448
15. Administration	162,000	79,046		83,565		—	4,519
16. Minor Departments	16,200	6,932		6,732		200	—
17. Law and Justice	729,500	352,201		368,464		—	16,263
18. Marine	187,400	68,313		70,887		—	2,574
19. Ecclesiastical	24,900	11,781		11,245		536	—
20. Medical	37,700	19,316		19,655		—	339
21. Political Agencies	2,500	1,418		892		526	—
22. Allowances (Treaty)	248,500	116,056		153,236		—	37,180
23. Superannuations...	78,100	34,842		36,487		—	1,645
24. Miscellaneous	66,400	17,753		17,834		—	81
25. Allotment for Provincial Services ...	1,106,400	598,200		—		598,200	—
Total Expenditure	5,642,200		2,894,677		2,817,230	629,778	552,331

	OTHER RECEIPTS.				OTHER PAYMENTS.			
	Miscellaneous Loans	—		—	Miscellaneous Loans	3,322		46,887
	Local Taxes	—		3	Local Taxes	—		—
	Service Funds	—		—	Service Funds	—		—
	Political Stipend Fund...	90,499		89,822	Political Stipend Fund	66,523		46,389
	Provincial Services and Local Funds	865,025		288,876	Provincial Services and Local Funds	608,573		659,193
	Marine Funds	2,287		9,422	Marine Funds	721		5,559
	Deposits	799,957		775,784	Deposits	853,305		960,573
	Savings Bank	141,298		124,591	Savings Bank	104,969		103,871
	Local Remittances	5,190,413		8,314,149	Local Remittances	5,197,411		8,334,829
	Advances Recoverable	816,556		911,035	Advances Recoverable	845,383		920,905
	Account Current with London	4,554		2,136	Account Current with London	—		82
	,, ,, India	1,913,659		2,202,862	,, ,, India	7,607,494		6,729,318
	,, ,, Other Governments	612,422		872,742	,, ,, Other Governments	24,294		28,729
	Public Works	139,862		206,302	Public Works...	476,485		582,238
	Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	47,144		53,831	Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	213,700		240,424
	Military Department, other Governments	612		439	Military Department, other Governments	8,388		10,313
	Bills and Transfer Receipts, other Governments... ...	14,612		18,241	Bills and Transfer Receipts, other Governments	8,212		21,637
	Other Receipts	—	10,668,940	13,570,235	Balance on 30th September, 1871	—	16,018,680 2,031,517	18,690,847 1,340,480
	Total	—	20,944,874	22,848,557	Total	—	20,944,874	22,848,557

Calcutta: Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal,
Nov. 18, 1871.

H. A. Mangles, Officiating Accountant-general, Bengal.

Home.

NATIVE RULE IN INDIA.

On Tuesday evening Mr. F. W. Chesson delivered in the rooms of the Social Science Association, Adam-street, Adelphi, a lecture on "The Princes of India; Their Rights and our Duties." The chair was taken by Mr. John Dickinson, the chairman of the India Reform Society, and among the audience, which included several natives of India, were Miss Carpenter, Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., Mr. M'Arthur, and Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P. At the outset of his remarks the lecturer reflected severely upon the conduct of Clive and Hastings, and contrasted with it the policy pursued by such men as Lord W. Bentinck and Mountstuart Elphinstone—a policy which was abandoned at the time of the conquest of Scinde, and utterly negatived by Lord Dalhousie, whose successive acts of spoliation, from the annexation of Sattara to that of Oude, he denounced as most infamous, and declared to be most fatal to our rule in India. Fortunately there had of late years arisen in this country a feeling in favour of the maintenance of good faith with the princes and people of India. But at the same time the unequal operation of the income-tax, and the machinations of the Wahabee conspiracy, as to whose ramifications we were almost entirely in ignorance, constituted dangers to which we ought not to be insensible. The special grievance however against which Mr. Chesson protested was the constant disposition of the Indian Government to ignore the Queen's Proclamation, in which her Majesty solemnly promised to recognise the rights, dignities, and powers of the sovereign princes "like her own." As a special example of this disposition he dwelt at length upon the annexation of Oude, maintaining that the reasons which had been advanced for that measure were entirely insufficient for its justification, and that even if all that had been alleged against the Kings of Oude were true, the reform of a single native state was not worth the injury which the annexation caused to our position in India. In favour of the maintenance of the native states he quoted the authority of Sir J. Malcolm and Mountstuart Elphinstone, and at the same time pointed out how much some of these princes had assisted us at the time of the Mutiny, and how naturally alarmed the strongest of them must be at any injustice which the British authorities committed against the weakest of them. From this point of view he laid special stress upon the proposal to annex Dahr, and warmly applauded the action of Lord Stanley, who refused to consent to the measure. A still stronger, and a worse case, was that of the proposal to annex Mysore, which was in great part defeated by the exertions of Mr. Bright and the Indian reform party. These two instances he cited to prove that unless the English public insisted upon greater security for its fulfilment, the Queen's Proclamation might become a stupendous delusion in India; and supplemented them by a detail of the cases of the Nawab of Tonk and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, which were brought before Parliament during the last session by Mr. R. N. Fowler and Mr. H. Burke. He did not pretend to discuss the rights or wrongs of these cases, but he protested against the manner in which the Indian Government had dealt with independent princes, whose rights did not depend upon their good conduct, but rested upon treaties and solemn national obligations which we were bound in honour and justice to observe. At present there was no open tribunal to decide upon the rights of these princes, and the establishment of such a tribunal in England was, Mr. Chesson maintained, the first duty of the Indian Minister. At present the only court of appeal open to the princes of India was the High Court of Parliament, and there a conscientious minority who had studied the question was often outvoted by a majority which took its cue from Taper or Tadpole, or followed the lead of a ministerial fugleman. The natives of India ought, in his opinion, to be represented either in the House of Commons or in some great representative council of the Empire.—Mr. R. N. Fowler in great part attributed our large military expenditure in India to our unjust treatment of the native princes. Mr. Edward Jenkins, as himself a native of India, described our policy in that country as in many respects infernal, and attributed to the religious bodies who have sent missionaries thither a most important influence in its modification. Mr. Jones, a well-known member of the late Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, attributed to the abolition of that body all the mischief which had since fallen upon India. He excited a good deal of laughter by referring to his own services in the cause of a certain rajah of "Chokum-Putty," for whom he affirmed he obtained justice from the directors of the East India Company. Mr. George Thompson admitted the value of the Court of Proprietors as an arena of debate, but denied that it ever secured justice to any native prince. In point of fact, within his experience no native prince ever obtained the reversal of an unjust decision, except a high caste rajhpoot, who threatened, if he did not obtain justice, to leave his body at the door of the India House. Upon the motion of Mr. W. Taylor, seconded by Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., the debate was adjourned; but, in the mean time, thanks were, at the instance of the latter gentleman and Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., voted to Mr. Chesson for his paper. Mr. Torrens especially urged the necessity of the establishment of an independent tribunal to decide upon the claims of Indian princes; and Mr. M'Arthur referred to the slight interest in Indian affairs which was exhibited by the majority of the members of the House of Commons.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Dec. 20th, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. W. Dent in the chair, when the following report was read;—

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said he would not trouble them with many remarks, as the report referred to nearly all the necessary points. Thr agent of the company, General Beadle, R.E., was present at the last general meeting, but had since returned to India, and resumed office on the 16th Oct. last. Immediately afterwards he visited the works along the Valley of the Goomtee, from Lucknow to Shahjehanpore, and found that they were well constructed, and that the locomotive passed over a portion of the new line as smoothly as he could wish. It was believed that the form of the rail could not be improved, and that the oval cast-iron sleepers which were laid on a large portion of the completed line would suite the purpose for which they were intended. The iron pot sleepers had been laid on the line from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and as General Beadle passed over the line at great speed he found the line as smooth as possible and in excellent order. After the inspection of the line between Lucknow and other places, he found that the progress of the works on the line from Oude to Benares was very satisfactory. There had been during the wet season most extraordinary and unlooked-for floods, which had shown in most places what openings were likely to be required in future. The extension from Lucknow to Byramghat, along the Goomtee, passed close to Shahjehanpore. The line of from Oude to Benares had suffered very little from the floods, which had been very considerable in that part of India, but only two culverts of nine feet span had been swept away. The earthworks had been constructed exceedingly well, and the brickwork was good and sound. The contractor for providing bricks having failed, the company's officers took the work in hand, the contract was cancelled, and their own men now manufactured the bricks for the works. It was a matter for much congratulation that their works had suffered so little from the excessive rains and floods, while other companies' lines had suffered much damage from that cause. A great part of the city of Shahjehanpore had been destroyed, many of the houses having been built of mud. He did not know that he had much to say of the Nulhattee line, as he presumed it would be the last time it would claim their attention, as negotiations were pending for the sale of it to the Government. It was proposed to pay a dividend on the capital of the Nulhattee line at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the current half-year. The Secretary to the Government of India had recently visited Lucknow, and had directed that certain portions of the company's railway that had been completed should be open for traffic, consisting of thirty miles from Lucknow to Sundeele, nineteen miles from Lucknow to Nawabgunge, and thirty miles from Allyghur to the Ganges at Rajghat. Those lines were to be opened for traffic as soon as possible.

Mr. M. Gladstone, a director, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report.

Mr. H. R. Williams said he thought it very satisfactory to open so many miles at so early a period. He wished to know whether the 129 miles of new line mentioned in the report would be opened for traffic by June next.

The Chairman said the opening of the line to Benares would depend on the completion of a large bridge, of eleven openings of 132 feet span each. The flood had compelled them to alter the plan of the bridge, and until that bridge was completed it would be impossible to open the line to Benares. The company's agent expected to be able to open the line by means of an old bridge similar in construction to what old London-bridge was; it formed a kind of dam across the river, allowing a limited waterway for the passage of vessels.

The report was then agreed to unanimously, and a dividend was declared on the Nulhattee stock for the half year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held on December 15, at the London Tavern; Lieut.-Col. P. T. French, the chairman, presided.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had met in that room for sixteen years, and upon each occasion he had to tell them that they had borne with a great deal of patience the shortcomings of the Government in not giving them the support he thought they had in justice a right to expect. The Churchgate-street Station, opposite the fort of Bombay, since it was opened had given great satisfaction, and they were now sending out by the Suez Canal a large number of season tickets, principally for the suburban traffic. The terminal accommodation on the harbour side of Bombay had not yet been carried out, but he hoped they would soon get over that difficulty. They expected to have a large amount of cotton traffic from the districts served by the Great India Peninsula Railway over the company's line from the Dadaur Junction to the Colaba Cotton

Green. The floods in India during the month of August last had prevailed less on this company's side of India than in the North-Western Provinces. The force of the floods in some places had deepened the beds of the river as much as sixty feet. In one place when the water subsided, the bridge was found not to span the river, for the flood had cut a new bed for it in another place. The traffic had not suffered much obstruction, because, owing to the great energy of their engineer and staff, the damage was partially made good, so that the through traffic was resumed in a very short time after the disaster. The Watruck bridge was swept away bodily, but being an iron bridge nearly all the materials were available. No time was lost in restoring the bridge as soon as possible, and the line was again opened for through trains by the 1st of September. The traffic returns showed that the third-class passengers had been patronising the company as usual. They had carried 1,245,000 third-class passengers during the half-year, against 1,217,189 in the corresponding half of 1870. As compared with 1870 there was a decrease in the number of the first and second class passengers of 1,210 and 9,947 respectively, but an increase in the third class of 28,451. The falling off in the merchandise traffic arose in one respect from the cessation of the famine in Marwar that existed in the corresponding period. The working expenses had been reduced to some extent in several items, while the item for maintenance of way and works had been increased from £112 to £118 per mile compared with the corresponding half-year. The net earnings of the line for the half-year had been at the rate of £4. 7s. per cent. on the capital expended, which he thought was hopeful, though it was less than the 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government. The £4. 7s. would have been more if the Indian income-tax, the fire insurance fund, and other items, had not been charged against net revenue; probably it would have been £4. 11s. or £4. 12s. per cent. The board had been striving for years to get something more than 5 per cent., and he hoped they would succeed. They had opened thirty-seven miles of the Neerumgaum-Wudwan extension on the 30th November. The contractor was a Parsee, and had done the work admirably. The traffic returns on it showed already that it would be a most profitable undertaking. The remaining portion of the extension would be completed early next year, when they would have a line of seventy miles into a cotton country. As to the Patree salt works, which extended over miles, the Government were about to construct a railway to those works from Veerumgaum. It was estimated by their agent, Mr. Currey, that the company would have to carry 80,000 tons of that salt upon an average over 150 miles of their line, and then would come their profit from that traffic, because the company would work the traffic at cost price over the Government line, and bring it on to their extension and main line to its destination.

Mr. Hartridge, deputy-chairman, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report. He thought the shareholders had a right to expect from the board that they would not engage in mere speculative extensions, and he was of opinion that if anything in that way were done, it should be by a separate capital. Nothing, however, would be done in that respect without the sanction of the shareholders.

After a few observations the resolution was agreed to unanimously.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held on Dec. 15 at the London Tavern; Col. J. T. Smith, R.E., the chairman, presided.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the works had been rapidly advanced during the past half-year, with a view to the completion of this system up to the Bombay line. The works were also continued during the current half-year, and so were those by the officers of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company to complete the railway communication up to the junction of both lines at Raichoor, thus completing a main line of railway from Bombay to Madras. Besides the Neilgherry branch, the company had to complete the viaduct on the line to Raichmoor: and also the central station at Madras, which was in the centre of the town, and when finished would be a handsome building. The Neilgherry branch was now in course of construction. He then alluded to the branch lines proposed to be constructed by Government and to the Madras Irrigation Canal, which latter was opened on July 1 last, and navigated by a steamer. So far as the canal was available, it would act as a feeder to the company's railway, especially at Cuddapah. The board had not been informed of what was to be done in Mysore, but several undertakings had been proposed. One project was for forming a network of narrow gauge lines to converge on the company's lines at Bangalore. They would be State lines, having the disadvantage of a break of gauge. He believed it was a very doubtful policy to establish narrow gauge lines in India; they might in some cases be useful in traversing hilly districts, but he very much doubted the capacity of narrow gauge lines for traversing the plains of India. The company's consulting engineer had estimated that the differences in cost between laying the Indian narrow-gauge and broad-gauge lines would be about £700 per mile, an amount not worth consideration in so important a matter. The real advantage was in the adoption of the double bogie engine, which spread its weight over double the length of line occupied by an ordinary locomotive, at the same time having double its power. The Government proposed to make four separate branches from the company's railway—one from Arcot to Vellore, another to Salem, and also branches to two other places. The four lines would cost £140.000. The main line had cost £12,000 per mile, and the branch to Bangalore £8,000 per mile, both on the broad-gauge, making the average about £10,000; and he might mention that Lord Napier had stated in his minute respecting the Madras line, that the works had been constructed with honesty, ability, and economy. The new contract with the Government had been signed, sealed, and delivered, so that whatever might happen they would have a 5 per cent. guaranteed stock till the year 1906, when the Government might purchase the railway if they pleased.

Mr. Arbuthnot, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was agreed to unanimously; and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

East Indian Railway Company.—It is announced that the directors of the East Indian Railway Company will recommend at the ensuing half yearly meeting the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4s. 4d. per cent., in addition to the usual guarantee interest.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £440,000; and to Bombay, £60,000. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅜d. will receive about 85 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 11·42d.; and on Bombay, 1s. 11·44d.

Calcutta Fire Brigade.—Messrs. Merryweather and Sons have just completed the first steam fire-engine for this brigade. The machine is fitted with a pair of steam cylinders, each 6¾ in. diameter, and pumps, each 5½ in. diameter. Its weight is about 35 cwt., with gear. At the trials the following results were obtained:—100 lbs. steam in eight and a quarter minutes; a jet of water was then maintained, 1⅜ in. diameter, with steam at 130 lbs., and water pressure 100 lbs., equalling a distance discharged from the nozzle of 260 feet. The quantity discharged per minute through an ordinary hose was 578 gallons.

The Privy Council Committee.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council concluded their sittings on Thursday. The committee opened with a list of seventy-three appeals, and have made considerable progress and given judgment in the cases heard. Judgments have lately been given in two appeals which had been pending some years. "In Mussumat Bebee Bachun *v.* Shiekh Hamid Hossein and others," in which a question as to dower was raised, their lordships allowed the appeal; and in the second case "Letraj Roy *v.* Mahbad Chund and others," as to a compromise, the committee allowed the appeal with costs.

Skinner *v.* Ordes.—On Wednesday the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in the case of "Skinner *v.* Ordes," which was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Allahabad. That Court made an order that Miss Victoria Skinner, a minor, who was entitled to about £1,500 a-year, should be removed from her mother's care, and that the charge of her property should be given to a guardian. Miss Skinner was about sixteen years of age, and had been at a Christian school, but her mother alleged that she had embraced the Mahomedan religion, and the young lady herself confirmed this statement. Their Lordships considered that the time which had elapsed since the young lady left the Christian school was not sufficient to enable her to form opinions on religious subjects. They thought that the order made by the High Court was a proper one, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

A Farewell to an Indian Reformer.—Miss Carpenter made a becoming little speech the other evening at a meeting held in the Stamford-street Chapel, in honour of Mr. Banerjee, a Hindu friend of hers, who is about to return to his own country, after laying in a stock of more or less useful experiences in England. Mr. Banerjee, it appears, had the courage to break away from all the ties of his Brahman caste, and the good fortune to make his wife the willing partner of his new career. He was the first, says Miss Carpenter, to attempt to educate the lowest class of his countrymen, a statement which seems slightly to conflict with our previous knowledge of the work done by Government in the vernacular and indigenous schools. It appears that he has also been devoting himself to the cause of temperance and female education. Is it true, then, that the natives of India have included drinking among the new arts borrowed from Europe? Miss Carpenter announces with friendly, if rather vague pride, that "his little son was the first Brahman born in this country." Her anxiety as to what he will have to encounter on his return to India is more to the point, and will doubtless be shared by many friends in Calcutta. Mr. Banerjee in his turn edified the meeting with an account of his past life as a reformer, from the day when he gave up his Brahmanical thread in spite

of the prayers and persecutions of his own kinsfolk, to the moment when his English friends were bidding him go back "armed with knowledge and English sympathy to carry on his work with greater success." We trust that this "slight and young-looking man, with an exceedingly prepossessing expression and mild intellectual countenance," will not be too heavily burdened with boxes of old books, toys, and gimcracks, collected by the National Indian Association for the benefit of those benighted young savages who play about the zenanas of British India.—*Home News.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Hon. John Paxton Norman, Judge and late officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, was proved in that Court on the 30th of September last, and in London on the 5th inst., by his relict, Margaret Norman, power being reserved to his brother, the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman. The personalty in England was sworn under £6,000. The will bears date the 25th of July, 1870, and the learned Judge died on the 21st of September last at Calcutta. He bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £1,000, a life interest arising from the income derived from the residue of his property, and such furniture and other effects as she may select for her own use, and after her decease the residue then remaining is to be divided into four equal parts—one to his brother Charles Blake Norman, one to his brother George Lewis Norman, and the remaining two parts to his brother the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending 30th of June last on the whole of the company's system amounted to £233,525, of which £102,325 was derived from passengers, and £131,200 from goods. The average weekly receipts were £8,982. The working expenses during the half-year amounted to £208,953, or 89·48 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the net revenue to £24,571, or 10·52 per cent. of the receipts. The gross receipts in the corresponding half of 1870 amounted to £285,880, and the working expenses to £197,731, or 69·17 per cent., leaving the net revenue of £88,149, or 30·83 per cent of the gross receipts. The receipts from passenger traffic during the past half-year were in excess of those realised in any former half-year, notwithstanding a reduction in the amount received for the conveyance of troops. The receipts for goods traffic showed a falling off of £54,477. The railway receipts for the six months ending the 30th of June last (exclusive of the flotilla traffic) averaged £11. 12s. 6d. per mile of line per week, as compared with an average of £13. 18s. 1d. per mile per week in the corresponding half of 1870. The gross receipts per train mile amounted to 7s. 3¾d., and the working expenses per train mile to 6s. 6¾d. The number of passengers conveyed during the six months was 1,042,098, as compared with 1,074,605 in the corresponding half of last year, showing a decrease of 32,507. The goods carried by the company during the past half-year amounted to 118,420 tons, as against 182,602 tons in the corresponding half of 1870. The high rate of working expenses was attributable chiefly to the depression in the goods traffic, and to the fact that the cost of maintenance of the whole line, with two slight exceptions, had become chargeable to revenue. The working expenditure included cer ain exceptional items, as, for instance, the restoration of the Mulleer Viaduct and the repair of the Gugger bridge, on the Scinde section, £5,975; cost of plantations on the Punjab and Delhi sections, £1,278; compensation claims, £578; and contributions to certain special funds, £5,225. Towards the end of June the Gugger and Sirhind bridges of the Delhi section sustained considerable damage from floods, by which the traffic was interrupted for a few days; and shortly after the close of the half-year the Beas, Jumna, and certain of the minor bridges sustained serious damage, one of the piers of the Beas bridge being carried away by the floods, which also damaged the railway embankment in several places. Every possible means was immediately used to repair the bridges and restore through communication, and with such success that by the 6th of October the only break remaining was that at the river Beas. The great bridge over the Sutlej withstood the inundation uninjured.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

SIMSON—The wife of R. Simson, Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, Bengal, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Dec. 20.

TREVOR—The wife of Capt. George H. Trevor, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 10, Porchester-place, Dec. 16.

MARRIAGES.

DUGDALE—TREVELYAN.—William S. Dugdale to Alice F., daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Dec. 14.

GRÆME—SANDEMAN.—Major Laurence Græme, 102nd Fusiliers, to Catherine, daughter of the late David Sandeman, at Knightsbridge, Dec. 19.

HIGGINSON—WHILLA.—Capt. Theophilus Higginson, Madras Staff Corps, to Ada, daughter of the late William Whilla, at Lisburn, Dec. 14.

DEATHS.

BECHER—Augusta L., daughter of Colonel Septimus Becher, at Naples, aged 6, Dec. 10.

CAMERON—General Patrick Cameron, Madras Cavalry, at Gordonstown, Inverness, Dec. 8.

COLLINGWOOD—George Collingwood, late of the East India Office, at Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, Dec. 17.

ELLENBOROUGH—The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B., at his seat of Southam-Delabere, Gloucestershire, aged 82, Dec. 22.

HAWES—Mary S., daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Hawes, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 17.

LYSAGHT—Maria V., daughter of the late Major Thomas V. Lysaght, Bengal Army, at Leamington, aged 34, Dec. 19.

MACREADY—William Charles Macready, Ceylon Civil Service, at Putlam, Ceylon, Nov. 26.

SANDWITH—Mary, widow of the late Col. Bentham Sandwith, C.B., Bombay Lancers, at Bournemouth, Dec. 16.

SOUTHEY—Colonel William Southey, Madras Staff Corps, on board the P. and O. steamship *Candia*, aged 47, Dec. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12. Louisa, Rangoon.—14. Benefactress, Madras; Carnburn, Madras.—15. Echo, Akyab; City of Liverpool, Maulmain.—16. Cicero, Manilla; Bulwark, Calcutta; England, Calcutta; City of Florence, Calcutta; str. Sirius, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; H.M.'s str. Malabar, Bombay, via Suez Canal.—17. Dilharree, Madras; Dilkhoosh, Calcutta; Ida, Madras; J. G. Fichte, Mauritius; The Bruce, Calcutta.—18. Bacchus, Calcutta; Larnax, Madras; Jane Porter, Calcutta; John Allen, Madras; Labrador, Calcutta; City of Benares, Calcutta; Sir H. Lawrence, Calcutta; Bayard, Calcutta; Polyxena, Madras; Southern Belle, Tuticorin.—19. Marian Moore, Cocanada; str. Azalea, Calcutta, via Suez Canal.—21. Str. Rydal Hall, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; str. Malta, Alexandria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Orlando, via Suez Canal, Dec. 9.—At FALMOUTH.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. Allen, Mrs. A. Glen, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Pindar, Capt. England and party, Lieut. col. W. White and family, Mr. J. L. Nash, Master Powell, Mrs. Newport.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Oriflamme, Bombay.—15. Gloucester, Rangoon; British Sceptre, Calcutta; Arizona, Rangoon; Mallowdale, Calcutta; City of Seringapatam, Calcutta; Culzean, Calcutta; Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta.—16. Bengal, Aden; Nimrod, Galle; Hope, Galle; str. Brazilian, Aden, via Suez Canal; str. Delaware, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; Leone, Kurrachee; Queen of the Lakes, Bombay; str. Arracan, Rangoon, via Suez Canal.—17. Derwentwater, Kurrachee; Kingdom of Belgium, Madras.—18. Royal Alice, Calcutta; Hengist, Calcutta.—19. Shahpore, Calcutta; Nuovo Guilino, Rangoon.—20. Hartfell, Calcutta; str. Stanley, Rangoon, &c., via Suez Canal; Celestial Empire, Bombay.—21. Str. Otterburn, Bombay, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Simla, Dec. 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. G. Parker, Col. H. Boisragon, Surg. and Mrs. Pasko, Lieut. Bishop, Lieut. Sanderman, Miss Oliver, Mrs. M. Phillips.—For MADRAS.—Major C. New. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. R. Grant Craigie. For CEYLON.—Miss A. Gladstone.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Pasithea, Madras to London, Nov. 21, 16 N., 35 W.
Cannan, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 7, 3 N., 24 W.
Clementina, Calcutta to Dundee, Dec. 8, 46 N., 19 W.
Alice Buck, Cardiff to Galle, Oct. 4, 1 N., 23 W.
Silistria, Bassein to Queenstown, Nov. 1, 13 S., 9 W.
Asiatic, from Rangoon, Nov. 6, 4 S., 18 W.
Rajah of Cochin, Madras to London, Oct. 30, 11 S., 78 E.
Morning Star, Calcutta to Dundee, Nov. 2, 10 S., 90 E.
Queen of Ceylon, London to Rangoon, Oct. 3, 32 S., 29 W.
Kate Kellock, from Calcutta, Oct. 20, 16 S., 81 E.
Parsee, Calcutta to Clyde, Oct. 18, 12 S., 87 E.
Agamemnon, Goringa to London, Oct. 18.
Iron King, Calcutta to London, Oct. 29, 23 S., 58 E.
Cumberland, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 6.
Elfrida, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 17, 13 N., 30 W.
Nelson, London to Bombay, Oct. 22, 16 S., 34 W.
S. E. Lemon, Liverpool to Bombay, 48 N., 9 W.
Powerful, London to Calcutta, Nov. 1, 18 S., 25 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The master (Blom) of the YSLAVAT, which arrived at Falmouth Dec. 10 from Zebu, reports that on Aug. 18 the vessel touched the ground on the Whale Fish Bank; estimated damage, £100.

The Iron Duke, from London to Calcutta, put back to Portsmouth with a good deal of water between decks from hatches and water-closet.

The Hope, of Liverpool, from Sunderland to Galle, anchored in the Yarmouth Roads Dec. 19, five of the crew having refused duty.

The str. Rydal Hall, which arrived at Malta from Calcutta, and left on Dec. 9 or 10 for London, had been detained two days through bad weather.

The Marmion, Burgess, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which put into Queenstown on Nov. 26 damaged, after collision, having discharged her cargo (salt), has been towed to the dock yard for repairs.

The master (Cooper) of the Ceres (barque), of and from Shields, for Galle, which was assisted into Harwich on Dec. 13, after being ashore, reports the vessel as making about four inches of water per hour on arrival here, and is of opinion that the cargo must be discharged; agreement, £300. She will proceed to London.

The master (Pope) of the Denmark, from Liverpool to Bombay, which vessel put into Rio Janeiro on Sept. 22 leaky, died Nov. 21.

The str. Delaware, from Liverpool to Calcutta, is feared to have foundered off Scilly on Dec. 20, as a vessel, rig not known, was seen to strike, off Samson Island, about two o'clock on Dec. 20, and immediately founder; crew supposed drowned; and since several cases marked "Samples, Delaware," have been picked up, amongst them a box addressed, "Tamvaco, Calcutta, per str. Delaware;" and a box marked "Samples, str. Delaware, Dec. 6, 1871, Wiseman, Mitchell, Reed, and Co., Calcutta," besides many packages.

The first and third officers are reported saved from the wreck of the str. Delaware, at Bryher Island; a great deal of cargo is washing ashore, principally bales of cotton. It is supposed that the bulk of the cargo is still in the vessel, but the sea is too high to ascertain particulars.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. de Tessier, Major and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. W. Ward, Capt. W. R. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Howard, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sibthorpe, Mr. Stretton, Dr. M. Thomson, Col. H. Poulton, Mr. F. W. Francis, Mr. West, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Walker, Mr. M. Thornton, Mr. E. Malet, Mr. A. R. Ward, and Mr. J. Peake.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Kendall, Col. Ternan, Mr. Cotgrave, Col. Jenkins, Mrs. Monteth, Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. J. Leishman, Col. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs.

R. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind, Col. Hyde, Major and Mrs. Waterfield, Col. A. Rainey, Mr. W. Money, Mr. W. Barnfather, and Miss Myers.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. W. Hayne, Mr. M. Trotter, and Mr. Weston.
Southampton to Malta.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour.

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Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. C. Gale, and Mr. Vivian.
Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and infant.
Southampton to Madras.—Capt. C. L. Armstrong.
Southampton to Bombay.—Col. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Pearce, Capt. H. D. Robertson, Mr. Floyd, Capt. Benyon, Capt. Brownlow, Miss A. Davison, and Mrs. H. Hughes Hallett.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mr. H. L. Barstow, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, two Misses Haggard, Mrs. H. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Cumberlege, and Mr. McHevrath.
Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. Stevens.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. B. Oliver.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. C. L. Buxton, the Rev. C. Tristram, and the Rev. D. Gursburg.
Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. W. Armstrong, and Mr. Rendell.

January 11.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Andrews.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Lord Ulick Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. O'Donell, Mrs. Impey and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, and Mr. C. McDowell.
Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Ransome.
Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times*, noticing the revival of the report that M. de Lesseps is engaged on a scheme for procuring the purchase of the Suez Canal by foreign Powers, remarks:—We can well imagine such an ultimate transfer of the Canal to have been present from the first to the minds of its promoters. Indeed, there can be little doubt about it, for the argument has always been that, when once made, Europe must perforce maintain the undertaking. We are perfectly willing to admit that under certain circumstances the European Powers might be justified in acquiring a joint ownership in the Canal, and placing it under a common protection. But we cannot think that the English public will view the scheme with much favour. A company, whatever the place of its nativity, may be considered as neutral; its shareholders may be in the four quarters of the earth, and it must always be amenable to the authority of the ruler in the place where it carries on business. How different would be the position of the Egyptian State if lands were held and works carried on within its limits by the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia directly! No moment could be more inopportune than the present for bringing the various European States face to face in an attitude which could not but have something of rivalry. It would be to create gratuitously another Eastern Question—a thing which British statesmen will instinctively avoid. It will be well for the Suez Canal promoters, or any others, to understand once for all that England will not be easily brought to take upon herself responsibilities, pecuniary and political, through fear of other Powers acquiring further influence in the East. We should never allow any European State to possess Egypt, or to assume in it an interest detrimental to our interests, the chief of which is the right of transit. Any schemes in this direction would be opposed by all the strength we possess. But, on the other hand, nothing would be more distasteful to the nation than to acquire new responsibilities in a distant country.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
Via Southampton, on the Saturday, Dec. 28.
Via Brindisi, on the Friday, Dec. 29.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

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*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			101⅛ 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			101½ 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			101⅛ 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		In sterling	96½ 96¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		ing	96⅛ 96⅜
3½ per Cent. 1853-54...		Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		1,000 as	96¼ 96⅜
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		equivalent to £100.	
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	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872... ...		108 to 109
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		102⅛ to 102⅝
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		103⅛
	India Debentures, 1873		100½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		103⅛ to 103⅝
	India 5 per cent. for account		103⅛ to 103¾
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104⅛ to 105
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Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	¼ to ¼pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent....	100	103 to 104
Stock	East Indian	100	111 to 112
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new)...	12	1½ to 1¾ pm.
20	Ditto...	6	1½ to 1¾ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. deben.)	all	94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106¾ to 107⅛
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107⅛ to 108⅛
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
2	Ditto	all	2⅝ to 3¼
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.... ...	all	107⅜
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	4	¼ to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	107 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7⅛ to 8
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15⅛
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44½ to 45½
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	British Australian	all	8⅜
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20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	14 to 15
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
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1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7	1-16dis. to 1-16pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 x.d.dis.

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India Office, 19th December, 1871.

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